MEMPHIS APPEAL
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MEMPHIS APPEAL
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SENATOR GORDON'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, as United States senator, has created great surprise and much speculation as to the cause throughout the whole country. General Gordon had served only one year of the six to which he had been elected. He occupied a conspicuous position in the senate of the United States. Indeed this theater seemed peculiarly adapted to his taste and great abilities, and he was regarded as a fixture in the senate during the balance of his life. It is not, therefore, surprising, that his unexpected resignation should occasion much speculation. The mystery is not explained by General Gordon's letter to Governor Colquitt, which is as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1880.

To his Excellency, Governor A. H. Colquitt, Atlanta, Georgia:

SIR—I hereby tender you my resignation as United State s senator from Georgia. In taking this step, I am simply carrying out a long-herished desire to retire from public life. I have hitherto subordinated that desire to a sense of duty and to my reluctance to leave the service of a noble and generous people, who have honored me with the most exalted station and supported me in the discharge of its duties with unswerving confidence. Since April, 1861—for nearly twenty years—my life has been one of incessant anxiety. For more than half that long period, either in war or in public office, my energies have been devoted to what I conceived to be the welfare of the southern people and the best interests of the whole country. And now, that the restoration of Louisiana and South Carolina to the rights of self-government secures to the entire south her full and rightful representation in the legislative branch of the government, my most cherished object in politics has been attained. I am left free therefore to consult my inclinations and the imperative interests of my family, without the least detriment to the public service. I give way to some successor who will, I trust, serve the country with greater ability than myself, but who, I am sure, will not do so with greater devotion or purer motives. I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant, J. B. GORDON.

Immediately upon the receipt of the foregoing letter, Governor Colquitt sent the following dispatch, hoping to procure its withdrawal:

GOVERNOR COLQUITT TO GENERAL GORDON.

ATLANTA, GA., May 18, 1880.

General John B. Gordon, Washington, D. C.:

In behalf of the people of Georgia, I beg that you recall your resignation. If you cannot do so unconditionally, withhold it, at least, until the meeting of the general assembly. ALFRED H. COLQUITT.

GENERAL GORDON'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1880.

Governor A. H. Colquitt:

In response to your flattering request that I withdraw my resignation, I beg to say that, though anxious to oblige, I feel constrained to decline

JOHN B. GORDON.

Here in Memphis, where General Gordon has many friends and personal acquaintances, his resignation caused much comment. The dispatches which announced his retirement from the senate also announced that Ex Governor J. E. Brown had been hurriedly appointed his successor, which added to the mystery. Governor Brown was a delegate to the Radical convention which nominated Grant in 1868, acted with the Republicans of Georgia for several years, and is obnoxious to the Democrats, and his appointment was as great a surprise as the resignation of Gordon. There is much behind all this sudden sensation in the politics of Georgia which in due course of time will be revealed. The appointment of Brown blasts the future prospects of Governor Colquitt, for the appointment of such a renegade over the true men who had freed the State of the usurpations of Brown's friend Grant will not be tolerated by the Georgia Democracy. A man should certainly have the privilege of resigning his seat in the United States senate without any imputation upon his personal integrity or being a party to a disreputable bargain. But General Gordon will suffer by his abrupt resignation, since it has resulted in the appointment of a successor, which the legislature that elected Gordon would have indignantly repudiated. Entertaining a high admiration for General Gordon, personally and politically, we hope he will escape from the responsibility of Brown's appointment. The Atlanta *Constitution*, in commenting on his resignation before it was known that Brown had been appointed his successor, says:

The announcement of General Gordon's resignation of the United States senatorship—which the *Constitution* makes public for the first time this morning—will fill the people of Georgia with astonishment and amazement. Not any man will voluntarily retire from such a flattering career, and concern over the fact that the State will lose an official whose services have added luster to the commonwealth. In the history of this country no man has taken a step that furnishes a parallel to what General Gordon does to day. General Toombs, when he was pressed to accept a seat in the senate, was told that there were few men in the country who could aspire to such an illustrious office. "Yes," replied the blunt old man, "but there are fewer men who are big enough to decline it." There have been but two men in a century who have retired from the senate to private life by resignation. "Texas is not one who ever resigned under circumstances that approach those surrounding the present case. With five years of his present term yet to run—having been elected unanimously for the second term—with an unbroken party at his back—idolized by his people—the favorite son of the south beyond compare—a valued and respected leader in the senate, beloved and admired by his colleagues—certain of promotion even beyond the high office he holds—General Gordon, amid the regrets of the country, resigns before he has reached middle age, what most men would toil and strive through a whole lifetime to attain. It is equally unusual that a man can retire from years of public service with so bright a record, and so stainless an escutcheon. A leader in the senate during the most turbulent period of our politics—active in debate and committee-room during the period of national disenchantment and lobby—his courage never faltered, his sagacity has never erred, and his purity and integrity have never been doubted. He leaves the senate followed by the love of his colleagues and sustained by a record that in part citizen and affinity is second to that of no man. He comes back home to the hearts of his people, first in their confidence and affection. They have tried him in war and in peace—he has defended their liberties on the battle field and in the forum and he lays off a toga that is as stainless as the sword he surrendered at Appomattox. He has made himself illustrious and beloved before most men have begun the earnest work of life, and retires to his home craving the peace and joy of the heartstroke, but not unmindful of the people to whom he has given the best years of his life. Whenever he may choose to lead them again to the field or in political struggle, his people in solid masses will follow him as they have always done.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

