MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

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THE SOUTHERN ELECTORAL VOTE

The solid south is the lion in the pathway between the Republican party and victory. How to get rid of this lion is the problem which the Republicans are trying to solve. It will not do to furl the bloody-shirt, waved by the stalwarts, and admit that the southern people are peaceful and loyal. Such justice might induce many southern Democrats to vote the Republican ticket, but it would endanger all the northern States, and the result is the Republicans have come to the conclusion to give up all the southern States to the Democrats and to make a bitter fight on sectional issues with the view of uniting the north. Senator Dawes, in his speech in the Massachusetts Republican convention on Wednesday last, said that "the one hundred and thirty-eight electoral votes of the southern States were as certain for the Democratic candidate as is the sunset of the day of election." Senator Dawes is right. The south is impregnably solid for its Democratic friends and against its Republican enemies. The south will cast its one hundred and thirty-eight electoral votes against the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and especially against Grant, as the southern people will never forget his usurpations and persecutions during his eight years rule as President. Grant has not changed. He was a gallant soldier, a generous conqueror. But as President he became the tool of corrupt friends. It was President Grant who drove General Cox from the cabinet because he refused to appoint to office corrupt and inefficient friends of the President. It was he who sent Prof. Schenck to England as minister, and kept him there, a public scandal, until he was threatened with arrest for swindling. It was he who attempted to annex San Domingo, engaging by secret agreement to levy war on the Haytien republic. But why string out the list! For the south it is enough to know that it was by the order of President Grant that the lawful legislature of Louisiana was dispersed at the point of the bayonet; that it was he who ordered his secretary of war to send to General Sheridan the assurance that "all of us," the cabinet officers (who had not been consulted), approved of the ejection of the Louisiana members, and of the "ferocious dispatch" proposing to deal with the southern people as "banditti," which, according to the New York *Times*, "means, if it means anything, that General Sheridan would forthwith proceed to hang or shoot as many persons as he chose to bring under his own description;" that it was he who used his powerful influence to cause the passage of the *habeas corpus* and force bill; that it was he who, during the prosecution of the whisky thieves, gave his countenance to the political gamblers and personal adherents whose crimes were threatened with discovery; that it was he who had as his intimates the Shepherds, the Caseys, the Delanos, the Babcocks and Belknaps, who were a standing insult to the people and stain upon the government. The South is a GIBBET on which to hang or drown the Democratic party. Is it a crime for a people to unite for self-protection, and to vote against those who stigmatise them as disloyal? A fellow feeling makes the southern people wondrous kind. The calamities and sufferings of the southern States being the same, it would be strange indeed if they were not unanimous in seeking relief upon all questions of common concern? There is nothing unpatriotic, nothing inconsistent with duty as good citizens, in being united—"solid"—for home rule, for peace, and solid, too, against Radicalism, against the party that has slandered and persecuted the south, and which still abuses and hates the south, with the sole view of inducing the northern States to elect a Republican President. Senator Dawes is right. The one hundred and thirty-eight electoral votes of the south will be cast for the Democratic nominee unless Tilden be the candidate. Seymour, Bayard or Field can carry not only a united south, but New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Oregon, California and Connecticut.

FLUCTUATION AND PROTECTION.

The iron trade of the country has undergone rapid changes of price since the revival of business, and to an extent that is very injurious to its permanent interests. The reason that the iron trade is subject to damaging perturbations to a more than common degree, is that it rests on the artificial and insecure basis called "protection," not on the solid foundation of its own utility. When the improvement in trade set in, no business felt the effects of the change more vividly than the iron trade. Prices went up with a rapidity that was amazing, and to a height that was absolutely bewildering. Then the results of the artificial system on which the trade is based came into view. The high prices iron attained enabled foreign makers to pay the protection duty and sell against American-made iron. There followed a decline almost as rapid as the rise, and railroads that were boasting of the profit they were making by large contracts they had secured before the highest figures were attained are now repenting in sackcloth and ashes that they made any contract at all. Those contracts bind them to pay high prices, when goods of the kind they are taking can be had in the market "dirt cheap." The imported iron, however, proved to be of inferior quality; it was "cheap," and struck down the price of home-made iron, but it was worthless. What the foreign manufacturer paid in "protection" tax he took out in the quality of his goods. There were home dealers in Pittsburg who found this system of cheating so much to their minds that they bought foreign pig-iron extensively and made as dishonest goods as the foreign manufacturers had done. These people were bound to show that no other market could beat them in rascality. So the protective duties induce the English makers to cheat, and the home manufacturers follow the virtuous example. The St. Louis *Journal of Commerce*, which is a zealous but not enlightened advocate of "protection," cannot afford to impute the fluctuations in the iron trade to the evil system out of which they spring, so it says: "To these two things, the importation of a very inferior quality of foreign-made bar-iron, and the manufacturer at Pittsburg of iron out of foreign pigs, is due the break in the iron market and consequent depression and distress resulting from it." As the two things had their origin in one thing, "protection," if we would do away with the evils we must do away with the cause of them, and put the iron and other trades on the solid ground of its own natural, inherent strength. Unfortunately the "break," and the depression and distress resulting from it, are not the only evil consequences that will follow these recent instances of "the soundness of the principle of protection." There will be bridges and other structures and machinery and supports giving way and breaking, and owing to the use of bad material. Then the destruction of life, the making of widows and orphans, and the loss of property through that cause will be another and a loud-tongued testimony to "the soundness of the protective system."

