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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer and clear or fair weather, southeast to southwest winds, and a slight change in the barometer.

THE citizens generally are satisfied with the county Democratic ticket.

SENATOR LAMAR will speak at Holly Springs on Monday next for Hancock and English.

APPLICATION has been made to Mr. House to use his best efforts to have Nashville declared a port of entry. The State capital is beginning to put on commercial airs.

The news from California is cheering and most satisfactory. The Democrats have made a most vigorous canvass and expect to carry the State by not less than 6000 majority.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* advises the people of Georgia that there is great danger of the full Republican vote being called out in every congressional district in that State.

ADVERTISERS will please send in their advertisements for SUNDAY'S APPEAL at as early an hour to-day as possible. By doing so they will secure a good display and an eligible place.

SUPERINTENDENT WALKER, of the census bureau, has very carefully verified the work of the enumerators in South Carolina and finds it correct, the howling of Republican politicians to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE New Albany (Ind.) *Deutsche Zeitung*, in its issue of September 25th, declares for Hancock and English. The proprietor, Otto Palmer, who has been twenty-five years a Republican, says that party is no longer the great patriotic party of twenty years ago.

THE Bolivar *Bulletin* announces that Hon. Thomas W. Brown, of this city, will address the people of Hardeman county, at Bolivar, on Monday, October 4, 1880, on the political issues of the day, and adds: "He is one of the most gifted and eloquent speakers in the nation."

LITTLE ROCK is booming. It is increasing its manufacturing facilities on a large scale. It has just completed a compress of great power, and has opened a cotton exchange that will supply merchants with all the information usual at such places. We congratulate the citizens of our sister city and wish them an abundant increase, even over their present unusual prosperity.

A NATIONAL convention of farmers is to be held at Chicago on October 14th "to discuss the transportation question, and to devise ways and means for securing governmental control of railroads as the most practicable way of putting an end to the rings within rings, discriminations and powerful railroad combinations that are now robbing the producing classes of the country."

THE Tuscumbia *Alabamian* says of Crandall, secretary of the National Greenback committee, that he is known in North Alabama as the wind-maker for anything that needs brass, from a circus or an emigration scheme, to the management of the *National View*. He is the "Mulberry Sellers" of the noble army of free lances that has its headquarters at Washington.

THE agitation for independence in Norway grows in intensity and is not likely to be appeased short of the establishment of the proposed republic. The union of Sweden and Norway was one of the great crimes of the Napoleonic period, and if a separation be made now it will be made with justice, although tardy. Norway has little in common with Sweden; her sympathies are far closer with Denmark than with the mongrel dynasty which rules Sweden. A Norwegian republic in close alliance with Denmark would strengthen the Netherlands and Belgium, and might ultimately lead to a Scandinavian union—embracing Norway, Sweden and Denmark—similar to the Federal union.

ON WEDNESDAY last the National Board of Health discontinued the quarantine station at Presidents island. There now only remains one station—that at Vicksburg—between us and New Orleans, and that will be continued for perhaps two weeks or a month yet. We cannot permit the occasion thus offered to pass without expressing our sense of the deservings of a board that has been our safeguard, the vigilant sentinel between us and the possible recurrence of the pestilence that has wrought us so much ruin. It has been of incalculable service to us and, therefore, to the whole section, service that of it elf is a full compensation for the outlay and expense the general government has been at to maintain it. If there were no other reason for the existence of such a body, this would of itself be sufficient. Ever since the close of the seventeenth century the yellow-fever, year after year, has emerged from its brooding place in the tropical filth of the West Indies, carrying death and desolation in its viewless flight. Individual study and investigation into its causes and origin have as yet availed nothing to enable us to master this pestilence. Only by some such commission, supported by the national government, can we hope for anything of relief from it in the future. As one of the foremost sanitarians of the age has justly said, "Whatever may be thought as to the duty of the general government in regard to quarantine, there can be little doubt as to its duty in regard to obtaining information on yellow-fever. It does not stand upon this same ground as those surveys or scientific investigations, for which government patronage and aid is urged, but which will be carried on by individual effort, sooner or later, if the government does not assist. Such an investigation as is necessary to discover the causes of yellow-fever and the best modes of preventing it will require much time, skilled labor and money, and can never be supported by individual enterprise, and is unlikely to be carried into effect by any other government than that of the United States." Yet it is only by means of such an investigation that we can hope to succeed in freeing the country from this pest. And while this is true concerning the relation of the National Board of Health to yellow-fever, there is yet a broader but less striking field of general sanitation, in which some such organization must be the pioneer, if it is ever to be profitably cultivated and reclaimed from ignorance and neglect. As a rule, it is true, sanitary matters must be attended to by the individual—whether the individual be a person or a community; but there should be some power competent to interfere in the exceptional cases in which ignorance, selfishness or terror leads either to danger of pestilence or to obstruction of commerce. There must be some power which can, when necessary, do for a community what the National board has done for Memphis within the past year. That is bringing to bear upon the problem of the sanitary regeneration of a hopelessly smitten city, the best applications, the expert knowledge and the prestige of a national organization. Without this, we cannot believe that we would to-day be able to honestly claim that we are one of the healthiest and most thoroughly clean cities on this continent; and that we are beyond the average standard in sanitary progress and education.

