State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 6 5-16d; Memphis cotton, 11 3-8c; New Orleans cotton, 11 1-4c; New York cotton, 11 1-2c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER. WASHINGTON, April 22, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary or rising barometer, easterly winds, and slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY. MONDAY, April 21, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.93	72	S.E.	Brisk.	Hazy
Indianola	29.85	74	S.E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Louisville	30.28	58	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.13	70	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	30.25	62		Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.91	64	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.98	68	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.11	68	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Chattanooga	30.22	62	N.E.	Light.	Clear.

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

THE labor convention to be held at Vicksburg, on the fifth of May, must not be lost sight of.

THE proposition in the Missouri legislature to punish voters for not voting is a novel one. There are considerations, however, which commend it to some degree of favor.

THE news of an unprecedented drouth in Texas will arrest the attention of all readers of the APPEAL, but especially of cotton-dealers. Texas now raises on an average the fifth of every year's crop.

COLONEL TUDOR'S Patagonian expedition, which started from New York during the winter, was in Decatur, Alabama, Wednesday last, men and horses feeling well and equal to any emergency of the long trip.

THREE HUNDRED tramps were vaccinated in New York the other night, whereupon the Chattanooga *Times* remarks that "the best way to vaccinate a tramp is with a shot-gun. This prevents him from taking the smallpox and a farmer's chickens."

IT is an astonishing fact, yet said to be positively true, and that is, the State of Georgia consumes one-third of all the fertilizers made in the United States. The whole amount produced, guanos and all, is a little less than three hundred thousand tons. Georgia is a great State.

THE suspicion is gaining ground, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, that Frye, of Maine, is a valued editorial contributor to the latter-day secession organ at Okolona. Frye is on very intimate epistolary terms with "Brother Harper," and they are both known to wield "powerful and trenchant blades."

THE Little Rock *Democrat* states that a party of engineers is now at work making the preliminary survey of the Camden and Prescott railroad. It is intended to make this a feeder of the Iron Mountain road, by which much of the White river trade of Memphis may be directed to the all-grasping St. Louis. What can we do to be saved?

SMALLS, colored, of South Carolina, says the negroes are "willing to live on ten-penny nails if they can only get away from that State." "The Kansas immigrants, however," observes the Atlanta *Constitution*, "appear to be howling for something less substantial and more juicy—and these immigrants probably know what they are about."

AT a meeting of the Chickasaw county Democratic executive committee, the following resolution was introduced by Colonel J. L. S. Hill:

Resolved, That we indorse the statements of Colonel H. L. Muldrow, our representative in congress, recently made in a debate in congress, as to a conspiracy to overthrow the institutions of the South, and that the *Southern States*, a newspaper published in the town of Okolona, "does not represent the sentiments of the Democracy of Mississippi."

This is what might be termed a first-class indorsement over the left.

THE sixth annual convention of the Millers' national association will be held at Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, May 13, 1879. All members of State associations and individual members of the national association in States where no State organization exists, are invited to be present. The ratio of voting, as decided by the executive committee, will be based on the number of runs of burrs on which assessments have been fully paid up to the first instant. As recommended by the executive committee, a reorganization of the association will probably take place, and it is hoped as many members as possible will attend.

A SPECIAL from London to the New York *Herald* states that England's foreign trade is in as unsound a state as her home commercial and manufacturing interests. The Anglo-Indian banks are in a most unsatisfactory condition. England's trade with China, which has been decreasing steadily year by year, is now said by merchants to be as good as altogether dropped, owing to lack of profits on the business and the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with China. In fact, it seems probable that England's trade with China will have to be abandoned, for it is admitted that American opposition and enterprise have entirely killed English rivalry in that part of the world.

THESE words, about the negro exodus, from the New Orleans *Picayune* will meet with very general indorsement throughout the south: "We believe we express the feelings and the beliefs, and the mind of the white people of this State, that if they can help it the reign of robbery shall never be restored in Louisiana. If the negro laborers are foolish enough to allow themselves to be driven away by the disappointed politicians, who regard them as mere slaves and chattels, we shall be sorry for it; but we cannot promise that, in order to keep them among us, we will surrender the State into the keeping of such persons as those from whom it has been happily delivered."

