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THURSDAY : : APRIL 7, 1881.

THE PEOPLE THE BEST SYNDICATES.

Since the present secretary of the treasury entered upon the discharge of his duties the New York *Bulletin* has spoken of "the honorable Windom," as it calls him, in a tone of sarcastic cynicism not expressive of friendly feeling. It has reproached him with tardiness in decision, and want of acquaintance with the details of his official duties. For the acquisition of those details some experience in the practice of his new duties was necessary, and until some familiarity with those duties was attained the avoidance of hasty action was wise and necessary. That such was the case none could better understand than the *Bulletin*, why then is it so bitter? A sentence it used the other day probably gives the explanation. Speaking of the probable disposition Mr. Windom will make of a large amount of bonds at his disposal, the *Bulletin* says: "It is understood that his abhorrence of what may be called associated effort will prevent his making any arrangement with a syndicate, his doctrine being professedly to give the 'great people of the growing country' each an individual chance at any bonds he may offer." The *Bulletin* is the organ of the class to whom syndicates and similar organizations are rich harvests. It is always found opposing the efforts of the working men to obtain better wages, though it never opposes trades unions among employers for the purpose of keeping down wages. In accordance with its policy of objecting to everything tending to render more independent the condition of the less fortunate classes of society, it treats as ridiculous the secretary's desire to consider their interests in the operations of his financial policy. Such consideration on the part of that official is most praiseworthy, not only because of its beneficence, but on account of its wisdom, for nothing will do more to promote a wholesome conservatism in public sentiment than the possession of public securities by the people at large. It extends to them a portion of the profits arising from the taxes they pay, and thus gives them a personal interest in the well-being and prosperity of the country.

PROJECTS AND FORTUNES.

When business remains steady and profits add to capital there is always a desire. When public mind is in this disposition the projector, the man who can show where and how fortunes can be made, invariably appears, and it is then that he reaps his harvest. Some of the projects are superb, some good, and many too bad for anything but a gullible public longing to get rich quickly. Prosperity is increasing funds among our people, and we see the usual tendency "to dip into a good thing, mind yuo." Railway schemes are abundant, and a good many of their names, after a while, will be of no other use than to be chosen for their children by parents who are tired of the everlasting Johns, Thomases, Williams and Roberts that fill hotel registers and appear on applications for official positions. The end of the efforts making will, however, very materially add to our railway advantages, as we shall be able to reach the Pacific without being frozen in among the Rocky mountains, and shall have full access to cactus, senoritas and all the delights, and [illegible] of Mexico. That the world shall get quickly and easily across the isthmus from the Atlantic to the Pacific both Lesseps and Eads are determined. A canal is projected across Florida to help the east to a quick run to the isthmus. A canal is projected from Duluth, on Lake Superior, to the Red River of the North, by which the rich treasures of the Dacotah and Manitoba wheat fields are to reach us. A project in which we are much interested in Memphis is a canal, long talked of, that shall connect the Illinois river, Chicago, and the grand northern lakes with the Mississippi river, so as to give the commerce of the river a grand impetus, which would benefit every town along its banks, and throw a vast tide of trade in our own direction. Soon will cars be running, over the masts and rigging of the shipping below, from New York to Brooklyn, a veritable trip through the air on pillars of stone. From New York to New Jersey that wonderful work is progressing that is to bring cars below the vast river along the dark strange tunnel that will extend beneath the waves from shore to shore. Funds are abundant, opportunities to make a fortune by the most promising means are plenty—"you pays your money and you takes your choice" among them, especially, "you pays your money."

THE MONARCHS PERPLEXED.

There is not a monarch in Europe whose feelings have not been affected by the fearful taking off of the late czar of Russia. There is not an aristocratic family that does not feel that the explosion of the dynamite thrown by the assassin was a blow aimed at the foundation of the feudal position they hold. They stand upon no rock of personal merit, they hold no title of intellectual superiority; they are a class distinguished only through the operation of ancient custom, the influence of which grows every year weaker than the year before. Appalled by the condition of things of which the assassination of Alexander was a symptom and an outcome, the monarchs are consulting with each other as to what shall be done. The German emperor, who has betrayed special symptoms of alarm, and whose experience in 1848 furnished him with palpable evidence of the power of the people when aroused, has proposed that one government shall, for the future, stand by another. His plan is a sort of king's trades union, by which the monarch business may be supported and put in a condition to resist influences unfavorable to the trade. The system he proposes is to put an end, in effect, to the ability of those who have given political offense in one country to find refuge in another. The pretense made is agreement among the governments to put down assassination; the end sought is to give each government the right to claim from the others the arrest of offending refugees who have fled from the country where they have opposed, in an offensive way, the measures or policy of the powers that claim their allegiance and obedience. The monarchs trust each other so little, that standing armies are kept as precautions against mutual attempts upon each other's territory. The proposition for union where division necessitates such expensive armaments as are now kept up, is a surprising result of the existing condition of things, and shows how much the present state of thought among the peoples of Europe is arousing the cautious fears of the ruling classes. The fact is that the successful establishment of the French republic is profoundly affecting the minds of European peoples. They had been told that the American republic continued to exist only because it was in a new country with plenty of land and a sparse population. They were assured that when the east and west became crowded with inhabitants, and accumulating wealth required more safeguards for the protection of property, the republican system would prove a failure and recourse be had to monarchy as the only means of salvation. Flimsy as such allegations are they were not without their effect but the existence of a republic in France, and the prosperity of that country under republican institutions, gives the lie to the fallacies and falsehoods upon which the monarchists have placed their reliance. Another influence, which is especially felt in Germany, exists in the accounts sent to their old neighbors and friends by Europeans settled and prospering in the United States. These accounts contrast the political condition of the subject in Europe with that of the citizen of the American republic. These letters are borrowed by acquaintances, who read them to their friends. Discussions ensue and in this way a quiet propogandism goes on that is dangerous to despotism, inimical to hereditary rule "by right divine," and destructive of personal as opposed to popular government. The crowned heads in their perplexity see that if they grant the liberties their subjects demand their own power and privileges are restricted in proportion as the people become free. If they refuse the demands made upon them, popular discontent follows, pointing to revolution as the consequence, and where excessive repressive power is used entailing conspiracies and explosions of wrath in the shape of assassination. The perplexity is great, and the cry of the monarchs is—what *shall* we do?