BULLETIN OF A BATTLE.

A Partial List of the Killed and Wounded by the Storm Which Devastated the Town of Marshfield, Missouri, Sunday Night—A Frightful Record.

Summary of Losses Sustained by Business Men in the Way of Buildings and Goods—Pressing Need of the Survivors of the Wrecked Town—Timely Responses.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—No complete list of the killed and wounded at Marshfield Sunday night has been received. The following are additional names of the most seriously wounded: John Potter, Eliza Widermyer and Joseph N. Widermyer, fracture of skull; Lou Fous, colored, Polly Northern, Samuel Corisman, Harriet Chrisman, Lou Chrisman, Ben Johnson, Harry Massey, John Payne, Rosa Kelson, James Smith, Jane Johnson, colored, Ben Johnson, colored, Vin Goodall, colored, N. F. Hampton, Cynthia A. Smith, J. W. Underwood, Fannie Boler, Harrison Jarrett, Wm. Smith, Nannie A. Smith, Lillie Love, Lucy White, Mrs. J. L. Rush, Johnnie Ash, Battie Rush, Hattie Smith, Wm. Otts, Lizzie, Hattie and Wm. Moore, Miss Maria Aldice, Charles and Presly Dollinger, Andy Johnson, Dr. Wm. Jennings, Lucy Merrill, two daughters of C. C. Smith, Jeff W. Potter and three children, Mrs. Jabez Smith. Several of the above will no doubt die, as they have sustained very severe external and internal injuries. A correct number of deaths does not seem to be known yet, and it will be several days before an accurate list can be furnished. The number of wounded is said to be two hundred, but of course a large proportion received only slight injuries, in the way of cuts and bruises.

Among the merchants who suffer total loss of buildings and stocks are D. T. Graham, harness; F. C. Norvell, furniture; E. Hausemer, hardware; Z. T. Johnson, drugs; James & Sons, drugs; E. Housemer, groceries; J. G. Gumbert, dry goods; Webster county bank; Mrs. Dustin, millinery; Vimont & Rockwell, general merchandise; G. F. Gilbert, groceries; W. J. Moore, paints and oils; Fred Smith, provisions; R. P. Wesby, drugs; R. T. Winslow, bakery; George A. Cohn, clothing. Those badly damaged are W. H. Hampton, drugs; Smith & Sons, books and stationery. The stores of R. G. Potter and Foster Crathers are standing, but injured. A hundred and fifty families are left homeless and hopeless by this blow. They need provisions and clothing to help them in their immediate distress, and money and aid to help them in rebuilding their homes. The neighboring towns of southwest Missouri are responding nobly. Dispatches have been received here this morning addressed to Mayor Overstaff, the merchants' exchange and others, from the mayor and other leading citizens of Marshfield, stating the urgency of their needs and appealing for help. What is needed most is money for the entirely destitute. Shelter and clothing and provisions can be readily obtained, and have been liberally provided by the surrounding country, and to partially meet the demand for shelter Captain Rogers, general manager of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, has ordered all the box cars he can possibly spare to be sent to the scene of desolation and want for the benefit of those most in need.

FURTHER DETAILS.

It is reported that the efforts this morning to obtain a complete list of the killed and wounded have failed. There seems still to be so much confusion and total disturbance among the people, and so little system in disposing and keeping a record of the dead and injured that nobody can give accurate information. A subscription of over twenty five hundred dollars was taken up on 'change this noon for the sufferers, and more will be raised. Clothing, medical stores and other necessary supplies to meet the wants of the occasion will also be sent. The storm seems to have extended over a great part of the State. Great destruction and loss of life occurred within a radius of fifty miles of Jefferson city. The house of a Mr. Baker, five miles from that city, was totally destroyed and the whole family swept away, injuring them very severely. The house of George Spuhr was wrecked, its walls and roof being lifted from the ground floor, leaving the family in great fear and dismay. Mr. Wade was blown down, carried a considerable distance, and Joseph and Virgil Wade injured. Mrs. John Zimmerman, living near Alada, had her leg crushed. The farm buildings of Jones had his leg broken, and Mrs. Antweiler was badly injured. Gordon was lifted into the air and carried some distance, but was not injured. It is reported that great damage and loss of life occurred at Russellville, twenty-five miles southeast of Jefferson city, and in Morgan county, but nothing definite has been received from there. In Callaway county, in addition to those mentioned last night, the houses of Hefley, John Chrisman, Oscar J. King and R. R. Dunn, were demolished. A great amount of damage was done to other buildings and outhouses. A report from Texas county says that the town of Licking was very badly torn up, nearly one-half of the place being destroyed, but no details are received.

