MEMPHIS APPEAL
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MEMPHIS APPEAL

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EDUCATION IN TEXAS.

The subject of education is the grandest to which the newspaper can address itself. Think of its magnitude; fifteen million children and two hundred and fifty thousand teachers, and an annual expenditure of eighty-five million dollars. The chief object of the State should be to teach children how to become good citizens, and this can only be done by education. The increase of free schools prevents the increase of crime. Pauperism and crime are the natural products of illiteracy. The statistics show that the ignorant, uneducated, furnish thirty times their proportionate share of paupers and ten times their share of criminals. Illiteracy is prolific of public burdens, and contributes little or nothing to the public wealth. In view of these facts the public will learn with pleasure of the school facilities of Texas. Hon. O. M. Hollingsworth, secretary of the board of education of Texas, delivered recently a lecture in St. Louis on the subject of education, in which he showed that public education is coeval with the birth of the republic and the establishment of the State, for in the declaration of independence in 1836 one of the causes assigned which impelled them to the course was the failure of the Mexican government to make suitable provision for free education. After briefly narrating the successive acts adopted for fostering the common school interests, he said that under the constitution of 1876, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, one-half of the unappropriated public domain was set apart for the permanent endowment of public schools, and one million acres reserved for the establishment and maintenance of a State university and a college or branch university for the benefit of the colored population—thus securing for this fund 1,221,400 acres of land, 219,906 of which are located in the populous counties of Grayson, Fannin, Collin, Cooke, Hunt, Lamar, M'Lennon, Shackelford and Callahan, comprising some of the richest and most fertile lands in the State. The remaining one million acres have recently been located in Tom Green county, unsurpassed for grazing facilities. As a result of this wise policy, Texas points with pride to her common free school domain of 17,712 acres to each county, under the exclusive control of the county school authorities; to 1,221,400 acres for the erection and endowment of a State university; to $3,500,000 as a permanent interest cash fund to-day in her treasury; to 407,906 acres for the support of her lunatic asylum and maintenance of her institutions for the blind and the dumb; to 50,000,000 acres as a permanent basis for the support of her common free schools; so that each organized county in the State—one hundred and sixty in number—holds in fee simple lands equal in territory to one-fiftieth part of the territory of Rhode Island. Her university lands equal the territory of Delaware, while the common school lands held in trust comprise a territory larger by six million acres than all the New England States combined, and an aggregation of all the school and asylum lands embraces an area larger than one-third of the whole German empire. The lecturer then gave a rapid sketch of the distinguishing features of the new school law now in force. Instead of the old district system, the school communities are organized by the voluntary action upon the part of parents without reference to territorial limits or boundaries. This secures to parents the greatest latitude in determining what school they will patronize. Teachers are classified into three grades—first, second and third, with a corresponding salary of $60, $40 and $25 per month. The lawful school age includes all children between the ages of eight and fifteen years. He stated that from 1872 to 1880 Texas expended upon her public schools $7,000,000, and during that period 1,500,000 children have been enrolled in her public free schools, and the average school term has been about four months. Thus, with the donation of 540,000,000 acres of land, worth to-day at least $540,000,000, as a dowery to the children of the State for education, does it sustain, he would ask, the foul calumny that the people of Texas are barbarians and opposed to public enlightenment and public virtue? The information furnished by Mr. Hollingworth's lecture affords another evidence of the future greatness of Texas. These educational facilities will invite emigration and furnish a basis of enduring and solid prosperity. Illiteracy is the cancer eating to the vitals and corrupting and consuming the life-blood of the States, but we are rejoiced to see that Texas is in a condition to eradicate this ulcer. She is destined to lead the van in population, prosperity and educational facilities.

HOW MUCH COTTON TO PLANT.

