THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, MAY 10. 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 109.

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 6 7 8d; Memphis cotton, 12c; New Orleans cotton, 12c; New York cotton, 12 7-16c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 10, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary, followed by falling barometer, warmer easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEPT. SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, May 9, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.17	74	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	30.17	78	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.22	64	E.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis	30.18	67	S.E.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	30.20	66	.....	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.18	72	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.11	72	S.E.	Light.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.19	72	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chattanooga	30.25	66	S.	Light.	Clear.

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

SEE the APPEAL of to-morrow (Sunday). Advertisers have an especial interest in it.

THE New York *World* publishes from day to day columns of waste the press say about the Presidency, from which we learn that public opinion is against Mr. Tilden.

GENERAL BUTLER, of South Carolina, and several other Democratic senators declare that they will vote against unseating Kellogg. If this is true, Spofford's claims are as good as settled.

A *Pinafore* company, composed entirely of negroes, is singing in New York. "Some manager," says the Baltimore *Gazette*, "could make a hit by producing it with a company of deaf mutes."

THE women of Memphis ought to be very proud of Mrs. Meriwether. She proved herself by long odds one of the ablest of the sex in the Woman's rights convention recently in session at St. Louis.

MISS MERIWETHER is not only a fearless champion of her sex, but a brave defender of her section. In the Woman's rights convention she spoke not only with feeling but with force for her native south.

In the shooting case, the particulars of which we publish this morning, the Taxing-District authorities have an opportunity of proving their objections to the sky-rocket plotted and carrying concealed warpons dangerous.

THE New York *World* says that the reasons given by the members of the Brooklyn presbytery for voting to acquit Talmage will increase the regret of those who wished to see him put to that test, that its actions have not been held in private.

The National association of homeopathic physicians is in session at St. Louis. The names of the delegates present are a long array of the learned and disciples of Hahnemann. The question of yellow-fever will be discussed next Monday.

For carrying concealed weapons, we trust Dr. Porter will in every instance inflict the heaviest penalties. We are neither Afghans nor Zulus—neither barbarians nor brutes—and have adequate laws and officers to enforce them, therefore self-protection is out of the question.

THE views given in to-day's APPEAL of many leading lawyers as to the contingencies position upon a declaration by the supreme court that the act authorizing the Taxing-District government is unconstitutional, will be read with interest by all classes of our citizens. It is timely reading.

AN almost unanimous demand is made by the New York papers for the removal of School Superintendent Kiddle, an account of whose "conversion" to Spiritualism was published in the APPEAL on Wednesday. The newspaper men of the great metropolis do not like spirits, at least Kiddle's spirits.

ENGLAND employs forty steamships in the West Coast of Africa trade. The river Niger alone affords an annual business to that country of one million five hundred thousand dollars. France alleges with England in the establishment of trading posts and perhaps does the larger share of exchange in products.

J. SANDOLPH TUCKER, member of congress from Virginia, whose eyesight has been so much impaired for some time, was successfully operated, last Tuesday, at Baltimore, for cataract in the right eye. Should no inflammation take place during the process of healing, it is confidently expected that his sight will be almost entirely restored.

THE New York *Herald* calls attention to the fact that the Thorman bill, just indorsed by the supreme court, had the support of the ablest lawyers in the senate, including Judge Edmunds, Judge Thurman and Judge Davis, and was passed by a vote of forty yeas to twenty nays, being a majority of two-thirds. In the house the affirmative vote was nearly unanimous, the vote having been two hundred and forty-three yeas and only two nays.

THE people of Tipton county, as we learn from the Covington *Record*, held a meeting a few days ago at which resolutions were passed indorsing the action of the legislature in opening Hatchie river to unimpeded navigation, cordially uniting with the people of Lauderdale, Haywood, Hardeman and Fayette counties in petitioning the congress of the United states to grant an appropriation for improving the navigation of said river, and calling upon our senators and representatives in congress to use all honorable means to secure said appropriations.

THE New York *Tribune* indicts the czar in these terse and vigorous terms: "He has recourse to the brute force of the Mongols. What Poland was eighteen years ago European Russia is to-day. The jails are crowded; the war is suspected is doomed to be the center of darkness of Siberia; every center of population is under martial law; every householder in the capital is compelled to hire a spy and to remain indoors after nightfall; and everywhere is repeated under the breath that pathetic proverb which has been handed down from generation to generation: "Heaven is high and the czar is far off."

MR. S. S. COX has again introduced in the house a joint resolution requesting the President to give the proper notice to the North German Confederation of the desire the United States to terminate the naturalization treaty of 1868. Mr. Cox, as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, will press an immediate consideration of this resolution by the committee, and will endeavor to have it reported back to the house and passed at the earliest opportunity. The necessity for a new naturalization treaty with Germany, in consequence of the harsh and unwarranted construction put upon the present treaty by that empire, and the consequent arbitrary treatment of naturalized citizens, has already been very fully laid before the country.

