MEMPHIS APPEAL

SUNDAY, : : AUGUST 15, 1880

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
W. S. HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
HON. WM. H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN V. WRIGHT, OF MAURY.

THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

The conduct of the colored people since their emancipation has been a mystery to the southern whites. During the war the blacks remained at home, were docile, obedient and tractable. When they had so much to incite them to insurrection they kindly and carefully took care of the mothers, wives, sisters and children of the soldiers who were fighting for the perpetuation of their bondage. This kindness made a profound impression upon the whites, who manifested their gratitude toward the freedmen in acts of reciprocal kindness. At the close of the war the relations between the two races was one of mutual dependence. Having been raised together, and knowing that they had to live and die together, they regarded their interest and destiny as one and the same. That reciprocal feeling of kindness subsisted between them, without which no people or community can prosper. But as soon as the mischief-making carpetbaggers commenced swarming in the south everything was changed. The blacks turned upon their white employers, rushed into the loyal leagues, and swore horrid oaths that they would not vote any other ticket but that which their new owners and overseers ordered them to vote. Race hatreds and antagonisms were the result. But a new era is dawning. After fourteen years, the colored people have discovered their error. In Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana they are voting with their white employers, having learned by experience that their interests are identical. Here in Shelby county, where only seventy or eighty negroes voted with the whites heretofore, one thousand colored men marched up to the polls and voted with the Democrats for the best men. In a short time there will be no color line in the south, and consequently no race prejudices. The blacks are already coming to the defense of their slandered friends and neighbors. As an evidence of this, we refer to the letter below, from the Rosedale *Leader*, which has been inclosed to us by several leading Democrats of Mississippi, with the request that it be published in the APPEAL:

ROSEDALE, August 5, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—I notice in your paper an article taken from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, stating that five colored families from Bolivar county had arrived in this place, and that they had been forced to leave here from violence, bulldozing, etc., from the white people, leaving his crop to the benefit of the landlord. Now, Mr. Editor, Republican as I am, I don't think it right or fair for such slanderous reports to go out uncontradicted, as they do great injury to our county, and are calculated to keep people from settling here. I am urobably as well acquainted with the parties concerned as any one, and I am satisfied the *Globe-Democrat* has been misled in this matter. I can bear witness to the good feeling existing between the two races here. Not a single case of outrage has occurred in the county, and had there been I would have been informed of it. I am a Republican in principle, and have taken a prominent part in every campaign for six or eight years, and I can truthfully say I have never met with rough or unfair treatment, and I don't think—and I hope for the sake of humanity—that any party is not so bad off—that leading papers have to publish such unfounded slanders, as they are sure to injure the party, for all know they are untrue. The statements made at Washington by Colonel Yerger, a white Democrat, and Henry Sibbldfield, a colored Republican, both from this county, were a fair, just and true history of the condition of the colored people in this county. I have been in the employ of Democrats here for years, and was given a license to practise law by a Democratic judge, and have met with no unkindness from any member of the bar, and they will rank favorably with any bar of the same number in the state. I have also been employed as a teacher in the public schools by a Democratic superintendent, Colonel Yerger, and have never known any difference made between Republicans and Democrats in appointing teachers. I have been impelled, Mr. Editor, by what I conceive to be my duty, to deny such reports, and believing that public demands of me this denial of a wrong done the white people, among whom I live and expect to live, it gives me pleasure to state that in this county black and white Republicans and Democrats all along smoothly, and all are free to vote and go where they desire, and unless turbulent and violent are never interfered with in any way. Very respectfully,

R. L. RICHARDSON.

This is the beginning of the end of all antagonism between the races in the south. In all the southern States the colored people are becoming less intense in their Republicanism. They have seen several years of Democratic rule in all the southern States, and not one of the dire calamities predicted by their old loyal league leaders has come to pass. They have not been sold into slavery; their rights have in no way been abridged; their wages have been as high as they were in the days of carpetbag rule, and have been as promptly paid. What is more, they find their material condition greatly improved; their children enjoy greater educational advantages. These are tangible benefits that the colored people see and appreciate, and they have sense enough to know that these are of more value than the discord and hatreds which the demagogues engendered. R. L. Richardson, the author of the above letter, is a colored Republican, but a man of justice, and does not hesitate to come to the defense of his slandered neighbors. Another favorable omen is to be found in the fact that several colored speakers of the south have announced their determination to canvass the northern States. James F. Johnson, chairman of the Alabama Democratic executive committee, addressed the following letter to Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati:

Not knowing the name or address of the chairman of your state committee, I take this to you with the request that you lay it before him. We have here in Alabama two colored editors—men of ability and influence—and they are both politically educated men; one is a *good speaker* and the other is *an orator*—one of the finest speakers in the State. Both are men of irreproachable character. I can send them to you to speak for twenty or thirty days. They ask no pay, only their actual expenses. My opinion is that if you had these men—the representatives of the race supposed to be slaughtered and abused by southern Democrats—to get up before your people and tell the plain truth in strong, forcible language, it must do good. I have had them speaking during our campaign. In several places I thought there was a little fight in their hands. The leading Republican negroes, seeing their voters down here so easily, became enraged and threatened to kill these men. In several places violence was offered, and they were protected by the white men. I only mention this to show what they can tell and as an evidence of their pluck.