The impression is general that the liberal price paid for cotton is inducing planters to put in a very large crop for the next season. The effect of very extensively enlarging the production of cotton should be reflected upon calmly, but earnestly, before risking everything on that one article. Every planter knows that demand and supply govern prices. It was because a demand sprang up beyond the position of the market to supply it *at that time*, that cotton advanced so suddenly to high figures early in the present season. Since a large supply of Manchester goods were spun and thrown on the market assuming the first urgent call for them, we see that cotton has ceased to have that eagerness and buoyancy about it that was first manifested. Next year all the markets will be well supplied. The sharp desire for goods that came this year, after a period of dullness and inactivity, will no longer exist. The market will be in its regular normal condition if affairs go well in the trading countries, and prices will have a settled steadiness very different to the eager biddings for cotton last fall. If upon a regular, settled, steady market an unusually large cotton crop is precipitated; if instead of customers seeking for cotton, cotton is seeking for customers, what will be the consequence? We need not describe what our readers know very well. There is another point: The position of Europe is very uncertain for peace. The possibility that war may break out any week is constantly in the minds of European manufacturers and merchants when making up their minds about future investments. This can be seen in Liverpool circulars respecting the cotton market, and in other business documents. At present war is one of the elements of the future which must be taken as a possibility in all business forecasting. France, Germany, Russia, with Turkey breaking up like a wreck on the rocks, and inviting greed and ambition to help themselves, what may occur any week who can tell? Let a grower take all his force for cotton planting, so as to leave himself poorly off for corn, hog, and hay—let him have all those things to buy in the city next planting season—and where will he be if "a break in cotton" should occur through war or any of the other events and disasters that paralyze trade, lower prices, decrease consumption, and lessen demand? Imagine the position of the cotton grower that has grown nothing but cotton, and cotton a drug in the market because of a poor, puny demand, together with a huge, overwhelming supply. Picture the mortgage, the penury, the ruin, that would ensue. Grow everything the farm, the house and the stock requires. That done, and all made safe in any event, then "go into cotton" with all your heart, if you will; raise every fiber you can cause to grow, and do the best you can for yourself. If cotton preserve a good price, you are "all right," for your crop pays well, and what it brings does not go to pay for meat and corn and hay; it goes into your pocket, and you are independent of the bills that deluge your neighbor who ventured all upon cotton. If the demand for cotton should be poor and prices unremunerative, then what a happiness in looking around upon your wife and little ones to know that all is safe, and no comfort or necessary need be dispensed with. We commend this all-important subject to the earnest consideration of our readers. Nobody can be injured, however high the price of cotton may be, by growing the essentials of living on the farm; but wretchedness, debt, ruin, all may be involved in growing only cotton and so glutting the market and being at the mercy of every calamity. One truth should stand out in letters of fire before every southern farmer: "Who will not grow their own provisions will have to sell out to those that will."

AN ELEVATOR WANTED.

EDITORS APPEAL—Memphis should be a very large grain distributing point. The handling of grain is now attended with such heavy cost that it is impossible for our merchants to supply the territory east of us as against St. Louis, Cairo, or other points. A number of our merchants will bear me out in this statement. There are millions of bushels of corn shipped annually from St. Louis, Cairo and Mobile to Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. Memphis should enjoy some of the benefits which other points are realizing from this trade. I see from accounts in the daily papers that the question of building an elevator at Center Landing is being agitated. The advantage of such an enterprise to this city cannot be too highly estimated. Some years ago a large quantity of *through* freight was handled via Memphis; but the erection of elevators at Cairo and Hickman turned it all away from us. We should by all means have an elevator with tracks from the different railroad extended to it. This will give our merchants facilities for handling freight cheaply and enable them to extend their trade in all directions. The one essential thing to be done is to get the merchants interested in the enterprise. Do they realize the importance of the movement? It appears that the substantial houses of Brooks, Neely & Co., and C. W. Goyer & Co., are interesting themselves in the project. They deserve and should receive the hearty co-operation of all merchants, railroads and steamboat lines. I am sure, Messrs. Editors that an article on the subject from your pen, which is ever ready to show wherein the interests of Memphis and her people can be best promoted, plainly setting forth the facts, will do much toward awakening the proper interest among all parties in the enterprise.

It is with pleasure we publish the very appropriate sentiments expressed by our correspondent. The APPEAL views with some anxiety the position of Memphis as a city "hanging on one string." Our avocations must be extended. We must have more than the mere receipt and forwarding of cotton with which to employ our people. An elevator is a necessity to us from the city's situation on the river. Every facility for commerce and transit should be at the service of all requiring them, if Memphis is to be the first-class city it has always aimed to be. As a grain port Memphis has great advantages, offering ready entrance to the interior and great opportunities of extending trade. It appears a strange thing that we should have so wide a connection by boat and locomotive with the surrounding country, yet be without that efficient necessity, an elevator. With an elevator will come grain, and with grain will come flouring mills, and with the mills coopers to make the wanted barrels. Once set manufactures well going, and one thing will bring on another, until Memphis has varied its occupations, as it is to its interest to do. To accomplish all this an elevator is a *sine qua non*. In these days a river city without an elevator is like a man with one of his fingers chopped off. Good and spirited citizens have set the work going; now, have our people the hardihood to sit down and see the plan fail for want of their help? That is what we shall wait to see, and we expect if there are any defaulters in the matter they will reach the fame they are entitled to.

NEW YORK *Tribune* (Blaine Republican): "For what reason can southern Republicans "desire another term of Grant? Do they "desire to be driven from the narrow foot-"hold which they retain at the south? The "nomination of General Grant would promise only a return to the same mistaken policy which was pursued for eight years until the Republicans had been badly beaten "both at the south and north. If a strong "hand is wanted in dealing with southern "problem, it surely is not that hand which "wrought the complete overthrow of the "loyal party throughout the south. The mistakes of General Grant in dealing with "that problem have made the Republican "party almost powerless at the south, and "there is no guarantee that they will not be "repeated."

