

# Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.

VOL XXXVII--NO. 31.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1875.

WHOLE NO 1903

## The Whig and Chronicle Free UNTIL JANUARY FIRST.

WE will send the **Weekly Whig and Chronicle** for TWO DOLLARS, from now until the first of January, 1877, making the paper free until the first of next January.

The year 1876 will be a most interesting one in our history, and every one will want to read some live, enterprising newspaper, such as we propose to publish. It will be our centennial year, and we will give, from time to time, full accounts of the Great Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, and present through our columns the wonderful development of our country during the first hundred years of its existence.

In addition to this, the Presidential election will come off next year, and a most exciting political canvass may be expected. In this we expect to take a full hand and engage in the thickest of the fight, battling for the principles of the Republican party. While we do this, we do it because we believe it right, and not for the purpose of giving needless offense to those who differ with us.

We also propose as usual to give a large share of our space for the purpose of making known to the world the natural advantages of Tennessee, and especially of East Tennessee.

We shall also give a portion of our space each week to the building up of our agricultural interests of this country.

In short, we intend to make the **Whig and Chronicle** the Paper For The People, giving in each issue something of interest to all classes.

Send on your names with the money, either in Registered Letters, by Postal Money Order, or by Drafts, addressing

WHIG AND CHRONICLE,  
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### DOMESTIC.

FRANKLIN, TENN., Oct. 21.—Col. John House and his son Manning were both killed in an altercation with a man named Griffin.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 21.—At the semi-annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society today the report of the Council was read by Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, the President, and other officers of the Society, were re-elected. The fund of the Society now amounts to over \$80,000, and is otherwise in a flourishing condition.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Frederick Hudson, formerly managing editor of the New York Herald, has died from the injuries received at Concord. The injuries were received by the cars striking the buggy in which he and Judge John Key were seated, throwing the Judge into the street and rolling Hudson in the buggy some 20 feet and down a slight embankment 25 feet. He leaves a widow and a son.

ST. CHARLES, ARKANSAS, Oct. 21.—A white man and negro were taken from the sheriff by masked men, tied together and shot. The negro was instantly killed. The prisoners were going to Monroe county for trial on capital offenses under charge of venue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The Treasury Department has advised of the arrest, near Fulton, Illinois, of the notorious counterfeiters, Ben Boyd. He was the most successful counterfeiter of spurious bank notes in the country. Col. Washburne captured him after an eight-mile chase on horseback. Boyd had his "mill" at Central, Illinois.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Barnum's Hotel in this city will be closed to-morrow. Its present proprietor, Theo. H. Barnum, of St. Louis, concluded to discontinue the business owing to unfavorable prospects.

Joseph W. Duryea, lumber merchant, suspended yesterday. Liabilities are unknown.

It is stated that the natives of Porto Rico in this and neighboring cities are forming a committee, after the manner of the Cuban patriots, to co-operate with their fellow-countrymen at home in an effort to cast off the Spanish yoke, and that a thoroughly organized conspiracy has existed in the island of Porto Rico during the past two years. The head of the organization is situated at Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. Delancy for the murder of Capt. Lawrence, of the schooner Josephine, was sentenced to death on December 10th.

The Commissioners representing the city of Mobile are now in this city endeavoring to effect an arrangement by which its debt may become less burdensome. From their statement it appears the total debt, principal and interest to be paid in sixteen years will be \$4,445,890, being 25 per cent. of the total assessed value of the city. If held to this the Commissioners say the city will become hopelessly insolvent, and can never pay, and to help toward the settlement of these difficulties the Legislature of Alabama passed an act giving the Governor of the State authority to appoint three citizens of Mobile as Commissioners to settle the city debt. This act provides for the issue of two million dollars of six per cent. bonds payable in 30 years from May 1st, 1875, and creates a first lien on the real estate belonging to the city as well as on the revenues of the city.

A *nolo prosequi* was entered in the case of the people vs. Francis D. Moulton, indicted for an alleged libel of Henry Ward Beecher. Judge Nelson said: "The motion is granted, and I think it proper to say, recognizing that the questions involved in such cases rest largely in the judgment and discretion of the prosecutor representing the people, that in this particular case the views expressed and the course proposed are pursued by the District Attorney, are proper and commend themselves to our judgment as a fair and just exposure of the discretion necessarily vested in him. The Clerk will make the proper entry."

