State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII---NUMBER 48

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 5 3-8d; Memphis cotton, 9 1-4c. New Orleans cotton, 9 1-4c. New York cotton, 9 13-16c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE C.S. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, February 28, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, east to south winds, and falling barometer, probably followed in the Ohio valley by blustering weather, and possibly light rains during the night.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, February 27, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.29	57	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	30.26	55	E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Louisville	30.50	28	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.38	35	S E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.48	33	....	Calm.	Fair.
New Orleans	30.34	48	N E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.31	47	S E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.41	45	E.	Gentle.	Fair.

GEO. H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Wells and Dumas Indictments Filed, but Not Made Public—It is Rumored that Governor Nicholls is Going to Resign.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—The indictments found some time ago by the grand jury against J. Madison Wells and A. P. Dumas, proprietor of the bonded warehouse, have been filed, but not given to the public. It is charged that Wells accepted a bribe for procuring an office for a certain party. Dumas is charged with having offered to bribe an officer of the government to procure an office. Deputy-Collector Anderson was to-day arraigned before the court and ordered to produce the pay-rolls of the customhouse before the grand jury.

The *Times* of to-morrow will publish the following: "There was a rumor on the streets yesterday to the effect that Governor Nicholls was about to resign. The causes which induce him to take this important step are not stated."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

New York, February 27: Arrived—Parthia, from Liverpool.

New York, February 27: Arrived—Steamer State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

Madrid, February 27: Work has been commenced on the buildings for the international exhibition of 1880.

Sidney, N. S. W., February 27: The statue of Captain Cook was unveiled yesterday in the presence of twenty thousand persons.

St. Paul, February 27: Both houses of the legislature have passed the bill reducing the legal rate of interest from twelve to ten per cent.

Columbus, February 27: The State Republican central committee has decided to hold the next State convention at Cincinnati, May 28th.

Paris, February 27: The *Rappel* says Gambetta agrees with the ministry in opposing the impeachment of the De Broglie ministry.

Charkoff, February 27: Prince Krapotine, governor of Charkoff, Russia, who was shot by an unknown assassin, has died of his wounds.

St. Petersburg, February 27: Grand Duke Wiacheslav, youngest child of Grand Duke Constantine and nephew of the czar, is dead; aged seventeen.

Detroit, February 27: A fire at Monroe, Mich., to-night, totally destroyed the Monroe county courthouse; estimated loss, forty thousand dollars; cause, defective flue.

Paris, February 27: At the sitting of the budget committee, to-day, Leon Say declared that the government does not contemplate a conversion of the five per cent. rentes.

Southampton, February 27: Ex Empress Eugenie accompanied her son, Prince Louis Napoleon, to this city, and witnessed his departure to-day for the seat of war in South Africa.

San Francisco, February 27: A dispatch from Bodie says that in a shooting affray there this evening between George Taft and Heath, Taft was instantly killed. Heath badly and a bystander named Sullivan fatally wounded.

London, February 27: A telegram from Dunkirk confirms the report that forty two of the men on board the ship Adriatic, when she broke up, were lost. Among the drowned are the mate of the Adriatic and the agent of the Independence salvage company of Liverpool.

Horrible Discovery of a Dead Woman's Body in a Trunk.

BOSTON, February 27.—This afternoon while Michael Daly was at work on Western avenue, about two miles outside of the city of Lynn, he saw a little way off what he supposed to be a huge junk of wood, but upon investigation it proved to be a trunk, from which a human hand protruded. The trunk was tied with a large woolen string. On opening the trunk a most horrible spectacle was presented, being that of the body of a young woman about twenty-four years of age, in a nude condition, with the arms and legs twisted about in every conceivable shape. The nose was entirely cut off. The trunk contained, besides the dead body, two champagne bottles and several bricks. An autopsy was held, and it is the opinion of the doctors that she had been dead two or three days. Up to midnight no clue had been obtained as to the perpetrators of the horrible deed. She has not been identified.

Miss Laura Feed, of Franklin, has been missing since the twenty-first instant, and although her age does not correspond with that of the girl found at Lynn in the trunk, she is fully developed, and might be mistaken for a person of twenty-four years. The description given by Superintendent Adams, of the Boston police, of Miss Feed answers the description of the murdered girl.

King Giving up His Ill-Gotten Gains.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 27.—Andrew King, who has been given a preliminary hearing before Squire Caldwell for the last week, on the charge of embezzling the funds of the city gas company, was surrendered to-day by his bondsmen; but he was successful in securing other bondsmen tonight. The developments at the hearing to-day shows defalcations in the funds of the company extending through a period of a number of years. King, on yesterday, transferred ten or fifteen thousand dollars worth of property. The city officials this evening took out attachments against all of his property.

