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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15. 1881. VOL. XL--NO. 36

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and Ohio valley, warm, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, and in the western portions by rain or snow, winds mostly easterly, falling barometer.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T. U. S. ARMY. SIGNAL SERVICE, MONDAY, February 14, 1881, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.31	32	E.	Light.	Fair.
Galveston	30.19	55	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy
Mobile	30.19	48	S.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy
Louisville	30.41	36	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Memphis	30.37	34	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.40	32	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.31	47	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.26	40	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.32	40	N.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Little Rock	30.32	38	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.

THE Lowell national bankruptcy bill has been approved by the chamber of commerce of New York.

WOMEN are less given to suicide than men are married people less than the unmarried. The favorite mode of suicide in France is by the use of charcoal or by jumping from a hight; that of Germany is by drowning or shooting. The highest death rate by suicide is in Denmark.

OUR new treaty with the Chinese is not regarded with favor by American merchants in China. They think the United States gives too much and gets too little. Foreign newspapers in China and Japan regard it with dissatisfaction and characterize its negotiation as a farce.

A NEWLY-FORMED water company has applied for a charter to supply water to the city of New York from Lake George, 150 miles away. The incorporators claim that they can bring clean, pure water to the city and deliver it in houses at very low rates, and thus all danger of a scant supply of water will be averted.

REV. DR. A. D. MAYO, associate editor of the *Boston Journal of Education*, is in the city, and will, in a few days, deliver a lecture in the regular course of the LeMoyne institute. It is to be hoped he will not be allowed to leave us without saying something before a larger audience on the subject of common school education. Will not the board of school visitors or superintendent of schools see to this?

THE Scottsboro *Citizen*, a paper which speaks for a very respectable Alabama constituency, says of the result of the recent legal farce known as the trial of Buford, that it is a disgrace to the jurors who tried the case, and reflects discredit on the good old state of Kentucky. A good man was foully murdered by a scoundrel, who has been acquitted. Shame, shame, shame!"

HUMAN ingenuity has devised so many ways of closing all joints about the windows and doors of railway cars that people who travel in winter, and on well appointed roads, may be sure of breathing the most offensive compound that can enter the human lungs. Most of the weariness and headaches that is charged to the motion of railway travel is caused by the terribly foul air that has been breathed.

IT is settled that Blaine is to be chief of Garfield's cabinet. The New York *World* predicts that will "the spoils system" in the land, and Senator Blaine and of Mr. William A. Chandler for a year and vigorously used New York to exterminate Senator Conkling, no politician can doubt what the result will be. Conkling realising this is backing down from his cock-loftical position and is suking water.

IF republics are ungrateful, Republicans are not. Ex-Senator Dorsey realized that on Thursday night, when he sat the honored guest of the leading men of his party, of statesmen called together to do him the justice of acknowledging that the election of Garfield is more his work than that of any hundred men among them. Among the speakers was General Grant, who paid the best of the evening the high compliment of acknowledging that fact. As a political worker and manager Dorsey has no superior of either party.

WE publish this morning, as it reaches us by telegraph from the Chicago *Times*, a synopsis of the contents of the first volume of Mr. Jefferson Davis's *History of the Rise and Fall of the Confederate States Government*. It briefly sketches what will prove to the public one of the most intensely interesting works of the period, tracing the political controversy out of which the war grew, defending the southern people and the right of secession by citations from leading northern jurists and statesmen, and arraying Seward and Lincoln at the bar of public opinion. This synopsis, even though clumsily done, will whet the appetite of the people for a book that will be read by all classes, both north and south, with an avidity that no other work of the time has excited.

THE telegraph yesterday brought the sad intelligence of the death of Hon. Fernando Wood at Hot Springs, Arkansas, at 6 o'clock on Sunday night. The aged statesman, worn by disease and the anxieties of the important position he occupied as chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, of the hope of regaining his health was induced to make the long journey from Washington to the Springs, a few weeks ago, but when he arrived there was so feeble that he was unable to walk from the carriage to his room. He never rallied. He had overtaxed his powers in the preparation of and carrying through the three per cent funding bill, and could not rally. Though far from his home he was surrounded by friends and was the object of profound solicitude to the citizens of Hot Springs. But neither kindness nor skill could stay the hand of the destroyer, the vital forces had been spent, and on the verge of the scriptural three score years and ten Mr. Wood peacefully passed away. He was born of Quaker parents in Philadelphia, January 14, 1812, but removed with his father to New York city in 1820. There, when only fourteen years of age, he was prominent as an enterprising and prosperous shipping merchant. After a few years of marked success he removed to Baltimore, where he pursued his vocation for some years, and so profitably that he was enabled to retire in 1849 with what in those old-fashioned days was deemed a competence. He again took up his residence in New York, and has been, as mayor and member of congress, closely identified with that city ever since. For the last twelve years he has represented one of the most important districts in the house of representatives, where he enjoyed the respect of his opponents and the esteem of his fellow-Democrats. When the civil war broke out Mr. Wood was mayor of New York, and became conspicuous for his zeal as a southern sympathizer, pushing his views so far as to publicly suggest the independence of that city as a free city, after the manner of those of the low countries. He was a sterling Democrat, a thorough-going and unflinching partisan, a fearless leader, a man of the people, full of sympathy for the masses, a lover of liberty, in the social circle a gentleman and in the family circle the idol of his children and his relatives. The Democrats of New York will find it difficult to fill his place, and while he was not great he was safe, reliable and true.