GARIBALDI'S GAME.

It is Feared that He will Head the Radicals of Genoa and Demand Major Canzio's Release, in which Case Blood will Flow—Riotous Belgian Peasantry.

Stronger Pressure upon Turkey by the Powers—Much Depends upon the Attitude of Austria, Which will Control that of Germany—Parnell and Peace.

MADRID, October 1.—The government has resolved to proceed against all priests who introduce politics into their sermons, and to dismiss all mayors who are notorious Carlists.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, October 1.—A telegram from Cettinje reports that the Montenegrins living near Camp Suturmaan have been permitted to return home on leave, as there is no prospect of any military operations for ten days.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, October 1.—A dispatch from Bruges says disturbances have occurred near that city. The peasants assembled and attempted to eject the government commissioner, who was sent to carry out the provisions of the school law. The gendarmes were obliged to fire on the mob, killing one man and wounding another severely.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, October 1.—Belgium having given notice of her intention of introducing modifications in the shipping dues levied at the port of Antwerp, Prince Bismarck has addressed a communication to the bundesrath, requesting the latter to decide on a reply to Belgium, and declaring that in his opinion it is inexpedient to assent to the proposed alteration.

BRITISH INDIA.

LONDON, October 11.—The Candahar question probably did not come under cabinet consideration yesterday, as the government decided a month ago that Candahar should not be retained, and no change has taken place in the views of the ministers on the subject, though some delay has occurred in putting them into action. Those views remain unaltered, and will be carried out unless some unexpected events create an entirely new situation.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 1.—A meeting of the cabinet council has been summoned for next Monday.

Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £100,000, which is for shipment to New York.

Nine hundred weavers of the Victoria mills, at Wigan, have struck against a reduction of five per cent. in wages. This throws 500 more hands out of employment. Should the strike continue a large portion of the spinning department will be stopped.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.—The stocks of provisions on hand in this market are: Beef—100 tierces of old and 3500 new. Pork—250 tierces of old and 800 new. Bacon—360 tierces of old and 20,000 new. Hams, 11,000 tierces. Shoulders, 2900 tierces. Cheese, 58,000 boxes. Lard, 2900 tons.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, October 1.—Lord Mountmorres was buried at Monkstown yesterday. There was no demonstration.

A proclamation has been issued offering £1000 for the apprehension of the murderers of Lord Mountmorres. Sweeny and Gannon were examined to-day, and were remanded for a week at the request of the police.

LONDON, October 1.—In regard to the Irish affairs, the *Daily News* says: "A report upon the condition of Ireland was made by Forster, but we believe no decision was taken by the cabinet council and none was asked. Forster does not believe that the present grave and anxious condition of Ireland would be bettered by a re-enactment of the peace preservation measures. The government will not be counseled, frightened, or defied into any inconsiderate and headlong course. If Parnell really breaks the law he will be prosecuted, but the government will make no wild plunges as their predecessors did. They have no passion for state prosecutions, and are not likely to commit any blunders in that way."

ITALY.

ROME, October 1.—Menatti Garibaldi has written to the *Opinione* denying that Major Canzios's arrest was the cause of himself and father resigning their seats in the chamber of deputies.

LONDON, October 1.—A dispatch from Rome says that the representatives of the thousand of Marsala, and of the survivors of their country's battles, started for Caprera, aboard the tugboat in which General Garibaldo was to embark for Genoa. Garibaldi, in spite of the urgent advice of his best friends, is determined to carry out his intentions, and will probably leave Caprera to-morrow, and arrive at Genoa Sunday. The situation is rife with the most serious possibilities. There is no doubt Garibaldi will be received on landing by the extreme radicals of Genoa in all their strength, and should he, as some think, likely go at their head to the prefecture or prison, and demand Major Canzio's release, we shall probably have such an affair as that of Aspromont over again, for Premier Cairoli, bitter as it may be for him to act vigorously against his old leader, he will faithfully do his duty and cause the laws to be respected.

AUSTRALIA.