Mr. Fulton made a like motion in other indictments, in the case of the people vs. Moulton, and people vs. Theo. Tilton, which were also granted.

VERMILION, O., Oct. 25.—The town is wholly burned. Eleven business blocks are in ashes. Loss, \$75,000. Two persons were arrested charged with the incendiarism.

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 23.—McDonald & Co.,

manufacturers of agricultural implements, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$500,000. Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 23.—Hon. Fred Gorwitz, Republican representative in the General Assembly and editor of the German Free Press, has been indicted for libel for publishing an article reflecting on county treasurer Perkins, editor of the State Journal. The article grew out of a political controversy.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Oct. 23.—Auditor Smith, the only State executive official who is a Republican, has published a letter warmly supporting the new Constitution. He states in his official capacity, as one having charge of such matters, that the maximum amounts to be paid out for State expenses, in case the new Constitution shall be adopted, will save annually as compared with the old, two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

The school system he says is a wise measure and will increase the amount available for the pay of teachers. Nearly all the white Republicans of the State are for ratifying the new Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Steven Lewis, fisherman and ferryman, in taking a load of colored people across the Mississippi in a skiff, and being over-loaded it exploded, and all but two were drowned. Lewis is attempting to save two women was himself drowned.

GETTYSBURG, PA., Oct. 25.—The Conewago paper mills, six miles north of here were burned on last Saturday night. The loss is estimated at \$35,000, insured for \$16,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

PARSON, KANSAS, Oct. 25.—The first number of a new paper called the Indian Progress, published by Bantock & Harris appeared at Muscogee, in the Creek Nation yesterday. It is reported that General Shanks, the Indian Commissioner, and M. D. Roberts, have procured a charter from the Creek Council to publish an international paper at Muscogee, and that they have also obtained an order from the Council, directing the suppression of the Progress and the removal of the printing material and building within ten days outside of the limits of the Creek Nation, with the penalty of confiscation for failing to do so. Bantock & Harris have appealed to the United States for protection, with a view of ascertaining whether a newspaper can be suppressed, or a censorship exercised over its columns.

ALTOONA, PA., Oct. 25.—The boiler of the paper mill of Morrison, Bore & Co., at Roaring Springs, in this county, exploded, completely destroying the mill and seriously injuring ten men. Loss, twenty thousand dollars.

MASON, MO., Oct. 25.—The mixture which killed Dr. Sherman and Samuel Parker was prussic acid and whiskey taken by mistake.

BERLINGTON, VT., Oct. 25.—Hon. David P. Noyes is dead. Aged 80 years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The Commission of Alexander S. Johnson as Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit was signed to-day.

John D. Stephenson was appointed Marshal of the Eastern District of Missouri. In the Supreme Court to-day the case of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company against King, Executor, in error to the Supreme Court of North Carolina was called. In this case the road contracted for wood to be paid for in Confederate currency, and the question was first whether the contract was valid, and second, if so, what should be the scale of payment. The Court held that contracts thus payable not designed in their origin to aid the Insurrectionary Government were not invalid between the parties, and will be sustained and that the true measure of value should be the value of Confederate currency at the date of the contract. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Bradley dissented.

### FOREIGN.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—W. H. Easton is dead. A fire occurred in the arsenal at Brest which caused damage to the extent of \$200,000.

The work of sinking a shaft to the depth of 100 meters will begin next week on the French coast near Calais. This will be the preliminary operation upon the channel tunnel.

## THE CANVASS IN NEW YORK.

A Few Plain Words from Senator Conkling.

