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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII---NUMBER 80

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 5, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, or shifting to southeasterly, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, April 4, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.20	63	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianola	30.19	67	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	30.13	44	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	30.20	45	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	30.19	40	W.	Light.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.17	59	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.20	53	...	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.23	52	...	Calm.	Clear.
Chattanooga	30.14	40	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.

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

SPEAKER RANDALL will announce his committees next week.

WE agree with the Nashville *American*, that "the action of the State board of health in inviting the co-operation of neighboring boards of the Mississippi valley, and a conference to devise measures for protection was timely. The national board is too widely extended and has not authority to devise measures which are demanded for the protection of States which are within the yellow-fever belt. Such co-operation of State boards is in every way desirable, even though no apprehension should now be felt."

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the oldest and staunchest Democratic papers in the State, says of our proposed compromise with the bondholders, that it "is a shifty compromise, which does no credit to Tennessee. She ought to pay her debts in full. But this halfway work is better than flat repudiation. Unless the citizens of Tennessee are willing to see their State irredeemably lost to fortune and fame, they will suspend self-gratulations until they have ratified the scheme and done something for the bondholders."

THE Nashville *American* says of Senator Isham G. Harris's bill providing for a treaty with Mexico, that "such a treaty, wisely made, means development of Mexico, rapid increase of population and continually growing trade for the United States." Throw open the doors to Mexico. Let her sell here what she will, whether sugar, coffee, one thing or another; whether we make it or grow it, and in twenty years Mexico will be a live, progressive country, rapidly growing in population, wealth and enlightenment, while our trade will double itself with even year.

COLONEL JOHN W. C. WATSON, for many years editor of the Holly Springs *South*, has taken his leave of that paper in the following few words to his former "many readers." "On retiring from the *South*, which I have desired to make both respectable and useful during my past connection with it, I congratulate myself and the public that I leave it in amply competent and worthy hands, and that, having able to assume my place, my friends that the paper will continue none the less to be the friend of law and order, true to principle and the best interests of society. I can but commend the present proprietor to the good offices of all my friends."

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, telegraphing on the first instant, states that Senators Thurman and Gordon made their appearance in the senate chamber on that day. General Gordon was sworn in for his new term of six years. Both he and Judge Thurman have been quite prostrated by their recent illness, but they expect now to recuperate rapidly. There is some business of importance awaiting the consideration of the committee on the judiciary, and, as soon as he feels equal to the task, Judge Thurman will call the committee together. The present judiciary committee is undoubtedly one of the ablest, if not the ablest, judiciary committee that the senate has ever had. Mr. Bayard takes a place on it for the first time since he came to the senate.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* asserts that it the schemes of colonization of the negro now being hatched work properly, as planned, another begin will shortly begin from Alabama and lower Tennessee to Ohio and Indiana. The incentives to this movement will be strong and very seductive to the blacks. Cincinnati in Ohio, and Indianapolis, the home of Morton, in Indiana, will be the points of destination and it is confidently asserted that the railroads will make rates to put it in the power of thousands to go to those places. What they will do when they get there is an indifferent question to the organizers of the exodus. A still bolder, yet embryo, part on of the scheme is to decimate the negro population of the Carolinas by shipping cargoes of them to New York and Boston on the pretense of high wages as dockhands, drivers and porters.

MR. EUGENE KELLY and Mr. Peter Geddes, speaking for the Tennessee bondholders, say positively that the fifty-cent proposition will not be accepted. Mr. Kelly says that "The bondholders are satisfied that they could sue the State, under a special provision made when the bonds were issued, and they also believe that the bonds were a lien on the railroads of Tennessee. Under these circumstances, Mr. Kelly said, "they were likely to be firm in their position, and reject the settlement now offered. No provision has been made by the legislature for the future security of the State debt, and the bondholders could not trust to the credit of the State. Tennessee had sealed her debt some time ago, and now a further reduction was being agitated. The Tennessee bondholders wished the coupons on the new bonds receivable for taxes; if the legislature had made that a part of the new adjustment bill and had increased the tax assessment, there would have been some security for the bondholders in the future."