THE New York *Tribune* having recently denounced the singing of sacred songs in profane airs, a correspondent writes that paper that in Italy the same abuse existed in spite of a decree of the council of Trent, which enjoined the abolition of all profane and lascivious music, whether in air or movement. "Whether the Roman church obeys that decree or not," he adds, "what all sensible people will indorse, "I do not know; but I wish it could be made binding on all organists and choirs of the Protestant church, or else that some musical pope, like Pelestrina, might arise to lay down the law of the sanctuary, and show the worshipers therein how properly to sing psalms, hymns and spiritual songs."

A LIBERIAN correspondent of the New York *Herald* institutes a comparison between that republic and Sierra Leone that is anything but favorable to the former. He says that with a nominal population of six hundred thousand and a real, taxable population of perhaps one hundred thousand, Liberia fails to collect, including customs duos, more than one hundred thousand dollars per annum for federal purposes. Her expenditures exceed her receipts; she cannot, or will not, meet her obligations even to her own citizens. The little colony of Sierra Leone, with a territory which is only a point jutting into the sea, and with a population of forty thousand, obtains a revenue of three hundred thousand dollars per annum, and her receipts exceeded her expenditures by fifty thousand dollars during the last year. Backed by the British crown, Sierra Leone has the power to levy taxes and to collect them, but poor Liberia, lumbered with an expensive government, lacking both the moral and physical force to control a savage people, flounders about in the vain hope that "something may turn up," or that she may be extricated from her troubles by the special providence of God.

PEOPLE who wonder why the Okolona *Southern States* has so much circulation in the north, and why it is so extensively copied from by the Republican papers, will probably be enlightened by a perusal of the following letter, which explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, OKOLONA, MISS., April 30, 1879.

General J. S. Robinson:

The papers have been sent agreeable to instructions.

The points are made red-hot this week, and all of them will hit hard. It is advisable to have them as extensively copied as possible. We will mark them for our northern exchanges.

Congressman Frye regards it as a great success. We will give them it—I according to the extent of the circulation. The larger the subscription list the louder the thunder. Yours with respect,

WILL H. KERNAN.

THE Baptist convention now in session at Atlanta, Georgia, is composed of about five hundred delegates, representing about seventeen thousand southern churches that include fully a million and a half members. These delegates are all ministers, the laity having neither vote nor voice in the general councils of the Baptist church. The work of the convention is pretty much summed up in a supervision of the home and foreign missions that have been intrusted to it. The home board is located at Marion, Alabama, and the foreign board at Richmond. These will report to the convention, and the information thus presented will afford the basis of instruction for their management during the coming year. The foreign missions of the church are located in Africa, China and Italy, and it is believed that men from these distant fields will be present during the sessions of the convention.

THE centennial anniversary of Tom Moore's birth will be observed on the twenty-eighth instant in all the large cities throughout the Union, indeed, throughout the world, by the countrymen of the poet who appealed to the ages to—

"Blame not the bard,"

whose necessities induced a course that, if condoned, cannot be forgotten. He was a pensioner of the government that enslaved while it mocked at the sorrows and trials of his people, yet he could not forget what he was not blind to, and occasionally broke the bonds that hampered him, and sang with all the passionate fervor of true and earnest patriotism. Tom Moore was not, as is sometimes said, Ireland's only poet, he was, however, the greatest and the most voluminous, and in a happy moment linked his muse to the melodies of his people, that in sadness and sunshine, in sorrow and shame, they might find a solace like that of the ancient people of God who sang "by the waters of Babylon." Moore's melodies are the solace of a people whose history is one of the most pathetic in all history, and had their author been animated by the fiery patriotism of David, their fervor would have had a surer sway. Like all men who try to carry water on both shoulders, Moore was a failure. He wrote brilliant things, but he ought to and might have done better, and doubtless would, but that the gives of patronage prevented. His was largely a life of misspent opportunities. When too late, the mourned the misuse of which in the "earliest hours" he gave that he would be a leader of his people. Too late he found that the sunshine of royal favor was as fleeting as the shadow which he found the poet laureateship to be, and the canker of regret gnawed at his heart and embittered his later years. Tom Davis, had he lived, would have eclipsed him as a national poet and rendered doubtful the posthumous honors that are to be paid him on the twenty-eighth at home and abroad. His memory on that day will echo from hall and cabin, from hut and mansion, wherever an Irish heart beats that is not dead to the claims of country and of kindred, and while covering with the mantle of charity his temporizations, his countrymen will in his own words do honor to his memory and revive the hopes which inspired him with patriotism in his "sunniest hours."