JUST as we expected, and have many times suggested, the Republicans in the senate have concluded to make use of the negro exodus from the south as a political matter. "This intention," says the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Times*, "was indicated in their caucus of last week, and recent facts make it certain that attempts will be made to prove that the negroes leaving the river parishes of Louisiana and the opposite counties in Mississippi have done so because they believed their rights were imperiled, and that they could not exercise the right of suffrage, particularly without undergoing great personal danger. Mr. Millan, of Minnesota, who is among the promoters of this plan, professes to have proof that at some landings in Louisiana armed men are stationed to prevent the embarkation of negroes on the St. Louis steamboats. There will probably be a resolution introduced calling for information upon the subject, and appointing a committee to examine and report as to the causes of the emigration. The Democrats will vote for such a resolution if offered by a Republican. It is suggested by Republicans that the United States marshals of the States which the negroes are leaving shall conduct the inquiry, and thus prepare a first-class political document at public expense; but naturally, the opposition will not permit this if it can be prevented. Some inquiry will be made upon this subject, and The three senators express themselves in favor

THE PRESIDENCY.

A Look Over the Field—The Strong Men and the Weak on the Democratic Side—Thurman and Bayard Contrasted—Would Either Do?

Either Mr. Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, or Mr. Speaker Randall, would Carry the Country Against any Republican Candidate.