THE exodus of the negro from the south is assuming large proportions under the stimulus of Republican agencies. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "A national convention of the friends of the freedmen is contemplated, and several prominent men are here to consult with others from the various States in regard to it. Some of the wealthiest citizens of the country are interested in the movement. They consider it as one not of party politics, but of religion and humanity, and a large amount of money is being raised to make the proposed convention a success. It is expected that the convention will be held in Philadelphia after the national colored convention has been held, and well-informed white and colored men from every State in the south will be present to represent the real condition of affairs in that section. A national aid committee will be formed for the purpose of helping such colored men as choose to emigrate from the south, and on this committee it is proposed to place none but leading and wealthy men from the different sections of the country. Prominent colored men from Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina, who are now here, favor the proposed convention, and will attend it. A large land-owner and active farmer of Kansas, now in Washington, says that in his section farmers would be glad to employ colored laborers, and would sell them land and give them ample opportunity to pay for it in work. A prominent Federal officer now residing in the south says that the blacks have actually resolved to go out into the western wilderness and take their chances of living there rather than remain in the south, where they are deprived of all political rights and subjected to the most cruel persecution." All of which goes to prove that the scheme is a political one, concocted in cold blood, and that it is to assume the proportions thus proposed in order to keep the negro uppermost in politics until after the Presidential election of 1880. The whole movement is a swindle and a cheat, based upon a lie.

THE Clarksville *Tobacco-Leaf* announces Judge Clapp as its candidate for governor in 1880 in the following words, which every one who does not want to rob the creditors of the State will indorse: "The heroic and gallant fight which Senator Clapp, of Memphis, has made in behalf of the State of Tennessee is unparalleled in the history of our State. He has proven himself to be a man every inch. The circumstances by which he was surrounded were peculiarly trying, and well calculated to discourage a less dauntless man. He found himself in a legislature where demagoguery was the passion of the hour, where the honor and good name of the state were ridiculed as doing right. He found himself in an almost hopeless minority, and yet, when the worst came to the worst, he proved himself equal to the occasion and worthy of the leadership in any State. One by one good friends, who were timid and afraid to speak out, came to his rescue and to his aid. He fought a good fight, and we now nominate him as a suitable man for the next governor of Tennessee—one that can be relied on."

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War Wants an Appropriation for the Maintenance of the Rock Island Arsenal Water Power—Prof. Riley's Resignation.

Close of the Five-Twenty Series of Bonds—Secretary Sherman's Letter—Several Witnesses Examined by the Wallace Committee—House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Subscriptions to four cent loan since yesterday's report, six million five hundred and two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL WATER-POWER.

The secretary of war has given a decision in the matter of the lease of the water-power opposite Rock Island to the Moline company. The secretary decides that the lease cannot be given consistently with the interest of the government, and recommends an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to maintain and improve the power.

PROF. RILEY'S RESIGNATION.

Prof. C. V. Riley, entomologist of the department of agriculture, says the cause of his resignation was his unwillingness to incur further risk of being treated discourteously whenever he made any suggestion for the benefit of his division.

BONDS FOR REDEMPTION.

The secretary of the treasury has called for the following: Five-twenties, principal and interest to be paid on and after July 4th next, dated July 1, 1867—$50. Nos. 123,001 to 128,833, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 224,001 to 245,000, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 115,001 to 118,880, both inclusive; $1000, Nos. 213,001 to 227,429, both inclusive. Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after July 1, 1872—$50, Nos. 3251 to 3279, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 23,701 to 23,829, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 11,561 to 11,583, both inclusive; $1000, Nos. 44,601 to 44,700, both inclusive; $5000, Nos. 17,051 to 19,266, both inclusive. The bonds outstanding and represented by the above mentioned numbers constitute the residue of those issued under the act of March 3, 1865, consols of 1867.

CLOSE OF THE FIVE-TWENTY SERIES OF BONDS.

The secretary of the treasury will issue his call for the balance of the five-twenty bonds of 1867 to-day, and to-morrow a call will be issued for all the five-twenties of 1868. This will close the whole of the series of the five-twenty bonds. The two calls, amounting to $59,565,700, aggregate the calls including those since last January, to $514,691,700, making an annual saving of interest of $6,991,314. No further subscriptions will be received for four per cent bonds, except for ten dollar certificates, until further notice. The following was issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1879.

Subscriptions to the four per cent consols having been received to the full amount of the five-twenty bonds outstanding, according to the circular of this department, dated January 1, 1879, inviting such subscription is rescinded. The ten-dollar refunding certificates will be issued to subscribers under circulars under date of March 12th and 28th. The four per cent consols will hereafter be sold for the redemption of the ten-forties issued by the act of March 3, 1864, upon terms to be hereafter presented.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

THE WALLACE COMMITTEE.

George C. Gorham was recalled and furnished statements heretofore called for, from which it appears that seven-hundred and thirty-two circulars were sent into service in the department, four hundred and thirty-five of which were not responded to, twenty five were returned, and two hundred and seventy-two sent in a subscription amounting to three thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars. He had found cases where circulars were sent to persons receiving salaries of less than one thousand dollars, and he wished to correct his previous statement on that point.

