THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The Alabama Claims---Hoar, New England Stirred---Supreme Court Circuits---The Finances---Protest Against the Texas Election---Ben. Wade as a Lobbyist---The Customs Bureau---The Supreme Court Vacancy---Abuse of the Franking Privilege---How Virginia is to be Reconstructed---Postal Telegraphs---The Red River Rebellion---Spinner on National Banks and Railroads---Ocean Postal Service---Joe Holt---Georgia---The New Legal Tenders---Cuban Affairs---The Gold Ring.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Government printing office is about to invite proposals for the enormous amount of over ninety thousand reams of printing paper. This best illustrates one branch of the abuses of the franking privilege.

THE NEW LEGAL TENDERS.

The Treasury Department will put the fives, twenties and fifties of the new series of legal tender notes into circulation in about ten days. They are handsome bills, made of Government bank note paper, and of a much brighter appearance on the face than the new ones and twos in circulation.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

The name of Judge Henry Boyce, of Louisiana, a prominent lawyer and ex-District Judge, is now mentioned in connection with the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the death of Judge Wayne. Mr. P. Phillips, formerly of Alabama, now practicing in Washington, is also talked of in this connection.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The general newspaper dispatch from Havana, announcing that the Cuban Junta had decided to advise the insurgents to capitulate, is denied by the only member of the Junta in this city. The Government has no such official information from the Acting Consul at Havana. The latest dispatches, however, indicate that the insurgents have met with reverses lately.

JOE HOLT.

A good many persons of high standing are advising the President to appoint Joseph Holt to one of the vacancies on the Supreme Bench, and many others say such an appointment would be a good one. Other gentlemen advise the appointment of Chief Justice Carter of our District Court. The President hears all suggestions, but as yet gives no sign of his own purpose, and it is not likely he will do so till he makes a nomination.

BEN WADE AS A LOBBYIST.

Ben Wade, the ex-Senator and ex-war-horse, who thought last year that he would be President in place of Johnson, and in place of Grant, has now turned up in Washington as a lobby agent. He has already got a job in this business, and, of course, it is a job involving a large appropriation and subsidy for a truly patriotic scheme. He is now ready—not as a war-horse, but as a lobby-horse—to receive further orders in his line, postage paid and cash strictly in advance.

OCEAN POSTAL SERVICE.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Postmaster-General has been asked to furnish a special committee on navigation with the figures for the last two decades, showing the amounts paid to foreign steamship lines conveying the ocean mails; also, that paid to American ships during the same period. The Department is now engaged in preparing the statistics. They show we have virtually been engaged in protecting British, French and German interests, instead of building up our own.

GEORGIA.

Advices received here from Georgia say that some of the members of the Democratic State Committee have been in conference to decide as to what course the party shall pursue in the Legislature when it convenes on the 12th, regarding the Georgia bill. As yet no decision is publicly known to have been agreed upon. The propriety of issuing a statement was discussed, denouncing as false the story of the New York *Tribune* that half a dozen of the Republican members of the Legislature had been assassinated since the adjournment in April.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Immediately upon the reassembling of Congress after the holidays, Mr. Washburn will introduce his bill to establish a postal telegraph in the United States. By the provisions of the proposed bill, all private companies are forbidden to send telegraphic dispatches, and the whole business of the country is put in the hands of the Government. In other words, Mr. Washburn's bill places the telegraphic system by the side of the Postoffice, which does not allow any individuals or company to interfere with the business or revenue of the Postoffice by conveying letters.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUITS.

A member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, proposes the following reassignments of States in the circuit: First Circuit—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Second—New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. Third—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Fourth—Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Fifth—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee. Sixth—Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia and Kentucky. Seventh—Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Eighth—Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Ninth—North California, Oregon and Nevada.

THE GOLD RING.