Prof. J. H. Tice, weather prognosticator, of this city, has gone to Marshfield and beyond, and will make a critical and scientific examination of all the circumstances connected with the storm.

Superintendent Nichols telegraphs General Manager Rogers, of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, this evening, to the following effect: "The situation at Marshfield is more easy to-day, and will improve as the people become more calm. The excitement among them is the worst feature now. The dead are being buried as fast as possible, and the carcasses of the dead animals are being hauled away. It is utterly impossible to give an accurate list of the dead and wounded. No regular record has been kept, and the people, in the present state of excitement, cannot give information. Most of them do not know what they are doing or saying. I do not believe a correct record of the casualties will ever be made. From the best information I can obtain, there have been eighty one coffins used, and there will probably be four more deaths to-night. The following have died since last night: Lear Evans, Jim Crisman, D. D. Smith and his children Mollie, George and Orange. The list of wounded embraces nearly everybody in town, and some fifty or more of them are seriously hurt, and no doubt many of them will die. There are a good many dead children and negroes whose names cannot be learned. A great many of the wounded are scattered that they cannot be found. Provisions have been received to-day from several places west of here, including points in Texas, and these will make the people comfortable as to food for a short time. The State will furnish some tents, and other means of shelter will be provided as circumstances admit. The mayor of Springfield and a number of active, energetic gentlemen from other places have arrived, and will effect an organization for more systematic work. It is the opinion of many that the wounded will have to be taken away from here to some place or places where they can receive better treatment. There are now sixty-two wounded in the public school building, under the charge of physicians and nurses, and are receiving the best care possible under the circumstances, but it is not, and cannot be what is necessary to those who are seriously injured. Last night the ladies from Lebanon and Springfield were on duty in the hospital. This morning a large party came from Rolla and relieved the doctors and nurses on duty yesterday and last night."

Alex Smith, president of the merchants exchange, has appointed an executive committee to take charge of and distribute contributions made to the relief fund, and has named a large number of prominent members of the exchange to solicit donations of food and other articles, and money.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

CHICAGO April 20.—The following reports of ravages by the storms have been received by telegraph: In Rock county, Wisconsin, the village of Shapiro was struck by the storm Sunday afternoon and torn up fearfully by the wind for two hours. The adjoining townships of Tuttle, La Prairie, Johnstown and Bedford suffered also in the loss of buildings, fences, cattle, etc., the total damage in the county reaching probably $100 000. Among the chief losses are E. D. Mosely, blacksmith shop and house wrecked, $1000; Methodist church damaged, $600; George Sears's large stone mill torn to shreds, $2000; two large barns and three fine horses, owned by E. J. Dole, $3000. Hon. William H. Stark's orchard was uprooted, a number of the trees being carried a very long distance. Seventy hives of bees were destroyed; fences on farms destroyed; every window blown out of his house; barns leveled, and their contents destroyed, and the family escaping destruction only by holding on to the trees and dodging the flying *debris* with which the air was filled. Loss, $4000. The house and barns of Thomas Holmes were torn into bits, and the contents utterly destroyed. Mrs. Kanns and two children, who lived in the house, were carried away in the flying timber and landed forty rods distant, with slight injuries. Mr. Harris had one hundred and forty dollars in his pocketbook, which was carried off; part of the money was subsequently found half a mile away. The barns of R. T. Schenck were razed to the ground, though built of extra heavy stone walls, and the stones, though weighing tons, were hurled about like chaff. Two horses were killed and two wounded. The houses and outbuildings of J. S. Hart were destroyed. Loss, $3000. Charles Youmans was picked up from the barn-yard and carried about in the air like hay, and finally landed, uninjured, on the woodpile. Robert Silburn's orchard and barn were damaged to the amount of $1000. The cyclone demolished Mr. Anderson's house and badly injured his wife, who is reported dying. The family of Lyman H. Richardson, at Johnstown, took refuge in the cellar and saw the house swept from above. No trace of the contents of the house could be obtained. The county building and poorhouse were dismantled. The storm cut a swath as though of fire, destroying every bit of vegetation in its way. It was accompanied by rain and hail. At Manitowac and Kossuth the storm was severe, but not so destructive as elsewhere. Its path was from one-quarter to one-eighth of a mile long. The gale in Illinois was most severe in the central part of the State, Champaign suffering most, but only minor damages to roofs, trees, etc., resulted.