These colored orators are already in Ohio, and we predict that they will make more votes for the Democrats in the north than the white emissaries will make in the south for the Republicans. It will be seen from the above letter to Judge Hoadley, that the bulldozing seems to be on the other side in Alabama, as this "good speaker" and "orator" had to be protected by whites from the violence of colored leaders, who threatened to kill them because they were guilty of the heinous crime of being good Democrats.

LET US SWAP ORATORS.

The recent convention in New York develops the tactics of the Republican party for conducting the canvass for the Presidency. According to the programme, they purpose to exhaust all their available resources to carry Maine in September and Indiana in October. The political status of these two States will be determined by the elections in September and October, and they will be abandoned, and Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida and Virginia will be flooded with Republican missionaries from the north, who by incendiary appeals will endeavor to array the blacks against the whites. These speakers, by inflaming the passions of the blacks, hope to stir up riots which will result in bloodshed, and thus produce a reaction in the north. The most unscrupulous men will be sent to the south, and from the time they cross the Ohio river to the close of the canvass, the northern papers will teem with the atrocities of the kuklux and the outrages of the unrepentant rebels. They will strive to prove that Grant lied when he said the south was peaceful and as much devoted to the flag as the boys in blue. When these speakers visit Memphis they will find several disgruntled office-seekers in the condition of Belisarius, who, after his loss of power, sat at the gates of Constantinople and begged his bread. They will find J. E. Bigelow ready to tell his harrowing story. He will unwrap his sores and show what a martyr he has been to the last of office. He will say to the strolling spouters: "I thanked my God during the canvass that no Democrat can be elected to office in Republican Michigan, and the unprincipled ingrates of Democratic Tennessee are so mean they will not elect me as their chancellor." L. B. Eaton will be ready to rehearse his tale of woe, and to so magnify his hardships as to harrow up the souls of his sympathizing friends that they will fall upon his bosom and weep copious tears of grief. Like the young soldier who was torn at Bingen on the Rhine, he will ask his political comrades to draw near, and amid sighs and sobs will recount his sufferings. He will tell them that he commenced the war upon the people among whom he lived as editor of the Memphis *Post*, that from day to day he emptied whole slop-buckets of filth upon the infernal rebels and traitors; how he abused the southern people in their misfortunes; how he sustained Brownlow's militia in Tennessee, and Clayton's ravishers in Arkansas; how he favored the enfranchisement of the illiterate negroes, and marched up to the polls and voted against the enfranchisement of the educated taxpaying whites; then he will grow eloquent in dwelling upon his labors to keep alive sectional hatreds and in arraying the blacks against the whites, and when he shows that the hard-hearted and ungrateful Democrats of Shelby county requited his services by piling up a majority of three thousand against him as a candidate for county trustee, the poor, persecuted innocent, and the missionaries into whose eager ears he pours his tale of sorrow, outrage and wrong, will simultaneously ejaculate: "O, the brutish ingrates! the Tartarean scamps! If justice has not fled from the hearts of the truly loyal people of the north, the foul wrongs of the persecuted Eaton will be avenged!" Shaw, who has been sitting up at night with his grievances, painting them black, wrapping them in rags and plastering them with salves, will create a sensation when, leaning upon his crutches, he undertakes to enact the *role* of Frances Thompson. His story will be crammed with woe, and rammed to the muzzle with agony. He will show that for fifteen years he has been tackling the Democratic party day and night; that his hatred of that party is so bitter and malignant that he has made it a regular business to kick and curse every negro that dared to vote the Democratic ticket; that he has hung around the polls and heaped the vilest epithets upon gray-headed white men who dared to interfere with his repeaters; that he gave much trouble and alarm to the whites during the prevalence of the yellow-fever, and has been a turbulent disturber of the peace generally, and there will be a prolonged howl when he tells the political emissaries that he was defeated for the high office of sheriff by a majority of three thousand, and that even the negroes and whites he had abused voted against him. Next the communication of a "Southern Democrat" will be brought forward as evidence of the sentiments of the southern people. Then the address of the campaign committee of the National-Greenback-Labor party for Shelby county will be adduced to show that the judges of the election were perjurers, and the officers of the Taxing District are a set of unscrupulous knaves. But let the northern orators come along. They will be cordially greeted by the southern people. Horace Greeley made a visit to the south eight years ago, and the story which he told shocked the northern heart. The emissaries who are to overrun the southern States will see for themselves the character and caliber of the adventurers who dwell among the people they abuse will not elevate them to office. So soon as these emissaries reach the south they will be joined by Madison Wells, Kellogg, Spencer, Ames' Bullock, Patterson, Moses, Whipple, Cardozo, Conover, Clayton, and all the defeated public plunderers, who will repeat the stories they have been telling for years, and which will be revamped as fresh outrages. But while the northern Republicans are sending speakers south, let the southern Democrats send speakers to the north. Let Wade Hampton and Gordon and Lamar and Harris and Garland tell the people of Boston, in Faneuil hall, the cause of southern solidity, and set forth the hope and aspirations of the new south in a restored Union. If the northern people would cease to be influenced by passion and prejudice and listen to the slanders of the carpetbaggers, and give heed to the representatives men of the south, sectional hatreds would be buried and the people would be united in a common brotherhood. The Democratic party asks for nothing but peace and fraternity, and the south is solid for nothing which will injure a single northern man to grant, or which will curtail or infringe upon the rights or privileges of any of the northern States, or the people thereof, unless peace and a forgetfulness of sectional hatreds be injurious to the north.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

