THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, cloudy, rainy weather, northeasterly winds, stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

THE awful and bloody crime committed in Dublin yesterday will startle the civilized world, and brand Ireland with a shame she cannot wash away until the infamous and cowardly assassins are arrested and punished as they deserve. Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke were Mr. Gladstone's messengers of peace to Ireland. They were the forerunners of the policy for which the illustrious statesman has always been anxious, and to enforce which he availed himself of the first overtures made by the Irish Home Rulers and the English Conservatives. A plain, frank, brave man, Mr. Gladstone has pursued a course in dealing with Ireland which, if it has not always met the wishes of the British people, has been dictated by a foresight and grasp of the situation which no other statesman in England can measure. To meet him on the threshold of proffered peace with the knife in the hands of ruffianly assassins, whose conduct can neither find palliation nor excuse in any of the sad pages of Ireland's history, is to endanger his enforcement of the kindly policy of good will, if not to compel its postponement indefinitely. Ireland should labor to remove the stigma by the arrest of the brutes whose violence, whose sneaking, cowardly deed blackens the escutcheon which Sarsfield and Emmet left to their countrymen as a sacred legacy never to be blackened by murder. Poor Ireland! The shuttlecock of a ruesome fate—her enemies on the one side and her pretended patriotic sons on the other. But may we not hope that the blood of these martyrs in the cause of peace will prove the seed of that national organization for which so many Irishmen have offered their lives and so many generations have labored in vain.

HORACE MAYNARD was a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, from two prominent Puritans—Sir John Maynard on his father's side, and the Rev. John Cotton on his mother's side. He was born at Westborough, Worcester county, Mass., on August 30, 1814, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1838, with the highest honors.

THE Georgians seem to be greatly stirred up about Moore, our congressman. Representative Hammond, of that State, recently riddled him, and the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, accusing him of ungentlemanly conduct as charged by General Hooker, of Mississippi, reminds him that he has made all the money he has by selling goods to the Southern Democrats, he is constantly denouncing.

THE recent bloody shirt debate in the Senate, in the course of which Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, distinguished himself as *par excellence* the "waver" of the emasculated garment, was brought about by an effort to relieve Dr. Tebbs, of the State, from the political disabilities under which he labors by reason of his services as a page in the Legislature of Tennessee after secession.

DORSEY is now a fugitive from justice. A bench-warrant has been issued for his arrest. Bob Ingersoll, who had pledged himself responsible for his appearance, admitted in open court on Friday that he could not secure his client's appearance notwithstanding his personal promise to that effect; the court was therefore compelled to extreme measures. A reward will doubtless be offered by the President for Dorsey's arrest in case he does not turn up before next week.

THE cotton market yesterday opened and closed quiet, at quotations; middling, 12c. In New York spot middling was 12¼c, and firm; futures closed dull but steady; May, 12.27@12.28. In New Orleans spots were steady at 12c; futures closed very steady at 12.06@12.01 for May. In Liverpool middling uplands were 6¾d, and Orleans 6 13-16d, and quiet; futures closed dull at 6 38 64d for May, May-June, and 6 48 64d for August-September.

THE question having been raised in Washington as to "what is the Indian country," the Committee on the Revision of the Laws will, in a day or two, submit a bill defining the term to mean all country to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, but which has not been specially reserved by act of Congress or executive order for the use of Indians, all that has been patented to the Indians in severalty, and all that has been acquired by the United States for use in the settlement of the Indians.

OF the Georgia senators the Atlanta *Constitution* says that Senator Hill has not resigned, and will not do so. While he had some idea of sending in his resignation short time since, he has no such idea now, and, in accordance with the wish of his people, will hold the trust they have given him until he returns to his seat, or until he has died in harness. As to Senator Brown, he has not written his resignation, and has no present intention of doing so. His health is improved, and he will certainly run no risk in spending the present summer in Washington.

THE London *Saturday Review* thinks there can be no doubt that this is an age of great opportunities. That it is not simply what critics like Carlyle and Mr. Ruskin have represented it to be, "the age of moneybags and cant, and, hubbub, and ugliness," may be granted; nor need it be denied that in such high matters as science, religion and social organization, "great things are in the air." But in these respects it can only be called at best "the age of great expectations," and great expectations are sometimes very slow in getting realized, after the president of "Mr. Micawber." We may perhaps be on the eve of the millennium, but as yet we discern no signs of the dawn.