The boisterous, tumultuous scramble which has been going on in the State Republican convention of Illinois is a disgrace to the nation. And the worst of all this unseemly squabble is inspired by an ex-President of the United States, who, in his greed for office, permits his name to be bandied about to the scandal of the high office he once occupied. The friends of Grant have triumphed in Illinois, but it is a victory which ought to drive Grant from the contest and to hang his head in shame. A short time since Grant said he could not be induced to accept a third term unless at the unanimous call of his countrymen. But in his own State one-half of his party is bitterly opposed to his nomination—so hostile that thousands of Republicans will not vote for him if nominated, and, instead of withdrawing, he enters the State convention, and for three days sees his party wrangling over his name, expressing the bitterest opposition to his nomination. Grant seems to have lost all respect for himself and for the high office he once filled. He has but one guiding star—his own immediate personal ends, the increased emoluments of the office he occupied to the disgrace of himself and the defeat of his party. He has escaped defeat in his own State by such a narrow majority that he ought to retire in shame. And yet he will persist in his efforts to foist himself upon an unwilling party, showing how much he hungers for a third term. He is now willing and striving to force himself on the party. He must certainly see that there is a total absence of that popular feeling which he said was the only thing that could induce him to accept the nomination. Instead of a loud, earnest, general demand for his candidacy, the three days strife in his own State, and the opposition to him in other States, must have convinced him that the worst tricks of the politicians have been resorted to in order to suppress the deep and inextinguishable feeling of hatred to his third term aspirations. Instead of the universal enthusiasm which was to command another term, the disruptable three days contest at Springfield shows that his party is rent into discordant factions by the effort to force him on the rebellious masses. Instead of a nomination being tendered to him by his party on a silver waiter, he finds a disgust and anger prevailing his party which will manifest its intensity by defeating him at the polls. He finds more than half of his party, and many of its most influential journals, denouncing his corrupt administration and his dangerous ambition, and yet he reaches out his eager arm for the Presidency. The events of the past two months has convinced Grant that the great heart of the people is not throbbing for him with that affection which he said was necessary to make him a candidate. He hears a million of tongues in his own party solemnly and emphatically protesting against the election of any citizen of the republic for a third term under any circumstances, yet he reaches out for the Presidency as a child reaches for the moon. If Grant had sought the retiracy which was a beatiful termination to the career of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, the faults, the vices, the corruption, the disgrace that made his administration a national infamy would have been forgotten. But if he succeeds in foisting himself on his party—the one thing most desired by Democrats—as giving the strongest assurance of victory—he will see the facts of that era of shame paraded, day after day, in the columns of his own party organs.

THE IRISH FAMINE.

According to Mr. Redpath, the careful and conscientious correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, whose simple pictures of Irish want and woe have made a profound impression wherever our language is spoken, states in his last letter from the famine-stricken isle that the English people seem almost as indifferent now to the famine in Ireland as they were at first. The loan of a public fund to the landlords, for works which are not yet inaugurated, and the flattering speeches of the royal princes about the American contributions, do not cover the fact that the English, princes, nobles and commoners, have sent very little hard cash to their starving subjects and tenants. So far from this, as the American relief ship entered Cork harbor she met steamers loaded down with Irish produce wrung from the starving tenants on their way to England. And so with the peter-pence contribution to the pope, which the "holy father" ought to have returned as an earnest of his sympathy for the starving thousands, who regard him with reverence and affection as the spiritual head of the church.

FIGURES FOR GRANT.