Caught at Last, Both of 'Em.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Chas. Petree, ticket clerk of the Mound City street railway company, this city, was arrested to day for purloining tickets of that company and selling them for his own benefit. He confessed to having appropriated some twenty thousand tickets.

A conductor named Lyon was also arrested for procuring some tickets from Petree. The latter is highly connected here, but gambling and fast women have driven him to crime.

Another Villainous Coal-Oil Lamp Performance.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—A coal-oil lamp explosion occurred this evening in a house on Dallas street occupied by Mrs Sharp, her daughter, Clara Sharp, the latter's son, Harry, and a man named Thomas Jones, all colored. Clara Sharp and son were burned to death, and the other two severely injured. The house was destroyed.

A Ballot-Box Stuffer Convicted.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—In the United States circuit court the jury, after having been out since Tuesday, rendered a verdict of guilty against Albert Seybold, judge of election in the fifteenth ward at the late congressional election. He was indicted for having stuffed the ballot-box.

What is home without a baby? Many children have coughs and colds just now, and should have the greatest care, and a bottle of Dr. Ball's cough syrup. Price only 25 cents.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Complaint from a Number of Colored People of Florida, Alleging that the Laws of that State Do Not Protect Them, Laid Before the Senate.

Speaker Randall's Personal Explanation, and a Committee of Investigation Granted at His Own Request—The Seward Contumacy Case, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Senator Teller, from the special committee to inquire into the alleged violation of the constitutional rights of citizens during the late elections, submitted the report of the majority, and said that the minority reserved the right to submit a report. Ordered to be printed.

Senator Teller also submitted a resolution continuing the committee until next session, and authorizing it to sit during the recess.

Objected to by Senator Bayard, and laid aside.

Senator M'Donald called up the house bill to provide for holding district and circuit courts of the United States at Fort Scott, Kansas. Passed.

Senator Conover presented a petiton from three hundred and thirty-six colored people of Columbia county, Florida, complaining that they are not protected in their rights by the laws of Florida. Referred.

Senator Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported an amendment to the house bill making an appropriation to pay arrears of pensions. It provides that, in order to provide for the prompt payment of arrears of pensions, the secretary of the treasury shall dispose of, at not less than par, four per cent bonds, not exceeding eighteen millions, or in lieu thereof issue certificates of deposit, provided for in the act of February 26, 1879, the proceeds of the sale of such bonds to be applied exclusively to the payment of claims upon arrears of pensions arising under the act of January 25, 1879. Referred.

Senator Dawes, from the committee on finance, reported an amendment to the bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions, so as to provide that in no case shall arrears of pensions be allowed and paid from a time prior to the date of actual disablement. Referred.

Before disposing of the bill the senate went into executive session.

When the doors were reopened, Senator Spencer, from the committee on commerce, reported the river and harbor appropriation bill, with amendments. Placed on the calendar.

The census bill, as amended by the house, was referred to the census committee.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill making an appropriation for the payment of the arrears of pensions. The amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations, providing that pension agents shall receive for their services in paying arrears, etc., thirty cents for each payment, and appropriating fifteen thousand dollars to meet such expense, and striking out of the house bill the clause providing that the act granting arrears of pensions shall extend to pensions granted by special acts of congress, were agreed to.

Senator Dawes submitted an amendment reported by him from the committee on finance this morning, providing that in no case shall arrears of pensions be allowed and paid from a time prior to the date of actual disability. Agreed to.

Senator Ingalls submitted an amendment from the committee on pensions. It provides for dividing the States and Territories into districts, not to exceed seventy-six in number; provides for a commission to attend to each of said districts at least once a year, and assigns the pension surgeon and pension clerk to make medical and surgical examinations and to take testimony in pension cases. It further provides for the appointment of such pension surgeons and clerks by the secretary of the interior, and the examination of pensioners with a view to preventing frauds on the pension bureau. Senator Ingalls, in explanation of the amendment, said it was in the direction of reformation. It had been before the senate before. If the system of examining pensioners and applicants be adopted as proposed by this amendment, it was thought that frauds could be detected and much money saved.

Senator Edmunds raised the point of order that this was legislation on the general appropriation bill.

The chair [Senator Hoar] decided that this was not a general appropriation bill.

Senator Edmunds said he did not think it wise for the senate to act upon this matter with haste, as it made a great change in the pension laws.

After debate upon Senator Edmunds's point of order, the chair submitted the question to the senate, and it was decided that this was not a general appropriation bill, and that the amendment was in order.

