

Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 1882

NOT TO BE PAID.

State Not Bound for Torbett Issues.

So Decided by the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

New York, May 25.—A Nashville dispatch says the Supreme Court has decided that the State is not bound for the payment of the new issue known as the war issue of Tennessee money amounting to \$800,000.

WASHINGTON.

Grant Explodes the Third Term Humbug.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—President Grant in a letter, dated yesterday, addressed to the President of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, says: "I am not nor have I ever been a candidate for re-nomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty."

The Government will sell half a million dollars of gold on each Thursday of June.

H. C. Manker, who three years ago, as postmaster at Winona, Miss., defaulted, was arrested in Charleston, Mo., and taken to Holly Springs, Miss.

A boy, thought to be Charley Ross has been found in Berryville, Va.

The President has appointed Luther S. Hamlett appraiser of merchandise at Louisville.

The Court of Claims to-day gave an opinion in the case of the Ohio Pacific Railroad Company. The suit was brought to recover one-half of the amount earned for Government transportation, but now withheld by the Government to pay interest advances when the subsidy bonds mature. The Court gave judgment for the Company in the sum of \$512,000.

A Key West dispatch to the Navy Department announces one yellow fever death. No other cases are reported.

The Court of Claims overruled the motion for a new trial in the Elgee cotton case, in which an award of \$360,000 had been awarded. The overruling is without prejudice, and the motion for a new trial can be renewed by the United States, if the books of the purchasing agent of the so-called Confederate States can be produced, showing that Elgee sold his cotton to the Confederate States Government. The evidence can be presented to the Chief Justice of the Court, who will remain in Washington during the greater part of the vacation. Several additional affidavits were read by the Assistant Attorney General, tending to show that Elgee sold his cotton to the Confederate Government, and therefore the claim was improperly allowed. The Court adjourned till Monday, 29th of November next.

There has been a long confab at the Postoffice Department.

Col. Scott announces that no cars of the Baltimore and Ohio road will be allowed to pass north of Philadelphia, with or without the United States mail. Notwithstanding this, the Postoffice Department will give Baltimore and Ohio Road the New York mail to-morrow, when action, it is said, will delay it six hours at Philadelphia.

Fifty employees have been discharged from the Pension office.

The President leaves Thursday.

Judge Phelps has issued a circular to officials whereby it is hoped there will be a modification in the swindle of needless witnesses and other indirect charges.

NEW YORK.

Convention of American Israelites.

New York, May 31.—Cardinal McCloskey was present at the dedication of St. Bernard Church, Bishop McQuider, of Rochester, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The annual Convention of Board of Delegates of the American Israelites, assembled yesterday afternoon, Judge J. P. Joachim, Sr., presiding. The Executive Committee reported favorably on the condition of the Israelites in Palestine, and the state of the Jews in Roumania. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. J. P. Joachim, Sr.; Vice President, Hon. S. Wolf, of Washington, Isaac Benninger, of Philadelphia, Treasurer, Leopold Hamberger, of New York.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

St. Louis and Cleveland Assembly Proceedings.

St. Louis, May 25.—In the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday almost the entire session was taken up in the discussion of what is known as the Wilson case, being the complaints of J. J. Cook and others to the Louisville Presbytery regarding Rev. S. R. Wilson and his congregation, of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville. Without definite action the Assembly adjourned until to-morrow, when the case will be taken up again. Next to the question involving the relations between the Northern and Southern Churches this is the most important case before this Assembly.

St. Louis, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, the Special Committee to whom was referred the matter of friendly relations between the Northern and Southern churches reported that while they greatly regretted that the conference at Baltimore, last January, was unsuccessful in bringing two great bodies together in friendly and cordial relations, they heartily indorsed the position of their course as the only one that could have been taken under the circumstances.

St. Louis, May 25.—Most of the time of the Presbyterian Assembly was taken up yesterday in listening to the reading of the Records in the Wilson case. This was finally finished, and to-day Rev. Stuart Robinson will make his argument for the

Louisville Presbytery, and Rev. J. J. Cooke for the complainant.

St. Louis, May 31.—On the question in the Wilson case, the vote for sustaining the Louisville Presbytery was ayes, 38, nays, 67.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 26.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly a resolution was adopted regarding that the negotiations relating to a fraternal correspondence with the Southern Church had failed. The Assembly, however, deems it inexpedient to press the question through another conference; and at the same time expresses unequivocally its confidence in the integrity and Christian character of the brethren of the Southern Church.

