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MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY, : : MARCH 30, 1882

REPUBLICAN PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

France is steadily making progress toward complete republicanism. Monarchy has left its impress deep and wide in the land. To uproot feudal views, and feelings, and institutions is no easy task, but it is one at which the French are working diligently. The court is banished, and they are getting rid of the trappings, the gorgeous show of luxury and rank; title and palace, domination and throne are receiving dismissal. "Monsieur" is supplanting "Monseigneur," and Dur, and Compte are gradually but surely subsiding toward the condition when the only nobility will be the title of "Citizen of France." To accomplish this end fully, it is necessary to pluck power and place from the hands that have been the most persistent of all the supporters of rank and privilege and aristocratic power—those of the State Church. First, it is necessary to deprive the priesthood of the monopoly of educating the young, which they have so long possessed. That order earnestly covets the training of the young vines, sure that it can fashion the juvenile growth as shall suit its purpose. That purpose in France is adverse to the progress of liberty, and unfavorable to the development of republican ideas and institutions. The French legislature has therefore passed a bill establishing primary education, which bill makes the instruction of the young compulsory, and requires that it be purely civil and unsectarian. The priest is therefore no longer to be appointed instructor by the State in the State schools. This is a heavy blow to a church that has endured much and lost much since the pope's subjects refused to allow him longer to be a temporal sovereign. The higher schools and colleges had already been purged of the clerical element by the removal of the Jesuits and other unauthorized instructors, by the action of the government. This last is a bold and admirable step, and is preliminary to another which must logically follow it—the separation of the Church from the State. Napoleon, among his other victories, wrung a concordat, or treaty, from the pope, which he believed to be highly favorable to France. What Napoleon regarded as a prize France is about, leisurely but determinedly, to cast out. As with ourselves, the clergy will have full liberty of religious teaching, but the political power that has been such a snare to the church and such a degrader of religion will be withdrawn. Of course thousands in Europe view these innovations with horror, and shudder at them as impiety, and condemn them as blows aimed at religion. The religion that gave the mass to Louis XIV as he came down in a morning from the chamber of his mistress; the religion whose fruit was the oppression, injustice and corruption that led to the first French revolution, and that toadied to a Louis Napoleon, cannot but profit by a disconnection from the State, and a separation from the degradation of political intrigue. We know that in our own land religion has suffered nothing by being left in its own grand independence of man, and we know that own clergy have the love of the people in a way they could never secure if they were mingled in the strife of politics, and corrupted by the possession of official power. France is doing well, and her success as a republic is the death-knell of every monarchy in Europe.

BRITISH TORIES ON A NEW TACK.

Ireland is still a scene of disorder. The land bill, which is removing the oppressions of landlords, is working well—too well for interested individuals who profit, not by Irish peace, but by Irish turmoil and disturbance, and therefore instead of satisfaction, because of reduced rent, cry out, "no rent." A curious phenomenon is the consequence. The Tories, who have uttered curses both loud and deep upon Gladstone, for so far complying with popular feeling and just dealing as to provide for fair rents and fast tenure, are now giving indications of outdoing all he has accomplished by gratifying the "no rent" cry. This is amazing, but under Disraeli the Tories learned strange tactics, and these now in inception are a part of them. Imagine a feudal aristocracy engaged in extinguishing one of the strongest remains of feudal custom! The Tory movement is intended to take the wind out of Gladstone's sails by bidding higher for popular support than he has done. Foiled by the check that minister gave to the House of Lords when it attempted to obstruct the operation of the Land act, the Tory party is moving in favor of demanding legislation from parliament for the purchase of the land that is rented out in Ireland, the estates then to be divided and sold to the present occupants. In this policy they expect to have the aid of the Parnellite members in parliament, and so secure a majority there, drive out Gladstone and the whole liberal ministry with him, and thus secure power once more for the tory party. The Tories have accused Gladstone of invading the right of property, of violating the sacredness of inheritance, and of degrading the queen's ministry by making it the instrument of compliance with popular clamor, and the subservient tool of seditious demands and threats. Yet these same Tories are talking of helping to do the work of the extremists, the demanders of "no rent." Will their policy be successful? It is not impossible; but the tactics that suggested it will most likely fail. If the Tories get into power by the movement now talked of, they would be under the necessity of purchasing the lands at the landlord's price, which is something over twenty per cent. above the price fixed by the land commissioners, the latter a valuation the Tories object to and the landlords denounce as unjust. The difference in the gross sum would be immense—a great disadvantage to the Tories. Should the Gladstone government find that the policy initiated by the Tories could not be withdrawn from, it could justly undertake to carry it out, for the land bill already provides for the purchase of lands, in certain cases those lands to be made over to the tenant on time payments. With Gladstone, therefore, the measure would be only carrying out to a farther degree the principal already partially acted upon and by the Tories denounced. The ministry could also take the land at the reduced valuation, and thus, if so extreme a measure is to be adopted, owing to Tory interference, the Liberals, and not the Tories, are the people likely to be in power in connection with it. It is suspected that the Tories hope, if they have the management, to make the land and expenses put to so high a figure that the tenants could not pay it. Then the landlords would get their estates back, and the Land act having been repealed to make way for the land purchase act, they would rack-rent and extort just as they have done for generations back.

