State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, APRIL 29. 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 100

CLOSING RATES

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

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 29, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, northerly winds, shifting to warmer southeast winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, MEMPHIS, April 28, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.00	74	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianola	30.02	68	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.06	67	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.12	64	N.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	30.11	66	.....	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.05	70	.....	Calm.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.09	68	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.13	68	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Chattanooga	30.04	66	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.

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

A ROBBER KILLED.

Sheriff Hoskins, of Mississippi County, Arkansas, Claims that he has the Party Implicated in a Recent Crack.

Special to the Appeal.]

COLUMBUS, KY., April 26.—Rufus Cates, who robbed a store in Mississippi county some time ago, and who was thought to have been implicated in the Moody robbery, was arrested in Mississippi county, Missouri, near Benson station, to-day, by W. B. Hoskins, sheriff of Mississippi county, Arkansas, and is here awaiting a boat.

A SHERMAN JOB

Showing Up Somewhat Too Soon for the Culmination of the Immense Profits Claimed—Bow Long? Etc.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Forty-thousand dollars worth of fraudulent certificates were sold at the auctioneering to-day. This is many times a greater amount than has been sold before, and the reason lies in the margin speculation which has been shown all ends to capitalists. The greater portion has been taken by the banks, and the line has been largely made up of boys. To-morrow these certificates will only be sold from ten until two o'clock.

ARKANSAS.

Unprecedented Rise in Red River—The Iron Mountain Bridge Washed Away—The Todd Investigation.

LITTLE ROCK, April 28.—The Iron Mountain railroad bridge across the Red river, at Fulton, was washed away this morning. The trains from the south did not cross. Red river rose near twenty-two feet last night, from heavy rains.

Marshal Kelly, of Brinkley, testified before the commissioner in the Todd case, his testimony accords with the statement heretofore sent.

A REGULAR CALCIMINER.

If Logan Ever Spoils under this Load of Whitewash then there's No Virtue in Deodorizers.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Union Veterans held a meeting to-day at the Grand Pacific hotel and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Union Veteran club, of Chicago, most heartily approves the manly and courage exhibited by our distinguished comrade, Senator Logan, in declining to accept the code duello as a means of refuting a charge which he deems beyond refutation, and in thus setting at defiance a barbarous custom by one whose personal courage has so often been demonstrated in defense of his country.

MURDER AT CHATTANOOGA.

A Popular Policeman Brutally Murdered by a Bawdy-House Bummer—Threats of Lynching.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, April 28.—The *American's* Chattanooga special says: "George and Robert Scott were ordered out of a house of ill-fame on second of this street yesterday evening. They drew it and flourished pistols. Policemen Wiggins and Davis came upon the scene, and Robert Scott ran into the house and shot Robert Scott the officers visited another house of ill-fame; while there a man said to be Robert Scott knocked at the door and fired a pistol ball at Wiggins and another man named Lecroy went out from the house but a few steps when Wiggins was shot through the lungs, and died in a few hours. The murderer fled, was pursued and after a fierce struggle was captured, disarmed and carried to jail, which is now closely guarded, on account of threats to lynch the murderer. Wiggins having been a popular officer and leaves a wife and four children destitute."

CABLE CONUNDRUMS.

Great Britain Finds the Opportunity to Change Her Indian Military System—The Russian Indian Student Row—The Egyptian Muddle, Etc.

LONDON, April 28.—The rumor that the Porte has obtained relief from its most pressing pecuniary embarrassments, by raising a loan in London on the surplus revenues of Cyprus is added to all its financial projects as still unfruitful. The organic statute for the government of Roumelia has been approved by the Porte, but the manner of putting it in operation is a question of much difficulty. The Mussulmans are afraid of being left alone, while the Bulgarians are emigrating in great numbers from Roumelia, from fifty to sixty thousand being now at Adrianople. The Bulgarians are afraid of the province being again occupied by Turkish troops, and are making organizations for resistance. It is rumored that they mean to oppose and molest even the international delimitation commission.

The Russian Medical Students Row.