John G. Thompson was called by the Republican members of the committee, and detailed his connection with the Democratic congressional committee in 1878. No money was collected from the employes of the house of representatives. Witness devoted most of his time during the summer of 1878 to conducting the campaign, but came to Washington on the first of every month to see to the disbursement of members salaries, and did not neglect other official duties.

Duncan S. Walker, secretary of the Democratic congressional committee in 1878, testified that the contingent fund of the committee for a portion of the campaign was in the room of the house committee on agriculture; the amount collected by the committee was $4,000; the number of documents sent out was 103,700; the documents were nearly all folded in the room of the house committee on post-roads and printing; the franks on the documents were sent out under frank of members of congress, but nothing not privileged; postage was paid on all documents not franked. Witness is at a statement showing that the expenses of the folding-room for 1878 were only $29,568, as against the largest sums ranging up to as high as $70,000 in the last two years.

HARRY CANDAL, captain of the watch in the treasury department, testified that he had charge of furnishing the Pennsylvania voters in that department with free transportation to their homes, and tax-receipts where they had failed to pay their taxes, both of which were furnished by Russell, acting for the State central Republican committee.

IN THE HOUSE.

The first to address the house was Mr. Singleton, who stated the question to be whether the house had the courage and determination to repeal pernicious laws or would falter and fail in its duty to the country. It met, he said to the honor of the present executive, that since his inauguration, no troops had been stationed at polling places; that was true, and it must be set down to his credit, but who could forecast the views of his successor and say that the scenes enacted under the last administration might not take place under the next? In face of the disgraceful laws which it is now proposed to repeal, the boasted freedom of America was a mockery and a lie.

Mr. Weaver deprecated keeping open sectional animosities. He was astonished at the gentleman from Kentucky when he alluded to the hereditary right of the Democratic party to rule this country, which he compared to the children of Israel in their wanderings from Egypt to the Promised Land. Perhaps there was some similarity in it, but the gentleman had mistaken the army—and it was perhaps the army he alluded to. The party had got their Jerusalem in the senate, and their Canaan in the house, and all others had fallen in the wilderness, and their masses in 1880 would die in Nebo. He, particularly, was a hard-money man. The gentlemen on both sides could fight on this issue, and they, in two minutes, stand up on Saturday evening, like two loving brothers, and vote to carry the house over to Monday next (to prevent the Greenbackers from introducing measures for the relief of the people. [Laughter.] It had been said of David after he had collected materials to build a temple, which was to be dedicated to peace, that David should not build the temple because he was a man of war. And now it has been said on high that these old parties should not build a new temple of liberty in this country, because they were parties of blood. A new Solomon must be created to build it up, and the Lord was raising that party now. The National Greenback party wanted no soldiers at the polls. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Nor did they want the presence of any armed men where elections were being held; neither did the Greenback party want the test oath for jurors, nor did the National Greenback party want any marshals at elections. If the history of elections, and after the experiment has been tried, should prove that the country could not get along without them, he would give his consent to the employment of soldiers, for he had not the least doubt of the constitutional power of the government to protect its citizens at the polls. It was only a question of policy and necessity. As to supervisors, that feature ought to be retained in the law with modifications. That they should be chosen, never from two parties, but from parties having congressional tickets in the field; that would give the Greenback party a chance. [Laughter.] His party also opposed the concentration of so much power in the hands of appropriation committees. He wanted to say to both the old parties (or he might say the factions represented here) that the Greenback party said to them that they could not make this sectional issue the issue for 1880, nor for 1879. There was another Richmond in the field, he would have them understand. The recent election in Chicago was a decided National Greenback triumph. He warned the house that unless they passed measures for the relief of the people very few of the gentlemen who now occupy seats on the floor will ever see the chamber again.

Mr. De la Matyr expressed his intention to vote for the bill as it stood. He thought the house had better show some desire to relieve the people, instead of giving themselves wholly to a wrangle over the firing upon Sumter, the returning to slavery of Burns, the John of John Brown, and general crimination and recrimination.

Mr. Jones [Tex.] opposed the placing of political legislation on the appropriation bill.

Mr. Wright condemned the reopening of the dead issues of the war, and predicted defeat in 1880 for the party that raised them.