COME HOME SHORN.

The Legislative Committee Who were Sent out after Bribery and Corruption Wool Come Home Shorn, and Virtually Give up the Disgraceful Hunt.

A Lot of Balderdash Repeated Yesterday under the Name of Testimony—What Jones Said Brown Told him Smith had Heard Ferguson Would Willing to Swear To.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, February 14.—Representative Baker appeared on the witness stand before the legislative investigating committee this morning, and said in substance: I wrote a note to Mr. Davis during the balloting for senator; Mr. Head was mistaken about the note I wrote Mr. Davis; the note I wrote was as follows: "Taylor was five or six; other Republicans will vote for Harrison on the next ballot." I never had any conversation with Davis but once before; I was introduced to him at Bassett's while taking supper with Wiltz; never conversed with Mr. Davis again till after the election, and then not about the election of senator or other offices; Trimble's name was not signed to the note; never had any conversation with Mr. Trimble that morning about voting for Mr. Harrison or any arrangements to that effect; never talked to Mr. Davis about the senatorial election; do not know of any money being used to secure votes; never met Mr. Plummer until the morning of the election; it has been said that I was opposed to the election of Mr. Maynard; I was not opposed to him; I thought he ought to receive the support of the Republicans, but I wanted Harrison, Muse and the other Republican candidates to demonstrate whether they could be elected and to receive the Republican vote solid; after Mr. Maynard had been voted for and his strength tested, I walked out of the house one day with Taylor; we were standing in the hall talking when Davis came up; I walked off and did not hear anything they said; when they separated Taylor said to me that Davis would vote for Harrison on the next ballot, and thought that five or six others would; I was of the same opinion on the vote being written; I wrote the vote on the morning of the final result and sent it to Davis by the assistant sergeant-at-arms; Davis never told me he would vote for Harrison; Taylor told me; I don't remember that any one told me that certain Democrats would vote for Maynard, or Harrison, or Muse; Mr. Maynard's friends insisted that if he could get the solid Republican vote, he would get enough votes from the opposition to elect him; he got the full vote several times, but the necessary vote to elect him never came; I don't know who the gentlemen were whom the Maynard men expected to come over; never heard any names mentioned; Harrison and his friends thought the same thing about his chances; I never thought any Republican could be elected secretary of state; but thought Noan could be elected comptroller, because I knew Driver and several other Democrats would vote for him; the reason why Driver voted for him was that he was indorsed by the major portion of the votes of Driver's county, and Nolan was his warm friend for years; I don't know that any money or other consideration of value or any promise of reward was offered or given for any vote.

Representative Means testified that he knew Henry P. Davis, and boarded at the same house with him since the legislature met; he had several conversations with him; heard Davis say that he was for sale, and did not intend to let a good thing pass; he heard Davis say the night before the final result of the election that there would be a Republican elected the next day; that he had the dots on it; he came to my room after the first result and asked me what I thought of Buchanan; I told him that I had somewhat revised my opinion of him; that he was willing to elect a Democrat; Davis said he did not believe that Buchanan had sold out; I asked why he believed that Buchanan had not sold out; he said he believed it because he was for sale himself and failed to find a purchaser; I think I have heard Davis say that in no event would he vote for anybody but a low-tax Democrat; think Mr. Hart was present when I had the conversation with Davis; don't think that Hart said anything on that occasion; don't remember that Hart said a man could get $80,000 for his vote; I think I heard Davis say more than once that no one had better offer him that, or offer to buy him; don't think the conversation was in a jocular manner; Davis seemed to be confident that a Republican would be elected the next day; think that Hart was present when he said that he had the dots; Davis did not mention the name of any Republican that he thought would be elected. Davis was present at a caucus of the low-tax party, at the Commercial hotel, when a resolution was adopted agreeing not to vote for any but a low-tax Democrat; Mr. Davis did not object to that resolution; my impression is that in a caucus held afterward in the senate chamber it was agreed to vote for one man until we found out who Mr. Matthews was for, and then to vote for him; I think Davis said he had the dots before these caucuses; heard Davis say that he was going to vote for Nolan; Mr. Ballentine, a low-tax man, was voted for when Nolan was elected; Davis arose after the caucus adjourned, and said emphatically that he never did and never would vote for any one for United States senator but a low-tax man; don't remember the exact time, but know that Davis took that position; don't know that any one was bribed or paid to vote any way; don't remember that Davis ever said that he did not believe there was any money here to be used in the elections; it was generally understood that there was money to be used; know Theodore Brantley of Lebanon, and had a conversation with him about the $20,000; Brantley said that a gentleman told him that Nat Baxter told this gentleman that Butler told Nat Baxter, that he [Butler] could get votes. [Laughter.]