THE "friends" of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden are very industriously engaged in manufacturing public opinion favorable to his nomination for President by the next National Democratic Convention. The APPEAL, for the more or less thousandth time, begs to assure these superserviceable friends of the ex-governor, and great opponent of John Kelly and Tammany, that their work is thrown away and their time wasted. Tilden will never be the nominee of the Democratic party. He is too old for the place, besides, which the party cannot afford to become responsible for the Manhattan Company and the watering of the stock of the elevated railways of New York city.

A COMMUNICATION from "A Woman Without Hope," which will be found in another column, is deserving of more than passing attention. The police regulation, of which this outcast complains, is a very dangerous one, and for reasons which she does not point out. It confers upon policemen the powers of both judge and jury to convict and brand any woman, and makes it therefore dangerous for the daughters and wives of our citizens to be on the streets at night. Not long ago in a Northern city a gentleman whose wife was arrested by a policeman under a similar regulation while going from a sick room, where she had been nursing a friend, recovered heavy damages, the police order being declared unconstitutional. No officer, no matter who he is, has a right to anticipate the infraction of an ordinance or a law and restrict the movements of his fellow-citizens of either sex. *The days of curfew bells and of slavery have passed away forever, and women cannot be legally branded as "suspects" as this regulation* brands them, when their business or pleasure takes them out at night with or without companions. God made women as free as men, and the law so holds them. Any law or ordinance infracting or restricting that liberty, as the regulation of which this wretched woman complains does, should be annulled at once.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Partial Justice at Last Done the Old Veteran—The Continuous Part of the Sentence of the

Court-Martial Remitted by the President—River and Harbor Bill—House Programme.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Following is substantially the order of business as mapped out by the Republicans of the House for the next two weeks: The tariff commission bill to be passed this week; Monday and Tuesday, May 8th and 9th, District of Columbia appropriation bills; May 10th and 11th, an election case; May 12th and 13th, bill extending national bank charters; Monday, May 15th, motions to suspend the rules; Tuesday, 16th, finish bank charters bill; Wednesday, 17th, agricultural appropriation bill; Thursday and Friday, 18th and 19th, election cases; Saturday, 20th, internal revenue bill.

THE NAVY.

WHAT IT WILL COST TO PUT THE ROTTEN HULKS IN REPAIR.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A communication from the secretary of the navy, in response to the House resolutions calling for information relative to the condition of the navy, contains tabulated statements showing the time and cost required to make each vessel of the navy efficient to engage with an enemy of the same general classification, omitting hulls unfit for repairing. There are sixty-three vessels in the list. Thirty-three are reported efficient for immediate use, and to put in condition the remaining thirty, it is estimated, will cost $3,173,000, and the time necessary is variously estimated at from two to eighteen months each, eighteen months being the estimated time required on five vessels. The communication also embodies a detailed statement of the cost of repairs on vessels since 1865, the total being $23,075,000. Total cost of vessels in the navy, $72,345,778.

QUITE AFFECTING.

A SERVICE OF SONG AND PRAYER WITH MR. GUITEAU.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A party of revivalists went to the jail Wednesday for a service of song and prayer with Guiteau. The party was composed mainly of members of a local Methodist church, their pastor, the Rev. Mr. France, and Messrs. Bentley and Jones, revival preachers, accompanying them. Guiteau came out of his cell and beckoned to General Crocker, "Let them in here, general; let them in here," he said earnestly. The band passed in and grouped themselves along the corridor in three rows, facing the cell. At a word from the revivalist fourteen voices united in Barton's "Walk in the Light." Guiteau's head dropped to his breast, and covering his face with his hands he wept like a child, nor could he cease weeping while the band continued. Mr. France offered prayer, and said: "We come now as humble suppliants for Thy mercy through Thy Son, and pray that whatever may be the fate of Mr. Guiteau in this life that Thou, in Thine infinite mercy, wouldst grant him repentance unto life and salvation through faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." After the party had retired from the building Guiteau sat in the corner of his cell with bowed head.

JEFFERSON MONUMENT.