In the morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was received and discussed. The Board asks for \$545,000 for Foreign Missions for next year. It was agreed to publish the correspondence between the Commissioners of the Northern and Southern General Assemblies in the appendix of the minutes.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly an unsuccessful effort was made to have the action of the Assembly on the report of the Conference Committee with the Presbyterian Church, South, reconsidered.

The Presbyterian General Assembly adopted an overture allowing Churches to elect temporary elders.

CLAVELAND, OHIO, May 21, 1875.

On arising yesterday morning we found ourselves in front of a beautiful park, with a fountain of rustic structure.

Other fountains more expensive in structure, and gorgeous in appearance are in the park, but not so beautiful.

In the center of the park is a large marble statue of Commodore Porter, only a short distance from which is a piece of artillery captured in West Virginia, in 1861. Across the way from this is another very large gun, which would be placed among the relics of the last century just by its appearance if there was no explanation given, having been old and rusty, but now cleaned and painted. On the side of the carriage there is this history given:

This gun taken from Fort Malden, Canada, and put on board Barclay's fleet on Lake Erie, was captured by Commodore Perry, Sept. 10th, 1813—presented to the Western Reserve Historical Society by Messrs. Moore, Foote & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, 1873."

The great attraction to an East Tennessee mountaineer of course would be to visit the Lake, so in company with a gentleman from Indiana, we started for that place. It was only a short distance from the park, and soon a blue horizon as we thought appeared before us, but we noticed large white spots rapidly appearing and suddenly disappearing. Coming nearer we met that which, with us in East Tennessee would be called third cousin to a storm, but is only a breeze here, and the white spots were caused by great upheavals bursting and scattering on the surface of the water, while angry waves lashed madly against the landings.

Cleveland is no village, being a city of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and a place of exceeding great beauty. About fifty members of the General Assembly, your correspondent being in the number, have their "homes" six miles from the church where the sessions are being held. These "homes" are reached by street cars and a dummy, so that the distance seems much shorter.

A collation was served yesterday by the Presbyterian ladies of the city, which was a grand affair—feeding the entire General Assembly, consisting perhaps of over six hundred persons; yet all were fed, and well fed, too.

East Tennessee boasts of her hospitality, but Cleveland is equal to any community.

The proceedings of the General Assembly are moved on very slowly, since it is a body so large that it is unwieldy, and the question of how the size can be reduced, has already been brought up, two being to organize, one being to fix the basis of representation of Commissioners, so that it shall consist of the pastors and missionaries in active service under the Boards. The other to give one minister and one elder from each Presbytery.

To-morrow morning the Committee on Freedmen will report.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 24, '75.

To the Editors of the Chronicle:

The standing committee on Freedmen made their report to the General Assembly last Saturday, the discussion of which took up the morning session. Able and eloquent speeches were made by several learned men, and the Assembly was entertained some time by a colored minister from North Carolina, who acquitted himself nobly. He represents that in his field of labor there is an interest awakening among the former masters of slaves in the welfare of the souls of colored people; that in one of his churches the Lutheran Church sends teachers, who labor diligently and earnestly in the colored Sabbath school. His ideas are practical and common sense, while he gives a clear and true statement of the feeling between whites and blacks in the South.

The other day, taking up a daily paper, under the head of "Telegraphic," one of the first things that attracted our attention was a line in large full-faced type "Murders in Tennessee!" With a shudder we hurriedly glanced down the columns and found a sickening detail of the murder of a little girl and boy at Morristown, followed by another, almost as bad, of the murder of two men near Memphis. While both statements may be true, and we have seen nothing to the contrary, at this distance, they being in Tennessee, one naturally imagines them to be indications of a state of

society existing all over the State. Such things are unfortunate, for while nearly the whole of the State is in peace and quiet, a few, perhaps only two, desperadoes are placing a stain on the character of the State, and all her citizens have it to bear.

Yesterday we attended religious services at the Lunatic Asylum. This was a spectacle easier to imagine than describe. The buildings are very large and massive, mostly of stone, covering several acres of ground. Entering the chapel we found seated, in regular order, some 250 lunatics—some with a wild glare, others sly and foolish, all who had hair at all with heads, although well combed, yet with a disheveled appearance, and the hair looked as if dead. Some were restless and waiting to move about, but most of them were very quiet and well behaved, giving strict attention to the discourse.