FALSE CLAIMS AND FALLACIES.

Protection, like Mormonism, is based on fallacies and supported by false claims. The New York *Times* has been discussing some of these claims, and shows that the chief one among them is false. That one is the claim that the present high tariff, as a rule, was imposed for the sake, and with the purpose, of protection, and not with a view to government revenue. Putting aside wool and woolen goods, the rest of the tariff generally was imposed for the purpose of raising a war revenue, and in a few instances where it was made a sort of compensation in some cases where the internal revenue tax, the object there, also, was the increase of revenue. Seventeen years have passed since the war; the internal revenue is cleared of its war purposes; the taxes are yielding more than the government requires; the public debt is reduced, and what remains is at a low rate of interest. The time is come, therefore, for a reduction of the tariff to a peace standard. As the high taxation had revenue, and not protection, for its object, it must be brought down to the needs of the ordinary civil requirements. If any incidental protection should be maintained, the amount of it should be lowered in proportion as the taxes connected with it are lowered. This would be going back to the rule laid down by Henry Clay, the great authority the protectionists bow to, whose opinion is thus expressed: "As far as he could go he would, and that was not to lay duties for protection alone, but, in laying duties for revenue to supply the government with means, to lay them so as to afford incidental protection," and he added that he would say to all friends of protection, "lay aside all attempts beyond this standard." There is no warrant in the constitution of the country to carry even this modified protection to an extreme that shall deny to an American citizen his right to buy where he can buy cheapest and sell where he can sell dearest. No such principle as "protection for the sake of protection" is to be found in that instrument. The United States Supreme Court, Judge Miller presiding, when a case was before him in which the Kansas legislature were for imposing a tax in aid of establishing manufacturers in the town of Topeka, decided: "To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizens, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms. If it be said that a benefit results to the local public of a town by establishing manufactures, the same may be said of any other business or pursuit which employs capital or labor. The merchant, the mechanic, the innkeeper, the banker, the builder, the steamboat-owner, are equally promoters of the public good, and equally deserving the aid of the citizens by forced contributions. No line can be drawn in favor of the manufacturer which would not open the coffers of the public treasury to the importunities of two-thirds of the business men of the city or town." Here is the constitutional principle clear and unmistakable, and what is here forbidden is the very thing the protectionist of to-day is insolently demanding. Protection claims that it is not only right, but is a duty to rob Peter to pay Paul, to take from the farmer and from the laborer to give to the greedy monopolist who, while he receives his unjust protection is as ready to run down the wages of those he employs as any of those who receive no protection. The system is erroneous in principle, and is supported by false claims, and the people's common sense and instinct for justice will destroy it.

STRIKERS AND THEIR MOTIVES.