Mr. Hewitt [Conn.] followed, denouncing the purpose of the majority, which would leave the government to be carried on by the voluntary service of its officers or by voluntary subscriptions, such as flowed into the treasury in 1860. It was threatened by the gentleman of that majority that if the President should veto it they would apply the thumbscrews to the minority in order to obtain a two-thirds vote and, failing in that, the appropriation bill should fail. To that programme the minority would invariably vote to the end of the chapter. It was not now a question of the merits of the statutes, but of methods, and the Democratic method was dangerous, reprehensible, and ought to be opposed. He asked the other side of the house whether the pending issue was a good one for them before the people. Was it a nice thing to go to the hustings with? If so, then they should bring into the house an independent bill for the repeal of this election law. Let the house vote upon it. Let the senate vote upon it. Let the President veto it, if he would, and let congress then try to pass it over the veto. If it failed to do so, then this Democratic party should take the issue on its shoulders; should put it on its flag, and should go to the people in 1880. Were they afraid to do that? In obedience to what mysterious plan or conspiracy was it that congress had to be called here in extra session, and that minority was told that we should vote for what was wrong, or that the government would be starved? [Applause on the Republican side.] If the Democracy had a good issue on the measures, why not go before the people on them? "You think," said he—addressing the Democratic side of the house—"that because we love this child we will stand by and at the last moment we will yield everything than you ask rather than you should strike it. You know that we love the country; you know what we will do for it; you know what we have done for it. [Loud cheers on the Republican side]. And yet you come and tell me that the army is not to be paid; that the President and judges are not to have their salaries; that the war department, and the navy department and the interior department shall go penniless for two years unless I say 'yes' to your proposition against my conscience. Do you think that I would do it (with great earnestness)? Do you really think so? Have you the least idea in the world that I will do it; or that any man here will do it? In obedience to what conspiracy do you come here to try it? [Renewed applause on the Republican side.] You are not proposing a better law or a better way of using force to sustain the Federal power, but you come with a sweeping demand that the whole of this legislation must be wiped out as unconstitutional, and that Federal troops must under no circumstances be employed. It looks to us, gentlemen, as a very determined attempt on your part not to carry the country in the political campaign of 1880, but to take possession, as you have taken possession of a large portion of the south. You have avowed your desire to unite with your friends of the Greenback persuasion. It looks hopeful to you that you have come into your heritage at the same time this ragtag and bob-tail of all financial elements has about got a foot hold. Gentlemen, in all friendship, I warn you against some of your friends. There are men in the north to-day who walk around with prone heads, ponderous brow, and solemn mimics, who say they are statesmen, and who tell you that the north will stand by you. Gentlemen, I tell you they cannot deliver the goods. [Loud laughter and applause.] You ought to know these men; you stood, like brave men, for four years, fighting for your creed, while they—I will not say stood their ground—climbed trees to get out of the draft. [Laughter.] Who went to Canada or somewhere else to get out of a storm? There is no guarantee in the present attitude of your party for the integrity of the nation, because you are inviting these Greenback men here to come in with you, when history vouches that these schemes of theirs are fraught with inflation, bankruptcy, disaster, national dishonor and repudiation. We are just as much in earnest as you are, and I tell you that you are mistaken in your judgment of the north, and that you are mistaken in your estimates of the future. In conclusion, gentlemen, if in the legislation of the past we have done anything wrong, it has been from zeal (which I hope God will pardon) for liberty, freedom, justice and a free ballot. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Tucker spoke at length upon the legal question involved, and then, in allusion to the statements from gentlemen on the other side that they would never yield, said he would tell them that in a conflict between power and liberty if power would not yield liberty was just as firm. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Only two Republicans from Ohio and Connecticut [Garfield and Hawley] vote for the proposed repeal as a separate measure.

Mr. Garfield—I ask to vote upon these clauses if brought up separately, but not to make them as you propose to make them.

