MEMPHIS APPEAL
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MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : : MAY 28, 1880

DEMOCRATIC COWARDICE.

The Republicans meet in national convention at Chicago on Wednesday next. Already the clans are gathering, and have opened the contest by quarreling as to the number of *claquers* which are to be admitted into the convention in the interest of one of the aspirants for the nomination. The canvass for the Presidency has now been inaugurated, and until the second of November the excitement will be unprecedented. The politicians will stir the popular feeling, and in a short time the masses will be as wild as the leaders. The Democrats never entered a canvass with as many advantages as they have in the present one; but, instead of going into the contest hopeful and sanguine of victory, they are demoralized. Many causes have conspired to produce this despondency. The Democratic party has not fully recovered from the shock it received by the appalling robbery of the Presidency four years ago. The masses saw that the man elected to the Presidency by the people was cheated out of the office, and the candidate defeated at the polls by a majority of nearly half a million of votes inaugurated, and they have as yet no heart in the present canvass, believing that, if they elect the Democratic nominee, he will again be cheated out of the office. Knowing their successful facilities for fraud and inaugurating a defeated candidate for the Presidency, the Republicans are as bold and audacious in their courage as the Democrats are timorous and pusillanimous in their cowardice. But these positions will be reversed before the close of the canvass. The Chicago convention, which meets on Wednesday, will present the appearance of a lunatic asylum. From the opening to the close there will be nothing but anarchy, discord and confusion. The delegates will enter the convention full of venom as rattlesnakes in August, and, in hissing their hate at each other, they will inject so much poison into the Republican party that before the close of the canvass in November next its carcass will be nothing but a putrid mass of corruption, rotting as fragrantly and as rapidly as an unsalted herring beneath a mid-summer's sun. It will be impossible to harmonize the antagonisms which will disrupt the Chicago convention. Indeed we would not be surprised if the convention should break up in a row, or divide and nominate two tickets. It is evident that the machine politicians intend to foist Grant upon the party. The Republicans who oppose the third-term are actuated by principle. They believe that the election of a Democrat to the Presidency would not be as dangerous to the liberties of the people as the election of an ambitious man, who, in his lust for power, sneers at the example of Washington and all former Presidents, and they will vote with the Democrats to defeat Grant or bolt and set up a separate organization. It is impossible for the Republicans to harmonize in the Chicago convention and nominate a candidate for the Presidency who can be elected. The opposition to the third-term is so bitter, intense and unrelenting that Grant's nomination will give the Democrats all the doubtful northern States. Ethan Allen writes to the New York *Tribune:*

Herewith I send you one thousand more names of old-time Republican leaders who declare they will not vote for Grant, even if nominated. In my card of May 11th I said that I could send two thousand names. On the receipt of *May* I sent you five hundred more. I now hand you one thousand additional, or thirty-five hundred in all. These are at least one thousand more on lists not yet handed in. This makes an aggregate of forty five hundred names signed at this time, and before the middle of the week the total will be five thousand.

The recent St. Louis convention, composed of the founders of the Republican party, was another straw, showing the current of public opinion against the third term. The Democrats can defeat either Sherman or Blaine, but the nomination of Grant will give Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and all the closely-contested States to the Democrats. Three southern States were counted against the Democratic party in 1876, and still Hayes was counted in by only one electoral vote. The prospect for a sweeping Democratic victory in November next is most encouraging. There is no cause for the timidity and cowardice which seems to have seized and paralyzed so many Democrats. A vigorous and glorious will be achieved by the Democratic party in November next. Courage is the only thing that the Democrats need at present, and this will soon take the place of cowardice. The divisions in the Republican party and harmony in the ranks of the Democracy will soon cause the Democratic masses to rally with renewed zeal to the flag which they planted upon the ramparts of a vanquished enemy four years ago. That soldier is not worthy of victory who grounds his arms or relaxes one single effort until the enemy is driven from every part of the entire field. Our victory over the discordant factions must be turned into a rout. Courage, ceaseless activity and tireless energy, from this time forward, should be the watchwords of the Democratic party.

THE APPROACHING MONETARY CHANGE.