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Election of Officers by the Grand Lodge—The Nashville Commandery had No Competition in the Prize Drill.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, May 9.—The *American's* Pulaski special announces the election of the following officers of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the ensuing year: R. C. Conner, Grand Commander; J. H. Fussell, Deputy Grand Commander; W. D. Robinson, Grand Generalissimo; J. F. Butler, Grand Captain General; T. J. Williams, Grand Prelate; W. P. Robertson, Grand Senior Warden; A. Mitchell, Grand Junior Warden; N. S. Woodward, Grand Treasurer; M. B. Howell, Grand Secretary; J. B. Nicklin, Grand Standard Bearer; G. R. Gwynne, Grand Sword Bearer; W. J. Smith, Grand Warden and G. Seffers, Grand Sentinel.

The Nashville commandery, after a fine display in evolution and the manual, retired, and the commandery declined to compete for the libation service.

Mr. J. D. Richardson, of Murfreesboro, was appointed to prepare the Templar's directory for Tennessee.

NOOSE ITEMS.

A Negro Burglar who Felt the "Halter Draw with Good Opinion of the Law"—Augusta, Georgia, Furnishes Two Victims for the Bangman.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 9.—Richard Lee, a negro burglar, was publicly hanged here today. He confessed his crime on the scaffold, also that he deserved death. The execution was witnessed by about two thousand people.

Two Murderers Swung Up.

AUGUSTA, May 9.—Two colored men, Tom Jones *alias* Satterwhite and Henry M'Seed *alias* Canto, were hung to-day at Appling, Columbia county. Jones killed a colored woman in 1876. Jealousy impelled him to the crime. M'Seed waylaid and killed his son last November because he had informed on the guilty of stealing from him. Four thousand people were in attendance. Satterwhite stated that he was ignorant of the crime; that he didn't intend to shoot the woman he was with him as his wife, but her paramour, and that his life was sworn away by the colored witness, Peter Lee, who had a grudge against him. M'Seed acknowledged his crime, and spoke from the gallows in a rambling manner. Both were much affected, but met death very calmly, expressing themselves willing to die.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Yakoob Khan has Accepted All the British Propositions—Recruits Called for in London for Cape Town Service—Other Items.

ROME, May 9.—The indisposition of General Garibaldi has increased.

Separation of Church and State in France.

PARIS, May 9.—The municipal council has decided to refer to a committee the consideration of the question of the separation of church and state

British Recruits Wanted for the Cape.

LONDON, May 9.—The press association announces that the war office has issued circulars calling for twelve hundred volunteers from the regular army for the cape. Bounties are also offered to men in the militia and to reserves who will volunteer. The transports Serapis and Crocodile were ordered to be in readiness for the embarkation of the troops.

Yakoob Khan Accepts All the British Propositions.

LONDON, May 9.—A dispatch from Lahore announces that Yakoob Khan has accepted all the British proposals. These advance the frontier line so as to give to the British the Kurram valley, the Pisheen valley, the Khoram valley as far as Shuargadan pass, and the Khyber pass as far as Lingdi. The British also gain the right to keep an agent at Candahar.

Major Cavagnari will return to Cabul as envoy with Yakoob Khan.

The cholera is decreasing in India.

German Tariffs.

BERLIN, May 8.—In yesterday's debate on tariffs in the reichstag, Dr. Windhorst, ultramontaine leader, spoke in favor of protection. Whatever, he said, were the grievances and opposition in church matters of which they had to complain, the center would never carry their opposition a hair's breadth where the throne, the fatherland and the most vital interests of the country were at stake they would always support the government. He hoped Bismark would show himself for the future as independent of ecclesiastical counsellors as he had now shown himself of economic advisers. The scene became Bismarck and Lasker caused great tumult for a short time. Lasker pronounced certain figures quoted by the chancellor untrustworthy. The president decided the expression to be parliamentary, and therefore that it did not justify the prince's sharp retorts. Bismarck leaned strikingly against a column during the president's remarks, and at the close advanced, drew himself up to his full bigst, and said that while he respected the presiden's decision, he himself was president of the federal council, and had nothing to retract.

Wilkesbarre, May 9. William Watkins, another victim of the Stanton shaft disaster, died to-day. It will be necessary to flood the mine to a depth of three hundred feet in order to extinguish the fire. The damage will be very heavy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury has Returned from his Ohio Electioneering Tour—Four Per Cent Transactions—Sales Restricted to One Hundred Thousand Dollars to Each Individual—Quarantine Regulations.

The Warner Silver Bill Discussed in the House—Removal of General Pemberton's Political Disabilities—The Military-Election Bill Passed in the Senate After Discussion by Edmunds, Blaine and Others.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Sherman has returned.