The thoughtful reader is pained to find, by accounts given in the public press, that once more the laborer in many parts of the country is "striking" against the capitalist, either for the purpose of securing higher pay, or a reduction of the hours of labor, or in resistance of attempts of employers to force a reduction of wages. That these strikes are at times unwise and unreasonable, and even unjust, is well known, and they are attended with great expense and often privation to the strikers. The fact that they are persisted in in spite of immediate loss and the endurance of suffering is a certain sign that they are not, on the whole, the reckless, stupid proceedings capitalists commonly represent them to be. The fact is that the workmen know that their ability to strike has a strong influence with the employer, and that if the immediate gain by a strike be less than nothing, the ultimate gain is important. They know that wages come out of the profits of labor, and that were there no fear of strikes the share coming to labor would be less than it is where a possibility of strikes exists. They know also that if the strike costs them something, it costs the employer something also. They know that the machinery in a manufactory depreciates more when out of work than when in, that those having contracts have to endure losses in strikes, and that in many other ways it is against the interest of the employer to be subjected to a strike, and that therefore he will rather, as a rule, pay something more liberal than he would do were he under no liability to suffer loss. The workman also claims that he has the same right to join with his fellows in a union to secure better wages, as the employer has to join with his fellows to secure higher profits. This latter kind of union he is constantly witnessing in the case of agreements among employers to sell only at given prices, to pay only a certain scale of wages, or to "get up a corner" on wheat or pork. At the present time much attention is attracted by the strike of the workpeople at the Lawrence Pacific Mills. These people are noted for their intelligence, their love of knowledge, and their high moral character; they are thrifty, have generally something saved up, and are neither oppressed by poverty nor a prey to discontent. Their employers are a rich corporation and paid rather above the average wages; unfortunately, however, they could neither recognize the rights nor respect the feelings of the very superior workpeople by whose aid their riches were won. Without explanation, without any expression of regret, they had it announced that wages would be reduced. A committee was appointed respectfully to wait upon them, and they refused an interview. They asserted that the price of goods was low and profits declining, but refused to satisfy the committee on this or any other point. The workpeople struck, and public sentiment in the neighborhood justifies them. But why did the employers act with oppressive injustice? It is believed because they wanted to produce a strike, among other reasons because they were about to change some of the machinery from cotton to wool apparatus. But what a way to go about their end, when they had reasonable and intelligent people to deal with! The haughtiness of a tyrant commanding the submission of a slave. To accept a reduction of twenty per cent. on their wages from a corporation that have received, during the last ten years, dividends of from fourteen to twenty-two per cent., without a word of remonstrance or explanation, was too much to expect. To submit to arrogance as well as reduced pay the operatives did not find themselves equal to, and they struck. Since the strike both men and women have conducted themselves with a quiet propriety that has gained the respect of all around them. The lordly oppressors who thus act are raising fearful questions, and they arouse feelings that in intelligent and self-respecting American citizens are full of social danger.

DEEDS OF DARKNESS

The Criminal Record for a Day—An Insane Mother's Horrible Deed—Brutal Murder by a Missouri Ex-Judge—Cowardly Assassination—Murdered on a Railroad Train—Criminal Notes.

KANSAS CITY, March 29.—W. M. Stack, a bully who murdered a man on the race-track at Chicago a few years ago, shot Martin Menham in a political row last night.

Killed on the Street.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—J. R. Bowman, late county judge of Phelps county, fired a load of buckshot into the body of Alfred Hayes last night as he was walking the street in the little town of St. James. It was a regular assassination, Hayes being taken entirely unawares.

Cowardly Assassination.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—G. Bookhoul, a reputable citizen of Archer county, Tex., was called out of his house a night or two ago by W. W. Parks, his son Theodore and a man named Bowles, and riddled with bullets. The affair grew out of a law suit, in which Parks got worsted.

Couldn't Stand the Brutality.

ALBANY, March 29.—Ex-Keeper Blodgett testified to-day at the inquiry into the abuses in the Lynchburg prison, that he resigned because he could not stand the evidences of brutality around him, and would not be keeper there again for $10000 per month, on account of hearing the moanings and wailings of the convicts being paddled.

An Absconding Bank Clerk.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 29.—Arthur Mueller, note broker, produce dealer and teller of the Central Bank, left the city on Monday, and his present whereabouts is unknown. The matter has been kept quiet until to-day. It is supposed that he has left a large amount of the indebtedness of his real estate and commission house to his mother, to whom he was indebted $18,000. The Central Bank publishes a card stating that his accounts with the bank are all correct.

An Insane Mother's Horrible Crime.

LITTLE ROCK, March 29.—Monday evening, near Palmyra, Lincoln county, seventy miles southwest of here, Mrs. J. M. Ballard and three little children left home, it was supposed for her father's, a few miles away. Next day she and the children were found dead in a creek in the neighborhood. The necks of the two eldest children had been broken, but no marks of violence were on the youngest. Their ages were seven, five and three years. It is believed Mrs. Ballard was insane. All were buried in a single grave Wednesday.

A Terrible Tragedy.

DETROIT, MICH., March 29.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Crawford, a settlement about eight miles south of Farwell, yesterday, in which a man named Jacob Smith, aged about sixty-five years, was killed by a man named Joseph Bucher. It appears that Smith, who is a resident of Harrison, went to Bucher's with Mrs. Bucher, who has been divorced from her husband, to get her children. Bucher refused to give up the children, and Smith turned to leave, whereupon Bucher struck him with his fist, and followed it up by a blow with a wooden mallet, crushing his victim's skull and killing him on the spot. He was afterward arrested. Bucher is about forty-five years of age, and is one of the earliest settlers of Clare county. He is a man of violent temper, it is said, while Smith was quiet and peaceable.

