THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WRESTLING JOE.

A Vagabond Adventurer's Confession of Crime—A Wonderful Story—From Ireland to Oregon.

The Estate of Finice Caruthers, Formerly of Tennessee, Saved from the Grasp of Farudulent Conspirators.

A Street Beggar in St. Louis Becomes Principal Claimant for a Large Property—His Statement.

We copy from the Salem (Oregon) *Weekly Mercury*, the following confession of crime made by one John C. Nixon, formerly of Baldwin county, Alabama, who was employed by the parties named to go to Oregon and personate the father of Finice Caruthers, formerly of Tennessee, but who died in Oregon, leaving a very handsome estate. This story bears upon its face the stamp of truth, though it emanates from a confessed criminal. The identity of Nixon is proven by supplemental affidavits from his wife, Elizabeth Nixon, C. M. Godbold, and John Hurley, all of whom were summoned from Alabama to Oregon to testify in the suit of the State against the conspirators. It is a wonderful story, beginning in Ireland and ending in distant Oregon, involving parties from Tennessee, Alabama and Missouri, the sequel of which will be the imprisonment, perhaps for life, of the thieves who would have made use of the narrator to steal a fortune:

My true name is John C. Nixon; I was born in London, England; I am about sixty years of age; I was reared in Queens county, Ireland, until I was seventeen years old; my father's residence was called "Milford Cottage," about seven miles from Carlow, and about three miles from Athy; my father's name was Frederick R. Nixon; my mother's maiden name was Charlotte Rencher; she had a brother named Charles, who lived in Halifax county, North Carolina; one of my father's sisters married a man by the name of Cook, who lived about a half a mile from "Milford Cottage;" I had an old maiden aunt named Jane Nixon; I had three brothers—Frederick R., Walter T. and Robert Nixon; I had one sister named Dorothea E. Nixon; my father moved into Carlow several years before I left home; on the thirteenth of May, 1833, I left home and went to Liverpool, where my father accompanied me; he then returned home, and I shipped for America, and after reaching New York I

WENT TO NORFOLK,

thence by Elizabeth City to Edenton; thence to my uncle's, Charles Rencher; from there I went to Clarkesville, Tennessee, with General Bryant; thence to New Orleans; thence to Alexandria; thence back again to New Orleans; thence to Todd county, Kentucky; and there worked in a store for a man named Tom Anderson; I then went to Charleston, South Carolina, with some horses; then shipped aboard a small steamer as cook; then went to Wilmington, North Carolina; there shipped on board the cutter Dallas with Lieutenant Russell. As soon as I told Lieutenant Russell who I was, and that I was a relative of the Renchers, he released me from the ship, and I went to General Bryant's, in Granville county, North Carolina; from there I went to Abraham Rencher's; from thence to Wilmington, and shipped aboard a schooner loaded with lumber and went to Havana [there the schooner loaded with fruit and sailed for Mobile, Alabama. I arrived in Mobile about 1837 or 1838, and there worked on a steamboat for a time. I

MARRIED A GIRL NAMED ELIZABETH TOLER,

in Baldwin county, Alabama. From my first arrival in Alabama I have lived in that State, and Mississippi and Louisiana, until I left and went to St. Louis, in 1870, and from there came to Oregon—excepting since the war, when I made three or four trips up the Mississippi river, begging. I separated from my wife about fifteen years ago. After our separation I made Scarborough Melvin's, and a man named Chandlers, in Baldwin county, Alabama, my home, excepting two years, until I came to Oregon. I left Baldwin county the last time about the first of August, 1870, on a begging trip; I went by the way of New Orleans. When I left Baldwin county I left nine head of cattle, one hundred and thirty chickens, and three hundred and fifty nine dollars in money with a man by the name of Chandler; he lived about seventeen miles northeast of Mobile, near Scarborough Melvin's, who was stepfather of my wife. I begged in the principal towns along the river until I

REACHED ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

I had been there five or six days when a man overtook me as I was going up the street, and took me by the hand and asked me what my name was and what I was doing. I told him my name was John C. Nixon, and that I was begging; he then asked me where I came from; I told him I came from Mobile, Alabama; he asked me many questions, and among them how long I had been in St. Louis; I told him five or six days; he asked me if begging was not a hard way of making a living. I told him it was, but I had to do it, for I had no money. After considerable conversation, he said to me: "You are the very man I want." He then said: "Would you like to make seven or eight thousand dollars?" I told him I would, if I would not have to go to the penitentiary or jail; he told me that I would not have to go to either; he told me his name was

JAMES MOORE;

that he was from Oregon, and that if I would go with him and do as he wanted me to, he would give me eight thousand dollars. I told him I did not want to go to Oregon. Moore said: "Well, if you won't go, I know another old man that will." I then told him I believed I would go. He then took me over the Mississippi river to a hotel, and told me I must change my name, and say that my name was "Joseph Thomas," or "Wrestling Joe;" that I was ninety-one years old; that I was the father of Finice Caruthers; that I was born in Kaskaskia; that I went to

