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Friday Morning, April 19.

MOSES is on his way not to Egypt, but to South Carolina.

IN a few more months the shining, yellow gold will be in circulation.

THE European Powers are moving troops and quarreling, but we will not believe there is to be war until we hear of a few battles being fought.

SEE the proceedings of the Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, for an early copy of which we are indebted to Capt. Barkitt, of the Chickasaw Messenger—a member and Secretary of the Board. The bids for the location are lively, but we are assured that it will not be determined without due deliberation and examination by the Board.—[Jackson Clarion.

Five Hundred Souls Lost at Sea on a Burning Steamer.

THE ILL-FATED SPHINX AND HER CARGO OF CIRCASSIANS.

By Cable to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

LONDON, April 14.—Lloyd's agent at Larnica, Cyprus, in a letter dated March 19th, furnishes full particulars of the burning of the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx, near Cape Klia, in the early part of last month, by which 500 Circassian refugees lost their lives. It appears that the Sphinx was on her way to Lattachia, from Cavalla, with about 3,000 Circassians on board.

On the 5th of March, at 7:10 a. m., she was doubling the Klito Rock of Cape St. Andrea, with a strong wind from the south-east, with the intention of going to Fumagusta to wait for better weather and take in provisions for the emigrants. About 3 p. m. there was a strong gale from the south-east, which shifted to the west, then to north, returning at last to south-east. At that time the ship would no longer obey the rudder, and a heavy sea striking the vessel, washed forty refugees from the forecastle. The vessel could not put back to Alexandretta, as the hatches were open, and being afraid that the sea would fill the hold, coupled with the fact that the Circassians would not allow them to be closed for fear of being suffocated.

At 6:45 smoke was seen coming out of the fore hatch, and the vessel was shipping heavy seas. A little later she grounded on a sand-bank; one heavy sea drove her on the coast, and she sprung a leak. There was no working the engines. Meanwhile the fire increased, and the confusion and cries of the Circassians are said to have been something awful.

Seeing the fire could not be put down, the hatches were closed with the consent of the Circassians, and so upward of five hundred lives were sacrificed to save the rest. During the night attempts were made to extinguish the fire, but without success.

On the 6th the surviving immigrants were landed. The Captain and crew fled from the wreck, as the Circassians threatened to murder them. The Circassians had fires, it is said, in the hold to keep themselves warm and to cook with, and it is not surprising the fire originated from the accident at the upsetting of one of their stoves.

$320 000 In Cash on April 30th.

Commonwealth Distribution Company—third drawing—be in time! On April 30th, in the city of Louisville, Ky., the third successful drawing of the above popular company will positively occur. It is now the only legalized distribution in the United States, as on the 27th of February, 1878, the grant under which this company acts was decided legal by the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in the State of Kentucky. The scheme of the April drawing offers unparalleled advantages, as the prizes are all large ones. The drawing itself will be subject to the strict supervision of ex-Treasurer of State, R. C. Wintersmith and other prominent citizens. Tickets are only $10.00, halves $5 00, and quarters $2 50. See advertisement in another column. Send on orders at once to

T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y,
Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth, the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Cox, passed a joint resolution appropriating $5,000 for the erection of a simple monument over the grave of the third President, at Monticello. To some people, the small amount will seem unworthy the object, but the statesman and patriot whose ashes it is designed to shield had a thorough contempt for ostentation of every sort, as he could well afford to have. His memory, enshrined in the popular heart, needs no costly shaft to perpetuate it.—[N. Y. Star, 14th.

SHAKSPEARE is no great shakes in Texas. The Daily Telephone, of Waco, says: "People who lavished their last dollar and a half to see 'Romeo and Juliet' last week, and stayed away from the Opera-house last night, simply missed it, for Frank Mayo's 'Davy Crocket' is superior to 'Romeo and Juliet' any day."

King Conkling.

The blast given President Hayes by King Conkling, of New York, will attract for a short space universal attention. In the South the sympathy of the great mass of the people is with the President, because they feel that he is a much better, and safer man than Conkling, and because they know he is a much kinder man.