LONDON, April 28.—The trial of the three medical students who were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for disturbing the public order and maltreating government officials took place in Berlin, and not St. Petersburg. Their names are Gerevitz, Arohonson and Ticbermann. The last named was under the alias of Arthur Freeman, and was connected with the leading socialists of Europe and America, and was on his way to Switzerland from Vienna, whereby he had been expelled after a month's imprisonment, when he was seized and taken to Berlin on account of his communications with Gerevitz and Arohonson. The latter showed a plan for establishing in Berlin a section of nihilists to act as a sort of spy station for communications between the London and St. Petersburg revolutionists. It is said that the czar not only no longer goes out without a military escort, but many high dignitaries who have been threatened also have escorts.

A Radical Change in the British Indian Military System Necessitated.

LONDON, April 28.—Telegrams from India speak of the complete break-down of the quartermaster and commissary departments of the Khyber column, now at Jelalabad and Candamak, owing to lack of transportation. The column is said to be incapacitated for offensive operations. The garrison of Candahar is in a very similar position.

In consequence of these failures, the control of transports has been transferred from the commissariat to the commander of the column, the chief commissary being not satisfied with this change. This effects a radical change in the Indian military system. A Peshawun dispatch says everybody from the general down, is tired of the war, which brings endless discomforts and little or no glory.

The Buford Trial.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—The special term of the Franklin criminal court, for the purpose of trying Thomas Buford, the assassin of Judge Elliott, convened at Frankfort this morning at ten o'clock, Judge M'Mahan presiding. The grand jury was impanelled and the charge delivered to them, when the court adjourned until two o'clock. Judge Cofrin, of New York, is in the city, and it is understood that he will be the principal lawyer for the defense, while the commonwealth's attorney, Monfort, will be assisted by Colonel W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Lexington, C. J. Bronston, of Richmond, and General John Brahmas of this place. There are comparatively few people in the city, and no excitement whatever.

Bad Fire in New Hampshire.

GORHAM, April 28.—Nearly all the business portion of this village was burned to day. The flames were discovered in a barn in rear of the store of W. H. Philbrook and rapidly spread, burning the dwelling of John W. Greenhaw, store and dwelling of W. H. Philbrook, Mossmore printing office, residence and hardware store of Bend Bros., post-office, law office of A. R. Evans, law office of A. D. Tilsell, stores of S. M. Leavitt, A. A. Carter & Co., drug store of Marble & Co., residence of Warren Noyes, Brewer building, and the dwellings of Tios. Gifford, C. W. Bear, Geo. S. Ingersell, Wesley Wight, John M'Hugh, also the Grand Trunk railroad sheds and other buildings. Part of the furniture and stock of goods were saved from each, but in a damaged condition.

After the Lottery Men.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Judge Cody, of the criminal court, to-day fined about fifty lottery venders from five to eight hundred dollars each, for selling lottery tickets of the State lottery, and committed them to jail until the fines are paid. The aggregate of the fines amounts to about thirty-five thousand dollars.

A Roasters' Row.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—In a row among the roustabouts on the steamer Halliday, George Jones and James Glynn, colored, were killed, and another, name unknown, jumped overboard, and was drowned.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

The Danger from Yellow-Fever in Kansas and Other Points North from Negro Emigration—The Germs of the Disease Carried in Bedding and also in Clothing.

The Opinion of a Mississippi Physician on the Subject Regarding the Probability of a Pestilence in St. Louis and Kansas this Summer.

The recent report of the surgeon general of the United States navy with reference to the outbreak of yellow-fever on board the United States steamer Plymouth, contains a lesson worthy of study and reflection. "The Plymouth," says the editor of the *Sanitarian*, the leading sanitary magazine in the United States, "adds another to the list of examples illustrating the enduring qualities of yellow-fever poison on board a once infected ship, and of its resistance to a lower temperature than is attainable without artificial means at the keelson of the Plymouth's depth in the water in the harbor of Boston, although the air above may be below zero. The fever season for the time under such exposure, but it is liable to revive again on the return of the ship to a hot climate, just as it does under congenial conditions which continue to obtain in other places on the return of hot weather."