TENNESSEE

and married Elizabeth Caruthers, in Dixon county, in 1816; that I lived there about six months, and then moved to Christian county, Kentucky, and worked in a mill; that I lived with my wife about five years; that I had one son; that his name was Finice, and that he had red hair; that I left my wife in Kentucky and went to the mountains and trapped for a living; that I afterward met my wife and son at St. Louis and other places; that I moved my wife and son to Harmony Mission, Missouri, and that Green Davidson went part of the way with me, and that there were two trappers along; that I settled my wife on a creek near Harmony Mission, and went trapping again; that I saw my wife every once-in-a-while; that Finice came down to a creek where I was trapping to see me two or three times; that my wife and Finice lived near Harmony Mission about ten years and then moved to Oregon; that I met a trapper in the mountains who told me my wife and son had gone to Oregon. Moore and myself staid two days this time over at the hotel, so as to give me time to study what Moore had written down for me, so I could answer the questions a magistrate would ask me when we got to St. Louis. As we were going up from the ferry-boat Moore gave me a one hundred dollar bill; we met

GREEN DAVIDSON

on the street, and he took me into a store and gave me a new suit of clothes; Davidson and Moore took me to a great big house—I think it was a hotel; from there Davidson and a man (I think his name was Johnson) took me to a picture gallery and had my picture taken; Davidson or Johnson, I can't remember which, told me to write "Joseph Thomas" on one of my pictures and not make a mistake; we then returned to the hotel, and they sent for a 'squire; I repeated to the 'squire the lesson which Moore had written down for me to study as well as I could remember it; as soon as I had done telling my story there was a man (I think it was Johnson) took a paper or deed, and gave it to the 'squire, who read it to me, then Johnson (I think it was) signed the name

JOSEPH THOMAS

to the paper, and I touched the pen; Moore then paid the 'squire three dollars. Davidson and Moore then took me to Lebanon, Illinois, where Davidson lived, and left me at a hotel; Moore said he was going to New York to get money to pay me, and I was to stay at Lebanon until he came back; I think he was gone about eight days; when he came back he took me to St. Louis to a tavern, and paid me one thousand dollars, and said he would pay me the balance of the three thousand dollars when we got to Oregon, and when the trial was over would give me five thousand dollars more. Moore and Davidson told me that I would not have to be gone longer than three months. I did not want to come to Oregon, but they said I could save more money if they would pay me well. While at St. Louis I repeatedly told Moore and Davidson my true name, where I was from, and all about myself.

MOORE, DAVIDSON AND HIS WIFE,

and myself, all started to Oregon together; arriving at Portland I staid one night; next day Moore took me to Oregon City on the cars; McCown or Johnson took me from the cars to a hotel at Oregon City; the second day, I think it was, after I got to Oregon City, Johnson came into my room at the hotel, and said he had met me in St. Louis; he said, "Don't you know me? I was in St. Louis with Moore and Green Davidson." He then commenced talking to me about who I was, and where I came from, and I thought he was a partner of Moore and Davidson, and commenced telling him what my true name was and where I came from; he then said his driver was waiting and he must go. I do not want to tell on Johnson, as he never did me any harm. I was taken from

OREGON CITY

to the opposite side of the river, and stayed a few days; I was then sent to Green Davidson's, in Marion county; after I went there, Moore sent me two hundred dollars by Green Davidson. The paper Moore wrote for me to study while him and me were at the hotel opposite St. Louis, Missouri, he took from me; I do not know what he did with it. When I went to Green Davidson's, Moore came up and wrote another, and gave it to me; it was like the one he gave me at St. Louis, except that the one at St. Louis made me say I only had one son, and the one he wrote at Green Davidson's made me say that I had two sons, Finice and John—and that John died at Harmony Mission. This paper was given me about three months after I went to Green Davidson's, in Oregon; I studied this paper in the presence of Green Davidson and his wife.

I STUDIED THIS PAPER

until I wore it out, and so they had to write a third one. About four or five months after I went to Davidson's in Oregon, he paid me seventeen hundred dollars. While I was at Oregon City, after the payment in the summer of 1871, I had twenty-eight hundred dollars with me, and I lost, or some one stole it from me, and Green Davidson slept in the room with me the night I lost it. All the witnesses who swore that they knew me, and that my name was Joseph Thomas, swore falsely, for my name is John C. Nixon; I never saw Joe Meek in my life, in the mountains or anywhere else, until I saw him in Portland; I never was a hunter, or trapper, or mountaineer; I never worked on a mill of any kind; I never was at

HARMONY MISSION, IN MISSOURI;