Murdered by a Crank.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—Alex C. Wingate, of Lexington, Ky., was shot in the breast and killed this morning at 3:15 o'clock on the Ohio and Mississippi train between Sharksville and Medora, Ind. His assassin was an unknown man who was crazed by drink and had no provocation for the shooting. After the tragedy the maniac jumped from the train while it was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, landed safely, walked half a mile to a creek, stripped himself naked and jumped into the stream, where his dead body was found this morning. His clothes were found hanging on a bridge, and contained $90 in cash, a gold watch, an express receipt for $400 sent from El Paso, Tex., to New Salem, O., and a quart bottle of whisky about half full. Both the bodies were brought to this city, and an inquest will be held to-morrow.

The Blue Cut Train Robbery.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., March 29.—The intense interest in the Blue Cut robbery was revived Monday by the commencement of the trial of John Bugler, one of the Cracker Neck citizens indicted for its commission, and also by the fact that John Lund, also under indictment, has made a full confession and gives the entire gang away. Bugler's case was called at 2 p.m., but the jury will not be selected or examination of witnesses commenced until to-morrow. It has been suspected for some time that Lund had "squealed on his pals," but the fact has been kept so secret by those posted that it has never become known to any one except the officers until to-day, when his mother, in an interview with your correspondent, let out facts which prove that such confession has been made and will be used by the State against Bulger. In consideration of such confession the indictment against him will be dismissed by the State. Lund's statement is that two weeks prior to the robbery John Bugler and Creed Chapman came to him and told him of a plan Jesse James and Jim Cummings had on hand to rob the Chicago and Alton train at Blue Cut, and invited him to participate. He refused at first to have anything to do with them, but they finally came to him in company with Jesse James, and, being afraid to longer resist, he consented to join the gang. Jesse told him that he had authentic information that on the night of September 7th the Kansas City banks would receive a large sum of money by express from Chicago and St. Louis, and accordingly that train was selected. On the evening of the robbery the party—consisting of besides Jesse James, Dick Little and the old gang, John Bugler, Creed Chapman, John Mott and Henry Bugler—met in a wild spot near Glendale Station and perfected the plans for stopping the train. John Mott was at that time agent at Glendale Station, and he furnished a lantern and a red flag to signal the train. Land took the lantern and stopped the train, and while Jesse James and Dick Little robbed the express-car the others of the parties robbed the passengers. A mistake was made in regard to the shipment of money, as about $600 was about all the express safe yielded. The amount taken from the passengers, however, aggregated something over $15,000. As soon as the robbery was committed the gang repaired to an old house in Cracker Neck forest, and there made a partial division of the money; but pursuit being organized so soon after that, Jesse James took possession of all the money and valuables, and with the members of his gang fled to Clay county, advising the Cracker Neck boys to go about their business and assist the officers in the search, promising to make an equal division of the money, and at some convenient time return and pay each party his respective share. This part of the programme was never carried out, and none of the natives ever received any dividend. Land, Bugler and Chapman were arrested three days after the robbery and have been in jail ever since. Henry Bugler "skipped" for Washington Territory, and thinking all suspicion had been allayed, came back a week ago only to be arrested three days after his return. Mott was never suspected until Land made his confession to the officers, a few weeks ago. Land was taken before the special grand jury to-day and there made his statement, but of course his exact story told to that body cannot be obtained. He will, however, give testimony against Bugler, and it is not probable that his testimony will vary materially from the above except that it will be much more complete and detailed. If Bugler is convicted, and there seems at this time to be no doubt of it, Chapman will doubtless enter a plea of guilty.

Criminal Notes.

RICHMOND, VA., March 29.—Forty-six convicted oyster dredgers, in Matthews county, were marched into the penitentiary to-day.

RICHMOND, VA., March 29.—The post-office and Cox's National Bank, of Virginia, were robbed of their contents last Sunday during the great fire.

DANVILLE, VA., March 29.—A suspected secret society of colored people will attempt the rescue of Dock Wright, sentenced to be hanged at Cheatham next Friday. The Danville Grays have been ordered here.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 29.—Allen Fox, aged eighty-one years, cut his throat last night, mortally wounding himself. He was an old and wealthy citizen, and the father-in-law of John FINZER, a tobacco manufacturer.

FOR diseases of the nerves, brain, blood and lungs, as a superior medicine to all others is Brown's Iron Bitters.

A New Telegraphic Invention.

A patent has just been granted for a main line sounder, an instrument to be used on telegraph lines, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the present method of receiving signals by a relay sounder and local battery. Aside from the important factor of economy, this invention is admitted to be entirely outside of the scope of the celebrated Page patent, which practically controls the whole field of telegraphy. Tests have been made between Washington and New York, Washington and Cincinnati, and other distant points, in the presence of patent officers and other electrical experts, which demonstrated that this invention accomplishes that which has been heretofore claimed by electricians to be impossible.