Some objections was made to this going on the record and it was stricken out.

George Wheatley testified: I asked McGlothlin if he was telling everything he knew; he would fix that all right; never heard him say that he did or did not intend to tell everything; I understood from what he said that he did not intend to tell all he knew; I told him one night that he had got himself into trouble, and he had better leave; he said he would go; did not give any reasons for going; he started to tell me where he was going, but I told him not to, I did not want to know; he never told me that $750 was deposited with him for any purpose; he told me that Mr. Littleton was willing to pay $500 for Mr. Davis to vote for Mr. Shelley but that somebody else went $250 better and got his vote; when I first knew of his having any money was on Saturday; he asked me if I had any big bills for little ones; said it was easier to slip—he wanted it for legislature money; I told him I did not, and said nothing to him about collecting any accounts; Mr. Littleton came in the house several times that night, looking for Mr. McGlothlin; the night he was summoned he said he would come back and sit up all night with me, so that he could get off on the early train; General Bate was present at the first convention.

V. T. Gossett, of Knox, testified as follows: Was here at the election of United States senator; stopped at Lester's, on High street; knew of no member selling or offering to sell his vote; knew of no arrangement by which money or any other thing of value was used to buy votes; had heard it rumored that money was here for this purpose; had heard nobody speak advisedly on the subject; it was believed that certain Democrats would vote for a Republican at the proper time; had learned at Knoxville that Buchanan and Matthews would vote for a Republican; Buchanan had told witness he had to vote for a Republican; witness was not in the confidence of the Republican headquarters; had heard no one say that Democratic votes would be bought; it was understood there that Buchanan, Davis, Matthews and Plummer would vote for a Republican when necessary to elect; knew of nobody who had an interview with Davis or Plummer on the subject; Thornburgh, Rule and Sanford were the principal managers at the headquarters; they said that at the proper time, when these Democrats voted for and failed to elect Bate, they would then drop him and vote for a Republican; this was the understanding on the last day, if Maynard should get a solid Republican vote.

Recalled.—Mr. McGlothlin told witness that Littleton was scared to death; Mr. McGlothlin did not say why. Witness then repeated substantially the testimony he had previously given, and was discharged.

Mr. Brown moved to adjourn the subject to the call of the chairman. Carried.

In an informal conversation just before adjournment the committee agreed to adjourn, because they believed they had not arrived at any serious conclusion in the investigation, and because to-morrow the legislature would meet and overwhelm them with work.

PARNELL IN PARIS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Land League Held in the French Capital Yesterday.

Parnell will Return to Parliament—Dillon Succeeds Davitt as a Member of the Committee.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The *Irish World* to-day received the annexed telegram from Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Land League:

PARIS, February 13, 1881.

There was a full meeting of the Land League executive council to-day to consult as to future action. Parnell presided. Arrangements were made to carry on the work of the Land League in all eventualities. There was to be no flinching. Organization in Ireland was well nigh perfect, and the people are of one mind and one spirit. Put no faith in the ridiculous and malicious rumors now in circulation in the English newspapers, and which may be wired to America, concerning the officers of the Land League. These stories are manufactured for a purpose. Parnell returns to parliament to oppose the passage of the arms bill. From thence he will proceed to Ireland. Dillon replaces Davitt. Numerous meetings are now being held in Ireland to denounce the conduct of the government, and to protest against coercion. The government is committing blunder upon blunder. We feel confident that coercion, when passed, will fail of its end. PATRICK EGAN.