There has been the greatest anxiety manifested for the last three days by the New York brokers to obtain an intimation as to whether the Treasury Department had decided to continue its bond purchasing and bond and gold selling policy with the commencement of the new year. They seem to think that the programme would be firmly announced on New Year's eve, but Boutwell disappointed them. He promulgated, however, his statement for January, which is a determination to continue to buy bonds and sell gold the same as during December. Financial men here say that the effect of payments of the large amount of January coin interest has been discounted, and that the sales of treasury gold during this month will not reduce the premium as much as has been claimed.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The report that the British Government contemplate sending some one of their public men to this country to co-operate in the negotiation concerning the Alabama claims whenever it shall be resumed, is probably true; but immediate action is not expected, nor is it likely that the present Minister, Mr. Thornton, will be changed. Although both Governments desire a settlement of this vexed question, it is not probable one will speedily be reached. Some reply to the American statement of the case will doubtless be made, and there will be probably a renewal of the discussion. The British Government are reluctant to make another convention, unless there shall be the fullest assurance that the Senate will ratify it.

HOAR—NEW ENGLAND STIRRED.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* thus comments upon Hoar's rejection by the Senate: The true reason of his rejection will not be sent over the country by telegraph. Dispatches. It will be claimed that he was rejected for the reason that he belonged at the North, and in Massachusetts. But that State has no Justice upon the bench, and the Senate cares nothing for that reason. With the South full of carpet men in every Executive office, and entrenched there by the Senate, very little can be made to believe that Hoar was rejected on account of his views. The true reason is this: He has expressed opinions of the unconstitutionality of some of the acts of Congress, and he does not like the Radical plan of subjugating the judiciary. This killed him off. The Government is to a considerable extent already revolutionized. A few steps more and the likeness to the old Republic will not be recognized. The States and the people have little power, and centralization will be supreme. Already you will notice that Farnsworth, Dawes and Bingham are alarmed, and have entered protests as boldly as they dare. But they dare not say much, for tyranny is so great here that Republicans who are really alarmed dare not speak boldly and freely. But a good many of them are shaking with fear. There has not been a good feeling between the President and Congress for some time, and Grant is now very much incensed.

THE FINANCES.

There is no concord among the Republicans in Congress upon financial topics, and divisions are certain to arise among them as soon as any really important question of this kind comes up. In the Senate Committee of Finance nothing has been agreed upon in reference to any matter of importance. Mr. Corbett's scheme is not viewed with favor, and other schemes of finance fare just as badly. The comparison of views only serves to elicit the sheer inability of the Republicans to pass any financial measure or relief. At the same time, every ingenuity will be employed to evade the demand of the Southern Senators for additional currency.

HOW VIRGINIA IS TO BE RECONSTRUCTED.

The views of some of the members of the Reconstruction Committee have undergone a change within the last fortnight. One of them has drawn up a bill relating to Virginia, which has the sanction of several of his associates, and is intended to be a compromise between those who would admit the State at once and those who want to put her back into the condition of Georgia. This bill requires all the State and legislative officers to take the oath on the XIVth Amendment, and the Legislature must pledge itself by solemn act never to amend the State Constitution so as to prohibit negroes from voting, holding office, sitting on juries and sharing the school money. These fundamental conditions being accepted, the State shall be admitted.

THE CUSTOMS BUREAU.

A bill has been prepared, and will be introduced at an early day after the reassembling of Congress, for the reorganization of the Customs Bureau of the Treasury. It is proposed to give it enlarged powers, similar to the powers exercised by the Internal Revenue in its peculiar field of operations. The Commissioner of Customs is, under this bill, to have the same relative power that is exercised by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Such a bill as this would relieve the Secretary of a vast amount of routine and detail labor which now devolves upon him in consequence of the limited powers vested in the Commissioner of Customs, as his office is at present organized. The bill has been prepared, it is understood, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

A member of the House of Representatives called recently upon the President for the purpose of representing to him the feelings of the people of Minnesota in reference to the passage of British troops through their territory, for the purpose of quelling the insurrection in the Red River country. The member stated that the people were deeply opposed to allowing this transit of British troops, and that violent opposition would probably be made if it were attempted. The President, after hearing this statement, assured the member that the Government would not allow the use of American territory for this purpose. The insurrection in the Red River country is viewed in official circles as a serious impediment to the scheme of the English Government to unite all British North America in the new confederation, and is not therefore regarded as a matter for regret, although the final success of the rebels is not counted on.