WELBOURNE, October 1.—The International exhibition opened to-day. The marquis of Normandy, governor and commander-in-chief of Victoria, the governors of South Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmaria, and the mayor of the municipality, escorted by the colonial troops, the fire-briqade and friendly societies, proceeded to the exhibition buildings, where they were received by the commissioners of the exhibition. The marquis of Normandy, in the presence of the duke of Manchester, the ministry, consuls and members of the assembly, received the report of the commissioners. In replying to the report the marquis said that any country might be proud of the display, and of the foresight, energy and ability of all concerned in the work. The imperial government and the principal States of the world had promptly responded to the invitation to participate in the exhibition, thus assuring its rank to correspond with previous exhibitions. He then declared the exhibition open, whereupon the royal standard was hoisted and salutes were fired. The exhibition was then inspected. The proceedings passed off with great *eclat*. The exhibits require but little final arrangements to render the display complete.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

GRAVOSA, October 1.—The British torpedo depot ship Hecla arrived with eight torpedo boats.

PARIS, October 1.—It is semi-officially declared that the French government while adhering to its present reserved attitude with reference to the action of the powers in the east is perfectly resolved not to separate from the European concert.

LONDON, October 1.—A Paris correspondent says that there is no reason to believe that Challemel LaCour, French ambassador, has visited Lord Granville and informed him that France will not participate in any further acts of the coercion which England may contemplate.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says the aspect of affairs in the east gives reasonable grounds to hope that a pacific execution of the treaty of Berlin will be found in the united action of the powers. The pressure upon Turkey will now cease to be merely local. But it will be the object of the united cabinets through their representatives at Constantinople to extort from the Porte the concessions granted by the treaty of Berlin. Meanwhile it is a matter full of significance that the present alliance of the powers, so far from losing strength through the interposition of obstacles imperfectly foreseen, has probably acquired new force from trial.

The *Daily News* in an editorial says: "The cabinet council yesterday had before it the request of the Porte that no further action be taken by the powers before Sunday. This interval of grace will probably be granted. There is not the slightest intention on the part of the British government to swerve from their declared policy, but the other powers must be consulted regarding the course to be taken if the Porte's decision on Sunday shall prove to be unsatisfactory. Much depends on the attitude of Austria, which will control that of Germany. Should these go with the other powers, Italy would probably co-operate. France would at least not hamper their action, and Russia would be unable to develop any adverse policy of her own. But even if the great powers do not agree we do not believe that the British government would hold themselves relieved from the necessity for further action."

A dispatch from the Montenegrin camp says that one hundred cases of rifles, a quantity of provision, and two hundred soldiers have been landed at Dulcigno. A Gravosa dispatch says that the Russian corvette Zemcong has gone to Cattaro, and the Temaire and Svetlana will follow October 2d. The rest of the fleet will probably follow on Sunday.

RAGUSA, October 1.—The Albanians continue to assemble in the neighborhood of Dulcigno in such numbers as to render its occupation more difficult than at the outset. Riza Pasha had advised the inhabitants of Dulcigno to remove their families to places of safety in case of a bombardment, but the people have refused, saying, they would rather die than to submit to the Montenegrins.

HOUSE

Assures Us that Ohio will Go Democratic in October—Wilson's Record to be Further Probed.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 1.—In a letter received from Hon. John F. House, who has been making effective speeches in Ohio, he says: "The Democrats have decidedly the bulge on the Republicans of this State; there is no doubt of that, and are claiming the State with confidence in October and certainly they say for Hancock. Having complied with his promise to make ten speeches in Ohio," he will return home and will probably speak here next week.

WILSON'S RECORD TO BE FURTHER PROBED.

Wilson's communistic speech of last night has been generally condemned here to-day. The Greenbackers' executive committee will meet here to-morrow and suggest candidates for the legislature. Colonel J. J. Turner will answer Wilson's speech to-morrow night, and promises to bring forth facts in Wilson's record that have never heretofore been published.

HEBREW TEMPLE

Dedicated in Helena Yesterday by Rabbi Samfield, of this City—A Grand Ball.

Special to the Appeal.]

HELENA, ARK., October 1.—This was a gala day among the Israelites of this city, the new Temple, the first one in eastern Arkansas, having been dedicated. The ceremonies were of an interesting character, conducted by Rev. Dr. Samfield, of Memphis, assisted by Revs. Meyer, of this city, and Greenblatt, of Pine Bluff. The excellent choir of the Memphis Temple, with Prof. Winkler, of that city, as leader, came for that special occasion, and their excellent singing won the admiration of all who had the pleasure of hearing it. The Temple was crowded by the *elite* of the city. In front of the altar, among the Jewish clergy, Rev. Mr. Garrison, pastor of the Methodist church of this city, was seated. Mr. Garrison, whose congregation is now temporarily using the Jewish Temple for divine service, made some suitable remarks. To-night a grand ball will be given in honor of the occasion, and special efforts will be made to repay the visiting Memphians for their kindness in assisting to make the affair so great a success.