Mr. Tucker replied that his friend stood on very narrow ground—that on its merits the law ought to be repealed, but that on account of the method of its passage the President could not, and he (Tucker) that he? What right had the President to say anything in regard to the method of its passage, if he had no objection on the score of its merits? The matters which it was proposed to interfere with were matters under peculiar guardianship of the house of representatives. He remembered the fierce struggle of four years. He remembered those four years with sorrow. He had believed he was right then, and if the time was to be passed over he would do again on his honest conviction what he had done then, but that time had passed away. He had come back to the house with an honest purpose, and no man who knew him would gainsay the sincerity of his declaration that he had no purpose in view but the good of congress, or as a citizen of the United States, but to make the Union a glorious Union among the nations of the earth, and to make this government a government of the liberty, prosperity and independence of its people. The past was dead and buried. The controversies of the past should not be continued to hover over his actions in the present. His actions now were dictated by what he believed his duty here, and by what he believed to be the highest interests of his mother commonwealth. There (pointing to the south) he could map out the future of the country, if he could map out that which he believed to be best, he would say "cling to the constitution, as the only hope of the country." He would maintain the power of the Federal government in all its integrity, and he would preserve the power of the States in all their autonomy and local self-government. He would maintain the rights of the citizens, protected by *habeas corpus*, give them a free trial by jury and a free ballot. He believed the government of the United States was the best system of government ever devised by the will of man; but in the matter of the power of the government, and the liberty of the people, he would put that power at its minimum and that liberty at its maximum, consistent with the safety of society. He would have law as the judgment of the wisest, and the civic crown and arsenal, and equity, with unmalled hand, leading forth liberty as its wedded wife. He would have the army and navy the ministers and servitors of liberty, to expel on her call all invaders from her sacred precincts, or to put down the despotism of licentious mobs. If this aspiration and hopes, his dreams and visions could be realized, feeling, as he did, that the sere and yellow leaf was approaching; that the evening and the bell was tolling to its close, he might then, with humble reverence, repeat the prayer: "Now, O Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the salvation of my people's liberty, and seen restored the grand, noble system of the constitution of our forefathers." During the conclusion of his speech Mr. Tucker was frequently interrupted with applause, and at its conclusion was warmly congratulated. At this point the general debate ended, and the bill was considered under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Garfield said that during the last four days fifty or twenty democratic members had spoken, and last Saturday had been made in the presence of the house and of the country, and all of them save one had alleged that he held it to be necessary to place this legislation on an appropriation bill. If they had any enjoyment in setting up a man of straw and knocking him down again, they could enjoy that pleasure. He had never claimed that it was either revolutionary or unconstitutional to put a rider on an appropriation bill. He had said the Republican side claimed that. The most that had been said was that it was considered a bad parliamentary practice. All parties in this country had repeatedly said that. The gentleman from Kentucky [Blackburn] had thought that he was especially severe in showing that he (Garfield) had insisted on the passage of the conference report, in 1872, in an appropriation bill that had a rider to it, and he had said that it was laudatory in the Democratic party to resist it. What he (Garfield) had said on that occasion, and what he had now, was that it was revolutionary in the gentleman's party to refuse to let the appropriation bill be voted on for four days. The gentleman on that side had said that the house should not vote on the appropriation bill because there was a rider on it. He had tried to prevent that rider being put in it, but when the minority insisted that the house should never act upon it he had said that that was an unparliamentary obstruction. The Republicans did not filibuster to prevent a vote upon the pending measure; the majority had a right, however indecent it might be, as a matter of parliamentary practice, to put a rider upon the appropriation bill and pass it. When the bill was sent to the senate that body had a right to pass it, and when it was sent to the president it was the President's constitutional right to approve and sign it. If the President signed it, then, it would be law; but it was equally the President's constitutional right to disapprove it. Should he do so, then, unless the other side had a two-thirds majority in the house and senate to pass the bill, notwithstanding the President's objection, it could not be passed without the flattest violation of the constitution. Nobody on the Republican side had brought up the question of a veto. If it had been brought up by the proclamation of the Democratic caucuses and by the conference committee of the last house, that have written it down as their programme, that they would bind together these elements of intimidation and send them to the President, and that if he did not approve them the Democratic party would not vote supplies for the government. "You," said he, addressing the opposite side of the house, "threatened him in advance before you let him have an opportunity to say 'yes' or 'no.' You walked into the capitol with your threats against him. In your high-sounding proclamations you threatened him. It remains to be seen whether in the body of your work and in its concluding sentences your thunder will be as loud as it was in the opening chapter." [Applause on the Republican side.] Let no gentleman say that I or any other man on this floor have threatened a veto. It would be indigent to do it. It would be indecent for any one of us even to speak of what the executive intends, for none of us has a right to know that—but you in advance proclaim to him that if he dared to exercise his constitutional power you would refuse to vote the supplies of the government. In other words, that you would serve it to death; and that is the proposition. My distinguished friend from Virginia [Tucker] says that, under our constitution, we cannot vote the supplies for the army for but two years, and that, in a certain way, the army ceases to be if supplies are not voted. He is mistaken in one thing; the army is an organization independent of the appropriation bills, so far as the creation of officers and ranks are concerned; the mere supply of it of course comes through the appropriation bills; if you refuse supplies to the army it must perish of inanition. The gentleman from Virginia says: "Unless you let us append a condition which leads to a redress of grievances, we will let the army be annihilated on the thirtieth of June next by lack of food and shelter." That is fair in argument; it is brave; but what is the grievance of which the gentleman complains; a law—a law of the land—a law made by the representatives of the people, made through all the proper forms of consent known to our constitution, and it is this grievance that he could not get rid of in the ordinary way and the constitutional way of repealing a law. If he can get rid of it by all the powers of consent that go to make or unmake a law, then he can do so whether it is a grievance or not, whether it is good or bad. If the gentleman from Virginia wants to take before the American people this proposition of letting our army be annihilated on the thirtieth of June next, unless the President against his conscience and his sense of duty shall sign what he send him, we will debate that question in the forum of every man's mind. If what the gentlemen from Kentucky [Blackburn] calls the return of the Democratic party to its birthright—changed to heritage in the record—is to be signalized in its first great act by striking down the grand army of the United States, the people of this country will not be slow to understand that there are reminiscences about that army which these gentlemen would willingly get rid of. [Loud applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.] In the course of his further remarks, Mr. Garfield expressed his willingness to let the Democrats wipe from the statute book the law authorizing the use of the army at the polls, if a bill for that purpose should be introduced in the regular manner.