There is a change approaching in the circulation of money which will strongly affect trade, and which financialists and business men will do well to take into consideration in their investments. By money of circulation we mean money passing from hand to hand in every day transactions. There are some kinds of money that circulate in this manner only in the smallest degree, such as notes of a hundred dollars and above, silver dollars, and some other currency. Everything points to an early large circulation of the silver dollars that have, as yet, come so little into trade operations, and the increase will not be a matter of mere choice, but will arise from ordinary exigencies of trade. Such exigencies will necessarily arise if financial and commercial matters continue, as it is to be expected they will, in the direction they are now flowing. Last year an unprecedented amount of gold flowed into this country in consequence of the immense amount of wheat we exported and sold, while our imports were limited, owing to the "hard times" which had so long afflicted us. This year, unless some unexpected disaster should happen to the European crops, we cannot expect more than a good demand for grain, while our imports, being much larger than they were a year ago, will reduce the money payments to be made for exported grain very materially below the cash receipts of last year. This reduction, however, is not expected to bring the silver dollar largely into circulation during the present season, as New York has an abundance of money, so much so that the New York *Post's* money article says that even if ten million dollars of gold is exported by the middle of July, the surplus reserve of the New York banks may be expected to rise above twenty million dollars. The *Post* adds: "Any export of gold at all reasonable to expect ought now to be more than steady the rates for money in this market. It is not likely that enough gold will be exported this season to bring silver dollars into use, although the tendency of gold exports is of course in that direction. The time will come, however, when the foreign exchanges will run so strongly against us as to drive the gold out of the country and leave us with practically only a single standard, and that silver. When that time comes, all securities which are specifically payable in gold will rule at a premium equivalent to the difference between the bullion value of the gold dollar and the silver dollar." The wants of the country after the close economy of years of depression; the multiplicity of new railroad and other business ventures, and the higher prices paid for commodities, all point to that turning of exchanges against us which the *Post* speaks of. And here we may interpose the remark that this turn of exchanges against us is by no means to be regarded as a disadvantage, for a dollar's worth of merchandise is worth just as much as a dollar's worth of gold. Simple as this statement is, it is just what people forget when they lament the exchanges being against us. If our purchases have been well made, this only means that the payments we receive from abroad are in goods more than in money, and goods are often more profitable importations than money. When a gold dollar comes here from Europe, it remains a dollar; when a dollar's worth of jute comes, it is manufactured into bagging, and a profit is made. But to return to the coming change in our money of circulation. The reason why business men should take the approaching change into account is not simply that there is a change from a circulation based principally upon gold to one based principally upon silver, but that the absolute value of the latter is less, at the present time, than that of the former. The advantages or disadvantages resulting from this difference we are not now discussing, but are noting that results which flow from the difference must be taken into account and provided for beforehand by business men who would act with intelligent judgment and foresight. There is now a "glut" of silver dollars in the treasury; five hundred tons of them lie in the New York treasury, and two million dollars are added every month to the stock. When the stock of gold decreases the silver reserves will have to be used in paying the public creditors of the government, and those who receive it will pay it out, of course, for the merchandise they buy. But the merchandise was bought at a hundred cents for every dollar's worth; what will be the effect of offering to pay eighty-seven to eighty-eight cents for each dollar's worth? That is one of the considerations the merchants and financialists have to consider in their future investments. When silks and wines have to be paid for in France, coffee in Brazil, and tea in China, the gold basis we are on now supplies the money that will pay for those goods; but when the tens weight of dollars are the principal money of circulation, they cannot be presented in those countries, each one to and a hundred cents. From these considerations it is evident there is a change approaching which cannot too soon be prepared for, so as to prevent any jar or check in the prosperous course of commerce.

PROSPECTS OF ENGLISH TRADE.

English trade languishes to a degree not favorable to the staple product of our cotton States. The "spurt" of prosperity she has been enjoying was a mere result of the exuberant speculation that over-stimulated demand and promoted an ill-founded advance in prices in this country. It cannot be seen from what quarter permanent improvement is to come to English trade at the present time, and the horizon is not favorable for the future. Throughout Europe there are no symptoms of any greatly increasing demand to help a revival of her trade. Immense and increasing standing armies kept up by each country is not reassuring for the continuance of peace, but they do intimate a conviction on the part of the governments that peace is uncertain and war must be prepared for. The Zulu war has added difficulty to British public finances, and the Afghanistan invasion has materially increased the Indian debt. The Turkish question—now to become once more an active faction in European politics, owing to the European intervention that may go to the length of using armed force—is again becoming a burning one, and may end in quarrels over dividing what the government that is crumbling away will leave behind it. The trade difficulties of England are about to endure an unwelcome addition Russia and China, which will nearly shut off an important market for English cottons, for Russia will blockade the Chinese ports one by one. The struggle will not be the easy victory over the Chinese that was obtained in the past. China has seventeen English-built gunboats, nine corvettes and various steamers. Its army is immense, and over sixty thousand of the troops are armed and drilled and trained in European tactics. European officers have been employed, and Chinese officers are now serving in the German army and becoming accomplished in the arts of war. That this army is not the contemptible opponent of the "foreign devils" it once was, is evidenced by the fact that within the past twenty years it has recovered a vast territory in Karshgar and Turkestan, of which it was robbed by various tribes and by Russian annexation. The district of Kuldja the Russians retain, and for this territory China is not only willing but eager to fight. It is a struggle that both army and navy have been preparing for for years. Thus the important China trade is doomed to difficulties. Turkey can buy nothing because it can pay for nothing. The East India trade is fitful, irregular and very unsatisfactory. The colonies do not extend their demands, and there is nothing animated in the trade with the continent. Above all, the English agricultural interest is in distress, and is sinking into debt with the retailer. Many experienced business men think England will have to undergo the crisis of bankruptcy and panic before prosperity can again become permanent there.