THE VALUE OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

Hon. Poindexter Dunn, representative in congress from the first district in Arkansas, was in this city on Monday last, and gave a most glowing account of the prosperity of the State which he in part represents. Mr. Dunn is a man of ability, possessing a valuable fund of information upon almost all questions and is a very attractive conversationalist. He says that no mind has yet comprehended the future growth and prosperity of Arkansas. Memphis is the natural trading point for the district represented by Mr. Dunn; our people will therefore be delighted to hear of the growing wealth and prosperity of their neighbors and friends. Mr. Dunn called our attention to the following article from the Forrest City *Eagle*, published in the town in which he resides, as evidence of the increase of population in his State, and especially in his district:

Mr. A. K. Fisher, land commissioner for the Iron Mountain and Helena railroad, returned last week after an absence of nearly seven months on his European mission for the purpose of opening negotiations and facilities for inducing people from Germany to come and settle our lands in eastern Arkansas. Mr. Fisher has been very successful. He has accomplished more than he expected in this great work, as he was compelled to contend with the agencies of the great northwest and elsewhere. He has accomplished, evidently, by his superior energy and capacity, that which few men could have accomplished. The three German gentlemen who have been here for some time awaiting Mr. Fisher's arrival, are delighted with our country, and have communicated by telegram their satisfaction to their friends in Germany—have sent for their families, who have just arrived at the north. They have received information of ten other families, their friends, now at sea *en route* for this country. It is expected that at least one hundred families will arrive at Forrest City in a short time. Immediately on Mr. Fisher's arrival at this place he and the German friends awaiting him left our city on an exploring excursion to the northern part of this county and into Cross county, and during a few days absence succeeded in finding a suitable location for his first colony. He is an experienced and certainly excellent manager in colonization matters, and has won the esteem and confidence of all who know him, and we congratulate the railroad company in having secured the services of so zealous and competent a land commissioner. Every foot of land that road will soon have valuable be due to him for the settling of their country with a class of worthy, industrious people, who will aid them in developing its resources. We hope that all will see the necessity of aiding him in this great enterprise, and each citizen will perform well his part.

This is certainly most gratifying information. It is to be hoped it is the inauguration of the new era which we have so long expected, when the coming tide of immigration is to be diverted from its usual course and to be turned into the southern States. The Germans are just the sort of people the south needs. They enrich the soil they cultivate instead of wearing it out, work with never-failing pluck and patience, keep out of debt, and are the sturdy friends of common schools, law and order. If five millions of Germans could be distributed through the south the advantage to our section would be incalculable, for their characteristics are exactly those which the southern people do not possess, and would profit by. The friendship of the APPEAL for the southern people—we mean those born and raised in the south—cannot be mistrusted. But truth and candor compels us to say that they are sadly wanting in the thrift, enterprise and love of education which characterizes the Germans that locate in their midst. In North Alabama there are several German colonies, all of which are prosperous and happy, while their neighbors, to the manor born, are ragged, dirty, thriftless and worthless citizens. A commercial agent of great intelligence, now at the Peabody hotel, informs us that on one side of a Texas railroad a German colony has been planted, and in a short space of time they have built schoolhouses and churches. The new storehouses and residences are painted white; the children are neatly dressed, and everything has the air of thrift, neatness, contentment and happiness. On the other side of the road, immediately opposite the German colony, resides about the same number of native Americans, and everything is slovenly, indicating indolence, filth and poverty. We say this much in disparagement of the southern people with regret, but it is true. The south needs an infusion into the sluggish blood of its people of the energy and enterprise of the Yankees and foreigners, and our people should make a special effort to profit by the new swarming of the prolific German rival. We will prosper so soon as we have a large German rural element. One colony attracts another, and the families recently located in St. Francis and Cross counties, Arkansas, will be largely instrumental in attracting thousands of this excellent population—for they will make known in Germany the merits of the cheap lands and mild climate of the south, and thus attract thousands of industrious settlers. As long as German immigration to the United States consisted chiefly of the poorest and lowest classes, no objection was made; but now that the better classes have commenced emigrating the papers of Germany are discussing the dangers that threaten the empire. Dr. Engel, the great German authority on statistics, in his pamphlet, *The Price of Labor*, places the average cost of raising and educating a laborer at forty dollars annually for the first five years of his existence; at fifty dollars per annum for the next five years, and at sixy dollars per annum for the succeeding five years, making a total for fifteen years of $750, which is, in other words, the amount necessary to produce a laborer to do labor in such a manner that the results accruing therefrom can be recognized and valued in dollars and cents. As a matter of course the country to which the emigrant moves receives the benefit of the outlay in money which was necessary to raise the individual. Of the German emigration to the United States over seventy-five per cent. are between fifteen and forty years of age, consequently in the prime of their vigor and life. The by far greatest number of them rely upon the labor of their hands for support. That these $750 expended in raising the laborer is not too high an estimate is corroborated by the statement of a well-known American statistician, Edward Young, who places the value of an immigrant laborer at $800. But if we put the labor of a German immigrant at only $500, and the value of his clothing, other goods, and money, etc., he brings over, at only $100, Germany looses on 100,000 emigrants per annum $10,000,000 in money and $50,000,000 in the value of laboring capacity, being a total loss of $60,000,000. According to this estimation, if we assume that during the last sixty years only 4,000,000 of German immigrants came to the United States, Germany has lost during that time, from 1820 to 1880, $2,400,000,000—a greater sum than the war indemnity which France was forced to pay to Germany, and which America has gained.