GENERAL MATT MARTIN

After His Rights in Arkansas—A Very Mine of Wealth.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The *Republican* announces that General Matt Martin, of Tullahoma, Tenn., a veteran officer on the Confederate side during the war, arrived yesterday from Arkansas, and is stopping at the Planters. The general, whose career is well known to many here, though this is his first visit to St. Louis, is a man of large build, frank and outspoken, and carries in his conversation the unmistakable lines of an honest man, a man of push and nerve who wants to see the country brought back to the standard of the fathers. He said he had just returned from Izard county, Ark., where he is the owner of a large tract of land, purchased by him some forty years ago, and on which are rich mines of manganese ores. But from neglect of his agent at Memphis, who failed to keep him posted, the lands were sold by the sheriff of Oxark county under a tax sale, and it is represented that the sheriff bid in the lands himself. It was further given out that General Martin, who was a resident

IN THE MOUNTAINOUS DISTRICTS

of Tennessee, was dead. This report coming to his ears, "I went down," said the general, with a twinkle of the eye, "to attend my own funeral and administer on the estate." The general has commenced suit for the recovery of his lands, and he expects to recover under the precedent of two decisions of the courts of Arkansas, to the effect that the sale was against the provisions of the constitution. They failed to notify the owner, he having a right to redeem within one year, and they failed to pay a nickel over to him in excess of the tax claim. Instead of selling the entire tract—in a manner confiscating it—they should have sold only forty acres, or a sufficient strip to cover the tax claim of the whole, there being several thousand acres. The general has made a full tender of the amount due for taxes to the proper officer which was refused, and is now going for them. The discovery of the manganese deposits was made by Smith, the same man who, over forty years ago, and by Woodruff, after whom the county was named. Samples of the ore were sent to Prof. Troost, of Nashville, who was General Martin's old college mate, and he pronounced the ore very rich, a specimen of which the general brings along with him in his grip-sack. Prof. Troost found the specimen very refractory. There were explosions in its behavior under the blow-pipe, as if it were charged with petroleum. One specimen brought here by the general appears to be the *red* earthly oxide, having a greasy surface, while another is the black oxide of manganese, having a steel color. About twenty-five years ago

DAVID DALE OWEN,

who made the geological survey of the district, speaks of the Izard county manganese, and he stated that he believed that Arkansas would take the lead of all the Western States in her resources in ores of zinc and manganese. The manganese ores have chiefly been found in European localities. It was formerly used in making chlorine for bleaching purposes and in the manufacture of glass. A few years ago Edison sent to Arkansas for manganese to use in some of his electric inventions. Of late years there has been a great demand for manganese in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. General Martin says that hundreds of loads have been taken away from his mines. He is in possession of an abundance of this world's means, but is determined to recover his rights through the courts, though he does not expect to realize any profits during his lifetime.

ROSINA DOYLE WHEELER,

Wife of the Late and Mother of the Present Earl of Lytton.

The New York *World*, noticing the death of Rosina Doyle, dowager countess of Lytton, the widow of the first earl, better known in literature and in life as Sir Edward Bulwer, and the mother of the poetical ex-viceroy of India, says: She was an Irish girl, the daughter of a Limerick gentleman, Mr. Francis Wheeler. In 1827 she married Bulwer, then a rising novelist and man of letter, to whom she brought, besides her beauty and her wit, a small property worth some £400 a year, on which he qualified for parliament. Her married life was stormy from the first. In 1836 the ill-matched pair separated, her husband agreeing to pay her £400 a year during her lifetime. She then took to novel-writing, and Bulwer having refused to advance money for her printer's bill she satirized him mercilessly in a once but too famous book, *Cheeley; or, the Man of Honor*. She next fell out with the press, and in the preface to *The Budget of the Bubble Fair* by denounced its "praise as a blot and its support as a degradation." Her husband took no notice of the publications further than to deny the authorship of a rhymed rejoinder, *Lady Cheeley; or, the Woman of Honor*, and to add that he was "compelled, for the sake of his children, and in their name, to enter his most earnest protest against any attempt to prolong or widen the notoriety of a publication which carried its own answer and its own condemnation." In 1858 she provoked much scandal by appearing on the hustings to abuse her husband while he was thanking the electors for returning him. This led to her being shut up in a lunatic asylum, whence, however, she was released July 29, 1858, with a public intimation that she was now free from restraint, and was about to travel with her son and a female friend. Dr. Forbes Winslow testified that her husband's course was "neither harsh nor unjustifiable." Lady Lytton published, besides the novels mentioned, *A School for Husbands*, a novel, ostensibly translated from a French manuscript, entitled, *Memoirs of a Muscovite; Bianca Capello, Miriam Godfrey; or, the Times behind the Wheat, The Peer's Daughters, The World and his Wife, Behind the Scenes*, and *Very Successful*—all three-volume novels—besides some lighter publications. The latest but one of her works, published a few years ago, bore the title of *Shells from the Sands of Time*. In August of last year she startled the physicians who had pronounced her sane by publishing *A Blighted Life*, in which she spoke of her dead husband as "a loathsome brute," and of her living son as "a miserable hound."