A SPIRITED, ambitious, earnest woman has passed away. Miss Lavinia Goodell, distinguished as the first lady lawyer of Wisconsin, died in Milwaukee, on Wednesday, of sciatica. She was born in New York, and did considerable literary work in that State. Seven years ago her family went to Wisconsin, and four years ago Miss Goodell was admitted to the bar at Janesville. Three years ago, a bitter contest between herself and Chief-Justice Ryan, when she applied for admission to the supreme court, gave her a national reputation. Last year she had the satisfaction of being admitted to practice in that court.

THERE is no chance for a make-up between the Tilden and Kelly factions in New York city. For instance: In the election of last autumn in New York city the returns showed 60,556 Robinson Democrats and 43,047 anti-Tilden Democrats, and yet, says a prominent Connecticut Democrat, the "Tilden nincompoops" on the State committee insisted, on Friday, that these 43,047 anti-Tilden "Democratic electors" shall not be represented in the State convention unless they consent to submit their votes for delegates to an Irving hall "returning-board!"

THE marquis of Lorne has written a national hymn for Canada, of which the Washington *Post* says that to those who don't care for rhyme, meter, sense or sentiment in verse, may be quite satisfactory. The marquis should stop fooling with the muses, and confine his efforts to the successful introduction of his plan for dividing official society into twenty-four grades. Hopeless poetry is worse than his mother-in-law's prose.

New Yorker: "The greatest names on the page of history belong to men who have risen from obscure birth, against wealth, and in defiance of what is called disadvantageous position. Bearing in their nature the sacred fire, they have kindled at the breath of the opposing tempest, and by unwearied, undaunted struggle, dawned day by day into a broader, stronger, and more beautiful life."

THE Bedford county temperance association has resolved that members of the order cannot visit or take part in the centennial celebration at Nashville, because beer is to be sold on the premises. This course is very much to be regretted, because the Bedford county temperance folk are likely to lose more by it than the people of Nashville.

THE condition of the sidewalks in many parts of the city is very justly a matter of complaint. We trust that while engrossed with sewers and street paving the Taxing-District government will not lose sight of the sidewalks. The cost of repairing them would be trifling, and we hope it will be ordered at once.

THE conviction is growing rapidly among Democrats in Washington that the New York State committee would rather see the election of General Grant than see a Democratic State convention held in New York which cannot be "fired" in its most minute details by the "workers" for Mr. Tilden.

THE most real distinction between a lady and a woman who is not a lady, is that one is more civilized than the other, and more determined to preserve the habits of a high civilization, both in her own person and in all those over whom she has influence.

THE PRESIDENCY

An All-Important Question to All Classes of the People, One which the Cincinnati Convention Must Answer with a Good Nomination Is, Who Can Win?

Bayard is the Appeal's Candidate Because He is the Candidate of the Southern People—But We Have Correspondents who Prefer Hancock or Seymour.

