THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1--1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, northerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy or clear weather, stationary or slowly rising barometer and slight changes in the temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, SATURDAY, January 31, 1880, 10:00 p.m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thm.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.27	41	N.	Light.	Fair.
Galveston	30.21	52	N.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.25	45	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.22	37	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	30.35	39	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.33	39	S.	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.19	64	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	30.33	40	N.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.35	42	N.E.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
Little Rock	30.40	43	....	Calm.	Cloudy.

D. T. ENNERY, Corp. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THE friends of Ireland at the meeting held last night very properly confined themselves to work. Gab was a scarce quantity. The circumstances that called them present together were of too serious and too urgent a character to admit of anything but instant work. Accordingly, a subscription was taken up on the spot, and committees were appointed to call upon the citizens generally for additional subscriptions. These we trust will be as liberal, as the necessity for them, which is great and pressing. Memphis ought in this instance to give a good account of herself. And she will. Let the committees get to work at once and send the money forward as fast as they collect it. There should not be an hour's delay where every minute is freighted with death for so many hungry souls.

ON THE same day that we receive the report of the naval committee of the house, declaring the disgraceful condition of rottenness, insufficiency, and inefficiency that characterizes our navy, there reaches us a more hint of possible war with England, France and Germany, growing out of the proposed international canal. This hint takes on a more definite form than even its supposed origin in the state department gives it, from this passage in the great speech of Senator Bayard, who, urging that in this season of prosperity the country ought to make itself secure against the future, said:

> There is no cloud of war now upon the horizon, but who can tell when it may arise? The scheme of uniting the two great oceans by a canal across the isthmus on the southern border of this continent is one of world-wide importance, and the heart of every patriotic citizen knows that it is to be mainly the trust of the government of the United States. Our power may be questioned, but it will be maintained. Every counsel of wisdom, therefore, exports us to "leave the day," and in time of peace prepare for war, for it is the surest mode to avert it.

Coming from so calm and peaceable a man as Mr. Bayard, this warning language has attracted general attention, and, it must be added, universal approval on both sides of both houses. More. It meets the approval of the people of the south, with whom Mr. Bayard is so intimately connected by lineage and by principle. It it takes the last dollar and the last man the Monroe doctrine must be maintained.

THE Fusionists of Maine have completely and ignominiously collapsed, and the confusion that cursed that State for weeks is at an end.

JUDGE MACKEY, of South Carolina, pledges that State, and Ex-Senator Conover pledges Florida for John Sherman in the Chicago convention.

THE points of an interesting decision by the supreme court of the State will be interesting reading for lawyers as well as taxpayers. They are given elsewhere.

A TELEGRAM from Chicago last night, states that prominent Democrats of the west held a consultation with Chicago members of the party yesterday, and decided to make a vigorous effort to secure the National Democratic convention for Chicago, and intimates that the prospect for success is excellent.

THE taxes paid by the railways in Kansas for the year 1879, upon their right of way, track, roadbed, rolling-stock and materials only, and not including taxes on lands, amounted to $190,325 48. This is an average of two hundred and two dollars on every mile of railway in the State of the length of that year, and is a pretty good contribution toward State expenses. It is more per mile than some roads paid their stockholders.

A CLERICAL scoundrel, both cruel and contemptible, is in a fair way to get what he so richly deserves. A telegram from New York informs us that the grand jury of that city yesterday presented twenty five indictments against Rev. Ward Cowley, manager of the Shepherd's Fold, charging him with starving, beating and ill-treating the children in the Fold. Cowley was arrested and, in default of twelve thousand dollars bail, committed to the Tombs.

NASHVILLE is going to set up a monument to General Andrew Jackson, *a fac simile* of that which stands in Jackson square, New Orleans, and which is so much admired by visitors. Meanwhile, Memphis, years ago, set up his bust, a simple but affectionate reminder of the hero whose sagacity marked the fourth Chickasaw bluff as the site of a great city, and whose heroism assured the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

THE "poet of the Sierras," who has for some time eschewed long hair, pants in boots and red shirt, will appear on the stage at one of the theaters in New York this week for charity's sake. He will act the part of a California miner—a bold swaggerer of the Pacific coast—and will be loaded down with pistols, knives and money. In other words, Joaquin Miller will appear in his original role.

WATTS's cotton circular of the sixteenth of of January, after a careful review of the prospect, says: "So far as we can ascertain, the general impression here [Liverpool] seems to be that should the port receipts for the next six weeks, say to the close of February, be one hundred and fifty thousand bales (twenty-five thousand per week) less than the same weeks last year, it would be followed by decreased crop estimates here, and have a favorable influence on our market."