Mr. New offered an amendment providing that nothing in this section shall be so construed as abridging or affecting the duty or power of the President, under the constitution, to send troops on application of the legislature or executive of a State.

Mr. Baker [Ind.] offered an amendment to the amendment making it unlawful for any person to have on his person or under his control any deadly weapon in the vicinity of a place where an election is being held.

The chairman, in ruling out Mr. Baker's amendment as not germain to the army bill, encountered a good share of opposition from Mr. Conger, saginaw, who he threatened to call on the services of the sergeant-at-arms, to which Mr. Conger replied with defiance. Finally, however, angry passions subsided, the committee rose, and the house, after ordering all debate on the bill and amendment to close at half-past twelve o'clock to-morrow, took a recess until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

STATE CREDIT.

Meeting of Influential Men of the State of all Parties at Nashville Yesterday—Resolutions Adopted Indorsing the Legislature's Compromise.

An Earnest Effort to be Made to Secure the Acceptance of this Proposition by the Creditors and People of the State—Repudiation Squelched.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, April 4.—The State-credit meeting was organized by calling Judge James Whitworth to the chair, and electing R. R. Butler, W. H. Jackson and W. F. Poston as vice-presidents; and H. M. Wiltse, Duncan B. Dorris and Hugh Anderson as secretaries.

The following committee of one from each congressional district, in order named, was appointed on resolutions: R. Butler, John M. Fleming, Theodore Richmond, J. W. Judd, J. W. Childress, Dr. Wright, Z. W. Ewing, W. F. Warden, Wilson Williams, Joseph B. Sykes. Ex-Governor Neill S. Brown was added to the committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The legislature of Tennessee, at its recent session, passed an act proposing to the bondholders of the State a settlement of the liabilities of the State of Tennessee at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, with four per cent. interest; and, whereas, without discussing whether this rate of settlement meets our views or not, or whether we, as citizens and tax-payers, would have been in favor of offering more, or would have preferred less, we recognize the action of the legislature as entitled to our respectful consideration. This result was brought about by a long and laborious effort by compromise, in which every view of the situation was elaborated with signal ability and research. And whereas, there may be some, we hope few, who, neither between counter views of policy or opposition of physical forces, and we are desirous of peace and repose, we as citizens of Tennessee, representing all shades of partisan political opinion, resolve that Ex-Governor James D. Porter, Hon. R. L. Taylor, Hon. John C. Burch, W. J. Speer, Theodore Richmond, D. Weaver, G. A. Washington, Wm. Rule, Ex-Senator Henry Cooper, J. W. Clapp, and James Whitworth be appointed to proceed at once visit New York and confer with the holders of our bonds in reference to the proposition submitted to them by the legislature of Tennessee, and do hereby pledge ourselves that should said proposition be accepted by them, we will do all in our power to secure its acceptance by the creditors of the people of Tennessee, and to carry out the same in good faith.

Resolved, That we will do everything honorable within our power to secure the passage of an act by the legislature that will assemble in extra session in June next, to put the credit of the State in the settlement of our indebtedness, that will set apart an amount to pay the bonds when they become due, which shall be the "Compromise Bond Tax," "Compromise Bond Tax," which shall not be diverted from this purpose.

Resolved, Further, That said committee, before its departure, request of his excellency Governor Marks any information he may have bearing upon the question that may be beneficial to them in their mission.