IN NORTH ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 20.—The storm of Sunday night destroyed the town of El Paso, in White county, thirty miles due north of Little Rock. Several lives are reported lost.

Later advices show that the storm of Sunday night was widely prevalent in the northern part of the State. In the neighborhood of Fayetteville and Dardanelle much damage was done, and loss of life is reported. At El Paso, Dr. Hairston and wife, Mr. Paul, wife and four children were killed.

Tinsley's Magazine.]

LOVE VS. LAW.

I have dined, and now reposing,
Clad in *negligé* attire,
Quite contented, almost dozing,
In my crowded parlor chair.
I must think o'er my oration
For to-morrow morn in court;
Smoking aids my cogitation,
Moistened by a glass of port.

Let me see—a common jury;
I can work on them, I know,
By a storm of verbal fury,
That shall—yes, *she* told me so;
Told me that she loved me dearly,
'Neath the nightingale's sweet song—
Gentlemen, the case is clearly
One of cruel, heartless wrong.

Damages you'll give my client.
Damages! What bliss was mine,
As, around her figure pliant,
She allowed my arm to twine!
Gentlemen, this tale of sorrow
Must have filled your hearts with pain,
Hearts that scorn so vile—to-morrow
I shall see my pet again—

Gentlemen, the case is simple:
By your verdict you will say—
Cupid rests within each dimple,
Till I kiss the rogue away.
* * * * * * *
Love and Law together wieing,
Love has knocked Law on the head.
Hang this stupid speechifying!
I will think it out in bed.

VERNICULAR.

The Cotton and Boll-Worm to be the Subject of Congressional Investigation.

Washington correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*: "The house committee on agriculture have for some days been considering the memorial from the committee of the national cotton exchange, who ask congress to appoint a commission to investigate the habits of the cotton and boll-worm. The commissioner of agriculture insists that such work belongs to his department, and Prof. Riley, chairman of the entomological commission, insists that the work should be continued independent of the department. In order to ascertain the views of the secretary of the interior, a member of the committee was requested to call on him and ascertain his views on the subject. The secretary of the interior said, unhesitatingly, that he knew nothing about the commission, that it was a sort of a roving affair without any apparent responsibility, and that while estimates had been sent in in his department, for a sum of money to investigate the cotton worm, he knew nothing of it, and declared that his department wanted nothing to do with this investigation, as it belonged to the department of agriculture, and should go there. The committee indicate that the entomological commission, if continued, will be confined exclusively to the investigation of the Rocky mountain locust, with authorities to conduct their investigation subject to instructions from the commissioner of agriculture. The conduct of operations, however, will remain in the hands of Prof. Riley. It is then proposed to recommend an appropriation for the investigation of the cotton and boll-worm in the south, to be under the special direction of the commissioner of agriculture, as was originally the case. The committee informed Prof. Riley that in the investigation of the Hessian fly and chinch-bug he had exceeded the scope of authority conferred on him by congress. In response Prof. Riley tion."

THE ARKANSAS CLAIM

Against the United States Government that is Likely to Yield Much Ready Cash, as Witness.

Regarding the claim of the State of Arkansas against the general government, a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Washington, says: "The State of Arkansas is before congress in the shape of a claimant. Under the law of 1850, for the purpose of constructing the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands, congress gave to the State all the whole of such overflowed lands not then fit for cultivation. The interior department, by this authority, reported as due 8 652,432 93 acres, and of this amount 7,627,812 14 have been approved to the State, and 7,121,293 acres actually patented. There still remains unapproved 1,024,620.79 acres, and of the approved lands no patent has been issued for 505,858 66 acres. And this is the trouble involved. The matter is a little complicated, however, from the fact that Arkansas is largely indebted to the Smithsonian institution, a portion of the government, through the benevolence of the Englishman Smithson. This institution holds five hundred $1000 bonds of Arkansas issued in 1838, and, as no interest has never been paid, the indebtedness now stands at something like $2,000,000, and the United States has taken advantage of the only chance to get even by withholding payment of the five per cent. fund due the State arising from the sale of public lands. Another complication arises from the fact that the government, with the usual disregard of the rights of States as well as individuals, has gone ahead granting patents to citizens for this land already granted to Arkansas, and with another stride clips on a quarter of a million acres as a land subsidy to railroad corporations. And now the matter has become so much involved by laws and lawyers, congress and executive, that the only remedy is the usual recourse, a commission, which is to determine how much the State has been cheated by the paternal government, and whatever number of acres are decided upon are to be grabbed out of the public domain in some other quarter, after the way of a Rowland for an Oliver, to offset the claim now presented by Arkansas. But exactly how the legacy of old Smithson is going to get its two millions is not so apparent, unless it is to follow the boy's advice and 'whistle for it.'"