The central part of these buildings was destroyed by fire some time since, and the buildings placed in their stead have not yet been completed.

After the services at the Asylum, we witnessed some of the remnant of the crusade. It was held in the town Hall of the Eighteenth ward, and was presided over by an elderly lady, who read from the Scriptures, which was followed with prayer by another elderly lady, then followed addresses by gentlemen, interspersed with songs by a young gentleman and two young ladies. The interest was very near dead, and if some august judge from this, he would only conclude that the crusade business was about at a close.

To-day the Committee on Fraternal Relations with the Southern Church reported, and some of the most eloquent speeches we ever heard were made in the midst of considerable excitement.

The action of our Committee, that met a similar Committee from the Southern Church at Baltimore some time since, was almost unanimously approved. The question will likely be brought up again. The speakers as well as members, whom we heard talk privately, express an anxiety to stand with an open hand and an out stretched arm to give the fraternal grasp, but seem firmly fixed that this Assembly shall not bow and beg to be recognized fraternally, over a matter of history, which can not now be changed. They desire to let the dead past be forgotten, the two churches mutually forgiving and forgetting the mistakes of the other, and move along in Christian fellowship and love.

Dr. Frederick A. Ross, of the Southern Church, is here, and we learn, anxious to make a speech in favor of establishing fraternal relations, with an eye towards organic union. It is rather singular that in 1857 the General Assembly met at this place, and Dr. Ross was then one of the leading spirits among those who split off into the Southern Church, now he comes to do what he can to heal the old wounds and bury the bitterness of those dark and stormy days with the dead past.

CLEVELAND, O., May 29, 1875.

To the Editors of the Chronicle:

In our last letter, speaking of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, we mentioned the fact that a colored man had addressed the Assembly on the report of the Committee on Freedmen. To-day the order of business is the consideration of the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions, and the Assembly was addressed by a red man—a genuine Creek Indian. He speaks very slowly, as if hesitating and doubting between the choice of words, but uses good language and clear articulation, yet given somewhat to repetition of sentences. He is very intelligent and occasionally follows a strain of eloquence seldom heard from any public speaker.

In pleading for missionary labors among his people he mentioned the fact that preaching to his people had to be done through an interpreter, in which capacity he had often acted, and never had, did not now, nor expected hereafter to ask a cent for it, and if missionaries would only come among his people he would do still more; he would furnish them with bread and with meat, a pony to ride, a place to sleep, and would furnish them with a tongue to speak to his people.

During the day and in the evening speeches were made by Missionaries from China, Syria, India, Chili, Persia, and other parts, we don't remember now.

The Missionary from China read a letter from converted Chinese to the Christian people of America, signed by three hundred Chinamen.

To the Christian it requires a sacrifice to be a Christian; a separation from family, friends, property, and in danger from a mob. In short, when a Chinaman abandons their idolatry and accepts Christianity, he must just as earnestly as did Ruth to Naomi declare: "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias are in session in this city now, and are making some very imposing displays of silver lace, tin caps and other fine things on their persons. They report, as published in the morning papers, 5,880 members; have received \$42,440.53; paid for the relief of widows families, \$1,117.15; for burying the dead, \$1,170.10, etc., etc. If they are as good at relieving those in distress as they are at making an imposing appearance on the streets, they must be a brotherhood given of a higher power.

The Assembly is invited, and has accepted the invitation, to an excursion on the Lake next Saturday.

Another Effort for Union Debated in the Presbyterian Assembly.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, the committee of the last Assembly, regarding the observance of the centennial year, read a report which was adopted. The standing Committee on Church

Errection reported, and after some discussion the report was adopted.

An effort was made to get through a resolution to compromise with the Presbyterian Church, South, and effect a union, but it was ruled out of order.

A resolution was adopted recommending all churches which have no fixed time for collections for the cause of sustentation, to make contributions for this object the first Sunday in March, or as near as convenient.

Rev. Mr. Ephor offered a resolution enjoining upon parents, and members of the church in general, to pay closer attention than is now given to the religious rearing of those born within the pale of the Church.