EDITORS APPEAL—Permit me a word or two with your readers concerning the present political outlook. It may not yet be fully apparent, but, in my judgment, it is nevertheless true, that our country is approaching a political crisis of the most threatening character. A powerful and unscrupulous partisan organization, with patriotic watchwords, and unfortunately claiming the honor of having saved the country from disruption and consequent disorganization, is preparing to secure supremacy in the administration at whatever cost of truth and patriotism. It is needless to say that the triumph of the Republican party in the next Presidential contest will be tantamount to a complete revolution in our system of government; a subversion of the constitutional guarantees of liberty and equality, and the establishment of a centralized, oligarchical administration, under which the people will have little to say in regard to the selection of the administrators of the laws. The principles and avowed policy of the Republican leaders tend irresistibly to the concentration of all powers in a strong central government. This party has on many occasions, since it came into power, violated the constitution, ordained for the protection of the rights of the people in the several States; it has nullified the laws which intervened between their purposes and the people's rights; it has placed itself on the side of monopolists, the common opposers of the general public; it has allied itself with those unscrupulous, grasping capitalists who have acquired enormous wealth by means which cannot be justified on any recognized grounds of morality, which, indeed can only be classed among the schemes of common robbers. And this party proposes to go further. It proposes to obliterate all local administrations in this vast country, wipe out State laws and abolish State courts, as is evidenced by the recent decision of the supreme court—that is the partisian majority of that once exalted tribunal, in the Virginia case wherein a State judge was indicted by a United States grand jury, under the express orders of a United States district judge, on account of the rules he had adopted in administering the laws of the State. The Republican party is in close alliance with the principal men who compose these vast public corporations which, by consolidation, threaten to place the whole transportation interests of the country in the hands of a few men, thereby placing the farmer, the merchant, the trader, and, indeed, all the vast commercial interests of the country dependent on inland transit at the absolute mercy of a class of men who never felt the emotion of pity. The cloud may appear small, fellow-countrymen, to-day; it may seem but a mere speck on the horizon; but he who has carefully noted the course of developments in this direction during the past ten years discerns in that little cloud the shadow some distant spot, the omen of a mighty storm which must ere long break over the country and rock its social and political edifices to their very bases, if, indeed, they are not completely wrecked and undistinguishable forever. There is danger ahead. Why, just look at the situation. Half a dozen great companies having vested prerogatives, control nearly thirty-five thousand miles of railroads. The Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Sandfords, Huntingtons, Scotts and their associates control nearly all the great thoroughfare lines of railroad in the north and west—from Boston to San Francisco. The Baltimore and Ohio, and the Louisville and Nashville railroad companies control all the remaining lines—trunk lines, so-called—in the south and southwest. Capital, favored by legislation, has been aggregated in the hands of the few to the detriment of the many. Corruption in office, debasement in the moral tone of the people, a departure from the laws of truth and honor have all been introduced into the social system since the administration of the government passed into Republican hands. The old days, when the strictest honesty was observed in the expenditures of the public funds—when partisan success was not the chief end to be attained by those charged with the duty of conducting the government—passed away when the Republican party came into power. Is it desirable to return to the principles and practices of the patriots who did not hold office for the sole purpose of enriching themselves? Is it best to preserve local governments, thereby securing the equal rights of the people? Is it wise to abandon the charter of freedom bequeathed us by our sires? The principles and practices of the fathers can be restored, as a rule of action, only by remanding the teachers of Republicanism, as now understood, to the shades of obscurity; we can only restore the charter of our liberties by hurling its violators from the seats of power; we can participate in the administration of the laws only through the machinery of local governments. The government of our fathers was equal to the functions of securing the people in all their rights; we need no stronger form, we only need patriots to support and administer it. The Belknaps and the Babcocks, the M'Donalds and the Shepherds are not the kind of people to be intrusted with the administration of this great country. It is essential to the interests of the whole American people, and not of any particular class alone, that new men, with better principles, more patriotism and purer motives, should assume the reins of authority. The Democratic party, in its ranks, has such men; in its principles it is allied with the whole mass of the people; in its practices, it contends for honesty and economy in the administration of the government. It is the friend of liberty, the advocate of the political equality of all the people, the opponent of oppressive monopolies, the champion of constitutional rights, an enemy to the centralizing policy which came into prominence with the advent of Republican administration, and it contends for the rights of local government. The ascendancy of such a party would arrest the dangerous tendencies in the policies and politics of the times. But how is the triumph of the Democratic party to be achieved? This is an all-important question. In my humble opinion, upon a right answer to this question hangs the future of our glorious democratic institutions. Let us reason together. There are perhaps more than a hundred men, of mature years, in the ranks of the Democratic party, who are endowed with all the necessary qualities and qualifications to fit them for the exercise of the functions of President of the United States. But who out of that hundred could be elected if nominated? Many think Mr. Tilden should again lead the party in the coming contest. Such is not my view, not because Mr. Tilden is not able, not because he is not a consummate organizer, not because he is not deserving, but because the condition of the party in his own State of New York would certainly jeopardize the interests of the party, and perhaps destroy all chance of a national success. The National Democratic party is in no condition to dispense with the assistance of fifteen thousand Democrats in New York whose votes cannot be secured for Mr. Tilden. What is needed is success—the triumph of principles opposed to the dangerous tendencies of the political principles advocated by the Republican party. It we could be assured that the Tammany defection could be healed, and, Mr. Tilden could carry that State, in which are thirty-five electoral votes, then we ought all to be staunch advocates of his nomination. But we have no such assurance. On the contrary, indications point to irreconcilable discord in the event of his nomination. Mr. Tilden may be able to dictate a nomination, but from the present outlook he ought not himself be the nominee. As to Mr. Bayard, his ability and fitness for the place; no one can question. But he does not possess those social characteristics, and active sympathies with the masses of the people, which fits him to become a leader of a popular uprising for moral, social and political reform. Besides the financial opinions entertained by this gentleman are particularly obnoxious to a vast host of western Democrats. He might possibly carry Missouri in spite of his pro-eastern views and theories, but his majority would not be as large as that State usually gives. It is altogether improbable that he could carry the State of Indiana. Can the Democracy do without the vote of Indiana? The party can hazard nothing. There are other reasons which militate against the availability of Mr. Bayard as a candidate for the Presidency, with, perhaps, more force than alleged above. Then there is Thurman, an able statesman, an upright man of great capacity and worthy to occupy the highest position in the gift of the American people. But his party has recently suffered defeat in his own State, which is certainly an unfortunate incident in the way of his candidacy. There is Hendricks, whose name is familiar to the American people, and whose fitness for the exalted office of President will scarcely be called in question by any Democrat. But unfortunately he is situated in some respects like Mr. Bayard—his public record extends too far back into the past, and in some sections it would be hard to prosecute a campaign under his leadership. Samuel Randall, William R. Morrison and Horatio Seymour are all able and competent men. But could either Randall or Morrison be elected? As to Mr. Seymour, he does not desire to assume the leadership in the coming campaign, though there is every reason to believe that he would be an able, capable and successful leader. He would probably lead the party to victory. Who can win? Have the Democrats any man among them who is able beyond the peradventure of a doubt, to achieve a victory for the Democratic party, thereby restoring the government to the principles which illustrate the beneficent character of our institutions? Is there one? Then, by all means, let us clamor for that one to come forward and assume the leadership. It is with some hesitation that I presume to give expression to an opinion on so important a matter. But as a private citizen I have an interest equal to that of any citizen in the welfare of our common country. Though no captain of a tribe in the Democratic Israel, yet will I venture to give expression to my own convictions. What are the conditions of success? To gain a victory the popular impulses must be with the candidate and favorable to the principles advocated. A minority party, to become a majority party, must gain adherents among its opponents. The persistent clamor and misrepresentation of the Republican press and Republican orators have rendered the northern people abnormally sensitive about what they call "the results of the war." This is to be lamented, but the fact remains. There is a quiet determination to see that the ideas which they say led to the bloody war shall not again become dominant in the government. These ideas, it is well known, the rabid Republicans of the northern States persistently seek to identify with the principles of the Democratic party. We may regret these things, but they are so, and we cannot help the fact. Now there are thousands of voters all over the north who are not in accord with the theories and principles of the Republican party, but they dread the ideas and theories, first formulated by John C. Calhoun, and effectively taken up by Yancey, Toombs, Hammond, Rhett, and their associates, which resulted in the ill-advised attempt at secession, which was the immediate cause of the war. The political reverses sustained by the Democratic party in many northern States in 1879 was an emphatic expression of the supersensitiveness of northern sentiment. We have the status of the fact we start from, pertinent to our present object. In view of this situation, then, the candidate who shall be named at Cincinnati must be one who occupied an equivocal position during the pendency and progress of the war, if he triumphantly leads the Democratic party to victory. He should be a man who was then decided in his preferences, as between the maintenance of the Union and the movement for its disruption. His loyalty to the Union during that dark period of the country's history must be clear and unchallenged. But where is no candidate compelled to make explanations of his conduct or utterances, then, in my opinion, can the party march to victory. Who is such a man? Who was then loyal, decided, and is yet a Democrat against whom there is no guile? I answer there is one worthy the confidence of the Democratic party, nay, worthy the implicit trust of patriotic men of all parties. Need I say that I refer to Major General W. S. Hancock? The only objection which can be urged against him is the fact that he is a military leader. But it will not be the first time the Democratic party has rallied around the standard borne by a military man should General Hancock be selected at Cincinnati. It rallied twice under the leadership of General Andrew Jackson, and with him as its representative the party became great and powerful. It rallied again around the same and borne by General Franklin Pierce, and victory perched upon that banner, although the opposing party was led by the commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. General Hancock was a gallant leader in the war, but he is more than that. He has been a student of his country's history; he has deeply studied the principles upon which his country's institutions are based; he has pondered over the great social and political problems of our times; he is opposed to "a strong central government;" he believes in local self-government by the people, for the people; he is a lover of the forms and institutions left us by our fathers; he is an advocate of the equal rights of the people of all the States; he is a friend of liberty, a believer in the right of the people to delegate power to their own government; in short, he is an able, conscientious man—a statesman as well as a general. His record is unassailable. In any position to which he may have called him, he has served faithfully and with consummate ability discharged the duties devolved upon him. Here, fellow-countrymen, is a man worthy of your suffrages for the exalted office of President of the United States.