We have received the Liverpool cotton circular of Smith, Edwards & Co., reviewing the month of July, from which we learn that influences favoring an advance there were invariably checked by large selling of new crop, on American account, at ⅛d below spot prices. Although low grades were relatively cheaper, demand during the month continued to run on the higher grades; the export demand for low qualities, usually active at this time, was also small. Manchester, during the month, was steady with a decidedly cheerful feeling; the demand for cloth has continued with large contracts for markets in the east. Prices have advanced little, as cheaper rates for yarn and cotton are looked for; the home demand for goods remains very dull, but a good harvest would bring improvement. There is a plethora of capital with few outlets for investment. Our supply of cotton is sufficient to carry us through until the next crop arrives. The Americans possess prodigious energy, [and] the extraordinary increase in their cereal crops of late years suggests possibilities of equal development in other agricultural products. Our trade prospects are much better than they were last year; in Manchester business is of a more healthy character than we have seen it for a long time, and there is a prospect that even a six million crop will not be excessive. The harvest prospects cause some anxiety, and Turkish and Afghanistan matters give some uneasiness, but none of these things perceptibly affect the course of trade; the tendency throughout Europe generally is toward a revival of confidence.

WE have received from the three sons of the late Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, a copy of the Boston *Herald* containing an elaborate address by them to the American people upon the relations which their father did or did not sustain to the Union Pacific railroad and to the credit mobilier and to members of congress. In the beginning of the address Mr. Ames's sons inquire: "When even General Garfield, in what purports to be an extract from his forthcoming biography, has totally failed to comprehend the facts, how can the public at large be expected to understand them?" They give a history of the inception and progress of the enterprise, and maintain that their father was entirely innocent of any purpose to corrupt members of congress, and that he was a martyr to popular clamor.

AN address to the "Women Voters of New York State" has been issued, signed by Clemence S. Lozier, M.D., chairman of the Woman suffrage State committee, Lilian Devereux Blake, Matilda Joslyn Gage and Helen M. Slocum. They are reminded that on October 12th they are free, for the first time, to exercise that political power which is their right. At eleven thousand district school meetings to be held that day they can vote for school trustees, district clerk, tax collector and librarian, and also upon questions of taxation and other matters coming before the respective meetings.

THE board of aldermen of New York have granted valuable franchises to a company which proposes to introduce the Pratt steam-heating system into that city. The city is to receive as compensation for the franchise twenty cents for each lineal foot of pipe laid, and three per cent. annually of the gross receipts.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

Excited by the Apparition of Mysterious Strangers from America and by the Latest Miracle at Knock, where the Virgin Mary and Saint Patrick

Advised Them to Pay No Rent, the People of Ireland are Preparing for Another Rebellion—What the Fenians are Doing—Stirring Events.

LONDON, August 14.—The *Truth* says private letters from the west of Ireland depict the condition of that part of the country in gloomy colors; speak of the large quantities of arms smuggled into the cabins of the small tenants; of secret drilling on the hillsides; of the application of numerous strangers from America, and of the latest miracle at Knock, when the Virgin and St. Patrick appeared to the peasantry and told them to pay no rents.

The Fenian Organization.