INCENDIARY COTTON-BOAT FIRES

New Orleans newspapers have had repeatedly of late to complain of a deficiency of foreign tonnage in their harbor. There are signs of a revival of commerce in New Orleans now Eads's jetties have removed obstructions to entering the river from the gulf, but a difficulty of a formidable character has arisen in the Crescent City port itself that discourages shipping from awaiting freight there. For sometime past incendiary fires have been of frequent occurrence. The boats fired were usually cotton-laden or such as had a valuable cargo on board. The object of the crime was to obtain money for salvage, and the more valuable the cargo the richer the profits. The general salvage laws give to every person aiding to extinguish fire on board a ship a share of the salvage money. Congress has been applied to from New Orleans to change the law so as to lessen the inducements to incendiarism, but nothing has been done in Washington, and we hear, says the New York *Bulletin*, in calling attention to this subject, of nothing effectual being set on foot in New Orleans. A vigilant river police, watchful attention, frequent authoritative visits on board ships in port, prohibition of fires abroad, industrious water-police, night duty, and similar regulations, would do more than congressional interference. Especially a strict superintendence is wanted over the sale of waste and damaged cotton. Years ago New York was troubled by incendiary fires, generally on cotton boats, in a similar way. Strenuous measures were initiated with moderate success, but evidence obtained led to the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the sale and purchase of damaged cotton. The effect was striking, the incendiary fires, which had been principally confined to cotton-boats, diminished to small proportions at once. The duty of the New Orleans authorities is clear.

THE Columbia *Journal* indorses the position of the APPEAL, and deprecates the effort on the part of some gentlemen who desire to control and shape the policy of the State government, to lug the question of high or low taxes in the convention which meets on the eighth of June to send delegates to the Cincinnati convention. Let us, at least, be harmonious at that time, and if a split must come, let it be when the convention to which this point ought to be remitted meets.

BISMARCK

Declares that He Has Gone as Far as He Proposes To or Can Do in Honor to Conciliate the Vatican—He Will Not Budge Another Inch—Nihilists Sentenced.

King Humbert of Italy and His Queen Enthusiastically Received—Russia's Claims on Our Government—Bradlaugh Contends for His Rights.

LONDON, May 27.—A dispatch from Rangoon says that there are disturbances in upper Burmah, close to our frontier. On Monday three men disguised as monks, with twenty followers, crossed the frontier and burnt a village, after a fight in which the governor was killed and the insurgents triumphant. Great excitement prevails on both sides of the border, and many Burmese are crossing into our territory. There are rumors to-day of a great pitched battle, in which the insurgents were victorious. The Burmese embassy remains, but its allowances will be stopped.

MORE TROUBLE FOR TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27.—The Tribald disturbances at Basorah continue. Four battalions of Turkish troops are on the way there. Ilha has been surrounded by Arabs. The telegraph wires between Basorate have been cut.

ENGLAND MAKES AN OFFER TO ABDUR AHMAR.

LONDON, May 27.—A dispatch from Cabul says that according to unofficial but trustworthy advices an unfettered offer of ameership has been made to Abdur Ahmar Khan, by the British mission. Abdur Ahmar wishes to consult the chiefs before deciding.

ALBANIAN DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, May 27.—The *Daily Telegraph* says: "We have received from an authoritative source a document containing a resume of the Albanian difficulty, and embodying, as we have reason to believe, the views of the German government respecting its most desirable solution. The document states that a feasible solution will be to sanction the autonomy of Albania under a native prince, doing homage to the sultan as suzerain. The Porte does not regard this favorably, and the British cabinet might rejoice in the conviction that it had assisted another Balkan people to achieve emancipation."

NIHILISTS SENTENCED.

LONDON, May 27.—A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Berdenkoff was sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor in the mines, instead of eight years, as was before reported. Four women were also sentenced as follows: Kalen Kira to fifteen, Natinser to six and Witaniewa to four years at hard labor at the government factory, and Malinowska to be sent into Siberia.

BRADLAUGH WILL CONTEND FOR HIS RIGHTS.

LONDON, May 27—Charles Bradlaugh addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Northampton last night in vindication of the course he has pursued in parliament. He said it has constituents demanded him to retain his seat he would win his rights. A vote of confidence in Bradlaugh was then passed.

THE POPE'S INSTRUCTIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE MAY LAWS.