PROTEST AGAINST THE TEXAS ELECTION.

The President is in receipt of a document signed by eminent Conservatives in Texas, protesting against the election just held in that State. They say that the most extensive frauds have been committed, and that neither the reconstruction laws nor the orders of the commanding General have been complied with. They estimate that many thousand fraudulent votes have been cast for Davis, the Radical candidate for Governor. When Gen. Reynold's report is received this protest, with the report, together with all other documents in the premises, will be submitted to Congress, and that body will probably follow its usual course and ratify the election, no matter how glaring are the frauds, provided the commanding General indorses the result. As the Legislature is Conservative, it is not impossible that Congress will exact the test-oath of the members, as stated in last night's dispatches, and in this way more fully sustain the Radical programme.

SPINNER ON NATIONAL BANKS AND RAILROADS.

Within a few days Treasurer Spinner has received a letter from a prominent Eastern capitalist, complaining that the National Banks have become such insolent monopolies that they will eventually control the Government, and that experience has shown the National Banking act to be a failure. This gentleman contends that unless some action is taken by Congress to check the banks they will presently overpower that body. Spinner replies at length, defending the National Banking law, and arguing that the National Banks are not as great monopolies as were the old State banks. He says the monopolies most to be feared are the railroads, which are fast obtaining control of the State Governments, and already manage State legislation to suit themselves. All that is necessary, Spinner thinks, is to keep the National Banks up to the strict letter of the act of Congress which created them, and this is within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury. Spinner is opposed to any further issue of paper money. He thinks there is enough for all the legitimate demands of business, and that an additional issue would only stimulate speculation.

BLOODY TRAGEDY.

Something Akin to the Helen Jewett Murder.

NEW YORK, January 4.—A terrible tragedy, recalling in some of its features the famous Helen Jewett murder, and invested in addition with dark shadows of mystery, occurred at No. 69 Elizabeth street, last evening. The house is one of assignation, kept by Mrs. Beck. Among the visitors to the house, and occupants of a back room, every Sabbath afternoon for the past five months, have been an unknown gentleman and closely veiled lady. Nothing was known of the parties by Mrs. Beck, except that the man engaged the room every previous Saturday, and that the mysterious woman, whose face she had never seen, met him at the usual time.

Last evening at 6:30 o'clock, pistol shots were heard in the chamber. Mrs. Beck and a policeman hastily broke in the door, and found a man lying on the floor insensible, with a pistol shot in the right temple, and his companion, a handsome and apparently refined and intelligent lady, lying near him with a ghastly wound in her left temple. The lovers were taken to Bellvue Hospital, where they died shortly after arriving, and without speaking a word to clear up the mystery. From papers found in their pockets, it is believed the name of the man is George Bauman, and that of the woman Annie McNamara, and that they were both school teachers in Brooklyn—Eastern Division. The bodies were placed in the Morgue for identification. Great excitement prevailed last night in the vicinity of the tragedy.

ST. LOUIS.

United States Officer Suspended for Alleged Illegal Practices.

The World's Fair Committee--The Bridge Over the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Supervisor Marr has suspended United States Assessor John H. Fox, of the Second District of this State, for alleged illegal practices. H. E. Schuster, Assistant Assessor of the same District, has already been removed on charges growing out of same transaction.

The committee appointed some days ago to draft articles for the World's Fair Association, met this evening and presented a report recommending an organization under the charter of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association; that the name of the Association be changed to the Mississippi Valley World's Fair Association, and that the stock be increased to one million dollars, and a board of directors from thirteen to fifty. After discussion, the report was referred to another committee, who will report to a subsequent meeting.

The caisson for the Western Pier bridge to cross the Mississippi here was towed to its position to-day, and the masonry will be commenced in it in a few days.

NEW YORK.

Message of Governor Hoffman to the Legislature.

ALBANY, January 4.—Gov. Hoffman's message, which was read in both branches of the Legislature to-day, says:

"The State debt is $54,548,035 75-100, and the sinking fund will extinguish it at the present rate in ten years. The interest of the State debt should be paid in coin. The State tax last year was $194,681 74-100."