I never knew Elizabeth Caruthers or her son Finice; my wife's name was Elizabeth Toler, who I married in Baldwin county, Alabama, and by her we had two children; my wife's father died and mother-in-law married again to a man named Scarborough Melvin, who lives in Baldwin county, Alabama, sixteen miles northeast of Mobile; when I lived in Alabama I boated wood and lumber, and kept a boardinghouse in Mobile, and after I got crippled I begged for a living. The whole scheme of bringing me to Oregon as a witness in the trial about the Caruthers estate, as to my knowing anything about the matter, in any way, shape or form, is a grand fraud that I was hired by Moore and Davidson to swear to; the whole story was manufactured and drilled into me by Moore and Davidson; I had to learn my lesson like a school boy; Moore generally wrote his; Davidson gave his verbally; Davidson was teacher. One time while I was at Green Davidson's, when he lived at Fairfield, they kept me out in the woods to keep

HANNAH

from seeing me; he told me to keep away from Hannah, that he (Hannah) would kill me; Moore and Davidson put white paint on my hair to make me look old. Last September I and Green Davidson came down to Oregon City to see Johnson and Pease, and the man in the land office, and to have them pay me the five thousand dollars, for the reason that Hannah had given them trouble, and finally we compromised by their agreeing to give me three thousand dollars, as follows: Pease's note, due the fourteenth of September, 1873, for one thousand and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents, and Johnson and the man in the land office to pay the balance equally between them; the amount due from the man in

THE LAND OFFICE,

and Johnson was paid to me, and Pease's note delivered to me somewhere about the fifteenth of September, 1872, in Mitchell & Dolph's office, at Portland, by a young man whom they sent to pay me; I do not know who the young man was. In March or April last I got Mr. John Phillips, of Salem, to come down to Oregon City with me to see Moore, to have him pay me two thousand dollars that they failed to pay me in the settlement. I asked Moore to pay me the two thousand dollars. [They had agreed to pay me eight thousand dollars, and had paid me but six thousand dollars.] I told him I wanted him to pay me, or I would go to Portland and tell Hannah the whole secret. Moore said: "If you do he (Hannah) will have you put in the penitentiary." I told Moore that he (Moore) did not talk that way in St. Louis; that he had told me there was no danger. Moore said in reply: "There is no danger now, if you do as I told you, but if you tell Hannah you will go to the penitentiary for life." I told him that I did not care; that

I WOULD TELL IT ANYHOW.

I think that it was on Monday, the twelfth day of the month of May last, I told Green C. Davidson that I had made a confession to Hannah of the whole secret about myself, who I was, where I came from, who induced me to come here, and what they brought me here for. Davidson then said: "We are all ruined; I will lose my five thousand dollars, and you will go to the penitentiary for life; if any person asks you about the matter, tell them I had nothing to do with it, that Moore did it all."

CHAOS COME AGAIN.

Comments of Leading Ohio Papers on the Result of the Columbus Liberal Convention.

Republican Triumph Now Certain—The People's Wishes Defeated by Rival Politicians.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—This morning's *Commercial* comments editorially on the proceedings of the convention held at Columbus yesterday, as follows: "A chapter of political history of importance to the nation was made at Columbus yesterday. Fair and full expression was given the profound public dissatisfaction with the Republican as the administration party, and with the Democratic party as the opposition. A third party was in good faith put in the field. The stroke of business done was of the most serious character. A platform, containing a great deal that was excellent, was adopted; a ticket that is strong was nominated; no negotiations were carried on; the trading politicians were left out in the cold."

The *Enquirer* editorially says: "To sum up, the new party which comes to us with a flourish of trumpets, is but a weak and puny affair. The meagre convention, the indifference with which its action is received, and the character and antecedents of its participants, all go to prove that the oft-repeated declaration that there was a great popular demand for a new party was but a delusion and a snare. It is not a people's movement, and it will never become a people's party. The managers, through their platform, propose nothing that cannot be obtained through the regenerated, liberalized and modernized Democratic party. We look upon this movement now as but an insurrection among the quartermasters and contractors of the Democratic party. Their efforts will be mainly directed against that organization, but it will rise superior to their assaults. It is understood that the founders of the new party ask no filiation or corporation with the Democratic party. Let us see to it, then, that they do not receive any. The Democracy on the sixth of August can nominate a good ticket and adopt a platform which will be indorsed by every true reformer in the State. With our consent the ticket nominated on that day will contain the name of no man nominated at Columbus yesterday. We counselled and labored for harmony and peace between men claiming to labor for a common cause, but the leaders of the new party have tasted of the insane root, and they have declared war upon the Democratic organization. It is not ready to surrender to a handful of political adventurers, and it will assert itself upon the sixth after the old manner, and clothe itself with a new glory."

THE KUKLUX.

Letter from Attorney-General Williams to Messrs. Kershaw, Porter and Sims, of South Carolina.

Policy of the Government in Regard to Persons Found Guilty Under the Enforcement Act.