In his speech at Albany, on Monday evening, Senator Conkling said:

Is this campaign really being waged by our adversaries for the sake of pure government? Is it to protect the canals that Mr. John Kelly is amassing a corruption fund by levying party contributions on the myriad of place-men in the City of York? Is it to advance reform Mr. John Kelly is removing upright judges from the bench and putting his confederates in their place? Is it for the sake of good example that Mr. John Kelly brings from New Jersey and puts at the head of public works in New York a man tried by his peers and convicted of treachery in the late war? Is it for wholesome effect that the private secretary of Jefferson Davis was brought to New York to serve writs on the people? Is it for the public good that the City Government of New York costs annually \$35,000,000, or, in other words, \$29.16 for each soul on Manhattan Island? If we deduct interest and pensions piled on us by the rebellion, the whole Government of the United States, at home and abroad, costs \$3 a head annually. At the rate of Democratic government in the City of New York, the national expenses would be \$1,570,000,000 a year. Is it for reform that our opponents are so managing the greatest city on the continent, that taxes, assessments and debt are piling up till property is poverty, and New Jersey, Connecticut, and other States are being peopled by families driven from New York by unbearable exactions? Let us look at these things before we walk under the yoke of a party which in war and in peace has inflicted wounds for which it can never atone. But he who bounds his vision by the horizon of this one State or of this one year, in estimating the results of this election, sees not half the truth.

## Cotton Manufacture in the United States.

The number of cotton factories in the United States in 1870 was reported to be 241, and the number of spindles estimated at 95,400, an average of 400 for each mill. According to a report of a committee of Congress, in 1875, \$10,000,000 was then invested in cotton manufactures, and 100,000 persons were employed; 27,000,000 pounds of cotton were consumed, producing 81,000,000 yards of cloth, valued at \$24,300,000. In Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut were 165 mills, with 119,310 spindles; and it has been estimated that the total number of spindles at that time was 350,000. Lower-looks soon afterward coming into general use, the number of spindles increased to 1,500,000 in 1830, and 1,750,000 in 1835. Complete and trustworthy statistics of cotton manufactures seem to have been first reported by the census of 1840. There were then in the United States 1,240 mills, with 2,284,631 spindles, and 129 dyeing and printing establishments. Employed 72,119 hands, and produced goods valued at \$46,350,430. The amount of capital invested was \$51,102,359. The leading cotton manufacturing States were Massachusetts, having 578 mills, with 985,995 spindles; Rhode Island, 289 mills, with 618,817 spindles; New York, 117 mills, 211,659 spindles; and Connecticut, 116 mills, with 181,319 spindles. In 1850 there were 1,994 mills, in the United States; in 1860 1,991 mills, with 5,235,727 spindles; and in 1870, 955 mills, with 7,132,415 spindles.—*Appleton's American Cyclopaedia, revised edition, article "Cotton Manufacture."*

## Speakership of the House.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

### THE SPEAKERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—If Mr. Randall should fail to be elected Speaker it will not be lack of the most prodigious effort. A Southern member of Congress states that he has received several letters from Mr. Randall, all of which are full of promises. It is further said that every member from the South has been personally appealed to on behalf of Mr. Randall. So far as is known, however, but one Southern member is committed absolutely to the support of Mr. Randall, and that is Governor Walker, of Virginia. Most of the Southern members who have written here on the subject express a strong preference for Mr. Kerr. A very serious circumstance in connection with the question of the House patronage is found in the claims which are put forth by many of those holding the most lucrative positions on the House side, that they are and always have been Democrats. It is speaking within bounds to say that at least one-third of the present officers of the House have on such pleas as the above announced their expectation of remaining in under the Democrats.

The first years of every man's business or professional life are years of education. They are intended to be, in the order of nature and Providence. Doors do not open to a man until he is prepared to enter them. The man without a wedding garment may get in surreptitiously, but he immediately goes out with a flea in his ear. We think it is the experience of most successful men, who have watched the course of their lives in retrospect, that whenever they have arrived at a point where they were thoroughly prepared to go up higher, the door to a higher place has swung back of itself, and they have heard the call to enter. The old die, or voluntarily retire for rest. The best men who stand ready to take their places will succeed to their position and its honors and emoluments.—*Dr. Holland.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Moody and Sankey opened prayer-meeting at Talmage's Church this morning at 8 o'clock, with an audience of 5,000.