CLARKE'S SALARY EXTENDED.

The house committee has agreed upon the bill extending to the end of the present session the salary of the late Representative Clarke.

TREASURY BUSINESS.

The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding certificates since yesterday were nine hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and eighty dollars. Owing to the demand being greater than the supply, the treasury department is compelled to regulate the issue of refunding certificates to depositories. The sales of this city were getting out of all proportion to the amount of certificates which the depositories elsewhere could receive, and to-day no person was allowed to buy more than one hundred dollars in certificates.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The senate committee on epidemic diseases to day agreed upon amendments in the nature of a substitute for the bill recently committed to them. Concerning the national board of health and the proposed establishment of national quarantine regulations, the amendments define the requirements of a bill of a vessel coming from foreign ports where any contagious or infectious disease exists, instead of referring, as in the original bill, to vessels coming from "any foreign port."

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE HOUSE.

The bill reported from the judiciary committee to remove the political disabilities of J. C. Pemberton, of Philadelphia, gave rise to an amusing debate, which lasted nearly two hours, and of Mr. Knott cut short by moving the previous question, and the bill passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer in the chair, on the private calendar. After the passage of one bill a motion to adjourn over until Monday first was defeated—yeas 98, nays 97.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Townsend in the chair, and took up the senate bill authorizing the employment of three additional assistants in the library of congress. After a short debate the committee rose and the bill passed. The senate amendment to the Rock Island bridge bill was concurred in.

The house then resumed the consideration of the Warner silver bill, the question being on the motion to agree to the amendment of the senate to the bill in advance of the bill and in favor of double standard. He said there was hardly enough gold in the world to pay the interest upon the public debt of the United States. Congress was to demonetize silver and had not power to issue paper money. It would drive the silver dollar out of circulation and progress to a decreasing gold product. He argued that the bill demonetizing silver was unconstitutional, that congress had no power to provide to stop the coinage of silver, it also had power to stop the coinage of gold, and that would be another way of starving the people to death. The people do not want worthless money. He wanted cheap money and dear property. Now money was dear and property cheap, so that money was loaned at a premium and property went begging at a discount. If congress was one question upon which the American people were united, it was the question of the silver question. There was a universal demand that silver should be restored as the legitimate money of the union. He characterized the demonetization of silver as a great international conspiracy of men who had fixed upon gold as against and in opposition to the silver dollar, the money of the property in the world. He also criticized the act of 1873 to strengthen the public credit.

Mr. Mitchell inquired if Mr. Weaver had not voted in 1873 for General Grant?

Mr. Weaver replied that he had.

Mr. Mitchell inquired if the act of 1869 had not been based upon the platform upon which General Grant had been elected?

Mr. Weaver replied that he did not so understand it. He acknowledged that he had been then in the same situation as a great many Republicans were now, voting with the Republicans this financial question, but he had received new light, and he now believed the act of 1873 to be a great public wrong to the producing classes of the country, and he might be, he could tell your mother-in-law, and they said to a man who the rights of oblivion to rise up more powerful than ever before against the slave party man fire in the north ever came up to the surface of the waters of oblivion. You crowded them off the platform you stopped them from speaking when they were not and would not submit to, silence they would not and would not submit to. Sir, to day you are doing the selfsame thing. You say you have a majority, and you offer at the proper time an amendment directing the secretary of the treasury to cause to be paid out of the treasury of the standard silver dollar the same as gold bonds in the liquidation of the coin obligations of the government. He denied that the Democratic party was in favor of inflation. It was in favor of sound and legal-tender paper money alike to be issued by the government, not by banking associations, and all full legal-tender quality. He was not in favor of any fiat currency. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. De La Hatty) had indicated a bill, but had also claimed that it was his bill, or that he introduced it and yet not an indorsement although a man dare one on this floor had been omitted about that gentleman.

Mr. Turner—Did not all those indecent allusions to the gentleman and his party come from the Republican side?

Mr. Weaver—Yes, I hope the gentleman from Indiana will pay no attention to such allusions as that. We can stand it. [Laughter.] Fire your blank cartridges from the ranks of your syndicate. Fire, we are here, and the party which I represent here—the National Greenback party—has come to stay. I notify you of that. That the workmen may fall for the work will go on, there is no doubt about that. He then responded to criticism the speech made some days ago by Mr. Hoar, who had opened up the phials of his wrath on the party of the center. That speech had reminded him of the speech of an over-heated Republican. News had come this morning that the workingmen had carried California by the ballot, and if the Democrats should be defeated in the above yesterday, they would come back with redoubled force. When the American congress said that it would not enforce a law, but would allow the heads of departments to violate it, it was setting an example that might be dangerous. It was sowing the dragon's teeth; it was sowing wind, and would reap a whirlwind. He quoted from the Philadelphia *Telegraph* a critic on the speech delivered by Mr. Gillette, in which that paper stated that if it was not for wasting powder and lead his (Gillette's) constituents would go well to take him out and shoot him.