THE Austin *Cotton Plant* does not believe that Ex-Governor Alcorn desires or intends again to enter the political field, or that he has ever participated in a conference at the Peabody hotel or elsewhere, for the purpose of becoming a candidate for governor; nor does it believe that Governor Alcorn would head a mongrel ticket, or fuse with the Greenbackers. We shall see.

THE WAR TO GO ON

And the President to Take a Hand in Case it is Considerably Prolonged—Nominations Still Being Sent in While the Senate Table is Full of Them.

Judge Lochrane on Southern Affairs and Democratic Management—Changing the Occupants of Some of the Easy Berths—More Flowers for Senator Mahone.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Only $4,445,850 of the $25,000,000 bonds of the funded loan of 1881, embraced in the 101st call, has been received for redemption.

OLD JOHN BROWN'S WIDOW.

The widow of John Brown, who was hung at Harpers Ferry, is in Washington seeking a position under the government, as she is poor.

TESTIMONIAL TO MAHONE.

General Mahone's desk in the senate today was decorated with a handsome floral anchor, to which was attached a card with the following inscription: "Hon. William Mahone, the colored Virginians sojourning in Washington tender this as a token of their appreciation for the manly stand taken by you in defense of free speech, free schools, a free vote and an honest count."

THE WHITE HOUSE.

As soon as the new wing of the State department is ready for occupancy it is the intention of the President to remove the executive offices there and make the White House a residence rather than an office. The White House needs thorough renovating and repairs to make it fairly habitable, as all of the improvements that have been made upon it from time to time have been of a make-shift character.

LETTING THE SINECURES GO AROUND.

General McCook, who has been on General Sherman's staff for years, has been ordered to join his regiment at White river, and Chaplain Mullens has been ordered to take charge of education in the army. The army officers say that Secretary Lincoln has expressed his intention to revolutionize staff appointments. He thinks that some of the officers have been enjoying fat and easy berths too long, and that it is fair to give them a taste of the service and let those who have seen hard service perform staff duty a while.

STILL SENDING THEM IN.

The President nominated Hiram Price, of Iowa, commissioner of Indian affairs *vice* Thomas M. Nichol, whose nomination was withdrawn at his own request; Absalom Blythe, United States marshal for South Carolina. United States attorneys—Samuel W. Melton, of South Carolina; George M. Duskin, for the southern district of Alabama. Receivers of public moneys—James M. Wilkinson, of Marquette, Wisconsin; John M. Farland, of Detroit; John Land, of Tracy, Minnesota. Registers of the land office—John P. Owens, of Taylors Falls, Minnesota; Charles B. Tyler, of Tracy, Minnesota.

THE PRESIDENT WILL TAKE A HAND.

President Garfield and Secretary Blaine are both annoyed at the continuance of the senate dead-lock, and think that nominations ought to be confirmed without delay. They were disappointed at the action of the last Republican caucus. Senators Hale, Frye, Ingalls, Blair, and others, think executive sessions should be held without delay, and they will try to have another caucus to reverse the decision of the last one. If the dead-lock continues much longer, it is stated that the President will use his power to break it. This is the true situation.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The action of the President to-day in sending in nominations for several important places, such as Indian commissioner, indicates his purpose to throw upon the senate the entire responsibility for the failure to confirm or the injurious delay in confirming the nominations. At the same time the President sympathizes with the movement to encourage Mahone and all other disaffected elements in the south. He expressed himself to a colored Virginia delegation to-day as heartily in accord with the policy of disrupting and dividing the southern Democracy. The senatorial dead-lock, however, is beginning to have an embarrassing effect upon the administration's work, and the President thinks, so it is said upon good authority, that some confirmations can be made without weakening the Republican position. A rumor again circulates that if the dead-lock continues much longer the President will call an extra session of congress, but it is not credited.

Senator Robinson, of New York, has notified his friends most emphatically that he will not consent to the withdrawal of his name unless the President requests it. Senator Robinson will make his fight to the end and will win, as two-thirds of the senate will unite to confirm him.

JUDGE LOCHRANE'S VIEWS.

The *Capital* of Sunday printed an interesting interview with Judge Lochrane, of Georgia. Speaking of Mahone, the judge said: "I, without knowing him, am interested in him. The Democrats have displayed a sad lack of common sense and reasonable policy in attacking and assailing him. It is unfortunate for the south that such a spirit and sentiment is so prevalent. I do not regard Senator Mahone's action as a question affecting the State of Virginia, nor yet solely the south. I think that he acts for himself, and in the spirit of the progressionist, to a great extent at any rate. The popular sentiment in the south has been unwise. It has evinced a lack of wisdom in its origin; it has proved its errors upon the book that is the record of a country's life. In the plainest words, our people have been vastly mistaken in their system of personal and political proscription. I am glad that the same fact is now apparent to all concerned. Its results—I mean the results of the acquaintance with the facts—will be nationally a benefit, as well as sectionally so; but what a pity we were necessitated to wait so long to learn the fact."