Washington special to the New York *Sun*: "The Democratic party has started out wisely in making up the issues in 1880. The election of Mr. Randall to be speaker is a continuance of the policy of retrenchment in congress, and this, with the issues of personal liberty and freedom of elections, involved in the repeal of the most infamous features of the Republican election laws, will make a case upon which they cannot fail to carry the country, if their candidates be chosen with prudence. I do not propose to discuss the claims of the old ticket, which was elected in 1876. Mr. Tilden might be dead or disabled before 1880, and Mr. Hendricks might find himself split straight up to the chaps by the sharp edge of the fence rail upon which he has been sitting these many years. To whom then, would the colors pass, or to whom, rather, ought they to pass? I am not now looking over the list of Democratic statesmen, to elect the greatest and best. The man to be sought is the man who is at once fit for the office and available as a candidate. At the last election it was the more good fortune of the Democracy to be able to place at the head of the ticket the man, who was, all things considered, absolutely the fittest to undertake the work of reforming the Federal government, and cleansing it of the abuses of Grantism, because Mr. Tilden was at the same time the man who could most certainly be elected. But the events of 1876 laid many tall heads low, and many reputations shrank in the severe ordeal of the great fraud. The Democratic politician who was false than, or unequal to the great occasion, and thereby took upon himself any share of responsibility for the unparalleled political crime of placing an intruder in the Presidential chair, will never be accepted as a proper candidate for that chair himself. In this category I place Mr. Bayard and Mr. Thurman. To them the country looked with supreme confidence in the hour of peril. They stood at the head of the Democratic column of defense when the shadow of the great fraud was projected, and to them, if to any men on earth, the people trusted implicitly for deliverance. Their united authority within the Democratic party was great enough to have guided its counsels to almost any conclusion, and, being constitutionalists of the straightest sect, it was expected that if they could not avert the impending fraud, they would at least resist it to the last. No one certainly dreamed that they would draw that dreadful calamity down upon us with their own hands. Yet when the house members of the joint committee to devise the method of counting the electoral votes met with their brethren of the senate, they found that they were not expected to deliberate, but to subscribe to a bill already perfected in the secrecy of the senate committee-room. Mr. Bayard and Mr. Thurman had accepted the fatal scheme concocted by Edmunds and his accomplices, and their colleagues from the house were also forced to accept it. That was the moment when the Democratic party came down from its vantage ground of moral rectitude in constitutional control of the count. Then it was that the constitution was abandoned, the will of the people disregarded, and the thrusting of a defeated candidate into the office of President was made possible. The house committee insured to amend the bill so as to insure the admission of evidence to prove the fraudulent character of the certificates from Louisiana and Florida. But even this was frowned down by Messrs Thurman and Bayard. They had accepted the scheme as a whole, and they would not allow their followers to tamper with it. Their influence, exerted with tremendous energy during those few critical hours, passed the bill, and they both took seats in the unconstitutional tribunal which gave Mr. Tilden's seat to Hayes. They took the responsibility, and on their heads it rests. But there are others reasons why Mr. Thurman nor Mr. Bayard would prove an available candidate. They are intense rivals, and the sectional jealousies of east and west would operate very strongly against either. Mr. Thurman has trimmed his sails on the financial question so as to catch the soft-money capful from Ohio, and to lose the hard-money trade-wind that might have driven him safely in. Mr. Bayard has been consistent on the money question, but he has not always co-operated heartily with his party in the house in its efforts toward economy and reform. I put them both out of the list of availables. Then if Tilden, with Hendricks, Thurman and Bayard, is out of the field, who remains? There are no other candidates with any considerable following. The next national convention will undoubtedly be disturbed and the election endangered by the same sectional rivalry which has divided the Democracy since 1868. New York and New England will in all probability present a solid front against Ohio and the group of Pendletonized States in the west, as has been the case every four years since Governor Seymour was nominated to compromise a similar situation. Ohio and Indiana, with their respective candidates, will present local friction enough, as they always do; but as against eastern ideas and eastern money the Tilden kind they will stand together. The road to success, therefore, might be found to lie over some middle ground. The big State of Pennsylvania is geographically midway between the contending sections. She belongs to neither, and her Democratic politicians are a sort of compound—and not a very creditable one, either—of the ideas of the two factions. Take the eight hundred deputy marshals out of Philadelphia, give her a candidate of her own, put the canvass into the hands of men who have no connection with the Pennsylvania railroad, and no motive to sell out, and Pennsylvania is a Democratic State. She has one citizen who, while a thoroughgoing Democrat, towers up as a practical reformer much as Mr. Tilden did in New York four years ago. Mr. Randall has been three times elected speaker, and the last canvass was as severe a test of the popular strength of the policy he represents as could possibly be. He was not personally popular among the representatives. His iron will and dominating temper, his firm adherence to fixed principles, and his stern refusal to deviate in the slightest for the accommodation of any man or faction, were not calculated to make him friends among his associates in congress. All men respect him, bad men fear him; but few or none are really fond of him. Of the seventy-five men who voted for him in caucus, there were not ten who would not have felt greater pleasure in honoring some one else. They voted for him because in him there was present safety and a sure promise of the future. The people were for him, and the independent press was for him. He was fiercely antagonized by all the corporations and all the corrupt influences from his own State; these opposing powers only served to strengthen him, as they have on previous occasions. His election to be speaker was a party necessity, from which there was no escape but in certain disaster. May not his nomination for the Presidency become a necessity also? Mr. Randall's retrenchment of forty million dollars in the appropriations, at the long session of the forty-fourth congress, ranked with Mr. Tilden's reforms in New York; and these achievements of Mr. Randall and Mr. Tilden were the two rocks upon which the Democratic victory of 1876 was built. His nomination would not involve a surrender of New York, Indiana or Ohio. With him each or all of those States might be carried as easily as with a citizen of their own; and, under the conditions named above, he might also carry Pennsylvania. The sectional difficulty was disposed of in 1876, by Mr. Hendricks's acceptance of the second place on the ticket, but in 1880 it will have to be met in some other way, unless the old ticket is renominated without dispute. Mr. Randall, I am informed—indeed, I have reason to be assured—is not a candidate; but if time and events shall convince his Democratic countrymen that with his name alone they can conquer, he would hardly refuse to lead them. But let the Democratic reader look away off yonder to the Pacific coast, beyond the boundary of all our financial controversies, and away up there to the supreme court, above all our political and personal rivalries, and see a man who can be elected President by the Democratic party as certainly as the sun will rise on election day. The early history of Stephen J. Field in California would make a romance that boys would cry for and the women would go mad over. It is full of stirring incidents of noble adventure and of deeds of heroism that would make the country Democratic press as interesting as a novel during the campaign. Judge Field was then a Democrat, but when it came to a question of the division of the States Judge Field was a Unionist. He never was a partisan Republican. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States by Mr. Lincoln, and has been—what was most needed on that bench—not only an upright, but a perfectly fearless magistrate. Judge Field never dodged. On all constitutional questions arising out of the war and reconstruction, Judge Field blew the dust of political prejudice from the scales of justice, and held them with a stern and even hand. He never attempted to evade a great question of right or law, as some of his brethren did, by sending the case off on a technicality, or finding an excuse for refusing a hearing on the very merits. He always went straight to the heart of the matter, and in every case, whether relating to the rights of States or of persons, he has boldly taken the responsibility of declaring the constitution, without regard to the interests of political parties, or to the claims of extraordinary powers by the congress or the administration. A volume of Judge Field's opinions in the cases arising out of what were called 'war measures,' would prove a monument to his name, more honorable and durable than the decisions of any English judge that ever bearded the king, or resisted the threats and blandishments of a corrupt court. He was with the chief justice on the legal-tender cases; he was with Clifford and Nelson in every case under the so-called reconstruction laws, and in every case involving the liberty of the citizen. Some of these decisions were rendered at a time when service judges all over the land were cringing to power, and when it required not only the calmest of judicial tempers, but the highest order of manly courage to deny the right of the government to deal with the conquered States as it saw fit, or to arrest political opponents without warrant, try them by military commission, and shoot them to death with musketry. Judge Field would have as a candidate none of the disadvantages of a long political or legislative record, requiring explanation and defense. His nomination would put the party on the aggressive, and the enemy would find in his life and character no means of putting it on the defensive. He is from the far west, and should be acceptable to the western States. He is from the gold State, a State where specie payments were never either suspended or resumed; and should be acceptable to New York and the east. His nomination would give the Democracy the three Pacific States without their striking a blow for them, and enable them to concentrate their efforts on Indiana, Ohio and New York. The romance of his life, the apotheosis purity of his private and judicial character, the absence of any record upon which he could possibly be assailed, and the electoral votes of the three Pacific States—no candidate more than doubtful—with which he would start in the race, make Judge Field a candidate prominently available. Should the Pacific coast present his name, the Democrats will, if they are wise, think twice—yes, thrice, before they reject him. Either Stephen J. Field or Samuel J. Randall would carry the country with one or against any candidate the Republicans can name; but with the two on the same ticket, the opposing party would be annihilated. Yet we must not suppose that the sense of justice in the American heart is dead. The cipher dispatches have not injured Mr. Tilden as we expected. On the contrary, they have rather strengthened him. It is clear that if Mr. Tilden had chosen to purchase, or to permit his friends to purchase, the legal authentication of his election, he might have had his own for a comparatively insignificant sum—a sum which might have been taken from his large fortune and made no appreciable difference in its bulk. But he spurned the proposition, and indignantly stopped the negotiation. 'If the Presidency is to be put up at auction, I will not be a bidder!' How many Tilden men would have resisted the supreme temptation as he did? Had the expression which he uttered fallen from some virtuous candidate for the purple of imperial Rome, it would have been handed down to us by history as a saying of immortal worth. The important question with regard to Mr. Tilden is of another kind. It it shall appear that in the winter of 1876-7, he shared the weakness of Bayard and Thurman, and that at a crisis when courage and decision would have saved the country from the shame of a spurious and fraudulent Presidency he was vicilating and timid, the people will be inclined to let him lie in the bed that he has made for himself. Of Mr. Hendricks we may say the same as just as bold, and just as true as Mr. Tilden, while the count was in progress, and no bolder and no truer. The measure that is meted out to the one will be meted out to the other."