The result achieved in the Springfield convention by that prince of bulldozers, John A. Logan, induced the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to make a calculation of the Republican situation so far as it affects Grant, from which we copy this tabulated statement of the votes committed to him in the National Republican convention:

Alabama	20	Missouri	30
Arkansas	12	New Jersey	6
Florida	6	New York	70
Georgia	10	North Carolina	8
Illinois	42	Pennsylvania	58
Indiana	30	South Carolina	14
Kentucky	24	Tennessee	18
Louisiana	16	Texas	16
Maryland	12	Virginia	22
Massachusetts	4	Wisconsin	8
Michigan	8		
Mississippi	8	Total	412

In this estimate, which gives Grant thirty-three votes more than he needs, the votes for him in Iowa or Kansas have not been counted, nor the eighteen votes registered for Washburne, which are almost sure to be cast for him, nor the votes for Edmunds, who is a pronounced supporter of the third-termer.

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND.

Having beaten the Britishers at horse-racing, yacht-racing and foot-racing, our countrymen are going to try them at bicycle-racing. A party has been made up in Boston, under charge of Frank W. Weston, secretary of the Boston bycicle club, who will leave New York next Saturday for Liverpool, with their bycicles as baggage. They propose to make a tour of rural England, and return after a run around of forty days. They will visit Coventry, the great bycicle-manufacturing place, and Stratford-on-Avon, and other places of interest. At Bath they will take the famous one hundred mile road covered by Appleyard in 1878 in seven hours eighteen minutes and fifty-five seconds. It is probable some of the party will try to beat the time. We bet on "our boys."

Ex REPRESENTATIVE THORNBURGH, of this State, delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention, says that the exact standing of the State delegation is now known. Of the twenty-four delegates he says sixteen are for the ex-President, six for Blaine, and two for Edmunds or Washburne. He says if a resolution instructing for the ex-President had been forced to a vote in the Nashville convention it might have been carried by a very small majority, but it would have destroyed the harmony of the convention.

A Prudent Lover.

The thrush in the thicket is singing,
The lark is abroad on the lea,
And over the garden gate swinging
A maiden with roses for me.

She will wait till she's weary, I'm thinking,
Though eager I am for the tryst;
She will wait till the bright stars are blinking,
And sight for the kisses am miss'd.

For her father is watchful and wary,
A very ill tempered old churl,
And I'm not the sort of canary
To be kicked for the love of a girl.

FOREST FIRES

Continue to Devastate Southern New Jersey—Losses Since Saturday.

BAYSIDE, N. J., May 20.—Since Saturday night losses in the southern portion of the county will exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The largest individual losses were at Toroughneck, on Tuesday, when the finest farmhouse and outbuildings in the county, together with one hundred head of sheep and cattle and a number of valuable horses and mules, were consumed, the occupants escaping in their night-clothes and barely saving themselves from perishing in the flames. Since the first outbreak of the fire in May the poormaster has received forty applications for assistance.

CUT DOWN BY THE ICE.

Loss of Two Norwegian Vessels off George's Bank—A Fleet in Danger.

HALIFAX, May 21.—Immense fields of ice spread from the west coast of Newfoundland to Cape Canceo, and a fleet of nearly a hundred sail is delayed from getting up North bay. Two large Norwegian barks have been lost near Rose Blanche, Newfoundland; the crews were saved. It is supposed that many more vessels will be lost, as the ice is very heavy.

IN COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The schooner Prince Wilhelm, from Barrow, for Montreal, loaded with railroad iron, had both bows stove in by ice on the sixteenth of March, and to throw overboard two hundred and fifty tons of her cargo to save the vessel. The steamer put into Sydney, Cape Britain, for repairs.

A Terrible Example.

Special to the Appeal.]

STARKVILLE, MISS., May 21.—Yesterday evening about five o'clock a little negro boy had come to town with his father's wagon and was returning home, when the team became frightened and ran away, tearing the little fellow into pieces; his entrails were torn out. The sight was a horrible one to those who saw him. He died last night.

IN the cure of consumption there is probably no known medicine equal to the syrup of hypophosphites prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, chemist, St. Johns, New Brunswick. A number of cases have come under our notice the past year, when the results which have followed its use have been astonishing. We write this unsolicited by anyone, and advise the afflicted to try it.

EDITOR "COLONIAL FARMER."

Another Reduction in Nails.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Atlantic States nail association has reduced the price of nails to three dollars and ten cents per keg.

As to Spontaneity.

New York *Tribune*: "It is started as a spontaneous boom, and ended as a spontaneous bolt. Grant's spontaneous withdrawal ought to be the next stage."

North Carolina's Staple.

WILMINGTON, May 21.—Spirits of turpentine quiet, 24½c.

THE CRAFTY LOGAN

Continues to Get his Wolfish Work in on the Illinois Republican Convention, and Commits the Delegation to Chicago Irrevocably for Grant.

A Protest from the Blaine Men Followed by the Unanimous Adoption of Black Jack's Five-Line Platform—The Nominations for the Different State Offices.

