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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 62

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 5 7-16d; Memphis cotton, 9 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 9 3-8c. New York cotton, 9 13-16c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 16, 1 A.M.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather and areas of light rain or snow, variable winds, slight rise in temperature and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, SATURDAY, March 15, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.03	68	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	30.00	68	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	30.18	39	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.16	38	N.E.	Fresh.	Thr'tng
Nashville	30.20	43	E.	Light.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.00	63	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.06	67	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.08	66	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.

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

NEW YORK has gone crazy over the walk-ists. They ought to be suppressed.

THE Widow Oliver is giving that old rascal, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, some trouble.

THE malignant, cruel and sometimes vindictive yellow-fever fiend gave us a rest yesterday.

SENATOR GORDON, of Georgia, we regret to learn, is quite ill with pneumonia and inflammatory rheumatism.

AMERICAN bacon that at home is sold for twelve cents per pound is retailed in England for nine cents. Why? Can anyone tell?

JOHN M'CULLOUGH's engagement was more remunerative to the artist and more satisfactory to the people than any other this season.

NEW ORLEANS will only quarantine for ten days next summer. The country will quarantine New Orleans for six months, beginning with May.

MINOR MERIWETHER, as receiver for Memphis, is an appointment, by the governor, that meets the approval of the people of the Taxing District.

IT now appears that the plague was introduced into Russia from China. California will please take notice, and Kearney and the sand lot people will govern themselves accordingly.

A PROPHET residing in Walker, Michigan, named Bullard (which was no doubt originally Bull-herd), predicts the dissolution of the Union in 1893, and that the pope of Rome will rule for three hundred years thereafter in all the country east of the Rocky mountains.

WHAT will be the result of two Richmonds in the field? What are the people to do—what can they do as between two receivers—one appointed by the Federal Judge Baxter and the other by the governor of the State? Are we not likely to have a conflict of authority fatal to any effort to collect back taxes?

A COMMITTEE of the Illinois legislature, appointed for that purpose, recently examined the books of the Pullman palace-car company, and reported that the net earnings of that company appear to be only eight per cent. per annum, a rate which does not appear to strike them as so exorbitant as to require legislative action.

THE negroes who recently left Mississippi and other southern States for Kansas have settled in St. Louis and threaten that dirty place with results frightful to contemplate. They are as a rule filthy in their persons, indifferent as to what becomes of them, have no means and don't want to work, but are ready for all the food, clothing or money that can be given them.

COX, who murdered Alston, in Atlanta, is to be tried for malicious and willful murder. He will be prosecuted by the best talent of Georgia, and he has already engaged several noted criminal lawyers for his defense. The feeling against him, says a special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is barely kept down by the most prudent counsels. Alston's friends are legion, and they talk very bitterly.

THE Washington *Post* states positively, and being on the ground it ought to know, that the only title burglars who have not been rewarded are Jim Anderson, Bill Chandler, Eliza Pinkston and Agnes Jenks. When we observe what a row these four neglected ones have made we can form some conception of the kind of Bedlam that would have broken loose if the remaining hundred had not been provided for. There is no balm of Gilead in this, however, for either Hayes or the outraged country.

A SPECIAL to the New Orleans *Times*, from Washington, is to the effect that the clerk of the United States court of Virginia yesterday issued writs for the arrest of five State judges charged with violation of the Federal election and jury laws. The governor of Virginia has instructed them to refuse to give bail and go to jail, when writs of *habeas corpus* will issue, and the fight between Virginia and the United States will be fairly commenced. These are cases involving the right of the judges to enforce the State statutes which are counter to those of the United States.

WE THANK our respected cotemporary, the Jackson *Tribune and Sun*, for these kindly and neighborly words:

> This June and cry against Memphis should stop. It is now well-governed, and being thoroughly cleaned. Its health is now far above the average of cities of its size. It is one of the chief commercial cities of the southwest. It is a city in whose future this section is especially interested. Its trade is large and growing. Its merchants among the most solid and enterprising in the country. Then let us give it encouragement instead of blows, hold up its hands instead of striking them down, and unite in giving it a fair chance and a generous encouragement in its struggle with fortune. It is a splendid market. It ranks third in the country as a cotton center. It is the largest grocery market in the south. Its dry goods, boot and shoe, clothing, notion, drug, liquor and confectionery business is large and progressive. Its manufacturers are enterprising and solid. In short, it only needs, in this hour of doubt and depression, the generous aid of those most interested in its prosperity, to become in a few years a commanding center of trade and wealth, whose arteries, penetrating the southwest, will reward with the quick and gladdening blood of commerce this great and growing section.