The afternoon session was occupied with the reception of delegates from other churches in correspondence with the General Assembly.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

HOME.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 28.—The French Catholic Church at South Holyoke is burned. A candle on the altar fired the drapery. Most of those in the body of the Church escaped. Those in the gallery mostly perished. Service had nearly closed and vesper were being sung. There was but one exit from the gallery which extended around the building. There were seven hundred worshippers present, seventy-five of whom perished. Efforts of people to get into the church to rescue friends increased the confusion and added disaster. Personal violence had to be used in several instances to keep women from rushing into the flames to save their children. The church was established seven years ago. The parish included all French Catholics in the vicinity, numbering 2500. The church was built in 1870; was one hundred by sixty feet, two stories high, entirely of pine, the gallery was on both sides and north and south about twenty-five feet wide. There were two doors in the north end and vestibule at the rear, from which two doors opened into the body of the church. The galleries opened into the vestibule. At the rear end there was another door by which a few persons escaped. Immediately upon the bursting out of the flames all occupants of the gallery rushed to the east door and crowded so that they fell upon one another and stopped up the door-ways with their bodies piled in all ways seven or eight feet deep, and here most of the lives were lost. From this mass Chief of Police Mullin rescued one young woman after taking off two dead bodies from above her. It was almost impossible to face the flames, and Chief of Police Mullin and others had their clothes almost burned from them, and were badly burned themselves about their hands. In the rear of the church was the Priest's residence, which was also destroyed. The walls were pulled down after the fire was nearly put out. One woman jumped from the highest window, down upon the front steps, breaking an arm, but she is not known to have been otherwise injured. A man with two children in his arms jumped from a window and escaped. One poor woman who was enveloped in flames, shrieked out "for God sake save me," and she was dragged out by Jno. Lynch.

The latest dispatch to the *Republican* from Holyoke says, it is not quite certain that all the bodies have been taken from the ruins. In the haste to get out as many as possible from the building before it fell, many were taken out a short distance and it is possible that a few more may be taken from the debris.

HOLYOKE, May 28.—Fifty bodies have been identified in addition to 15 or 20 who were at once removed to their homes. 70 dead, and 40 more or less burned or otherwise injured. One person, who lost a wife and daughter, is insane.

HOLYOKE, May 29.—Dead, 71; fatally burned, 22; injured, 27. Of the dead 55 are females and 16 males.

WEXFORD, OHIO, May 28.—Four children were burned to death. One of them endeavored to light a fire with coal oil.

ST. JOHNS, New Brunswick, May 29.—A \$250,000 fire occurred to-day. St. Luke's church, sixty buildings, and ships on the docks are burned. One hundred and forty families are homeless.

WHEELING, West Virginia, May 29.—The Riverside Nail Factory is burned. Loss, \$75,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 29.—A quarter of a block, on Main street, opposite the City Hall, was burned. Cause, Mansard roof. Loss, over a quarter of a million of dollars.

GREAT BRIDG, Pa., May 29.—The business portion of the city, including 2 banks, 10 stores, the Masonic Hall and the post office, burned. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. An incendiary the cause.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A frame stable, 2 men, 8 horses and a number of wagons were burned.

SPRINGFIELD, May 31.—The total loss by fire will reach \$500,000. It originated in a plaining mill on Taylor street.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 31.—A man aged 59 years, killed his mother-in-law aged 80 years. The weapon used was a foot ax.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 31.—It is estimated that Paul Boynton, in crossing the tides and currents of the channel, paddled thirty-four miles.

The *Post* says it has reason to believe there is every likelihood of the Governments of Russia and England coming to a friendly arrangement on the question of Central Asia. The Parliamentary whip has invited the supporters of the Government to meet Mr. Disraeli this afternoon.

An unsigned letter in the *Times* gives a clear explanation of the recent warlike rumors. The writer says a few weeks ago the German representatives at various European courts officially complained that France was arming with a view to the early resumption of war. Gen. von Schmeitz, the German Minister in Vienna, declared that owing to Germany's long suffering, war had not yet broken out. The Czar thereupon telegraphed Emperor William entreating him to postpone operations until the Berlin interview. He also instructed the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James to suggest the co-operation of Great Britain in behalf of peace.

PARIS, May 28.—The Committee of Thirty decided to consider, first, the public powers; second, the Senate bill; third, the Electoral bill.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—The American Minister—Maynard—has arrived.

A Merited Promotion.

The following circular which has just been published explains itself:

[CIRCULAR.]

MEMPHIS, May 21, 1875.

James R. Ogden is hereby appointed General Freight Agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and Jno. B. Gallam, Assistant General Freight Agent.