Senator Voorhees said he did not believe the bill would accomplish all that was claimed for it. It contemplated a radical change in the pension bureau. Instead of organizing a corps of examiners outside, he preferred a reorganization of the bureau inside.

Pending discussion, the bill was laid aside temporarily.

Senator Windom, from the committee on appropriations, reported, with amendments, the sundry civil appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Withers called up the house resolutions in memory of the late Beverly B Douglass. Suitable remarks upon the life and character of the deceased were made by Senators Withers, Thurman, Hereford, and Ransom, and the senate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

In the senate the nomination of Samuel Hayes as postmaster at St. Louis called forth extended remarks from a number of senators. The committee on postoffices and postroads favorably divided in reporting without recommendation. It was opposed mainly on the ground that Hayes's predecessor, Chauncey J. Filley, should have been retained in the office upon civil-service principles. The fact was developed in the debate, however, that the President had informed the committee that a rejection of the pending nomination would not have the effect of reinstating Filley, and that he would not under any circumstances reappoint him. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 18 yeas to 16 nays, the Democrats with one or two exceptions all voting in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Randall made a personal explanation in regard to the charges made against him in a letter written in September, 1876, by Special Agent Williams to Major W. B. Moore, in regard to the appropriation warrants issued to the bureau of engraving and printing, and offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the said charges.

"I think it due to say at this time that I have never had in my life one dollar of interest as stockholder, or in any other way, directly or indirectly, in any paper mill in the United States or elsewhere; nor has anyone nearly or remotely connected with me ever had. I have never had, directly or indirectly, as stockholder or in any other way, any interest in any bank note company in the United States or elsewhere. I wish to add further that I never in my life spoke to Mr. Bristow, Mr. Conant, Mr. Jones, Mr. Taylor or any other person, as to appropriation warrants for any purpose whatever, and that I never spoke or knew of those two appropriations as mentioned until I came to read of them."

Messrs. Hale, Kelly and Thompson (Republicans) paid very fine tributes to the integrity of the speaker and scouted the charges as unworthy of so much investigation. Mr. Randal, however, insisted that a formal inquiry and report was due to him and to the country, and, therefore, by a unanimous vote, the committee was granted.

The report in reference to the ventilation of the house was discussed for two hours, and was finally adopted with various amendments.

The following commissioners were appointed to carry out the provisions of the report, and to serve without compensation: Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian institute; Mr. Clark, architect of the capitol; Mr. Schumann, civil engineer of the treasury department; Surgeon Billings, of the army; and Representatives Hewitt [N. Y.], Butler, Loring and Jones [N.Y.]. Thirty thousand dollars were appropriated to carry out the changes.

Mr. Durham, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, asked and obtained leave to have printed and recommitted the report of that committee in regard to the abolition of supervisors of election.

Mr. Blackburn rose to a personal explanation, and sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from the San Francisco *Chronicle* to the effect that he had been the cause of delaying the passage of the anti-Chinese bill, by his refusal to accord it precedence over some insignificant legislation. He simply desired to say that the charge was utterly without foundation. He had upon every occasion supported the bill, and had furthered its passage, and he had never heard an objection to its consideration coming from his side of the hall.

Mr. Conger objected to having interjected into a personal explanation a reflection on the members of his side.

Mr. Blackburn replied that he had intended no reflection upon anybody, but he would be glad to have the gentleman from Michigan controvert his statement.

Mr. Springer called up the question of the contumacy of George F. Seward, of the China consulate.

Mr. Hale raised the question of consideration on the vote by tellers. The house refused to consider the question now.

Mr. Turner, a member of the committee on expenditures in the State department, demanded the yeas and nays, and when Mr. White [Pa.] suggested that he withdraw the call he gesticulated angrily and in an excited manner insisted on the yeas and nays. The scene was a noisy and tumultuous one without apparent reason for it. The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted—yeas 132, nays 121; so the house voted to consider the subject now.

Mr. Carlisle, speaker *pro tem.*, announced the appointment of Messrs. Chanler, Lyne, Throckmorton, Nye and Monroe as the select committee authorized under the resolution offered to-day by Mr. Randall.

Mr. Springer moved the previous question on the resolution to have George F. Seward brought before the bar of the house.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered, this leaving an hour for debate.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the State department, who stated that the question involved was, whether a public officer can be required to produce the records of his office. Seward was in contempt of the house, not only in refusing to produce the books called for in the *subpena duces tecum*, but in refusing even to be sworn as a witness.