Our Indian Policy.

New York *Graphic*: 1. A beautiful country. No white settlers. The Indian roams and hunts at will.

2. The white man finds the beautiful country. Finds gold.

3. White man to Indian—"Lo," move on. Move out. The land must be civilized.

4. The Indian does not want to move out.

5. War. "Massacre" by the Indians. "Attacks" by the white's. White men "murdered," Indians simply "slain."

6. "Lo" moves out. Moves to the poorest lands his conquerors can pick out for him.

7. White man finds silver lead and gold mines on the poor Indian reservation.

8. Same "policy" over again.

Without Regard to Color.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Catherine Hill, colored, has filed an application for a pension on the ground that she enlisted and served in the Union army three years.

At the seventeenth annual meeting of the Friends Freedman's association, the speakers reported that the freedmen expressed great gratitude for the schools established among them.

Self-Destructive Ingenuity.

BOSTON, April 20.—S. M. Pilsbury, jr., aged thirty, suicided yesterday by guillotine. The instrument was constructed with weights, grooves and pulleys as to insure death. It was a perfect engine of destruction. Cause, temporary insanity.

Wound Up His Business.

NEW YORK, April 20.—William Zimmerman, merchant, 384 Broadway, killed himself last night at his residence in Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and five children.

Jail-Breakers Recaptured.

LITTLE ROCK, April 20.—Holland and Casey, the murderers of Burges James, who escaped from the Dardanelle jail on Thursday, were caught and railaled on Sunday last.

Fighting for his Life.

UTICA, N. Y., April 20.—A writ of error and stay of proceedings have been granted in the case of Nathan O. Greenfield, convicted of wife-murder.

A Wholesale Jail Delivery.

ALBANY, April 20.—Nine burglars and thieves escaped from the jail last evening by digging beneath the wall.

THE SOUTH AND HER PEOPLE

As Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, Recently Saw Them—A Rich and Beauteous Land, to Which a Hearty and Unstinted Welcome is Given by a People Who Have

Risen Superior to Misfortune and Who Have Borne Abuse, Misrepresentation and Falsehood with a Patience Only Equaled by Their Valor and Patriotism.

BROOKLYN, April 18.—The opening hymn at the Tabernacle to-day was:

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty;"

And the sermon was as follows:

"Mistakes About the South Corrected."

Judges 1, 15: "Give me a blessing; for thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water."

Caleb's daughter, just married to General Othniel, had received of her father as a wedding present a farm at the south in a warm and sunny clime. She asks for the further gift of some springs of water near by, so that her farm may be properly irrigated and refreshed by the waters brought in tunnel or aqueduct. "Give me a blessing; for thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water." To our nation God has given a south land. It is a vast and magnificent reach of country, but it needs to be irrigated from the fountains of divine blessing, and our nation ought devotedly to pray in the words of the text: "Give me a blessing; for thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water."

BESIDE A SOUTHERN GRAVE.

A few weeks ago, to meet engagements in nine of the southern cities, and to catch a glimpse of the southern spring time, and to see how that region is recuperating from the devastations of war, I started south equipped with a mind full of questions, and hungry for information upon all subjects—social, political, moral and religious. Among other things I had a grave to visit in Georgia, the grave of my uncle, Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Talmage, for twenty years the president of Oglethorpe university. After walking amid the ruins of the institution which he had founded, and from which a multitude of men went forth to positions of influence in all parts of the land, but an institution slain by the war, I went to see his last resting place. When our civil strife opened, his heart broke, and he lay down near by the scene of his eminent useful ness, the monument over him adorned with his name and the suggestive passage: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of them that bring good tidings, that publish peace." He was of that band of contemporary ministers of the south who, after eloquent words and long service for Christ, are now retiring from their labors. Dr. Jas. H. Thornwell, whose life, written by Dr. Palmer, is a holy encouragement, and Dr. Thomas Smyth, and Dr. Duncan, and Dr. Price, and many others.

THE SOUTH MISREPRESENTED AND MISUNDERSTOOD.