WORK SOON TO BE COMMENCED—NO PLAN YET DECIDED UPON.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, recently approved by the President, authorizing the appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Va., under the direction of the secretary of state, the work will shortly be commenced. Secretary Frelinghuysen has requested the secretary of war to detail Colonel Casey, of the army, who also has charge of the work on the Washington monument, to superintend the erection of the Jefferson monument. It is intended that the monument shall be about fourteen feet high, composed of plain granite, inclosed within an iron fence. As soon as the order detailing Colonel Casey is issued, proposals for the work will be in order. The secretary of state has at present in his possession a number of designs which were submitted under the previous act, which appropriated but $5000. No plan has been decided upon yet, but it seems to be the general impression that a plain granite obelisk will be selected. Several enterprising sculptors have already made application to be allowed to cast a bronze statue of Jefferson, but as the appropriation is limited there will be just about enough money to erect such a monument as described and inclose it with an iron fence.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

JOHN SHERMAN'S TOOLS MUST GO TO MAKE ROOM FOR ARTHUR MEN.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The treasury department is pretty busy just now getting rid of the special agents of the treasury, appointed during Hayes's administration. These agents, numbering thirty-five, are generally regarded as the confidential friends of the secretary of the treasury, and they can make it mighty unpleasant for any collector or surveyor, or other customs officer, who fails to give a hearty support to the treasury candidate for president. Secretary Sherman found these special agents very useful to him. Secretary Folger is not slow in learning of their usefulness and already this week he has removed two of the Sherman agents and appointed Folger-Arthur men in their places. The two to whom commissions were forwarded yesterday are the Hon. James Matlock Scovel, of New Jersey, and James C. Chalker, of Connecticut. Scovel is so well known in Philadelphia that little need be said of him, except that he displaces Ex-Congressman Elliott, "John Sherman's nigger special agent," as he was designated. Chalker was a detective in the New York customhouse under General Arthur, and he is expected to do effective work in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Scovel, it is said, will be ordered to Louisiana and Mississippi, where his eloquent, witty and winning style of oratory is expected to be most effective, particularly among the colored brethren of the South. Scovel's first work is believed to be the election of Kellogg to Congress next November from a Louisiana district, his term as senator expiring on the 4th of March next.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

COMPLETED AND TO BE REPORTED TUESDAY —SEVERAL NEW FEATURES.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The river and harbor bill has been completed and will be reported Tuesday. The gross amount approved amounts to $18,000,000, or only $4,000,000. This bill embodies several new features, one of the most important being in regard to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Heretofore the appropriations have been allotted to the various harbors or rapids on these rivers, for expenditure in certain sums at given points. This time all this work is left to the discretion of the commission. The money is appropriated in gross for the various sections of the rivers. It rests with the commission to divide it as seems best to them among the several works on the stream. It will thus be seen, when the bill is published, that not a cent is mentioned for Rock Island, or St. Anthony, or New Orleans, but it all goes to the river at large, and these interests will have to deal with the commission if they demand that certain sums be spent in their vicinity. The bill gives the Mississippi river, below Cairo, $4,123,000, which last year got but $1,000,000; from Cairo to the mouth of the Illinois river, $600,000 is appropriated, the same as the last bill; from the mouth of the Illinois river to Minneapolis, the bill appropriates $200,000; above Minneapolis the river gets $175,000, and the reservoirs at the head of the river $150,000, the same as in the last bill. The bill gives to the Missouri river, from the mouth to Sioux City, $800,000, about $500,000 more than the last time; Chicago harbor, for continuing the work on the outer breakwater, gets $200,000; Detroit river, $50,000; Milwaukee harbor refuge, $100,000; Duluth, $40,000; Superior, $30,000. The Illinois river gets $175,000; Philadelphia and neighborhood, including the Delaware breakwater, $465,000; Baltimore $450,000; for dredging and continuing the harbor improvements of Boston harbor, $96,000; Hill Gate at New York, exclusive of the $50,000 special appropriation recently passed, $200,000; Cleveland harbor refuge, $200,000; Buffalo breakwater, $120,000; Kenosha, river, $175,000; Tennessee river, $30,000; Ohio river, from Pittsburg to the mouth, $400,000; Grand Haven, Mich., $400,000; Saginaw river, Michigan, $125,000.

XLVIITH CONGRESS.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL PASSED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—*House.*—The House went into committee of the tariff commission bill.

A number of amendments were offered and voted down.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, striking out the authority granted the commission to incorporate into the existing system of internal revenue, was agreed to.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Mr. Mills moved the recommitment the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Ways and Means to report within thirty days the bill, based on the principle that no more money should be collected than is necessary to the wants of the government, economically administered. The motion was lost—101 to 77.

A only one motion to recommit with instructions is permitted under the rules, the effect of Mr. Mills' motion was to prevent Mr. Hewitt from offering the resolutions he indicated in his speech delivered recently.

Mr. Hewitt thereupon asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution to similar effect, but Mr. [illegible] objected.

The previous question was then ordered, and Mr. Kasson closed the debate. At the conclusion of his speech the bill passed—yeas, 151; nays, 83.

A resolution was adopted permitting the contestant in the Alabama contested election case of Matson *vs.* Oates to withdraw his papers. This leaves Oates in possession of the seat.