Cheap Land.

Four cents an acre for land. That was the nominal price paid in Georgia for 600 acres on a Flint river island. In reality, it was bartered for an old buggy, nominally worth $25. With land of any description, even a half-submerged swamp, going for sale in that State at that price, there should be no lack of immigrants if the fact be made known that land can be got for so little. And yet the comptroller-general's report shows that there are over half a million acres of wild land in Atlanta's own county, which are valued at eight cents an acre, and in the State there are seven and a half million acres at a quarter of a dollar each.

Trouble Brewing in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 29.—The railroad coal miners of the Pittsburg district, in convention here to day, unanimously resolved to resist any attempt of the operators to reduce the prices of mining from four cents to three and a half cents per bushel. Seventy-five pits were represented in the convention and only a few of these have been notified by the operators that a reduction will be made on April 1st. Where such action is taken the miners will strike.

Unquestionably the Very Best.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 29, 1881.

I have recently been using your Brown's Iron Bitters in my family, consisting of myself, wife and three children, and the effect has been always as marked as in the case of Mr. Phelps. It is unquestionably a wonderful medicine.

A. J. BOWEN.

Bribery in the New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—When the governor's veto of the Jersey City water grant bill (a bill said to be in the interest of railroads) was called up in the House to-day, a member informed the body that he had in his possession $500 of the $1000 promised him if he would vote for the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the veto of the governor. A committee of investigation was appointed.

IN Memphis, at S. Mansfield & Co.'s drug store, can be found that great English malarial remedy, Dr. Leslie's Quinine Wine.

The Piedmont Cotton Mills at Greenville, S. C., has just shipped two hundred bales of its cheviot to China, upon an order from an enterprising dealer in the Celestial Empire. Other orders from the same direction have lately been received by the cotton mills in South Carolina.

D. HIRSCH & Co.'s Old Judge cigars, factory 973, 3d Collec. Dist., N. Y, are best, 2 for 25c

GEN. J. R. CHALMERS

Will Not Be a Candidate for Congress From the New Fourth District, and Intimates Rather Strongly That He Has Not Had Fair Play—A Caustic Criticism of the Legislature.

We copy from the Vicksburg *Commercial* of Tuesday the following letter:

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1882.

Mr. J. W. Youngblood:

DEAR SIR—As soon as I saw the late congressional apportionment of Mississippi, I wrote to you to announce in the *Commercial* that I would not be a candidate for Congress from the new Fourth district. Your letter saying you had withheld the announcement and urging me to reconsider my resolution has been received. I have received letters from other friends who, like you, seem to think my services to the people of my old district would enable me to be elected on personal grounds, notwithstanding there are 20,000 colored and only 5000 white voters in the district, and notwithstanding the fact that King beat Lowry 1600 in the counties now composing this district. I am obliged to you and other friends for this kind opinion, but my determination not to run remains unaltered. The apportionment of the State is ridiculously grotesque and in violation of the plain letter of the law of Congress. It would have been a very easy matter to have made seven Democratic districts in the State, tested by the votes of Lowry and King, and at the same time to have observed the law in making them of contiguous territory and, as nearly as practicable, equal in population; but this was not attempted. This is either a public confession that the legislature did not believe the Lowry and King vote to be honest and fair, or it is an evidence that they desired to make one Republican district for some other purpose. No member of Congress had any right to expect a district to be made for him, but each had a right to expect fair play and an equal chance to compete before the people. But the legislature made enormous Democratic majorities in some of the districts and left me in a district which King carried by 1600 majority. Whether this was done to punish me for having dared to differ with the distinguished gentleman whom they unanimously re-elected to the United States Senate or not I leave, as they did, to conjecture. If the State had been legally subdivided and party necessity had demanded that I should be legislated out of any chance for re-election, I would not only have cheerfully acquiesced but supported the measure. But I beg leave to be excused from using any personal or political influence I may have to support an act which violates both justice and law; which places 4000 more population in three districts than in four; which consolidates heavy Democratic majorities in two districts and unnecessarily gives away one to the enemy. The same legislature refused to allow the people even a chance to say at the polls whether their judges should be elected or appointed, and voted down an amendment to a corporation bill, which in exact terms announced the Democratic platform as to legislative control over corporations within constitutional limit. The same legislature went through the farce of instructing its senators to vote against Cowdon's outlet system for the Mississippi river, while it unanimously selected a senator who had refused to obey the instructions of a previous legislature. As I said to a Northern Democrat when he assailed the South: "If this is Democracy I am not a Democrat," and I do not propose to exercise any personal or political influence I may have to sustain such legislation. If, as I believe, a desire to punish me has brought political disaster on any of my friends, I can only regret it on their account. The gallant Democracy of the old Sixth district made a heroic fight for years, and when the day of redistricting came they had a right to expect some relief from their burden. But their burdens have increased in the house of their friends. In bidding adieu to those who stood by me so faithfully and fearlessly in the past, words cannot express my debt of gratitude. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