But my mission was not so much with the dead as with the living. I started on the tour with no partisan predilections and no prejudices, and resolved to tell on my return what I saw, whether it might be generally approved or denounced by one or both sections. I had no political nostrum to advocate or defend, for my chief work in the ministry has been done since the war closed. My admiration for the Democratic party and the Republican party, as parties, is so small that it would take one of Alnaschar's powerful magnifying glasses to discover anything of it. American politics are rotten and that early stale in the most which has the most chance. I had all the decent information I needed to me. I talked with high and low, governors and water-carriers, clergymen and laymen, lawyers, doctors, editors and philanthropists, with the black and the white, old residents of the south and newcomers from the north, and I found there have been the most persistent and outrageous misrepresentations in regard to the south by many of the correspondents of secular and religious journals, and by men who, overwhelmed by dishonest in their behavior at the south, have had intimation given to them that their company was not desirable. If a man go south and behave well, he will be treated well. There is no more need of rigorous governmental espionage in Atlanta, Augusta or Macon than there is in Boston or New York. The present disposition of the south has been so wrongly set forth that I propose now, as a witness, to tell the truth about the slanders concerning it.

SLAVERY DEAD AND DAMNED.

1. It has been represented to us that the south were longing for the old system of negro slavery. So far from that being true, they are glad to have got rid of it. The planters told me that they can cultivate their fields with less expense under the new system than the old. A gentleman who had one hundred and twenty-five slaves before the war told me that the clothing and feeding of them, the taking care of those who could not work, and the provision for helpless colored children was an expense, anxiety and exhaustion. Now the planters have nothing to do but pay the wages when they are due, and the families have to care for invalids and minors. So they all say, without one exception that I could find. If at the ballot-boxes of the southern States the question should now be submitted: "Shall negro slavery be established?" the two wards and all the cities and all the counties and all the States would give a thundering negative. They fought to keep it eighteen years ago, but now there is universal congratulation at its overthrow. The feeling of the north and south at last are one on this subject, and this effort of our northern politicians to keep the subject of slavery rolling on is as useless and inept as to make the Dort rebellion of Rhode Island or the Burr conspiracy of old, or the overthrow of the United States government the test of our fall election. The whole subject of American slavery is dead and damned. I quizzed everywhere to find out how the colored people work under the new plan?" The answer was, "Well, very well. We have no trouble. Just after the war there was the disorganization that naturally came of a new order of things, but they now work well. They work far better than northern laborers that come here, because our colored people can better endure our hot climate, and on a warm summer's day they are moaning they will lie down in the field to enjoy the sun. My friends, all that talk about dragging rivers and lakes of the south to haul sabers and pistols murdered and flung in, though seriously believed by many people at the north, is a falsehood too ridiculous to mention in a religious assembly. The white people of the south feel their dependence on the dark people for the cultivation of their lands, and the dark people feel their dependence on the white people for wages. From what I have observed here at the south of the oppression of some of our female clerks in dry goods stores, and the struggle of many of our young men on insufficient salaries, which they must take or get nothing at all, I give as my opinion that today there is more consideration and sympathy for colored labor at the south than there is consideration and sympathy for employes in some of the stores on Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, or Broadway, New York, Washington street, Boston, or Chestnut street, Philadelphia. All the world over there are tyrannical employers, and for their maltreatment of subordinates, white or black, they are to be execrated, but the place for us to begin reformation is at home.

HOW NORTHERN MEN ARE WELCOMED AT THE SOUTH.

Another misrepresentation in regard to the south I care not even I say that they are not antagonistic to the settlement of northern men within their borders. We have been told that northerners going there are kukluxed, crowded out of social circles, unrecognized, and in every way made uncomfortable. But the universal sentiment of the south, as I found it, was, "Send down your northern capitalists! Send down your northern farming machines! Buy plantations! Open stores! Build cotton factories and rice mills. Come! Come right away! Come by tens of thousands and by millions!" Of course they have no more liking for northern fools or northern brangarts than we have. A man that goes south and sets down his value at the depot, and goes up to the nearest plantation to say, by word or manner, to the planter, "I have come down here to show you ignorant people how to farm; we whipped you in the war, and now we propose to whip you in agriculture. I am from Boston, I am. That's the hub. You look very much like the man I shot at at South mountain. I think it must have been your brother. I marched right through here with the Fourth regiment of volunteers. I killed and quartered a heifer on your front stoop. What a poor, miserable race of people you southerners are? Didn't we give it to you? Ha! ha!" Such a man as that, to say the least, will not make a favorable impression upon the neighborhood where he comes to settle. He will not very soon get to be deacon in church, and if he opens a store he will not have many customers, and if he should happen to get a free and happy ride on that part of a fence which is most easily removed, and should be set down without much reference to the durability of the landing place, you and I will not be protestants. Any moral man who will go south and exercise just ordinary common sense will be welcomed, made at home, and coming from Brooklyn will be treated just as well as if he came from Mobile.

A TRIBUTE OF LOVE FROM THE SOUTH.