When Parnell returned here from Frankfort he heard rumors that his absence from London was due to the fear of being arrested. A delegation from the last meeting waited on Parnell with the resolution he should go America, but he decided to remain on the continent to complete other arrangements in connection with the League. In consequence of its becoming known to himself and friends communications addressed to him and them have been tampered with by the government. The Leaguers are convinced that their letters were tampered with as long ago as December, and the utmost caution has since been used. It is denied that any compromising statement has been written, but it is thought necessary to remove the headquarters of the League to Paris. Parnell will start for England in a few days. Brennen has been instructed to deposit all documents of the League in a place of security. All communication between Parnell and his friends in England is carried on by a courier. Biggar and Henly returned to London.

THE LAPRADE MURDERERS

In Danger from the Excited Citizens of Springfield, in this State—Militia Asked For.

Governor Hawkins Dispatches Fifty Men to the Scene—A Sheriff's Posse to Act in the Interim.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, February 14.—The murder of Laprade was one of the most diabolical crimes on record. Nine negroes banded together to rob Laprade, who was supposed to have fallen heir to a large amount of money. On getting into his house, by imitating his brother's voice, they bore him to the floor and demanded his money, when he gave up five dollars, all he had. Thinking to extort from him the whereabouts of his money, they singed the hair from his head and body, tore the tendons from his legs, hanged him repeatedly, dragged him about the yard and crushed his skull with an ax. The confession of the crime was extorted from an old negro named Jim Higgins by roasting his feet. On the night of the 15th of September, 1880, Bell and Jamison, two negroes who led in the murder of Laprade, were lynched, and a white man named Jamison, who had shot a young lady because she had declined his attentions was shot to death in his cell, after a most desperate encounter. Higgins was brought to Nashville with those sent to Springfield. To-day he had to have one of his feet amputated, and died in jail. A special dispatch says a mob of forty persons came to Springfield to-night, but were persuaded by the citizens to let the law take its course.

Associated Press Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, February 14.—Governor Hawkins received a dispatch from Judge Stark, at Springfield, this evening, asking him to send twenty-five to fifty men to protect the five negro murderers of Laprade, sent from Nashville this morning for trial, as they were to be mobbed to-night. Twenty-five men from the captains of the Porter Rifles and Rock City Guards to take twenty-five men each on a special train to Springfield as soon as they could be got in readiness, and issue to them from the State armory six hundred rounds of cartridges. The governor gave orders that they were to report to and act under the advice of Stark. The governor telegraphed to Stark he would send men as soon as possible, and ordered the sheriff of Robertson county to summon the whole force of the county to protect the prisoners. Intelligence came that military companies left on a special train at 10 p.m. for Springfield, and will reach there, thirty miles distant in one hour.

Right After Them.

The *American's* Springfield special says a mob of twenty-five on horseback arrived at 10:40 p.m. and were immediately recruited by parties who were in the town all day. They went to the jail and broke open one door, when Judge Stark and Attorney-General Bell approached them. Judge Stark addressed the mob, which agreed to disperse on condition that Stark and Bell would promise an immediate trial of the negroes without change of venue. The promise was given and the mob dispersed, but may return. The train bearing the Porter Rifles and Rock City Guards arrived at midnight.

A NEW BANK

In New York of Which General Grant is One of the Directors.

NEW YORK, February 14.—An United States national bank was organized to-day, with the following directors: General U. S. Grant, H. Victor Newcomb, ex-president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; H. F. Vail, president of the National Bank of Commerce; Morris K. Jessup, Henry B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Life Insurance company; Logan C. Murray, ex-president of the Kentucky National bank; William R. Travers and John J. McCook, of the law firm of Alexander & Green. The new bank has taken a building in Nassau street, and expect to commence business on March 1st. H. Victor Newcomb was elected president and Logan C. Murray cashier.

The Whittaker Court-Martial.

NEW YORK, February 14.—In the Whittaker court-Martial to-day the president stated it had been decided to sustain the objection raised by Governor Chamberlain to admitting the evidence of the Whittaker court of inquiry at West Point. Surgeon Alexander on cross-examination said after visiting Whittaker he went down stairs and met Colonel Laselle, to whom he remarked, that Whittaker was not insensible, as he pretended to be. When the witness went to Whittaker's room the second time, Whittaker was called upon to get up, and he got up from the floor pretty much as any other person would rise from a recumbent position.

Blown Up by Nitro-Glycerine.

BRADFORD, PA., February 14.—F. A. McLain, an employe of the Roberts torpedo company, this morning was driving along the highway fifteen miles southeast of Bradford in a sleigh with 200 pounds of nitro-glycerine. The horses became frightened and dashed the sleigh against a bowlder, causing an explosion. McLain was blown to mince-meat, both horses were killed and no evidence of the sleigh could be found. McLain was a young man and unmarried. His parents are said to reside in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.

