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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JULY 8. 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 155

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 7d; Memphis cotton, 12c; New Orleans cotton, 12c; New York cotton, 12 3 8c

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, southerly winds, possibly veering to cooler north and west, stationary or rising barometer, partly cloudy weather following.

Rivers will generally fall, except slight rises at Little Rock and in the upper Mississippi, and possibly in the upper Ohio.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, July 7, 1879, 10:00 p.m.

Place of observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.04	77	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Galveston	30.04	83	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Indianola	30.13	82	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Louisville	29.92	81	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	30.01	86	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	29.99	85	.....	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.12	82	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.01	82	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.07	77	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.

DABNEY, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

GENERAL CHALMERS will not take part in the pending campaign in Mississippi. His health will not permit.

THE Chattanooga *Times* says that "Memphis may well feel proud of her citizen soldiery," and she does.

THE correspondence between General West and Colonel Van H. Manning, to be found in another column of to-day's APPEAL, is instructive.

THE surrender of the President-Island workhouse to the supervision of Sheriff M'Gowan insures the humane management of that institution in the future.

THERE is no truth in the rumor that Archbishop Purcel's is in bad health and threatened with insanity. The venerable prelate is in as robust health as he has enjoyed for some time past.

W. J. CHASE seems to like his relationship of client to Mr. Randolph, as a suitor to test the strength of the only government we have ever had of which it could be said that it exemplifies in the best sense economy and reform.

THE letters which Mr. M'Queen publishes in to-day's APPEAL in vindication of himself will be read with pleasure by every citizen of Memphis. This very effort at self-vindication is the best evidence he could furnish that he knows the value of a good character and prizes the good opinion of his fellow-men.

TO-MORROW the teachers' institute for the ninth congressional district will open at Milan, and continuing two days will adjourn on Thursday. On Friday and Saturday the institute for the division of West Tennessee will be held. As this embraces one of the three grand divisions of the State, it is expected that the attendance will be very large.

As a result of the direct personal efforts of Colonel Killebrew in New England, Mr. Stearns, of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts colonization association, has been making a tour of the State. He is in search of sixty thousand acres for one colony, and may purchase several other sites for other colonies before he returns. He may make a visit to West Tennessee.

Now that our military companies have reached almost perfection in drill, would it not be well for them to go into practice with targets? A correspondent in a letter, which we publish in another column, makes the suggestion, and we think it worthy the attention of the gallant officers who have brought their companies to such pre-eminence in drill.

THE election by the county court of Colonel Mike Burke to fill the place vacated by Major Guy on the police board, and the election of Mr. Goodbar to fill Colonel Burke's place on the board of public works, will give entire satisfaction to the public. Mr. Goodbar is a most estimable gentleman, and one of the best among our leading merchants. He has all the abilities needed for the place, and will fill it satisfactorily. Of Colonel Burke's qualifications the readers of the APPEAL have for months been fully apprised. He is a most efficient official.

SPORTING NEWS.

Diamond Field Notes.

PROVIDENCE, July 7.—Troy, 9; Providence, 7.

UTICA, July 7.—The Manchester base-ball club disbanded here to-day.

The Louisville Trotting Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—The first meeting of the Kentucky trotting club begins to-morrow. Pools sold as follows to-night: First race, 2:50 class—M'Cardy $10, Tinket $10, the field $10; second race—Boneset $60, the field $25. There are ten entries in the first and five in the last race. The weather is pleasant and indications are good for a successful meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

London, July 7: Silver, 51¾ pence.

Montreal, July 7: General Sherman and party are here.

St. John, N. B., July 7: The potato bug is doing much damage in Upper St. John.

Atlanta, Ga., July 7: Dr. A. Clark, of Pittsburg, died at the executive mansion yesterday.

Madrid, July 7: The marriage of King Alfonso with the archduchess of Austria is again talked of.

Montreal, July 7: There was a severe frost in some portions of the province Saturday. In the eastern townships beans were killed and potatoes in bloom cut down to the ground.

London, July 7: The authorities have interdicted a great meeting at Bordeaux, Alhambra, where Blanqui was advertised to speak.

Pottsville, July 7: A large number of miners at Gilmansbath and Locust Gap struck to-day for an advance of ten cents on the wagon.

Cairo, July 7: The strength of the Egyptian army has been fixed at twelve thousand men. A large quantity of materiel has been ordered to be sold.

Pesth, July 7: In consequence of continued high water Szadedin cannot be rebuilt this year. The inhabitants will live in wooden barracks during the winter.

Vienna, July 7: The walls of the fortresses at Widdin, Silistria, Rustchuk and Varna have been destroyed, and the earthworks are left to the action of the weather.