I might give many illustrations—I give one: A member of this church moved to Charleston, South Carolina, seven or eight years ago. He went without fortune. By his mercantile assiduity he toiled on up. Was he well received? Judge for yourselves as I tell you that, when a few days ago his body was taken to the Episcopal church, of which he had become a vestryman, for the obsequies, the members of the board of trade, the orphan children of the asylum of which he was a director and a great throng of the best citizens assembled amid a wealth of floral and musical tribute, all making an occasion described by the Charleston *Courier* as almost unparalleled at the obsequies of any private citizen. This side of heaven there is no more hospitable people than the people of the south.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SOUTH.

And now I bring a message from all the States of the south which I visited inviting immigration thither. The south is to rival the west as a field for American enterprise. Horace Greeley's advice to go west is to have an addenda in "go south." The first avalanche of population thither will make their fortunes. It is national absurdity that so much of the cotton of the south should be transported at great expense to the north to be transformed into articles of use. The few factories at the south are the pioneers of the uncounted spindles which are yet to begin the hum of their grand march on the banks of the Savannah, Appalachicola and the Tombigbee. There stands Georgia, with its fifty thousand square miles, and South Carolina, with its thirty-four thousand square miles, and Alabama, with its fifty thousand seven hundred and twenty-two square miles, and North Carolina, with fifty thousand seven hundred and four square miles, and the other States, none of them with more than ten per cent. of their resources developed. When will the overcrowded populations of our great cities take the wings of the morning and fly to regions where they shall have room to turn round and breathe and expand, and become masters of their own cornfields or rice swamps or cotton plantations or timber forests. Land to be had there in the southern States from one dollar to twenty dollars per acre. Only fifteen dollars required to get there if you are not too particular as to how you go. Do you say the climate is hot? The thermometer every summer runs up higher in New York than in North Carolina and Georgia, though there the heat is more prolonged. Afraid of the fever? The death rate of Michigan and Georgia are equal, while the death rate, according to the last census, is less according to the population in Georgia than in Connecticut and Maine. Whether you go west or south you will probably have one acclimating attack. It is only a different style of shake. There is no need that England or Ireland or Scotland any longer suffer for room or bread.

A POLITICAL FALSEHOOD FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

The tides of emigration now pouring into this country are greater than at any time in history—twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-eight emigrants last month arrived in New York, twenty thousand emigrants last Tuesday in and around Castle Garden. This is only an intimation of what is to come. Make two currents. While you put on extra trains to take them west by Pennsylvania, Erie and New York Central, put on more trains on the Baltimore and Washington, and Chattanooga and Atlanta, and Charleston routes to take them south. There are tens of thousands of fortunes waiting for men who have the energy to go and win them. The south beckons you to come. Stop cursing the south and lying about the south, and go and try yourselves the cordiality of her welcome and the resources of her mines, her plantations and her forests. Perhaps that is the way that God is going to settle this sectional strife. There will be hundreds of thousands of our brightest, most intelligent, most moral young men who will go south for residence, and they will invite the daughters of the south to help them build homes amid the magnolias and orange groves, and their children will be half north and half south, half Massachusetts or Vermont, half South Carolina and half New York; and thereafter to divide the country you would have to divide the children with some such sword as Solomon sarcastically proposed for the division of the living child, and the northern father will say to the southern mother, "Come, my dear, I guess we had better put this political feud to sleep in this cradle." The statement so long rampant at the north, that the south did not want industrious, useful and moral northern men to settle among them, I brand as political falsehood, got up and kept up for political purposes.

"DISTINCT AS THE BILLOWS, BUT ONE AS THE SEA."

Again I have to correct the impression that the south is latterly against the government of the United States. The south submitted to arms certain questions, and most of them are submissive to the decision. There is no secession sentiment now among the people of the south; but if they did fire they have a private table and private platter of cobs in a private room. I set many things, but I did not see anything of that kind of diet. Neither could I see any spoon or knife or fork that seemed to have been used in freeeating. Why, sirs, I never saw more placid people—some of them with all their legs, one arm or one eye, the member missing sacrificed in battle! It is simply miraculous that these people feel so cheerful and so amiable. It is distantly mean to keep representing them as acrid and waspish and saturine and malevolent. I have traveled as far as most people in this and other lands, and I have yet to find a more affable, delightfully sympathetic, white-hearted people than the people of the south. They are to day loyal and patriotic, and if foreign foe should attempt to set foot on this soil for the purpose of intimidation and conquest, the forces of Beauregard and Geary, M'Clellan and Beauregard, Lee and Grant would come shoulder to shoulder, the blue and the gray, and the cannons of Forts Hamilton, Sumter and Pickens would join in one chorus of thunder and flame. The fact is that the north and south are one on this subject, and this effort of our northern politicians to keep the subject of slavery rolling on is as useless and inept as to make the Dorr rebellion of Rhode Island or the Aaron Burr treason plot, or the overthrow of the United States government the test of our fall election. The whole subject of American slavery is dead and damned. I quizzed everywhere to find out how the colored people work under the new plan?" The answer was, "Well, very well. We have no trouble. Just after the war there was the disorganization that naturally came of a new order of things, but they now work well. They work far better than northern laborers that come here, because our colored people can better endure our hot climate, and on a warm summer's day they are moaning they will lie down in the field to enjoy the sun. My friends, all that talk about dragging rivers and lakes of the south to haul sabers and pistols murdered and flung in, though seriously believed by many people at the north, is a falsehood too ridiculous to mention in a religious assembly. The white people of the south feel their dependence on the dark people for the cultivation of their lands, and the dark people feel their dependence on the white people for wages. From what I have observed here at the south of the oppression of some of our female clerks in dry goods stores, and the struggle of many of our young men on insufficient salaries, which they must take or get nothing at all, I give as my opinion that today there is more consideration and sympathy for colored labor at the south than there is consideration and sympathy for employes in some of the stores on Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, or Broadway, New York, Washington street, Boston, or Chestnut street, Philadelphia. All the world over there are tyrannical employers, and for their maltreatment of subordinates, white or black, they are to be execrated, but the place for us to begin reformation is at home.