At Manchester the frost did little damage.

At Tullahoma the fruit was slightly injured.

The narrow-gauge road between Fayetteville and Columbia is completed.

Fine looking wheat, immense acreage, and farmers doing well, at Fayetteville.

Paris *Intelligencer*: "Farmers report favorably of wheat; a big crop expected."

In Campbell county, with better weather, the farmers are making good progress.

Knoxville is painting and cleaning up its public library, and will add more books to the shelves.

The city council of Knoxville at its last meeting decided not to annex Mechanicsville by a vote of 8 to 7.

At Winchester more than half the peaches were lost; wheat comes out safe, but early corn was blown down.

Very little land is for sale in Maury county. They want capitalists to make something out of their splendid water-power.

Five miles from Huntington, Albert Rogers's house and contents were burned. Three children were badly burned, but all got out alive.

Near Wartrace the farmers are getting on well, with better weather, preparing to put in their corn. Butter is scarce, because the cows are poor.

An Indianapolis house has found about the neighborhood of Humboldt a supply of timber for several years to have anything to do with them, but they finally came to him in company with Jesse James, and, being afraid to longer resist, he consented to join the gang. Jesse told him that he had authentic information that on the night of September 7th the Kansas City banks would receive a large sum of money by express from Chicago and St. Louis, and accordingly that train was selected. On the evening of the robbery the party—consisting of besides Jesse James, Dick Little and the old gang, John Bugler, Creed Chapman, John Mott and Henry Bugler—met in a wild spot near Glendale Station and perfected the plans for stopping the train. John Mott was at that time agent at Glendale Station, and he furnished a lantern and a red flag to signal the train. Land took the lantern and stopped the train, and while Jesse James and Dick Little robbed the express-car the others of the parties robbed the passengers. A mistake was made in regard to the shipment of money, as about $600 was about all the express safe yielded. The amount taken from the passengers, however, aggregated something over $15,000. As soon as the robbery was committed the gang repaired to an old house in Cracker Neck forest, and there made a partial division of the money; but pursuit being organized so soon after that, Jesse James took possession of all the money and valuables, and with the members of his gang fled to Clay county, advising the Cracker Neck boys to go about their business and assist the officers in the search, promising to make an equal division of the money, and at some convenient time return and pay each party his respective share. This part of the programme was never carried out, and none of the natives ever received any dividend. Land, Bugler and Chapman were arrested three days after the robbery and have been in jail ever since. Henry Bugler "skipped" for Washington Territory, and thinking all suspicion had been allayed, came back a week ago only to be arrested three days after his return. Mott was never suspected until Land made his confession to the officers, a few weeks ago. Land was taken before the special grand jury to-day and there made his statement, but of course his exact story told to that body cannot be obtained. He will, however, give testimony against Bugler, and it is not probable that his testimony will vary materially from the above except that it will be much more complete and detailed. If Bugler is convicted, and there seems at this time to be no doubt of it, Chapman will doubtless enter a plea of guilty.

Criminal Notes.

RICHMOND, VA., March 29.—Forty-six convicted oyster dredgers, in Matthews county, were marched into the penitentiary to-day.

RICHMOND, VA., March 29.—The post-office and Cox's National Bank, of Virginia, were robbed of their contents last Sunday during the great fire.

DANVILLE, VA., March 29.—A suspected secret society of colored people will attempt the rescue of Dock Wright, sentenced to be hanged at Cheatham next Friday. The Danville Grays have been ordered here.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 29.—Allen Fox, aged eighty-one years, cut his throat last night, mortally wounding himself. He was an old and wealthy citizen, and the father-in-law of John FINZER, a tobacco manufacturer.