LONDON, May 27.—Despite the recent opposition of the German ultramontanes, it is said that the pope will accept the measure proposed by Bismarck relative to the application of the May laws. This acceptance would not imply his approval in the principle of the May laws as a basis of the canon law of Germany. It is believed that instructions to this effect have been sent to the papal nuncios at Vienna.

IT ALL DEPENDS UPON THE POPE.

BERLIN, May 27.—The *North German Gazette* says of late the confidence previously felt in the satisfactory results of the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican have been shaken, and the Prussian government has consequently resolved to make to its Roman Catholic subjects, spontaneously and without regard to any return on the part of the Vatican, such concessions as are possible without prejudice to the interests of the State; and also to obtain from the diet discretionary powers in regard to the application of the May laws. The same journal confirms the statement that it will depend on the attitude of the curia to what extent the government avails itself of these powers.

BISMARCK'S ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

BERLIN, May 27.—It is now considered certain that Bismarck's ecclesiastical bill will fifty conservatives support the bill, and the government will probably easily obtain the fifty more necessary votes from the national liberal party. Negotiations with the national liberal leaders, particularly Benningsen, are proceeding, and there is some prospect of a section of the Catholics supporting the measure.

BISMARCK WILL NOT SURRENDER TO THE POPE.

BERLIN, May 27.—On the twentieth of April Bismarck sent a confidential dispatch to the German ambassador at Vienna remarking on the retrogression of the negotiations with the Vatican, and intimating that it was due to the easily overwrought expectations of the Catholic projects. He brought their faulty acquaintance with the real situation of affairs. The Prussian government only intended to disarm, not to destroy the weapons they could command by legislation. The dispatch proceeds to mention the continued opposition of the center party, though a single word from the pope or the bishops would terminate the unnatural alliance of Catholic ultramontanes and priestbood with the socialists. Bismarck declares that he never uttered a syllable which could be interpreted as indicating willingness on the part of the government to abolish the May laws in conformity with the demands of the clerical. Peaceful practice of endurable *modus vivandi*, on a basis of mutual tolerance, was the most that ever could be obtained.

PRUSSIA CANNOT GO FURTHER TO CONCILIATE THE POPE.

BERLIN, May 27.—The *North German Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Prince Hohenloe to the German ambassador at Vienna, Prince Reuss, dated the fifth instant, mentioning the depressing effect produced by the fruitlessness of negotiations with the curia, as exemplified by the center party. The same journal also publishes two dispatches from Bismarck, dated the fourteenth and twenty-first instant, calling special attention to the fact that the opposition has been transplanted from the body of the clergy to the legislature. The government, despite of its increasing distrust that negotiations with the Vatican will ever lead to an understanding, will, out of sympathy for the orphaned condition of many parishes, persevere in its intention of submitting to the legislature, on its own initiative, the measures already announced, giving the ministry discretionary powers in administering the May laws. Prince Hohenlohe remarks that it is a deplorable fact that the popejeither takes an exaggerated view of the end to be attained, or altogether misunderstands the situation. Prussia, at any rate, cannot go further toward conciliation.

BISMARCK'S CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, May 27.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the publication of the negotiations with the Vatican has caused a change of sentiment among the national liberals, especially those of the right wing, in favor of the government. There can consequently be no doubt that after the debate on the first reading the church bill measure will be referred to a commission.

CHILI AND PERU—SPAIN'S CLAIM IN BORNEO.

LONDON, May 27.—In the house of commons to-day Sir Charles Dilke said the government were well aware of the injury to trade caused by the war between Chili and Peru and were desirous of offering their friendly services in the matter (that such friendly overtures have hitherto been ineffectual); that the government have been in communication with other governments on the subject and if a favorable opportunity for mediation should offer they would avail of it. The under-secretary also said the British minister at Madrid had several times protested against the claim of Spain to the northern part of Borneo.

GARIBALDI AND THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

ROME, May 27.—*La Capitole* has published a letter from General Garibaldi, addressed to his constituents, admitting that the house of Savoy had powerfully aided in the regeneration of Italy, but accusing it of having alternated ruined the country and brought it to a condition of misery. General Garibaldi recommended dissolution of the army, and that nothing be given to the priests. He concludes his letter by urging the people of Rome to hiss all the prominent members of the right as they leave the chamber of deputies. The paper containing the letter was seized by the police.

A MINISTERIAL TRIUMPH.

ROME, May 27.—Signor Farini, ministerial candidate, was to-day elected president of the chamber of deputies by a vote of 406 to 13.

KING HUMBERT'S RECEPTION.