AN ORPHANS' PICNIC.

The Colored People will Picnic at Estival Park for the Benefit of Canfield Orphan Asylum—The Exodus of Colored People to be Considered and Discussed.

The following communication from a leading colored citizen has been sent to the APPEAL for publication, and we make room for it with pleasure, believing that both sides of every question should have a hearing:

MEMPHIS, April 21, 1879. The twenty-fifth instant, will be an important day to the citizens of Memphis, the colored people especially. On that day a picnic will be given at Estival park for the benefit of the colored orphans at the Canfield orphan asylum, an object which cannot fail to commend itself to the benevolent of whatever race or class. In order to meet the popular demand, the varied and choice attractions of this public resort will be afforded to the public at a merely nominal expense. There will be no lack of other refreshments or amusements. Every luxury and delicacy of the season will be served at the refreshment tables in the greatest abundance, and the line of amusements will comprise everything that is customary at such entertainments—games and sports for the old and young, grave and gray, male and female. The object for which this entertainment is gotten up is to afford assistance to one of the noblest institutions of Shelby county, and it is expected that not only the colored, but the white citizens, also, will extend a liberal patronage to the enterprise. The civil and military organizations of the colored people will turn out, and a large number of representative men, white and colored, will be present, not merely for relaxation, but also for the purpose of conferring together with regard to the matter of the emigration of the colored people, which is now attracting so much attention, and to consider the propriety of sending delegates to the Vicksburg convention on the fifth of May. There has been a great deal said and written upon the colored exodus within the last few weeks, and undoubtedly much that should never have been said or written, but there is something to be said by the people of this community that no one has had the proper opportunity to say; and this occasion will afford that opportunity, which will, no doubt, be improved by those who are capable of saying the right thing. The evidences of a deep-seated and wide-spread dissatisfaction among the colored laborers of the cotton and sugar growing States—a dissatisfaction not produced by politicians—are plain and conclusive. It remains for us to accept the fact, ascertain the causes which produce it, and seek a remedy. To affirm that the colored people of those States are comfortable and prosperous, and should, therefore, be contented and happy, and to assume that they are short-sighted and foolish in emigrating to Kansas or any other northern or western State, and to insist that only in the south will they find true friends, and that the northerners are utterly selfish and unfriendly as a rule, while it may afford profound satisfaction to those who entertain these views, does not satisfy, and will not convince the intelligent and observant men of this or any other community; neither will it check in the slightest degree this alarming hegira. We invite the journalists and public men of this community to a more dispassionate consideration of this matter than has yet been had. We do seriously and honestly think that the discussion of this question through the columns of the Memphis papers has not been wholly unbiased; not because the editors of our journals are necessarily more prejudiced than editors generally are, but rather because they may not have seen both sides of the question clearly. We think they are capable of seeing both sides as they should be seen, and propose to present a good opportunity to do so at the picnic next Friday. And we think that a free and full discussion of this matter between ourselves at this juncture will do a vast amount of good to all concerned.