Letter from Cork to the New York *Herald:* The peaceful people and the newspaper correspondents of England and Ireland are occasionally much exercised by the reports which sometimes creep into the press of Fenian plots, the drilling of men in the dead of night, the importation of arms and other mysterious indications of incipient revolution. This would seem to be the extent of their knowledge of what is daily passing under their eyes, and it certainly speaks well for the secrecy and sense of honor pervading the organization of the Fenian Brotherhood that nothing definite appears to be publicly known of its working. Yet there does exist an organization, powerful and determined as it ever was, and, under its present programme of operations, more likely to succeed than any previous movement. The following statements are not intended in any sense as revelations. There are probably few facts among them which are not known to the government and the constabulary through accident or by the aid of spies, or at least, guessed at. The real secrets of Fenianism are, however, a sealed book to any but Irishmen, and to them only after taking an oath which is seldom if ever broken, and which, if broken, might be followed by unpleasant consequences. But these statements, so far as they go, may be absolutely relied upon. Every fact has been submitted to proof, and they who may be the quickest to deny are they who best know the importance of what here stated. One of the chief objects in making the facts public is to show the precise relations existing between the revolutionary brotherhood and the land league. The reverse completely the popular conception, so far as Ireland is concerned, of the connection between the two parties, and show how little satisfied the Irish nationalists are with Parnell and the men of his clique, who are "neither sweet nor bitter" on the question of Irish independence. The ultimate idea of Michael Davitt and that of those associated with him may be to strike a blow for the national cause, but the determined opposition of the actual revolutionary leaders to the agitation method of approaching the final goal is clearly proved by Davitt's recent expulsion from the association and the uncompromisingly hostile attitude of the secret organization against the land league.

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION.

To understand the present position of the Fenian organization, an epitome of its history for the past ten or twelve years is necessary. It formed a sequel to the wide spread disappointing consequence of the disastrous *fiasco* of 1867 is pretty well known, and the recriminatory newspaper controversies of its leaders have rendered its secret history familiar enough to readers of Irish or Irish-American journals. About the summer of 1868 the Fenian brotherhood probably reached the zenith of its popular success. It had penetrated into every corner of Ireland, numbered its recruits by the thousand in the English and Scotch manufacturing towns, commanded ample funds in the American cities, had every Englishregiment with an Irish element, and practically could count upon the Irish militia of at least three provinces, while it mustered a strong portion of that force in Ulster. It had affiliated to its cause government officials of every description—postoffice, revenue, military, naval and police. The boast of James Stephens that there was not a jail built in Ireland strong enough to hold him was literally true, as there was scarcely a prison in the country that had not one or more turnkeys sworn into the ranks of the brotherhood. If Stephens had been in earnest in his revolutionary ideas and really believed in the prospects of success of the movement he controlled, the summer of 1868 should have seen his organization in the field. The disaffected state of the army in Ireland, the powerful aid of the militia and the intense enthusiasm of the people would have given a rebellion at that time such chances of final triumph as have never been present since. But he hesitated and he was lost. He held back the more impetuous of his followers, fixed days for the rising and postponed them, kept the American Fenians quiescent by demanding time to complete arrangements in Ireland, excused inaction to the Irish section by holding out the hope of an American expedition if they would only wait, and thus delayed till the crash came and the seizure of arms, the arrest of most of the leaders, the flight of the rest, the removal of the disaffected troops, their replacement by exclusively English corps, followed by other prompt measures on the part of the government, demolished all hope of a successful outbreak. The course of the Fenian brotherhood from that time was for long downward. The split in the ranks of the American branch, the innumerable arrests in Ireland and England, the seizure of arms, the complete evaporation of the "funds," the ridicule of the moral force party, all combined to crush the movement. Whether Fenianism would or no survive the memory of the past is a debatable point; but it is more than probable that its embers would have smouldered away but for the unpremeditated and unexpected flame applied to them by the rescue of Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy in Manchester, on Sept. 18, 1867, which rekindled enthusiasm and awoke the revolution into life again. But still the movement was disorganized and shattered. The rank and file remained, but there were no leaders. The circles could muster ninety per cent. of their members, but they had no centers.

GATHERING THE LINKS.