Dr. S. M'Dowell, of Mississippi, who visited Kansas recently, was in our city yesterday, but left last evening, *en route* south, on board the steamer Golddust. An APPEAL reporter visited the learned physician while he was in our city, and questioned him as to the emigration of negroes from Mississippi, Louisiana and other southern States to Kansas. Dr. M'Dowell is the nephew of "old Dr. J. N. M'Dowell," of St. Louis, and graduated at his uncle's college, at Eighth and Gratiot streets, of that city, quite a good many years ago, but finding the practice of medicine distasteful to him, has almost entirely abandoned it, and is now general superintendent of a number of plantations in Mississippi and Arkansas, belonging to Colonel James S. Richardson and others. He recently visited Kansas City, Topeka, Wyandotte, and other points, where he found the colored southern emigrants in quite a suffering condition. At several points he found the colored people without food or shelter, and in a fearful state of destitution. The worst phase of the whole matter, however, according to Dr. M'Dowell's statement, is the fact that nearly all of the bed-clothing and furniture they have taken with them is that which was used by yellow-fever patients last summer, and hotels and boarding-houses that have since been refitted at Vicksburg and other river ports. Much of these negroes purchased of fishermen, along shore river men, and others, and the articles are thoroughly impregnated with yellow-fever malaria, and which he feels certain will, when the hot season comes on, breed the pestilential disease throughout all portions of the country where these negroes shall sleep. "No matter if it is far north," said Dr. M'Dowell, "with a germ of such huge proportions it is sure to break out, although it may not be of so virulent a type as we had it in the south last summer; yet, mark my words, there will be a pestilence in Kansas produced from this very cause."

Our reporter was informed by Dr. M'Dowell that the following, from the St. Louis *Times*, presents his views fully, and needed no addition:

"Dr. M'Dowell states that the greater portion of the negroes treated at Lake Providence are the lazy, idle, worthless class, who would not work at all, or at least very little. They belong to the class who would never leave the sunshine and go fishing or do anything than work. He says that his people and the industriously disposed colored people are anxious to be rejoiced at their leaving, as they served as a perpetual drain and incubus on both whites and blacks in the south.

"I asked Dr. M'Dowell, "I saw more suffering and destitution IN WYANDOTTE

than I ever before saw in my whole life in the south. The people in Wyandotte are tired of them and endeavored to get rid of them by hiring them to go out on farms in the west, but they wouldn't budge an inch, saying they were far enough north now, they in their ignorance not knowing that after the sun shines across south the cars turn and go southwest. They seem to have become imbued with the idea that all they had to do was to get to Kansas and there they would find cultivated farms already stocked, and with houses into which they could immediately go to housekeeping. How they have obtained these ideas the Lord only knows, but that they have them is a fixed fact. Several of the more industrious told me that they would like to go back to where they came from, and I furnished transportation to a few of them so that they might return. What will become of the rest I can't tell. The people up there can't afford to keep them as paupers, but they will have to provide for them, for they are paupers, and always will be. Quite a large number of them were offered work in the coal business—not as miners, for they would be of no service in the mines—but to load and unload cars and wagons, but

THEY WOULD NOT WORK.

"So serious has the negro nuisance become that the citizens of Wyandotte have formed a rifle club to prevent the landing of any more of the black plague, and threats are made that they will sink any boat with a cargo of negro emigrants which attempts to land.

"There is no denying the fact if a general exodus of the negroes should take place it would greatly cripple the south, particularly the cotton interests. A great deal of cotton is now planted and worked over it is owing to the fact that a scare has arisen on account of the exodus and it is already past prime. I am not prepared to state, but in my own opinion the cotton crop of this season will not be ten pounds less on account of the absence of those who have already left.

"I can hardly think that this exodus is

A POLITICAL SCHEME,

for Kansas is so strongly Republican that the additional votes thus gained, should they all vote the Republican or the Democratic ticket, will not affect the general result in that State a particle. Neither do I think it a scheme of land-speculators, for these on grants have no money with which to purchase land, and even if they should buy the land on time they are so infernal lazy they would never improve it sufficiently to make enough to pay for it. Besides, there is plenty of State land in Mississippi which they could have under the State homestead laws for from a dollar and a half to ten dollars per acre—good land, too. So far, the only one to make money out of the exodus are the transportation companies, and they have reaped a considerable harvest."