Norwood, N. Y., July 7: The butter-tub factory and drihouse of the Norwood lumber company was burned to-day. Loss, thirty thousand dollars. No insurance.

Louisville, July 7: The trial of Buford for the murder of Judge Elliott commences at Owenton to-morrow. It is generally conceded that the plea of the defense will be insanity.

Nashville, July 7: James Patterson, a workman on the Louisville and Nashville and Great southern railroad, was run over and literally cut in two at Glasgow Junction to-day.

Evansville, July 7: The citizens to-day, by a majority of sixteen hundred, voted to have the city subscribe to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in a railroad to be built by the Evansville, Washington and Worthington railway company, from Evansville to Washington, Indiana.

New York, July 7: The Peoples Tontine society for mutual assurance against absolute dependence upon wages has filed its application for incorporation. The society's object is to protect its members from the danger and degradation of a dependence at much condition by the practice of the tontine system of inheritance by survivors.

BOB TOOMBS,

The Great Georgia Statesman, Surrenders for a few Hours to a Newspaper Correspondent and Gives an Interesting Account of the Movement Preceding and following

The Establishment of the Confederate Government—His Opinion as to the Causes of the Failure of the Southern Cause—Criticisms of Leading Public Men.

Atlanta correspondence of the Philadelphia *Times*: The recent speech made by General "Bob" Toombs in the case of the State against Ex-Treasurer Jack Jones disclosed an alarming condition of physical weakness on the part of the old man eloquent, and gave too plain evidence that his race has been nearly run. Three or four times he had to totter to his chair and sit down and rest. His mind is still powerful, and his frame is massive and erect, but it is quite clear that he is not equal to many sustained efforts. The people of Georgia never loved any man better than they love General Toombs, and the signs of his breaking down have awakened a tender interest in him and all that to him pertains. He is the most remarkable man in many respects that the south ever produced, and it is doubtful if the records of a better life than his can be found in the history of our republic. He has never moved as other men, nor worked by ordinary methods. He has been lavish in his opinions, kingly in all his ways, disdaining in all expedients or deliberations, and moving to his ambitions with a princely assumption that has never been gainsayed by the people, and seldom by circumstances. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, once said to me: "I have known most of the great men of this country, but I have yet to see the man that is in my opinion the equal of Toombs." The life of General Toombs reads like a romance. His ancestors were English royalists, and followed the fortunes of Charles II. They owned, it is said, the retreat sought by that luckless king at Boscabel, after the battle of Worcester. They left England shortly after this event and settled in Virginia. During the revolutionary war a regiment of Virginia troops was sent to Georgia to aid the British in the siege of Fort Dig creek, at the request of the Georgia authorities. The father of General Toombs, then a mere boy, was major in the regiment. At the close of the war, the State gave to each officer and private of the regiment a handsome estate. Major Toombs selected a tract in what is now Wilkes county, and settled down. As he was the youngest son, the law of primogeniture, then in force in Virginia, would have given him but little of his father's estate. In this way also came the Terrells, Whitfields, and many other distinguished families to Georgia.

Robert Toombs

was born in 1810, and is now sixty-nine years of age. He was sent to the University of Georgia, where he was distinguished for his ability, and from which he was expelled for fighting. He then went to the University of Virginia and read law. He returned to his home and began the practice of his profession. He was very successful. Before he was thirty-five years of age, having made $150,000 in fees and profits, his income being $20,000 per annum, at least for two or three years. When he was twenty-seven years of age he was elected to the lower house of the legislature. Then commenced a political career unequaled in Georgia for brilliancy. While Stephens, Cobb and Crawford were fighting stubbornly and with varying luck, Ben Hill, then a brilliant youngster, was being beaten at the polls, after sweeping the hustings. Toombs took his honors without a struggle, and as if by divine right. He won distinction in the legislature by his speeches on the unalienable bill granting State aid to railroads for all sections of the State, assaulting first the scheme to build a road to the Pacific ocean, followed this work by foiling the finances of the State out of the hands of the old managers, and preparing a bill that at once sent the State credit from about 40 up to and 100 per cent. While in the legislature, he was nominated for congress and made the race. Although there was a majority of 1,500 against him, and the great Mitchells was imported to meet the young irresistible, he carried his district by a crushing majority. The bitterness of Georgia politics at this period cannot be expressed. The State was split into personal factions led by Clark and Crawford, and the feeling was almost bitter. The two leaders met twice on the field of honor, and it was charged that Clark sent a gallant young fellow named Van Allen, to kill Crawford, who, however, fought a duel with him. Toombs, as did all the imported Virginians, espoused the cause of Crawford. The elder Toombs had a terrible encounter with Clark, while Robert led the younger wing of the Crawford party through at the turbulent campaigns. Toombs remained in congress eight years, and was elected to the senate while in the house, succeeding Hon. J. M'Pherson Berrien. He entered the senate in 1853, and was re-elected in 1857. On both occasions his election was virtually unanimous and was won without a struggle. He was never beaten in a popular election and was in active public life from 1837, when he entered the legislature, until in 1865, when he escaped from Fort Delaware. All the time he was a leading actor in the stirring scenes with which he was surrounded, and its reminiscences and speculations as to his future and future actions are exceedingly interesting. In a long talk with your correspondent he talked freely of the events that led up to secession the organization of the present government—the causes of the failure of the Confederacy of his flight after the collapse; of his opinions of reconstruction and threw much light on these interesting topics. I shall let him tell these things in his own words:

TOOMBS AS A UNION MAN.

"I have always believed in the sovereignty of the State, but I have been very much misunderstood on the subject of secession. I have never believed the constitution of the United States was a good one, and as an original question I would never have voted for it—but I was not the blatant secessionist that I was represented; did so, to the time that I thought there was no peace or security for my people in the Union. Then I determined to lend them out of a compact that was produced by nothing but good faith, was shown to have no good faith back of it. My first vote was for Andrew Jackson, but I fell out with him about the nullification troubles. In 1850 I supported the Clay compromise very strongly. Many of my constituent were hot-headed then, but I thought the Union could be saved, and I stood by Mr. Clay. It has never been my custom to consult my constituents on public matters. Ween, therefore, they became angered at my adherence to the compromise that promised to save the Union, I only stuck to it the closer. I saw in it a fair, liberal, and honorable concession to the Democracy of the north, and as such I favored it. My position was made an issue in Georgia, and a convention of the people was called. I came home to defend it. I united with Howell Cobb, who was conspicuous just then for having refused to sign the "southern address." And with Alex. Stephens, who stood upon the same ground I did. Mr. Cobb ran for governor, Mr. Stephens for congress, and I fought for my record. We whipped the fire-eaters out and carried the State handsomely. I stood by those views of compromise in the Union substantially, until after the failure of the Crittenden compromise. In the campaign of 1860, I supported Breckinridge in that campaign. Mr. Stephens supported Douglas, and Ben Hill supported Bell. We let the three elements in Georgia at that time. After Lincoln's election, I saw that trouble was brewing, but I was still unwilling to commit myself to secession. And then, too, I was not certain that Georgia could be carried on that issue. Stephens and Hill were both for union. I telegraphed Breckinridge asking him to appoint a representative committee that would offer some compromise to meet the pressing exigency. He appointed on this committee, among others, Crittenden to represent Bell and Everett, or rather the men who had supported them, Jeff Davis and myself for his friends; Seward for Lincoln, and Douglass himself. The Crittenden compromise was offered. I supported it heartily and sincerely, although the sullen obstinacy of Seward had made it almost impossible to do anything. For supporting Mr. Crittenden I was denounced in Georgia by Ben Hill as having betrayed my section and my people. I didn't mind this at all, as Ben is always commenting somebody or something. At length I saw that the compromise measures must fail. With a persistent obstinacy that I have never yet seen surpassed, Seward and his backers refused every overture. I then telegraphed to Atlanta: "All is at an end. North determined. Seward will not budge an inch. Am in favor of secession." Then the flag was fairly opened. I still felt doubtful about carrying the state. The people were determined against submission to the unjust encroachments of the north, but there were many who favored some sort of compromise measures; and others who wanted to wait for co-operation, and still others who feared to take so desperate a step. And let me say right here that I never doubted the gravity of the situation. The statement that I said that I would drink all the blood that was split is one of the stereotyped lies that have circulated about me. When I left the senate, I knew it meant war, and I said in my farewell speech that the next time I looked upon this assemblage I thought it would be at the head of southern troops. You will see later how serious I thought the war would be. After a heated campaign the secession convention met. I was doubtful about the result even after I had looked over the roll. I felt that the current must be turned before the rolling came. I went to work with the delegates, therefore. Alex Stephens thought he had me. He said the convention would never vote to secede. I told him I thought it would. He then said: "Well, if you will put a fair, square resolution of secession and carry it, I will go with you. I only insist that it shall not be enveloped like the Alabama ordinance." I replied: "I do not see, Alexander, how we can make secession more definite than by repealing the act of secession. But to satisfy you that I am sincere, you write the resolution yourself, and I will then put it as you offer it." And he did so. I have often laughed at him about having written the resolution of secession for Georgia. When it was put, we carried it by thirty-odd votes. Even after this I was not satisfied that the people of Georgia were for secession or would stand by it, and I went to work to reconcile all the elements. To show that the movement did not mean the elevation of the Breckinridge wing, I agreed to give the opposition four out of nine delegates to the provisional congress called in Montgomery. This we did in good faith, and this had very much to do with solidifying the State. Hill and Stephens and their followers came in, and the people were soon united."