Our merchants should remember these good words of the *Tribune and Sun*. "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

OUR respected cotemporary, the *Ledger*, quotes an article from one of the issues of the APPEAL for June, 1879, in which we urged an investigation of the Brownlow bonds. That investigation, if we are not mistaken, was had, and by virtue of it the funding act was adopted and approved by as thoroughly Democratic and as thoroughly honest a legislature and governor as we have now, and was ultimately approved by the Democratic party in three separate State conventions. The investigation of the present legislature has ended in nothing but the traduction of private character and the digging up of dead men's bones. No more disgraceful proceeding has ever occurred in this or any other State—not one that will more surely be punished by the people. The majority report is a school-boy document alongside that of Judge Clapp's, which is remarkable for clearness of statement, for logical construction and force of reasoning. As we before said, Judge Clapp is an honor to the people he represents.

HANSON, OF SHELBY,

Makes the Speech of this Session of the Legislature—He Exposes the Shallow Pretences of the Repudiating Ring and the Disgraceful Conduct of the Smelling Committee, and

Stands up Manfully for the Honor of the State—The Ring Coming Down from their High Horse are Willing to Pay Something of Even the Bonds they Hold to Have Been Illegally Issued.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 15.—Butler P. Anderson's horse was sold at auction to Charles Goodlett, of Nashville, for one hundred and forty-six dollars.

Senate.—At eleven o'clock Mr. Wilson took the floor, reiterating the points made in his argument the day previous. He stated that he honored the rulers of the State whom the majority report is charged with seeking to defame. He scouted the very utterances upon which that report was grounded as to the irregularity of the issuance of many of the State bonds. He held up a letter of a former railroad president—Robertson Topp—who had said that the internal improvement act was a practical absurdity, and that the railroad companies did not observe it. Andrew Johnson had declared the issuance of the bonds unconstitutional, and that fraud had been perpetrated in the sale of them. He called Senator Clapp's attention to the report of the judiciary committee of the legislature of 1869-70, which was itself a vindication of the majority report.

Mr. Clapp said he indorsed every word of that judiciary committee's report.

Mr. Wilson said, all right. Then you say in effect yourself that the roads got no title to their bonds. He then cited, among other legal authorities in support of the position of the majority report, a decision from 10th Wallace, page 677, by Judge Fields, and asked the senators to read the majority report in connection with the decision. He asked to be shown any law for the proposition that it was to make any contract. He was aware that recent opinions of the supreme court were in conflict with his position, but his friend from Shelby no more agreed with the opinions of the same court as affecting the bill to abolish the charter of Memphis. He would rather take the opinion of Judge M'Farland than those of an eight-by-seven tribunal, and cited the case of Hawkins county vs. the Knoxville railroad. Some senator from Shelby had said the charge of a fraudulent issue in the majority report was without any judicial authority. He held up a record from the supreme court and of the chancery court in Franklin county in the cases of Martin Shea vs. Joe Mabry and Davenport vs. Davenport. The latter was a decision of the present governor of Tennessee; but he said no lawyer would assume that a political investigation could preserve the judicial method of the courts. He apprehended that political plunderers would be very glad to introduce this principle into the political jurisprudence of investigation. He said that Brownlow never signed the bonds issued in his name, some were signed in New York, and some here, by his private secretary. He appealed to the bondholders and to the railroads not to go before the people on the legality of these bonds. He was not afraid of the threatened upheaval of popular indignation that was to overwhelm us. He was much more fearful of an upheaval the other way that would bear him on its surface. Although the debt was illegal, he was willing to settle it on the grounds of a wise public policy. He was willing to settle it on such a basis as the last nickel would warrant; if you don't you place the people in an attitude of conscious dishonesty. Who is to determine how much must be levied to meet, after the current expenses, the amount the people were able to pay in interest? He referred to the use of newspapers at Memphis to depreciate bonds to within a quarter of fifteen per cent., only to show the methods by which railroads proceeded. Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow were not corrupt, but the proof was that five railroad presidents were willing to spend five thousand dollars to influence legislation. He said he knew the majority of court opinions were against him, but the major portion of the judicial decisions of the times was on his side of the question.