COVINGTON, TENN., March 31, 1880.

Seymour and Bayard for President and Vice-President.

EDITORS APPEAL—There are two men in the Democratic party who are pre-eminent for honesty, consistency, capacity and statesmanship, who, by a long life of uprightness and purity, would command themselves not only to the whole Democratic party, but to the whole class of independent voters. I allude to Ex-Governor Seymour and Senator Bayard. Why not take these two men for President and Vice-President? Seymour would be the more willing to accept, knowing that if compelled to abdicate he will leave behind him a man in every way his equal. Bayard would no doubt accept this position on the ticket with Seymour, while he would not with any other man. Seymour could not, if he would, and perhaps would not if he could, hold the office longer than one or two years, and Senator Bayard's acceptance would not only harmonize the party and insure its success in the coming campaign, but would almost to a certainty make himself President in a short time. Look at them. Where can you find two nobler, manlier men—men freer from rings, jobs, cipher dispatches, and from taint or stain of any kind or character? Compare them with Grant and Blaine, and how the latter are dwarfed in moral stature. No one could truthfully assert that he would feel any alarm for the safety of the country while two such men have control. Even the APPEAL, which has so persistently and steadfastly claimed the first place on the ticket for Senator Bayard, would, perhaps, under the circumstances, be willing to see him occupy the second place with Seymour. If Seymour is nominated, which, I think, is very probable event, you must put a strong man with him; for the fight will be against his associate, as every one will accept it as a fact that Seymour will not hold the office for four years. Give us two such pure, grand men for candidates, and it will require no eight by seven commission to decide the result; for they will win the race with thousands of votes to spare.