Mr. Conkling charges that there was a bargain in the Louisiana electoral business. We feel sure there was. We feel satisfied there was one about Florida too. All well-informed people are firmly convinced there was a bargain between the Radical leaders and the Returning Boards of those two States to steal the electoral votes for Hayes. That the bargain was made and carried out is proved by the fact that all of the Returning Board scoundrels have been protected and provided for. Thus far Mr. Conkling is correct. But he is just as much to blame for the "appalling dishonor" as Mr. Hayes is. In point of fact he is more to blame, because he is a party to the fraud, without the great interest in it that the President had. He allowed the fraud to be perpetrated because he is a violent partisan and does not scruple at the means necessary to attain success; Mr. Hayes allowed it to be accomplished because he secured the Presidency. He is far more excusable than Conkling. Hayes did no more than a majority of Republicans or Democrats either, for that matter, would have done; Conkling is doing what very few on either side would do—exposing his own rascality to attack Hayes.

What Mr. Conkling has to say about "political corruption, bartering of offices, rewarding of political favorites, and trafficking with political leaders," is refreshingly cool and impudent, when we remember that he is regarded as one of the most finished experts in that sort of business. His real quarrel with Hayes is because of the President's attempt to enforce Civil Service Reform, and his retention of men in his Cabinet of his own selection, to the exclusion of the old political leaders. If the President had requested Roscoe to manage the New York patronage, and consulted him about the formation of his Cabinet, we would have heard nothing derogatory of "that man Hayes." On the contrary, Mr. Conkling would have found no praise too great for *President* Hayes.

The information given about the West having been in earnest about seating Mr. Tilden, and about the East fearing the West, is very encouraging to the South. When the South aids to elect another President, she will want to see him inaugurated, and as she will almost certainly go solid for a Western man, she is delighted to learn that the West will be in no humor to be cheated again. We are glad to know that Mr. Conkling has at last discovered that the rapidly growing power of the West is to be respected, for the South is ready to join hands with the West. If Mr. Hayes continues to treat the South as fairly as he has done up to this time, he need not fear the Conklings and the Howes, and if he will seek power in the South by hunting for it where it can be found, instead of wasting his efforts on the old worn-out hulks of Southern Radicalism, there is no reason why his Administration should not prove more successful in the future than it has up to this time.

Balance of the Blast.

KING CONKLING ON PRESIDENT HAYES.

Senator Conkling then goes on to review at length the history of the Electoral Commission. He says the country was in actual danger. "Yes, I mean the danger was real and imminent. The point of peril was not in the South, but in the West. It was understood the Republican leaders had determined to have Vice-President Ferry count the votes at all hazards, and Hayes elected, and the West was determined on resistance. It was no child's play in that section. General Steedman had seventy thousand men enrolled and assigned to regiments, for the purpose of seating Tilden in office in case Vice-President Ferry carried out his proposition. You may look astonished, but these things are true. President Grant was at his wit's end, and he confessed to me that he did not know what to do.

He was gathering some troops at or near Washington, but he did not know how far he could depend upon them. General Sherman told him that in case of trouble the sympathies of a large majority of the officers and soldiers of the regular army would be with Tilden, and that the army must not be taken into consideration as a dependence in any such a crisis. From these facts, and from what was threatened and prophesied publicly in those days, you can imagine how gloomy the outlook was at the Republican counsels. The President asked my advice, and I frankly told him that I did not believe that the Vice-President had any power to declare the vote, but could merely act in a clerical capacity, to open the envelopes and lay the votes of the Electoral College before a convention of the two houses for their decision, and, by the way, I may as well state here that when a certain Senator came to me and said it was proposed to make me President of the Senate in Senator Ferry's place, so that the thing should not miss fire, I frankly told him that I could not accept the position, and that, by my interpretation of the constitution, I should be compelled to rule exactly opposite to the wishes of himself and of his friends. That will perhaps explain one story which is told about me, and while we are on the subject, let me say that I suggested subsequently that there was no constitutional reason why Grant should not be elected President of the Senate, if they wanted a strong man there, though I saw no necessity for any such change of course. I knew there was no likelihood of such a choice and that Grant simply desired to see his successor peacefully inaugurated, and to enjoy a long vacation afterward.