Mr. Hanson said he was sensible of the responsibility of the position he occupied—standing in an almost hopeless minority in the committee. The arguments he had heard in defense of the majority report of the debt investigating committee would seem that we had come into this hall for the special purpose of vindicating political parties and the records of certain gentlemen. This was a matter that had nothing to do with the bills under consideration. He gave the investigating committee full credit for zeal and sincerity in their researches, but the report was a mere detailed statement of the methods by which the various series of the bonds had been issued. If the gentlemen mean to say that their judiciary is so corrupt that they dare not submit this question to them, it would seem to be better to dispense with that co-ordinate department of the government and the legislature. If you come here to say that the people are slighter than their representatives or their courts, and that right and justice is but a question of muscle and numbers, you might as well dispense with laws and legislation. The senators from Warren, Sumner and Lincoln have asserted us that the question is resolved to a wager of battle between might and right, and one of the gentlemen admitted that the courts of the country are against him. The opinion cited from 10th Wallace had no analogy with the question before them. The constitution of 1834 advocated a well-directed system of internal improvements. Both the old political parties from that time down had advocated them, and Andrew Johnson at the command of his party advocated them. James C. Jones was one of the founders of the railroad. Only the cross-roads politicians of 1876 and 1877 had discovered that it was a vicious policy. He warned the senate against these appeals to a higher law. It was most unfortunate that the Democratic platform had introduced such principles into its platform. Sneers at judicial authorities through mention of eight-by-seven tribunals and Jeffries on the bench were simply a challenge to battle, in which the strongest should prevail, regardless of honor, refinement, civilization, justice and order. When that principle was announced he had almost concluded he would not open his mouth on the subject. What right had they to discriminate between creditors? What right to pay the capital bonds and reject others? What right to erect this palace in a pauper State? If we are to have a general law of bankruptcy for the State, why not for the people individually? It was the basest dishonor to shield a wrong behind the cloak of sovereignty. He challenged the gentlemen that if they found fraud in the bonds to submit the question to their own courts, and if afraid to trust their courts, to invite in the chief justices of contiguous neighboring States and constitute them a tribunal. Let the people come here and examine the records in their senate journal, and see how under the various technicalities the self-styled champions of the dear people refuse to vote for a measure to relieve the tax-payers, and by adroit parliamentary tactics of shrewd, sharp record makers avoid a record for themselves by preventing the ayes and noes. A man might as well thrust his finger into the eye of a member of the senate as to hope, by any sort of fair argument, to get one of them to vote against the salaries of the magistrates and clerks—the captains of hundreds who return them seats in the legislature. He was in favor of protecting the honor and interest of the people at any hazard, and, to that end, was ready to settle with their creditors upon the best terms they could give. If they would take away from the municipalities and county courts the power to levy one dollar of the taxes and give one half of that to the State, there need be no doubt of the State's ability to pay. For himself (referring to the humiliation visited upon Mississippi, which she could never outlive), he would accord the glorious with the ostracism of a religious martyr, sooner than bequeath to his children an inheritance of shame and disgrace. The self-styled low-credit champion, instead of offering counter terms to the bondholders' representative Hon. Roger A. Pryor rejected his proposition brusquely. Their finance committee got together hurriedly one morning before the opening of the session in one corner of this chamber and unceremoniously kicked the offer of the abatement from the bondholders out of the senate chamber, without even submitting it to the dear people. Do gentlemen think the people send them up here to trade among themselves. The citizens of Tennessee did not send them here to negotiate among themselves as to the best means upon which they could have themselves returned to the legislature. Their pandering with extraneous propositions was unworthy of their consideration as law-givers. If we present Savage's three propositions simultaneously to the people, the very class who bear the burden of taxes will not vote for any of them. Rightly enough they could not be expected, and ought not to vote for the sixty cents proposition with the coupon feature. They would not vote for the thirty-three and a third cents proposition, because it was a false statement of the inability of the people to pay more. Mr. Savage's other alternative was to pay nothing; that was repudiation. It was an awful scheme to precipitate and make repudiation inevitable, and it was impossible to accept the other two propositions with which it was coupled. He would not be willing to vote for the fifty cents proposition with four per cent. interest unless the bondholders would accept it.

House.—The house bill to increase the revenue by taxing all interest-bearing notes passed third reading. The local option bill was made the special order for next Tuesday.

A Pious Slanderer Comes to Grief.