It was at this time that that branch of American Fenianism, known as the "senate party," deputed a gentleman, now member of parliament for a western county constituency, to gather the scattered links of the Irish revolutionary association and put them into place. He did his work well. Commencing in England with the aid of Michael Davitt and with another gentleman who is member of parliament for a Connaught county, and a third gentleman who was a well-known writer of seditious songs, and now, I believe, connected with a leading Irish daily, he succeeded in drawing the disconnected branches of the society into communication and placing them in working order. In Ireland, assisted by a literary free lance, now Asiatic correspondent of a prominent metropolitan journal, and by others whose names I cannot mention as they are still "in the gap," similar work was done. The rank and file of the circles were called together and they elected centers. The centers of each county in Ireland or each district in England met and appointed county or district centers. The three countries were divided into seven provinces—Ulster, Munster, Leinster, Connaught, North of England, South of England and Scotland. In each province of Ireland the county centers and in each province in England the district centers assembled in convention and elected a provincial executive of three provincial members, military secretary and civil secretary. The seven provincial members constituted the central governing executive of the movement, styled the supreme council. The supreme council framed a new constitution and adopted rules for the management of the circles. The entire work of reorganization was completed about the end of 1868, and since that the I. R. B. have made slow but steady progress, which has met but two serious interruptions—the inception of the home-rule movement in 1871 and the land agitation of the last and present year. Each of these has to a greater or less extent injured the prospects of the revolutionary party and checked its progress. Of the two the more damage has been inflicted upon it by the land agitation. The personnel of the supreme council has of course been much changed since its first formation, but its constitution, code of laws and methods of election remain the same. I am compelled to maintain silence respecting its present members, but I may mention that of its former ones two are members of parliament, one is now a town councillor for a southern borough, two were priests, one a distinguished barrister, now dead, and journalists of more or less fame have been and are among its members. In addition to the seven electoral members there are three or four honorary ones chosen by the elected representatives, and voices not unknown in the house of commons may still be heard in the deliberations of the supreme council, although there is a strong feeling against members of the I. R. B. who take part in the parliamentary agitation, and two supreme councillors have been expelled the ranks since they ventured to take the oath of allegiance.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

No one can doubt the desperate and daring determination of thousands of these men, and it would be hard to predict the result should England find a revolution on her hands while engaged in a great European war. What might not a few thousand reckless men in England do in these days of dynamite and and nihilists? It is customary to laugh at such things as these and for the purposes of the revolutionists it is as well that they should be laughed at, but it is hard to believe that generation after generation of Irishmen will risk their lives and liberty for the amusement of the thing, and hundreds of them are now risking at least the latter in the endeavor to arm and organize their countrymen to meet some emergency in the future which may cost them their lives. Every week brings into Ireland quantities of military stores of every description, most of it of excellent quality. It is brought in, stored and dispatched to every part of Ireland, under the very eyes of the police. One cannot travel in any of the disturbed parts of Ireland without observing one or two of the constabulary narrowly watching all the strangers who pass through—"looking for Fenians," an inspector in Mayo once told me. They know that arms and ammunition come into their towns, but how and when they would be glad to explain if they could. A consignment arrived in Cork only this week, and in due course found its way to ——, from which place I was supplied with some interesting specimens. As a guarantee of good faith, I forward you by this mail two rifles, both Snider's, which, less than three days ago, were surreptitiously landed in Ireland by the arms agent, and the remainder of which consignment is now in the hands of a Fenian military company in the province of Munster. These rifles are fair specimens of the arms of the revolutionists, and are the manufacture usually favored by them. One of them is a short skirmishing rifle in excellent condition, and to which belongs a sword-bayonet, now in my possession. The other gun is a regular military rifle of the Snider pattern. Both are government rifles, as will be seen by the crown stamped upon the lock, and have either been bought at auction or stolen—the latter, I imagine, from the dates 1877 and 1879, for it was before these dates that the Martini-Henry were adopted by the British regular army and the Sniders abandoned and sold at auction. The Saiders are now used by the volunteers alone, and I do not doubt the guns I send you have been stolen from some luckless volunteers. These rifles had been taken apart when I received them and the stock of the long rifle is, you will see, sawed into two pieces for the greater safety of secret transmission, but in such a manner as not to impair its usefulness in the slightest degree. This latter gun had a precious passage to Ireland, for it is slightly rusted, but it would have been placed in prime condition in the hands of the arms agent. I have also a new Colt's revolver, which is the kind served out to officers of the organization. All the arms bear the private mark of the brotherhood on the stocks and would be easily recognized by friends of the cause in America.

AIM OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Regarding the operations of the organization in the immediate future, it may be relied upon that the object of the brotherhood now is, and will be for some time to come, to organize, arm, and finally to discipline eighty thousand to one hundred thousand men in Ireland, and to pick from the English and Scotch organizations from three thousand to four thousand of the most determined men to return home to Ireland, to their native rivers, but the nature of whose duty has not yet been decided upon, though it may be guessed. As soon as the organization is completed and has approached the perfection which is desired, and has sufficient funds on hand, the supreme council will cease to exist, and the organization will become purely military. Each county will be placed under an officer, each province under a general, and the entire body under a military executive, the American organization being expected to supply officers. But this is a revolution we need be anticipated, for the Irish revolutionists have now no hope of fighting England alone. The organization in its changed form will simply await events. I am sure that the Canadian scheme will never again be tried, and, indeed, the reason of its failure has not been thrown away in any sense. But whatever is done will depend upon circumstances. One thing, however, is certain, from everything I have seen and heard, and from what I know of these men, there is no hazard whatever in predicting that whenever they are once engaged in a war of any magnitude Ireland will be the seat of a bold and serious revolution.