Conkling says that he then suggested to President Grant the idea of a commission, and that the latter embraced it heartily. He gives accounts of various interviews with the President and General Sherman. The difficulties the advocates of the plan met with; then, in particular detail, why he was convinced that Hayes, then in Ohio, was intriguing with the Southern members of Congress. Speaking from notes, he says: "I am frank to say I thought then there was something not exactly straight about that Louisiana business, but now I believe that when the whole truth is known, it will sink the Administration, President and all, to the lowest depths of infamy.

Correspondent—You think, then, Senator, that the President is wholly in the hands of the Southern Democrats?

Conkling—I am sure of it.

Senator Conkling said that there had been no reform under Hayes, not even in the civil service, and said that his list of appointments was the worst ever made. If President Hayes should send in a message on civil service reform, a list of some of these appointments will be published, and it will make such an astounding commentary upon the President's words as would disconcert a more philosophical Cabinet than that which Evarts and Schurz argue as reformers.

Further on in the interview the correspondent asks: "Do you see no hope of bringing the President in accord with the Republican leaders?" Senator Conkling replied: "I must confess that I have ceased to have any expectation of it; no opportunity for harmonizing matters is given by the President."

The Future of Cotton.

We are indebted to a friend for the use of the following private letter, which fully explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, April 16, 1878.

I can scarcely find words to express my disgust at the disgraceful termination which has come to the much-talked-of "bull movement." That there were some prospects of success towards the close of last week, cannot be denied; and had not a sudden change in the character of political advices from Europe taken place, I have no doubt but the ring would have forced prices up ¼ to ⅜ of a cent farther. That they would have been able to do this, you will not doubt when you know who the parties to the clique are. Rumor says that Inman, Swan & Co were the leaders, and that Lehman, Woodward and French were among the prominent members of the combination. It has leaked out that these parties have been buying Mays in order to force the Greeks, who are known to be heavily short to cover, and at the same time selling Julys and Augusts as a hedge, with the intention of tendering heavily when those months came around.

With these facts before me, and considering the negative aspect of Eastern affairs, I telegraphed you, that I thought it probable the market would advance. But alas, for human expectations, only one day of grace was allowed, in which to plume myself on the accuracy of my judgment. A slight advance was forced on Saturday, with a view of recovering Liverpool on Monday. Monday came, but Liverpool did not dance to the music set for her. Consols were lower; war seemed more imminent, and instead of going up, cotton took the down track, and should the present condition of affairs last, is likely to continue to decline for some time to come. The combination is strong however, and as every opportunity presents itself, they will no doubt renew their exertions, but I predict a failure, disastrous in the extreme, to all such attempts. The position of trade at home and abroad is such that all advances from present prices will prove abnormal, and will be followed by a decline to a figure below each successive starting point.

I suppose that the HERALD will call these opinions "heresies," more "rot and," if possible, than the emblem of the Czar's dominions, but I believe them to be founded on indisputable facts, and will entertain them until such time as it shall be proven that my position is untenable.

Yours, etc. X

AN enormous eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip of the wings, was captured near Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday last. An old negro was carrying a baby in his arms, and his wife was walking close behind him, when the bird suddenly descended and made a swoop for the child. The father warded off the assault by a well-directed blow, but the eagle returned to the attack with renewed vigor. The negro kicked and fought with all his might while clinging desperately to the child, and his face was scratched by the claws of the bird. His wife screamed for help, and a farmer who was chopping wood close by ran forward, and with a stroke of his axe laid the bird senseless on the ground. The eagle was stunned but not killed by the blow, and the farmer now has him under bonds.—[Mobile Register.

Gath's Speculations about the Next Presidency.

Special Correspondence Philadelphia Times.]

NEW YORK, April 12.