WASHINGTON, July 31—Attorney-General Williams has written the following letter in answer to some South Carolina gentlemen, who urge the kuklux pardons:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 30, 1873.

Messrs. Porter, Kershaw and Sims:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of to-day, intended to elicit from me a public expression of the policy of the government in relation to the prosecution of the prisoners under the enforcement act, is received. I have to say, in answer, that as indicated in his conversation with you, the President has communicated to me what I have heretofore understood to be his wish, that the prisoners accused and convicted of offenses under said act, should be treated with as much leniency as possible, without prejudice to the ends for which it was passed. It must, however, be distinctly understood that this action by the government is not prompted by any doubt as to the necessity or validity of said acts, or of the justice of the convictions already had under them, to prevent and punish high crimes, but by the belief that the kuklux clans have through said convictions been almost, if not altogether, broken up, and that those who were concerned in or sympathized with them have come to see the folly and wickedness and danger of such organizations. You have been pleased to say to me, and similar assurances have been given by others seeking the same object, that executive clemency at this time in kuklux cases would tend to remove many causes of uneasiness and irritation now existing, and conduce generally to the public peace and tranquility; and the proposed action is taken with reference to such cases with the full expectation that these assurances will be verified. You are informed that prosecutions now pending in the courts for violations of the enforcement acts will be suspended or discontinued, and instructions to this effect have already been given to several district attorneys; but there may be exceptional cases of great aggravation where the government would insist upon conviction and punishment. There are, however, but a few of such cases within my knowledge. Persons who have absented themselves on account of their complicity in kuklux offenses are at liberty to return, and unless their crimes belong within the above named exceptional cases, they will not be prosecuted. Many of those who were sentenced to imprisonment for such offenses have been already pardoned, and the cases of the others are under consideration and will probably be disposed of in like manner, keeping in view the proper citation between punishment and the nature of their guilt. To avod any misconception of these proceedings, it is perhaps necessary for me to say that all conspiracies and outrages or violation of these acts, hereafter committed, like those heretofore punished, will be prosecuted with all possible energy and vigor, and it is to be understood that the government does not intend to abandon the said acts, but to induce, if possible, a willing obedience to their reasonable requirements. Substantially they are intended to protect the citizens of the United States in the possession and enjoyment of those political and civil rights guaranteed them by the late amendments to the constitution, and the President, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, would be recreant to that duty if he did not so administer the government as to afford to all citizens equal protection of its law. I have added these suggestions to the information for which you ask with the sincere hope that by the exercise of mutual recognition of each other's rights by all classes of people, no further necessity will arise for their protection and enforcement under said acts, through the action of the general government. Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

Professor Hall, at the Washington observatory, last night espied the comet recently discovered by Borilly, at Marseilles, France.

A patent for twenty-six thousand acres of land being held by the surveyor-general of California in his office in San Francisco pending further evidence relating to it, patentees have replevined the surveyor, and put the sheriff in his office, and threatened last night to blow open the safe and obtain the patent. The general land-agent has telegraphed the United States district-attorney to take all necessary steps to prevent any interference with the surveyor.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Brutal and Bloody Massacre at Alcoy—The Parisian Communists Surpassed in Atrocity.

A Story that Disgraces our Civilization and Age—Excesses of a Mob of Howling Demoniacal Fiends.

Spain Ashamed—Loss of Life in Paris—The English Radicals Opposed to Edinburgh's Additional Allowance—Etc., Etc.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 31.—A correspondent, writing about the massacre at Alcoy, says that women played as conspicuous a part in the massacre as they did in Paris during the commune. Nothing that occurred in Paris, even in the last frenzied agony of desperation and baffled fury, at all approached this brutal massacre. When the minister of foreign affairs was asked in the cortes for a statement of what really occurred, he declared that for the honor of the chamber, of the country and of the republic, he was obliged to refrain from mentioning all that happened. According to his account, the insurrection was gotten up by internationalists, and commenced in a strike, or a series of strikes. Workmen demanded a large increase in their wages—as much as fifty per cent.—and when it was refused them, left their work and assumed a very threatening attitude; interfering everywhere with the work, and spreading alarm among the peaceful inhabitants, especially those belonging to the well-to-do classes. The resignation of the town council and the substitution of a council of their own nomination was demanded. This demand the mayor of Alcoy, Senor Augustin Albors, refused, and he was given three hours to change his mind. He took possession of the town hall, and with a few civil and national guards and some friends, tried to hold it against the mob, but the little garrison was soon overpowered, the assailants bursting the door, and then followed a scene which the minister declared it was impossible for him to describe. The defenders of the town hall, after being subjected to other horrible insults and injuries, were stripped naked and held up from the balcony in full view of the howling mob below. Their names were called out one by one, and the mob was asked whether it would have them dead or alive. According to answer, either their heads were cut off and mutilated bodies thrown down from the balcony, or they were thrown down still alive, the mob below trying to catch them as they fell on bayonets and pikes, everybody then rushing to assist in despatching what remnants of life were left, or, if too late for this, to further mangle and disfigure the breathless bodies. One of the principal and most respectable inhabitants was seized by the insurgents, and after his clothes had been sprinkled with petroleum, he was set on fire and made to run while shots were taken at him. Other atrocities scarcely less terrible were reported. A dispatch has been received from the south announcing that the insurgents have set fire to the city in different places. Petroleum was freely used.