J. L.

Escape of a Band of Apaches.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Colonel Hatch, in command of the department of New Mexico, telegraphs that Lieutenant Merritt, of the Ninth cavalry, reports from Ojo Caliente that Victoria and his full force of Warm Springs Apache Indians escaped on the fifteenth instant, and have gone to the San Mutre mountains. When Victoria found he would have to go to Staunton he said he would die first. Lieutenant Merritt has ordered a company of cavalry to Ojo Caliente to co-operate with the cavalry near there and endeavor to capture these Indians before they begin to commit depredations.

General John A. Dix Dead.

NEW YORK, April 21.—General John A. Dix died to-night at half past eleven o'clock.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Seminole War Claims Decided in Favor of the State—Secretary Sherman's Ninety-Ninth Call for Redemption Bonds—Supreme Court Decisions.

Senator Bayard, on the Floor of the Senate, Condemns the Employment of Troops at the Polls—The Day Taken up by the House in New Bills, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In the matter of the claim of the State of Georgia, to be reimbursed seventy-two thousand dollars for expenses incurred in the Creek and Seminole war, the first comptroller of the treasury has decided in favor of the State.

NINETY-NINTH CALL FOR REDEMPTION BONDS.

The secretary of the treasury has issued the ninety-ninth call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for $23,566,300 of the ten-forty bonds of 1864. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the twenty-first of July next, and the interest will cease that day. The following is the description of the bonds: Registered bonds of $50, Nos. 145 to 1578, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 11,101 to 11,732, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 7101 to 7492, both inclusive; $1000, Nos. 29,301 to 30,618, both inclusive; $5000, Nos. 10,301 to 10,853, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 24,701 to 27,570, both inclusive. The bonds outstanding and represented by the above mentioned numbers, constitute a residue of those bonds issued under act of March 3, 1864, of ten-forty bonds.

The treasury department will now redeem the called bonds embraced in the eighty-fourth and eighty-fifth calls, paying interest to the date of the redemption, or it will redeem at once the bonds included in said calls with interest to date or maturity, and apply the proceeds to the payment of any subscriptions for the four per cent consols.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

A decision was rendered to-day in the United States supreme court, in the cases of Denver and Rio Grande railway company against the Canon City and San Juan railroad company, involving the conflicting claims of the two corporations to the use and occupancy of the grand canon of the Arkansas for railroad purposes. The decrees of the circuit court are reversed, with directions to set aside one judge's order granting an injunction against the Denver and Rio Grande railway company, but an order dissolving the injunction granted in its favor and dismissing its bill. By the proper orders entered in such suit, the court below will recognize the prior right of that company to use and occupy the grand canon for the purpose of constructing its road therein, and will enjoin the Canon City and San Juan from interfering with that company in such use, occupancy and construction. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion, Chief Justice Waite dissenting.

Although the prior right of the Denver company is recognized, the court holds that, as to those portions of the Grand canon which are too narrow to admit of the construction and operation of more than one road-bed and track, the right of the Canon City company to use such road-bed and track in common with the Denver company should be secured by proper orders and upon such terms as may be equitable having regard to the cost of construction and continuance of the track in good order.

In the case of W. H. Platt *vs.* Union Pacific railroad company, involving the right of settlers to pre-empt lands granted by congress to the railroad company under section 3 of the act of July 1, 1862, as decided by the United States supreme court this afternoon. The act referred to provided that all lands granted to the company should be liable to pre-emption if not sold or otherwise disposed of within three years after the completion of the entire road. On the third of September, 1878, the secretary of the interior decided that the mortgage executed by the company upon the lands in 1867 was not a disposal of the same within the meaning of that statute. This court, however, reverses the decision of the interior department, and holds that the mortgage was of such disposal, and that, consequently, the tract of land claimed by complainant was not open to pre-emption, when he undertook to pre-empt, and he has not a public time. Justice Bradley, Strong delivered the opinion, Justice Bradley, Clifford and Miller dissenting.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE SENATE.

Consideration was resumed of the army appropriation bill.

Senator Bayard defended the incorporation of general legislation in the appropriation bills, there being nothing unusual in it, and the raised cry of revolution was not substantial and was foolish, and the people would condemn it.

Senator Bayard having noticed the remarks of Senator Blaine about the distribution of the army, Senator Blaine asked the senator to quote his words. Senator Bayard said he would do so, but would first have to send for the *Congressional Record*.