SPRINGFIELD, May 21.—The Republican convention met at nine o'clock. All the delegations were represented. M. Ford, of Henry, from the committee appointed to select delegates to the convention, reported the following:

First—John Wentworth and C. A. Crawford, of Cook.
Second—A. M. Wright, of Cook; John Baumgarten.
Third—John L. Beveridge and Homer C. Cook.
Fourth—M. C. Thompson and A. E. Smith, of Winnebago.
Fifth—J. B. Brown, of Jo Davies; W. H. Holcomb, of Ogle.
Sixth—Henry F. Noble, of Lee; C. N. Whitney, of Bureau.
Seventh—R. F. Bull, of Lasalle; George M. Hollinbreck, of Kendall.
Eighth—J. B. Wilson and J. W. Snow, of Iroquois.
Ninth—Jacob Mershom, of Fulton; R. H. Whiting, of Peoria.
Tenth—Hosea Davis, of Schuyler; F. P. Burgett.
Eleventh—O. B. Hamilton, of Jearsey; T. G. Black, of Adams.
Twelfth—G. Brinkerhoff, of Sangamon; E. M. Ramey, of Morgan.
Thirteenth—John M'Nulta, of M'Lean; Major V. Warner, of Dewitt.
Fourteenth—James Hayworth, of Macon; A. D. J. B. Harris, of Champaign.
Fifteenth—W. H. Barlow, of Effingham; A. P. Greene, of Routtre.
Sixteenth—J. M. Truitt, of Montgomery; L. Kanaffaff.
Seventeenth—A. W. Metcalf, of Madison; Richard Rowett, of Macoupin.
Eighteenth—C.O. Patterson, of Alexander; J. M. Davis, of Jackson.
Nineteenth—C. W. Paver, of Jefferson; W. H. Williams, of Franklin.
At Large—J. A. Logan, of Cook; G. B. Raum, of Pope; D. T. Linder, of Jalon.
Alternates—William M'Adam, of Randolph; Ross, of Gallatin; Waite, of Solomon; Degan, of Lasalle; C. C. Campbell, of Kankakee.

A resolution was adopted instructing the forty-two delegates to the National convention to vote for Grant, and authorizing the chairman of the convention to so telegraph General Grant. The nominations were made unanimous by a rising vote. Numerous protests were entered by the anti Grant delegation.

On the reading of the report Mr. Ford moved that the previous question be adopted, amid much confusion and loud protests from the anti-Grant men. The roll was called on the main question. The Blaine men refused to vote. The main question was carried, however, and the report adopted.

Mr. Trimble, of Lasalle, offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed to select delegates to appoint delegates to the National Republican convention are hereby instructed to report at this convention three delegates-at-large, a director for each congressional district, six members at large of the State central committee, and one member of the State central committee from each congressional district.

On the call of the roll this was also adopted. Yeas, 274½; nays, 252½.

General John A. Logan offered the following, and moved the previous question:

Resolved, That General U. S. Grant is the choice of the Republican party of Illinois for the President, and that the delegates from this State are instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination by the Chicago convention, and to vote as a unit for him; and said delegates shall have power to fill all vacancies.

On motion of A. M. Jones, the chairman of the convention was instructed to telegraph General U. S. Grant that Illinois will stand by him with forty-two votes for President. The motion was carried, loud cries of "No" being heard.

The following protest was read and put on record:

WHEREAS, This convention has, in the matter of the Cook county contest, decided that where a call for a convention apportions a particular number of delegates to a particular district based on the whole larger territory, the smaller districts are entitled to appoint delegates; and, whereas, the call of the National Republican executive committee apportions two delegates to each congressional district; and whereas, the delegates from one hundred and seventy two congressional districts have met in district conventions, at the Statehouse, in Springfield, Illinois, on the nineteenth day of May, 1880, pursuant to a call of the State Republican central committee, did then and there elect William C. Kurtner, of St. Clair county, and Emil Grimm, of Madison county, to represent the said district as delegates in the National Republican convention to be held in Chicago, on the second day of June next—Charles W. Thomas, of St. Clair county, and I. M. Kimpall, of Macoupin county, as alternates; therefore, be it, that the undersigned delegates from said districts, constituting a majority of thereof, protest against the validity of the selection or attempted appointment or selection by this convention, of any other delegates than those named, and we deny the right of this convention to make any other appointment, and we ask that this, our protest, may be spread upon the records of this convention. JOHN W. WELTS, Chairman,

And seventeen others.

Pending the reading Senator Logan offered the following resolution, and it is suggested that it be the only platform adopted:

Resolved by the Republicans of Illinois in Convention Assembled, That they will support the nominees of this convention for State officers and the nominees of the Chicago convention for President and Vice-President.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote amid the greatest possible enthusiasm, the vast body of delegates unanimously rising to their feet and cheering enthusiastically.