Way He Quit Ireland—The Experience of a Poor Emigrant.

New York *Sun:* A stalwart and manly Irish peasant of neat appearance and sedate bearing was standing near a side door of City Garden, when he had come from Galway and the famine. He remarked to a reporter that he had not himself suffered from the severity of the distress, but that the famine had eaten up all his property. Once in circumstances almost comfortable, he had sold his pigs and his cattle to procure his passage. His cow, his last possession, had been disposed of to purchase a ticket for America. His family behind him were left dependent upon the bounty of the relief committee. To see what an immigrant might say, the reporter asked the man why he had left the old land. Beckoning the reporter aside, the immigrant drew from his pocket a large sheet of blue paper. It had these words printed along the top of the page:

"Civil bill ejectment for non-payment of rent when one year's rent is due."

It was an ejectment notice. It bore the name of the landlord, and required the payment of two years rent, in this instance the sum of £20 16s 6d. The immigrant's little holding of six and a half acres had been in Galway, in the little hamlet of Clonbeen. One landlord owned all the land the little settlement was built upon, and he had served writs of ejectment upon the whole village. Since the reasonableness of the rent paid by the Irish peasant is a matter of dispute, the writ of ejectment served upon this unlettered man showed that he had paid for rent over two pounds per acre—ten dollars an acre for ground in the wet bogs of Galway.

The reporter asked the man whether he attended the great political meeting in Ireland. He said he had attended every political meeting within a day's journey. "A great many people didn't know anything," said he, "till the meeting began. The people are going into battle with famine, and the landlords have given up to them their potatoes. The people would have died of starvation if they had given up their potatoes. The agitators told them not to do it. That advice saved many lives. The people would have starved if they had paid their rent."

"Who was the finest speaker among the agitators?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, Michael Davitt," replied the man with enthusiasm.

"Did the great public gatherings put courage into the people; do they cringe to the landlords now?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir; they defy the landlords now," responded the emigrant. "The meetings did put courage into the people. They saved the people."

The man's father had lived fifty years in the cottage his son occupied, and had rescued from the bog the land from which his son was evicted.

"PUT HANCOCK IN COMMAND."

A. T. BORDEN.

Our broken lines, with battle torn,
And faces grimed with powder,
Closed up their gap and onward borne
Toward cannon booming louder,
With sad dismay saw borne away,
Their general all gory.
Then asked in dread with leaders dead,
Who next will lead to glory?
"Put Hancock in command, put Hancock in command
With one more round we'll hold the ground,
With Hancock in command."

"But who is Hancock? comrades cry,
And draw their waistbelts tighter,
Then wave their ragged flags on high
And set half in a fighter;
With stately tread among the dead
On war-horse stepping proudly,
His blue eye shines along the lines;
The veterans clamor loudly:
"Put Hancock in command, put Hancock in command,
We'll stand at bay, we'll win the day,
With Hancock in command."

With such a leader in their front,
The boys never dream of yielding,
His breast receives the battle's brunt,
His arm his bright sword wielding.
The leaden hail his lines assail,
He sinks beneath a volley,
But frantic yells the victory tells,
Resistance would be folly.
With Hancock in command, with Hancock in command,
He is not dead but lifts his head,
To give a last command.

For years, with broken party lines,
The country's banner trailing,
But now new hope before us shines,
Our victor-leader hailing.
With peace restored we sheathe the sword,
But honor still our leader;
Let hand join hand, God bless our land,
The ship of State, God speed her.
With Hancock in command, with Hancock in command,
A man of might in peace or fight,
Put Hancock in command.

A Change of Name.

A flock of girls is called a bevy; a bevy of wolves a pack; a pack of thieves a gang; a gang of angels a host; a host of porpoises a shoal; a shoal of buffaloes a herd; a herd of children a troop; a troop of partridges a covey; a covey of beauties a galaxy; a galaxy of ruffians a horde; a horde of rubbish a heap; a heap of oxen a drove; a drove of blackguards a mob; a mob of whales a school; a school of worshipers a congregation; a congregation of capers a corps; a corps of robbers a band; a band of locusts a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd.

PHYSICIANS all admit that quinine only effects a temporary suspension of the attacks of fever and ague, unless preceded by a reliable anti-bilious medicine. The testimony of thousands establishes beyond a doubt that Dr. Tutt's liver pills, followed by quinine, is a permanent cure for chills and fever and all bilious diseases.

VENOMOUS HATRED

Of the Southern People Concentrated in a Series of Questions and Answers that are Said to Cover Her Social, Commercial and Agricultural Status.