Senator Blaine remarked that what he said was this: "That not a senator on the other side of the chamber had ever seen a United States soldier at the polls."

Senator Bayard replied that if the senator preferred to limit his remarks to the actual vision of the senators he had nothing to say.

Senator Blaine said his confidence in that statement had not been disturbed by any remarks which had been made on the other side.

Senator Bayard then proceeded to read a circumstantial account of a large force of troops in New York in the fall of 1870, to be present at the polls to prevent disorder.

Senator Blaine wished to ask a question. It was, why the senator did not select a precedent found in 1857, when President Buchanan called out the marines to attend a Washington municipal election, and when seven men were shot down by them, the scene being within a mile of the senate chamber.

Senator Bayard said he would discuss that question at some other time. Any party or set of men in this country who seek to remove any infringement on the liberties of the American people should have his support at all times. He held that the employment of the army at the polls was simply atrocious, and during the war was claimed as a belligerent right. Senator Bayard at some length condemned all conduct which would tend to prevent the restoration of fraternal love and friendship to all parts of the country. He was well assured that the hostility of one section against another would speedily lead to depression and degradation and the ultimate ruin of both. In conclusion he expressed his confidence that the American people would support the majority in their present legislation, as it was in the direction of justice, and had for its object the protection of the liberties of the people.

Senator Maxey said it was plain that the constitution did not confer upon the United States government the authority to regulate elections; therefore it could not be unconstitutional to repeal or modify a clause allowing such action. In conclusion, Senator Maxey alluded to the former remark of Senator Blaine that thirty of the seven Democratic senators had taken part in the civil war, but he [Maxey] would ask did they not attend to their duties, and were they not as mindful of the public interest and as decorous in their intercourse as senators from any other part of the Union? Their crime consisted in their inability to see with the eyes of others. They would however, follow their own convictions of right, not thinking whom they will please or displease by doing so. By right under the constitution they were entitled to seats on this floor. The senator from Maine might rest content that they would assert the equal rights of their State with the others of the Union. They did not attempt to stir the embers of the past, because they believed in reconciliation and the restoration of genuine brotherhood among the people of a common destiny and country. The senator from Maine also referred to the name of the martyred President in connection with legislation. They all accorded to Abraham Lincoln fairness of thought and fearlessness of action. In his last inaugural address, he declared "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," etc. The south acted as they saw the right, and acted to the north the same degree of honesty. The revival of strife and contention over the past would do no good, but much harm. He would rather aid in building up the waste places occasioned by the war, and securing prosperity in all its parts.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

A bill for the distribution of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award was introduced by Mr. Frye and three financial bills by Mr. Murch.

Several bills relative to the Pacific railroads were referred.

Among the bills introduced were two by Mr. Fernando Wood—one establishing a permanent sinking fund, and the other providing for the appointment of a joint committee to revise the revenue laws.

With nine States only called, the bills introduced number two hundred and ninety.

At half-past two o'clock the call of the States had only reached Georgia, and upward of five hundred bills had been introduced. Twenty-one States, exclusive of the Territories, are yet to be called. A vast number of petitions were filed, including one by Mr. Warner, praying for an amendment in the coinage laws so as to admit silver to unlimited coinage, on the same conditions with gold, and to provide for the issue of certificates for bullion.

Among the bills was one by Mr. Whithorne, authorizing the appointment of a joint special committee to inquire into the causes leading to the removal of large bodies of citizens from the southern States to certain other States. The preamble recites that it is alleged that the emigration is in consequence of the denial of legal and political right; that this is controverted, and that it is stated on the other side that it is a cunning scheme of reckless adventurers to take advantage of the race prejudice to enrich themselves in money and political power, in utter indifference to the suffering and distress that may happen to their victims.

The resolution further declares that the right of all classes of citizens, without regard to race or color, should be secured, and asks for a committee to inquire into the true causes and facts, and to report.

All the States and Territories having been called, and bills up to No. 1325 having been introduced, the house took a recess, the evening session to be devoted to debate on the legislative appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

There were but few members present on the reassembling of the house.

The house immediately went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the legislative appropriation bill.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Brown, New, Frost and Deuster.

The committee then rose, and the house adjourned.

A DEAD SHOT.

Two Men Engage in Mortal Combat in Vicksburg at One O'clock Sunday Morning—One Killed and Two Wounded.