A resolution directing the secretary to notify the Republican convention of Alabama that Illinois sends forty-two votes for Grant was offered and created great confusion, and was withdrawn.

When the protest from the seventeenth district was read the delegates from the third, fourth, ninth, thirteenth, tenth, fifth, second and sixth congressional districts stated that their districts desired to unite in the protest.

During the proceedings great confusion prevailed, in the midst of which a motion was made to proceed to the nomination of State officers. The candidates were nominated without speeches, the nominees for governor being Governor S. M. Cullom, General John J. Rinaker, Hon. John B Hawley, G. L. Fort, John C. Smith, Thomas S. Ridgeway and Colonel Clarke E. Carr.

The committee reported the following names for State central committee as the State central committee, and the report was adopted:

State Central Committee at Large.—Robt. Bell, J. F. Bunn, W. B. Thompson, W. T. Calhoun, George T. Williams, B. L. Taylor, and also district committeemen, as usual.

The first ballot on governor resulted: Cullom 219½, Rinaker 108½, Hawley 96, Fort 87, Ridgeway 76, Carr 55, Smith 61. Necessary to a choice, 347.

The balloting continued without much change. Before the fourth ballot was announced a break began, and a large number of changes were made to Cullom and Rinaker. The latter received two-thirds of the votes, and Cullom's nomination was made unanimous without announcing the vote.

John M. Hamilton, of M'Lean, was nominated for lieutenant governor on the first ballot.

Hon. H. D. Dement, of Lee, was nominated for secretary of state on the second ballot.

For auditor of public accounts, Charles P. Swigart was nominated.

Edward Rutz, of Cook, was nominated for state treasurer on the first ballot.

James M'Cartney, of Wayne, was nominated for attorney general.

Governor Cullom, in response to calls, made a speech, in which he warmly eulogized the Republican party of the State and nation, and predicted that victory and harmony would result from the present commotion inside the party.

The new State central committee elected A. M. Jones chairman, and Daniel Shephard secretary.

The committee then adjourned to meet at Chicago on the second of June.

The State convention adjourned at four o'clock this afternoon.

The Golden State Democracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Democratic State convention this morning elected the following delegates to Cincinnati: Jesse N. Carr, Wallace Woodworth, C. H. Madden, John Foley, J. B. Metcalf, W. P. Frost, R. J. Stevens, Andy M. Stevenson, T. L. Thompson, S. Hendricks, J. M'Erath and T. G. Castle. The delegation goes unmstructed, but is directed to vote as a unit. They stand seven for Tilden, two for Thurman, two for Seymour and one for Field.

Alabama Republicans for Grant.

SELMA, May 21.—The Republican State convention passed, by 113 to 38, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the choice of the Republicans of Alabama for President of the United States is the illustrious soldier, patriot and statesman, U. S. Grant; that the delegates from this State to the Chicago convention are hereby instructed and solemnly pledged to cast the whole vote of the State in that convention for U. S. Grant so long as a majority of the delegation shall decide that there is a reasonable probability of his nomination.

Resolved, That all those who may therefore be declared elected as delegates to the Chicago convention shall give a pledge to abide by the foregoing resolution, and in the event of their failure to do so then a majority of the delegates so pledged shall cast the whole vote of the State in convention.

The convention then took a recess till four o'clock this afternoon. The proceedings to this time have been stormy and exciting.

California Workingmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Democratic wing of the Workingmen's convention reassembled this morning, adopted the constitution reported by the committee with some minor amendments, and elected officers of the party those previously elected by the other wing. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Workingmen of the city congressional district nominated Assemblyman John S. Enos for congress.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

The Haywood County Greenbackers and Democrats—Simonton Indorsed—Fayetteville won't Surrender to John H. Savage.

The Democracy of Haywood county met in convention on Saturday last, at Brownsville, and selected delegates to the Nashville convention of June 8th, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recommend to the State convention the name of Major Willis Haywood as the choice of the Democracy of Haywood county as a delegate from the ninth congressional district to the Cincinnati convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to the State convention that meets at Nashville on the eighth of June to appoint delegates to represent the State of Tennessee at Cincinnati, that our fellow-citizen, Judge H. J. Livingston, be appointed as a delegate from the State at large to the Cincinnati convention.

SIMONTON INDORSED.

Says the Mason (Tipton county) *Call*; "It will be gratifying to the friends of Hon. C. B. Simonton, and also to the pride of the people of Tipton county, to know that that gentleman's course in congress is indorsed very generally by the press of the district. Mr. Simonton has made a good representative, and is now better able, by virtue of the practical knowledge of national legislation he has gained in Washington, to do his district good service than any man that might be selected to fill his place. Upon this ground alone will we urge his nomination and election, and hope the people of the ninth district will look at the question in the same light."