"But, judge, as to Mahone and repudiation, and—"

"Again I must step in upon you. I was amused when I read the account of the senatorial debates of last week. I say 'read,' for the national jaw-shop, yclept the capitol, is merely a visionary substance to me. The gentlemen who throw rocks at Mahone should take care to put up shutters in front of their own windows. Take, for instance, the representatives in my own State: Senator Brown, a true, honest and most excellent gentleman, declaims most viciously against Mahone; yet he knows that Georgia has repudiated $16,000,000 worth of bonds indorsed by the treasurer of the State—bonds of the Brunswick and Albany railroad, which he himself had advised the treasurer of the State to indorse."

PURPOSES OF THE MAHONE PARTY IN VIRGINIA AND ELSEWHERE.

Special to the New York *Herald:* The line between administration and anti-administration Republicans is not yet so clearly drawn as it may be next winter. The party majority is so small that neither faction can accomplish anything without Democratic help, but it is given out freely that the administration desires the senate to proceed to executive business, and takes little or no interest in the change of senate officers. This wish and a growing impatience among Republicans at the pettiness of the squabble in which they are engaged promises to effect a break of the dead-lock early in the week. "We may as well drop those twin relics of barbarism, Messrs. Gorham and Riddleberger, and go to work, so as to get home," said a Republican senator yesterday. "The debate has really done all that it was meant to do. With the potent help of Senator Hill it has made so wide and effectual a breach between General Mahone and the Democrats that they can never get together again. That was the main object to be accomplished, and it is done." The leaders of the southern Independents will probably get together during the coming summer to plan their operations for the fall. General Mahone has a severe struggle before him in Virginia, but the Mahone men believe they will carry the legislature and elect their governor. They are disposed to see their independent movement take a vigorous life also in other States, and their plan, so far as it has been developed, is to labor for the organization of a formidable independent party in every southern State. If they can accomplish this, they desire to hold this organization aloof from alliance with either of the two present parties in congress, and hope to be able to elect such a body of congressmen two years from now as, acting together, will hold the balance of power in the house. If they can succeed in this, they say the interests of the southern States, so far as congressional appropriations and legislation can affect them, will be safe in their hands. Those who favor this plan believe that a statement of it to the voters in the southern States will itself do very much to create a formidable independent sentiment, as it will be seen that with a Republican administration and a Republican senate the Democrats, even should they control the house after two years, would not be able to do anything for southern interests, while a body of southern independents could accomplish everything that is wanted. It is a hopeful feature of this movement that the leaders in it propose to make "a free vote and a fair count" one of the strong and prominent planks in their platform whenever they organize.

[Independent.]

LARRIE O'DEE.

W. W. FINK.

Now the Widow McGee
And Larrie O'Dee
Had two little cottages out on the green,
With just enough room for two pig-pens between.
The widow was young and the widow was fair,
With the brightest of eyes and the brownest of hair;
And it frequently chanced, when she came in the morn
With the swill for her pig, Larrie came with the corn,
And some of the ears that he tossed from his hand
In the pen of the widow were certain to land.

One morning, said he:
"Och! Misthress McGee,
It's a washte of good lumber, this runnin' two rigs,
Wid a fancy partition betwane our two pigs!"
"Indade, sure it is!" answered Widow McGee,
With the sweetest of smiles upon Larrie O'Dee.
"And thin it looks kind o' hard-hearted and mane,
Kapin' two friendly pigs so exsadingly near
That whenever one grunts thin the other can hear,
And yit keep a cruel partition betwane!"

"Shwate Widow McGee!"
Answered Larrie O'Dee,
"If ye fale in yer heart we are mane to the pigs,
An't we mane to ourselves to be runnin' two rigs?
Och! it made me heart ache when I paped through the cracks
Of me shanty, lasht March, at yez shwingin' yer axe,
An' a-bobbin' yer head, an' a-shtompin' yer fate,
Wid yer purty white hands jusht as red as a bate,
A-sphlittin' yer kindlin' wood out in the shtorm,
Whin one little shtove it would kape us both warm!"

"Now, piggy," said she,
"Larrie's courtin' o' me,
Wid his delicate, tinder allusions to you;
So now yez musht tell me jusht what I must do,
For, if I'm to say yes, shtir the shwill wid yer shnout;
But if I'm to say no, yez musht kape yer nose out.
Now, Larrie, for shame! to be bribin' a pig
By a-tossin' a handful of corn in its shwig!"
"Me darling, the piggy says yes," answered he,
And that was the courtship of Larrie O'Dee.

CHASTAINE.

Some Additional Particulars as to the Dead Burglar and His Companion—Their Work in Alabama.

The Eufaula (Ala.) *Bulletin*, of last Thursday, says: "The notorious burglar Chastaine was a guest for a few days, while in the city, of the Josey restaurant, and left here without paying his bill on Sunday last. He made Mr. Josey believe that he was going to church on Sunday morning, but instead of doing so he took the train to Montgomery. He married a Miss Myric, of Marianna, Florida, some ten or twelve years since, a daughter of John T. Myrick, a prominent merchant of that place, and one of the best families in Florida. Soon after he began to perpetrate his villainies, and his wife's mother and relatives spent a great deal of money trying to save him from a felon's doom. He told Mr. Josey, with whom he was stopping here, that he was born and raised in Lee county, Georgia, and that his name was Chastaine. He told others that he was born in Memphis, Tennessee, and others still that he was from New York. So it is not certainly known where he came from. When he first came to this city, some weeks since, he appeared to have plenty of money, and claimed relationship with our townsman, the livery stable proprietor, Mr. Chastaine."