Chattanooga *Times:* "One by one the witnesses before the star-chamber State debt investigating committee are being convicted of gross slander of the dead, and grosser lying about the living. The last case we have noted is that of Rev. (?) N. W. Motherall, who went out of his way to swear before this sapient committee, that he understood that Mrs. Julia Calloway had given certain papers, covering the history of a certain questionable transaction, to Mr. Sam Reese, depot agent at Cleveland, and he (Reese) forced them (the papers) over to C. M. M'Ghee. And now comes Mr. Reese in a card in the Knoxville *Chronicle*, and says 'that Mrs. Julia Calloway never gave me, nor in any way put me in possession of any papers whatever, of the kind referred to in Mr. Motherall's deposition, or any other kind of papers; and I never knew of, or in any way had possession of any such papers, and, consequently never turned them over to C. M. McGhee. What Mr. Motherall might have understood, I cannot tell, but I know he could have easily understood the facts as they are, and as stated here, simply by calling on me, and this too before giving his deposition. He might have ascertained the same facts by calling on Mrs. Julia Calloway. I am very sorry he did not think to inquire before venturing upon a doubtful statement, solely upon rumors, even though a little investigation in that direction might have spared what he might call a good thing.' This is a fair specimen of the utter recklessness of private character, private rights, the just reputation of the living and dead, exhibited by a large class of witnesses who were industriously ferreted out by this committee, and protected in releasing their slandersluces on unsuspecting citizens, by the secret character of the so-called investigation. The more we see of it the more plainly do we feel relieved infamy of the whole proceeding appears."

Inconsistency of the Repudiators.

Knoxville *Tribune:* "The inconsistency of the repudiators in the legislature is amusing. Senator Savage, their leader, proclaimed all over the State last year that not a bond of the State of Tennessee was legally issued and that her citizens where not bound, either legally or morally, to pay a dollar of the debt. He has since made the same assertion in the legislature. Last Tuesday he reported from the finance committee, of which he is chairman, a bill providing for the settlement of the debt. Under this bill none of the bonds are rejected. Some are cut down more than others, but all are to be paid. This providing for the payment of the bonds is a virtual admission that they are valid, for no patriot, such as Colonel Savage is, would make the State pay a debt when he had incontrovertible proof that she did not owe. These gentlemen are coming over gradually. They have now confessed their inability to establish the invalidity of the State debt. Having admitted that money they will soon be brought to confess that the State has no right to dictate terms to its creditors, when the evidences of indebtedness held by them are legal. Before the session closes these gentlemen may be entirely won over to the only fair and honest view of this matter."

Senator Swamp Indorsed.

Jackson *Tribune and Sun:* "The minority report on the State debt, by Senator Clapp and Representative Smith, of Shelby, is a powerful presentation of all the questions touching the validity of the debt, and the legal liability of the State for the payment of the debt. They argue the questions involved with the discrimination of a lawyer and the ability of a statesman, and treat it as a we have always treated it—as a question of ability to pay, not of legal liability; and the broad and comprehensive view of the nature of public obligations, and the wisdom of keeping them inviolate. This able and conclusive report, based upon well-settled principles of law and sound political economy, must help promote the growth of the healthier sentiment now in the ascendant, and will, we think, do much to aid in reaching a settlement. It does not deal with the frauds entering into the *post*-war debt, nor the naked technicalities of the majority report of the debt investigating committee would seem that we had come into this hall for the special purpose of vindicating political parties and the records of certain gentlemen. This was a matter that had nothing to do with the bills under consideration. He gave the investigating committee full credit for zeal and sincerity in their researches, but the report was a mere detailed statement of the methods by which the various series of the bonds had been issued. If the gentlemen mean to say that their judiciary is so corrupt that they dare not submit this question to them, it would seem to be better to dispense with that co-ordinate department of the government and the legislature. 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WASHINGTON.

A Caucus of Democratic Senators on the Reorganization of the Senate Committees—Appointments by the Postmaster-General — Press Gossip Concerning Leading Candidates for Offices in the House.