FAYETTE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The people of each civil district of Fayette county will meet in mass convention at Somerville, on Friday the twenty-fifth instant, to select delegates to the Nashville convention of June 8th, and to appoint delegates to the congressional convention, to be held at such time as may hereafter be selected, and to select a county executive committee.

WON'T SURRENDER TO SAVAGE.

Fayetteville *Express*: "It is our sincerest desire to support the nominee of the Democratic party for governor in the coming canvass, and we are willing to contribute to the success of the party by devoting to it whatever of talent or influence we may possess. We are willing, for the sake of harmony, to concede some of our peculiar views on the State debt, but we will not, like a poltroon, basely abandon the credit and honor of the State. In other words, we have not yet reached that point in political discipline that we are willing to surrender, without a struggle, the command of the Democratic citadel to such men as Emmett Thompson or John H. Savage."

THE HAYWOOD COUNTY GREENBACKERS.

The Greenback executive committee, says the Brownsville *States*, met at Brownsville last Monday and appointed delegates to the State Greenback convention, which meets at Nashville on Saturday to appoint delegates to the National Greenback convention to be held in Chicago on the ninth of June, and to nominate a candidate for governor. While the Haywood delegats have no special choice for governor they mention with considerable favor the names of Hon. Hosea Townsend, Memphis; Hon. J. N. Smithson, of Giles, and Colonel Edwards, of East Tennessee, who once made the strong canvass for that office. Should any of these gentlemen be the gates from Haywood will favor a plank in the platform declaring that party in favor of paying all the legal and just debt of Tennessee dollar for dollar, and refusing to pay the part of it that is unjust, illegal or fraudulent.

SITTING BULL

Proving a Troublesome Animal to his Canadian Keepers—A General Outbreak Feared.

OTTAWA, May 21.—An evening paper says that a gentleman has just arrived in this city from Baw river, Northwestern Territory, by way of Fort M'Leod and Fort Benton, says that the Indians of the Mill river district are reported to be in a most deplorable condition, literally starving since the scarcity of game, the Sioux under Sitting Bull holding the buffalo grounds and preventing the tribes friendly to the whites on both sides of the line from securing game, hence the want of food among the Crees, Bloods, Blackfeet and Piegans. The Sioux have followed the buffalo into American territory in spite of the efforts of the mounted police to keep them on this side of the line, and commit depredations on American ranches over the plains. They desire other tribes to join them, and thus form a powerful alliance, holding that it is much better to die fighting than to starve to death. Their plan is said to be to plunder and rob the whites whenever possible. It is thought highly probable that the Crees and Bloods will join the Sioux, in which case there will undoubtedly be trouble, but hostilities are likely to be levelled against American settlements and American soldiers, and not those on our own territory, although there is no telling what might happen if they once get started.

The Apaches and Navajos.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 21.—A letter to the *Daily New Mexican*, from Fort Wingate, states that on the eighteenth instant a party of Navajo Indians attacked a buckboard near Blue Water, cut the mails open and threatened to kill the driver. A large package of silver was in the mails, but the Indians did not molest it. Fears are expressed that this is the commencement of an outbreak on the part of the Navajos, encouraged by the success of Victoria's band. These Indians cannot now be whipped by the small number of troops in the territory, and if reinforced by the Navajos ten thousand troops will hardly be able to subdue them. The present insubordinate spirit of the Navajos is attributed to their not liking the agent, and letters have been sent to the interior department, signed by all the agency employes, asking his removal for the safety of their lives.

Nashville American.] JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

S. K. PHILLIPS.

A Cesar in his march of thought—in will,
Self-centered, and continued as Scipio;
Patient as Hannibal, to see, and know,
And take advantage. Ah, when he stood still,
His foes were sore distraught; but friends did all
Too nation with alarm at his repose—
God bless such friends, for most of all our woes
Spring from them—yet he spoke not to instil
One adverse thought; his wish was but to know
His land triumphant. Thus his record runs,
And thus his fame, all luminous shall grow;
Not like the meteor flash of belching guns,
But like some far off planet's steadfast glow,
Within the world's vast coronet of suns.

NEW ORLEANS.

Death of Colonel T. P. Hardee—Closing of the Public Schools.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Colonel Thomas P. Hardee, State engineer of Louisiana, is dead.

The funds derived from the city and State appropriations being insufficient to meet the expenses of the schools as now organized, the school board has resolved to close the public schools from June 30th to October 1st. All employes are to be dismissed from July 31st. The following resolution passed by the board indicates a doubt as to the date of reopening:

Resolved, That the teachers now employed in the public schools shall necessarily be regarded by this board on and after July 31st as teachers unassigned to duty, without pay, until such time as may be determined upon for reopening the schools.