Mr. Bundy, a member of the committee, contended that Seward was not in contempt, and that under the fifth article of the constitution no person could be expected to supply evidence against himself. The committee had evidence before it from the State department showing that every dollar belonging to the government which had been received by Seward had been accounted for, and that every book prescribed by the department to be kept at the consulate had been returned to the department.

After considerable discussion the first vote was taken on the resolution offered by the minority of the committee, to the effect that Seward was justified in his refusal. It was rejected—yeas, 119; nays, 142—a party vote.

The question then recurred on the majority resolution, directing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest Seward forthwith and bring him before the bar of the house.

Mr. Conger interposed a motion to take a recess, and the yeas and nays were called upon it.

During the roll-call negotiations for a compromise were being carried on on the basis of letting the resolution lie on the table and delivering the warrant to the sergeant-at-arms until to-morrow. The negotiations, however, were unsuccessful. The motion for a recess was rejected. When the house was brought to a vote on the resolution the Republicans at first declined to vote, but twenty-four of them declined to join in this obstructive policy. There was still, however, no quorum.

Mr. Springer stated that there was no intention to do any injustice to Mr. Seward, and that if the resolutions were adopted the warrant would not be delivered to the sergeant-at-arms until to-morrow.

Mr. Conger said that he did not know that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Springer] had the control of such things.

Mr. Springer replied that he would take the responsibility of that assurance. The vote was again taken and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 158; nays, 84.

Conference report on the amendments to the tobacco bill was agreed to—yeas, 147; nays, 114. The tax on matches remains as it is at present.

A session was ordered for to-morrow evening for business for the committee on public lands. The house took a recess. The evening session is to be for hearing of reports from the committee on ways and means.

EVENING SESSION.

The house met at eight o'clock for consideration of the reports from the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Wood, chairman of that committee, reported a bill respecting protests and appeals from the decisions from collectors of customs. Passed.

Also a bill amending section 3697 of the revised statutes of the United States, so the interest on bonds called under the provisions of said section, or surrendered under the provisions of the act to facilitate the refunding of the national debt, shall cease and determine after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the surrender or date of notice required to be given by the secretary of the treasury; provided, that nothing herein shall affect the existing contracts made in pursuance of law.

Mr. Wood explained the provisions of the bill. As the law now stood, in the process of refunding the bonds redeemed, as well as the bonds issued for their redemption, bore interest for three months after the date of their call.

Mr. Hewitt [N.Y.] was in favor of the bill, but it seemed to him a good deal like locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen. If this bill could have been reported on the day before the recess, when he had called attention to the matter, the result would have been a saving of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was aware that the secretary of the treasury had said that he had followed the precedents set by his predecessor in paying double interest, but he [Hewitt] called attention to the fact that Secretary Bristow, when he came into office and found that a double interest had been paid, had put a stop to it. At all times pending these negotiations of refunding, which was as remarkable a success as had ever occurred in the history of finance, it has been possible, and within the law, for the secretary of the treasury to have made such contracts as would have stopped or at least limited the payment of double interest. The amount of profit made by the first national bank of New York had been something enormous, but no blame of any kind could be attributed to that bank, but he held that the refunding of the loan had been so managed as to throw those enormous profits into the hands of that one concern, and prevent other banks or private bankers from sharing in the refunding process.

Mr. Burchard defended the action of the secretary.

The bill then passed.

A bill to allow imported marble blocks to be bonded in open yards was reported and passed.

A bill for the relief of Albert M. Wyman, late treasurer of the United States, was passed, and the house adjourned.

Sudden Demise of an Important Witness.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—J. H. Tompkins, principal witness for the government in a large number of tobacco and whisky cases, died suddenly this morning of neuralgia of the heart.

A Just Sentence.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, February 27.—James Turpin, of this city, convicted of raping his own daughter, was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Suicide of a Piano-Tuner.

NASHVILLE, February 27.—M. Waltham, a piano-tuner, committed suicide at Murfreesboro by taking strychnine.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Four Per Cent Transactions—The Patent-Office Variations Accounted For—Nominations by the President and Confirmations by the Senate.

Numerous Changes Proposed in the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill—Sudden Death of a Prominent Scientist—The Teller Report, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Subscriptions to the four per cent loan since yesterday, $2,985,000.

NOMINATED.

The President has nominated James Hills for collector of internal revenue for the district of Mississippi, and George K. Keith for postmaster at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

THE PATENT OFFICE "VARIATIONS."