Representative Kenna Talks Fluently as to the Merits of the Two Rival Candidates for Speaker of the House—A General Spirit of Reticence All Around.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Democratic senators held a caucus to-day in the senate chamber. All were present except Senators Maxey, Jonas [La.] and Hampton [S. C.] The object of the caucus was to consider the formation of standing committees. Senator Wallace was re-elected chairman and Senator Beck secretary of the caucus. The following named senators were appointed a committee to rearrange standing committees and report to adjourned meeting Monday noon: Wallace, M'Donald, Eaton, Ransom, Cockrell, Davis [W. Va.], Garland, Grover and Pendleton. After some discussion the following basis was agreed upon for the reorganization of committees: First—Seniority. Second—The choice of committee by one having two or more chairmanships. Third—The arrangement of chairmanships for vacancies According to this programme Senator Eaton, senior Democratic member of the committee on foreign relations, will be its chairman; Bayard, military affairs, Saulsbury, judiciary, Thurman; public lands, M'Donald; Indian affairs, Coke; pensions, Withers; claims, Cockrell, District of Columbia, Harris; patents, Kernan; territories, Garland; mines and mining, Hereford; on revision of laws, Wallace. Saulsbury has the choice of chairman of three committees, namely, privileges and elections, postoffices and post-roads, and public buildings and grounds. Davis, of West Virginia, has the choice of the chairmanship of appropriations and agriculture; Johnston, of manufactures and revolutionary pensions; Gordon, of commerce and education and labor; Wright, of civil service and retrenchment, naval affairs and printing; Ransom, of railroads and library.

In addition to these committees, there are ten select committees, of which only one will have Democratic chairmen—Davis, of W. Va., territories, and Blair, of Maryland, chairman of committees other than those named will be arranged by the caucus. The committee of the Republicans will be furnished with a list of the Democratic members placed on the committees. The subject of changing the elective officers of the senate was not acted upon.

The postmaster-general has appointed J. N. Tyner, first assistant-postmaster-general, and C. P. M'Donald, superintendent of the money order office, to meet the chief clerks of the United States and the chief clerk of the treasury department, to arrange for the distribution of the four per cent refunding certificates, which will be ready for issue on the 1st of April.

Gossip as to the Candidates for the Leading Offices in the House and Senate.

Washington *Post*, of Thursday: The Randall headquarters were opened at the National hotel yesterday, and during the afternoon and evening the ex-speaker was present in person. When the *Post* called there early last evening, Mr. Randall was closeted in the "next room" with a friend, that friend being Senator Atkins, Cobb, Kenna and Whitthorne were visible, and they entertained visitors with their usual courtesy. Talking about the relative strength of the two candidates, Randall and Blackburn, Mr. Atkins said he was very sure the estimate for the latter, published in yesterday's *Post*, was not correct.

"Whereon was it wrong?" asked the seeker after truth who represented the *Post*.

"Well," replied Mr. Kenna, "I'm very sure it was wrong as to West Virginia. I was put down as two for Blackburn, and I know it is solid for Randall. All three of us are for him, and no later than last night Mr. Wilson assured me that he believed Randall ought to be re-elected, and he would vote for him."

"The other side say Randall is a Tilden man."

"That is only said to beat him," said Mr. Kenna. "In my opinion the only chance for us to nominate a western man for President in 1880 is to elect Randall now. If we elect a western man speaker, then it will be claimed that we ought to take an eastern man for President."

Mr. Atkins also said that the Blackburn figures were placed too high, and the *Post* asked him to give the latest Randall estimate.

"It is just about correct as the *Post* published it this morning," was the reply. "There may be several votes lost for Randall who are against him, but in the end that count will be found to be correct."

Mr. Randall himself seemed rather exclusive, and received his company in a room to himself, which the reporter did not enter. The Blackburn headquarters were next visited. Among those who were sure supporters of Mr. Blackburn the scribe noticed Senator Beck, Colonel Manning, of Mississippi; General Hunton, of Virginia; Mr. Mills, of Texas; General Clarke, of Missouri, and half a dozen other members of congress, besides Henry Watterson and his father and other friends who are not in congress. A telegram was received from General Williams, senator from Kentucky, saying he would be here in a day or two to work in the Blackburn cause. Colonel Stoddard Johnston, of Kentucky, had established a rule that there should be no liquor of any kind dispensed at the Blackburn headquarters. Late last night a prominent member of congress moved to suspend the rules and allow one round of drinks before going home.

"No, sir; no, sir," said Colonel Johnston, with Kentucky positiveness; "there shall not be any drinking in these rooms."

"All right," retorted the member of congress; "if you won't put the motion to suspend the rules I'll make bold to help it;" and if the crowd got any drinks they had to go elsewhere.