Said to be for Blackmail.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Joe Aberle, proprietor of Aberle's theater, has been arrested, charged by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children with admitting to his theater boys under fourteen years of age, contrary to the statute. The penalty is one year's imprisonment and not more than $250 fine. Aberle charged that this was a conspiracy to drive him from his present location.

Suffocated by Gas.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Henrietta Brandoffer and Barbara Weis, young domestics, were suffocated by gas which they had failed properly to turn off on retiring.

"QUACK, quack, quack," said the doctor, when he found Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house of almost every patient, but his bills decreased and the people were happy. Price 25 cents a bottle.

ANTI-COERCION.

An Immense Demonstration of the Friends of Ireland in Hyde Park, London—A Procession With Bands and Mottoes, but Without Disorder.

Hanlon the Winner of the Sportman's Challenge Cup and £1000—The Papers Left in the Hands of Froude by Carlyle—An Invaluable Collection.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 14.—Baron Andre DeBudkurg, Russian diplomatist, died aged sixty-one.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 14.—In the federal council to-day the imperial budget for the revenue of 1882 was made up. The sum to be made over to the several states from the imperial revenue was fixed at 66,657,000 marks. In order to establish an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure a loan of 53,369,221 marks is to be raised.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, February 14.—Judgment has been pronounced on the thirteen socialists on trial during the last few days. One, convicted of high treason, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment; another to six months imprisonment. All the others were acquitted.

Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador to Turkey, held a conference with Baron Von Haymerle, the Austrian premier, and Prince Henry Reuss, the German ambassador to Austria.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, February 14.—At the first meeting of the Ladies' Land League, held at Claremorris to-day, Miss Parnell prepared a resolution, which was adopted, that a ladies' branch of the League be established in every parish, as a protest against the arrest of Davitt.

There is reason to believe that the Irish executive does not now intend to arrest any parliamentary leader of the Land League agitation under the provisions of the retrospective clause of the coercion act.

It is stated that the Land League has decided to invest in the United States £70,000 now in Europe. The social condition of Ireland has further increased. The weekly receipts of the Land Leagues are falling off, and tenants in several districts are paying full rents to the landlords. The Property Defense association is doing good work for the land owners by attending sales, serving writs etc.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 14.—Yesterday an immense anti-coercion meeting was held in Hyde park. An attempt to start an independent anti-coercion demonstration in the park a little distance from the spot designated for the regular meeting, led to the beating of an unpopular and somewhat intoxicated orator, said to be an Irishman, who was pursued out of the gates by a rough mob. An immense crowd assembled to witness the arrival of the procession, but no opposition or hostility was manifested. The procession comprised about six bands, each with a conspicuous banner, bearing the inscriptions, "Release Davitt," "We want the land that bore us," and "Union and Victory." The procession was swelled by contingents from the Magna Charta associations and the democracy workmen's clubs. At the place where the procession halted there was a dense throng numbering some thousands, and composed mainly of Irishmen, who were very enthusiastic. Among the speakers were T. P. O'Connor, Isaac Nelson and John Redmond, home-rule members of parliament. The meeting was divided into three sections, which were at such a distance apart as not to interfere with each other's speakers. They declared that Gladstone was raised into power by the radical workingmen and by them would be deposed. Allusions of this kind as well as remarks disparaging to the house of lords were enthusiastically received. Resolutions were carried without dissent. At the close of the meeting the crowd marched eastward by way of Piccadilly and St. James street. At the foot of St. James street the conveyances containing the leaders halted so as to give their followers an opportunity to close up and make an imposing demonstration through Pall Mall. There was a vigorous groaning opposite the Guards club and wherever else anyone was visible at the windows, particularly at the Carlton. Opposite the Reform club the mob halted, and the leaders called for cheers for Davitt and Cowen, and groans for the tory member for Bradford, meaning Forster, and for the liberal renegades, all of which were heartily given. No display of force was made by the authorities.

The race between Hanlon and Laycock, over the Thames championship course for the *Sportsman* challenge cup and £1000, came off this afternoon and was won easily by Hanlon by about four lengths. There was little betting on the race, the result being regarded as a foregone conclusion. Three to one on Hanlon was freely offered. Hanlon and Laycock visit Westminster aquarium to-night. They leave for their respective homes shortly. Laycock, although rowing well and strongly, had no chance from the beginning. The weather was cold and rainy, yet the towpath along the river bank was thickly lined with spectators. The time of the race was 25:41. Steamers accompanied the race crowded, while barges filled with sightseers crowded the river near Barnes bridge.—Hanlon was as lie called. He is now absolute owner of the challenge cup and the £100 premium promised by the founders to whoever should win it outright. Hanlon will also receive a commemorative medal. Another championship challenge cup will be instituted, the first contest for which will take place on the Tyne during the coming summer.