The Montgomery *Advertiser and Mail*, of last Sunday, states that "a brother of Bailey, the young man now under arrest in this city, arrived here last night from Georgia, having heard yesterday for the first time of the recent tragic occurrence here, and the unfortunate difficulty in which his brother is involved. He is a young gentleman of most prepossessing address and appearance, and brings with him testimonials of the high moral character he bears in the community in which he resides. His brother, the prisoner, attained his twenty-fourth year yesterday and will, if discharged, come out of his imprisonment a wiser man and with a lesson that will, it is hoped, leave an indelible impression. The prevailing impression is that, like 'Poor Tray,' he fell into bad company."

MR. C. C. BOYCOTT,

Whose Name and Fame Have Added a New Word to Our Language, Interviewed in New York.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The *Sun* says that Charles Cunningham Boycott, of Loughmask, Ulster county, Ireland, whose treatment by the Land-Leaguers gave rise to the term "boycotting," arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer Italy. He was accompanied by his brother, Rev. Edmund Boycott, his wife, his nephew A. St. John Boycott and his friend Ashton Weeds. His name appeared on the list of passengers as Charles Cunningham, his wife was described as Mrs. Cunningham, and his nephew as Mr. St. John. This was done to avoid annoyance on the passage, but as soon as the steamer touched the pier, the identity of Captain Boycott was disclosed much to his discomfiture, and he became at once the center of observation and remark on the part of a company of longshoremen. The captain and party started last night for Richmond, Virginia. Captain Boycott was asked: "How do you account for the uprising of your neighbors against you?" "So far as I can judge," said Captain Boycott, it originated with the priest of the parish, Father John Malley. Just after the two tenants had been evicted Father Malley made a speech to the crowd, which was reported in the Dublin *Freeman*, and in which he said: "It is very easy to reduce the inhabitants of any parish to those only who have the cause of the Land League at heart, without breaking the law of God or of the land. That was the first of it and the beginning of 'boycotting.'" "Had you any personal trouble with these neighbors and tenants?" "None whatever. And these charges that have been circulated against me were afterthoughts. I have lived among these people twenty-six years. I have ridden in races with them, hunted with them, and been on good terms with them all the time. I think that they have made me a scapegoat for the uprising against agents. I was more prominent than the others, and it was easier to attack me by ruining my farming business. Most of the agents could not be attacked that way, because they did not work farms. When they boycotted me there was nothing left but to go. I did not care so much for myself. I think I could have stood it longer; but it is a hard thing to live day after day with your wife going to the window every time you go out looking after you expecting you to be shot, and when you go back see the breath yet upon the window-pane, and to know that your loved ones have been watching for you all the time. I tell you a man can't stand that sort of thing more than a couple of months." Tenants' demands, he thinks, amount to confiscation almost. The last rents due on the estate from which he holds his lease have been paid at a small reduction to his representative. Two Irish Protestant guards are left in charge of his property, and in spite of boycotters have refused to leave it. These troubles have been a terrible thing to Ireland, and I believe they have decreased the value of property thirty per cent. It cost the government £7000 to harvest seventy pounds worth of crops. Do you think tenants profited by the Land League? How can they? They have paid more money to their leaders than the rent would cost. "What has been the average abatement of rents?" "I should say seventeen and a half per cent. at least; some landlords abated twenty-five per cent."

Wilson's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.

The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The cod-liver oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased lungs. A. B. Wilbor, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Windom's New Departure.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The *Post* says today that the United States assistant treasurer here has received offers to sell bonds to the government for the Pacific railroad sinking fund. We believe that this is the first time that public offers have been solicited for this fund, and it is worthy of mention that Windom's first new departure is a worthy one. The amount of bonds asked for is $666,000, either of 4s, 4½s or currency 6s, the idea being to accept those which will pay this sinking fund the best returns. The offer amounts to $4,000,000.

Sitting Bull, it is Said, will Soon Surrender.

ST. PAUL, April 6.—Advices have been received at headquarters of the department of Dakota that twenty-six lodges of Indians from Sitting-Bull's camp are within fifty miles of Poplar river, *en route* to Buford to surrender. Ten bucks have already arrived, bringing this announcement. Sitting-Bull, they say, will follow when the snow goes.

In Favor of the Abolition of Canal Tolls.

MONTREAL, April 6.—The local board of trade discussed the abolition of tolls on Canadian canals. The feeling seemed to be in its favor, urging the government to follow the example of the State of New York and abolish all tolls on canals.

REED'S Gilt Edge Tonic stimulates digestion.

ANNUAL REUNION

Of the Army of the Tennessee—Distinguished Visitors in Attendance—Letters of Regret from Generals Grant, Hancock and Others Invited.