RATHER MONOTONOUS.

The Reception of the Presidential Party Calls Forth the Usual Round of Cheering and Speaking.

PORTLAND, OR., September 30.—President Hayes and party left Roseburg on a special train this morning. At Eugene City, Junction City and Albany the people gathered at the stations, and gave the President a hearty reception. At Salem the party was received by the members of the legislature and prominent citizens, escorted to the capitol and presented to the legislature. After a short delay the train moved on for Portland, the party receiving ovations at Aurora, Oregon City and at other points on the road. At the depot in this city the President was met by Mayor Thompson, who welcomed him to the city. The President was escorted by a procession, which marched through the principal streets, to the Esmond hotel, where apartments had been provided. The bells of the city were rung, the whistles blown, and a salute fired. The streets were handsomely decorated and lined with cheering thousands. After retiring to their rooms for a few moments, the President appeared upon the balcony of the hotel, and briefly thanked the citizens for the honor shown him. General Sherman and Secretary Ramsey followed with suitable remarks. Mrs. Hayes was afterward presented and bowed her acknowledgments amid enthusiastic cheers. The Presidential party then retired to their rooms, and the crowd dispersed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 1: Carl Schurz addressed in German a Republican meeting in the armory here to-night.

Wilmington, N. C., October 1: There was frost last night at Monroe, Union county, and Yorkville, Bladin county, in this State.

Philadelphia, October 1: Dr. Albert G. P. Goersen, charged with poisoning his wife, was convicted this morning of murder in the first degree.

San Francisco, October 1: The Goodshaw mine levies an assessment of twenty-five per cent., and the Bullion mine adds one and one-seven-eighths per cent. to its previous assessment.

Petersburg, Va., October 1: Frost fell here and in adjacent counties last night, for the first this season. It is not thought that any material damage was done to the cotton or tobacco crops.

New York, October 1: An assignment for the benefit of the creditors of Robert W. Oliver and John E. Robinson, tobacco merchants of Richmond, Virginia, to Oscar S. Grady, was filed here to-day.

Cincinnati, October 1: The *Gazette's* Terre Haute (Ind.) special says: "The dead body of a colored woman (unknown) was found beside the track of the Indianapolis and St. Louis road, near this city. It is not known whether she fell from a train or was murdered."

Trenton, N. J., October 1: The fire at Trenton basin this morning destroyed property belonging to the Merchants transportation company, West, Clark & Case, wholesale grocers, and Grant & Sons, coal dealers, to the value of $30,000; insured. Incendiary the cause.

New York, October 1: The suspension has been announced on the stock exchange of the firm of Ewen & Osborn, 21 New street, and some of the granger and coal shares, Western Union, Lake Shore and Canada Southern have been bought in under the rule for their account. The failure is unimportant.

Chicago, October 1: The Press club concert last night was one of the grandest affairs in the history of the city, and will net the club nearly two thousand dollars. Among the artists who donated their services are Miss Emma Abbott, Robson and Crane, Keene the tragedian, and a large amount of distinguished local talent, including Mrs. Jesse Bartlett Davis, and Messrs. McWade and Knorr.

Victoria Gives the Troops the Slip.

SANTA FE, October 1.—A Fort Cummings special says that Buell's move in grand force on the Apaches in Mexico has resulted so far in utter failure. Starting from Fort Cummings with 700 men, the Indians, in camp at Lake Guzman, were to be surrounded by the Mexican, Arizona and Texas troops, amounting in all to 3000. Victoria's band slipped out from the circle of troops closing in, and before Buell knew they had gone. They divided, one party going into the Candaloria mountains, 200 miles from Guzman, while the main band doubled on Buell's train and attacked Fort Cummings, his headquarters, last night, to get some cattle, but were repulsed. Buell is in pursuit of the band which has gone into Candaloria. The hard marching and hardships endured by the troops is described as bitter.

Assault and Suicide by a Delirious Man.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—A New Albany (Ind.) special says news reached there to-day of a tragedy in French Lick township, Orange county; that Edward Cromwell, while working in a field with Nathan Lambdin, by whom he was employed, had a chill followed by high fever, during which he shot Lambdin in the neck and shoulder and stabbed him in the neck. He then ran hastily to the river near by and drowned himself. It is supposed he was delirious with fever. Lambdin will recover.

THE IRISH

And General Garfield—His Vote in Opposition to the Resolutions of Hon. Fernando Wood Sympathizing with the Distressed People of the Green Isle.

He Voted Against the Release of the Fenian Prisoners and Opposed Helping the Charitable "Little Sisters of the Poor," who Visited Every Battle-field.