A great many members of the house will arrive to-day, and then there will be some basis for calculation as to the result. At present both sides are confident, and each counts votes enough to win.

Owing to the reticence of senators on one hand and the sanguineness of candidates on the other, it is almost impossible to obtain anything like reliable information as to the probabilities of the distribution of the senate patronage. The contest for the position of sergeant-at-arms seems to be narrowed down to General Duncan S. Walker, Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, Ex-Congressman Jere N. Williams, of Alabama, and L. Q. Washington, of Virginia. General Walker's strength is based upon his efficiency as a political worker and manager, demonstrated by his discharge of duties as secretary of the national campaign committee in the last canvass, there being a general conviction among senators that, next to fitness for the official duties of the place, capacity to serve the Democratic party in every honorable and legitimate way should take precedence over all considerations of locality or personal obligation. General Walker's friends embrace some of the most active party managers in the senate, and he has assurances of support which it might be embarrassing both to him and his friends to specify, but which will undoubtedly be sufficient to give him a fair start in the caucus.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, up to a day or two ago, was classed as an aspirant for the same position in the house, and hence his strength would be difficult to estimate. He will be supported by the two senators from his own State, and has a national reputation as an active political manager and sound Democrat.

The contest for the secretaryship presents a much wider field for speculation. At the head of the long list of candidates the venerable Harvey Watterson claims sixteen senators pledged to support him, and is admitted by the best informed of his competitors to have eleven. The eleven senators said to be pledged to Mr. Watterson are Beck, Williams, Voorhees, Lamar, Butler, Hill, Coke, Randolph, Withers, Saulsbury and Kernan. The five claimed by Mr. Watterson in addition to these are said to be Bayard, Hampton, Houston, Johnston and Gordon. Next comes ex-Senator Dennis, with three sure and claiming seven, Then ex-Auditor Burch, of Tennessee, proprietor of the Nashville *American*, with two certain, and claiming indefinitely from ten to a majority. Then ex-Congressman Franklin, of Missouri, with two certain, and six or eight more probable. Then ex-Congressman Stenger, of Pennsylvania, with one sure and three more confidently claimed. And finally, ex-Congressman Waddell, with the two North Carolina senators, and claiming others indefinitely. The senators known to stand unpledged or uncommitted are Eaton, M'Pherson, Thurman, Pendleton, Farley, Grover, Slater, M'Donald, Garland, Maxey, Jones, Morgan, Jones, of Florida, Davis, of West Virginia, and Hereford. Senators Bayard, Hampton and Gordon also repudiate any and all claims of pledges on their part. Mr. Buell has also been generally mentioned as an aspirant, but does not claim that any senators are pledged to support him. He has not made any regular canvass for the place, and his chances, if he has any, may be supposed to rest on his personal acquaintance with senators generally, the favor which he may have acquired with them as a Democratic writer through his editorial connection with the *Post* and as correspondent of journals elsewhere for several years, and upon the idea entertained from his fertility of suggestion and journalistic that he would be alert and efficient in the more strictly political or party duties which, by dint of custom, devolve upon the incumbent of the office in question.

For the executive clerkship there are four or five candidates, the most prominent of whom are William L. Brown, of Youngstown, Ohio, John Dean, now one of the employes of the house, and a gentleman connected with the Richmond press.

The canvass for the chief clerkship of the senate does not seem to have attracted much attention, and nothing can be learned about it beyond the gratifying fact that it, by no means, goes begging for candidates.

Ex-Senator Logan has returned to Washington, after a brief visit home, and last night the *Post* met him on the avenue. He said he was still in the field as a candidate for secretary of the senate, but added: "I considered the subject a long time before I became a candidate. I was not willing to make an innovation, or to do anything that would compromise the dignity of the high position I have occupied. Examining the records I find that since the foundation of the government there have been six secretaries of the senate elected. Of these, two have been United States senators; so you see that I have precedent for my candidacy."

"Who were the two?"

"I find that Mr. Cutts, of New Hampshire, was first a senator and was afterward elected secretary. Then, after serving as secretary for a number of years, he was either twice appointed or re-elected senator. Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, after serving as senator, was also elected secretary, and I think died in that service.