The *American* has received letters from all parts of the State, asserting in the most positive terms that the people will ratify the fifty cents and four per cent. proposition, if accepted by the creditors.

BAD FIRE.

Wholesale Dry Goods and Wholesale Clothing Stores Destroyed by Fire in St. Louis—One Fireman Killed and Several Injured.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—A fire broke out at half-past nine o'clock in the building, Nos. 504 and 506, on North Fifth street, occupied by S. M. Hamilton & Co., wholesale dry goods, on the ground floor, and Meyers Bros., wholesale clothiers, in the upper floor. The building, an ell of which extends, round to St. Charles street, is a complete wreck and the stock totally destroyed. The two upper stories of Nos. 503 and 502, on the corner of St. Charles and Fifth streets, lately occupied by Applebee & Mandle, are also burned. The fire then spread to the rear of Altheimer & White's wholesale hat and cap house, No. 418 Washington avenue, and the adjoining clothing store, Meyers Bros., on West, and two small cigar and liquor stores on East, which are now burning. The flames also spread to the rear of the verandah of the row fronting on Fourth street, between St. Charles and Washington, and the people of this country will not be slow to understand that there are reminiscences about that army which these gentlemen would willingly get rid of. [Loud applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.] In the course of his further remarks, Mr. Garfield expressed his willingness to let the Democrats wipe from the statute book the law authorizing the use of the army at the polls, if a bill for that purpose should be introduced in the regular manner.

Mr. New offered an amendment providing that nothing in this section shall be so construed as abridging or affecting the duty or power of the President, under the constitution, to send troops on application of the legislature or executive of a State.

Mr. Baker [Ind.] offered an amendment to the amendment making it unlawful for any person to have on his person or under his control any deadly weapon in the vicinity of a place where an election is being held.

The chairman, in ruling out Mr. Baker's amendment as not germain to the army bill, encountered a good share of opposition from Mr. Conger, saginaw, who he threatened to call on the services of the sergeant-at-arms, to which Mr. Conger replied with defiance. Finally, however, angry passions subsided, the committee rose, and the house, after ordering all debate on the bill and amendment to close at half-past twelve o'clock to-morrow, took a recess until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

HAYES

Will not Back Down—His Mind is Made up that it is a Good Thing to Employ Troops at the Polls, and, as the New York "Tribune" Says,

Secure the Liberties of the People, Especially of the Large Cities, by the Employment of a Horde of Corrupt Supervisors and Special Police.

Washington special to the Cincinnati *Gazette*: President Hayes conceals his views on the important political questions now agitating the country from no one with whom he converses with any freedom. He does not think it proper for him to announce in advance, in an authoritative way, that he will sign or veto any measure that may be sent to him by congress. A usage which has almost the force of law requires the President to convey to congress first, in a formal manner, his objections to any bill which he declines to sign, and that no official or semi-official announcement shall be made before the transmission of a veto message.

If there ever was a time when a President would be justified in breaking over this rule, the present is one. The Democrats in congress are open in their threats to force the President into the approval of their obnoxious measures by withholding the necessary appropriations for the government until he does, and by so doing they have violated the courtesy between the co-ordinate branches of the government, which they are so anxious the President should observe.

But while the President says to no one who calls upon him that he will veto the two appropriation bills with which the crisis now very has arisen in congress, if they come to him containing the objectionable political sections,

HE HAS VERY DECIDED VIEWS

on the subject, and does not hesitate to express them. He thinks it is just as proper for the President to let public men and the people know what his opinions are on current questions of vital importance to the country as that other men holding important positions under the government should do so.

The President's conversation this evening the President said that the present political struggle seemed to him to be only a

NEW FORM OF THE LONG STANDING CONTEST

between the people who believe that the United States are a nation on the one hand, and those who hold to the doctrine of States' rights on the other, the Democratic party is opposed to all supervision of elections for representatives in congress by Federal authority and to all legislation which in any way interferes with the sole management of those elections by local officers. They, therefore, intend, if they are able to do so, to sweep from the statute book every law that has been enacted for the purpose of preventing frauds in elections. This the Republicans are determined that they shall not do if it can be prevented. The President said that he had no doubt that ample power was conferred on congress by the constitution to enact these law, nor does he for a moment question the necessity of maintaining them. The question at issue, he remarked, was not a sectional one. The laws to prevent frauds at elections for representatives are becoming every year more indispensable to fair elections, and especially so in many of the large cities of the north. The question is a fundamental one, and is the same which was in controversy between the two great parties before the war, and which was involved in the war itself.