Figures Made to Lie by Office Holders who are Fed by Southern Hands as well as Northern—This is Not Politics, it is Sectional Malice.

The following correspondence has been published in all the leading Republican papers of the country, the ostensible purpose being, as the New York *Tribune* confesses, "to show the impudence of the attempt of southern politicians to regain control of the public policy of this country, and direct the legislation which shall govern its immense business interests. The figures are striking. They show the insignificant position of the south, and the magnitude of the interests of the north at stake in the pending election."

M'PHERSON'S LETTER OF INQUIRY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1880.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—I have the honor to request that you will direct the chief of the bureau of statistics to furnish the information asked for in the following inquiries:

1. What relation does the internal commerce of the United States bear to its foreign commerce, and what proportion of the internal commerce of the United States is carried on over railroads?

2. What proportion of the internal commerce of the country on railroads is carried on in the following southern States, viz.: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky?

3. What proportion of the vessels engaged in the national commerce of the country are owned in the southern States above mentioned?

4. What proportion of the exports of the United States to foreign countries was exported from ports south of the Potomac river, and what percentage of the total exports from the southern States above mentioned consisted of cotton.

5. What proportion of the cotton shipped from the southern States is moved by northern and what proportion by southern capital?

6. What proportion of the total imports into the United States was imported at ports south of the Potomac river?

7. What proportion of the total revenues of the national government from customs is collected at the ports of the States hereinbefore mentioned?

8. What proportion of the internal revenue of the United States is collected in the States hereinbefore mentioned?

9. Of the total weight of mails carried on railroads of the United States, what proportion is carried in the southern States hereinbefore mentioned?

10. Of the total values of the manufactures of the United States, what proportion is the product of the southern States hereinbefore mentioned?

11. What proportion of the total product of mining in the United States is the product of the southern States hereinbefore mentioned?

12. According to the latest information of the total bank loans in the United States, what proportion was loaned by banks in the southern States above mentioned?

13. According to the latest information of total amount of circulation of banks in the United States, what proportion was issued in the southern States hereinbefore mentioned?

14. Of the total deposits in the savings banks in the United States, what proportion is deposited in the savings banks of the southern States hereinbefore mentioned?

15. What has been the cost of the railroads of the southern States, and what proportion does the cost of such roads bear to the total cost of the railroads of the United States? In this connection please state also what proportion of the capital stock, mortgage bonds, and other securities of the railroads of the United States is held in the northern States.

16. What is the income of the public schools of the southern States, and what proportion does the income bear to the total income of the public schools of the United States?

17. I should be glad to have a brief statement showing the relative magnitude of the east and west trade currents over railroads north of the Ohio river, and of the commerce of the Mississippi river, as set forth in the recent report of the chief of the bureau of statistics on internal commerce.

18. I should be glad to have a statement as to the exhibit in course of the trade of the southern States, as described by Mr. Nimmo on pages 86 to 96 of his recent report on internal commerce. Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 10, 1880.

Hon. Edward M'Pherson, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee:

DEAR SIR—I inclose to you herewith the answer of the chief of the bureau of statistics to the several inquiries contained in your letter of the seventh inst. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1880.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to you by Hon. Edward M'Pherson, under date of August 7, 1880, and referred to me for reply.

I respectfully submit the following statements in the order of the questions propounded. The expression "the southern States" in each case refers to the States mentioned in Mr. M'Pherson's letter, viz.: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky:

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

The internal commerce of this country vastly exceeds in magnitude its foreign commerce. The commerce upon railroads alone is about twenty times as great as our foreign commerce. About 90 per cent. of our internal commerce now finds the means of transportation on railroads.

COMMERCE ON RAILROADS.

The only means of measuring the relative magnitude of the internal commerces of the southern States is by the number of freight carriers employed. This affords a pretty correct basis of estimate upon the subject. According to Poor's Railroad Manual for 1879 (an accredited authority), the total number of the freight cars employed on the railroads of the United States was 425,617 cars, of which number 81,248 cars, or 7 4-10 per cent., were employed on railroads in the southern States referred to.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS.

The total tonnage of vessels employed in the internal commerce of the United States on water lines of transportation, including the coasting trade on the ocean and the internal trade on rivers and the great lakes, amounted during the year ended June 30, 1879, to 2,698,183 tons, of which 196,672 tons, or 7 per cent., was owned in the southern States mentioned.

FOREIGN COMMERCE—EXPORTS.

The records of the bureau of statistics show that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the year ended June 30, 1880, amounted to $835,333,516 and that the value of the exports from ports south of the Potomac river amounted to $188,629,717, or 22.57 p r cent. of the total exports of merchandise from the United States.

Of the total exports of the south the value of the exports of cotton amounted to $158,184,526, or 84 per cent. of the total exports of the southern States.