Chicago *Times*: General M. R. M. Wallace, ex-judge of probate, of this city, delivered a stirring campaign speech to the Democrats of Indianapolis a few days ago. He gave his reasons as a Union soldier for preferring Hancock to Garfield, and made many telling points. But, as foreshadowed by the *Times*, the feature of his speech was the denunciation of Garfield's hostility to Irish aspirations for liberty, of Garfield's bigotry toward the Little Sisters of the Poor, and of his niggardly opposition to placing the late General Shields on the pension list. The universal opinion here is that General Wallace has killed Irish Republicanism. The following is the portion of General Wallace's speech relating to

Garfield and the Irish.

I come now to a novel feature of the canvass—the attempt of the Republicans, in their last desperate effort, to win the friendship of a class of people whom they have always treated with contempt—the Irish-Americans. The appeal of the Radicals to the Irish-Americans to save them or they perish, would be supremely impertinent with any candidate. But with Garfield no language can justly describe the degree of insolence which the appeal implies. Let us see what claim Garfield has upon the Irish. Mr. Garfield was a representative in congress in 1867. During the first session of the fortieth congress, on the 8th day of March, 1867, Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution of sympathy with the Irish people. Mr. Broomall, a Republican, objected. Mr. Wood then moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Upon this question there were 104 yeas and fourteen nays. Of these fourteen there were thirteen Republicans, and of these thirteen two are now Republican candidates; one of them is James A. Garfield, Republican candidate for President; the other is Shelby M. Cullom, Republican candidate for governor of Illinois. I read the resolution, so that all fair-minded men may judge whether or not any lover of liberty could consistently vote against it, and whether or not any American congressmen who remembered the loyal sacrifices of Irishmen in the Union army—the countrymen and comrades of Sheridan, Shields, Corcoran, and Mulligan—should have opposed it. Nay more, strike out Ireland and substitute Cuba, Poland, Zululand, or any other struggling and oppressed nationality, and I ask, what honest lover of liberty should vote against it? The language of the resolution was this:

Resolved, That this house extends its sympathy to the people of Ireland in their pending struggle for constitutional liberty. If the despotic governments in Europe shall be assisting to the monarchical institutions in America, so should the United States foster and promote the extension of republican institutions in Europe.

During the Fenian invasion of Canada a number of prisoners were captured by the British authorities. Among them was a priest, Rev. Father McMahon. This priest probably remembered the centuries of wrong which his country had suffered at the hands of the British government, and sympathized with the invasion. But his purpose in accompanying the little army was to do a priest's duty—to minister to the spiritual wants of his countrymen. With a view of securing the release of this Irish-American clergyman and the other prisoners then held in Canada, on April 17, 1871, Mr. Kinnard, of New York, offered the following resolution, and moved the suspension of the rules and its adoption:

WHEREAS, A conference is now being held between joint high commissioners representing the government of the United States and that of Great Britain; and whereas, it is expected and desired that the several questions which unfortunkind feeling between the people of the respective countries shall be settled through the labors of such joint high commissioners; and whereas, the prolonged incarceration in the prisons of the dominion of Canada of persons accused of violating the neutality laws is a source of irritation to a large number of American citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to have the case of such persons presented before such joint high commission, to the end that their release may be effected.