"All the talk about a guard of white men, armed with rifles and shotguns to patrol the river banks and prevent emigrants from leaving on the boats, is sheer nonsense. Why, I've seen a thousand niggers, on the levee at Vicksburg, all turned out to see ten persons leave. For those who have already gone, we care nothing, and are glad to get rid of them, but

WE PITY BLEEDING KANSAS.

"What we are afraid of is that their example may cause the Kansas fever to spread and induce a number of those whom we would gladly have remain with us to leave, and you, who have lived in the south and know the nigger, know how inflammable and how easily excited they are, and how contagious their example is upon their minds. This is the only cause for apprehension in our minds, and it is this calamity that we wish to avert—a calamity that would be equally disastrous to both whites and blacks.

"I see from the action taken here in St. Louis that you do not care to have the class of negroes that have been coming north to remain with you. I don't blame you; we don't want them, neither does Kansas, and I don't know of any community or State that does want them.

"As to renting land to the negroes, or hiring them, they have their choice, and very generally prefer to lease the land and pay with the crop they raise, the landlord furnishing them with the necessaries of life for themselves and families while the crop is making. Under these circumstances the land owner, of course, wants to see the land well cultivated, so that he may make sure of his rental, and so when he sees one of his tenants lazy, idle and thriftless, his cotton crop getting choked with weeds, he endeavors to spur his tenant up, for it is to the advantage of both that a good crop be made. This is

WHAT IS CALLED 'BULLDOZING.'

"But it is of little use, for the darky gets an idea that, as he is his own boss, he has a right to do as he pleases. If he wants to loaf, loaf he will, and always has an excuse ready for doing so—it is either too wet or too cold, and sometimes he will say that weeds are good for cotton, 'it makes it peel out better.' No matter how ridiculous it may be, he always has an excuse ready. When at last the crop is gathered and proves to be a slim one, the nigger always blames it on the season—it was too wet, too dry, too cold or too something else—it is never his fault, according to his statement of the case.

"Do the darkys ever manage to lay up money? Why, of course they do, but not a great many of them. Habits of economy are not born in them, and their education in that virtue is of the poorest kind. Economy, and the necessity of their laying up something for a rainy day in the future, has been preached and preached to them, but it is of very little use to waste the words and time in such kind of lectures. And, in fact, I might say the same thing of all laborers, white as well as black.

"As to intimidation at elections, I believe there has been some of that done, but very little, by both parties, both in Republican and Democratic counties.

"I want to add one thing: such plunder as the darkies brought up the river with them, which is now piled up on the wharf at Wyandotte, would never have been permitted to pass overland through Mississippi or Tennessee. Why, it was only a few days ago that a business man in Memphis wanted to move his family to Nashville, and although he explained that his furniture had been purchased new since the yellow-fever left Memphis, the Nashville authorities refused to let him take it to that city."

Senator Bruce's Views on the Labor Convention.

EDITOR HERALD—While in Jackson yesterday I was shown a letter by Colonel W. L. Nugent, received by him from Hon. B. K. Bruce, United States senator, and believing it would accomplish good in connection with the question now agitating this Mississippi Valley, solicited a copy for publication. At the suggestion of several prominent citizens and large planters, Colonel Nugent wrote to Senator Bruce extending an invitation to be present at the convention to be held on the fifth of May. This is his reply, which I hope will find a place in your columns. CHAS. B. GALLOWAY.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, April 18, 1879.