The refusal of the authorities of Almeria to comply with the demand of General Contreras for a contribution of fifty thousand piastres, was followed by an attack upon that city by the insurgent fleet. After two hours' firing, the assaulting force made an effort to disembark, but were repulsed by the national troops, and compelled to retreat to their vessels. The women and children left Almeria before the attack, and the town is now occupied only by the republican troops, who are determined to maintain their position.

The cortes has resolved to proceed immediately with the consideration of the bills providing for a new loan, national armament, and the suppression of the right of pardon by the president.

The civil governor of Barcelona has seized the newspaper in that city for endeavoring to excite mutiny among the national troops there.

The revolutionary junta at Grenada has issued a decree directing the seizure of property belonging to the State, including churches, convents, and bell-foundries, the last mentioned to obtain metal for coinage.

The insurgent junta at Seville has also issued a decree ordering a reduction of fifty per cent. in the salaries and rents of the general community, and a similar reduction in the necessaries of life; closing factories, and making a division among the people of uncultivated lands.

A dispatch received at the ministry of war announces that the insurrection in Seville has been suppressed, and the city is now occupied by the government troops. The fires started by the insurgents have been extinguished.

The cortes has adopted a resolution thanking the republican troops at Almeria for their heroic resistance to the attack of the insurgents.

Foreign property in Almeria is in great danger, and the foreign residents will appeal to their respective governments for protection.

The radicals repudiate the pretensions of Marshal Serrano to be a friend of the republic.

The insurgents in Valencia still refuse to surrender, and the republican troops resumed the bombardment of that city last night. The citizens of Alicante, fearing an attack from the insurgents, have made an urgent application to the Madrid government for reinforcements.

In the cortes to-day Senor Gonzales minister of war, read a dispatch announcing that the insurgents had commenced firing upon the city of Almeria this afternoon. The insurgent projectiles had demolished the house occupied by the German consulate, notwithstanding the consular flag was displaying over the building. A body of seven hundred insurgents from Cartagena surprised the garrison of Orihuela in the province of Alicante, captured that town, and are now marching on the city of Alicante. The insurgents in Valencia are reported as becoming more discouraged. General Martinez anticipates an easy victory over them.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 31.—Bradlaugh has issued a call for a meeting in Hyde park on Sunday next, to protest against an increase in the allowance to the duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his marriage. Demonstrations in opposition to the proposed increase were made yesterday at Nottingham, Birmingham, and other places in England.

The bill granting an annuity of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling to the duke of Edinburgh upon his approaching marriage, came up on its second reading. P. N. Taylor, the member for Leicester, moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed for one month from this date. He spoke at great length in support of his motion. In the course of his speech, he protested against the frequent applications by the crown for grants of annuities to the royal children. He stated that such applications placed the queen in an unfavorable and unsatisfactory light before the public. He thought that if the civil list was sufficient for the maintenance of the royal household, the crown ought to surrender to the public treasury the immense private property now held by it. He held that if her private property be retained by the queen, there can be no necessity for the application provided for in this bill. He stated that the whole management of the civil list naturally gives rise to numerous grave suspicions on the part of the public, by reason of the secresy with which it is invested. He also said the people of Great Britain were not interested in the proposed marriage of the duke of Edinburgh, and besides that, the latter receives an ample allowance, wrung as it is from reluctant and indignant people. George Anderson, member for Glasgow, seconded the motion to postpone; he declared that the proposal contained in the bill was disgraceful. Edward P. Bouverie, member for Kilwarnock, and John Sidney North, member for Oxfordshire, spoke in opposition to the postponement of the bill. Gladstone regretted the tone of the discussion which had taken place; he denied that the government had maintained any secresy touching the management of the crown property, and the civil-list, he said, was never intended to provide for the portioning of royal children. Parliament must either adopt the course as at present proposed and pursued with regard to those of royal children already married, or provide for an increased civil list. He upheld the proposition contained in the bill as it gave to parliament the control of the conduct of the crown and of the royal family. A motion to postpone was lost, and the bill passed second reading by a vote of 162 ayes, 18 nays.

The great race for the Goodwood cup took place to-day, and was won by Flageolet, with Favonius second and Cremone third. No other horses ran. The betting at the start was 6 to 4 against Flageolet, 5 to 4 against Favonius and 4 to 1 against Cremone.

THE FAILURE.

What the Leading East and Middle Tennessee Papers Have to Say About It.