James A. Garfield objected to the suspension of the rules, and then voted against the resolution directing the President to use his influence to secure the liberation of a noncombatant clergyman, and a few poor men who had been in prison several years. And now Irish-Americans are asked to support him for the Presidency! I come to another event in Mr. Garfield's congressional life. The sundry civil appropriation bill of the first session of the forty-third congress was sent back from the senate to the house with certain amendments, including one appropriating $25,000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor. The Little Sisters of the Poor, I need hardly say, is an organization of charitable ladies, whose lives are devoted to the care of the aged poor, and who never inquire what is the creed of the poor or whether they have any creed or not. Mr. Garfield opposed the appropriation on the flimsy pretense that it was for a sectarian institution. General Butler called Mr. Garfield's attention to the fact that there was also an appropriation of $25,000 which had received his sanction for the Woman's Christian association of Washington. Mr. Garfield replied that no woman not a Catholic could be a corporator in this charity managed by the Little Sisters of the Poor. General Butler replied that no woman not a Protestant could be a corporator in the Woman's Christian association. Yet Mr. Garfield persisted in his opposition and voted against the appropriation, notwithstanding that it was defended by such leading Republicans as General Butler, Messrs. Hoar, of Massachusetts, John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, and Parker, of Missouri. I say that only the most relentless fanatic, the most intolerant bigot could have opposed this item, especially when he favored an item giving the same sum, at the same time, to another charity merely because it was under the control of ladies who worshiped the same God according to the rules of a different creed. I say, also, that if James A. Garfield had not deserted his comrades on the field of battle to go to congress at a time when even Rutherford B. Hayes said that a man who left the army to go to congress ought to be scalped, he would have forgotten the creed of the Little Sisters of the Poor and all the other charitable bands of sisters who flitted over the battlefields to minister to the maimed and the suffering. Had he remained to fight down the rebellion, instead of coming home to talk it down in the safety and comfort which surrounded a seat in congress, he could have borne testimony to the fact that the sisters who do charity never asked the wounded or the dying what their creed was, or whether or not they had any creed. Had he waited on the battlefield to do more than smell powder; had he been shot down like Hancock, had he encased his sword only when the enemy surrendered, he would have favored this appropriation as Grant did, for you will remember Grant was President, and approved the appropriation Garfield fought. However much we may differ about Grant's course at other times, he was a soldier in the hour of his country's peril. Grant then faced the danger of Lee on his front, and kept facing the danger until Lee surrendered. Garfield was then facing the temptation of rotten-paying fees and credit mobilier shares, and kept facing them until Lee surrendered. I am not Irish. I am not a Catholic. I am an American and a Protestant. I say, in no boastful spirit, that I was a soldier during the war of the rebellion. It was simply my duty to be a soldier then. But American and Protestant as I am, I should be an ingrate did I not bear testimony to the services of the Catholic sisters in the hospital, on the march, and in the field of battle during those terrible years. They nursed the sick. They bathed the feverish. They fed the famishing. They held the saving, cooling draught to the lips of the scorched and thirsty. They bandaged the wounded. They soothed the dying, and stole his cruel terrors from death. Heaven only can reward their labors commensurately; and the tongue must have more than human inspiration which can acknowledge their sacrifices. It remained for the man who fled from the battlefield, where *they* remained, to demand what creed *they* professed who never asked the soldier *his* creed before they ministered to him! It remained for the bigot in politics to vote public money to a charitable organization representing *his* creed, and to refuse it to these nurses of his country's soldiers because their creed is not his! It remained for that runaway from the battlefields and that ungrateful bigot in politics, to ask the suffrages of the Irish-American voters to make him President. If the forty-fifth congress, a few months before the death of brave old James Shields—jurist, statesman and soldier—a man whose long years of fidelity to his adopted country, and of bravery in her defense, should make all men forget where he was born, and remember only the country and cause for which he fought—a bill was introduced in the house authorizing the President to appoint the hoary and intrepid veteran a brigadier-general in the United States army, on the retired list, with rank and pay from and after the passage of the act. It was then known that the hero of three wars—the ex-supreme court judge of Illinois, the only man who had ever represented three States in the United States senate—was fast approaching his end. The bony hands of the grim specter were stretching forth to clutch the valorous frame that had defied foreign foe and domestic traitor; the once strong body, riddled with balls and scarred and seamed with wounds, was not to hold together much longer. He had been stricken with paralysis. To wounds and disease was added one more misfortune—poverty. On the bench as a judge; in the camp and on the march as a soldier; in the halls of public deliberation as a maker of his country's laws, he had been what all ages and all nations have agreed is God's noblest work"—an honest man. He had never robbed the enemy he conquered. He had never despoiled the people who reposed their trust in him. No bribe had stained the hands that had drawn a patriot's sword. No improper inducements, thinly disguised as "fees," had procured the exercise of his influence with heads of corrupt and corrupting combinations. He never bought nor was he ever presented with stock in corporations whose interests required legislation to be modified by his voice and his vote. For all these reasons, he was a poor man and his poverty was extreme. The bill to place him on the retired list would have furnished, at a very small cost to his country, comfort and security for the very short period which his wounds would permit him to live; and against that bill was recorded the vote of the soldier who ran away from the battlefields to the politician's spoils; of the knownothing who opposed the resolution sympathizing with the efforts of the Irish people to obtain for themselves in their own land the liberty they fought and died to secure for us; and of the bigot who voted to give public money to a religious organization of Protestants and withhold it from a charitable organization of Catholic women whose beneficence was administered without regard to creed. James A Garfield crowned his unworthy record by voting against the bill which would have made comfortable and contented the few remaining days of aged, brave honest, noble, poor and sick James Shields! For this, fellow-citizens, make him President of the United States. You, especially, my Irish-American fellow-citizens, you especially, are harangued by demagogues to vote for him. You know his record now. It will always consistent toward you. From 1867 to 1879 he never missed an opportunity to scorn your race and to pour out his contempt on your aspirations. His record is before you. The people of the United States abhor intolerance, no matter who may practice it. The executive functions dignified by the elevated and liberal spirit of a Washington shall never be disgraced by a knownothing and a bigot.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Newmarket Races.