## CARL SCHURZ ON THE OHIO ELECTION.

Who He Thinks of the Political Situation.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

The Hon. Carl Schurz is on a visit to New York, and in conversation on Friday with some friends was asked whether he thought the vote in Ohio and the members of the bar in attendance, was called.

On motion by H. H. Ingersoll, Esq., Robert A. Crawford was called to the bar, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced the subject of the meeting.

On motion by A. H. Pettibone, Esq., Robert McKee, was chosen Secretary. And on motion of James H. Robinson, Esq., the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of three to prepare and report suitable resolutions upon the occasion of the death of Judge McKinney.

The chairman thereupon appointed James H. Robinson, Esq., H. H. Ingersoll, Esq., and A. H. Pettibone, Esq., to constitute the committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned to re-assemble at the court room, at one o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday the 19th inst., at which time the committee was instructed to report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1875, 1 P. M.

The meeting was called to order in pursuance of adjournment, when the report of the committee which was appointed at the former meeting, was submitted, and by unanimous vote adopted. The preamble and resolutions comprised in that report are as follows:

WHEREAS, The Honorable Robert J. McKinney has been called from the walks of men, and in his death we are reminded of the truth forcibly expressed in the language: "When a good man dies society trembles;" and we recognize that it is fitting that we should place on record our formal expression of esteem for his exalted character. Therefore

Resolved, That, in the life of Judge McKinney, is afforded an instance of solid self-growth and development of greatness and excellence, by inflexible adherence to the principles of truth and justice, unaided by the favoring circumstances of birth, position, or of thorough education.

Resolved, That we recognize in his character one of which the foundations were laid down deep in these principles of truth and justice, and in the rectitude of his conduct we witness how accurately he had plumbed and lined all to this life.

Resolved, That while we would look in vain for perfection in any human character, yet we have heartily placed upon record our conviction that the extent of the triumphs of Judge McKinney over the weaknesses of humanity, is such as to commend his worth and virtue in an especial manner for imitation.

Resolved, That in our opinion Judge McKinney, as a man, was noble and true; as a lawyer, learned and thorough; as a judge, impartial and rigid, of whom it might be said, without, however, implying that with him there was any want of benevolence or charity, that "he was a kindless man intent on mere indifferent fair play."

Resolved, That his pure private character and consistent Christian life present an example to the young men, and particularly those of our own profession, which we warmly recommend for imitation.

Pending the consideration of the report of the committee, feeling and eloquent remarks were made by Hon. Robert M. Barton, H. H. Ingersoll and A. H. Pettibone.

On motion of A. H. Pettibone the following additional resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be instructed to appoint some member of the Bar to present the foregoing preamble and resolutions at roll call on the morning of to-morrow (Thursday), the 20th inst., and move the Honorable Judge of the Circuit Court now holding its sessions in this place, to order that the same be spread upon the minutes of said Court, and that a copy of said proceedings be furnished to the newspapers of this place with request to them and all newspapers of the State to publish the same, and that the Secretary furnish the relatives of the deceased likewise with a copy.

The chairman, thereupon, designated A. H. Pettibone, Esq., to present said resolutions and preamble to the Court.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

R. A. CRAWFORD, Ch'm.

ROBERT M. MCKEE, Sec.

Oct. 19, 1875.—Greenville American.

## The Hotel of the Future.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

In the hotel of the future, if we can not change all our carpets at the "spring cleaning," and change them back again at the "fall cleaning;" if we can not afford double suits of furniture for every room—which may well be the case until the latter part of the millennium—we shall yet look to it that each room is furnished with some light, agreeable, easily movable and wholly restful furniture, which shall seem to be cool even when the heavens are brass above our heads and the earth is dust beneath our feet. In the hotel of the future, each room shall have one graceful, simple chair or lounge which may be lifted, and which shall not be too fine to give rest for tired feet without fear of perpetrating vandalism. Why should one dissemble? That is what you go to a hotel for—to put your feet in a chair when you come in tired. Foreigners and our own home-folk are also never weary of caricaturing the American habit of holding the feet higher than the head. It is very bad manners, but it is very good physiology. The highest medical authority declares that a horizontal position of the body is most conducive to a restoration of disturbed equilibrium and to a healthful circulation. But there are some enterprising spirits among us who do not need science to tell them what rests them when they are tired, and carrying the principle of self-preservation too far, they have postured themselves too recklessly, and thrust their uplifted feet through all the laws of deference and courtesy. Let them be Anathema. But shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?—*Scribner for November.*

## A Barmecide Feast in a Starving Camp.

(From Bret Harte's serial, in Scribner for November.)