LONDON, May 27.—A Rome correspondent says that the Italian parliament opened yesterday with its usual pomp. The ambassadors and ministers with their wives and suites made a splendid show in the especial tribune. The public and other tribunes were crammed to excess. The attendance of senators and deputies was unusually large, but a chill atmosphere of depression prevailed in consequence of the political uncertainty and the possibility of an immediate crisis. Only for a few moments when the queen entered was the gloom dispelled. The whole house greeted her with an outburst of the warmest enthusiasm. The king was received with deafening cheers. The royal speech, however, was received with even greater coldness than that delivered by King Humbert last February. The right and left preserved impassive silence; the right only joined in the applause when the king said he had always sought to interpret faithfully the national will, and somewhat more heartily when he alluded to the army and navy, but the extreme left never moved a hand. Even when the sovereigns left the house the extreme left abstained from joining in the applause.

A WRITER ON MUSIC DEAD.

LONDON, May 27.—John Curwen, writer on music and promoter of singing in Sunday-schools, is dead, aged sixty-four years.

COWPER ENTERS IRELAND IN STATE.

DUBLIN, May 27.—Earl Cowper, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and the countess made a state entry into Dublin to-day and were enthusiastically received. The streets were crowded with people.

HIS FATHER'S WIVES.

CAIRO, May 27.—The Porte has asked the khedive to allow the wives of Ismail Pasha, the ex-khedive, to return to Egypt; but the khedive, on the advice of the English and French consuls, has refused to grant the request.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

PARIS, May 27.—A Vienna dispatch states that a collective note will be drawn up immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Goschen at Constantinople, and will be submitted to the powers before its delivery to the Porte, an understanding between the powers on the question having been established.

ARE WE TO HAVE TROUBLE WITH RUSSIA?

LONDON, May 27.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that Privy-Counselor Shishkin, Russian minister to Washington, has recently had several interviews with the czar, and also with leading members of the cabinet. It is understood that affairs seriously affecting the interests of the two countries have been under consideration. It is known that Russia has made repeated complaints concerning the alleged deterioration of her fisheries on the Pacific coasts of her provinces, owing to the incessant operations of American whalers. Russia demands that the United States pay a stipulated sum annually for the privilege of fishing off her Pacific coasts, but the latter considers the price exorbitant. The United States also questions the correctness of the statements or alleged facts, whereupon the Russian government proposes to dispatch a cruiser to investigate. It is understood that the negotiations are proceeding in an amicable spirit, and there is little doubt that a satisfactory adjustment will be reached.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

PARIS, May 27.—The government has resolved to annul the vote of the Paris municipal council censuring the prefect of police for his action with regard to the communistic demonstration. The deputies for the department of the Seine, being dissatisfied with the explanation of the minister of the interior, determined to interpellate the government. Demonstrations will be made on the interpellation in the chamber of deputies. The decree appointing Waddington minister to London will be signed to-day.

BARTLE FRERE.

LONDON, May 27.—A meeting of the liberal members of parliament decided on the memorial to Gladstone regarding Sir Bartle Frere should not at present be proceeded with.

Cablegrams.

Rome, May, May 27: A speech from Threre was very well received;

Valparaiso, May 27: Eighteen hundred Bolevians have reinforced Tacno.

London, May 27: Bullion withdrawa from the Bank of England on balance to day, $50,000.

London, May 27: It is understood that the memorial regarding Sir Bartle Frere will not probably be presented.

London, May 27: The international rifle match between Ireland and Amsrica, at Dublin, is fixed for June 29th.

Paris, May 27: The statement of the Bank of France for the week shows a decrease in specie of 2,950,000 francs.

London, May 27: The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £214,000 during the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability is 47 9 16 per cent.

London, May 27: A Paris dispatch says: The strike at Roubaix, after lasting five weeks, has ended, the masters having promised an increase of wages.

Paris, May 27: The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that the powers do not intend to abandon collective action respecting the Porte in regard to the Greek frontier question.

A Sou: marks in the American department of the stock exchange, have failed. Their liabilities are believed to be heavy. They were "bears" of Philadelphia and Reading railroad stocks. The closing of their account was caused by an advance this morning.

THE ROSE SONG.

R. H. STODDARD.

Why are red roses red?
For roses once were white,
Because the loving nightingales
Sang their hearts to them night,
Sang till the blood they shed
Had dyed the roses red.

Why are white roses white?
For roses once were red
Because the sorrowing nightingales
Wept when the night was fled,
Wept till their tears of light
Had washed the roses white.

Why are the roses sweet?
For once they had no scent,
Because one day the Queen of Love,
Who to Adonis went,
Brushed them with heavenly feet—
That made the roses sweet!

KALLOCH,

By the Decision of the Superior Court of California, is a Free Man—The Case Against Him Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—In the Kalloch impeachment case, yesterday morning's session, the court was occupied by the question as to whether the office of mayor comes within the statutes providing for the impeachment of officials. The court finally decided that point in the affirmative. The defense then made the point that the acts committed by Kalloch, which are the subject of complaint, were not done in his capacity as mayor, but as a private citizen entirely without any jurisdiction, station or responsibility. In arguing that point the counsel for the prosecution made an admission that had the appearance of prejudicing his case, though not conclusively. Thus far the decision of the court on the points raised in the demurrer are in favor of the prosecution, but the decision of the last point named is reserved pending further argument.