LONDON, October 1.—The race at Newmarket for first of October for two-year olds. The stakes were won by Lady Vesta; Dongal second, Sanford's Useful third.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The handicap heat race, mile heats, was won by Surge, who took the second and third heats, Mamier taking the first. Time—1:45, 1:45, 1:49.

Boardman won the second race, mile and an eighth; Ike Bonham second, Emma Cooper third. Time—2.

The one-mile dash was won by Nimble Foot; Krupp Gun second, Colonel Wagner third. Time—1:45¾.

The handicap hurdle race, mile and a half, was won by Miss Malloy; Ohio Boy second, Bay Run third. Time—2:53.

Rare Sport Next Week.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—The trotting meeting, which begins in this city on Tuesday next, promises to be, in all respects, the best of any of the circuit meetings of the year. There will be twelve races during the meeting, and in the fast classes all the best performers of the year will be found. The special purse for four-year-olds, the entries to which closed Tuesday last, has in it the famous Jewett, whose three-year-old record of 2:23¾, is the fastest for that age; also Alicantara, who recently trotted in 2:24¼, and the other colts are said to be equally as fast. The Galt house stake for three-year-olds has fifty entries, and these, in addition to those in the other classes, make a grand total of 130. The twenty-mile equestrian race will be one of the attractive features of the meeting.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—To-day was the fifth day of the Jockey club races. The first race was for the Galt house stake, for three-year-olds that have not won prior to August 1, 1880, mile heats; $50 entrance fee, half forfeit, the Galt house to add $400, of which $100 go to second. Ventriloquist won; Virginia second, Dictum third. Time—1:45¾, 1:45¾, 1:49¼.

The second race was a selling race for all ages, one and one-quarter miles dash, purse, $250. Matagorda won; Miss Nailer second, May Day third. Time—2:12¾.

The third race was the Sanford stake, for two-year-old colts and fillies, dash of one mile, $50 entrance, half forfeit, club to add $400, of which $100 go to second; twenty entries. Lelex won; Lucy May second Voltague third. Time—1:45.

The extra three-quarters of a mile dash for a purse of $150 was won by Jim Malone; Blanche J. second, Miss Nailer third. Time —1:17.

Mattie Hunter at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—The fourth and last day's races were well attended. Mattie Hunter paced her third trial in 2:15¼, failing to beat her own record. She received no money, there being some doubt about the regularity of this trial against time, in consequence of one heat having gone over to the second day. All bets were declared off.

In the match race between the three-year-old colts of Colonel N. J. Coleman and Colonel C. L. Hunt, of this city, for $1000 a side, Colman's colt won, distancing Hunt's colt. Time—3:07.

The first regular race was the 2:25 class, for a purse of $1000, divided. Robert M'Gregor won; Minnie R. second, William H. third, Lady Thorn fourth, Centella fifth, Decam sixth, Big Soap seventh. Time—2:23¼, 2:25, 2:29¼.

The second race was a free-for-all trotters, (St. Julien and Maud S. barred), for a purse of $1000, divided. Harris and Protene were drawn, leaving Charley Ford and Hopeful only to contest for the money. Ford won in straight heats. Time—22, 22, 23¾.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Senator Conkling on the Stump.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—Senator Conkling addressed an audience estimated at 15,000 at the Highland house to-night. He spoke only three-quarters of an hour, being unable to speak longer in the open air.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, October 1.—The Greenbackers of the fifth district nominated J. N. Buffum for congress.

CHICAGO, October 1.—The Greenbackers of the third district this evening nominated C. H. Adams for congress.

LOWELL, MASS., October 1.—The Republicans of the seventh Massachusetts district renominated Wm. A. Russell for congress.

SARATOGA, October 1.—Judge Henry Hilton declines the Democratic nomination for congress from the twentieth New York district.

UTICA, N. Y., October 1.—Francis R. Gilbert has been nominated for congress in the twenty-first New York district by the Democrats.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars Damages.

DETROIT, October 1.—In the suit brought by W. W. Wheaton against Luther Beecher for libelous publications in he newspapers of this city, accusing the plaintiff of dishonestly managing certain business interests committed to his charge, which has been on trial in the superior court in this city two months, the jury to-day rendered a verdict of $25,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

Grant's Future Movements.