Mr. Hubbell introduced a bill to enlarge the duties and powers of the department of agriculture. Referred. It provides that the department of agriculture shall hereafter be an executive department, and the commissioner shall be known as secretary of agriculture; and the bureaus for the collection of information concerning railways, manufactures, mining interests and animal industry shall be attached to the department.

The House then adjourned.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON HIS PETITION.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The attorney general, to whom was referred the second petition of General Fitz John Porter, has recommended to the President that the continuous part of the sentence of the court-martial disqualifying General Porter from holding any office under the government be remitted. The subject was discussed in the last cabinet meeting, and it is believed that the President will remove the penalty in a short time.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

In reply to General Fitz John Porter's application for the remission of a portion of the sentence of the court-martial now being executed, the President has issued the following order, and has thus removed the only legal obstacle to congressional action, and exhausted all his powers in the case under existing laws:

Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America. To all to whom these presents may come—Greeting:

WHEREAS, On the 10th of January, 1863, Fitz John Porter, major-general of volunteers in the military service of the United States, and also colonel of the Fifteenth regiment of infantry, and brevet-brigadier-general in the United States army, was by general court-martial for certain offenses of which he had been thereby convicted, sentenced "to be cashiered and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States;" and, whereas, on the 21st of January, 1863, that sentence was duly confirmed by the President of the United States, and by his order of the same date carried into execution; and whereas, so much of that sentence as forever disqualified said Fitz John Porter from holding office imposed upon him a continuing penalty and is still being executed; and whereas, doubts have since arisen concerning the guilt of said Fitz John Porter of the offenses whereof he was convicted by said court-martial, founded upon the result of an investigation ordered on the 12th of April, 1878, by the president of the United States, which are deemed by me to be of sufficient gravity to warrant the remission of that part of said sentence which has not been completely executed;

Now therefore know ye, that I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution of the United States, and in consideration of the premises, do hereby grant to the said Fitz John Porter full remission of the hereinbefore mentioned continuing penalty.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of May, 1882, and the 106th of the independence of the United States.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary of State.

PORTER'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following is General Porter's acceptance:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State:

SIR—I respectfully ask you to express to the President my acknowledgment of receipt through you and my appreciation of his order remitting the continuous portion of the sentence imposed upon me by court-martial in 1863. I am very respectfully yours, etc., FITZ JOHN PORTER.

GENERAL PORTER'S MEMORIAL.

to Congress recites and embraces a documentary history of the case, and asks if Congress will take the necessary action to at once carry out the recommendations of the Advisory Board of Military Discipline, rendered by the President, and to restore him to the positions of which the sentence of the court-martial deprived him.

THE RAW COTTON TAX.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED—WHAT THE VARIOUS STATES PAID.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The secretary of the treasury furnished to the Senate to-day a statement of the entire tax collected on raw cotton, by the United States government, from July 1, 1862, to February 3, 1868, when the law imposing it was repealed. It shows that the aggregate collected was $68,072,988, just about what is now raised on whisky in a single year. Of this amount Vermont, Colorado, New Hampshire, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Nevada paid nothing. Iowa paid twenty-seven cents, Rhode Island $2424, Massachusetts $66,679, Ohio $447,127, Tennessee $7,873,460, South Carolina $4,172,429, Alabama $10,388,072, Georgia $11,897,094, North Carolina $1,959,762, Virginia $825,896, New York $867,942, Arkansas, Texas, Florida and other cotton States paid large amounts.

THE MOREY LETTER.

ITS ORIGIN DISCOVERED—REPRESENTATIVE HEWITT COMPLETELY EXONERATED.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The origin of the Morey letter has at last been discovered. The ringleader in the conspiracy was H. H. Hadley, a prominent officer of the Hancock Republican Club of New York, an organization that embraced within its membership a number of Republican politicians who foolishly jumped into the Democratic ranks at a time when they imagined Hancock would be elected. Hadley has told the story of his connection with the forgery. While the details of the statement is suppressed, it is known that Hadley and his associates palmed off the letter as an original document upon the Democratic National Committee. John I. Davenport, of New York, who deserves the credit of having unearthed the forgery, is still engaged in following up the trail, with the expectation of running the game into the Democratic camp. Ex-Senator Barnum is suspected of having had a knowledge of the forgery, and it is claimed by those who have investigated the matter that subsequent development will lay a large share of the blame very close to his door. The investigation already made completely exonerates Representative A. S. Hewitt of any knowledge of the forgery. It is reported, as yesterday, Ex-Congressman H. G. Worthington, who was collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., during Patterson's carpet-bag administration of that State, had no knowledge of the letter. Worthington is a native of Cumberland, Md., where Lindsey lived. He was a member of the Hancock Republican Club. The story goes that Worthington persuaded Lindsey to recollect that he knew Morey and was familiar with his handwriting.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—It is stated at the treasury department that J. T. Power has resigned the office of chief clerk.