The Governor devotes considerable space to canals, and urges such legislation as will insure cheap transportation. He recommends the abolition of the repair contract system.

He speaks highly of the State's system of education, and hopes it may be perfected. He objects to the contract system of labor in prisons, and calls attention to the public charities of the State and commends them to the liberality of the Legislature.

He recommends a number of general laws and the avoidance of special legislation. The conspiracy statute in regard to labor he recommends should be abolished.

He asks for a law to forbid injunctions and receivers in cases against monied corporations on ex parte proceedings.

He asks for a revision of the apprentice laws, and for uniformity in the registry and election laws.

A revision of the criminal laws is desirable, and the Governor recommends a repeal of the excise laws.

He devotes much attention to commissioners and government, and asks for legislation on these topics.

He asks that bills appropriating money be taken up early in the session.

The Governor protests against the action of Congress towards States lately in rebellion, and against the tariff.

He discusses at length upon specie payments, the currency, etc., and remarks that when the Federal Treasury is ready to redeem its legal tender promises in gold as fast as the public are likely to present them, specie payments are thereby resumed all over the country without further effort on the part of any one, and without inconvenience to the people.

A WILL CASE.

An Indiana Divorce Keeps a Massachusetts Widow at Bay.

BOSTON, January 4.—A petition is before the Probate Court of Middlesex county, from Harriet M. Shannon, claiming to be the widow of Oliver M. Shannon, late of Newton, desiring to be appointed administratrix of his estate, which is understood to amount to $200,000. An objection is made that the petitioner was divorced from her late husband under the laws of the State of Indiana.

The petitioner alleges this divorce to be invalid under the laws of this State, and claims to be able to show one or more judicial decisions already made in her favor, personally, by the Supreme Court of this State. The case will be continued for further hearing.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Names of Delegates Elected, with their Counties or Districts.

The following is a list, so far as heard from, of the delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention which will assemble at the Capitol in Nashville on Monday next, the 10th inst. The Radicals elected are in italics:

Bedford—T. B. Ivie.
Blount—S. P. Rowan.
Bradley—L. P. Gaul.
Carroll—W. M. Wright.
Cocke—M. McNabb.
Davidson—Neill S. Brown and J. C. Thompson.
Dickson—Thos. C. Morris.
Fayette— Sheldon.
Franklin—Jesse Ariedge.
Gibson—Spl. Hill.
Giles—T. M. Jones.
Greene—James Britton.
Hamilton—*Wood.*
Hardin—A. G. McDougal.
Hardeman—James Fentress.
Hawkins—John Netherland.
Haywood—G. C. Porter.
Henry—James Porter.
Hickman—Boling Gordon.
Jackson—Richard P. Brooks.
Jefferson—*Samples.*
Knox—John Baxter.
Lawrence—T. D. Davenport.
Lincoln—George W. Jones.
McMinn—A. Blizzard.
Madison—Alex. W. Campbell.
Marion—Wm. Byrne.
Marshall—Richard Warner, Jr.
Maury—W. Vance Thompson.
Monroe—James A. Coffin.
Montgomery—D. N. Kennedy.
Obion— Gibbs.
Overton—Z. R. Chowning.
Doane— Staley.
Robertson—John E. Garner.
Rutherford—John W. Burton.
Shelby—W. H. Stephens and J. B. Heiskel.
Smith—John H. Allen.
Stewart—N. Brandon.
Sullivan—M. V. Deaderick.
Sumner—James J. Turner.
Warren—H. L. W. Hill.
Washington—Kirkpatrick.
Weakley—John A. Gardner.
White—G. G. Dibrell.
Wilson—W. H. Williamson and S. G. Shepherd.
Williamson—S. S. House.
Greene, Hawkins, Hancock and Jefferson—A. A. Kyle.
Knox and Sevier—J. A. Mabry.
Anderson and Campbell—H. R. Gibson.
Rhea, Bledsoe and Hamilton—D. M. Key.
Grundy, Coffee and Van Buren—Matt. Martin.
Smith, Sumner and Macon—George E. Seay.
Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery and Cheatham—John F. House.
Rutherford and Bedford—John P. Domgoole.
Lincoln, Marshall and Giles—John C. Brown.
Williamson, Maury and Lewis—A. O. P. Nicholson.
Benton and Humphreys—W. F. Doherty.
Carroll, Gibson, Madison and Henry—John S. Brown.
Dyer and Lauderdale—A. T. Fielder.
Perry and Decatur—G. W. Walters.
Fayette, Tipton and Shelby—Humphrey R. Bate.