A controversy here arose as to whether the Philadelphia *Telegraph* was a Republican or a Democratic paper, which ended with the statement from Mr. Weaver that it would take a ten-thousand-power magnifying-glass to tell the difference between a greenback-money Democrat and a hard-money Republican.

Mr. Haskell inquired what was the difference between a soft-money Democrat and a Greenbacker, to which Mr. Weaver replied that there was no difference except that of organization.

Mr. Lindsey opposed the bill, as the best thing congress could do was to do nothing. The world was governed too much, and the tapering of the screws, with bills and resolutions might as well stop for awhile.

Mr. Warner, in the course of the day's debate, stated that he would demand the previous question Tuesday next.

Mr Kelley having obtained the floor, the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The house bill providing for the payment of money heretofore appropriated to James B Eads and his associates, for the construction of the jetties and works at South pass, was passed with an amendment.

Senator Edmunds called attention to certain clauses of the constitution, to various laws, and to the writings of Hamilton and Madison, as the foundation of his remarks on the bill, and said that from the constitution, and from a series of laws, parts of which bore on the power of the executive department, he knew that from the beginning of the government it had been conceded and maintained that whenever there is a law there must be a power to carry it into effect, and there still existed express authority for the President to exert the military powers of the government wherever the execution of the law on all occasions and everywhere is obstructed by combinations too powerful for the civil authorities to suppress. The United States marshals, too, have express authority to command all necessary assistance in performance of their duty, the power being the same as that of the sheriffs of the respective States. The executive was not a tyrant, but a civil officer, and was authorized to call to his aid at his command for the due execution of laws made in pursuance of the constitution, which he is bound to protect, preserve and defend. The preservation of peace was not arbitrary; the state of order and tranquility was found in the due enforcement of the laws. President Jackson announced possession of power conferred by the constitution and laws, passed in pursuance of it when, in 1832, the people of South Carolina set up their will and dominion against the execution of the national laws. The same argument and pretext, the same defiance, the same claim of the exercise of State sovereignty and State rights, and the same old heresies are reproduced on all occasions, and often in the same language that was employed at that time. He repeated that there was express authority to exert all the force of which the republic is capable to enforce the execution of law. If the elections fail, or are prevented, what becomes of the republic and the liberty of the citizens? Justice may fail, the courts may be closed by armed bands, but when the power of law overcomes opposition, nobody has lost anything except by delay; but if you destroy the foundation of power, the republic is at an end. If we, said Senator Edmunds, surrender at this time one thing established to be small by some, and so great by those who seek to carry their scheme through, we surrender all. If you follow the bringing into title of the bill for fear, the people will think that you are opposed to liberty. Unless you pass the bill prohibiting military interference at the polls the capture of power would be at a very cheap rate.

Senator Edmunds then proceeded to analyze the bill, and said the preamble was contradictory of its body. The preamble declared that the presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections, while the body of the bill declares that troops might be present at the polls, even on election days in the manner and under the circumstances provided for by the constitution. If the preamble be true the body is false. Senator Edmunds said in reply to senators who had preached him that the government dare not enter a State; it is in every fibre of the muscle of every man. He wished it was in the brains of the men of the republic. [Applause.] The bill, reflected the sentiments of those who supposed it, namely, that this government, nearly a century old, hoary with renown, after so long vindicating this right to exist, should be treated as an extraneous neighbor or sometimes as a friend or foe. I denounce such a doctrine. The army is in the end the power of law.