"Wot's that dream you was talkin' 'bout Jess now?" said Mr. McCormick, sitting down and abandoning the enterprise with the most shameless indifference.

"Bout the dinner at St. Joe," asked the person addressed—a gentleman whose faculty of alimentary imagination had been at once the bliss and torment of his present social circle.

"Yes."

They all gathered eagerly around Mr. McCormick, even Mr. Dumphy, who was still moving away, stopped.

"Well," said Mr. March, "it began with beefsteak and injins—beefsteak, you know, juicy and cut very thick, and jess squasy with gravy and injins." There was a very perceptible watering of the mouth in the party, and Mr. March, with the genius of a true narrator, under the plausible disguise of having forgotten his story, repeated the last sentence—"Joss squasy with gravy and injins. And taters—bake."

"You said fried before!" and dripping with fat!"—interposed Mrs. Brackett, hastily.

"For them as likes fried—but baked goes farder—skins and all—and sausage and coffee and—dappacks!"

At this magical word they laughed, not mirthfully perhaps, but eagerly and expectantly, and said, "Go on!"

"You said that afore!"—said Mrs. Brackett with a burst of passion. "Go on, d—n you!"

The giver of this Barmecide feast saw his dangerous position, and looked around for Dumphy. But he had disappeared.

## HONORING THE DEAD.

Judge McKinney—The Greenville Bar.

Shortly before the adjournment of Circuit Court at noon, on Friday the 15th inst., Robert A. Crawford, the oldest resident member of the Greenville Bar, announced the death of Hon. Robert J. McKinney, and thereupon the Court adjourned, and a meeting of the members of the bar in attendance, was called.

On motion by H. H. Ingersoll, Esq., Robert A. Crawford was called to the bar, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced the subject of the meeting.

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R. A. CRAWFORD, Ch'm.

ROBERT M. MCKEE, Sec.

Oct. 19, 1875.—Greenville American.

The Hon. George E. Pugh thinks the Ohio Democrats have been fairly beaten. He told a reporter of the Cincinnati Commercial "it was bad enough to make so dishonorable a proposition" as the Democratic resolution on finance, but the "nomination of such a candidate as Samuel F. Cary was an insuperable barrier to success."

He said Mr. John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, declared at the start that Allan could not be elected with but the aid of the hard money Democrats, and it was arranged that the campaign should be opened by them. This plan was upset by the Cincinnati Enquirer's demanding that the speakers should conform to its rag-money views, or else keep silent. They did keep silent, and the soft money men stepped to the front and run the campaign.

Opinions are divided as to the wisdom of Chandler's appointment, but all agree that he is honest, and on all sides attention is directed to the fact that his name has never been connected with any of the jobs before Congress.—*Cincinnati Gazette's Washington Special.*

## WICKED LITTLE ALFONSO.

He is Caught Debauching the Wife and Daughter of one of his Army Officers—The King Going to the Devil—Completing in a Murder.

(Foreign Correspondence of the Boston Journal.)

MADRID, Sept. 18, 1875.—Revolution is again imminent in Spain. The usual precursors of a storm (clandestine handbills addressed to the army and to the people, have already made their appearance on the streets, and are slyly passed from hand to hand under the noses of the police, and in spite of all their efforts to suppress them. The spirit of revolution is just now doubly fomented by a mysterious and foul tragedy, all knowledge of which the authorities are vainly endeavoring to cover up. Several persons have already been arrested and hurried off into dungeons, nobody knows where, simply for having been heard speaking of the subject on the streets or in the cafes. The newspapers have been threatened, and not one of them dares slip a syllable on the subject. But it is constantly talked of in bated breath, with closed doors: in fact the whole story has been printed on small slips of paper and secretly circulated.