It is stated on the best authority that the President will approve the present Chinese bill.

Mail messenger service established: Alabama—Slackland, Cherokee county, from steamboat landing, two miles, often as required.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill submitted to the House to-day appropriates over $200,000 for the education of Indian children.

The reception in the rotunda of the Capitol this evening, given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, was one of the most brilliant events of the season, and realized a handsome sum for the object for which it was given.

THE STATE DEBT.

The Bondholders, It is Understood, Have Modified Their Propositions.

Special to the Appeal.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—Neither house of the Legislature had a quorum.

It is thought that the committee to confer with the bondholders will return from New York Monday. It is understood that they have obtained a modification of the proposition to settle at 60 4, 5, and 6.

The Cowart Case.

DALLAS, May 6.—The jury to-day, in the case of Cowart, who killed Rev. Judge Thurmond several months ago in the street-room, rendered a verdict of manslaughter and seven years sentence. The verdict created a great sensation, which was increased by the *Herald* charging that part of the jury were drunk last night and not deliberating on the case. The jury swore that the charges were false, and the court fined the *Herald* proprietor $100. The reporters to-day investigated the matter, and traced three bottles of whisky to different jurymen. The publication of new developments in the *Evening Times* and its bitter criticism of the jury act unfavorably toward the jury. The latter propose to sue the *Herald* for libel. The *Herald* reporter is positive about part of the jury being drunk. He says he got in an adjoining room and eavesdropped the jury last night. After having heard the damaging rumors, Cowart's counsel moved for a new trial.

Linoleum—A Great Discovery.

For the benefit of those who have not already seen the Linoleum floor cloth, we would say that it is made under a patent process, of ground cork combined with solidified oil, pressed on to canvass by means of powerful rollers, forming an exceedingly durable surface, on which is imprinted handsome patterns in varied styles. It is suitable for private dwellings, public buildings, stores, etc., and sold by all carpet dealers. The only genuine article has the word "Linoleum" printed on the back of every square.

ASSASSINATED.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, the New Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary,

Foully Murdered by Unknown Men While Walking in Phœnix Park, Dublin—Particulars of

The Terrible Crime—No Arrests as Yet Made—Interesting Interview With Mr. Parnell.

Earl Spencer Enthusiastically Received at Dublin—The Ring Theater Fire Investigated.

DUBLIN, May 6.—Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke were shot dead this evening in Phœnix Park.

SECOND DISPATCH.

DUBLIN, May 6.—Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new secretary for Ireland, and Earl Spencer had remained at Dublin Castle, engaged in the transaction of official business, until 6 o'clock this evening, when each drove to his respective residence. After dinner Lord Frederick and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, under-secretary, went for a walk in Phœnix Park. They were shot close to the chief-secretary's lodge. No arrests have been made.

THIRD DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 6.—A later telegram from Dublin says: It now appears that Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke were stabbed, and not shot. They were both strolling in the park, about half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the chief-secretary's lodge, when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbing them several times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found some ten paces apart. The tragedy occurred about 7:10 o'clock p.m., and in broad daylight. The bodies were first discovered by two young men who were riding bicycles through the park, and who immediately gave the alarm to the police. Surgeons soon reached the spot, but the police were already conveying Burke's body away to the town, where an examination showed that life was extinct. The upper part of the body was perforated in a shocking manner, and presented a ghastly sight. Proceeding further, the medical men reached the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park in a stretcher. The body of the chief secretary displayed some dreadful wounds, in addition to which his left arm was also broken and torn, as if he had put it up to protect his breast. Lord Frederick Cavendish was quite dead. The bodies were taken to the Stevens Hospital, where they will remain until an inquest is held. The locality of the outrage is terribly marked with blood. The spot where the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was found was absolutely deluged, while Burke's body lay in a pool of blood. It is said that after the act the murderers immediately drove off. There seems to be no clue to the assassins at present, but the police are taking most extraordinary measures to discover the perpetrators. A large quantity of notes and gold coin, besides their gold watches, were found in the pockets of the victims, which showed that the object of the crime was not robbery. Great excitement prevails throughout Dublin and widespread indignation is expressed over the event. The telegraph offices are besieged for the latest news. Owing to the lateness of the hour of the arrival of the news in London, nothing of the outrage is as yet known here among the general public. At the London clubs and other late West End resorts, the news of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke was received with feelings of stupefaction, followed by expressions of the bitterest resentment.