Frank Burr, who was until last fall manager of the *Patent Office Gazette and Official Advertiser*, appeared before the house committee on expenditures in the interior department, and made a statement showing the cause of the variation in cost of maintaining that branch of the department. He stated that many persons were carried on the pay-roll of the *Gazette* who rendered little or no service to the government, and cited one particular case where no duty was performed by a party drawing a salary from that bureau.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The senate committee on commerce reported the river and harbor appropriation bill to the senate this afternoon, with amendments proposing numerous changes. The committee recommend the following additional items or increased appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors named: L'Anguille, Arkansas, $20,000; Arkansas river, $20,000; Vicksburg, $23,000; Osage river, $10,000; Missouri river, at Fort Leavenworth, $10,000; Kansas river, $5,000; Missouri river, above the Yellowstone, $20,000; Missouri river, at Nebraska City, $5000; survey of Missouri river, $5000; Yellowstone river, $50,000; Missouri river, at Vermillion, Dakota, $5000; Missouri river, at Omaha and Council Bluffs, $10,000; Mississippi river, at Dubuque, $4000; Mississippi river, surveys for improvement, $13,000; Fox river, Wisconsin, $50,000; St. Croix river, $2000; Red river of the North, $5000; Duluth, $5000; Saugatuck, Michigan, $2000; Muskegon, Michigan, $4500; Michigan City, Indiana, $20,000; Allegheny river, at French creek, $10,000; Quincy, Illinois, $10,000; Toledo, $10,000; Cuyahoga river, Ohio, $9000; Muskingum ice-harbor, $30,000. The committee strike out the following amounts which were granted by the house: Urbana, Ohio, $5000; New river, West Virginia, $12,000; Hiawassee river, Tennessee, $3000. The net total added to the bill by the senate committee is about $1,100,000.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: Robert M. Douglas, United States marshal for the western district of North Carolina; D. S. Wade, chief-justice of the supreme court of Montana Territory; Henry Ruggles, consul at Malta. Collectors of Customs—David G. Carr, Petersburg, Virginia; Ephraim M'Murtrie, district of Minnesota. Surveyors of Customs—*Wm. J. Smith, Memphis*; Adam Wolf, Nashville; Deloss B. Lyon, Dubuque; George Frazee, Burlington, Iowa. Postmasters—Illinois—Wm. Douglass, Joliet; Indiana—John N. Benyan, Warsaw; John W. Bell, Knightston; Orville Carver, Angola; Luman S. Gilker, Rockport. Kansas—Samuel B. Hickman, Coffeeville; Chas. H. Phillips, Waterville; H. C. Ashburg, Newton; Josiah Pillsbury, Manhattan. Missouri—Samuel Hayes, St. Louis. Wisconsin—Abner L. Harris, Reedsburg. John G. Chapman, United States marshal for the district of Iowa; James Hill, collector of internal revenue for the district of Mississippi; Alexander L. Russell, of Pennsylvania, consul to Montevideo; Sigimund Davis, surveyor-general of Nevada. Registers of the land-office—James B. M'Dowell, Lincoln, Nebraska; Daniel H. Freeman, St. Cloud, Minnesota. Receivers of Public Moneys—Alfred A. Tufts, Camden, Arkansas; John Ulrich, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Indian Agents—Oliver Goode, of Ohio, Quintilla agency, Oregon; Wyman N. Lincoln, of Wisconsin, Gras Ventres, Montana; Laban I. Miles, of Iowa, Osage, Indian Territory; Thos. E. Ellis, of New York, Fort Berthold, Dakota; James A. Stephens, of Indiana, Standing Rock, Dakota; Henry R. Mallory, of New York, Colorado river, in Arizona.

The senate rejected the nominations of R. P. Stone for collector of customs at Bangor, Maine, and E. P. Stratton, of College Point, Long Island, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the second district.