The Seventh Hussars has been ordered to leave Ireland as soon as possible for Natal. The other cavalry regiments ordered to south Africa are the Fourteenth Hussars in India, and the Eleventh Hussars in London. A regiment of cavalry and two batteries of artillery have been ordered to Natal from Bombay. The war office has decided to send a regiment of hussars, 160 artillery, 700 infantry and 100 men of the army service corps and hospital corps to the Cape from England, with a considerable number of extra officers to supply the places of those killed in fights with the Boers.

The object of the murder of Lieutenant Roper is supposed to be robbery. The revolver found near him was taken from the quarters of two other officers.

James Anthony Froude writes that the papers Carlyle left in his hands are extremely voluminous. There several thousand letters, including his own to members of his family, and letters to him from Goethe, John Stuart Mill, Lord Jeffrey, Sterling, Emerson, Leigh Hunt, Dickens, Thackeray, Varnhagen and Von Ense; also his journals, private papers, unfinished manuscripts, reminiscences of his father, mother, Edward Irving and Lord Jeffrey, and material for a memoir of Mrs. Carlyle. The reminiscences will be printed exactly as Carlyle left them, but the memoir of Mrs. Carlyle must, in accordance with his instructions, undergo extensive revision.

Edwin Booth, as "King Lear," had a most cordial reception to-night.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the house of commons to-day the home secretary said the power to open letters in transit through the post is reserved to the home secretary for exercise in exceptional cases. He declined to make any statement as to whether it had been recently exercised.

Joseph Cowan, radical, gave notice of further questions on the same subject.

In committee the attorney-general for Ireland explained that suspected persons could only be arrested in Ireland under protection bills. After the rejection of several amendments proposed by the home-rulers, Arthur O'Connor, home-ruler, moved that the chairman report progress. The chairman considered the motion obstructive, having regard to the early hour (10:30 p.m.), and put the motion forthwith, under the new rules. The motion was rejected.

WAIFS OF THE WIRES.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The cigar-makers of this city have organized with a view to a strike for higher wages.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—The Masonic Temple was filled last night with an assemblage of enthusiastic Irishmen, called for the purpose of aiding the Land League in Ireland by establishing a branch league in this city.

CHARLESTON, February 14.—A fire destroyed the bag factory, 15 and 17 Haynes street, to-day. Loss, nearly $50,000; insured.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., February 14.—Chas. Edward Forbes, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1843, died at Northampton to-day, aged eighty-five years.

NEW YORK, February 14.—A committee has been appointed to represent the produce exchange in the national convention at Cedar Rapids of the Butter, Cheese and Egg association.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—The Queen City Malleable Iron Works, owned by John H. Barger, situated on Eastern avenue, in the eastern party of the city, were burned this day. Loss, $15,000 to $20,000; insurance, $13,000.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Edward H. Henning, of Hamilton, Ontario, was accidentally shot and killed by a friend, Charles J. Smith, clerk in the auditor's office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad company, Sunday night.

NEW YORK, February 14.—John Ennis, of Boston is matched against the *Police Gazette's* "unknown," Rudolph Goetz, of Milwaukee, to skate 100 miles for $1000 and the championship of America, on the New York polo grounds, Wednesday.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., February 14.—A man by the name of Reid, in jail for contempt of court, fell into a sleep, continuing so for hours, and it then terminated by death. While asleep the pulse and respiration were regular.

FALL RIVER, MASS., February 14.—At a meeting of the trades union to-day including all branches of help in the mills, it was voted to strike in a number of the mills, the name of the mills and date of striking to be kept secret.

OTTAWA, February 14.—The Brazilian consul writes that he has organized a company to run steamers between Brazil and Halifax. The Dominion and Brazilian governments each gave a subsidy of $50,000 for such service. The company have a capital of $500,000.

MORE WATER AND WEATHER

Than the Most Amphibious Meteorologist will Care to Record Again for Some Time.

Toledo, Ohio, Emerging from the Flood which Threatened to Swallow it up—The Situation Elsewhere.

MARIETTA, February 14.—The river began receding this morning, having reached forty feet. The water was up to the ceilings in the houses in the lower part of the city. There has been no railroad communications for two days, the track on both sides being submerged and the damage will be very great.

The Flood in the Far West.

CHICAGO, February 14.—St. Paul official dispatches received at headquarters of the department of Dakota from Poplar river and Buford bring news of an extraordinary flow of water and ice. The Indian camp was flooded and eight Indians and several hundred ponies were drowned. The others escaped by precipitate flight, leaving their ponies and robes in the river.

Chicago Roads All Right Again.