Senator Blaine said: Mr President, I want to make a single remark on the bill. It does not seem to be a vote on it. I desire simply to put a punctuation point in the progress of things as they are now proceeding. The bill contains, I think, the mark the high-tide which the ancient doctrine of State rights is reaching in this chamber and in this process. It was the same doctrine that the friends of the American people for just about fifty years. It had its ups and its downs, its victories and its defeats. It was defeated for a time by Jackson; it was dallied with by VanBuren; rose to full strength under Polk, Pierce and Buchanan; it marshaled itself for a deadly struggle under Breckinridge and, if I mistake not, a majority of the senators who sit on that side of the chamber supported Breckinridge when he undertook that doctrine. I remember that there was in the issue between Calhoun and Jackson that side of the senate chamber represented a Calhoun. Whatever there was in the contest of the Democratic party between Breckinridge and Douglass, that side of the senate chamber represented a Breckinridge. The party of Douglass, of Lincoln, and I desire here to affirm and point out that there never was before the rebellion, there never was at any time in the history of this country, any assertion of State rights, any assertion of the majesty of state government over the Federal government in its constitutional sphere, which was not the threat of Calhoun and of Breckinridge. I shall not dilate this bill. It were useless. It has been established by the history of the country that the removal of the Federal government from its proper domain and the installation of the States into exercise of power that were not in them, never did and were not asserted by Breckinridge. We thought there had been something gained on this question in a court of the United States under the constitution, but the tide as it now sweeps is on the ebb and the power of the Union, the power of the Federal government, is not sufficient to protect its officers in these proceedings will make it if you pass the bill. While warning off the national government from the Mississippi river, the Southern Democrats have voted down on the other bill a proposition that armed men should not come to the polls. You could not even instruct the committee that armed men should not come to the polls with the express end in view of interfering with the rights of voters, and you did instruct the committee to report back a bill to the constitutional power of the United States government to wash bloody-handed villains from the polls. The proposition was voted down by those who were being chosen. Pass the bill! Pass it as a trophy of the reaction against the spirit of union, against the spirit of 1861, against the spirit that have come from a bloody, disastrous rebellion. Pass it and make it a high side of that reaction which, when the tide comes back, will be written on another and more fashionable Sibilian against the legitimate authority of the Union.

Senator Garland said that the senator is repeating himself to day. There is a proverbial saying that the Bourbons never learn anything and never forget anything. The proverb is as true of the Bourbons of this country. In 1857, he said, the Southern had control of this government. You had a majority both in the house and senate and in congress; the whole government was under your control. You brought up the repeal of the Missouri compromise and forced it down the throats of the people, doing now, to vote for that repeal, and you did it by the same means then. Sir, you crowded your bill down your passage to which they legally resisted. When I took my seat the last day with Jeff Davis (laughter), there were here forty-four Democrats, twenty Republicans and two independents. Forty-four Democrats twenty-four were from southern States, eleven from northern States, and two independents. Then, as now, the Republicans had control of this government, under every question connected with slavery, voted with the south. You in caucus decreed that Stephens should not speak because he asserted that he did not care whether slavery should be voted up or down, should be degraded from the protection of the constitution in the Territories, and there were but three northern men out of sixteen who dared to resist caucus dictation, and you did crowd down the throats of the people, and they said to you: "We will be even with you." Sir, you crowded your model off the bridge and they said to a man who the rights of oblivion to rise up more powerful than ever before against the slave party man fire in the north ever came up to the surface of the waters of oblivion. You crowded them off the platform you stopped them from speaking when they were not and would not submit to, silence they would not and would not submit to. Sir, to-day you are doing the selfsame thing. You say you have a majority, and you offer at the proper time an amendment directing the secretary of the treasury to cause to be paid out of the treasury of the standard silver dollar the same as gold bonds in the liquidation of the coin obligations of the government. He denied that the Democratic party was in favor of inflation. It was in favor of sound and legal-tender paper money alike to be issued by the government, not by banking associations, and all full legal-tender quality. He was not in favor of any fiat currency. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. De La Hatty) had indicated a bill, but had also claimed that it was his bill, or that he introduced it and yet not an indorsement although a man dare one on this floor had been omitted about that gentleman.

Mr. Turner—Did not all those indecent allusions to the gentleman and his party come from the Republican side?

Mr. Weaver—Yes, I hope the gentleman from Indiana will pay no attention to such allusions as that. We can stand it. [Laughter.] Fire your blank cartridges from the ranks of your syndicate. Fire, we are here, and the party which I represent here—the National Greenback party—has come to stay. I notify you of that. That the workmen may fall for the work will go on, there is no doubt about that. He then responded to criticism the speech made some days ago by Mr. Hoar, who had opened up the phials of his wrath on the party of the center. That speech had reminded him of the speech of an over-heated Republican. News had come this morning that the workingmen had carried California by the ballot, and if the Democrats should be defeated in the above yesterday, they would come back with redoubled force. When the American congress said that it would not enforce a law, but would allow the heads of departments to violate it, it was setting an example that might be dangerous. It was sowing the dragon's teeth; it was sowing wind, and would reap a whirlwind. He quoted from the Philadelphia *Telegraph* a critic on the speech delivered by Mr. Gillette, in which that paper stated that if it was not for wasting powder and lead his (Gillette's) constituents would go well to take him out and shoot him.

A controversy here arose as to whether the Philadelphia *Telegraph* was a Republican or a Democratic paper, which ended with the statement from Mr. Weaver that it would take a ten-thousand-power magnifying-glass to tell the difference between a greenback-money Democrat and a hard-money Republican.