Colonel W. L. Nugent, Jackson, Miss.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your highly appreciated favor of April 12th has been received and carefully considered. I note with interest the suggestions made relative to the exodus of the colored people from Mississippi and other southern States, and heartily approve the action contemplated by the thoughtful conservative citizens of Mississippi in connection therewith. The sudden movement of so large a number of this class of our citizens, especially under the present management, if it be not checked, will surely work industrial embarrassment to the States losing this population, and great property losses and personal hardships to emigrants themselves; and I think the convention of citizens suggested in your last, and subsequently announced in the public press of the State, to be held in Vicksburg, to consider and discuss this question, is eminently proper, and promises substantial and most desirable results to the members of both races of our people. The causes prompting this movement are complex and multiplied; but from the best information that I can obtain the exodus of the colored people from the south is referable mainly to two considerations—first, the feeling of insecurity and uneasiness among the colored classes springing from the unfortunate race collisions and violence that has sometimes existed in certain southern localities; and second, from the fact that the colored laborers have not in many instances received satisfactory returns for the products of their labor. These causes have been at the origin of the movement, but have, I fear, been stimulated to some extent, by highly and rose-colored pictures of the advantages of western life and homes. I hold, and have ever held, that the interests of the two races at the south are so blended that one cannot suffer without in some sort materially affecting the other, and that there is no necessary conflict of interests between them which should render an exodus of the laboring classes expedient or desirable. The remedy for the present deplorable and hurtful state of things is certainly to be found in the hands of our citizens, resident in the country and comprised of both races. This remedy, if applied in a just and kindly temper, will correct not only existing evils, but go on the way for confirming and introducing feelings between all classes, and work the beginning of an era of greater prosperity than has ever yet been enjoyed by the south. The convention of citizens should certainly embrace the competent men of every class of our people. I suggest that it should not only look to measures and means that will remove all causes of uneasiness and insecurity from the minds of those contemplating emigration, whether existing relative to political or other rights of emigrants, but it should encourage the colored working classes to acquire property in the southern states—homesteads if they can, otherwise such as necessitate therewith—that shall more closely than ever identify this yeomanry with the state of their birth and residence, and thus by their contribution to the growth and contentment among them on a firmer basis than has heretofore obtained. I feel a deep and permanent interest in this question, both with relations to my State and my race, and I shall be gratified if I can find it practicable to be present at the convention to be held at Vicksburg and perform the engagements and private business are of such nature that I cannot positively say that I can be present on that occasion. I am, very truly, yours, B. K. BRUCE.

To the People of the Mississippi Valley.

The undersigned, who were promoters of the call for the convention to be held in Vicksburg on May fifth, and others who could not be there and who signed the same, desire in this way to correct a misapprehension of the objects and purposes which we have in view. We have been charged by a number of laborers from our midst, it has been charged everywhere throughout the north, through the public journals, in speeches, political meetings, and in both houses of the congress of the United States, that the negro is fleeing from us on account of cruel and unkind treatment, false and slanderous concerning, have been steadily kept before the world by the enemies of our people. Some of our ablest statesmen have seriously discussed the matter in a temper of extraordinary moderation, have been understood as admitting the truth of these slanders. Aside from the gross injustice thus done to the whole people of the Mississippi valley in the south, this false diagnosis, the ingenious work of these men of hate us, can serve no other than the most evil tendency on our material interests. The invitation to Senator Bruce, by one of the signers, to address our convention, was made the basis of a special telegram to one of the great papers of the northern commercial world, to the effect that the senator regards this "as an indication of the returning good sense of the white people," that the "exodus is the best possible evidence of the harsh treatment which the colored people receive;" and that our convention is called "to consider the condition of the negro race in this State, and to provide the best means for its amelioration." He underlined, in their own belief, and in letters of flame, the planters in the Mississippi valley, with a large number of whom they have conferred and corresponded, here state that they do not, in the most decided way, believe that our emigration movement has been caused by any unjust treatment of the laborers, and they do not believe that they are treated at all with less justice or less liberality by the planters of the south than laborers anywhere else in the world. We have no scheme in contemplation for the amelioration of our condition, except to commend to them industry and economy. It is not the purpose or object of the convention, so far as I understand, to trouble ourselves with them any political questions or any themes of a kindred character. We believe the convention should endeavor to allay the fears which have arisen and have secretly generated in the minds of the ignorant colored people, and should endeavor to dispel the delusion under which they are laboring by reason of the false promises of their false friends. We believe that instead of making further concessions in the direction in which planters have been steadily yielding, the reform should be in the other direction, so that intelligence and capital shall come to the end that the combination of labor and capital shall be remunerative to both; that those only who are able to sustain themselves should be tenants; that such of them as are without the means of self-support should be offered fair wages for their labor, and should be enabled to establish as independent planters with everything to buy on credit. It is due to such a system that our planters have become impoverished and that the negroes thriftless malcontents. If measures of the kind indicated and honest reassurance against the fears with which secretary emissaries have filled the minds of them, fail to check the emigration, we believe that the land-owners ought to make prompt and effective arrangements to supply the places of the tenantry with new tenants, of the class of the best of the old. Quite a large number of them were offered work in the coal business—not as miners, for they would be of no service in the mines—but to load and unload cars and wagons, but

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UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, April 18, 1879.