HOW NORTHERN MEN ARE WELCOMED AT THE SOUTH.

Another misrepresentation in regard to the south I care not even I say that they are not antagonistic to the settlement of northern men within their borders. We have been told that northerners going there are kukluxed, crowded out of social circles, unrecognized, and in every way made uncomfortable. But the universal sentiment of the south, as I found it, was, "Send down your northern capitalists! Send down your northern farming machines! Buy plantations! Open stores! Build cotton factories and rice mills. Come! Come right away! Come by tens of thousands and by millions!" Of course they have no more liking for northern fools or northern brangarts than we have. A man that goes south and sets down his value at the depot, and goes up to the nearest plantation to say, by word or manner, to the planter, "I have come down here to show you ignorant people how to farm; we whipped you in the war, and now we propose to whip you in agriculture. I am from Boston, I am. That's the hub. You look very much like the man I shot at at South mountain. I think it must have been your brother. I marched right through here with the Fourth regiment of volunteers. I killed and quartered a heifer on your front stoop. What a poor, miserable race of people you southerners are? Didn't we give it to you? Ha! ha!" Such a man as that, to say the least, will not make a favorable impression upon the neighborhood where he comes to settle. He will not very soon get to be deacon in church, and if he opens a store he will not have many customers, and if he should happen to get a free and happy ride on that part of a fence which is most easily removed, and should be set down without much reference to the durability of the landing place, you and I will not be protestants. Any moral man who will go south and exercise just ordinary common sense will be welcomed, made at home, and coming from Brooklyn will be treated just as well as if he came from Mobile.

FORTY-NINE LANGUAGES

Poetically Pressed Into Service to Extol the High Character of the Pope—The Health of Queen Victoria Very Precarious—The New Government.

Sara Bernhardt's Defense—The New Swedish Cabinet—General Melikoff Yet in High Favor in Russia—An Attempt to Untangle the Turkish Snarl.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—The new cabinet has been constructed as follows: Hans Ludwig Faselle, minister of finance; Baron Von Otire, minister of marine; Taube, minister of war; Herdjeska, minister of the interior, and Posse, minister of foreign affairs *pro tem.*

ITALY.

ROME, April 20.—A grand philological fete or polyglot academy was held at the Vatican in honor of the exaltation of Pope Leo XIII. The diplomatic body, the nobility, archbishops, etc., were present. The scholars of the Propaganda recited poems in forty-nine languages extolling the pope.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 20.—The international fishery exhibition was opened this morning by Crown Prince Frederick William. The ceremony was attended by Prince Frederick Charles, a nephew of the emperor, several ministers and other imperial functionaries, and members of the federal council. The reichstag and diplomatic corps exhibition is complete in nearly all its details and presents a very fine appearance.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—The appointment of the civil governor of the province of Riga as chief press censor in place of Greigerieff, retired, is significant, as he is not only independent and liberal-minded, but the appointment was made after persistent opposition and under circumstances plainly indicating that the influence of General Melikoff is ascendant.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—A meeting of ambassadors was held yesterday at the English embassy to deliberate on the terms of an additional protocol to the treaty of Berlin concerning an arrangement entered into by Turkey and Montenegro. Sewar Pashas, minister of foreign affairs, was present.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 20.—Baron von Radowitz has presented his credentials as ambassador from Germany to President Grevy.

The circular of Premier De Freycinet to the representatives of France abroad refers to the recognition of Roumania, the Greek frontier question, the delineation of Montenegro, the affairs of Egypt, the Hartman affair, and