KEROSENE LAMPS.—By taking the following precautions all danger from the explosion of kerosene oil lamps will be avoided:

First—Never fill kerosene lamps after dark, but fill them in the daytime.

Second—Never allow a lamp to be placed on the mantelpiece, whether the same has a grate or a stove fire, as the heat of the same will cause the oil to be more inflammable, and more liable to explosion when lighted.

Third—It is a common practice of cigar and other factories to have their lamps hung on wire from the ceilings; they should be removed when not in use, as the heat of the stove ascends toward the ceiling; the effect being the same as in the second suggestion.

Fourth—Do not allow the wick to get baked or crusted; trim it frequently.

The following is the official vote of California for Supreme Judge at the late election:

Wallace (Democrat)	36,692
Crocket (Democrat)	38,997
Sawyer (Republican)	33,936
Pratt (Republican)	36,736
Total vote	67,628

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned until to-morrow, in respect to the deceased Senators, Randall and Franci.

First Regular Cabinet Meeting, 1870.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The first regular meeting of the Cabinet since Congress took a recess was held to-day. All the members were present.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

BOSTON, January 4.—There was a general strike of telegraphers in Boston, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, late this afternoon, in sympathy with the action of their brother operators West.

Died in the Street.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—A woman of ill-fame, named Elizabeth Daniel, was found insensible on the street to-day, and soon after died from the effects of exposure and intemperance.

Coffee Makes More Trouble.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—A colored child having been admitted to one of the public schools, yesterday, seven white children were in consequence withdrawn by their parents.

Another Cuban Rumor.

NEW YORK, January 4.—It is reported the Cuban Junta got off last week quietly, the large propeller Uba, and have another about ready to sail. Rumor adds that three hundred men will go on the latter.

Labor Riot Prevented.

BOSTON, January 4.—The reduction of wages of the laborers employed in digging down Fort Hill led to indications of a riot yesterday afternoon, but the excitement was suppressed by the presence of a strong police force.

Fire in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, January 4.—A fire broke out this morning in the building No. 109 Fulton street, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by R. J. Powell as a house-furnishing store. The damages to the stock and building will amount to $12,000; fully insured.

Central American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Panama papers of December 21, received per steamer California at Mobile, have but little news. A rumor at Lima says the U. S. steamer Nyack has gone to Gallapagos Islands to take formal possession, in the name of the United States.

More Whisky Men in Trouble.

NEW YORK, January 4.—E. C. Godfield, a wholesale liquor dealer at 108 Maiden Lane, and a rectifier in the Second District of Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday on the charge of having defrauded the Government out of a large amount of money by not keeping the books and records required by law.

The Ocean Postal Problem Solved.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The Postoffice Department has made permanent arrangements with the Bremen Line to carry an English mail to Southampton, and the German mail to Bremen, on Saturday. The Hamburg line will continue for the present to carry the French mails every Tuesday, while Williams' and Guion's line will carry the mails to Queenstown every Wednesday.

Murderers Getting off Cheaply.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., January 4.—The trial of James DeWitt and Kitty Blanchard, indicted for the murder of W. Blanchard, last April, was called to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The prisoners plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. DeWitt was sentenced to four years labor in Auburn prison, and Kitty Blanchard to Syracuse penitentiary for three years. Kitty was the wife of the murdered man.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, January 4.—The Legislature organized to-day by the choice of the Democratic nominees for officers for both Houses. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Tweed, in the Senate, for the repeal of the ratification of the XVth Amendment, which was made the special order for to-morrow. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the excise law, and a resolution offered in the Assembly sympathyzing with Cuba and denouncing the course of the administration on the subject. Laid over until to-morrow.