Unveiling of the McPherson Statue—Speech of General Sherman, With Reminiscences of the Battle of Shiloh and His Defense Against Criticism.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The Society of the Army of Tennessee marched this morning, ninety in number, with General Sherman at the head, from the Burnet house to Pike's operahouse, where a business meeting was held, General Sherman presiding. The recording secretary, Colonel C. L. Dayton, made a report, stating that without special instruction by the society he had prepared and sent to each member a copy of the proceedings of the last reunion, which action had been approved by the executive committee. General Hickenlooper, corresponding secretary, read brief biographical sketches of the members deceased since the last meeting—Colonel John C. Audenreid, of Washington; Colonel R. M. Moore, of Cincinnati; Colonel John J. Palmer, of the Forty-fifth Illinois; Dr. Thomas L. Harper, of Cincinnati; Major J. E. Simpson, of St. Louis. The treasurer, General M. F. Farce, read a report showing the bonds on hand to be $9000; cash in permanent fund, $2183; cash in general fund, $1389. Committees were appointed on permanent officers, oration and the time and place of the next reunion.

GENERAL SHERMAN

read a sketch of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, illustrated by maps and charts, distributed among the members.

It was not his purpose to give a narrative of the events nor to revive the controversies to which that great battle has given rise, but simply to illustrate the minor phases of the battle. From his very extensive reading about this battle, and from his personal observation he concluded that General Badeau's condensed account in his military history was about as near the exact truth as history will likely reach, and that his own account will do to stand by, being the exact truth from his standpoint. He then passed to recounting a number of incidents of the battle, one of which he had never seen recorded was that at 4 o'clock the first day I ordered a colonel to occupy the wooded ravine to keep the enemy out. The colonel did not quickly catch the meaning or know how to execute the movement, when Colonel T. W. Sweeney, of an Illinois regiment, said: "I know what you want and can do it," and he occupied the ravine.

HE ATTACHED MORE IMPORTANCE

to that event than to any of the hundred single achievements which he had since heard of "saved the day." He recited his encounter with General Forrest on the eighth of April, at the rebel hospital in charge of Dr. Lyle, and told how he and his staff fled pell mell for safety behind their advanced brigade. He had since talked with Forrest and was certain that if their pistols had not been empty, the career of General Sherman would have ended there. His only reference to the plan of battle was as follows: All reliable accounts agree that General C. F. Smith posted the army to fulfill Halleck's instructions; that General Grant succeeded to the command and exercised it at the time of the battle, and that the division commanders ranked in the order named—McClernand, Lew Wallace, Sherman, Hurlbut, Prentiss and W. H. L. Wallace—yet

I AM OFTEN HELD RESPONSIBLE

for the "surprise and stampede of the fugitives, although it is equally well known that McPherson and I had previously reconnoitered the country forward for ten miles, and had been skirmishing with the enemy for several days prior to the battle. I have never been in a battle but what somebody was surprised, and a good many persons were surprised at Shiloh, but not one that had not fair notice to be ready for anything—for everything that might happen; and the report that anybody was bayoneted in bed has long since been exploded. Prentiss's division and mine were in the extreme front, and were all ready when the blow came. All the others were behind us, and had ample time for preparation.

A number of officers engaged in a discussion of the incidents of the battle.

LETTERS OF REGRET

were read from a large number of members and invited guests unable to be present; among them were Generals Grant, Hancock, Noyes, Schofield, H. G. Wright, Getty, McDowell, Meigs, Howard, Logan, Oglesby, Surgeon-General Barnes and Secretary Blaine. At 12:30 o'clock the society marched to the chamber of commerce, which had been beautifully decorated in honor of the occasion, where they received an address of welcome from President Urner. General Sherman, in his response, said that the men of the chamber were business men. They knew that it was essential to have the waters of the Mississippi open to trade, and that to the Army of the Tennessee much credit was due for their assistance in opening that stream to free commerce. General Sheridan was called upon and responded briefly, merely returning thanks and saying that he was not in the habit of making speeches.

At 3 o'clock the society moved from the Burnet house to Fountain square to unveil the McPherson statue, escorted by the First regiment Ohio National Guards, a detail of the Cincinnati police and the Cincinnati Society of Ex-Army and Navy officers. General Sherman and Ex-President Hayes led the column, followed by Generals Sheridan and Pope. The streets were thronged and the esplanade, where the statue had been set on a temporary pedestal, was so full of people that much time was consumed in clearing space to allow the societies to reach their places. When all were grouped about the statue General Sherman gracefully drew off the garrison flag that had veiled the statue and displayed the almost speaking form of

THE BELOVED M'PHERSON.

There was slight applause, hats were removed, and the band played a dirge. Not a word was spoken. The statue is the one ordered by the society to be placed on the general's grave at Clyde, Ohio. It is a pedestrian in bronze, and represents the general standing with one foot on the breech of a broken cannon, his field-glass in his hand, and his other hand extended as if giving directions. The artist is Rebisso, the same man who made the equestrian statue at Washington. This effort is regarded as exceedingly satisfactory. When the dirge ended a very few minutes were spent in examining the statue, when the column reformed and marched back to the Burnet house.

EDGAR ALLAN POE'S HABITS

Discovery of a Letter Written to a Friend, in which the Poet Protested Against the Slanders of Burton.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—The *American* printed to-day the subjoined letter from Edgar Allan Poe to the late Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, once editor of the Baltimore *Saturday Visitor*. It was recently found by Mrs. Snodgrass among her husband's papers, and was written at the time when Poe was engaged on *Graham's Magazine*, in Philadelphia, and when he was still contemplating the establishment of the *Penn Monthly* in that city. He had left the employ of Mr. Burton, editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the latter had apparently revived the scandal concerning Poe's dissipated habits. It refutes the charges against him in the most solemn manner. The italics in the letter are Poe's own:

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1841.