For the Appeal.]

SEQUENCE.

Oh, life is fraught with aches and pains,
And fraught with aches and ills,
And after pleasure ever comes
A little dose of pills.
Chorus—Ills, ills, ills,
Thro' our life the said refrain,
Pills, pills, pills.

To-night we join the mazy dance,
Our soul with rapture thrills,
To morrow comes with hastening strides
And brings a box of pills!
Chorus—Ills, ills, etc.

Oft in the midst of laugh and song
Our heart with sadness chills,
Since across the lamp of revel gleams
A goatly box of pills!
Chorus—Ills, ills, etc.

Thus every joy repayment claims,
Each drop that joy distills,
Has to the unscrupulous eye
Some glimpse of future pills!
Chorus—Ills, ills, ills,
Thro' our life the and refrain,
Pills, pills, pills.

The Jennings Estate.

The Jennings heirs have been up before the English chancery division again, but without succeeding in securing "the property of Wm. Jennens, formerly of Acton Place, in Suffolk," or any portion of the same. The plaintiff in the case of Martin *vs.* Bagot claimed a third of the estate through Elizabeth Bunch, a descendant of the deceased's grandfather, but the only evidence he could offer was evidence of parol declarations which his great-uncle, who was the cousin of William Martin, had made to him in 1830 or thereabouts, as to the family pedigree and other matters connecting the plaintiff's family with William Martin. To this it was objected that these declarations were made after disputes upon the point now in litigation had arisen, which the plaintiff himself admitted, and Mr. Justice Martin was non-suited, his principal evidence being of a character similar to that already rejected in previous suits. This trifling fact, however, should not be allowed to prevent enterprising young lawyers who wish to spend the summer in Europe from getting up association- of Jennings heirs. Experienced occulists have always been of the opinion that the individual "heir" to any of these "phantom estates" could insert the property he recovered into his eye without any injury accruing to that delicate organ.

An Indian Fight.

SANTA FE, March 23.—A small raiding party of Apaches captured and killed a soldier of the Ninth cavalry, who was carrying dispatches from Fort Craig to Captain Hooper's battalion, on the San Mateo mountain. They then attacked San Jose, a small village about seventeen miles from the Rio Grande, but two soldiers of the Ninth cavalry and several Mexicans came out and fought them, driving them off, one soldier and one Mexican being killed in the fight.

Preparing for Proselytes.

ROME, April 2.—The pope is disposed to accede to the wishes of the archbishop of Baltimore for a large increase of church accommodations, in consequence of the large number of persons desiring to join the church, and for special powers to facilitate their reception.

A TALE OF WOE

From the Far-away Hills of Thrace—A Barren Realm Where Countless Thousands Mourn—Terrible Tale of Suffering of Mussulman Emigrants.

Piteous Appeal from the French Consulate at Adrianople—A Province with Poor Crops and with Twenty Thousand Starving and Naked People.

Paris *Journal des Debats:* We are requested to reproduce the following extract from a letter written by the wife of the French consul at Adrianople, describing in moving terms the sad situation of a great number of Mussulman emigrants. It is desired that public charity should come to the aid of the French consulate, which will shortly be deprived of the means of nourishing and assisting these unfortunate people:

"* * * You are not ignorant, monsieur, that the Turco-Russian war has resulted in driving from their firesides, and reducing to the most frightful destitution the thousands of Mussulman who inhabit Bulgaria, eastern Roumelia and Thace. It is into this last province the Turks are now coming in search of an asylum from the territories rendered autonomous by the treaty of Berlin. Impoverished by the ravages of the enemy, Thrace has also suffered from two successively bad harvests. These unhappy refugees cannot hope to obtain any relief from their compatriots, or from the Ottoman authorities, whose resources were long since exhausted. The consulate of France, at Adrianople, received, at the beginning of the year, from the government of the republic, which had been touched by the report of the widespread suffering, the sum of four thousand francs, which has been employed in furnishing daily twelve hundred rations of bread to the most needy among the Mussulman refugees. These miserably poor people exceed, in the single city of Adrianople, the number of twenty thousand, and among them there are more than six thousand who have absolutely nothing to eat or wear. Each morning at the consulate we are witnesses of scenes the most heartreading. At daybreak a dense crowd, composed of many thousand women, old men and naked children, ghastly pale and emaciated, obstructs the street of the consulate. When the distribution begins, this famishing army precipitates itself with the fury of despair toward the door, where they expect to find the bread of life. A great number of these unfortunates, having taken no food for three or four days, feeble and emaciated, are trampled under foot and murdered by those who yet retain a greater vigor. When the distribution is terminated, and the twenty thousand privileged ones have received their rations and loaded with benedictions the great French nation that has pitied their distress, we hear the groanings, the sobbings and the cries of desolation from the thousands of unhappy and despairing ones whose hopes have been destroyed, and, filled with profound anguish, we cannot suppress the thought that many of these will perhaps die in a few hours for want of a little morsel of bread. It also makes us sad to think that in a few days our means will be exhausted, and if we are obliged to suspend distributions our exertions will have aided only in prolonging for a few days the agonies of these unhappy people whom we would save. A few thousand francs will enable us to continue our distributions to the moment when the temperature, growing less rigorous, will diminish, in a certain measure, the tortures of the refugees.