The cotton shipped to northern States as well as exported from the south to foreign countries appears to be moved chiefly by northern capital. It is stated by the secretary of the New York cotton exchange that "a very small percentage of the crop is moved by eastern capital," and that "all that is moved north is controlled by northern capital," while that exported if they had paid their rent." "Who was the finest speaker among the agitators?" asked the reporter. "Oh, Michael Davitt," replied the man with enthusiasm. "Did the great public gatherings put courage into the people; do they cringe to the landlords now?" asked the reporter. "No, sir; they defy the landlords now," responded the emigrant. "The meetings did put courage into the people. They saved the people." The man's father had lived fifty years in the cottage his son occupied, and had rescued from the bog the land from which his son was evicted. "PUT HANCOCK IN COMMAND." A. T. BORDEN. Our broken lines, with battle torn, And faces grimed with powder, Closed up their gap and onward borne Toward cannon booming louder, With sad dismay saw borne away, Their general all gory. Then asked in dread with leaders dead, Who next will lead to glory? "Put Hancock in command, put Hancock in command With one more round we'll hold the ground, With Hancock in command." "But who is Hancock? comrades cry, And draw their waistbelts tighter, Then wave their ragged flags on high And set half in a fighter; With stately tread among the dead On war-horse stepping proudly, His blue eye shines along the lines; The veterans clamor loudly: "Put Hancock in command, put Hancock in command, We'll stand at bay, we'll win the day, With Hancock in command." With such a leader in their front, The boys never dream of yielding, His breast receives the battle's brunt, His arm his bright sword wielding. The leaden hail his lines assail, He sinks beneath a volley, But frantic yells the victory tells, Resistance would be folly. With Hancock in command, with Hancock in command, He is not dead but lifts his head, To give a last command. For years, with broken party lines, The country's banner trailing, But now new hope before us shines, Our victor-leader hailing. With peace restored we sheathe the sword, But honor still our leader; Let hand join hand, God bless our land, The ship of State, God speed her. With Hancock in command, with Hancock in command, A man of might in peace or fight, Put Hancock in command. **A Change of Name.** A flock of girls is called a bevy; a bevy of wolves a pack; a pack of thieves a gang; a gang of angels a host; a host of porpoises a shoal; a shoal of buffaloes a herd; a herd of children a troop; a troop of partridges a covey; a covey of beauties a galaxy; a galaxy of ruffians a horde; a horde of rubbish a heap; a heap of oxen a drove; a drove of blackguards a mob; a mob of whales a school; a school of worshipers a congregation; a congregation of capers a corps; a corps of robbers a band; a band of locusts a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd. PHYSICIANS all admit that quinine only effects a temporary suspension of the attacks of fever and ague, unless preceded by a reliable anti-bilious medicine. The testimony of thousands establishes beyond a doubt that Dr. Tutt's liver pills, followed by quinine, is a permanent cure for chills and fever and all bilious diseases.

THE CENSUS OF THE SOUTH.

The Radical and Credit Mobilier Statesmen, Alarmed by the Census Returns from the Southern States, Make an Appeal to Superintendent Walker

For a Revision of the Reports, but He Makes an Explanation that Removes all Cause for their Expressions of Malic , Hate and Uncharitableness.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* telegraphed that paper on the eleventh instant that there are unmistakable signs that the Radical leaders intend to try and force a new enumeration of the census in several of the southern States under the plea that gross frauds "or irregularities" have been practiced. In expectation that the south would show a considerable increase over the census of ten years ago, the Republicans many months before the census supervisors were appointed started the cry that there was a conspiracy on foot among the Democrats to secure larger representation under the new apportionment than they were justly entitled to by means of a fraudulent enumeration. Now that the returns of the census south are coming in, showing and showing very heavy increase in many localities, the Republicans renew their cries of fraud, and demand that a new enumeration shall be taken. A prominent office-holder said to-day that he was advised that the President was convinced that some of the southern States are not entitled to the large increase shown by the present census, and that steps ought to be taken to rectify the matter. This would seem to indicate that the President intends to be a willing instrument in the hands of Republican leaders to dispute the returns sent here. Of course nothing can be done at present, but the complete returns will have to be examined at the census bureau before any definite action can be taken in the matter. It is clearly the purpose of the Republicans to try and deprive the south of the heavy gains in her population, but there is not the slightest doubt that they will signally fail to accomplish their ends.

THE RADICAL VIEW OF IT.

Washington special to the Cincinnati *Gazette:* The remarkable character of the census returns from some sections in the South is exciting general and very serious attention here. Both the morning and evening journals have referred to it at length, and a full interview with General Walker on the subject is published in the morning *Star*. The subject is treated by prominent officials of the government as one of extreme gravity, and it has form