Address, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Ogden has been since the war the General Freight and Ticket Agent of the road from here to Bristol, and after the consolidation he filled the same position from Chattanooga to Bristol. He has discharged his important duties so well that the promotion above announced, accepted only after urgent solicitation, is a fit recognition of his superior capacity. There is not a railroad man in the South his superior in his department and it is creditable to Capt. Jaques and Col. McGhee that they have the sagacity to gather about such men. Mr. Ogden will make Knoxville his headquarters and we are therefore glad to know we are not to lose him as a citizen.

Twenty Acres of Solid Flame in Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 29.—The *Daily Telegraph* says of the fire in Portland: The flames extended over more than 20 acres, and destroyed all the houses on the south side of Straight Shore, from Allegheyny Street to Simond Street, a distance of 1,300 feet, and all on the north side of Straight Shore, from Allegheyny to within four or five houses of Simond Street. All the houses on both sides of Harrison Street, all on the east side of Douglas Road, east of 400 feet, and all the houses on both sides of Main Street, eastward from Douglas Road, for a distance of 700 feet. Over eighty dwellings and workshops were burned, turning many families out of doors, and destroying property valued at over \$250,000.

The heaviest losers among the insurance companies by the fire are London and Liverpool Globe, \$50,000; Royal Canadian, \$20,000; Queen, \$13,000. There is about \$120,000 covered by insurance. This morning the body of a man named Hanley was found among the ruins.

Joseph Blackburn Regains His Freedom.

The wife of Joseph Blackburn arrived yesterday from Washington with a pardon from the President for his release from the Penitentiary. Mrs. Blackburn left here for that city a week ago, and taking the papers which had been signed by Judge Tries, District-Attorney Hughes, and influential citizens, obtained his pardon. She has indeed proven herself her husband's true friend. Blackburn was released last evening, and it is needless to say that both were greatly rejoiced. Blackburn appears well, and shows good treatment. He was generally liked by those with whom he came in contact. He had charge of one of the wards, and manifested much kindness toward those brought into the institution from outside prisons in a state of ill-health, by giving them little delicacies, which could not but be appreciated.—*Nashville Banner*, 27th.

The Dividends of California Gold Mines.

Nothing pays better than a prosperous gold mine, and nothing pays worse than an unprofitable one. Nearly all the gold of the Pacific States comes from about a dozen mines, all others proving sources of loss, and even of ruin, to the owners. The following is a list of the earnings of a few of the successful mines in April:

Consolidated Virginia Silver Mining Co.	\$1,080,000
Eureka Consolidated Mining Co.	50,000
Manhattan Silver Mining Co.	50,000
Redington Quicksilver Co.	37,000
Jefferson Mining Co.	25,000
Black Bear Quartz Co.	15,000
Excelsior Mining Co.	12,000
Empire Gold Mining Co.	5,000

\$1,274,000

The New Twenty-Cent Silver Piece is now ready for distribution at the mint. The obverse is similar to the quarter dollar, with the exception that the word "Liberty" across the shield is raised, and the design is smaller, in proportion to the size of the coin. On the reverse is the eagle, holding in its talons the olive branch and three arrows. At each end of the inscription "United States of America" is a six-pointed star. Beneath the eagle are the words "Twenty-Cents." The edge of the coin is not milled, as is the case on all other United States silver coins, this difference probably being intended to distinguish the new piece from the quarter dollar. The words "In God We Trust," which have appeared on most of the national coins of late years, are omitted.

A New Notion in Publishing.

[From the Chicago Times, May 27.]

Setting type by telegraph is the latest invention. The London Times is said to have the machine, and to be perfecting a system by which the paper will be set simultaneously in each of the large cities where it has a large circulation. This will connect the London offices with offices in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, etc., and a person operating the keys of the machine in London will set the type there and in all the other offices at the same time. Of course the paper will be delivered simultaneously in all the cities where there are branch offices.

Mr. Montgomery Blair's assertions that General Sherman is a man of weak nerves, timid, envious, &c., is rather astonishing. But Logan, the Western orator, and Hooker, the profane, are preparing also for the onset against Sherman. What will be the result we can not divine, yet think it will not shake Sherman's nerves much, weak as Mr. Blair considers them.—*Boston Post*.

Jesse James, the outlaw and murderer, wooed his bride in the disguise of a sewing-machine agent. Imagine her delight, after their marriage, in discovering that he was not quite as bad as he had led her to suppose.