A Nonsensical Movement, Without the Ghost of a Chance for Success—A Summer-Day's Fun.

Let us All Hereafter Unite on "Old Tennessee," and Know No Sections.

From the Knoxville Chronicle.]

NO CHANCE FOR A NEW STATE.

The convention to consider the propriety of organizing a new State out of West Tennessee and contiguous country, meets to-day in Jackson. There will be a great deal of talk and many predictions of the great results to follow such an organization, but it will all be time wasted. We are surprised to see so much time and money frittered away in a project that has not the shadow of a chance to succeed. We feel entirely satisfied that congress will not even give it serious consideration. The large States of the Union are now, as they always have been, jealous of the power and influence of the small States. Rhode Island and Delaware have as many votes in the senate of the United States as the great commonwealths of New York and Pennsylvania. All persons familiar with the debates in the convention that framed our present constitution, and with the history of its adoption by the various States of the old confederacy, know how great an effort was required to overcome this objection of inequality urged by the larger States. Those familiar with the history of the formation of West Virginia know that it required the special efforts and all the influence of President Lincoln to secure the consent of congress to that division. The project could not now be carried through and there never has been a congress since the one that consented to the new State, that would consider it as a new proposition. Just after the war the old project of making a separate State out of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina was revived. There were then very strong reasons urged in behalf of the measure—reasons which, we trust, may never again exist. Those reasons presented the project in a peculiarly strong light to congress. At that time the writer had reason to pretty thoroughly canvass the measure in Washington, and he was surprised to find what little encouragement it received. Nearly every prominent, thoughtful senator and representative very decidedly but kindly said that it stood no possible chance of success. As we said before, East Tennessee then merited and received special recognition at Washington, but its efforts at independence as a separate State met with few well-wishers. We think, therefore, that our friends in West Tennessee are wasting their time in talking about a new State. The same efforts directed toward more fraternally uniting the States we already have, would deserve, as they will receive, encouragement from every direction. Tennessee needs to heal up the old sores and bind up more firmly together her three sections. Talk of separation will not help in that direction. If West Tennessee insists on going, we have no objection, but at the same time we will hug her she cannot tear herself away. A higher power says no. Her most sensible course is to put her shoulder to the wheels of the old State and help push her forward to the high position she ought to hold in the great sisterhood.

THE NEW STATE NONSENSE.

From the Nashville Banner.]

The convention of new State agitators assembled at Jackson, yesterday. From the beginning the movement was not genuine. We doubt if the most energetic and vociferous of its agitators were ever in earnest. It was chimerical from the start, and the simple-minded who were caught up by it, and went on a gossiping excursion to Jackson, instead of saving their hay or looking after their other crops and things, have, perhaps, even by this time awakened from the idle day-dream to the reality that it was a predestined farce. Even the Memphis APPEAL, which we thought at one time was growing a little sweet toward it, now weakens upon the proposition, and sobs upon the neck and shoulder of East and Middle Tennessee. It now asks: "Can West Tennessee afford to lose the mineral wealth—the coal and iron of East Tennessee? or East Tennessee give up her mutual interest in the commercial and agricultural expansion and fertility of the West? There is nothing in southern Kentucky or in north Mississippi to compensate West Tennessee for the loss of the mineral resources of the eastern half of the State. Would it be in the spirit of a sound public policy to make those splendid resources foreign to us, at the very time they are beginning to attract capital and to control revenue to the State?" We think not. We never did think so. We always did look upon secession as the craziest folly that ever possessed the minds of men. Sectionalism in a commonwealth is the most foolish of sectionalism. It would be a good deal better for us if there was no East Tennessee nor West Tennessee, and so let it be, henceforward, simply Tennessee, for one and all of us.

PALL-BEARERS TO THE FRONT.

From the Memphis Ledger.]

What advantages are to be derived by the people of West Tennessee or by the people of Western Kentucky from the formation of the new State have never been made public. The creation of the State of West Virginia is cited as good authority by way of precedent, but this was the result of the exercise of Radical power, without legitimate authority. In this end of the State the new movement is hardly discussed, it being regarded as a wild scheme, having its origin in the mind of some eccentric thinker who wishes to be regarded as the puller down and setter up of States. Many days since, when the movement gave signs of vitality, we predicted its speedy demise, and it is dead. Pall-bearers, to the front!

HOME NEWS.

Race Chronicles—True Blue Scores the Best Two Miles on Record—The Cleveland Races Washed Out by a Storm.

Fire at Natchez, Miss.—A Would-be Mother-in-Law and Wife-Killer Commits Suicide—The Atchison Railroad Bridge.

An Inebriate's Folly—The St. Louis Mutual Insurance Company—Texas Railroads—Political News—Criminal, Casual, Etc.

Fire at Natchez, Miss.

NATCHEZ, July 31.—Mr. Harvey's boardinghouse, under the hill, and Riddle, Coleman & Co.'s coal-yard, were burned to-day. Loss seven thousand dollars; partly insured.