KALLOCH SUSTAINED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The superior court this morning sustained the general demurrer of Kalloch against the impeachment proceedings by the board of supervisors, and dismissed the case.

BEN BUTLER

Will Accept the Nomination for President from the Greenbackers.

CHEYENNE, May 27.—The following from an interview with General B. F. Butler, while on his way to the Pacific coast, will appear in the *Leader* of Thursday:

"You do not contemplate supporting Grant at all, do you, general?"

"Why, certainly not, my dear sir. The idea is most preposterous."

"It looks now, general, as if the National Greenback convention will nominate you for President?"

"Well, if they will only give us a good platform," said the general, thoughtfully, "the honor would be most worthy."

"You would, of course, accept the nomination?"

"I never decline anything in advance," quickly replied the prospective Greenback candidate for the Presidency.

"What do you think of the outcome of the Republican and Democratic conventions, general?"

"Well, I think that General Grant and Mr. Tilden will be nominated, and that General Grant will prove to be the stronger man before the public."

The Mills of Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 27.—The Whiting paper-makers' association voted firmly to maintain the present schedule. No importations of foreign paper being made, and the manufacturers receiving an advance on domestic stock, this association voted to shut down the mills three weeks, commencing June 26th, and also three weeks in August.

Prominent Arkansian Dead.

LITTLE ROCK, May 27.—General N. B. Burrow, of Crawford, and Major D. M. West, of Pope county, veterans of the Mexican war, and Rev. Thos. Cochran, of Fulton, all for many years prominent in the affairs of Arkansas, died during last week.

Crushed to Death.

LITTLE ROCK, May 27.—Wm. Frazer was caught and crushed to death between two great stones while quarrying at Bald Knob yesterday.

GRATEFUL, comforting and sustaining in mental or physical weakness are Malt Bitters.

POLITICAL PARTISANS

Give their Views as to Men and Measures—Garfield Thinks the Unit Rule will be Broken at Chicago—Opposition to Grant Taking a Third Party Form.

Congressmen for Morrison, of Illinois, for President—The Vote of Missouri at Cincinnati—English, of Indiana, for Payne—Arrivals at and Gossip from Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Among to-day's arrivals are General Matt Head, Edward Pierrepont, J. F. Wilson, John B. Hawley, J. S. Robinson, Chester A. Arthur, John F. Quarts, Ex Governor Dodge, M. M. Holland, Charles B. Turockmorton, W. A. Garrett and D. S. Littler. General Garfield will arrive to-morrow and also Representative Frye.

The Blaine Train.

BOSTON, May 27.—The "Blain train," which left Portland this afternoon, reached Boston at five o'clock, and after receiving an accession of forty passengers from this city proceeded on its way to Chicago.

FORD'S CASE.

Little Rock *Gazette:* Governor Miller was in demand last night. Colonel S. H. Whitthorne, Mr. W. F. Davis, Mr. O. C. Bemis and Mr. Moore were looking for his excellency in the interest of Mr. L. L. Ford, a young man who is sentenced to be hanged in Crittenden county, on the twenty-eighth of the present month. Ford is charged with the murder of an old man named Broadway. He was tried and sentenced to be hanged, but a respite was prayed for and granted until the twenty-eighth. At the expiration of this time, unless speedy arrangements are made, the young man will be launched beyond the line of earthly aid. The murder was cold-blooded, and the perpetrators, whoever they are, deserve the full force of the law's punishment. There is considerable doubt among those who have heard statements of the case as to whether Ford is guilty. Some of the testimony against him is strong, but there is much in his favor, insomuch that it is not sufficiently strong to ward off all doubt. One of the lawyers employed on the side of the defense took up Mrs. Broadway's evidence as follows:

Mrs. Broadway's testimony is remarkably short, in view of the occasion and the facts to be proven. We will quote all, except the part about the bottle, which has already been given. She says: "I knew John Broadway; he was my husband; he is dead. He was shot in his house, in this county and State, seven weeks before last Monday night, directly after six o'clock in the evening. It was hardly dark when it occurred. I did not see but one man. I saw him by the blaze of his pistol. He said, 'Damn you, I want your money—money I want and money I intend to have.' I don't know who the man was; he was disguised and was the 'scariest' looking thing I ever saw. I ran out the back door, and ran about as fast as anybody ever ran, and jumped over a high fence. I ran up to my son's." Here not one word, as stated by Potter to have been said, was detailed by Mrs. Broadway. She does not even say that the one man she saw "by the blaze of his pistol" was not Broadway. She does not say who shot Broadway, or with what he was shot. She does not state what Broadway was doing at the time he was shot, nor what position he occupied, whether sitting or standing. She says nothing about Broadway taking hold of a chair, and Daniels holding to the door, as detailed by Daniels; nor of Broadway trying to hold the door when he was shot, as detailed by Potter."