COLONEL L. S. BANKS, a prominent citizen of Decatur, Alabama, has our thanks for his services in securing a club of twenty two subscribers to the WEEKLY APPEAL. A few days ago he concluded to call the attention of some of his acquaintances to the fact that the WEEKLY had been reduced to one dollar a year. In two hours after arriving at this determination he had secured twenty-two subscribers, and says he would have increased the list considerably, had not somebody carried off his sample copy. The colonel is one of the earnest friends who think the WEEKLY ought to be taken by all the people in the south.

THE transportation of animal food across the sea is no longer a mere American experiment. The French are importing it from some of the Central American States, and now the Australians have become competitors for the new and profitable trade. At Southampton, England, the other week, seventy-five hundred sheep were dressed, of which 10,200 were

Liverpool futures opened on Australia by mail, 5-8@3-4; February, 5-32@1-16; refrigerating, April, 7 5-8@3d; April-May, 7 1-32@7½d; June-July, 7 11-32@7 3-16d; July-August, 7 11-32@7 3-16d. The movements at the ports were reduced as follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	This Time Last Year.
Receipts Friday	16,710	23,924	36,304
Exp'ts to G. Britain	1,000	1,151	3,907
Exp'ts to Continent	3,855		
Stock	943,000		

Total receipts since Sept. 1, 1879, same 1878-79, same 1877-78, [illegible]

AT THE GREAT CENTER

Of the Republic the Questions that were Yesterday Considered were the Exodus, which Continues to Pan Out Radical Rottenness,

The Murderous Utes and the Indian Appropriations, Currency and Sugar, Cotton and Securities, Land Claims and Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Before the senate exodus committee, to day, the examination of W. T. Lewman, sheriff of Greencastle, Indiana, was concluded. He testified, in reply to questions by Senator Voorhees, that he had met and had an interview with a colored man named Heath, who came in the mail-car from Washington to Greencastle, over the vandalia road—the mail-route agent's name was Reynolds. Heath told the witness that the people on the car had treated him kindly. Heath was trying to find a location for colored emigrants, and told witness that his object in the first place was to get to Kansas, but at Washington the secretary of the emigration association asked him to stop at Indianapolis; he had letters to Judge Martindale and Colonel Holloway, prominent Indiana Republicans; one reason for the colored people leaving North Carolina was to better their condition, and another reason, was that their friends in Washington desired as many of them as possible to get out of North Carolina, and into Indiana before the census was taken, about May 1st, so as to decrease the representation in North Carolina and increase that of Indiana; ten thousand intended to come; Heath [illegible] said witness was a Republican; he said the Republicans had proposed to pay half the expenses of the trip; witness could not remember the mention of any name but that of Adams.

On cross examination by Mr. Windom the witness said his county was well settled up. There is no demand for labor. There is dissatisfaction felt on account of the emigration, not because of the emigrants' color, but because they reach there destitute and have to be supported by the county, and because they overstock the labor market. There is no ill feeling among the laborers of both political parties. It sometimes takes the shape of threats. One man who hired some of the emigrees had his barn burned a few days later. This matter was before the grand jury, and the witness preferred on that account not to speak of it. There were bad men of both parties there. Perhaps the Democrats had burned the barn. He could not say whether this conduct would have the effect of deterring people from hiring the emigrants and cause it to appear that there was no demand for labor. He meant Heath at the depot when he came in on the train, and representing himself as a Republican, got into conversation with him; told Heath that the Republicans wanted a colored man to come to Indiana; Heath said that there was no doubt that they could get all they wanted, but it would be necessary to pay half of their expenses, because those land hunters would not leave home, and those without houses could not stand the expense. Witness got the impression that no arrangements had yet been made whereby their expenses were to be paid; Heath said fault with the state order system of pay in North Carolina. The next morning witness met Mr. Bridges, a Democrat, who said that he had seen Heath, and informed witness that he (Heath) had fallen into the hands of a Democrat instead of a Republican, the night before, and Heath thereupon hurriedly left town; some of the negroes defeated Heath's retreat home; Heath had handed witness three slips of paper.

At Mr. Voorhees's request witness read what was on the slips, as follows:

Postmaster Langstaff and Mr. Clay, colored, at Greencastle, Putnam county, on the Terre Haute Railroad:

Provide for this gentleman. More are coming.

[On the Back.]