MY DEAR SNODGRASS—I fear you have been thinking it was not my design to answer your kind letter at all. It is now April Fool's day, and yours is dated March 8th; but believe me, although, for good reason, I may occasionally postpone my reply to your favors, I am never in danger of forgetting them. I am much obliged to you for permitting me to hand over your essay to Mr. Graham. In order to understand this apparent delay, you must be informed that we go to press at a singularly early period. The May number is now within two days of being ready for delivery to the mails. I should be pleased to receive a brief notice of Soran's poems for the June number—if you think this will not be too late. In regard to Burton, I feel indebted to you for the kind interest you express, but scarcely know how to reply. My situation is embarrassing. It is impossible, as you say, to notice a buffoon and a felon, as one gentleman would notice another. The law, then, is my only resource. Now, if the truth of a scandal could be admitted in justification—I mean of what the law terms a *scandal*—I would have matters all my own way. I would institute a suit forthwith for his personal defamation of myself. He would be unable to prove the truth of his allegations. I could prove their falsity and their malicious intent by witnesses who, seeing me at all hours of every day, would have the best right to speak—I mean Burton's own clerk, Morrell, and the compositors of the printing office. In fact, I could prove the scandal almost by acclamation. I should obtain damages. But, on the other hand, I have never been scrupulous in regard to what I have said to him. I have always told *him* to his face, and everybody else, that I looked upon him as a blackguard and a villain. This is notorious. He would meet me with a cross action. The truth of the allegation—which I could easily prove, as he would find it difficult to prove the truth of his own respecting me—would not avail me. The law will not admit, as justification of my calling Billy Burton a scoundrel, that Billy Burton is really such. What, then, can I do? If I sue, he sues; you see how it is. At the same time—as I may, after further reflection, be induced to sue, I would take it as an act of kindness—not to say *justice*—on your part if you would see the gentleman of whom you spoke, and ascertain with accuracy all that may legally avail me: that is to say what and when were the words used, and whether your friend would be willing for your sake, for my sake, and for the sake of truth, to give evidence if called upon. Will you do this for me? So far for the matter inasmuch as it concerns Burton. I have now to thank you for the defense of myself as stated. You are a physician, and I presume that no physician can have difficulty in detecting the *drunkard* at a glance. You are, moreover, a literary man, well read in morals. You will never be brought to believe that I could write what I daily write, *as* I write it, were I as this villian would induce those who know me not to believe. In fine, I pledge you, before God, the solemn word of a gentleman, that I am temperate even to rigor. From the hour in which I first saw this basest of calumniators to the hour in which I retired from his office in uncontrollable disgust at his chicanery, arrogance and brutality, *nothing stronger than water ever passed my lips*. It is, however, due to candor that I inform you upon what foundation he has erected his slanders. At no period of my life was I ever what men call intemperate. I never was in the *habit* of intoxication. I never drank drams, etc. But for a brief period while I resided in Richmond and edited the *Messenger*, I certainly did give way, at long intervals, to the temptation held out on all sides by the spirit of southern conviviality. My sensitive temperament could not stand an excitement which was an every-day matter to my companions. In short, it sometimes happened that I was completely intoxicated. For some days after each excess I was invariably confined to bed. But it is now quite four years since I have abandoned all kinds of alcoholic drink—four years, with the exception of a single deviation, which occurred shortly *after* my leaving Burton, and when I was induced to resort to the occasional use of *cider*, with the hope of relieving a nervous attack. You will thus see, frankly stated, the whole amount of my sin. You will also see the blackness of that heart which could *revive* a slander of this nature. Neither can you fail to perceive how desperate the malignity of the slanderer must be—how resolute he must be to slander, and how slight the grounds upon which he would build up a defamation—since he can find nothing better with which to charge me than an accusation which can be disproved by each and every man with whom I am in the habit of daily intercourse. I have now only to repeat to you, in general, my solemn assurance that my habits are as far removed from intemperance as the day from the night. My sole drink is water. Will you do me the kindness to repeat this assurance to such of your own friends as happen to speak of me in your hearing. I feel that nothing more is requisite, and you will agree with me upon reflection. Hoping soon to hear from you, I am, yours most cordially,

EDGAR A. POE.

Dr. J. E. Snodgrass.

A WARM WELCOME

Given Governor Murray on His Return Home, Surpassing the Grant and Hayes Receptions.

SALT LAKE, April 6.—Governor and Mrs. Murray arrived on the regular evening train and were received by a committee and escorted to the Walker house by a long procession in carriages, on horseback and afoot, headed by the Fort Douglass military band. Five thousand people had gathered at the hotal to welcome the governor back, and on his arrival broke out in long and continued cheering. After *Red, White and Blue* had been played by the band, Judge C. C. Goodwin, of the *Tribune*, welcomed the governor home on behalf of the people in a few appropriate words, to which the governor replied in a happy vein, expressing his thanks and his determination to go on as he has begun—"with malice toward none and with charity for all"—until Utah shall be placed fairly in line with other States and Territories. Retiring into the hotel parlors the governor and Mrs. Murray then received their friends. The reception was cordial and enthusiastic, in fact more so than that accorded Presidents Grant and Hayes, demonstrating that he is cordially indorsed by the law-abiding portion of the community.

Farwell to McCullough.