American Free Comments.

From the Brooklyn *Eagle*, edited by Mr. Kinsella, an Irishman and a Catholic: "This is a great misfortune for Ireland. It may result in the restoration of the Tories to power and the continuance of the system of government with which Erin is all too familiar. If it should result in sweeping the Gladstone ministry out of office, the new era which seemed to have dawned for Ireland may be set back for a decade. Here we have another illustration of how swiftly fools may destroy what it has taken wise men ages of patient toil to build."

From the New York *Sun*: "There is something appalling in the folly of the crime which was committed last night in Dublin, and by which bearers of a message of peace and good will were infamously done to death. The effect which this act will have, and, perhaps, was meant to have, on the policy of conciliation will be incalculably harmful; nor should we be surprised if it entailed the downfall of the Gladstone ministry in the very hour when it was rising to the highest esteem and confidence. It is probable that the crime was the work of the miscreants who saw in the Gladstone conciliatory policy the risk of their clandestine scheme, and who determined to paralyze it at the cost of a country the scoundrels pretend to serve, and by the butchery of men who came on the blessed errand of deliverance and pacification. Never in the whole course of their history have the prospects of the Irish people been brighter than they looked only twenty-four hours ago. That these prospects are very deeply overcast by the detestable crimes committed yesterday cannot be for a moment doubtful to those conversant with the difficulties which already beset the path of Gladstone. The calamitous consequences of the tragedy we cannot as yet begin to measure. But when we think of the huge power for evil which circumstances have given the authors of this bloody deed it seems to us that something like a curse has overshadowed Ireland."

From the New York *Times*: "The assassination of the chief secretary and permanent under secretary follows hard upon the announcement of the policy of bold conciliation by Gladstone's government. It is in every light a terrible misfortune to the Irish people. If Ireland is to be put under military law it is safe to say that Gladstone would neither assume or be entrusted with the task. There is in this horrible event one suggestion which the Americans cannot regard without shame. It is that the brutal assassination which disgraces Ireland and endangers the best interests of the Irish, is in harmony with the teaching of certain residents of this country, who have steadily advocated it in order to fill their own pockets. For the, the laws of the United States furnish no preventive and no penalty, relying, as do the English laws, upon the general sense of the community to render such doctrine harmless, and in every doubtful case of the sort the benefit of doubt goes the benefit of a doubt to freedom. Our laws do not reach these offenses against decency and humanity. But they ought to be reached by a public sentiment which is prompt and abhorrence so deep and universal that even O'Donovan Rossa should feel it. If the men who are directly implicated in the murder of Lord Cavendish should suffer the penalty of their crime, the public of America will feel that there are these among ourselves more guilty because less daring, who, if justice were done, would share their fate."

From the New York *Herald*: "The murder could not have happened at a more inauspicious moment for Ireland. She was enjoying a great victory. She had obtained more at a stroke than she had expected to obtain in the course of years. Her leaders had been released; Michael Davitt had been triumphantly escorted to London; two unpopular ministers had been withdrawn at her demand; Mr. Gladstone was waiting to grant her almost any reasonable concession. The crisis has now come. There can be no more temporizing, no more dalliance. Coercion, violence and martial law will all be useless. What has to be done must be done quickly, and must be wholly radical in its nature. Mr. Parnell may place himself at the head of the only movement which can now close the war. Every sentiment of justice and patriotism calls on him to take the lead and show how Ireland can gain such or her ends as are reasonable without making a pact with assassination."

From the New York *World*: Gladstone challenged Ireland and got his answer. These murders will be taken to mean the time has come when England must choose whether she will go on as she has for centuries, some on to Ireland by force, or whether she will make up her mind to leave Ireland free to govern herself, virtually, today as an integral part of the British realm, and to govern herself absolutely at a day not distant as an independent nation. The landlords, 'good' and 'bad' alike, must go, and the landlords go the power of England in Ireland. The programme of 'no rent' must be literally carried out. The English garrison must prepare to decamp from Ireland, which it has held for seven hundred years, else the Irish must be once more beaten into submission. The 'green terror of assassination' must be once more met by the 'red terror of war,' and the Irish must be made to understand that England is stronger than Ireland and means to rule as the stronger. There is, there can be no middle ground. Either the English or the Irish must rule in Ireland. Upon this issue, invited by Gladstone, it seems plain that British politics will be remodeled and British parties reorganized."