New York State Politics.

SARATOGA, July 31.—The Liberal Republican State committee met here to-night. Fifteen members were present, and the only action taken was to appoint a committee of six, with General Cochrane chairman, to determine upon the time, method, etc., of calling the State convention and report to the general committee to-morrow.

Through Trains from Shreveport, La., to Dallas, Texas.

MARSHALL, July 31.—The railroad from Marshall to Dallas was completed yesterday, meeting sixty miles east of Dallas and sixty-four miles west of Longview. Through trains will soon be put on from Shreveport to Dallas, a distance of ninety miles, the running time of which will be twelve hours. Shreveport gives a barbecue in honor of the event.

Tragic Result of Family Difficulties.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 31.—Cyrus McCarty, living about a mile from Rochester, Fulton county, Indiana, shot a Mrs. Wright, his mother-in-law, through the chest this morning, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Afterward he fired five times at his wife, without effect, and then shot himself in the forehead. There are no hopes of his recovery. The affair grew out of the separation of Mr. and Mrs. McCarty, which, he claimed, was caused by Mrs. Wright.

The Cave City, Ky., Difficulty.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—The affray at Cave City, Kentucky, mentioned a few days since, was between D. S. Graves, the lessee of Mammoth cave, and Creed Tucker, his partner. The parties were making a settlement when the dispute arose, resulting in Graves being cut several times with a bowie-knife in the hand of Tucker. Both parties fired pistols several times, Tucker missing each time. Young Tucker, a brother to Creed Tucker, jumped between them, and was seriously wounded by an accidental shot. Both men have been arrested.

The Chicago Wheat-Corner.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The excitement over the corner in wheat was not so great after the close of regular 'change this evening, and the price dropped to $1 40, which appears to have been the minimum price for settlements. A good many shorts settled at this price, but a few still hold out, and will perhaps try to make a market to-morrow morning upon which to settle. The amount of short wheat was much less than usual in a corner, and though some parties have been squeezed pretty hard, there are no failures reported, and it is not believed there will be any.

The Railway Bridge at Atchison.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The contract just concluded by the American bridge company, of this city, for the railway and wagon bridge over the Missouri river at Atchison, Kansas, provides for a structure twelve hundred and seventy-seven feet long, between abutments consisting of a draw three hundred and sixty-two feet in length, and three fixed spars of three hundred and fifty feet each. The superstructure will be supported by two abutments of solid masonry, and six piers of masonry and pneumatic iron piles. The work is expected to be completed within a year from the commencement.

Miraculous Feat of a Drunken Fool.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 31.—Last night a man who was half intoxicated performed the dangerous feat of climbing to the top of the timbers which have been erected for the purpose of completing the towers on the Catholic cathedral. These towers are already one hundred and twenty feet high, and the timbers made an additional eighty-five feet, or two hundred and five feet in all. The space on top is not larger than the head of a beer-keg. A large crowd assembled, expecting to see the man fall; but he offered to bet a dollar that he could stand on the top. He finally reduced the bet to a glass of beer, but finding no takers, came down in safety.

Another "Secesh" Failure.

FORT WAYNE, July 31.—Some time since the people of the southern part of the city, to escape the city taxes, petitioned the county commissioners for incorporation as an independent town. The petition was referred, and an appeal was taken to the circuit court, Judge Stack, of Huntington passing on a change of venue. The case was thoroughly argued last week, but the judge reserved his decision till yesterday. It was against the appeal and in favor of the city. The case will be carried to the supreme court, but the joke is that South Wayne, which would probably have remained outside the city limits for several years, has been incorporated by the city council, and has to pay its share of the city taxes.

The Kansas State Grange.

LAWRENCE, KAN., July 31.—At a session of the Kansas State grange to-day resolutions were passed deprecating in strong terms the prominence given to horse-racing at State fairs and calling upon the farmers to support the fairs more liberally, so that there may be no occasion for depending on racing as a means of making money. Resolutions were adopted on the transportation question, the most pointed of which is one demanding that farming property be taxed as railroad property is, upon a basis of its income; or that railroad property as well as farming property be taxed on a basis of value, independent of income. A resolution also passed expressing sympathy with the settlers on Osage ceded lands.

The Virginia Republicans.

LYNCHBURG, July 31.—The convention reassembled at noon, when Colonel Hughes, the nominee for governor, accepted the nomination. The committee on platform announced the principles which would govern the party in the approaching canvass. They reaffirm the platform of 1872; indorse the administration of President Grant; favor an *ad valorem* system of taxation as set forth in the constitution; favor the total abolition of taxes on tobacco as soon as it can be done without detriment to the national finances; advocates internal improvement, not only in Virginia, but in the whole country as a means of cheap transportation, and therefore favor the completion of the James river and Kanawha canal, and call upon congress to make the necessary appropriations at its next session, believing it a national necessity.