At Delmonico's, New York, on Monday evening last, a distinguished party sat down to a farewell dinner to John McCullough, who sailed for Europe on Tuesday. The party was not large, but it was representative. Mr. Winter, of the *Tribune*, read a poem, in which occurred the following stanzas:

From the arms of the mother, in childhood a rover,
To exile he came on the wanderer's shore;
To the arms of the mother, his trials all over,
And honored and laureled, we yield him once more.

Speak low of the love that there longs to embrace him,
Speak loud of the fame that awaits him afar,
When homage shall hail him, and beauty shall grace him,
And pomp hang her wreaths on the conqueror's car.

When the shadows of time at his touch fall asunder,
And heroes and demi-gods leap into light,
When the accents of Brutus ring wild in the thunder,
And the white locks of Lear toss like sea foam in sight.

When the grief of the Moor like a tempest that dashes
On craigs in midocean has died into rest;
When the heart of Virginius breaks o'er the ashes
Of her who was sweetest, and purest, and best;

How proudly, how gladly their praise will caress him,
How brightly the jewels will blaze in his crown,
How the white hands of honor will greet him and bless him,
With lilies and roses of perfect renown.

Immigration on the Right Basis.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Land Commissioner Drummond of the St. Paul road, and Alexander Peddie, of Emmetsburg, Iowa, between whom negotiations for the purchase of a large tract of land in northwestern Iowa have been pending for several days here, finally agreed upon a satisfactory arrangement. The Scottish-American Land company, which is represented by Mr. Peddie in this sale, already owns between 70,000 and 80,000 acres of land, contiguous to the St. Paul road, and the present contract is for 20,000 acres more, in Palo Alto and Emmet counties. The object of the company is to secure the emigration of Scotch and English farmers and settling them upon these lands. The company is incorporated both under the laws of Scotland and Iowa, and has a capital of $500,000. The organization has been perfected about a year, and since last spring one colony has been sent into Emmet county, and is doing well. A larger emigration is expected to these lands this year, which is due to the fact that farming in the old country is proving unremunerative. Rents are high, and American competition has reduced the price of farm products over there. The capital that is required to run a farm in the old country will enable a farmer to purchase and stock a farm in Iowa, and farmers are enabled to put what capital they have in improving farms. They pay one-fourth down and the rest in payments ranging from six to eight years. By a rule of the association, each man must have at least $1000 over and above his passage and expenses to Iowa.

A Queer Case of Divorce.

New York *World:* At the recent term of the Suffolk county court of sessions Gurdon Bennett was convicted of bigamy. His home was in Easthampton, where he had a wife and two children, but he had lived apart from them for some time. He, however, contributed to their support. He had often expressed his satisfaction that he had his wife's permission to marry again. One of Bennett's nearest neighbors was Samuel Ranger, a blacksmith, who had a daughter twenty years old, and he paid a good deal of attention to her without the knowledge of her father. On Sunday, March 6th, she left home, saying she was going to church. She met Bennett and they drove to Sag Harbor, where they were married by Rev. Mr. Asten. When Ranger heard of the marriage he dropped dead. In court Bennett produced the following note from his wife as an excuse for his second marriage:

"GURDON: I hear you have been married. I shall never trouble you, and I hope that nobody else will. MRS. BETSEY ANN BENNETT."

A petition signed by more than 200 of Bennett's neighbors was presented to the court asking clemency for the prisoner. Bennett was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The Best Way to Get a Good Ticket.

Vicksburg *Commercial:* "We believe that the best way to secure an acceptable ticket to present to the people of Mississippi this year, is by a free, frank, independent discussion in advance of the nominations, and not by the slavish announcement that we will work and vote for 'anybody that may be nominated.' Let the press and the people discuss the matter with the largest freedom of personal opinion, and, when the delegates go up to a State convention, they will be put upon their good behavior; they will know that the people demand a sound, honest and capable Democrat for every official position, and that the aggregate shall constitute a first-class ticket—a ticket worthy of the character, the intellect and the courage of Mississippi Democrats.' With such a ticket we shall record a victory next November, and with any other we ought not to succeed. The party that fails to put forward its best and ablest men does not deserve success."

PROVIDED the great organs of the body are not irreparably injured, there are few diseases that Tutt's pills will not cure. They concentrate the vitality of the system. The liver, the spleen, the heart and the kidneys are brought into harmonious action, and health, long life and vigor of mind and body follow their use. The first dose often astonishes the patient.

Cold Weather in Virginia.

DANVILLE, April 5.—The thermometer this morning registered 28°. Ice formed during the night and covered streams and ponds. It is feared that the whole fruit crop is ruined.

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SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
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BALL SEWING THREAD
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
1878 1879
Production Doubled. Again Doubled.

Public Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will, as Administrator of the estate of Mary Bass, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1881, at 11 o'clock a.m., proceed to sell the personal property, not exempt by law, of said decedent, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the late residence of the deceased, known as the Secessel Place, in this county, near Cedar Grove, on the Lagrange road, about one mile from Raleigh.

JOHN LOAGUE, Public Administrator.

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SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

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GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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Ladies and children, and those who dislike taking pills and nauseous medicines to secure cathartic action, are especially pleased with its agreeable qualities.

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There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody. No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

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RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts		$ 982,936 87	Capital paid up	$ 600,000 00
Bankinghouse, office fixtures, real estate		48,424 45	Interest and Exchange	25,016 79
Expense account		3,854 59	Undivided Profits	76,535 48
U. S. Bonds—cost		253,843 75	Deposits	1,014,865 19
Sight Exchange	$187,883 67			
Cash on hand	239,474 63	427,358 30		
		$1,716,417 46		$1,716,417 46

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