New York City to be Reformed.

NEW YORK, January 4.—City Judge Bedford to-day charged the Grand Jury to wield their power fearlessly, fairly and impartially, in order to aid the authorities in their honest endeavors to stem the current of the daring and reckless actions of bad and unprincipled men, so as to teach them in emphatic terms that crime cannot be committed with impunity, and if they persist in their lawlessness they will be made to taste the bitter fruits of their misdeeds, even to the stern letter of the law.

Judge Cardozo on Jeremy Didiers.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Application was made to Judge Cardozo that the Cincinnati merchant, Josepha, who was brought here by a requisition under three indictments for obtaining goods under false pretenses from New York merchants by a habeas corpus, be admitted to bail.

District-Attorney Garvin, in resisting the motion, said the habit of men in desperate circumstances coming on to New York and purchasing large bills of goods is carried to such an extent that the losses to New York therefrom were from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 per annum, or probably more.

The Court reserved its decision, remanding the prisoner, in the meantime.

DARDANELLE, ARK.

Serious and Bloody Disturbance Between Negroes and Whites.

From the Little Rock *Gazette* of Thursday last, we learn that in the afternoon, on Christmas, at Dardanelle, in Yell county, on the river eighty miles above there, a serious disturbance took place between some of the white citizens and some of the negroes of that vicinity, which has resulted in the death of a young white man of Dardanelle named Fort Jones, from a pistol shot in the hands of a white man named Holland Musteen, on Tuesday, at the Dickens farm, three miles below Dardanelle. On Saturday, being Christmas, many of the negroes from the surrounding plantations, as well as the white citizens of Dardanelle and vicinity, were celebrating the holiday in the usual custom. A young man named William Jones, but no relative of the deceased, was firing powder from his pistol, near the store of Andrew Chandler (colored), and remarked to Chandler, who was passing by him, that the negroes were getting drunk and disorderly, and that he (Chandler) had better take them home. Chandler, the colored man, not only owns the store, but also owns a part of the old Dickens farm, upon which he was employing most of the negroes alluded to. Candler, seeing the young man with a pistol in his hand, and not knowing that he was only firing powder from it, and being himself in liquor, immediately fired two Derringer pistols at the young man without hitting him, and fled. After being fired upon, young William Jones drew a revolver loaded with ball, and pursued Chandler, and being joined by a number of other young men, drove all armed negroes out of town, offering no threats or violence to those who were unarmed.

Chandler immediately sent for Holland Musteen, who killed Major Burt last spring and several other citizens since the war, and against whom there are several indictments for murder pending in Yell and Franklin Circuit Courts. This fellow arrived at Chandler's on Monday night. On Tuesday he was standing at Chandler's door, as Fort Jones and George Sitman, son of Dr. Jno. I. Sitman, neither of whom were participants in any part of the Christmas scrape, rode along the road. They were stopped by Musteen, who asked Jones if his name was not Fort Jones. Jones answered in the affirmative. Musteen then said: "You said the other night if you got me I would be your meat; and now you are ray meat," and shot Jones through the body, killing him instantly. Sitman rode off rapidly and escaped, the negroes in the yard with Musteen firing upon him. Jones' body was then shot through several times and thrown down the bluff. With Musteen and the negroes are also Walker and White, two noted desperadoes. At the time our informant left the scene, a perfectly reliable and Christian gentleman, they were threatening to collect the negroes at Lewisburg, who were engaged in last spring's disturbances, and thence along the river to Gala Rock, and to revenge themselves on all engaged in driving Chandler out of Dardenelle. The people of Dardenelle and surrounding country, knowing the desperate character of Musteen and his white associates, are very much excited, and are assembling in bodies, with a view to their defense and that of their families.

THE MUNICIPAL CANVASS.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

Editors Appeal: It is charged that Mr. Johnson is an "alien," and that he took refuge under the British Lion. Mr. Johnson is a *consistent* member of a party which has ever defended the rights of "aliens" of property and of churches of all sects, and which boldly throttled and crushed the Know Nothing party in '56. Is the old Federal spirit of '98 to be revived?