MAGDALEINE FLESCH,
Consul de France.
ADRIANOPLE, Turkey in Europe.

THE MODEL CHOIR.

It was the fair soprano of
An modest country choir,
Who sat up in the gallery
And hit the sacred lyre.

Quite young she was, and pretty, too—
A plump and pleasing person—
The tenor was a brawny Scot—
His name, J. H. M'Pherson.

He loved the fair soprano, and
Would fain have married her;
But Birdie Blance (that was her name)
Told him that was too thin.

The blonde contralto of the choir
Was also young and fresh,
And went from E to lower M
Like one of the profesh.

Of course between her and Miss Blanche
Arose a deadly feud,
In no church choir are women known
To live in sisterhood.

One eve, when twilight gently spread
Its mantle over all,
The members of this model choir
Had met for rehearsal.

The church was somewhat dimly lit;
The tenor and Miss Blanche
Were first to get to what she called
"This old deserted ranche."

They sat there down a corner in
To wait until the rest
Should come along, and all the while
Their lucky absence blessed.

The blonde contralto coming in
With some companions, made
Discovery of the young tenor's arm
Around somebody's waist.

She laid the case before the board
Of elders, who, to show
Their reprobation of the hug,
Declared that Blanche must go.

She went, but not until she had,
Before a select few,
Remarked that other hearts would ache
If she told what she knew.

It was her last and deadliest shot,
And proved a funeral pyre
Upo which to incinerate
The ba ance of the choir.

Stern parents all, with one accord,
Made their young people go to church
From at the place where Scandal's tongue
Had gan itself to stalk.

Without some girls, a choir, I ween,
Is like unto the play
Of *Hamlet*, with the Scandinavian out of the way.

Hell hath no fury, some one says,
To match a woman's ire;
But, ere the poet made this stuff,
He should have joined a choir.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

ARKANSAS.

DesArc craves a tinsmith.
Buffalo gnats in the bottoms.
W. Z. Tankersley, of Star City, is ill.
Lincoln county circuit court opens Monday.
Milton Nobles was in Little Rock last night.
The Pine Bluff *Press* is now a six-column quarto.
The *Arkansas County Democrat* has been enlarged.
Mrs. Julia Meyerhoff died in Little Rock Wednesday.
Two mad dogs were killed in Pine Bluff last Sunday.
Easter festivities held possession of Little Rock society the past week.
The colonies located on the Iron Mountain railroad lands are flourishing.
Owing to high water, Indian Bay depends on steamboats for mail facilities.
The Citizens' Union patrol is a volunteer police organization of Pine Bluff.
The *Protestant Record* is a religious journal lately established at Magnolia.
Carlisle insists on becoming the capital of Prairie county, if it is in the blocks.
Mr. John C. England is favorably mentioned in Lonoke county for the legislature.
Smithee is keeping the flies off the other candidates for governor as he goes along.
The heat of the gubernatorial campaign has forwarded the season fully a fortnight.
Andrew Jackson, colored, was drowned in Otter bayou, Jefferson county, a few days ago.
The Arkansas City *Journal* favors the nomination of Hon. T. B. Martin for attorney-general.
Anston Burton, colored, of Jefferson county, accidentally killed himself while loading a gun recently.
The *Democrat* says that vice has increased more in Little Rock during the past year than for five years previous.
St. Joseph academy, at Morrillton, was dedicated Wednesday by Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock.
Thursday's west-bound train over the Memphis and Little Rock road killed a negro man just west of Brinkley.
Hon. John T. Bearden, of Camden, has withdrawn as a candidate for the nomination to congress in the second district.
Milton Boyd, of New Orleans, has donated a bale of the best Sea island cotton to the ladies of the Episcopal church, Little Rock.
Friday last J. L. Sadler, living on the Lester plantation, several miles south of Little Rock, dropped dead while working in a field.
The Welsh colony at Curtis, the Quaker colony at Arkadelphia, and the German colony at Alexander are all receiving new acquisitions every week.
The post band at New Orleans, with permission of the commanding officer, will go to Little Rock and take part in the reception of General Grant on the twelfth.
Pine Bluff *Press*: "The Memphis *Avalanche* says, in substance, that Arkansas never paid her debts. Shinny on your side. Pay your own debts, and let Arkansas alone."
The Memphis and Southwestern railroad is now an assured fact. The line, as surveyed, is from Memphis through Wittsburg, Brinkley, Pine Bluff, Camden, Magnolia to Jefferson, Texas.
It is reported that a movement is on foot to erect a courthouse and fire-proof vault at Newport, and then tender them to the county, with a view of having the county seat of Jackson county moved there.
A special correspondent of the New York *World* thus speaks of John M. Bradley, the preacher, lawyer and blacksmith, who contested with Siemons for his seat in congress: "He is over six feet tall, heavily built and very much like the typical Arkansas traveler. He was at home on the floor and, utterly ignoring the conventionality that requires members to address the chair, he insisted upon saying at the beginning of almost every other sentence: 'Now, gentlemen, I want you to listen to this point.' After he had spoken for about half an hour he grew quite hoarse, and frequently sipped a glass of water. An orange was brought to him and placed on a desk on one side, and afterward a glass of whisky was placed on the desk on the other side, so that as he spoke he alternated between the orange and the whisky. Altogether he made up a very interesting character and amused the house considerably, especially when in one of his wild gestures he let fly his left hand and struck his champion, Mr. Weaver, who sat behind him, squarely in the face. Mr. Wait, of Connecticut, who was also near the Arkansas orator, had to dodge every few minutes to avoid a blow from one of these gestures."