HOW MR. DAVIS WAS MADE PRESIDENT.

"What about the meeting at Montgomery?"

"The secret history of that meeting has never been given. The majority of the delegates were opposed to the election of Mr. Davis. His own State (Mississippi) was opposed to him, and if the vote had been cast by delegates rather than by States, he could never have been elected. Carolina was for Davis all the time. He antied the extreme views of that State, and Mr. Rhett held the delegates well in hand. Florida had only three votes. One of these, Anderson, was an old school fellow of Davis, and Owens was a Cavalitian, and under the influence of Rhett, they out-voted the third delegate and gave Davis the State. With these two States, each counting as much as Georgia, he secured the Alabama delegation by one vote, by means of which I will not discuss. Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, would have preferred either Mr. Cobb or myself, but neither of us were candidates, and neither would consent to have a struggle. So they agreed with the three states that had spoken. Texas, informally represented, acquiesced, and Mr. Davis was elected. I was not on good terms with Mr. Davis. He appointed me secretary of state and I declined to accept it, preferring to go at once to the field. I was urged to reconsider, and at length I did so, fearing that my refusal might be considered as significant of a lack of harmony. I was never satisfied with my position in the cabinet. The trouble was that too many of our leaders sought places, when they were needed in the field. I secured our negotiations as belligerents, established relations with the unseceded southern States, and then insisted on retiring. By this time other States had joined us, and I felt that the cabinet should be reorganized. I suggested that to Mr. Davis that he ask for the resignation of all the portfolios, that all the latter states might be represented. He said he disliked to do so, and I then said I would do it for him. He acquiesced in this, and I informed the cabinet of what I had thought of doing and what I thought they should do. It was a bombshell in the ranks. They asked me if Mr. Davis had sent me to them. I then told them exactly what had happened. But they declined to give up their places. I then resigned and went to the field."

WHY THE CONFEDERACY FAILED.

"What, in your opinion, was the cause of the failure of the Confederacy?"

"If I had to give one act that was most fatal, I should say the conscript act. That demoralized the troops and the country. There was no necessity for it, and it sprang from Mr. Davis's desire to have the appointment of officers. He was crazy over his West Point martinets, and when he could not appoint the officers of the volunteers, he went to congress and demanded the conscript law and got it. I said at the time, "That act ruins us." And this should be its epitaph: "Killed by West Point." In general terms the absolute inefficiency at Richmond was the cause of our failure. Davis is a remarkable character. He is a good writer, and that is all. He was a slow man and always acted rashly at last. His office was not equal to the emergency, and he was a combination of vanity and a refusal to think. He is a very small military man. His idea of war was based on the experience in the Breckinridge campaign. I told him that ninety per cent. of war was business—that we must organize resources and that success is fighting entirely. I urged him to send to England to buy all the arms there. He ordered 8000 rifles. Joe Brown had money in the Central bank of the Confederacy had. Under pretence of giving Unionists time to leave the south, I kept our ports open for sixty days, and our government never started with such unlimited credit as we had. We had any amount of cotton offered us, and urged Mr. Davis to send this to England as fast as we could get it out, and buy ships and arms with it. We could have borrowed any amount we wanted. The first loan was $50,000, which we gave to Robert Toombs $500,000. But it seemed to be impossible to get our government to do anything. I tried the matter in a serious light. I advanced some fifteen thousand dollars myself for other rent, etc. Semmes was there begging for cotton and pledging himself to bring back ships and arms for every bale he took. He finally got. I think, three hundred bales. The financial secrets of the Confederacy are a failure that would have been ludicrous had it not been so sad. With unlimited credit, backed by a rich and patriotic people, and controlling the cotton staple of the world, our ships were soon so low down that it was said the government run the presses all day, and the pigeons run them all night. And in the first sixty days of the Confederate government been properly handled, we could have so organized that defeat would have been impossible. At the time it was announced that there was an error of six hundred million dollars in the amount of bills out on the books of the government. There was never a moment during the war when Davis actually appreciated the situation. Why, after the march of Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah and back again, when they had swept everything before them, Davis thought the war was over, and began to quarrel about who had whipped it. He was as jealous as a Barbary hen, and once started to have me arrested for criticising him. I am satisfied that after the establishment of a government under Mr. Davis was an impossibility. Indeed, the fight was hopeless from beginning to end, with unlimited statesmanship, and sustained only by miraculous valor as long as it was. The constitution was a good one, but there raises in the Confederate government, as to its works, must end."