Holloway, J. P. Union Depot Mail Office, Republicans. J. R. Adams, 1338 V street, N. W. To Mr. Voorhees.

It is necessary for the sheriff to dissimulate in order to obtain information from suspicious characters. The dissatisfaction in the county is not confined to the Democrats, but is felt by many Republicans, especially among the laboring class. No objection could be made to self-supporting emigrants. All the Republican papers witness had read condemned the committee and approved the exodus.

At Senator Windom's request, Williams will be summoned as a witness.

THE UTES.

Governor Pitkin, of Colorado, to-day completed his testimony before the house committee on Indian affairs. It related to the fires set and depredations committed by the Indians in southwestern Colorado, and to the vigorous efforts upon the part of the settlers along the borders of the reservation occasioned by the changed relations between the whites and Indians since the recent outbreak. He was also examined as to the character of the late Agent Meeker. In reply to inquiries Governor Pitkin said he favored giving land in severalty to the Indians in Southern Utah Territory, to throwing open the Colorado reservation to settlement by the whites, and giving the Indians everything realized from the sale of the land of their reservation, unless some satisfactory sum could be agreed upon to be paid them by the government for a relinquishment of their rights to the reservation.

Major J. B. Thompson, timber agent of the government, gave an account of the fires started by the Utes in northwestern Colorado last May and June.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The sub committee of the house committee on agriculture, having in charge the bill to organize the functions of the agricultural department, to-day agreed to

THAT ST. LOUIS LAND CLAIM.

The commissioner of the general land office to-day issued a notice to the parties interested in the Jean F. Perry land claim to file evidence and arguments either for or against the recently completed survey before the first of April next, as the case will at that time be taken up for final action. The claim involves thirteen hundred acres of land in the heart of St. Louis, Missouri, and has been before the department and the courts many years.

STAR MAIL SERVICE.

The opening of bids for star mail service in Ohio, Indiana, and the southern States east of the Mississippi river, has been finished. The bids aggregate about sixty thousand, a larger number than has been received at any previous letting. The greatest number for one State was ninety-six hundred for North Carolina, and for Tennessee ninety-one hundred, the second highest number.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $61 340; legal-tender notes, all issues, $346,681,016; one-year notes of 1863, $47,525; two year notes of 1863, $13,650; two-year compon notes of 1863, $23 350; compound interest notes, $250 480; fractional currency, all issues, $15,668,734. Total, $362,746,095. The comptroller of currency reports the increase of national bank notes during January to be $1,343,574, leaving the total outstanding February 1st, $342,304,789, not including the circulation of national gold banks, which is $1,462,120. During January there have been deposited $3,581,500 of legal-tender notes for the purpose of retiring the national bank circulation. Amount national bank notes retired by deposit of legal-tender notes, $2,243,887, leaving $16,706,370 legal tender notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring circulation, and showing an increase during January of such deposits of $3,381,613.

SUGAR.

The hearing in the matter of tariff on sugars closed to-day after six hours session of the committee. Those not heard at present were authorized to file written arguments, which would be printed with the official report of the proceedings.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian appropriation bill appropriates in aggregate four million four hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and twenty five dollars, which is two hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars less than the appropriations last year. The principal items of the decrease are for Red Cloud and Spotted Tail's Sioux ninety-five hundred dollars less than last year; Yankton Sioux, fifteen hundred dollars; industrial schools, ten thousand dollars; expenses of the Indian commission, seventy-five hundred dollars.

A COMPLAINT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A memorial has been presented to congress from the New Orleans cotton exchange, praying for such legal restrictions as will prevent the secretary of the treasury and his assistants from any undue interference with the trade of that community by the suppression of statistics relating to the imports and exports of merchandise. It appears that Assistant-Secretary French recently issued an order to collectors of customs prohibiting the publication of the names of shippers or consignees from the records of the customhouses. It is claimed by the memorialists that this will result in serious loss to producers of cotton and others, through the suppression of information necessary to guide them in the disposal of their productions; that it has heretofore been the custom to afford the information sought to be suppressed by the treasury department freely, and that such suppression could result in no benefit to any class of importers or farmers, and is calculated to aid only a few speculators without any previous basis in commerce.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

The following appointments have been made: Lewis Pease, supervising inspector, vice Dumont Clarke, resigned; Thomas Leonard, of Michigan, supervising inspector, vice Pease, promoted; Thomas Leonard, of Michigan, supervising inspector, vice Pease, promoted; Jos. Hutchinson, of Illinois, supervising inspector, vice Leonard