MISSISSIPPI.

Aberdeen is at last to have a hotel.
The Democrats of Desoto hold their primary elections to-day.
Captain J. Pickens died at Corinth on the twenty-fourth ultimo.
Judge Goodwin, of Columbus, has been stricken with paralysis.
Mrs. Lillie D. Massey, of Oxford, died on the twenty-third ultimo.
T. L. Clifton withdraws from the race for sheriff of Desoto county.
Seed sweet potatoes one dollar and fifty cents a bushel in Bolivar county.
S. S. Hudson, a carpenter from Port Gibson, died in Rosedale on March 22d.
Watchfulness on the part of the Messrs. Wright probably preserved the levees near Rosedale.
During the week the Methodists of Columbus have held a series of very interesting meetings.
T. A. Dodson, of Horn Lake, has been appointed, by the governor, commissioner of enumeration for Desoto county.
Brooks Lucas, of Tupelo, shot a robin the other day, and found a snake eight inches long and as thick as a pencil wound around the bird's neck.
The State printer generously declines to receive orders for county printing from counties in which papers are published, unless the orders come through those papers.
The Rosedale *Leader* will please accept an explanation from the river man of the APPEAL to the effect that the failure to say he got General Chalmers's speech from that paper was not intentional.
For the purpose of filling the offices left vacant because the parties elect could not give the required bond, Bolivar county will have a special election on the thirteenth instant. Sheriff, chancery clerk, circuit clerk, assessor, surveyor, coroner, and ranger and supervisors are to be elected, as well as a sprinkling of justices and constables.

ALABAMA.

Pneumonia prevails in Marengo.
Collinsville has voted for prohibition.
Red ants honey-comb Moulton gardens.
The Prattville cotton factory is flourishing.
Jefferson county circuit court convenes Monday.
Tuscaloosa cotton mills stock commands a premium.
Huntsville will elect municipal officers Tuesday.
Two colored aldermen were recently elected in Hayneville.
A competent school teacher is wanted at Collinsville; Clay county.
The Moulton *Advertiser* has a circulation of seven hundred and twenty.
A painter, a plasterer and a lightning-rod agent are wanted by the Montevallo Baptist church.
The guns from the old Confederate batteries near Mobile are being taken out and sent north to be broken up as old iron.
A wash-out on the Mobile and Montgomery road necessitates a steamboat transfer between Mobile and Tensas. This will be only of short duration, as the necessary measures have been taken to repair the gap and place the road in regular running order.

NO REAL GROUND

For a Contest Over the Result of the Recent Election in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—With regard to the reported contest of the election by the Workingmen, Auditor Dunn, Attorney Murphy and Tax Collector Dalton, three members of the board of election commissioners, say that a general conference and discussion was held on the evening of election day, but nothing definite was accomplished. Mr. Murphy has given as his opinion that there was not sufficient ground for a contest. As an earnest of the feeling of confidence engendered by the result of the election, may be mentioned the fact that the arms of the military companies, which, during the late excitement, were removed to the central police station for greater safety, have been returned to the armories of the respective companies.

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