TOOMBS'S ESCAPE.

"Did you see much of Mr. Davis during the war?"

"No! much after I left his cabinet. Our relationship to that time had been pleasant. I resigned the Confederate government went to pieces in the little town in which I live. Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Reagan and others, came to see me at my house. Reagan, I think, said that I ought to get out of the country. I replied, "Reagan, I ought to get out of my back gate for the mountains." I was disguised in the most effectual manner. I had my whiskers plaited, and was dressed in jumper and jeans clothes. I was known as Mr. Bob Morris. I bought a clipper that was to sail with me from Columbus. I had worked my way down the river when the Yankees captured my little wife. I went back to the mountains, and next struck out for Mobile, where I was sheltered by Miss Evans, the authoress of *Beulah*, *St. Elmo*, etc. From there I went to New Orleans, and was taken on by a British ship. I went to Havana, and thence to France. After I returned to America I lived in Savannah and Augusta and I went to Canada and stayed there awhile, then I came home."

THE LAST OATH TOOMBS EVER TOOK.

"Have you ever taken the oath of allegiance to the United States?"

"No, sir. The last oath I took was to the Confederate states, and I shall never take another. I do not like the general government and I would not consent to serve it in any capacity. It is a temporary concern at best. The constitution has no power within itself to enforce itself. It depends solely on the good faith of the people, and that guarantee alone can give continue to bind together a great country of diverse interests. I have never really believed, since 1850, that this Union was a perpetuity. I felt that the action of the late war will probably deter any faction from making a row for the next few years. And it not been for this the next generation would have precipitated a collision during the election muddle of 1876. I

THE GREATEST AMERICAN THAT EVER LIVED.

"Who was the greatest man with whom you were thrown in public life?"

"All in all, Mr. Webster was the greatest man I ever knew. Not the most eloquent, but the greatest. As a regulator of men Clay was his superior, and on occasions Clay was as eloquent as men could well be. Calhoun was the greatest logician I ever knew. It may seem strange, but the two most eloquent men I ever heard were Yankees, Choate and Prentiss. They were incomparable. Prentiss was the most eloquent, probably, but Choate was the best debater. I was in Congress when Webster pilled once, and to Webster's discomfiture. In those days our statesmen were much better scholars than they are now. There was a general education, but higher special education. The greatest southerner I ever knew, and, probably, the greatest man, was Calhoun. The best southern was M'Duffie, the most eloquent southerner, and W. C. Preston.

THE PRESIDENTS.

"What is your opinion of the Presidents with whom you were thrown?"

"I knew every President personally, except Washington, Jefferson and the elder Adams. I saw Jackson inaugurated, and sat by Quincy Adams when he died. I was a intimate, personal friend of Polk, the best gentleman of them all. He did not have any especial force, but was clever and correct. Mr. Filmore was a fine school-boy, and his friend to him. He asked me to join his cabinet, and offered me the secretaryship of the treasury. I declined to accept it, and suggested Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, as a proper man. He then offered Jenkins the navy, which was declined. Mr. Taylor had already offered me the secretaryship of war, which I declined, suggesting George W. Crawford, who was appointed. He was a most important Secretary of them all. It was amazing how little he knew. He was a soldier, and nothing else. Van Buren was the most accomplished statesman—but he was not a broad man. He was technical, rather than adamantine or wise. Tyler was great at a female seminary commencement or a cow-house. He was a pretty speaker, you know. When he was selected to go and deliver the address of welcome to Lafayette, Webster said to me one day: "Lafayette, I wonder if there is one who could make a pretty speech that was fit for much else, and this truth, I think, goes without exceptions, for he was a eloquent and finished. However, Old Buck was a good President, a fine statesman in a small way, and an unequaled leader of small parties of men."

BUNKER HILL.