Colonel W. L. Nugent, Jackson, Miss.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your highly appreciated favor of April 12th has been received and carefully considered. I note with interest the suggestions made relative to the exodus of the colored people from Mississippi and other southern States, and heartily approve the action contemplated by the thoughtful conservative citizens of Mississippi in connection therewith. The sudden movement of so large a number of this class of our citizens, especially under the present management, if it be not checked, will surely work industrial embarrassment to the States losing this population, and great property losses and personal hardships to emigrants themselves; and I think the convention of citizens suggested in your last, and subsequently announced in the public press of the State, to be held in Vicksburg, to consider and discuss this question, is eminently proper, and promises substantial and most desirable results to the members of both races of our people. The causes prompting this movement are complex and multiplied; but from the best information that I can obtain the exodus of the colored people from the south is referable mainly to two considerations—first, the feeling of insecurity and uneasiness among the colored classes springing from the unfortunate race collisions and violence that has sometimes existed in certain southern localities; and second, from the fact that the colored laborers have not in many instances received satisfactory returns for the products of their labor. These causes have been at the origin of the movement, but have, I fear, been stimulated to some extent, by highly and rose-colored pictures of the advantages of western life and homes. I hold, and have ever held, that the interests of the two races at the south are so blended that one cannot suffer without in some sort materially affecting the other, and that there is no necessary conflict of interests between them which should render an exodus of the laboring classes expedient or desirable. The remedy for the present deplorable and hurtful state of things is certainly to be found in the hands of our citizens, resident in the country and comprised of both races. This remedy, if applied in a just and kindly temper, will correct not only existing evils, but go on the way for confirming and introducing feelings between all classes, and work the beginning of an era of greater prosperity than has ever yet been enjoyed by the south. The convention of citizens should certainly embrace the competent men of every class of our people. I suggest that it should not only look to measures and means that will remove all causes of uneasiness and insecurity from the minds of those contemplating emigration, whether existing relative to political or other rights of emigrants, but it should encourage the colored working classes to acquire property in the southern states—homesteads if they can, otherwise such as necessitate therewith—that shall more closely than ever identify this yeomanry with the state of their birth and residence, and thus by their contribution to the growth and contentment among them on a firmer basis than has heretofore obtained. I feel a deep and permanent interest in this question, both with relations to my State and my race, and I shall be gratified if I can find it practicable to be present at the convention to be held at Vicksburg and perform the engagements and private business are of such nature that I cannot positively say that I can be present on that occasion. I am, very truly, yours, B. K. BRUCE.

To the People of the Mississippi Valley.