It is also charged that Johnson was never known to do an act of charity for a poor, ragged, lousy Confederate soldier." Mr. Johnson is not a Pharisee, and says but little about his acts of charity; but whatever he does in that way is always done *at his own expense.* He never wielded a great bank and wound it up for *the good of the people.* So much for these charges.

But it cannot be said—certainly never has been said—that Johnson imbibes too freely, or that he gambles, or that he is idle, spending much of his time around whisky chutes or living voluptuously. When men who live in glass houses throw stones they must look out for "breakers."

AN OLD TAXPAYER.

MIKE PYNE FOR WHARFMASTER.

Editors Appeal: There is scarcely an office in the gift of the people for which some regular candidate has not been nominated, and yet there is not one remembered for which there are not "independent" candidates whose merits are pressed by their friends. Among these latter there is not one more deserving than Mike Pyne, whose many friends wish him to be the next Wharfmaster. A more generous heart never beat in man's breast than in MIKE PYNE'S. He is ever ready to share with the needy. He has been subjected to reverses, and can sympathize with those upon whom misfortune has fallen. But with great energy he is busily engaged in retrieving his fortunes, and has built up a brisk trade. Familiar with boats and boating, and the business of the river, he is just the man for the office, and a better one cannot be selected. His strict integrity and sterling business habits will render him most acceptable as Wharfmaster. Let his friends give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and Mike will enjoy the gratification of being elected.

CARD FROM WM. BLACK.

Editor Appeal: Mr. Andrew J. Kellar sees fit, in yesterday's *Avalanche,* to make assertions which cannot be sustained. I now assert, without the slightest dread of truthful contradiction, that I never sought an interview with Mr. Kellar, or any other person connected with the *Avalanche;* but Mr. A. J. Kellar sent Mr. R. Goode for me, and when I did not go, sent his man-of-all-work, James Durff, who took me to Jno. Gaston's, where Kellar and Alderman Cartwright were waiting, when one of the party remarked, "Let us get to business." Then Col. Kellar said he would like to have the city printing. This talk of "private and confidential" savors too much of quackery. I care not about his threats of exposure, for he has nothing against me that would damage a fly. WM. BLACK.

CAPT. J. O. DURFF.

The following appeared in the local columns of the *Avalanche* yesterday, which we cheerfully copy:

Capt. J. O. Duriff, who has been so long connected with the *Avalanche,* is a candidate for re-election to the Board of Aldermen. We widely differ with him in the present contest for Mayor, but we take pleasure in bearing willing testimony to Capt. Durff as an efficient Alderman, and during a close intercourse with him for the past four years, his conduct has been upright, just, fair and honest, in all his dealings.

FOR ALDERMAN FIRST WARD.

Messrs. John B. Cole, James R. Christian, W. B. Miller and others:

Owing to a previous consent given by me to numerous friends and citizens of the First Ward, to run as an independent candidate for the office of Alderman of said ward, I am compelled to respectfully decline your call for being your candidate for Councilman—asking you, however, to give me your votes and influence on election day for Alderman, promising, if elected, to serve you to the best of my ability. Yours respectfully,

JOHN ZENT.

WITHDRAWAL.

Editors Appeal—I hereby withdraw my name as a candidate for Wharfmaster, in favor of the nominee of the Democratic party. JOHN SPELLMAN.

THE JUDICIAL CANVASS.

Editors Appeal: The office of our County Court requires for its Clerk a man of qualifications and character acceptable to the county—one known to its people as honest and capable, according to the Jefferson standard of the man. Will George C. Holmes consent to place his name before the public, for the consideration of his friends? He is a son of one of Shelby county's pioneers, and a citizen of thirty years. We want of one of our people, a genuine and well known man. His merits deserve "the horns" from a constituency that will sustain and elect him.

MEMPHIS.

LAW REPORTS.

Chancery Court---Chancellor Morgan.

The argument of counsel in the Murdock consolidated causes will commence to-day. The following decrees were filed yesterday:

Reid vs. Reid, sale.
Deloach vs. Northrop, partition.
Page vs. Commercial Bank, report confirmed, etc.
Malatesta vs. Cuneo, as to funds.
Glenn vs. Bierce, injunction dissolved.
Parran vs. McNeil, vesting title.
Whelan vs. Frayser, injunction dissolved.
The attachment bill of F. F. Levitt vs. E. Boone et al. was filed yesterday.