REPORT OF THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

The report of the Teller committee made to the senate to-day reviews the testimony of ninety-one witnesses in Lousiana and one hundred and seven in South Carolina. It states that the frauds in South Carolina by the use of tissue tickets extended to every county in that State but one, and that between thirty and forty murders were committed in Louisiana. The committee, in drawing their conclusion, say there appears to be a widespread determination in these States to restrict freedom of speech as to political questions, upon the claim that the discussion of the relations of labor to capital, employers to employees, and other kindred subjects, is calculated to array the colored people against the whites, and thus endanger the safety of the people. This determination is not authorized by State enactments, but by the Democrats, who attend the political meetings not only of their own party, but also of the opposition, and are in the habit of refusing to allow the speakers to discuss these questions in their various forms. Any reference to the condition of the colored people before the war, and the causes that led to the war, are condemned as being of an incendiary character. It will be readily seen that if it is allowed the attendants at public meetings to determine what is and what is not incendiary and inflammatory material, and therefore objectionable and not to be permitted, there will be an end of all political discussion unless the speakers consent to discuss questions in accordance with the views of a majority that may be in attendance. (Great laughter.) It must be admitted in the discussion of all political questions. It will never do to permit a crowd of heated partisans at a public meeting to determine what is and what is not an incendiary speech and what is not proper to be said on such occasions. All the attacks which have been made on the colored people have been attempted to be justified in some cases on the ground that the colored people have made threats against the whites. However false and destitute of foundation there reports may have been, they have been made the excuse of the most unheard-of atrocities against these people. As this pretended fear of negro insurrection is made the excuse for outrages on the colored people, it may not be amiss to say that the Democratic whites, when interrogated on that point, all agreed that the negro was peaceful and unrevengeful, and that with all the reports of the uprising of this class of people to murder and outrage the whites, there was no instance in America, within their knowledge, when this had been done, and all admitted that it would require a great deal of provocation to induce the colored people to resort to violence against the whites. Their respect for authority, obedience to law and attachment to persons and things are notable characteristics of the colored race. No prosecutions have been instituted by the State of South Carolina against the violators of her laws, and no effort made to punish the men who have thus wantonly outraged her citizens, and when United States courts have been resorted to for the purpose of punishing outrages on the ballot-box, the complainant has in many instances been arrested clearly in violation of the law by the State authorities on charges of perjury, and committed to jail, unless he gave bail. Citizens are threatened that if they attempt to punish offenders in the United States courts, witnesses will be punished in the State courts, and thus the State not only declines to punish these criminals, but refuses to allow it to be done in the United States courts. The State government is a white government. No colored men are represented in it, and so far no man connected with it has had the honesty, courage or humanity to attempt to redress the outrages on these unfortunate men of color. The laws of South Carolina and Louisiana are undoubtedly sufficient for the protection of all their citizens, but there has been a lamentable failure to enforce them. This course must, in the end, be the destruction of the governments of these States. Thousands of persons in these States, controlled by the political party profiting by these outrages, condemn them, but they lack the independence and the courage to make themselves heard in opposition to them. There will never be peace and good order, and, consequently, prosperity in the south, while any considerable number of white people deny to the colored people the rights given them by the law. To insure lasting peace to the people, white and black, the fullest and freest exercise of all political rights must be conceded to all. The honor and the prosperity of Louisiana demand that these outrages against the rights of citizens, these violations of the State and national law, shall be punished. That this duty devolves upon the State all admit; and whatever may be said of the duty of the general government to redress the wrongs of its citizens, under these circumstances no one will excuse the State authorities for failure to punish these offenders. The committee say it was not possible, within the short time they had been in session, to investigate the elections held in all the congressional districts in Louisiana and South Carolina, but sufficient testimony was taken to show conclusively that in several districts in these States not only the election for congressmen, but the elections for State and county officers were neither fair nor free, and that by violence and fraud an honest expression of the will of those entitled to vote was prevented, and thousands of the citizens of these States were deprived of the elective franchise. In Louisiana both violence and fraud were extensively used. In South Carolina fraud was more largely relied upon. In both States these agencies, so disputable in themselves, and so dangerous to the stability of a republican form of government, were used, not only against the candidates of the Republican party, but against independent Democratic candidates, and candidates by whatever name known, who were in opposition to the regular Democratic candidates, thus showing clearly that the result sought to be accomplished in Missouri river, above the Yellowstone, $20,000; Missouri river, at Nebraska City, $5000; survey of Missouri river, $5000; Yellowstone river, $50,000; Missouri river, at Vermillion, Dakota, $5000; Missouri river, at Omaha and Council Bluffs, $10,000; Mississippi river, at Dubuque, $4000; Mississippi river, surveys for improvement, $13,000; Fox river, Wisconsin, $50,000; St. Croix river, $2000; Red river of the North, $5000; Duluth, $5000; Saugatuck, Michigan, $2000; Muskegon, Michigan, $4500; Michigan City, Indiana, $20,000; Allegheny river, at French creek, $10,000; Quincy, Illinois, $10,000; Toledo, $10,000; Cuyahoga river, Ohio, $9000; Muskingum ice-harbor, $30,000. The committee strike out the following amounts which were granted by the house: Urbana, Ohio, $5000; New river, West Virginia, $12,000; Hiawassee river, Tennessee, $3000. The net total added to the bill by the senate committee is about $1,100,000.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: Robert M. Douglas, United States marshal for the western district of North Carolina; D. S. Wade, chief-justice of the supreme court of Montana Territory; Henry Ruggles, consul at Malta. Collectors of Customs—David G. Carr, Petersburg, Virginia; Ephraim M'Murtrie, district of Minnesota. Surveyors of Customs—*Wm. J. Smith, Memphis*; Adam Wolf, Nashville; Deloss B. Lyon, Dubuque; George Frazee, Burlington, Iowa. Postmasters—Illinois—Wm. Douglass, Joliet; Indiana—John N. Benyan, Warsaw; John W. Bell, Knightston; Orville Carver, Angola; Luman S. Gilker, Rockport. Kansas—Samuel B. Hickman, Coffeeville; Chas. H. Phillips, Waterville; H. C. Ashburg, Newton; Josiah Pillsbury, Manhattan. Missouri—Samuel Hayes, St. Louis. Wisconsin—Abner L. Harris, Reedsburg. John G. Chapman, United States marshal for the district of Iowa; James Hill, collector of internal revenue for the district of Mississippi; Alexander L. Russell, of Pennsylvania, consul to Montevideo; Sigimund Davis, surveyor-general of Nevada. Registers of the land-office—James B. M'Dowell, Lincoln, Nebraska; Daniel H. Freeman, St. Cloud, Minnesota. Receivers of Public Moneys—Alfred A. Tufts, Camden, Arkansas; John Ulrich, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Indian Agents—Oliver Goode, of Ohio, Quintilla agency, Oregon; Wyman N. Lincoln, of Wisconsin, Gras Ventres, Montana; Laban I. Miles, of Iowa, Osage, Indian Territory; Thos. E. Ellis, of New York, Fort Berthold, Dakota; James A. Stephens, of Indiana, Standing Rock, Dakota; Henry R. Mallory, of New York, Colorado river, in Arizona.