The undersigned, who were promoters of the call for the convention to be held in Vicksburg on May fifth, and others who could not be there and who signed the same, desire in this way to correct a misapprehension of the objects and purposes which we have in view. We have been charged by a number of laborers from our midst, it has been charged everywhere throughout the north, through the public journals, in speeches, political meetings, and in both houses of the congress of the United States, that the negro is fleeing from us on account of cruel and unkind treatment, false and slanderous concerning, have been steadily kept before the world by the enemies of our people. Some of our ablest statesmen have seriously discussed the matter in a temper of extraordinary moderation, have been understood as admitting the truth of these slanders. Aside from the gross injustice thus done to the whole people of the Mississippi valley in the south, this false diagnosis, the ingenious work of these men of hate us, can serve no other than the most evil tendency on our material interests. The invitation to Senator Bruce, by one of the signers, to address our convention, was made the basis of a special telegram to one of the great papers of the northern commercial world, to the effect that the senator regards this "as an indication of the returning good sense of the white people," that the "exodus is the best possible evidence of the harsh treatment which the colored people receive;" and that our convention is called "to consider the condition of the negro race in this State, and to provide the best means for its amelioration." He underlined, in their own belief, and in letters of flame, the planters in the Mississippi valley, with a large number of whom they have conferred and corresponded, here state that they do not, in the most decided way, believe that our emigration movement has been caused by any unjust treatment of the laborers, and they do not believe that they are treated at all with less justice or less liberality by the planters of the south than laborers anywhere else in the world. We have no scheme in contemplation for the amelioration of our condition, except to commend to them industry and economy. It is not the purpose or object of the convention, so far as I understand, to trouble ourselves with them any political questions or any themes of a kindred character. We believe the convention should endeavor to allay the fears which have arisen and have secretly generated in the minds of the ignorant colored people, and should endeavor to dispel the delusion under which they are laboring by reason of the false promises of their false friends. We believe that instead of making further concessions in the direction in which planters have been steadily yielding, the reform should be in the other direction, so that intelligence and capital shall come to the end that the combination of labor and capital shall be remunerative to both; that those only who are able to sustain themselves should be tenants; that such of them as are without the means of self-support should be offered fair wages for their labor, and should be enabled to establish as independent planters with everything to buy on credit. It is due to such a system that our planters have become impoverished and that the negroes thriftless malcontents. If measures of the kind indicated and honest reassurance against the fears with which secretary emissaries have filled the minds of them, fail to check the emigration, we believe that the land-owners ought to make prompt and effective arrangements to supply the places of the tenantry with new tenants, of the class of the best of the old. Quite a large number of them were offered work in the coal business—not as miners, for they would be of no service in the mines—but to load and unload cars and wagons, but

THEY WOULD NOT WORK.

"So serious has the negro nuisance become that the citizens of Wyandotte have formed a rifle club to prevent the landing of any more of the black plague, and threats are made that they will sink any boat with a cargo of negro emigrants which attempts to land.

"There is no denying the fact if a general exodus of the negroes should take place it would greatly cripple the south, particularly the cotton interests. A great deal of cotton is now planted and worked over it is owing to the fact that a scare has arisen on account of the exodus and it is already past prime. I am not prepared to state, but in my own opinion the cotton crop of this season will not be ten pounds less on account of the absence of those who have already left.

"I can hardly think that this exodus is

A POLITICAL SCHEME,

for Kansas is so strongly Republican that the additional votes thus gained, should they all vote the Republican or the Democratic ticket, will not affect the general result in that State a particle. Neither do I think it a scheme of land-speculators, for these on grants have no money with which to purchase land, and even if they should buy the land on time they are so infernal lazy they would never improve it sufficiently to make enough to pay for it. Besides, there is plenty of State land in Mississippi which they could have under the State homestead laws for from a dollar and a half to ten dollars per acre—good land, too. So far, the only one to make money out of the exodus are the transportation companies, and they have reaped a considerable harvest."

"All the talk about a guard of white men, armed with rifles and shotguns to patrol the river banks and prevent emigrants from leaving on the boats, is sheer nonsense. Why, I've seen a thousand niggers, on the levee at Vicksburg, all turned out to see ten persons leave. For those who have already gone, we care nothing, and are glad to get rid of them, but

WE PITY BLEEDING KANSAS.

"What we are afraid of is that their example may cause the Kansas fever to spread and induce a number of those whom we would gladly have remain with us to leave, and you, who have lived in the south and know the nigger, know how inflammable and how easily excited they are, and how contagious their example is upon their minds. This is the only cause for apprehension in our minds, and it is this calamity that we wish to avert—a calamity that would be equally disastrous to both whites and blacks.

"I see from the action taken here in St. Louis that you do not care to have the class of negroes that have been coming north to remain with you. I don't blame you; we don't want them, neither does Kansas, and I don't know of any community or State that does want them.

"As to renting land to the negroes, or hiring them, they have their choice, and very generally prefer to lease the land and pay with the crop they raise, the landlord furnishing them with the necessaries of life for themselves and families while the crop is making. Under these circumstances the land owner, of course, wants to see the land well cultivated, so that he may make sure of his rental, and so when he sees one of his tenants lazy, idle and thriftless, his cotton crop getting choked with weeds, he endeavors to spur his tenant up, for it is to the advantage of both that a good crop be made. This is

WHAT IS CALLED 'BULLDOZING.'