The two items of interest I learned at the launch last Saturday were from Secretary Schurz, saying it was a fortunate thing for public morals that old Granny Howe had undertaken the role of Balaam; and from Speaker Cooper, expressing the belief that Don Cameron's re-election was certain, unless the Democrats got the Legislature. The powers of good and evil are yet in their first fresh contention, Hayes gaining in steadiness and anti-Hayes dropping off very little in cussedness. The latter now base all their hopes on running Grant in 1880, but while they coalesce on that hope the multitude is antagonizing on Grant. Dull as the times are, people feel that they medicine us and behold in Grant's return to power the circling vultures flying lower. Every day, while the politicians resolve on Grant, the people, even those who apologized for him, grow cooler. It is not Grant but Grantism which repels; not the wooden Trojan horse but the thieves in his belly. While Hayes stiffly resists the Grant puddle at Washington, there is no great interest about his successor. Everybody sees that he is starving the politicians out, and that is why the more hungry band, led by Conkling and his pals, support Huntington and Gould. A few Southern Democrats, equally in need of ready relief, vote the same way.

GRANT AND HENDRICKS.

By present indications Thomas A. Hendricks will be nominated on the first ballot in 1880, unless the party organs and leaders sell out for cash in hand and Tilden wins again. Tilden and Hendricks may extinguish each other and Judge Thurman succeed. The Vice President will be almost certain to be a Southerner, Tom Bayard having a chance, Gordon or Ransom the probability. In this city Hendricks is the favorite of the Kelly wing, to which belongs Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, and Bayard continues to be the pet of the Belmont wing; the latter accounts for Belmont personally arraigning Hendricks on the money question. There is no Eastern candidate but McClellan and his possibilities are not above the Vice Presidency. The certainty of Democratic success will make the next nomination hard to purchase. It was sold to Tilden before because it was not thought to be worth much. The Presidency as a sure thing is not priceable; in a lottery it can be computed. There are $220,000,000 to be spent by the President and party every year, of which one-half is in their absolute control. Mr. Tilden would probably be as obnoxious to the cormorants of his party as Hayes has been to the Republicans. Tilden, besides, has shown an apparent disposition to treat with the uneasy and spleen-tortured Conkling, so that many think that Tilden would be a part of Grantism.

The business men, whose interests elect Presidents, observe one simple fact that will turn them against the Republican candidate in 1880; that is a Democratic Senate and Congress. They are too much in favor of short Congresses and governmental concord to elect a President who would have constant opposition. Besides, there is not a single respectable reason any longer against a Democratic national victory. Both parties have the same general views and differences. Republican defeat would mean a final farewell to the evils of civil war and all its camp-followers. It is the only path to political reorganization. Probably in four years we should see all the spoilsmen and impracticables in both parties acting together, Democratic success mean progress, because a change. Republican success means no change, therefore no extrication.

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS, who has been the subject of so much turmoil in Congress, was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810; came to this country in 1826; settled in Illinois; studied law; was a legislator and Judge; was made by Polk Commissioner of the General Land Office; was made Brigadier-General for the Mexican war; was shot through the lungs, but recovered; fought at Chepultepec bareheaded and in his shirt-sleeves, without a horse; was again wounded; rescued from outrage a lady and her daughter in the night time by a secret and disobedient sally; became Senator from Illinois; was afterwards beaten by Lyman Trumbull; went to Minnesota; was, as a farmer, elected therefrom to the Senate of the United States as a Democrat; became a Brigadier-General in the Union army; succeeded Lander; drove out Stonewall Jackson, while Fremont was pursuing Jackson through the Shenandoah, both Federal Generals being victims of a War Department; was nominated for Major-General, but was not confirmed, and removed to a farm in Missouri, where he has since lived on a pension raised from $31 to $50 a month. He is five feet eight inches tall, has a swarthy face and dark hair, speaks fluently, and is a little visionary, enthusiastic and adventurous.

A TRIUMPH OF FISH CULTURE.—The Smithsonian Institution has just received a salmon weighing 23½ pounds, caught on Saturday last in the Delaware river, at Trenton. This is believed to have been derived from a stock of salmon eggs presented by the German Government in 1873 to the United States fish commission, of which about 5,000 were successfully hatched out and placed in the Delaware river.