Mr. Haskell inquired what was the difference between a soft-money Democrat and a Greenbacker, to which Mr. Weaver replied that there was no difference except that of organization.

Mr. Lindsey opposed the bill, as the best thing congress could do was to do nothing. The world was governed too much, and the tapering of the screws, with bills and resolutions might as well stop for awhile.

Mr. Warner, in the course of the day's debate, stated that he would demand the previous question Tuesday next.

Mr Kelley having obtained the floor, the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The house bill providing for the payment of money heretofore appropriated to James B Eads and his associates, for the construction of the jetties and works at South pass, was passed with an amendment.

Senator Edmunds called attention to certain clauses of the constitution, to various laws, and to the writings of Hamilton and Madison, as the foundation of his remarks on the bill, and said that from the constitution, and from a series of laws, parts of which bore on the power of the executive department, he knew that from the beginning of the government it had been conceded and maintained

EMIGRATION CONUNDRUM.

Delegate Pinchback makes a Sensible, Practical and Conservative Speech before the Convention at Nashville—He Believes Enough has been Done for the Negro, and that he Should now

Make His Own Way Through the World—He Favored Gradual Emigration, but for Himself Prefers to Remain in the South—He Predicts Grant's Election to the Presidency—Press Opinions.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, May 9.—To-day's session of the National colored conference was marked with much less confusion. In the course of his speech Mr. Pinchback said that the time had arrived when public opinion said, "you have done enough for the negro," and he should now, by his own self-reliance, make his way through the world. His speech was sensible, practical and conservative. He was in favor of gradual migration, but, everything equal, he preferred to live in the south.

Associated Press Report.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—In the National colored convention, Governor Pinchback, chairman of the committee on address, made a report, of which the following are the salient points: Fifteen years have elapsed since our emancipation, and though we have made material advancement as citizens, yet we are forced to admit that obstacles have been constantly thrown in our way to obstruct and retard our progress. Our toil is still unrequited, hardly less under freedom than slavery, whereby we are sadly oppressed by poverty and ignorance, and consequently deprived of the enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, while we are left to the shame and contempt of the world. This unfortunate state of affairs is because of the intolerant spirit exhibited on the part of the men who control the south. Too day free speech and free press are not tolerated. Lawful citizenship is denied when majorities must be overcome. Proscription meets us on every hand—in the schoolroom, in the church, that sings "praises to that God who made of one blood all the nations of the earth;" in places of public amusement, and in the jury box, and in the social circle. We are not slaves, we are practically denied the rights and privileges of freemen. We cannot expect to rise to the dignity of free manhood under the system and pay as practically exalted out in some portions of the south to-day. Wages are low at best, but when in addition by having no participation beyond the prescribed limits of the landowners, it must appear obviously plain that our condition must ever remain the same, but with a fair adjustment between capital and labor, we, as a class, will make our own industry, would soon be placed beyond want and in a self-sustaining condition. Our people in the south, while in receipt of many outrages inflicted on our brethren in the south, are not wholly exempt from unjust discriminations. Caste prejudices have so sufficiently influenced the boards of workshops, trades and other avenues of remunerative business and advancement. We realize that education is a court of last resort by which we are to be elevated to the plane of social citizenship. We have the disposition and mental facility to acquire and utilize knowledge where equal facilities are afforded, but we are denied the necessary advantages owing to the detective common-school system and non-improvement of our school houses and teachers. We therefore favor and recommend the National education system as embracing advantages for all, the same to be supplied by the proceeds of sales from the sale of public lands, wholly unbiased by party considerations. We contemplate the lamentable political condition of our people, especially in the south, with grave and serious apprehensions for the future. Having been given a basis for the protection of our rights, we find that through systematic intimidation, outrage, violence and murder our votes have been suppressed and our political power has been made a weapon against us. The migration of the colored people now going on from several of the southern States has assumed such proportions as to demand the calm and deliberate consideration of every thoughtful citizen. It is the result of no idle curiosity or disposition to evade labor. It proceeds upon the assumption that there is a combination of well-planned and systematic purposes to still further abridge our rights and privileges and reduce them to a state of actual servitude. It is declared in hopeful that the exodus then set out on shall not be arrested. If such labor is practically forced, it is speedy; if it be demonstrated that it cannot command respect in the south, there is but one alternative, and that is to emigrate. The south possesses many advantages for them, they would prefer to remain there if they could peacefully enjoy the equal rights and privileges to which they are legally entitled, and receive a fair, equitable remuneration for their labor. The disposition to leave communities in which they find society so cold and chilly, and a healthy growth in equal independence, and should receive the commendation and support of all philanthropists. We therefore respectfully endorse the National emigration aid society, recently organized in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and bespeak for it a successful issue in its laudable undertaking. We view with great interest the efforts of the planters of Mississippi and Louisiana, who, at the late convention, to effect an adjustment of the labor troubles existing in that section of the country, decided, first, to meet the laborers in convention, to establish friendly relations, adjust all differences between the parties, and secure a solid and satisfactory settlement of the grave questions at issue, and to settle in and harmonious condition of affairs now obtaining among them in the south. We would respectfully recommend to the consideration of similar action in the future for the settlement of all disturbing public questions which may arise between them. Having laid before you the claims of the disabilities under which we labor, on account of influences over which we have no control, we are not unmindful of a great, extent, the fact that we are, to a great extent, the architects of our own fortunes, and must rely mainly upon our own resources for success. We would recommend to the youth of our race the observance of strict morality, temperate habits and the practice of the principles of economy, the acquisition of useful agricultural education, of advancing to mercantile positions and forcing their way into various professions, the chambers of literature, art, science and mechanism. The sooner the knowledge of our ability to achieve success in these directions is acquired, the sooner we will overcome the disadvantages and be able obstacle to our elevation in the struggle for independence. Our blood mingled with that of the white man in the cotton, sugar, rice and corn fields, in all ages to consider the fact that, although Americans, we were not citizens; that, although soldiers, we were not freemen. In the war of the rebellion, the emancipation we responded by thousands in the country's defense, and on high seas, in turned camps and dashed parapets we helped to preserve the flag forgotten in that conflict, and the cause of struggling disappeared beneath the folds of white and blue. We fought for the flag, we fought for the name of that citizenship conferred by the organic law, and in the name of humanity and christian brotherhood, we claim the same treatment accorded other nationalities of our common country—nothing more, nothing less. If the government has the right to make us citizens, surely it has the power to secure the laws made for our protection. We have reached a crisis in the history of our race. With us it is a question of citizenship upheld by the moral sentiment of the country and protected by its physical power, or of citizenship invaded, outraged and crushed at whatever cost, here and hereafter. We are not stiffening, the will of the majority in the interest of party supremacy is more than the question of life and existence to us. We have submitted patiently to wrongs and injustice which have been heaped upon us, trusting that in the fullness of time a generous and just government and people would bring to our relief the enforcement of all the laws passed for our protection. If the nation desires to place the position it has created, it must say and prove to the world that every man in our midst is free and equal, and that some means will be used to avenge the insults and outrages against the country's flag, and for the accomplishment of these ends we invoke the prayers and sympathies of all liberty-loving citizens.