In answer to the question whether the army bill, as it now stands before the house and the country, did not, in his opinion, involve the same question that would be raised when the legislative bill, with the sections repealing the election laws, was brought up for discussion, and whether it would be proper to consider any one portion of this political legislation independently on its own merits, he said that he had taken very little interest in the debates of the Democratic plan. The first, and

ONE OF THE CHIEF OBJECTIONS

to the proposed legislation, was the method by which it was proposed to accomplish it. That had been excellently described by General Garfield, in his speech last Saturday, as revolutionary.

The President added that he was not sure that it would not become the duty of the Republicans in congress to take a stand against a similar legislation any kind on appropriation bills. He spoke of the growing tendency in congress to attach to these bills measures which cannot stand on their own merits, and illustrated it by relating one or two striking examples of such legislation. He said that by far the greater part of the "riders" that had gone through congress for the last forty-five years had been carried through on appropriation bills, and that the party, or the man in this country, if he holds a position rich enough in influence to make his action felt, who takes the ground that appropriation bills shall contain nothing but appropriations, will win. As it now is, those which should be the safest measures passed by congress are the most dangerous.

Referring to the Democratic suggestion that it would require unusual courage for a President to veto one of these appropriation bills, the President remarked that that was a mistake. He had been for two years engaged in a struggle to maintain the prerogative of the executive to nominate public officers—a prerogative which had been usurped by the senate. In that contest he had stood almost alone. Now, if he shall be called upon to vindicate the constitutional right of the President to participate in legislation, he will have not only the Republican party at his back, but a majority of the people. Under these circumstances it would not, in his opinion, require as much courage and firmness to do what he conceived to be his duty, as in the former case.

"But, Mr. President," said one of his visitors, "what will be the worst that can happen if the Democrats in congress refuse to grant supplies, and leave the government without the necessary means to carry on its functions?"

WILL NOT COME TO THAT.

The President replied that it would not come to that. The Democrats have only five majority in the house, and that majority will melt away before the point suggested was reached. The Democratic plan, as he had heard it explained, was to adjourn the congress and leave the President to meet the emergency when the money gives out. But he will not have to meet it alone, for if such a time ever comes, the congress will be here to meet it with him. The constitution gives the President

AMPLE POWER TO CONVENE CONGRESS

on any extraordinary occasion, no matter whether it is absent on account of the final adjournment of the session or because a long recess has been taken, and when the new fiscal year begins congress will be here to answer the demands of the people.

THEY WILL FIND SOME EXCUSE TO YIELD.

"What are you going to do about this failure to provide funds with which to carry on the government?"

But that time, in his opinion, would never come. Before that the Democrats will find some excuse for yielding. They will say that they have made the issue and will now appeal to the people, or some other pretext for a surrender will be found. The representatives from the large cities may be influenced to give up, or those from the close districts. If there should come a time when important branches of the government were not provided for it would, of course, cause inconvenience.

Referring again to the army bill, relative to the use of troops at the polls, the President said that it was of itself

A MATTER OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE.

The troops have been very rarely, if ever, used to preserve the peace at elections, and it will be impossible to use them for that purpose hereafter. There will be no soldiers available. There has been a regiment in Georgia, but it has been sent to Montana, and the only troops left in the States, except a few artillerymen stationed at the forts, will be on the Texas frontier. But the Democrats, he said, had taken this simply as a pretext, and as a preliminary to the more important repeal of the election laws. These were the statutes at which they were aiming.

From the above, which gives only the substance of what the President said in the course of the conversation, it may be seen that he is in the

FULLEST ACCORD WITH THE UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY

in the present crisis, and if that party stands up, as it will, resisting these obnoxious measures as long as resistance is possible, they may then let them go to the President, in the firm conviction that he cannot be persuaded or frightened into any course that is not in accord with his views of his official duty. Where these ideas of his duty will lead him, no one can doubt from his conversation.

MARRIED.

RUSSELL—TATE—April 3, 1879, at Senatobia, Miss., by Rev. George Moore, Mr. E. P. RUSSELL and Miss M. K. TATE.

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I. O. O. F.

THE officers and members of Memphis Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their Hall in (SATURDAY) evening, April 5th, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in the Degree. All transient brethren are fraternally invited. By order

C. M. CARROLL, D. M.

S. H. GIBSON, Secretary.

Royal Arcanum.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL, No. 95, will hold a regular meeting at their Hall, No. 208 Second street, this (SATURDAY) evening, April 5th, at 7½ o'clock, for the transa