Vicksburg *Herald*, 20th: "A fatal shooting affray occurred in the room over the Alhambra varieties at half-past one o'clock this morning. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which we write, it is impossible to ascertain the origin of the difficulty or to give any particulars, but from what we can learn it appears that Captain Jack Boereton, of the city police force, and Mike Dent had some high words, which resulted in a resort to arms. We are unable to learn who was the aggressor or who fired the first shot, but, from the best accounts we can get, there were four shots fired. One of these took effect in Mr. John Dent's head, entering the left temple and coming out on the right side, just above the ear, inflicting a fatal wound, from which death ensued almost instantly. Captain Brereton received a ball in his right shoulder, which entered just below the armpit, and passed through the body, lodging just underneath the shoulderblade. Mr. Cummings, doorkeeper of the Varieties, who was in the room, was also wounded in the side, but the extent of his injuries we did not learn. Captain Brereton's wound is painful, but not necessarily dangerous. A jury of inquest was summoned, and the matter was being investigated as we went to press."

NASHVILLE.

One Thousand Moonshiners Hasten to Take Advantage of Attorney-General Devens's Amnesty—A Hard Day's Work for the Officers of the Court.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, April 21.—One thousand moonshiners and witnesses gathered at the United States circuit court building, which seemed a veritable beehive, this morning. The court-room was totally inadequate to hold them, and they took possession of all the porches, and even the sidewalks below the court-room were so jammed that they were packed together as close as sardines. The heat was intense, the air almost stifling, and the judges, clerks, moonshiners and witnesses perspired as freely as if they were in a Russian bath. It was apparent that all were eager to accept Devens's amnesty, and business was disposed of so rapidly that it put the clerks to the test to keep up with it. Nearly two hundred moonshiners accepted the terms of the amnesty, and administered the usual custom, generally paid all the costs in cash. Five hundred more will do likewise during the week, while still four hundred more will come in before the close of the term. Campbell Morgan, who was the leader of the Peak fight of last August, will be among the latter. In conversation with the illicit distillers they asserted that this amnesty would virtually wipe out the business, and that further violations of the revenue laws would be discontinenaced. Those who would have the temerity to still continue the traffic, would not average more than ten per cent. of those who had made up their minds to obey the laws. Judge Baxter said this morning that the amnesty had been granted on good behavior, and the severest punishment known to the law would be meted out to those who failed to keep their pledges to the government.

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.

The Great Republic Wrecked and Torn to Pieces by the Mad Waves—All the Passengers Saved, but Many Seamen Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A dispatch from Astoria says the Great Republic is going to pieces. No lives lost. The passengers were all transferred to the Astoria. The captain and crew are ashore on Sand island, and will be taken off this afternoon. The freight and baggage is a total loss. Last night the wind rose and a heavy sea began to roll, and the ice commenced breaking where the vessel lies. All accounts agree that the disaster was due to an attempt to enter at night when it was very dark. The ship was badly

OUT OF HER COURSE.

A special from Astoria, at twenty minutes past four o'clock this evening, says the tugs Brenham and Columbia have just returned from the wreck of the Great Republic. Captain Carroll, First-Officer Lennon, Second-Officer Davis, Pilot Diaz, boatswain's name unknown, and ten other seamen and waiters are still on board endeavoring to save the freight and baggage, but with very poor success, in consequence of the severity of the storm. At twenty-five minutes past three o'clock the last tug arrived, bringing the news that at twelve o'clock the last boat left the ship with First Officer Lennon, Mr. Davis, second officer, the boatswain, two sailors and eight waiters, ten of whom—Lennon, Davis, the boatswain and seven others—were drowned by the capsizing of the boat in the surf. Three men clung to the boat

AND DRIFTED ASHORE.

The ship is going to pieces and is breaking up very fast. The mainmast fell during the night. The engines, through a bilge of the ship, are now listed seaward. Breakers wash completely over her; bedding, furniture, etc., washing up with the surf on the beach. Captain Carroll has, from the very first, maintained the greatest discipline and order, and up to the very last, by inspiring the passengers with confidence of safety, prevented a panic. All were landed without loss of life. The town is full of people, many of them without money. Churches, public buildings and residences are all being thrown open for the accommodation of the passengers, who have lost everything. The latest concerning the condition of the vessel is that she lays virtually in three pieces, her forward part split in two and the aft part holding together.

NAMES OF THE LOST.

The following are the names of those lost by the capsizing of the boat Great Republic, as furnished by the purser: Hugh Lennon, first officer; R. Davis, second officer; J. Connor, boatswain; Wm. Johnson, carpenter; Peter Rogers, watchman; Thomas M'Elroy, messman; Robert M'Murray, William F. Malloy (body recovered); Frank Connelly, foreman; Alex. Scott, fireman.

CAPTAIN CARROLL'S STATEMENT.

Captain Carroll, of the steamer Great Republic, has made a statement, in which he attributes the disaster to an error of judgment of the pilot in charge of the ship. He took her so near Sand island that when her course was changed the tide left her on shore.