The Great South.

Messrs. Polk Brothers, real estate agents in this city, have prepared a circular to send to all who desire information about the South, and it is so well gotten up and calculated to do this section of the Union so much good, that it gives us pleasure to refer to it. It is the testimony of shrewd, capable, successful Northern men about the South. It is the testimony of men who speak from experience and close observation about a large portion of the Union that is inevitably destined to be thickly settled by white people from the North and the Old World. With fair and good Government in the "great South," settlers will soon flock here. In fact, the tide is rapidly turning this way already. Many thrifty immigrants came to this State within the last year, and others are preparing to come. People prefer a rich soil and a delightful climate to the cold and bleak North-west, and an everlasting dread of grasshoppers. In the Messrs. Polk's circular a very fair showing is made of the climate, soil, productions, society and transportation facilities of this section. It furnishes, in fact, the sort of information that Northern people want, because it comes from Northern men, who know what the Northern people wish to be informed about. We would advise all Northern people who want a very readable and succinct paper on this subject to address a note to the Polk Brothers and get this circular.

To give our readers some idea of the valuable nature of the circular, and to secure as large a circulation of it as possible, we print a few short extracts from it:

There is now a home market for every article raised by a farmer, and at remunerative prices. Cotton is the lowest on the list. The cultivation of this article has so grown, to the exclusion of others, that its production is perhaps in excess of the demand, though it is still remunerative to those who raise something else and do not buy abroad all they consume. On our own farm, twelve miles from the city, we have had a demand, at the crib, for every ear of corn we could spare, at prices ranging from 65 cents to $1 per bushel. Fat cattle, sheep and hogs command a ready sale, at good prices, here in the city. And yet the butchers are constantly having these shipped to them from points up the river, Saint Louis, Louisville, etc. There is no better country in the world for raising all kinds of stock. Cattle will stay out in the "range" all Winter and turn up in the Spring in "good order." One-fourth of the food used in the North would keep stock seal fat here, many of the Winters being so mild that grass is luxuriant the year round. The same may be said of mules and horses. Just now these are purchased nearly altogether in the North. They can be more cheaply raised here, besides giving those who raise them the benefit of the cost and dangers of transportation from the point of purchase up the river. Perhaps of the thousands of mules sold in this city during the year not one in a hundred is raised in Louisiana or Mississippi, the only reason for this being that people have been wedded to cotton alone and have pretty much neglected everything else.

One of the reasons why the people of the North know so little of the correct status here, and are unacquainted with the advantages of this clime, is in part, because so little has been done by the authorities of the State in the way of advertising. It is unfortunately one of the characteristics of this people to *wait* for the opportunity rather than push ahead and *make* it. The Legislature of the State has paid but little attention to this subject, making niggardly appropriations therefor, while, as a rule, the appointees to fill the office of Commissioner of Immigration have unfortunately been incapable, and in one or two instances, utterly worthless. Generally, they get their appointments, get away with the appropriation, draw their salary, and leave no other mark of their existence, thus cheating the State out of the advantages of judicious advertising, and depriving those seeking good homes of useful information. The present Commissioner, however, is doing all the limited means at his command will allow.

Perhaps there is no country in the world, outside of California, which is superior to this for raising fruit, and we know of no country where less attention is paid to it. We doubt if California, even, can beat it for peaches. The largest and most luscious peaches grow in this latitude. They are as far superior in size and flavor to those of the North as one can well conceive, and often sell in this market, in the midst of the season, for five cents apiece at retail. The crop seldom fails. There has been but one failure since we came, ten years ago. The fruit ripens so much earlier than that of the North that it is quite profitable to ship, and the few who have made shipments have had handsome returns. A gentleman living within the city limits realized last year nearly $1,000 out of the fruit trees which grew upon his lot. This is a business which could not well be overdone, as Chicago alone would probably take, at paying prices, all the early pears, peaches and apples that might be sent from this State in the next ten years. The same may be said of water melons and cantelopes, indeed, all vegetables, especially tomatoes and roasting ears. The flavor of the melons of this country is unexcelled, and with the proper effort they can be put in the market of the North so early as to bring big prices. Such things as these have not been looked after by these people because they have known only cotton. But the day will come when the railroads and the rapid steamboats will carry goodly freights from here in the Spring, at least, in the shape of fruits, melons and products of the garden. We do not know of a single establishment within the State for preserving or canning fruits, and nearly all such articles come here from the more uncongenial climate of the North.