The press of St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, New Orleans, and elsewhere are unanimous in condemning the assassination as a monstrous outrage, wholly inexcusable, and a disgrace to Ireland and Irishmen.

What Leading Irishmen Say.

John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Boston *Pilot*, says of the assassination that it is the act of a Guiteau and has no political significance.

Hon. P. A. Collins, ex-president of the Land League of America, says of the murder: "It is wicked, it is a monstrous thing to happen at this time."

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF EARL SPENCER.

DUBLIN, May 6.—Earl Spencer, the new lord-lieutenant of Ireland, arrived here today, and was received by the corporation of the city and cheered at every point on his way to the castle.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL FROM PARNELL.

LONDON, May 6.—Parnell distinctly and emphatically denies that he ever entertained or entered into an agreement with the British government to withdraw the no-rent manifesto.

DAVITT RELEASED.

LONDON, May 6.—Davitt was released from Portland prison this afternoon. He drove to the station to take a train for London, accompanied by Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly.

INTERVIEW WITH PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell was met this morning by a *Herald* representative at the Marion Hotel, Kingstown, where he had driven last night on his release to avoid inconvenient manifestations and sympathy from his friends. He was accompanied by Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Dillon. The health of the latter gentleman seems to have suffered considerably from his imprisonment, but Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly are in their usual health. In reply to a question by the *Herald* representative, Mr. Parnell made the following important announcements of his future policy and his relations with the government of Mr. Gladstone:

Correspondent—Was your release unexpected and was it accompanied by any conditions?

Mr. Parnell—From the altered tone of the ministry since the meeting of Parliament we had expected that a release would have come after a few weeks, but we had no reason to anticipate it so soon. Consequently our release came upon us very much by surprise. We were not prepared for it. Mr. Gladstone last night in the House, entirely unconditional.

Correspondent—What are you views about Mr. Forster's resignation and the consequences likely to spring therefrom?

Mr. Parnell—I consider our release, coupled with Mr. Forster's resignation, to indicate a determination on the part of the government in the first place to amend the Land act, as far as possible during the present session, and a desire not to revert to the policy of coercion, if, as a result of their change of policy and a prospect of further remedial legislation, the state of Ireland should be materially improved and outrages diminish.

Correspondent—Do you believe that that result will follow conciliatory action?

Mr. Parnell—Yes, I shall be very much disappointed if the outrages which have so disappointed us should continue under the influence of coercion, and the suppression of all constitutional action should not be very materially diminished by a reversion of this policy. Certainly no effort on our part will be wanting, in order to put an end to outrage and crime; but I cannot conceal from myself that the success of my exertions in this direction must materially depend upon the nature and extent of the remedial legislation proposed by the government and also upon the early consideration by the House of Michael Davitt and other popular leaders. Davitt had distinguished himself by his efforts to keep our cause unstained by excesses of any kind, and his arrest more than a year ago was a fatal blow to the cause of order in Ireland.

Correspondent—Whom do you think most likely to succeed Mr. Forster?

Mr. Parnell—I have no means of forming an opinion on that point, but think he ought to be a strong man, one who is in accord with real liberal thought, who from his position and character would be supported by public opinion in carrying the measures of reform he might regard necessary for the peace and well being of Ireland. Such a statesman would estimate at its true value the influences of Dublin Castle, which proved so fatal to Mr. Forster, and would see the necessity for the participation of Irishmen, under some representative system, in the management of their own affairs in accordance with the wishes of the majority. As one of the results of the improved condition of the country which I look forward to, I should hope for the abolition of the system of military magistrates and military police, to whose provocative actions and attitude much of the disorder and many of the outrages are due.

Correspondent—Do you consider that the prospects for self government in Ireland have been improved by the change in the government's policy?

Mr. Parnell—Undoubtedly. I believe the change to indicate a desire on the part of the government to enter into and discuss this great question with us with a view to its solution, and a growing belief on their part that time is rapidly ripening for a solution of this question, after the fact solution of part that has already been worked out, must depend the peace and prosperity of Ireland.

AUSTRIA.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN THE RING THEATER FIRE CASES.

VIENNA, May 6.—In the trial of persons accused of criminal negligence in the case of the Ring theater fire, Herr Helmesburger, conductor of the orchestra, deposed: "Immediately after the curtain went down on the Police-Commissary Landsteiner ordered the lights taken into the theater, as there were people therein, but Landsteiner begged him to be reasonable and quiet, as they would be rescued." Landsteiner denied meeting Helmesburger, but the wife and son of the latter confirmed his statement. Another witness testified that Landsteiner had told Archduke Brecht that everybody was safe. This evidence caused a great sensation.