Mr. Toombs says he never said that he would live to see a Yankee off its slopes at the foot of Bunker Hill monument. Long ago, a story was put in circulation by Jack Hiles, of New Hampshire." Once, when Mr. Toombs declined to take a place in the Confederate States senate, he said he did not like to open for him, a friend said, "There are few men who have the courage to get such a place." "Yes," he replied, "and a few—a right few who can refuse them. General Toombs was a fine soldier and a brilliant fighter. General Longstreet once said to me: "I have seen Robert Toombs and I never saw a braver man lead a brigade." He is quite wealthy, his cotton being valued at probably $500,000. He bought 100,000 acres of Texas lands in the infancy of that state, at 12 or 15 cents an acre. It is now worth from $4 to $10 per acre, but he has sold 30,000 or 40,000 acres. His income from his peaches has reached $40,000 per annum. He is a princely liver, but a most careful financier. Beneath all his apparent recklessness there is a current of shrewd business sense that leads him to give a sharp trade and get a bargain. Indeed, the reckless manner of Mr. Toombs is not an index of his character. In action he is hardly conservative and prudent, and is usually a safe adviser. There are few men who more so fully enjoyed the confidence of his people as Mr. Toombs. At the close of the war he could have had anything within the gift of the people, and he is still immensely popular. He is even now being pressed to take the field for governor, but has most positively declined to do so. His entire public service since the war, beyond work on the Texas bonds, was to take a seat in the constitutional convention that put aside the reckless manner of 1867 and made a new one. In this body general Toombs was distinguished for a very determined fight on the railroad monopoly. He advanced the money out of his private pocket to pay the expenses of the convention, and the state reimbursed him at a later period. Since the attempt of the general government is thought to be largely. His notes of political prefer most died with the Confederacy, and he has no ambition to go back to the senate and retrace his old-time footsteps. He does not have a purely personal reason for remaining out of politics, but his usefulness is thought to be greatly impaired. With all his recklessness he has been remarkably methodical and successful in the material affairs of life, and these he is now living who, when he wore the harness, enjoyed more thoroughly the confidence of his people or carried into his retirement more of their love and reverence.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Political Unrest in Russia Presents a Gloomy Picture—One of the Czar's Assassins Sentenced to Death—Cetewayo has not Yielded to British Demands.

The Capital City of Hayti in Flames—Discouraging Crop Reports from Austria—A German High Protection Tariff—The South American Trouble—The Panama Canal, Etc.

LONDON, July 7.—Two hundred and fifty emigrants from Iceland, bound for Minnesota, have arrived at Queenstown.

Port-au-Prince in Flames.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 7.—Advices from Hayti say that Port-au-Prince is in flames, business suspended, blocks of buildings in ashes, and the customhouse closed in consequence of the revolution.

Favors to Ex-Fenians.

NEW YORK, July 7.—London dispatches say that O'Leary, a Fenian, has been permitted to revisit Ireland temporarily, on account of urgency of private business. Casey, an ex-Fenian was elected coroner for East Limerick county.

A Gloomy Picture of Affairs in Russia.

LONDON, July 7.—A correspondent at Berlin draws a gloomy picture of the state of Russia, owing to the nihilist, failure of crops and ravages of the corn beetle. Fifty thousand roubles have been appropriated to exterminate the beetles.

A Jury of Honor to Decide the "Lanterne" Charges.

PARIS, July 7.—Deputy Albert Caristople has accepted the challenge of the editor of the *Lanterne* to submit the charges against that journal to a jury of honor, composed of the presidents of the republican groups of both chambers.

American Cattle Importation.

LONDON, July 6.—A loirage capable of accommodating eight thousand head to facilitate the importation of America cattle will be erected at Barlowia Furness, Lancashire, connected with the whole railway system of England.

At Radstock, Somerset county, eight hundred colliers have struck.

Cetewayo has not Yielded to British Propositions.

LONDON, July 7.—A long telegram from Lord Chelmsford states that King Cetewayo has not yet yielded to the proposals made to him.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the new German consul general to Samoa has received orders to refrain from all interferences with the internal affairs. The suggestion of certain parties that Germany shall annex Samoa finds no favor in high quarters.

One of the Czar's Assassins Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, July 7.—Person, who supplied the pistol to Alex. Soloviff with which he attempted to assassinate the emperor of Russia on the fourteenth of April, is a Prussian from Weimar, Germany, who is also proved to have secured the poison with which Soloviff attempted suicide after his failure to kill the czar, and to have owned the horse by means of which the assailants of General Drenteln escaped. A dispatch from St. Petersburg authoritatively states that he has been sentenced to be hanged very shortly.

The Panama Canal Scheme.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—The *Courier* says an agreement was signed Saturday on behalf of the original promoters of the Panama canal scheme, vesting their rights in De Lesseps and Wyse, representing the future shareholders of the Interoceanic canal company. Subscriptions for seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, in twenty-pound shares, will be opened in London, Paris, Frankfort and New York, simultaneously, in about a fortnight.

Discouraging Crop Reports from Austria.

LONDON, July 7.—A correspondent at Ischle says that a journey across three-quarters of western Austria shows the crops in upper and central Bohemia run nadely to straw, in consequence of an unprecedented rainfall. In the valley of the Danube, above Linse, the fields are superb, but it is feared that the continual rains will prevent a successful harvest. Anxiety also prevails throughout the east, intensified by almost daily showers.

Germany Will Adopt a High Protective Tariff.