Race News.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 31.—The weather today was fine. In the first race for a purse of $500, one mile heat, the following horses started: Quits, Sunrise, Minnie W., Watson's filly, and Sue Rider. Minnie W. was the favorite in the pools. The race, however, was won by Sunrise, Minnie W. second, and Quits third. Time, 1:44.

In the two-mile heats, in the second race for a purse of $800, for all ages, Boss Tweed, John McCormack, the Nurse Mate, Joe Daniels's Hubbard and True Blue started. McDaniels's entries were the favorites in the pools, and Mate second choice. The race was won by True Blue, and Mate second. Time, 3:32¼. This is the best time for two miles on record.

The third race was a hurdle, all ages, over eight hurdles, Welter weights, $500 to winner, $150 to second, and $100 to the third horse. Won by Blind Tom; Mary Clarke, second, half a mile behind. Time—4:27¼.

POSTPONEMENT AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 31.—The third day's races of the Cleveland club were postponed, on account of the heavy rains, until to-morrow. Friday's programme will be carried out Saturday, when Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and American Girl will trot for a purse of $6000. The interest in the races is on the increase, and the prospect of the next two days is brilliant.

The St. Louis Mutual Insurance Company Muddle.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Great dissatisfaction sprang up last night with the ticket nominated for the new board of directors of the St. Louis Mutual life insurance company by State agents and part of the St. Louis policy-holders, and a meeting was held this morning and a ticket called the "true reform ticket," which entirely ignores the old board, was nominated. The old administration also has a ticket out upon which is Charles H. Peck, the former president. There is also another ticket, making four in all. The election excites much interest, and the building of the company is crowded with voters.

The election to-day for a new board of directors of the St. Louis Mutual life insurance company was a spirited affair, and excited a good deal of interest. Thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three votes, out of fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty, are said to have been cast, but the result of the election will not be officially promulgated for a day or two. Although there were four tickets in the field, the contest was really between two of them—what was known as the Peck ticket, mainly in the interest of the old administration, and the State agents' ticket. The latter was not supported by all the State agents, as several of them, at the last moment, espoused the cause of the old administration party. It is stated by the reformers that their course will not be changed by the election, but that the suits now pending will be vigorously prosecuted until the true condition of the affairs of the company are definitely ascertained before the courts.

NEW YORK.

Unofficial Estimates of Losses by the Government Bonded Warehouse Conflagration—Insurance Companies Involved.

A Free-Labor Bureau Clerk's Meanness Shown Up—The Canadian Credit Mobilier—The Walworth Pardon—Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 21.—An official announcement is now made that the clerk of the free labor bureau, sustained by the commissioners of charity and correction, deliberately falsified the records, and made it appear that many thousands of persons seeking work were aided thereto, when in fact only an insignificant number obtained employment through this agency.

No official estimate has been made of the losses by the United States bonded warehouse last night. The damage to the Greenwich-street building is placed at five thousand dollars. The value of the goods in the building was about six hundred thousand dollars; damage thereon about forty-five per cent. The goods in Trinity-place building, worth from four to five hundred thousand dollars, were damaged at least fifteen per cent. The damage to the surrounding property is about four thousand dollars. From such examination as can be made at present of the bonded warehouse, in which the fire took place last night, it is believed that while the roof of the Greenwich-street building has wholly fallen. The sixth, or upper floor, has not fallen at all, although even this could not at first be ascertained in the wreck of the upper story. The fifth floor is still in position, though below this the damage was wholly by water. In the Greenwich-street building the goods on the sixth floor were chiefly carpets, wool burlaps, gunny bags, jute thread, etc, while the fifth-story floor was mainly devoted to French flowers, hosiery, dress-goods, etc. On the fourth floor were leather, book and drug rooms, and the leather room is thought not to be much damaged. It is also believed that the loss on drugs will not be heavy. Among them were a large quantity of Turkey opium and one hundred and thirty-six cases of balsam-copaiba, all very valuable, but these were protected from the water by cases of tin, while the fire did not reach the room in which they were stored. Among the valuable goods destroyed, or badly damaged, were sixteen cases of fine French books. The cutlery was in the cellars, so it is thought the damage to this has not been extensive. There was no fire in the cigar or liquor room. The total number of packages in the stores, yesterday morning, was fifty-two hundred and eighty-two, whose average value is variously estimated at from one hundred to two hundred dollars by the government officers. It is thought that one hundred thousand dollars will cover the entire loss on the goods. The loss on the building is from twenty to forty thousand dollars. Four watchmen, in the warehouse at the time of the fire, were promptly discharged this morning. The loss on the stock and building by the fire in the bonded warehouse last night, will not exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The building was owned by Dr. John Ayer, of Louisville, and is said to be fully insured. The fire is supposed to have originated in the wool-room, on the sixth floor, from sponta