The testimony of a man named Potter is the strongest, but even his is not smooth. It is the object of the gentlemen who are now here in Ford's interest to get another respite until certain facts can be brought out; also to wait until after the trial of Ford's accomplice. Ford is a young man and has hitherto sustained a good character. He is a native of Tennessee, and had not been long in this State. When it became known in the neighborhood where he was raised that he had been sentenced to be hanged a mass-meeting was called and appeals for assistance sent to Governor Marks, who exhibited great concern. He immediately sent a communication to Governor Miller, and it was in compliance with Governor Miller granted a respite. The gentlemen who are in the city on the life-prolonging mission sent telegrams to several places with a hope of reaching the governor. Up to a late hour nothing had been accomplished. It is now supposed that Governor Miller cannot probably be reached in time. But we learn that in cases like this, where the crime was committed in another portion of this State, the president of the senate is required to act. It is therefore fortunate for Ford that the president of the senate resides in this city, and will be applied to to-morrow. He will doubtless grant the respite for a time.

FRIARS POINT.

The Proposed Telegraph Line from Memphis—How it May be Extended to Vicksburg.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

FRIARS POINT, MISS., May 24.—I would beg space in your paper to communicate to your readers along the east bank of the Mississippi river the fact that there is a movement on foot to build a line of telegraph from Memphis, Tennessee, to Friars Point, Mississippi, and I would state that there has been already a majority of the stock taken, and that a meeting is to be called in a few days for the purpose of organizing a company and receiving bids for the work; and I would further state that we have reliable information that the stock has been subscribed to build a telegraph line from Greenville to Concordia. Now, if that is the case, there would be but a short distance remaining to complete a through line along the levee from Memphis to Vicksburg, say from Friars Point to Concordia, about fifty-five miles. This is a matter of great interest to the planters and merchants along the proposed line, and it is to be hoped that they will come forward and subscribe liberally, and at once, so as to may have it in operation before the next cotton season opens. TELEGRAPH.

THE JAPANESE FAN.

There lives in the land of Japan
A very lugubrious man,
Who sketches with toil,
In water and oil,
Strange scenes for the Japanese fan.

He paints with the Chinaman's queue,
And uses vermillion and blue;
He delights in large herds
Of long legged birds.

He strives with the noble intent
To picture each current event.
He often spends hours
Over intricate flowers,
And receives just the eighth of a cent.

Attempted Murder in Kansas City.

LEAVENWORTH, May 27.—Thos. C Thurston, who killed his business partner, Mr. Embry, on the first of January last, and was acquitted about a month ago, met Dr. R. Anthony, editor of the *Times*, on Delaware street this afternoon, and, after passing him, turned and fired two shots at him, neither of which took effect; one of them, however, struck John P. Douglas, a young man engaged in the *Times* office, making a severe scalp-wound, and the other struck Lucien Baker, a lawyer, standing on the sidewalk about six hundred feet away, in the left side about two inches below the nipple, and passed through his body, inflicting what was at first thought to be a mortal wound, but the physicians now think he may recover. Mr. Baker is a prominent attorney, and defended Thurston and cleared him when he was tried for murdering Embry. The affair created great excitement, and the officers were obliged to secrete Thurston to prevent the people from inflicting summary punishment upon him.

A Question of Mr. Watterson to Answer.

Bowling Green (Ky.) *Intelligencer:* "Mr. Watterson wants to go to the Lexington convention, and thence to the Cincinnati convention, as a representative of the Democratic party of Kentucky. Before committing ourselves to his support, as one of the atoms of that party, we should like for him to tell us which will be paramount in controlling his actions, the good of the party or the vindication of Mr. Tilden? If another should appear to give greater promise of victory to the party, will Mr. Watterson waive his personal preference for Mr. Tilden and give his vote for that man who will bring greatest good to the greatest number? In other words, would he choose possible defeat under Tilden rather than probable victory under some other leader? We speak for many who pant for definite answers to these questions even as the heart panteth for the water-brook."

Attempted Murder in a Court of Justice

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 27.—There was great excitement in the court of general sessions at Kingstree, this State, yesterday. A man named Ward was found guilty of forgery, and as soon as the verdict was announced, he rose from his seat within the bar, drew a pistol and fired twice deliberately at two men named Harper and Lane, principal witnesses against him. Harper was unhurt, but the second shot wounded Lane in both hands. Ward is in jail.

Died.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Paul Morrill, late proprietor of the Sacramento *Union*, and naval officers of this port, died this morning.