Cincinnati's Musical Festival.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Five thousand people attended the matinee of the festival today. The programme was varied and interesting, introducing only the orchestra and Miss Crance, Miss Carey, Prof. Campanini and Whitney. Miss Carey was honored with a triple recall after her singing the aria *Odon Fatale*. The culmination of the interest, at least so far as the numbers in attendance is concerned, was to-night, when there must have been an audience of seven thousand.

All Indorse It.

The *Recorder*, Americus, Georgia, says: "Clerks, senators, representatives, doctors, lawyers, citizens, in public and private life, are testifying by the thousands, and over their own signatures, that a remedy has been found for Bright's disease of the kidneys and for diabetes; these are respectively known as Warner's Safe kidney and liver cure and Warner's Safe diabetes cure."

Tilden Did Not Cut Whittaker's Ears.

Nobody has the audacity to accuse Tilden of cutting Cadet Whittaker's ears. It is well known that he can't even carve a limp and helpless mutton-chop without having somebody to hold it for him.

A Natural Conclusion.

Kansas City *Times*: "Of course we are not certain, but we have a vague suspicion that the adjournment of congress was hastened by the *debut* of Delegate Downey as a poetaster."

A Curious Fact.

Atlanta *Constitution*: "Washburne appears to be in favor of both Grant and Blaine. It is curious that no prominent man is even suspected of being in favor of John Sherman."

NO FURER, safer, more unobjectionable stimulant in medicine than Malt bitters.

BRADLAUGH BERATED

As an Atheist, and a Solemn Protest Entered Against the Administration to Him of the Oath of Office as a Member of the British House of Commons.

A Crisis in Germany, Brought About By Conflicting Religious Opinions—The Bundesrath in a Quandary Over the Enactment of the Seventeenth of March.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—Several tribes have revolted in the pashalik of Bassorah. Troops have been dispatched from Bagdad to suppress the disturbance.

BURMAH.

RANGOON, May 21.—Representations have been made to the Burmese embassy that if a does not go to Mandalay within a few days food and carriage allowances will be stopped.

ITALY.

ROME, May 21.—The ministerialists and the dissident left have concluded a truce, and will vote together at the second ballot for deputies, to prevent a return of the candidates of the right. A coalition of the cabinet, including the chiefs of the various sections of the liberals, is considered probable.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 21.—In the senate to-day the minister of foreign affairs stated that no draft of treaty of commerce with the United States was in existence, nor were any negotiations pending with the United States. He expressed the opinion that it would be very difficult to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 21.—Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, is expected to go to London shortly to make a long stay.

The chamber of deputies will be prorogued the fifteenth of July.

It now seems certain that Leon Say will be a candidate for the presidency of the senate.

Prince Eugene de Ligne, the eminent Belgian statesman, is dead, aged seventy-six.

Leon Say has decided to return to London and renounce his candidature for the presidency of the senate.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 21.—The Irish members of parliament voted eighteen to three to sit on the opposition benches.

Lorillard's Cherokee has been scratched for the Derby.

A. M. Sullivan, a home-ruler, has been elected to the house of commons for Meath unopposed.

General Sutrift, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, has been relieved. His successor is not yet appointed.

Boyd, the oarsman, leaves to-day for the United States. He has challenged Trickett to race on the Thames upon his return.

There could hardly have been a milder commencement of the session of the new ministerial reign than was presented by yesterday's debates in the two houses. The queen's speech indicated no material divergence in the policy of any department from that pursued by the late government, consequently there was scarcely any opportunity for a conflict of opinions.

On Charles Bradlaugh appearing at the bar of the house of commons, to-day, to take the oath, Sir H. D. Wolff, conservative, opposed it. There were cries of "order." The speaker said the opposition is unprecedented, but that Wolff must be heard. Bradlaugh was ordered to withdraw, which caused considerable uproar. Wolff said his opposition was because Bradlaugh is an atheist, and contended that he sides before parliament Bradlaugh has already infringed the terms of the oath by his book entitled *Impeachment of the House of Brunswick*. Gladstone moved to refer to a select committee the question whether and upon what grounds the house has a right to prevent a new member from taking the oath. The debate on Gladstone's motion was adjourned after a protracted and warm discussion.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 21.—A sad disaster occurred at Potsdam. The beautiful Palm house on Peacock island has been destroyed by fire, together with the whole of its valuable and rare contents.