The senate rejected the nominations of R. P. Stone for collector of customs at Bangor, Maine, and E. P. Stratton, of College Point, Long Island, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the second district.

REPORT OF THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

The report of the Teller committee made to the senate to-day reviews the testimony of ninety-one witnesses in Lousiana and one hundred and seven in South Carolina. It states that the frauds in South Carolina by the use of tissue tickets extended to every county in that State but one, and that between thirty and forty murders were committed in Louisiana. The committee, in drawing their conclusion, say there appears to be a widespread determination in these States to restrict freedom of speech as to political questions, upon the claim that the discussion of the relations of labor to capital, employers to employees, and other kindred subjects, is calculated to array the colored people against the whites, and thus endanger the safety of the people. This determination is not authorized by State enactments, but by the Democrats, who attend the political meetings not only of their own party, but also of the opposition, and are in the habit of refusing to allow the speakers to discuss these questions in their various forms. Any reference to the condition of the colored people before the war, and the causes that led to the war, are condemned as being of an incendiary character. It will be readily seen that if it is allowed the attendants at public meetings to determine what is and what is not incendiary and inflammatory material, and therefore objectionable and not to be permitted, there will be an end of all political discussion unless the speakers consent to discuss questions in accordance with the views of a majority that may be in attendance. (Great laughter.) It must be admitted in the discussion of all political questions. It will never do to permit a crowd of heated partisans at a public meeting to determine what is and what is not an incendiary speech and what is not proper to be said on such occasions. All the attacks which have been made on the colored people have been attempted to be justified in some cases on the ground that the colored people have made threats against the whites. However false and destitute of foundation there reports may have been, they have been made the excuse of the most unheard-of atrocities against these people. As this pretended fear of negro insurrection is made the excuse for outrages on the colored people, it may not be amiss to say that the Democratic whites, when interrogated on that point, all agreed that the negro was peaceful and unrevengeful, and that with all the reports of the uprising of this class of people to murder and outrage the whites, there was no instance in America, within their knowledge, when this had been done, and all admitted that it would require a great deal of provocation to induce the colored people to resort to violence against the whites. Their respect for authority, obedience to law and attachment to persons and things are notable characteristics of the colored race. No prosecutions have been instituted by the State of South Carolina against the violators of her laws, and no effort made to punish the men who have thus wantonly outraged her citizens, and when United States courts have been resorted to for the purpose of punishing outrages on the ballot-box, the complainant has in many instances been arrested clearly in violation of the law by the State authorities on charges of perjury, and committed to jail, unless he gave bail. Citizens are threatened that if they attempt to punish offenders in the United States courts, witnesses will be punished in the State courts, and thus the State not only declines to punish these criminals, but refuses to allow it to be done in the United States courts. The State government is a white government. No colored men are represented in it, and so far no man connected with it has had the honesty, courage or humanity to attempt to redress the outrages on these unfortunate men of color. The laws of South Carolina and Louisiana are undoubtedly sufficient for the protection of all their citizens, but there has been a lamentable failure to enforce them. This course must, in the end, be the destruction of the governments of these States. Thousands of persons in these States, controlled by the political party profiting by these outrages, condemn them, but they lack the independence and the courage to make themselves heard in opposition to them. There will never be peace and good order, and, consequently, prosperity in the south, while any considerable number of white people deny to the colored people the rights given them by the law. To insure lasting peace to the people, white and black, the fullest and freest exercise of all political rights must be conceded to all. The honor and the prosperity of Louisiana demand that these