Grain Speculation at Chicago.

It seems to be thought in New York that a cloud now hangs over Chicago. The speculators there are carrying some \$10,000,000 of grain. They are holding it for prices much above the New York and Liverpool markets; and yet they are compelled to protect themselves by taking everything that comes from the interior at the high prices they have fictitiously established, thereby augmenting their load from day to day. The effect of this is declared to be injurious in many ways. The amount of Western produce coming to the East is so curtailed that it does not suffice to provide for the maturing obligations of the West to the East, and the cash resources of the Western banks are thereby being drained to provide for the payments that would otherwise be settled through exchange. This condition of things must be regarded as solving a grave problem which is thus stated by the *Chicago Tribune* of last Saturday:

"The financial situation in our city and the Northwest furnishes problems which few, if any, of our bankers pretend to be able fully to solve. That business thus far has disappointed expectations is patent to most men, for the channels of trade show much greater stagnation than even the most conservative anticipated. It was thought that our abundant products and the plethora of money all over the country would force an active spring business, and while our wholesale merchants have done a fair trade, it is safe to say that their anticipations, also, have not been realized."

The *New York Bulletin* thinks that the abundance of Western products and the general excess of money would undoubtedly have produced the satisfactory condition of business which our Chicago contemporary says has been expected, had it not been for the mischievous obstacles raised by the grain speculators. The *Bulletin* adds:

"Fortunately this unnatural state of things can not last much longer. There is a limit to the resources of the speculators and to the extent to which the Chicago banks can or will back them, and a few days at most may be expected to bring a culmination, with a general breakdown among the men, who have assumed large risks so recklessly. It is out of the question to suppose that the New York market will yield when Chicago is so entirely in its power; there is, therefore, but one end to the thing, and that a speedy one."

Jail Forcing in Virginia.

An unexpected and daring attack was made upon Lee county jail on the 22d ult., and three prisoners taken therefrom by seven men, whose names we withhold for the present, lest the United States officers may be delayed thereby in capturing the party, whose outrageous deed, the people, as far as we've been able to learn, deprecate in the strongest terms. The party arrived at the jail about 9 o'clock p. m., at which time there were two guards, Messrs. Duncan and Denny, guarding the jail; they came to the back door of the jail, and called for Mr. Marcellus Miles, jailer, saying "let us in, we're friends," and when the door opened and they rushed in, they exclaimed, "we're U. S. officers, and want our old friends Pridmore and Redmond," and three of the party went to their room door, and with cocked pistols, demanded that it be opened, while the others cocked their pistols on Messrs. Duncan and Denny. As the party left the jail Mr. Duncan snatched a double-barrelled gun and discharged a few shots at them. The alarm was given, but by the time the town was aroused by ringing the bell, and the alarm given by Mrs. Miles, they were off. The names of the prisoners are Jeff and Jim. Pridmore, and Pallas Redmond, and were put in jail by U. S. Deputy Marshal Clark for unlawful distilling.—*Lee County Sentinel*.

Senator Morton and the Presidency.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A gentleman who has arrived here, and who met with Senator Morton during the recent visit of the latter to New Orleans, says that Governor Morton told him that he was a candidate for the Presidency, and that his friends would bring his name before the National Republican Convention.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND HIS BOOK.

It is understood that several prominent army officers, who consider themselves unnecessarily assailed and unjustly criticized by Gen. Sherman in his book, are preparing to reply. It is said by those who profess to know that Gen. Sherman got a very large sum for the copyright of his book, and with the understanding that it was to abound in spice and personality as the best means of securing a heavy sale. Before he hears the end of it the General will be apt to conclude that he has put rather too much spice in it.

Palace Car Privileges.

An important railroad suit has just been decided at Auburn, New York, in which William B. Torpe, of that city, was plaintiff, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company the defendant. The plaintiff set forth that he was unable to find a seat in any of the ordinary cars of the train while coming from Syracuse to Auburn, and took a seat in the Wagner drawing-room car. The conductor demanded extra fare from him, which he refused. The porter thereupon ejected him from the car, tearing his clothing and inflicting some slight scratches, on account of which he sued the Company for \$10,000 damages. The jury allowed plaintiff \$1,000. According to this decision railroad companies are under obligations to furnish seats for all passengers, and if they are not to be obtained in the ordinary cars the drawing-room car may be occupied without extra charge.