LONDON, July 7.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the prospect, now regarded certain, of the early adoption of a high protective tariff, has caused merchants to import large quantities of goods in advance to escape the increased duties, hence a great falling off of trade is feared after the new tariff bill shall become the law. Bismarck, in the face of serious objections, insists on an increase in the duty on foreign corn. Another correspondent says that the second reading of the tariff bill being finished the third reading will be merely formal, and the measure will probably be completed by Saturday, when it is intended to prorogue the reichstag. The liberals and socialists made a desperate stand against the duties on coffee and petroleum, Herr Bebel declaring that they would breed much discontent and furnish a fresh stimulus for social and democratic agitation.

The Chili-Paragua War.

PANAMA, June 28.—The *Star and Herald* says: Passengers from the southern coast report a battle at Calama and the capture of that point by the allied forces of Chili. The losses are stated to be fifteen hundred killed and wounded. On the river Loa, a small Chilian advance guard was beaten, some killed and the remainder capt red. Campero was reported, on the sixteenth of June, within twenty miles of Calama, and resting preparatory to an attack on the place. There was a conspiracy to assassinate the general in chief of Bolivia. In the fight in Magdalena Calambia the revolutionists were victorious. Several officers and men of the battalion which figured so prominently in Panama on the seventeenth of April, were killed. The British steamer Osprey has been ordered to Panama. The Columbian senate has directed the president to offer himself as a mediator between Chili and Peru. The Chilian ironclad Blanco Encalada was much damaged in the contest with the Huascar, and suffered also, it is said, the loss of the life of Captain Latayc, of the Bolivian army.

Mutiny on Board a Mexican War Steamer.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30.—On the twenty-sixth a part of the crew of the Mexican war steamer Libertad, at Vera Cruz, mutinied and seized the steamer while the commander was on shore, and simultaneously some of the officers of the Vera Cruz garrison attempted to raise a revolt and nine of the rebels were killed. The steamer Libertad went to sea and another steamer went in pursuit. While the government has apparently mastered the situation since the revolt, a reign of terror has prevailed. All the merchants are hostile to the government in consequence of the passage of a law against contraband trade, and they have ever since been in a state of *quasi* revolt. It is generally believed that the revolters killed were assassinated in the guardhouse on the pretext of their attempted escape. The resignation of Zamonaco, Mexican minister to the United States, is officially denied.

To be Court-Martialed.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A dispatch from Cape Town, of June 17th, *via* London, says that the court of inquiry convened for the purpose of examining into the conduct of Lieutenant Carey, in command of the scouting party to which the prince imperial was attached at the time of his death, finds that the lieutenant did not understand the position in which he stood toward the prince, and was not aware that he was expected to exercise any special guardianship or care over his person. The court, however, goes on to censure him for proceeding upon his reconnoissance without sufficient escort, and for halting and dismounting on dangerous ground, acts which betrayed a deplorable want of military prudence. The court regrets that no attempt was made by Lieutenant Carey to rally his escort and to confront the enemy. After the court of inquiry, a court-martial was organized to try the lieutenant. Lieutenant Carey set up in his own defense that he was in charge of the party when the prince was killed, and the evidence thus far submitted somewhat clears him of the charge of cowardice.

THE CANVASS

In Mississippi—Refusal of a Leading Greenback Champion to Meet Hon. Van H. Manning

In Joint Discussion—Correspondence Between General A. M. West and the Member from the Second District.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, July 7.—I inclose you herewith a correspondence between General A. M. West and Hon. Van H. Manning which explains itself. As the appointments of West and Harris begin to-day at Hernando, the publication in the next issue of your paper of this correspondence is desirable for obvious reasons Greenbackers are not so buoyant as they have been.

COLONEL MANNING'S INVITATION TO JOINT DISCUSSION.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., July 5, 1879.

General A. M. West and Colonel T. W. Harris:

GENTLEMEN—Understanding that you, representing the National Greenback party, propose making political speeches at various points in this congressional district, commencing at Hernando, Monday, the seventh instant, and having been requested by personal and political friends at several of these points to meet you and participate in the discussion of the questions under consideration, I send you this communication to inquire if you will consent to a division of time with me at the following places, to-wit: Hernando, Senatobia, Sardis, Batesville, Ashland, New Albany, Ripley and Tyro's Depot. I shall myself, during the summer, make various appointments for political speaking in this district. When it will afford me pleasure to extend to you the courtesy I now ask at your hands. Hoping for an immediate reply, I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

VAN H. MANNING.

GENERAL WEST'S REPLY.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., July 5, 1879.