The facts appear to be as follows: The King and the Duke of Sexto have been corrupting the wife and daughter of an officer in the army, whose home is second or third door from Mr. Cushing's. He was in the North fighting, but hearing of the King's frequent visits at his house he came suddenly to the city, and entering his home late at night, found the King and the Duke of Sexto in the house; shot at the King, but missed him, and was himself shot dead by the Duke of Sexto, who was behind him. The street police heard the pistol shots, and came running to the rescue, but were sent about their business. The body was given to a watchman, who carried it nobody knows where, and is now receiving, it is said, \$400 a month. The maid servant, who was an eye witness of the murder, disappeared the next day—nobody saw or heard of her since. But she had had time to tell her lover. When he found she was disposed of he hid himself for some days, but venturing out at last, was found dead in the street, stabbed, one morning.

The Judge before whom the case of the first murder should have come, being a man of more than usual firmness of character, and having a knowledge of the facts, was determined that some kind of justice should be done. Many flattering official positions were offered him if he would desist from his purpose, which he sternly refused to do; when suddenly one of the papers announced that he had committed suicide! The other papers do not dare even to mention his death, or to make any comments. And the courts have taken no notice of the whole business, though the story is already repeated from Lisbon to Barcelona. The mother and daughter have been privately hurried off to Bayona.

Already rhymes like the following have been printed and circulated on the streets:

"En la doctrina Christiana  
Dice el quinto, no mata:  
Pero la gente Almaina,  
Por medio de la perra,  
Tiene un Septu que asesina,  
Which rendered literally is:  
In the Christian doctrine  
Says the fifth commandment, Do not kill  
But the Almainist gentry  
For fear of not sinning,  
Have a sixth: Do thou assassinate.  
As the Catholics have omitted the inconvenient second commandment, the sixth has become their fifth. The pun on the Duke de Sexto's name is very telling, as the last line may also be read in Spanish, "Have a Sexto, who assassinates."

I can not vouch for the truthfulness of all the details of this horrible story. But there seems to be no doubt that the officer came home at night and found Alfonso and the Duke de Sexto in the company of his wife and daughter; that he was shot by the wife and daughter; that there is intense feeling in the community; that the papers have been profoundly silent; that several persons have been imprisoned for talking of the subject; that Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, has resigned; and that a radical change has been made in the Ministry in the expectation in the hope of warding off a revolution.

The young King appears to be going the way of his mother. As is customary in Spain, those who surround the Sovereign try to govern him by his passions. So, it is said, Alfonso was ruined and the peace of his father destroyed. They saw the wind and reared a whirlwind. The corruption in high places and in low is appalling. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot there is no soundness in them.

## More Trouble in Plymouth Church.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has addressed a letter to George A. Bell, who recently resigned his office as superintendent of Plymouth Bethel, asking him to reconsider his action and to return and work with the church. He mildly rebuked Mr. Bell for his action, and intimated his belief that it was on account of personal feelings that he resigned. Mr. Bell responded that it was unjust in Mr. Beecher to attribute to him personal reasons for giving up so important a place, and he declined to re-engage in work in Plymouth Church. The resignation of Mr. Bell has made much discussion in the church and in the Bethel. Despite all protest he continues firm in his determination to leave, and on Sunday afternoon he made his farewell speech to the teachers. After he was through one of the church members brusquely accused him of doing wrong and then flatly demanded to know of him whether or not he believed Mr. Beecher to be guilty of adultery. Mr. Bell said that no man had a right to force him to answer that question, and that he should not answer it.

## Death of a Good Man.

We have received the sad intelligence that Rev. John P. Holtzinger died at his residence, in Greenville, on the 21st instant. The deceased was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and an upright Christian gentleman. He was about sixty-three years old. In the late war he was chaplain of the First Tennessee Cavalry, commanded by Colonel James P. Brownlow, and was respected by his men for his earnest piety. We learn that a meeting of the surviving members of that regiment will be held at Greenville to-morrow to take action in regard to his death. In his death, his Church has lost a faithful minister, and the community a useful citizen.