Pinchback, in addressing the conference, indirectly predicted the nomination of Grant, which was received with immense cheering.

Ex-Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina, made a speech in which he alluded to the action of the Vicksburg convention, and declared that the negro's would no longer trust to the promises of the southern whites, which always have been broken.

The address of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Governor Marks was invited within the bar, and was escorted thither by Pinchback and Richard Allen, of Texas.

A resolution indorsing the action of Judge Rives, of Virginia, in regard to colored jurors, was adopted.

A resolution appointing a committee to prosecute a Tennessee railroad for not admitting the Jubilee Singers into the first-class car on first-class tickets was adopted.

J. Henri Burch, from the committee on emigration, made a report which concludes as follows: "Your committee present to this conference this report, and leave it with the members to decide whether or not the colored people south have not about reached that point in their existence whether to continue where they are, with all the disadvantages surrounding them, with the experience of the past, the doubt and uncertainty of the future, or whether they shall be going out of these oppressed lands to those lands and among those people who will guarantee to colored as well as white men all the wrongs of all men, regardless of race or color, and vindicate your right to citizenship as fully as on any spot on God's green earth. This conference must speak in no unmistakable manner, on one side or the other. Our friends, our constitutional enemies, and the whole country besides, are waiting to hear the verdict from this conference."

The conference adjourned at one o'clock this morning after adopting the migration report and resolving to raise five hundred dollars to prosecute the Jubilee Singers civil rights suits.

Foolish Stories Told to Freedmen.

The New York *Herald*, of Monday, published the following letter from a lady residing, we suppose, in Louisiana or Mississippi: "We are all in a terrible state about the Kansas emigration, as it will rob us of our labor. The Chinese labor, Mr. H——, can tell you how prosperous the negroes are, how independent, and what luxuries they indulge in, that no other laborers ever think of having. They are leaving prosperity for starvation, and it is charity to prevent them. The press should take it up energetically. This exodus is gotten up to injure the planters, and nothing else. The poor negroes are told they will all receive free land in Kansas; that the United States government will give them a mule, an army of carpenters is now employed by the United States government to build houses for them; that they will receive mules and everything necessary to cultivate with, and five hundred dollars to every one to start; that Kansas is a paradise—things grow without working. Besides all this, they are told the government will not allow them