FOR diseases of the nerves, brain, blood and lungs, as a superior medicine to all others is Brown's Iron Bitters.

A New Telegraphic Invention.

A patent has just been granted for a main line sounder, an instrument to be used on telegraph lines, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the present method of receiving signals by a relay sounder and local battery. Aside from the important factor of economy, this invention is admitted to be entirely outside of the scope of the celebrated Page patent, which practically controls the whole field of telegraphy. Tests have been made between Washington and New York, Washington and Cincinnati, and other distant points, in the presence of patent officers and other electrical experts, which demonstrated that this invention accomplishes that which has been heretofore claimed by electricians to be impossible.

GENERAL MATT MARTIN

After His Rights in Arkansas—A Very Mine of Wealth.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The *Republican* announces that General Matt Martin, of Tullahoma, Tenn., a veteran officer on the Confederate side during the war, arrived yesterday from Arkansas, and is stopping at the Planters. The general, whose career is well known to many here, though this is his first visit to St. Louis, is a man of large build, frank and outspoken, and carries in his conversation the unmistakable lines of an honest man, a man of push and nerve who wants to see the country brought back to the standard of the fathers. He said he had just returned from Izard county, Ark., where he is the owner of a large tract of land, purchased by him some forty years ago, and on which are rich mines of manganese ores. But from neglect of his agent at Memphis, who failed to keep him posted, the lands were sold by the sheriff of Ozark county under a tax sale, and it is represented that the sheriff bid in the lands himself. It was further given out that General Martin, who was a resident

IN THE MOUNTAINOUS DISTRICTS

of Tennessee, was dead. This report coming to his ears, "I went down," said the general, with a twinkle of the eye, "to attend my own funeral and administer on the estate." The general has commenced suit for the recovery of his lands, and he expects to recover under the precedent of two decisions of the courts of Arkansas, to the effect that the sale was against the provisions of the constitution. They failed to notify the owner, he having a right to redeem within one year, and they failed to pay a nickel over to him in excess of the tax claim. Instead of selling the entire tract—in a manner confiscating it—they should have sold only forty acres, or a sufficient strip to cover the tax claim of the whole, there being several thousand acres. The general has made a full tender of the amount due for taxes to the proper officer which was refused, and is now going for them. The discovery of the manganese deposits was made by Smith, the same man who, over forty years ago, and by Woodruff, after whom the county was named. Samples of the ore were sent to Prof. Troost, of Nashville, who was General Martin's old college mate, and he pronounced the ore very rich, a specimen of which the general brings along with him in his grip-sack. Prof. Troost found the specimen very refractory. There were explosions in its behavior under the blow-pipe, as if it were charged with petroleum. One specimen brought here by the general appears to be the *red* earthly oxide, having a greasy surface, while another is the black oxide of manganese, having a steel color. About twenty-five years ago

DAVID DALE OWEN,

who made the geological survey of the district, speaks of the Izard county manganese, and he stated that he believed that Arkansas would take the lead of all the Western States in her resources in ores of zinc and manganese. The manganese ores have chiefly been found in European localities. It was formerly used in making chlorine for bleaching purposes and in the manufacture of glass. A few years ago Edison sent to Arkansas for manganese to use in some of his electric inventions. Of late years there has been a great demand for manganese in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. General Martin says that hundreds of loads have been taken away from his mines. He is in possession of an abundance of this world's means, but is determined to recover his rights through the courts, though he does not expect to realize any profits during his lifetime.

ROSINA DOYLE WHEELER,

Wife of the Late and Mother of the Present Earl of Lytton.

The New York *World*, noticing the death of Rosina Doyle, dowager countess of Lytton, the widow of the first earl, better known in literature and in life as Sir Edward Bulwer, and the mother of the poetical ex-viceroy of India, says: She was an Irish girl, the daughter of a Limerick gentleman, Mr. Francis Wheeler. In 1827 she married Bulwer, then a rising novelist and man of letter, to whom she brought, besides her beauty and her wit, a small property worth some £400 a year, on which he qualified for parliament. Her married life was stormy from the first. In 1836 the ill-matched pair separated, her husband agreeing to pay her £400 a year during her lifetime. She then took to novel-writing, and Bulwer having refused to advance money for her printer's bill she satirized him mercilessly in a once but too famous book, *Cheeley; or, the Man of Honor*. She next fell out with the press, and in the preface to *The Budget of the Bubble Fair* by denounced its "praise as a blot and its support as a degradation." Her husband took no notice of the publications further than to deny the authorship of a rhymed rejoinder, *Lady Cheeley; or, the Woman of Honor*