The center party observes strict inaction, but it denies loudly that it is waiting for instructions from the cabinet. The progressists are trying to form a majority against the government, but the national liberals are divided on the attitude. A very hard struggle will have to be fought over this matter in the chamber of deputies. The reasons why the government is resolved to introduce it are twofold: First, the Vatican has not yet answered the resolutions of the state ministry of the seventeenth of March declaring what concessions will be accorded by Prussia should the Vatican really wish peace. Prince Bismarck is now resolved to compel the Vatican into an open declaration. He hopes the new bill will be the best means for the purpose, for Prussia does not intend to use her accorded powers before the Vatican has agreed to the demands of the state, as every pretext on the part of the curia for retarding an understanding will thebey be swept away. Another reason why Prince Bismarck wishes to introduce the bill is said to exist in the fact that not only very influential persons at the imperial court wish to see peace between the church and state restored, but that the same desire prevails in Munich and Vienna. It is said that the proposals of the bill have been made known to Prussia to the Vatican, and that the latter is not at all satisfied with the policy. Prince Bismarck's government hopes to be supported by a sufficient majority in these measures, but as far as the situation at present can be judged a general distrust of the minister of worship prevails among the national liberals. The latter will only vote for the bill if the powers proposed to be granted by it to the government be put under the control of the whole cabinet, instead of a single minister alone.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

LONDON, May 21.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "It has been decided that the representatives of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty shall meet again very soon at Berlin, to take measures for the speedy carrying into effect of the non-executed clauses of the treaty. Among the measures to be imposed on Turkey is the establishment of the international administrative commission stipulated by the treaty.

COMMERCIAL UNION

With the United States a Topic of Engrossing Interest in Canada.

Capt. Stone, for Mr. Flanagan Leaves You No Other Alternative.

MONTREAL, May 21.—Last night's mass-meeting, called to discuss the chances of a commercial union with the United States, was attended by over two thousand people. J. O. Perrault addressed the assemblage, which was composed entirely of French Canadians. He spoke of the lack of power of Canada to make her own treaties; showed she was able to stand alone so far as knowing what her commerce needed to foster it, and pointed out the stagnation of trade and the ruination of agriculturists and the emigration of Canadians by thousands. All this had been caused by mistaken legislation, and by Great Britain's selfish policy in abutting Canada out from the enjoyment of the mother country's commercial treaties with foreign nations. The remedy lay in a closer commercial union with the United States. Another meeting will be held soon.

SOUGHT HIS DEATH

At the Hands of His Wife, and Got What He was Looking For.

WHEELING, W.VA., May 21.—Yesterday afternoon at five o'clock a domestic tragedy took place at a farmhouse two miles back of Powhattan, Ohio, which caused considerable excitement in that unusually quiet neighborhood. Warren Robinson, the victim, and his wife, Mary Jane Robinson, the murderess, have been living together for the past few years very unhappily, the result of jealousy on the part of the husband, who accused his wife of bestowing her favors too freely on several neighboring farmers. Mrs. Robinson always resented these charges, claiming that they were without foundation in fact, and frequently vowing, if he did not desist from making them, that she would kill him. Yesterday afternoon, as she was seated in the house, her husband came in and asked for the ax. She replied that she did not know where it was. A dispute then arose, when Robinson caught his wife by the hair, and was beating her in the face, when the children interfered and succeeded in putting Robinson out of the house. Robinson made an attempt to get back into the house, and Mrs. Robinson, smarting under the blows given her, was endeavoring to get away from her children, who were holding her back, to open the door. Robinson finally succeeded in effecting an entrance into the house, but had hardly stepped across the threshold when Mrs. Robinson, breaking away from her children, pulled a revolver from her bosom and fired at him, the ball taking effect in Robinson's breast above the heart, death resulting in five minutes from internal hemorrhage. Mrs. Robinson was arrested and committed to the county jail at St. Clairville to answer for the crime.

TWO CASES OF DEPRAVITY

That Would Shock a South Sea Islander, a Comanche, or a Zulu—A Poor Young Girl Raped

By a Party of Young Men—Subjection of a Daughter to the Will of her Father—Shocking Outrage.

FINDLAY, OHIO, May 18.—Special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: A crime without parallel in the history of Hancock county was perpetrated on Sunday night, but the particulars did not reach public ears until this morning, or late last night, rather, and, it is alleged, was perpetrated by George Hurdick, John Hines, Ed Comer and David Brender, who have been a source of much fear among the peaceable citizens of West End for a long time. The crime is rape, and the victim a poor, simple girl named Esther Wood, aged eighteen, whose mother is an inmate of the county infirmary. Miss Wood, as before stated, is not over-bright, though considered handsome, and has been recently in the employ of Mr. K. J. Corwin. On Sunday she visited her mother at the infirmary, returning to