"The stand the Democrats in congress have taken," said the ex senator, changing the subject, "in favor of the repeal of the Federal election laws, has done more to unite the South than anything we have done for years. While I was in the senate I used to come around and thanked congress through me for what it had done. Judge Bond had sentenced fifty or sixty of our citizens to fines and imprisonment for technical violations of these gentlemen's laws, and the people had begun to believe there was nothing for them but to suffer. But now they say that their representatives in congress mean to stand by and protect them, and this encourages them to serve in the Democratic cause. I tell you that if we, as a party, had gone along and had permitted the Republicans to ride over and oppress us as they had done, I don't believe our State could have been carried for the Democracy at the next election. Now I am for the boldest and most determined course, and to my usual Democratic majority, and it is all because of the bold and manly stand we have taken in congress."

A CORRESPONDENCE

Between Colonel W. L. Duff and Mr. D. A. Brower, who Explains Itself—The Ex-Recorder Justified—There is Nothing to Compromise him as an Attorney or a Gentleman.

The following correspondence, which has been handed us for publication, sufficiently explains itself:

I.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 13, 1879.

D. A. BROWER:

SIR—You have been the editor in charge of the Memphis *Daily Avalanche* during the time when a certain defamatory matter has made its appearance in the columns of that journal. Though this defamation has been couched in what may be technically called "communications," yet your conduct in regard to these communications has been such as to make the responsible editor, with the hostile office of aiding and patronizing these assaults on me. So far has this assistance and encouragement been carried by you that it is unavoidable to regard you as a principal in the affair as playing a leading part in the calumnious attack on me, which has recently appeared in the columns of the *Avalanche*. The particular attack to which I refer, you can ascertain from my card in that journal of to-day's issue. I, therefore, respectfully ask that you either apologize or advise me of the time and place, outside of the State of Tennessee, when and where this correspondence may be continued. This will be handed you by my friend, Mr. Alex. Wooldridge. Respectfully,

W. L. DUFF.

Delivered original to Mr. D. A. Brower at fifteen minutes after seven o'clock in the evening, thirteenth instant.

ALEX. WOOLDRIDGE.

II.

OFFICE OF THE AVALANCHE, MEMPHIS, TENN., March 14, 1879.

Colonel W. L. Duff:

SIR—Your note of the thirteenth instant was handed me by Mr. Alex. Wooldridge. I find, on inquiry of the reporter who visits the courts, that the first publication grew out of a colloquy in open court between Mr. Hearn and yourself. Upon seeing the paragraph in the *Avalanche*, I cautioned the reporter to be cautious about the facts and see that no injustice was done you, and that the columns of the paper were to be at your disposal for any statements you might choose to make. This was in accordance with a rule of the *Avalanche*, which is observed in all cases. With reference to myself, you are utterly mistaken as to the facts, and therefore as to the conclusions. I neither wrote nor suggested a line that was published in the matter, and, in fact, paid no other attention to it than what has been already mentioned, and to direct suppression of the *Herald* item, at your request, conveyed through General Gordon, and also authorize him to say that the statement he mentioned would be cheerfully accorded a place in the *Avalanche*. I recognize the rule of personal responsibility for anything I write, or even suggest, and it happens that I never wrote or suggested a line in any way reflecting on you in my life. I do not believe myself capable of doing any one an injustice wittingly, and, it is hardly necessary to add, I certainly must disclaim doing any thing designed as an injustice in this case. However, as the publications complained of appeared in the *Avalanche*, their character entitles you to an expression of this journal's opinion as to their truth or falsehood. Investigation this morning satisfies me that the charges against you were irresponsible in origin and unworthy of credence. It is my purpose that the *Avalanche* shall so state, Saturday. Respectfully,

D. A. BROWER.

Courtesy of Mr. Alex. Wooldridge.

At the request of Mr. Brower, I called on him at noon on the fourteenth to receive his reply, which, at his request, I delivered to Colonel W. L. Duff at half-past twelve o'clock of the same day.

ALEX. WOOLDRIDGE.

III.

MEMPHIS, March 14, 1879.

MR. D. A BROWER:

DEAR SIR—Your letter in reply to mine of yesterday has been received, and is entirely satisfactory—provided you make the statement you agree to do in your paper (the *Avalanche*) of Saturday. This will be handed you by my friend, Mr. Alex Wooldridge. Respectfully,

W. L. DUFF.

Delivered original to Mr. D. A. Brower about thirty-five minutes after seven o'clock in the evening, fourteenth instant.

ALEX WOOLDRIDGE.

IV.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL W. L. DUFF. From Morning Avalanche, 15th inst.]