RUSSIA.

SAD NEWS FROM THE RODGERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—Mr. Hoffman received a telegram signed by Captain Berry from Kolyzak, Northeast Siberia, stating that thirty-seven persons on board the Rodgers were lost.

THE CORRECT FACTS.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A correctel dispatch from Hoffman at St. Petersburg says: "No lives lost by the burning of the United States steamer Rodgers at St. Lawrence bay."

For the Sunday APPEAL.]

SHADES AND SHADOWS.

NEIL M. KEATING.

Oh! how I hunger to wander in those fields
Where all is glory;
Where timid spring alights for one short hour
Within her light,
Before advancing Summer and strews the earth
With buds of varied hue.

Where little elves, on mischief bent,
With spear-grass armed,
The giant spider in his web attack,
And wage him battle there.
Or climbing up on the clover lie perched airily
On broad green leaves swayed by the
passing breeze.

Until affrighted, they dive into a dewy bath,
And run dismayed away.
Ah! I could live forever with them elves
In wild, fantastic dance;—
Through starry groups of beauteous flowerets,
Ne'er to rest until
Upon some mountain high, my task being done,—
I lay me down in peace for aye.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

An Effort to Elect Bishops will be Made Wednesday.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, May 6.—It is understood that an effort will be made to elect from three to six bishops Wednesday, in order to permit the conference to do legislative work, which will be delayed on that account until the election is closed.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The G. and B. and M. V. Roads Consolidate Under the Name of the Latter.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, May 6.—William McManus, a gang foreman on the Iron Mountain railroads who was struck last evening by a freight train colliding with a push car, near this city, died this morning. The coroner's jury held the railroad company responsible in not having a sufficient number of brakemen to stop the train when the flagman was nearly a half mile away.

At a meeting of the stockholders the Greenville and Birmingham and Mississippi Valley railroads were consolidated under the name of the latter and combined with the steel system of Louisiana roads. A road will be built immediately from Greenville to Tripp Station on the Arkansas Valley road, this State.

GERMAN Corn Remover eradicates corns. Beware of base imitations. Get the genuine. Twenty-five cents. All druggists.

LEXINGTON RACES.

First Day of the Regular Meeting—The Very Good Races, Notwithstanding the

Wretched Condition of the Track—Louisville Putting Her Affairs in Shape for the Spring Meet.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 6.—Another hard rain last night placed the track in a wretched condition for to-day's contest. The weather was showery and warm; attendance large, the feature being the presence of many ladies. Betting was heavy, particularly on the second race, which was over from the start. Hughes had the mount on Vera, the winner. He stole a march on the other jockeys by coming from behind with a rush, and before they were well aware of the fact Vera was well on her journey.

Officers of the day: Judges—T. J. Bush, W. C. Goodloe and John S. Clark. Timers—T. J. Nichols and Colonel S. D. Bruce. Starter—General Robinson. Secretary—Frank Bissick.

First Race.—Purse, $200; for all ages; $175 to first, $25 to second horse; one and one-eighth miles; maidens of three years old and upward, twelve pounds. Starters—Lucy May, Rufus L., Barometer, Bullington, Woodlake, Lutestring, Trickum, Sly Dance, Belle of Runnymede and Ida B. Lucy May won in a big gallop by twenty lengths amid considerable laughter and applause; Belle of Runnymede finished second, two lengths in front of Ida B. third, Bullington fourth, Rufus L. fifth, Trickum sixth, Sly Dance seventh, Lutestring eighth, Woodlake ninth, Barometer last. Time—2:07.

Pools.—Belle of Runnymede, $50; the field, $100.

Book-betting was eight to five against Lucy May, three to one against Belle of Runnymede and Lutestring, five to one against Barometer, Sly Dance, Bullington and Rufus L., twelve to one against Ida B., fifteen to one against Woodlake and Trickum. French pools paid $14 45.

Second Race.—The Fully stakes, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit; $200 added; second filly to save her stake; half a mile; close 1 January 1st, with twenty three nominations. Starters—Ebony, Bridlemare, Belle of Mt. Zoah, Vera, Myriad, Frankie Mac, Vis-a-Vis, Oleon, Bonneretta and Reba. Vera won by a dozen or more yards; Belle of Mt. Zoah, Ebony, Oleon and Vis-a-vis had a pretty race by themselves, ending in victory for Mt.