outrages against the rights of citizens, these violations of the State and national law, shall be punished. That this duty devolves upon the State all admit; and whatever may be said of the duty of the general government to redress the wrongs of its citizens, under these circumstances no one will excuse the State authorities for failure to punish these offenders. The committee say it was not possible, within the short time they had been in session, to investigate the elections held in all the congressional districts in Louisiana and South Carolina, but sufficient testimony was taken to show conclusively that in several districts in these States not only the election for congressmen, but the elections for State and county officers were neither fair nor free, and that by violence and fraud an honest expression of the will of those entitled to vote was prevented, and thousands of the citizens of these States were deprived of the elective franchise. In Louisiana both violence and fraud were extensively used. In South Carolina fraud was more largely relied upon. In both States these agencies, so disputable in themselves, and so dangerous to the stability of a republican form of government, were used, not only against the candidates of the Republican party, but against independent Democratic candidates, and candidates by whatever name known, who were in opposition to the regular Democratic candidates, thus showing clearly that the result sought to be accomplished in Missouri river, above the Yellowstone, $20,000; Missouri river, at Nebraska City, $5000; survey of Missouri river, $5000; Yellowstone river, $50,000; Missouri river, at Vermillion, Dakota, $5000; Missouri river, at Omaha and Council Bluffs, $10,000; Mississippi river, at Dubuque, $4000; Mississippi river, surveys for improvement, $13,000; Fox river, Wisconsin, $50,000; St. Croix river, $2000; Red river of the North, $5000; Duluth, $5000; Saugatuck, Michigan, $2000; Muskegon, Michigan, $4500; Michigan City, Indiana, $20,000; Allegheny river, at French creek, $10,000; Quincy, Illinois, $10,000; Toledo, $10,000; Cuyahoga river, Ohio, $9000; Muskingum ice-harbor, $30,000. The committee strike out the following amounts which were granted by the house: Urbana, Ohio, $5000; New river, West Virginia, $12,000; Hiawassee river, Tennessee, $3000. The net total added to the bill by the senate committee is about $1,100,000.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Another Charter Repealed—A New Tax Sale Redemption Law—A Savage Wholesale Sweep at Monopolies—Senate Bills Passed Final Reading.

"No Licensed Grocer or Other Person, at a Place of Public Resort, Shall Retail or Give Away Any Spirituous or Vinous Liquors on Sunday."

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, February 27.—*House*—House bill to repeal the charter of Galloway passed its third reading.

Senate bill to amend 2358 of the code in regard to the duties of chancery court clerks, and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold for taxes, allowing purchasers at tax sales six per cent. interest until its redemption, passed its third reading.

The afternoon session was spent in discussing the house bill on its third reading providing for the repair and keeping up of public roads, and instructing county courts to submit to a vote of the people as to whether they will be taxed for that purpose.

Pending discussion the house adjourned.

Senate.—Mr. Savage introduced a bill to prohibit perpetuities, monopolies and class legislation, and to prevent corporations, railroads, express companies and combinations of rich men from making contracts for special legislation and for perpetual exemption from taxation and the burdens of government; and subjects them to modification, amendment, repeal or abolition by the county court or the general assembly, when considered by them a nuisance or standing in the way of progress.

House resolution requesting congress to restrict further issuance of national bank notes and of bonds, to the absorption of the capital of the country, was adopted.

The following senate bills were called on third reading: To declare in full force and effect section 39 of an act passed January, 1858, chapter 42, by which the Mississippi River railroad was chartered, so as to compel the company to complete the road or surrender their charter, with an amendment providing that the company shall have until March to Monday in September, 1880. To give justices of the peace jurisdiction over misdemeanors, and regulating appeals. To authorize notaries public to take depositions. To amend the laws relating to the hospital for insane so as to authorize the superintendent to appoint and discharge control over all subordinate officers of the institution, and to provide for the transportation of patients by county courts, with an amendment limiting the salary of assistant physicians to $1000 per annum; of steward to $900; of engineer to $600; of overseer to $480. To