Vicksburg has a superior geographical location, being the only city of any size between Memphis and New Orleans, except Natchez, which is not large. She is in the heart of the "cotton belt," and is surrounded by as fine agricultural lands as there are in the Union. She commands the trade of a vast and rich territory through the Mississippi river, and the streams whose mouths are almost at her doors. What she wants to-day to make her one of the first cities of the land, is an immigration of the industrious, frugal people of the North and North-west, to come in and occupy the fine lands which are tributary to her, and for capitalists and mechanics to start manufactories and work-shops upon her streets.

The demand for money, at high rates of interest, with pretty safe security, is active, and we believe we could, without risk, loan money at over twelve per cent., and guarantee the owners against the loss of a dime. There is no time that a man of ordinary business capacity cannot realize handsomely by loaning his money, it being one of the great needs of the place.

Being Northern men ourselves, we understand the feelings and sentiments of Northern people reasonably well, and we would be slow in being instrumental in locating one where we had the least doubt of his doing well and being satisfied. We would not urge this country upon any one as having all the good and none of the bad. Our relations with Southern people and Southern business, have been varied, and we have met with "downs" as well as "ups;" but taking this country as a whole, we could not be induced to return to our native State, Indiana. This same feeling prevails among Northern men who have settled here within the last few years almost universally, and we find that there is quite an increasing desire to emigrate to the South. Especially is this the case since the political troubles have almost wholly ceased, and Southern men themselves so much desire a Northern immigration. We would say, then, in all candor, to a man who wants or intends to make a change in his home or business, and is willing to tackle a reasonable amount of difficulty, that we believe this to be a desirable country to settle in; and that in the end, he will like it and could not be persuaded to return North.

The circular closes by a very proper reference to many distinguished gentlemen North and South, who will vouch for the standing of its writers.

THE MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.—A young stranger called on Dr. M'C. one evening while he was pastor in New York city, to engage his services in the performance of a nuptial ceremony.

"I wish to make a bargain with you, doctor," said the young man. "I think the girl I am to marry will make a first-rate wife. If you will wait for your fee, and she turns out as I think she will, I'll then give you fifty dollars."

They agreed, the young couple were married, and the incident passed from the doctor's mind. At the end of the year, at the same time in the evening, the young man called again. The doctor did not recognize him at first.

"Do you not remember the bargain we made when you married us a year ago?"

"Oh, yes," replied the doctor.

"Well," said the young man, "she is twice as good as I thought she was. There's one hundred dollars for you."

Exactly the opposite of this is the following:

A clergyman in one of the Hudson river towns united a German couple in marriage. When the knot was tied, the bridegroom said:

"Dominie, I've got no monish, but I'll send you von little pig."

It was done and the circumstance was forgotten by the clergyman. Two years afterward he met the German in another town for the first time since the marriage ceremony was performed.

"Dominie," said the German, "you remember you married me, and I gave you von leetle pig?"

"Yes."

"Vell, if you unmarry me I will give you two leetle pigs."—[Harper's Magazine.

Lemon Cake.

One cupful of butter, three cupfuls sugar, five eggs, beaten separately, one lemon—juice, and rind grated, added the last thing; four cupfuls flour sifted light, three teaspoonfuls DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, one cup of milk.

A NEVADA politician was elected on the merits of one single speech. All he said was: "Fellow countrymen, follow me to yonder saloon."

THE Chinese have a notion that the soul of a poet passes into a grasshopper, because it sings till it starves.