CHICAGO, October 1.—General Grant is now visiting friends in this city. He will be at Decatur, October 6th and 7th, during the soldiers' reunion, and at Indianaplis, on the eighth, to attend the meeting of the Boys in Blue. From thence he will go to Boston as the guest of the Middlesex club.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

An Array of Interesting Figures—A Reduction of Nearly $9,000,000 During the Past Month—$200,000,000 in the Treasury—Total Coinage for September.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office—Heavy Entries Under the Homestead and Timber Culture Laws—Balance of Salary Paid.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The total coinage at the United States mints during September was $6,340,565, of which $2,301,000 were silver dollars.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

The daughter of ex-President Zachariah Taylor was paid $16,000 to-day, balance of the salary which General Taylor would have received had he lived until his term of office expired.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

Commissioner Williamson, of the general land office, in his annual report, recommends a considerable increase in the force of his office and the salaries of some of his assistants. "Men of legal education and mature judgment cannot be procured for the salaries allowed at present. There were surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, 151,699,253 acres of public land, and 632,151 acres of private land claims. The great increase of 725,347 acres is attributed to the operation of the act of March 3, 1879, which led to a great increase in the number of applications by private individuals for public surveys. The disposals of public lands during the year were: Cash entries, 850,740 acres; homestead entries, 6,045,570 acres; timber culture entries, 2,193,184 acres; agricultural college scrip, 1280 acres; locations with military bounty land warrants, 88,522 acres; swamp lands patented to States, 3,757,888 acres; lands certified for railroad purposes, 1,157,375 acres; total area of public lands surveyed from the beginning of surveying operations up to the close of last year is shown to be 752,567,195 acres, leaving an estimated area yet unsurveyed of 1,062,231,727 acres.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per cent. bonds	$ 222,819,650
Five per cent. bonds	474,381,350
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	738,263,950
Refunding certificates	1,063,850
Navy pension fund	*14,000,000
Total coin bonds	1,700,508,400
Matured debt	6,011,665
Legal-tenders	346,746,841
Certificates of deposit	9,905,000
Fractional currency	7,181,940
Gold and silver certificates	26,033,660
Total without interest	1,088,350,607
Total debt	2,096,632,506
Total interest	18,906,936
Cash in treasury	199,945,200
Debt less cash in treasury	*1,915,594,182
Decrease during september	8,974,491
Decrease since June 30, 1880	26,578,112
Current liabilities—interest due and unpaid	2,491,809
Debt on which interest has ceased	6,011,665
Interest thereon	764,556
Gold and silver certificates	26,033,660
United States notes held for redemption of certificates on deposit	9,905,000
Cash balance of available October 1st	154,769,769
Total	199,945,260
Available assets—cash in treasury	199,945,260
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by the United States	47,589,861
Interest repaid by companies by transportation service	13,824,654
By cash payments of five per cent. of earnings	655,198
Balance on interest paid by the United States	33,110,007

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At Peabody Hotel, October 1st.

F W Bunning, N Y, T L Nolly, Tulle Depot, H R Sherrod, Galloway, John H Wiley, Phila, B L Sessions, Collierville, J E Shelton, Collierville, G G Chamberlin, Tenn, C A Stainback, Tenn, W H Jenkins, Coahoma, H P Hobson, Somerville, J H Turner, Nashville, J E Hoy, N Y, Jno Frizzell, Nashville, Jno Hashim, Nashville, A Ewin Burney, Nashville, Lytton Taylor, Tenn, The Odlin, N Y, C M Joseph, Nashville, F R Hollingsworth, Ill, Geo A Freeman, N Y, J L Webb, Dyersburg, H S Nevill, Nashville, Miss May Sterling, Miss, S Gratz, N Y, W T Furman, Louisville, E M Rector & wife, Ark, H C Pomeroy, N Y, Jno M Gault, N Y, Capt Peo Fearn, Helena, E Hellyer, Jr, N Y, L Kowyer, N Y, R V Yeakel, Little Rock, W H Willford & f, Ala, A V Wax, Somerville, J F Johnson, Ark, J N Davis, Como, G F Pierce, Sparta, Ga, Alex Murray, Memphis, B H Hanna & wife, Ten, J Kallsher, G Y, E K Hatford & wife, Miss, A B Tarte, Nashville, J B Garrett, Nashville, Jno P Starns, Ky, J J Rogers & family, Ark, W W Wood, Louisville, J W Lunn, Humboldt, Geo C Connor, Tenn, Douglas Oalton, England, John Collinson, England, Henry Fink, Va, J B Solomon, Miss, F W Gould, steamer W P Halliday, R C Brown, Little Rock, J B Deavours, Iuka, L M Bell, Wilne Depot, J M Fleming, Collierville, J C Curran, Collierville, Geo Hardin, Somerville, R W Fugua, Miss, R P Van Vleet, N Y, A B Black, wife & child, Nashville, W F Foster, Nashville, W H Morrow, Nashville, A Doling, Nashville, W C Smith, Nashville, R M Hernges, Nashville, Chas P Brown, N Y, E