Several publications in the form of communications have appeared recently in the *Avalanche* relative to Colonel W. L. Duff. It was averred that he had made improper overtures to a colored man named Brewster, who is retained in jail for safe keeping as a witness for the State. Both sides were given a hearing in the *Avalanche*, but Colonel Duff claims that injustice has been done him, in that the charges were false and defamatory, and calculated to injure his standing as a man and an attorney. Attention having been thus called to the matter, the charges have been investigated, and the *Avalanche* is satisfied that they were irresponsible in origin and unworthy of credence, and that there is nothing in the affair to show that Colonel Duff did anything to compromise his standing as an attorney or gentleman. The *Avalanche* made no charges, and only printed statements on both sides, but it deems this explanation due Colonel Duff, on a presentation of the facts.

This is a dangerous season, and often the fondest mother's care is no protection against coughs, colds and hoarseness. Dr. Bull's cough syrup should be kept in readiness. Price, 25 cents.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Ship from Rio Janeiro, with Yellow-Fever Aboard, in Quarantine at New Orleans—A Vessel at Sea in Distress—Railway Ticket Gents.

A Tramp Confesses to the Outrage of a Woman—He is Liable to Wake up at the Other End of a Rope—Baccigalupi's Miscitief—Canadian Tariff Question.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The bark Sleipner arrived at the passes yesterday from Rio, in charge of the mate, who reports that during the voyage the captain, second officer and the boy died of yellow fever. The vessel is now at quarantine.

Serious Accident on the Mississippi Central Railway.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—A sleeper on the New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, at Abbeville, Mississippi. Several passengers were badly bruised. Senator Kellogg received a severe cut on the head.

A Case for Judge Lynch.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—A tramp who outraged Mrs. Treusdale in the vicinity of Newport, was arrested to-day, and has confessed the crime. He is lodged in the Newport jail. Excitement runs high, and it is feared an attempt will be made to lynch him to-night.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Bank statement—Loans, decrease, $1,342,700; specie, increase, $367,200; legal tender decrease, $1,420,400; deposits, decrease, $2,729,800; circulation, increase, $99,200; reserve, decrease, $370,750. The bank now holds $3,854,975 in excess of legal requirements.

The Railway Ticket Agents.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The National association of general passenger and ticket agents resumed their session to-day in the Metropolitan hotel. The report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was adopted with some amendments. The annual convention will be held on the third Tuesday in March, and the semi-annual on the third Tuesday in September.

In Distress.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Captain Vaughan of the British bark Sagitta, just arrived, reports that on February 15th, in latitude forty-five north, longitude sixteen, four degrees west, he spoke a United States man-of-war, bark rigged, with rudderhead and gear gone. He could not understand the name, but her commander desired him and requested that a steamer be sent to his assistance.

Angelo Baccegalupi's Bad Deeds.

RICHMOND, VA., March 15.—Angelo Baccegalupi to-night fatally stabbed his wife several times. She was his cousin and possessed considerable money, and he getting control arranged to decamp. His wife suspecting his design when he left home, went after him and endeavored to bring him back. Baccegalupi thereupon stabbed her and ran off. He jumped into the canal and swam across, but was caught as he came out, and thirty-six hundred and fifty dollars of his wife's money found on him.

Bayard Taylor's Funeral.

KENNETT SQUARE, PA., March 15.—Business at this place was entirely suspended out of respect to the memory of Bayard Taylor, and many of the houses were draped in mourning. Governor Hoyt and a joint committee of the State legislature arrived early, also the grand chorus from adjacent towns. At Cedar Croft a private burial service was held, the parents of Mr Taylor being too infirm to attend the regular ceremonies. The funeral proceeded to Longwood, where the remains of Mr. Taylor were interred.

The Canadian Tariff Question.

OTTAWA, March 15.—In the course of a speech on the tariff changes last night, Mr. Tilley said the larger proportionate share of our revenues must be derived from the United States than from England, and if the United States abrogated the reciprocity treaty, goods had largely been admitted free; it was hoped this would induce the United States to deal as liberally by us, but this expectation was not realized. We would be compelled to impose on the United States goods a higher share of duty than before; but, coupled with this condition, that when the United States were willing to take off any portion of their duty, we were ready to meet them and meanwhile Denmark has taken her away from us. O, what a misfortune to be twice bereaved of her husband! and especially to the four infant children which she has left as waifs in this cruel, selfish world! May God help them! They