CHICAGO, February 14.—The lines of the Pennsylvania company are not much affected by the storm. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago trains are all running, before time, and the track is in good condition. The Pittsburg, Chicago and St. Louis or Panhandle, is all right, but the damage to the bridge at Hamilton on the Hamilton and Richmond road requires trains for Cincinnati to be run via Piqua, but causes no inconvenience to the passengers. The break in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern still continues.

The Situation in Kansas.

ATCHISON, KS., February 14.—A severe snow-storm prevailed all day. Along the line of the Central railroad, west of this city, about twelve inches of snow fell. The wind is reported as very high and the cold severe. At this city a light snowfall occurred this evening. The only two railroads centering here—the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs—are as yet running trains. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and central branch of the A., A. and N. roads are still blocked. The Rock Island and St. Joe roads announce that they will send out trains in the morning.

The Outlook at Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 14.—The outlook this morning is more favorable. The water has lowered thirty inches since the highest point and is still receding slowly. The gorge abreast the city is still firm, the water passing out from underneath. Above the city the river is reported clear. It is expected the Lake Shore trains will cross the river and the middle ground to-day by the "Y," but not reach the depot. Those most interested and best informed think the damage has been overestimated, and that if nothing further happens it will not exceed $200,000. The loss in the lumber district will probably not be over $5000.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Bernhardt.

Friday night next the great French actress, supported by a French dramatic company, will appear at the Theater in *Frou-Frou* and *Camille* will be the attraction, and on Saturday night *Adrienne Lecouvreur* will be presented. The sale of reserved seats will begin at the Theater box-office at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. A pen or passage will be erected extending from the outer door to the box-office, and will be put up at 12 o'clock to-night. Those who enter the passage-way and present themselves first at the ticket-office window will be entitled to a choice of seats, and can purchase twelve—six in the front row of the dress circle and six in the second row. This is the only limitation to be enforced. People forming in line on the "queue," as it is called, must so remain. If they leave for any purpose they will lose their positions, and no one is permitted to take the place of another in the queue. By enforcing these simple rules, that are so well understood in other cities, all trouble and annoyance can be avoided, and all desiring so to do will have an opportunity to purchase good seats.

Bernhardt Sick.

Owing to the sudden illness of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt she was unable to appear at New Orleans on Friday night, she suffering from a nervous attack. The following card from her physician was received as authority:

NEW ORLEANS, February 11, 1881.

I hereby certify that Miss Sarah Bernhardt is physically unable to perform this evening from being indisposed, which I feel confident a few hours of absolute rest will relieve.

F. ROY A. HALLIDAY, M.D.

The box-office was soon besieged, and for some hours Mr. Donning, the obliging treasurer, exchanged tickets or refunded the admission money, as the holders of tickets elected. The sales for the performance amounted to $2300, the greater portion of which was returned.

Jo Emmet's Spree.

The New Orleans *Times*, of Saturday last, says: "Emmet, the comedian, is again sober. He is also repentant. The suit against him has been withdrawn, Emmet paying Manager Bidwell $2000 as a compromise. When out of his cups Emmet is a clever fellow and a genial companion. He now apparently realizes the situation to which whisky brings him, and says he intends to keep sober hereafter." Emmet's card to the outraged and theater-going public is as follows:

"Unpleasant as is the task, an imperative duty compels me to appear before you as an apologist for an infirmity which I have striven to control with my whole energy and strength of will, yet failed, often through more a fault of the head than of the heart. It is an infirmity of my own, and I shall do my utmost to contend against it, and with what little encouragement I deserve to receive from the public hope to succeed. Others, unfortunately, have suffered through my fault; for such I special to a generous public. Mr. Bidwell, with a kind feeling for me, has consented to open his Academy of Music for the second week of my engagement, when I shall endeavor, if possible, to compensate in some manner those I have so injured, if I do not merit kind consideration for myself. Respectfully the public's humble and obedient servant, J. K. EMMET."

Skating Rink.

A large number of young people attended the rink last night. They enjoyed roller skating, and the ring tournament for a medal was indulged in by a number of the best skaters.

Rapid Increase of Smallpox in New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The number of patients in the smallpox hospital on the outskirts of Brooklyn has been increasing to an alarming extent, the disease in many cases being of the most malignant type. Last week the list ran up as high as twenty-six, and several deaths occurred.

REED'S Gilt Edge Tonic cures malarial fever.

THE RISE AND FALL

Of the Confederate States Government, Written by Hon. Jefferson Davis and Dedicated to the Widows and Orphans of the Confederate Dead.

African Slavery and Our Rights in the Territories—The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Aggressions of the Anti-Slavery Party—Secession Justified.