Hon. Van H. Manning:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of this date, addressed to Colonel T. W. Harris and myself, is before me. Sickness in the family of Colonel Harris will prevent him from being with me at Hernando, Senatobia, Sardis and Taylor's Depot. I will therefore answer for myself. As I am not a candidate for office, either present or prospective, and only speak when invited, and as it is simply my purpose to present in a general way, for the deliberate consideration of the people, the political views which I entertain, I do not deem it important or desirable to engage in joint discussions. It will, I think, be time enough for discussions when the stump speakers with those who desire it, when I shall, if ever, become a candidate for office. In addition to the foregoing I will state that the weather is too warm and my health too imperfect to justify me in undertaking the arduous labor which joint discussions would inevitably involve. Since the receipt of your letter I have learned from the *Benton County Argus* that Colonel Harris, Colonel Wright and myself are advertised to speak in numerous places in the counties of Benton, Tippah and Union, and notices circulated that "Democratic speakers are expected to participate." I regard these notices of joint discussion, so far as I am concerned. If the people are unwilling to hear me in my own way discuss the political issues of the day, I certainly do not wish to tax their time and patience by speaking, especially as I have no other object to accomplish than their welfare and the good of the country. I have, for the reasons named above, uniformly declined all applications for division of time heretofore made, either written or verbal. If the circumstances warrant joint discussion I know of no gentleman whom it would afford me more pleasure to meet than yourself. Yours truly,

A. M. WEST.

THE PUGH ASSASSINS

Make Full Confession of the Murder, Giving Details of How it was Done—Robbery, Arson and Burglary also Confessed.

Special to the Appeal.]

MURFREESBORO, July 7.—No little commotion was produced here to-day by John Hall and Burrell Smith, the negro assassins of Major Pugh, making a full and free confession of the deed, saying that they were doomed to die at an early day, and did not wish to pass into the next world with a lie upon their lips, as they expected to go to heaven and with the angels stand. Hall talked the most. He said that they went to Major Pugh's with no other intention than robbery; that he got over the fence and was in the lot when Major Pugh came out; that, to save himself, he fired at Major Pugh twice, the first shot producing the fatal wound. They then fled. They also confessed to having committed various burglaries, robbery and arson.

The Late Semple & Birge Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The representatives of the Semple & Birge manufacturing company, which closed its doors this morning, say that it is impossible to give any statement of its assets and liabilities. It will be of making an inventory of all the stock on hand has been in progress to day. The creditors will hold a meeting here the latter part of the week, and the company will show what they will be able to do in the way of settlement. After that it will be decided whether they will resume business. The company has dealt heavily in all lines of agricultural implements.

A Daughter Shoots Her Mother's Persecutor.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Mrs. John Bandy, wife of the proprietor of the Union depot hotel, this evening shot Leonard Offerman, late proprietor of the Tivoli hotel. Offerman and Bandy married sisters. Their mother lived for a time in Offerman's family, and Mrs. Bandy says she learned this afternoon of his outrageous treatment of the old lady, and that she shot him for it. One bullet shattered the right arm, and the other passed in at the mouth and buried itself beyond the reach of a probe. Offerman is still alive, but is in a critical condition.

A Bloody Family Dinner.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—At a candy factory on north Main street, William C. Reeves fired four shots at his wife this afternoon, every ball taking effect. Both Reeves and his wife were employed in the factory, and were eating dinner together when the shooting occurred. They were by themselves, and no one heard any quarreling. Reeves gave himself up to the police, but refuses to make any statement.

The Murderer of Mrs. Hull Out on Habeas Corpus.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Judge Potter has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* in the case of Caustine Cox, confessed murderer of Mrs. Hull. The petition sets forth that Cox is unlawfully detained in the Tombs on a commitment by the coroner, and the latter has not returned the evidence upon which the prisoner is committed.

Lynched.

DENVER, July 7.—James H. Craft and Charles G. Waroth, arrested at Amasas Thursday for the murder of Wm. Lylack, on the twenty-seventh ultimo, in New Mexico, were taken from jail at one o'clock Saturday morning by one hundred citizens and hanged. They had confessed.

The Small Boat Lunatic.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Golden Gate, the smallest craft that ever attempted a trip around the world, left this afternoon for City Point, whence she leaves to-morrow direct for Cape Town.

Meeting of the Hebrew Congregations in New York.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Nearly two hundred delegates, representing the Hebrew congregations, have arrived in the city to attend the union of the American Hebrew congregations.

A Requiem Mass for the Dead French Prince to be Celebrated in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 7.—Bishop Hendricken to-morrow celebrates, at Newport, a mass of requiem for the prince imperial. Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and brother, of Baltimore, will be present.

Good Prices for Wheat.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The advance in wheat is attributed to the unfavorable crop advices from Europe, and the fact that "shorts" are covering on all months, even as far ahead as September. There are also large European orders to buy here.