"Ah! how well do I remember—it was in the bleak November," when I caught the cold that was wearing me surely and swiftly away; when I heard of Dr. Bull's sough syrup, took it, and am as well as ever.

CABLE GOSSIP.

A Great Catholic Demonstration in Rome Caused by a Protestant Preaching "Glory to God Only"—The London Times Makes a Few Suggestions About Our Finances.

Austria Satisfied about the Garibaldi Movement in Italy—Yakoob Khan's Movements—The War between the Servians and Albanians—Collision at Sea.

ROME, April 21.—There was a great Catholic demonstration and display of sacred relics yesterday in honor of Virgin Mary as a protest against the alleged sacrilegious teachings of Dr. Ribbitti, a Protestant minister, who had posted up hand-bills announcing a discourse entitled "Glory to God only." The pilgrimages to the great basilicas of Santa Maria, Maggiori, St. John, Latteran and Santa Crace, in Gierusalemme, in response to a special invitation from the cardinal vicars were very numerous and enthusiastic, embracing all classes of society. The demonstration is described as most imposing in its proportions and solemnity.

General Garibaldi will go to Albano April 27th.

The London Times Congratulates Sherman, and Offers a Few Suggestions.

LONDON, April 21.—The *Times* congratulates Secretary Sherman upon his success in converting the ten-forty bonds, and says: "The conversion of the six per cent. bonds in 1880 is likely to depend, more than the present operation, on the maintenance of the credit of the United States abroad. Reviving trade in the United States will, by 1880, probably render it impossible to obtain money there at four per cent. Now that conversion has been so easy, as far as we can tell, for two years, Secretary Sherman should direct the attention of congress and the nation to the policy of reducing the principal of the debt, which has been for some time neglected."

Collision at Sea.

LONDON, April 21.—The steamer Gelleot, Captain Kuhlewein, from Hamburg for New York on Saturday last, collided with the ship Roseau Smith, from New York, and arrived at Scilly, where she was detained until this morning, when she gave bond in the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars and proceeded.

Austria Satisfied about Italy's Movements.

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch from Vienna says that Italy has furnished Austria satisfactory explanations in reference to the movements of Garibaldian agitators, and has dispatched a man-of-war to prevent any hostile demonstration against the Dalmatian coast, and instructed the authorities of Ancona and Otranto to keep strict watch on all departures.

The War Between the Servians and Albanians.

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch from Belgrade says that eight thousand Servian troops proceeding by forced marches, were expected to reach Kurshumlie on Sunday. Severe fighting is anticipated. The Albanians, whose number is upward of four thousand, are entrenched in two columns, which have advanced, one six and the other two hours and a half march, within the Servian frontier, massacreing and burning as they proceed.

Yakoob Khan's Intentions.

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch from Labore says the decisive news of Yakoob Khan's intentions are expected in a few days, which will reach the seat of war the first comptroller of the treasury has decided in favor of the State.

NASHVILLE.

Final Disposal of the Cases against Illicit Distillers—Two Bloody Rows—One Man Killed with a Pistol, and Another Fatally Injured with a Stone.

NASHVILLE, April 21.—Seven hundred violators of the revenue laws appeared before the United States circuit court to-day, One hundred and seventy five accepted Attorney-General Devens's offer of clemency, and all the rest will follow suit. A large number of the witnesses summoned were dismissed.

A bloody row occurred in the thirteenth district last night. Thomas R. Baker went into Miss A. M. Singleton's grocery and treated several persons to beer. Having failed to pay for it she demanded the money and on his still refusing locked up the doors and commenced striking Baker over the head with a billet of wood. Her brother, A. M. Singleton, shot at Baker three times, one ball making a slight wound in his side, when the latter shot Singleton through the neck, killing him instantly. The coroner's jury this afternoon rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

In the tenth district Wm. Wynne, a white boy, and a negro named Alex Spence, quarreled, which resulted in Wynne striking him on the head with a stone and fatally wounding him.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S

Opinion as to the Liability of the Railroads of the State for $15,000,000 Worth of Bonds Met by a Counter Opinion from a Very Able Law Firm of New York.

New York *Herald*: Recently the *Herald* published an opinion from Mr. Charles O'Conor, maintaining that the holders of Tennessee bonds have a lien upon the railroads in that State, to which they were loaned. Below is a counter opinion from the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, of this city:

NEW YORK, April 18, 1879.

R. T. Wilson, Esq., President East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company.

Agreeably to your request, we have carefully examined and considered the recent opinion of Mr. O'Conor in relation to the asserted lien on behalf of the holders of Tennessee State bonds which were loaned by the State to railroad companies under the internal improvement act of February 11, 1855, and the amendments to it, up