"But it is of little use, for the darky gets an idea that, as he is his own boss, he has a right to do as he pleases. If he wants to loaf, loaf he will, and always has an excuse ready for doing so—it is either too wet or too cold, and sometimes he will say that weeds are good for cotton, 'it makes it peel out better.' No matter how ridiculous it may be, he always has an excuse ready. When at last the crop is gathered and proves to be a slim one, the nigger always blames it on the season—it was too wet, too dry, too cold or too something else—it is never his fault, according to his statement of the case.

"Do the darkys ever manage to lay up money? Why, of course they do, but not a great many of them. Habits of economy are not born in them, and their education in that virtue is of the poorest kind. Economy, and the necessity of their laying up something for a rainy day in the future, has been preached and preached to them, but it is of very little use to waste the words and time in such kind of lectures. And, in fact, I might say the same thing of all laborers, white as well as black.

"As to intimidation at elections, I believe there has been some of that done, but very little, by both parties, both in Republican and Democratic counties.

"I want to add one thing: such plunder as the darkies brought up the river with them, which is now piled up on the wharf at Wyandotte, would never have been permitted to pass overland through Mississippi or Tennessee. Why, it was only a few days ago that a business man in Memphis wanted to move his family to Nashville, and although he explained that his furniture had been purchased

The recent report of the surgeon general of the United States navy with reference to the outbreak of yellow-fever on board the United States steamer Plymouth, contains a lesson worthy of study and reflection. "The Plymouth," says the editor of the *Sanitarian*, the leading sanitary magazine in the United States, "adds another to the list of examples illustrating the enduring qualities of yellow-fever poison on board a once infected ship, and of its resistance to a lower temperature than is attainable without artificial means at the keelson of the Plymouth's depth in the water in the harbor of Boston, although the air above may be below zero. The fever season for the time under such exposure, but it is liable to revive again on the return of the ship to a hot climate, just as it does under congenial conditions which continue to obtain in other places on the return of hot weather."

Dr. S. M'Dowell, of Mississippi, who visited Kansas recently, was in our city yesterday, but left last evening, *en route* south, on board the steamer Golddust. An APPEAL reporter visited the learned physician while he was in our city, and questioned him as to the emigration of negroes from Mississippi, Louisiana and other southern States to Kansas. Dr. M'Dowell is the nephew of "old Dr. J. N. M'Dowell," of St. Louis, and graduated at his uncle's college, at Eighth and Gratiot streets, of that city, quite a good many years ago, but finding the practice of medicine distasteful to him, has almost entirely abandoned it, and is now general superintendent of a number of plantations in Mississippi and Arkansas, belonging to Colonel James S. Richardson and others. He recently visited Kansas City, Topeka, Wyandotte, and other points, where he found the colored southern emigrants in quite a suffering condition. At several points he found the colored people without food or shelter, and in a fearful state of destitution. The worst phase of the whole matter, however, according to Dr. M'Dowell's statement, is the fact that nearly all of the bed-clothing and furniture they have taken with them is that which was used by yellow-fever patients last summer, and hotels and boarding-houses that have since been refitted at Vicksburg and other river ports. Much of these negroes purchased of fishermen, along shore river men, and others, and the articles are thoroughly impregnated with yellow-fever malaria, and which he feels certain will, when the hot season comes on, breed the pestilential disease throughout all portions of the country where these negroes shall sleep. "No matter if it is far north," said Dr. M'Dowell, "with a germ of such huge proportions it is sure to break out, although it may not be of so virulent a type as we had it in the south last summer; yet, mark my words, there will be a pestilence in Kansas produced from this very cause."

Our reporter was informed by Dr. M'Dowell that the following, from the St. Louis *Times*, presents his views fully, and needed no addition:

"Dr. M'Dowell states that the greater portion of the negroes treated at Lake Providence are the lazy, idle, worthless class, who would not work at all, or at least very little. They belong to the class who would never leave the sunshine and go fishing or do anything than work. He says that his people and the industriously disposed colored people are anxious to be rejoiced at their leaving, as they served as a perpetual drain and incubus on both whites and blacks in the south.

"I asked Dr. M'Dowell, "I saw more suffering and destitution IN WYANDOTTE

than I ever before saw in my whole life in the south. The people in Wyandotte are