THE RED MAN

Shaking a Loose Leg for the Summer—He Breaks Away from His Reservation on Michigan River and Threatens the Settlements—Victoria's Encounter with General Hatch—A Report from the Latter which Shows that the Big Indian Has Been Thrashed—The Utes and the Poncas.

DENVER, COL., May 27.—A letter from Cimarron, New Mexico, in regard to the reported massacre of the Bradbury party, says: "The party passed my place some time since and asked advice about going on the north fork of the Gunnison to prospect. They were advised not to go, as it was very dangerous, the White river Utes being camped from South Cedar to the mouth of the Uncompahgre. They paid no attention, but went on. The Indians got after them, and Ouray and Chepeta interfered in person and prevented a massacre." Another letter says that the location of the rumored Bradbury massacre is at least one hundred and forty miles from the town of Gunnison, and nearly, if not quite as far from the mining camps of the Gunnison country, and states further that it is not positively known that Bradbury was murdered, and that the Gunnison mining country is not on the mining reservation, and is open to settlement.

The Indians in the Courts.

OMAHA, May 27.—Two suits have been commenced in Nebraska, and three in Dakota, to test the title of the Ponca tribe of Indians to their old reservation on the Niobra. The Ponca tribe are the plaintiffs and the Sioux nation the defendants in two cases. In the other three cases the Sioux chiefs Spotted-Tail and Red Cloud are made defendants in behalf of the Sioux nation. Due service of summons has been made in these cases on the chiefs named, in their own behalf and on behalf of the Sioux nation. A. J. Poppleton and John L. Webster, who had charge of Standing-Bear's case, have the management of these suits, which are expected to settle the title to the reservation and the *status* of the Indians.

General Hatch's Report.

DENVER, May 26.—The latest from Ojocalients, General Hatch's present headquarters, is to the effect that at daylight on the morning of the twenty-fourth instant, a part of his command, consisting of Indian scouts and soldiers of the Ninth cavalry, struck the camp of the hostile Apaches, at the headwaters of the Polonas river, about thirty miles south of Ajocalients, routing the hostile Indians completely. The official report of the chief of the scouts stated that thirty of the hostiles were killed. The scouts and soldiers claim that fifty-five Indians were killed. Several Navajoes and Comanches were found in the camp, showing that Victoria had received reinforcements from these tribes. Major Morrow's command reached Ojocalients, from the south western part of Valeccia county, on the night of the twenty-fourth, and although just in from a long night march, and thoroughly exhausted, the four companies of the Ninth cavalry comprising the command were immediately rationed and pushed ahead by General Hatch, to take up the trail and pursue the fleeing hostiles. Two other companies of the Ninth cavalry, which will reach Ajocalients on the twenty-seventh, though with broken down horses, and almost entirely worn out, will not be allowed to rest, but will be pushed ahead at once. General Hatch will reach Fort Craig to night, when further news may be expected. Orders have been issued to Colonel Eugene Carr, at Tucson, to have his command of the Sixth cavalry reach the western line of our territory in Valenia, Socorro and Grant counties, to protect the settlements and trains, and to prevent Victoria and his bands from doubling on their trip back in a revisitation.

Indians Loose in Wyoming.

LARAMIE, May 27.—Messengers just arrived from North Park report a large band of Indians on Michigan river. Two men named Carr and Dye are supposed to have been murdered, as they were last seen near where the Indians were, and their horses were afterwards seen among those belonging to the Indians. They number one hundred. Whites from their reservation report that great excitement prevails.

CHURCH CONVENTIONS.

Southern Presbyterians.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 27.—In the Presbyterian general assembly to-day the committee recommended the removal of the committee of education to Nashville and the removal of the committee on home missions to St. Louis.

Women's Missionary Society.

SARATOGA, May 27.—The Women's home missionary society met this morning. The Chicago society, by Mrs. Swift, secretary, reported: Receipts, $9989; expenses, $6500; value of goods distributed, $250. Missionaries are maintained in New Orleans, Beaufort, North Carolina and elsewhere.

Baptist Publication Society.

SARATOGA, May 27.—The anniversary of the American Baptist publication society took place this evening. The report shows the receipts of the business department to be $281,270, and the missionary department, $68,300; increase of the latter $11,240 over last year. All the expenses have been met and the missionary department has a balance of $5677 in the treasury.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

MADISON, WIS., May 27.—In the general assembly to-day the appeal of Mr. Bonney from the decision of the presbytery of New Jersey was reported on by the judicial committee, with a recommendation that the parties be allowed to withdraw the complaint, which was agreed to.

The committee of the board on church erection made a report, which was adopted.

Resolutions were introduced strongly censuring Mormonism.

At a meeting of the Women's foreign missions Mrs. S. C. Perkins, of Philadelphia, was elected president.

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