CHICAGO, February 11.—The Chicago *Times* makes public the topics discussed by Jefferson Davis in his history of the *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, soon to be issued.

Introductory.

Mr. Davis's introduction is a short one, covering not quite two pages. He dedicates the work to the widows and orphans of the Confederate dead. He conceives it to be his duty to his countrymen to prepare this history of the rise and failure of their cause. He finds in the structure of the thirteen independent States and their relation to each other the primary principles and vested rights on which he rests his vindication of the Confederacy. He evidences the doctrine of State sovereignty and the compact by which the States voluntarily gave their consent to a federation, with no design expressed or implied ever to become fractional parts of a nation, and he believes that those who resisted the violation of this original compact were in fact the true friends of the constitutional Union. The author, in discussing the principles and events in their natural and logical order, first gives his attention to African servitude, and the long and bitter sectional strife to which it gave rise. He then takes up the question of States rights, giving constitutional and historical arguments on which he rests the principle of State sovereignty, and quoting copiously from all authorities on the subject. These questions and a full statement of the immediate causes of the war occupy one-half of the first volume, and the remainder of the work is given to the narrative of the struggle, including the fullest statement yet written from a southern standpoint of the fierce dissensions in Confederate councils and of his defense of the prolongation of the war for many months after many of the ablest men of the south were fully convinced that their struggle was a hopeless one.

Slavery and Our Rights in the Territories.

In the opening work he treats of early legislation on the subject of slavery. He acquits the south of all the responsibility for the existence in its midst of the peculiar institution, and calls attention to the fact that Virginia was the first State to prohibit importation into its territory of blacks brought to this country, and reduced to slavery, and that Georgia was the first State to incorporate in its constitution prohibition of African slave trade. All through the work he treats of slavery not as a cause of the war, but as an incident of the secession movement. The paramount question, he declares, was equality in territories, and to the inability of the south to maintain its equal rights in territories and new-made States in the Union. He traces the conflict which was intensified until it burst into open war. While upon this subject he speaks in condemnation of the terms of the Missouri compromise, which he regards as a surrender of rights which belonged to the south, and which it should have maintained; but after it was adopted he believed it should have been adhered to, and he arraigns the north and the Federal government for the failure of compromise, which was practically repealed by the bills organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska in 1859.

Mr. Davis's Devotion to the Union.

It will be observed that Mr. Davis takes occasion to declare in many places throughout his work his devotion to the constitutional union, and instances speeches which he made in 1851 during his candidacy for governor of Mississippi in opposition to Henry S. Foote. These speeches contained repeated declarations of his adherence and devotion to the Union, and he affirms that his public deeds were at all times in harmony with his words, before time, general government began its violent encroachments on the rights of the States. It was during the Pierce administration that the struggle in Kansas between the anti-slavery and pro-slavery parties culminated in bitterness. In this struggle, Mr. Davis says, the beginning of the immediate cause of the war. He devotes considerable space to a description of what he calls the usurpations of Federal authorities. Congress, it will be remembered, refused to recognize the delegate chosen from Kansas, on the ground that his election by the pro-slavery party had been procured by fraud.

The Missouri Compromise and Mr. Lincoln.

He regards the repeal of the Missouri compromise as reopening the question of slavery in the Territories, and as precipitating a conflict between slavery parties which was encouraged by abolitionists of the north, and which finally compelled the south, in self-defense, to take a stand. He holds that the violent abolitionists are largely responsible for the final breach of peace. Bringing his history down to the election of Lincoln, he finds the Federal government in the hands of a party one of which the southern States could not live. Lincoln was elected upon the platform of resistance to slave extension. A party antagonistic to the south, and believing in the centralization of power in the Federal government, controlled the executive department.

Justification of the Right Of Secession.

Having devoted half of the first volume to the condition of the causes which led the south to a desire for separation from the Federal government, Mr. Davis proceeds, in several chapters, to defend the right of secession. In justification of this right he quotes largely from Webster, Calhoun, Douglas, Greeley, Seward, Benton and Clay in maintaining that a compact between the States was of nature a confederation. He draws largely for the basis of his argument upon the debates in the constitutional convention of 1780, and fortifies himself with extracts from Storey on "Constitution," Elliot's debates and Bancroft's history. He refers to the memorable debate on the purchase of Louisiana, when Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, asserted in the house of representatives that that act virtually dissolved the Union, so that the States were released from their obligations, and should prepare for a peaceable or forcible separation. He gives the history of the adoption of the tenth amendment to the constitution, by which it is provided that "powers not granted to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." He vindicates the right of secession as perfectly compatible with the compact, and claims besides that the general government has no rightful power to prevent it. The question, he maintains, rests with the people, from whom all power is derived.

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