Law Court---Judge Carmack.

The case of Hill & Co. vs. Dean et al, will probably be concluded to-day, after which the calendar from No. 2945 to 2984 inclusive, will be called for trial, as published in the APPEAL of January 1, 1870.

Municipal Court---Judge Foute.

The following is the Calendar for the week:

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5.

1693—Newlover vs. Field.
1821—Foster, Chandler & Co. vs. Parten.
1811—Fox vs. Mason.
1813—King vs. Merriman, adm'r.
1819—Gibson vs. Elliott.
1822—Taylor vs. Sav. B'k of Memphis.
1826—Marnoni vs. Vaccarro.
1824—Benges vs. Wildbarger.
1825—Mason vs. Hoche.
1826—Vence vs. Munn & Co.
1828—Green vs. Power & Co.
1836—Bary vs. Widrig.
1838—Gordon vs. Choate.
1839—Ulrick vs. Zuifel et al.
1838—Moss vs. Hartly.
(Thursday being election day the Court will not be in session.)

FRIDAY, JAN. 7.

1655—Cohen vs. Cheek.
1874—Temple vs. Cox.
1875—Mayor & Aldermen vs. Boggiano.
1876—Same vs. Saltamachia.
1877—Same vs. Fappiano.
1878—Same vs. Raggio.
1879—Same vs. Waeller.
1880—Same vs. Botto.
1883—M. and A. vs. Boggiano.
1884-2-6—Same vs. same.
1887-8—Same vs. Heinsleat.
1889—Same vs. Sterla.
1891—Same vs. Leslie.
1892—Same vs. Floyd.
1893—Same vs. King.
1894—Same vs. Mynott.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8.

1895—M. and A. of Memphis vs. Miller.
1896—Same vs. Heaght.
1897—Same vs. Walt.
1898—Same vs. Creutzner.
1904—Same vs. Berlin.
1906—Same vs. Nowell.
1910—Same vs. Gallagher.
1911—Same vs. Hagan.
1912—Same vs. Guman.
1913—Same vs. Flynn.

So much complaint has been made about the use of the mails to further the swindling transactions of bogus lottery dealers, gift enterprises, etc., that all letters directed to firms engaged in this business have been directed to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, and the clerks are now busily engaged in returning the letters and their contents to the authors. The remittances to one firm alone, for a week, amounted to over five thousand dollars. Several of the firms whose letters have been seized, have already begun legal proceedings against the Postoffice Department.

A. O. Schultz's

LOCKSMITH AND SAFE-SHOP

HAS REMOVED TO

62 Jefferson Street,

1st Bet. Second and Third Sts. North Side.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Cotton opened very firm, and closed quiet. Middlings, 25c; sales 2100 bales.

Flour $4 75@5 00. Whisky 90@91. Wheat—$1 35@1 42. Rice dull; Carolina, 6½@7½c. Coffee and Molasses quiet; New Orleans 30@35c. Sugar quiet; Cuba 8@8½c. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Oats 65@66. Pork $29 75@29 50. Lard 19@18. Freights to Liverpool dull.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Flour—Family, $5 25@5 50. Wheat $1 06@1 12. Corn, 75@76c. Oats 50@56. Rye 90. Cotton firm—middlings 24c. Whisky 89@91. Pork $28. Bulk shoulders dull, 12; sides 13@13½. Bacon shoulders 14; sides 16@17½c. Hams 20@22c. Lard 17c. Butter 25@28c. Eggs 30c. Sugar 11½@14½c. Molasses 75@80c. Cheese 17@18½. Hogs $8 50@10 00 gross. Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Flour—Superfine, $4 15@4 35. Wheat—No. 1 Spring 98. Corn—73@73c. Oats 51@54. Rye 80@83. Whisky 85. Sugar 11½@11½c. Molasses 75@80. Pork $28 50. Bulk shoulders 13c, sides 15c. Bacon shoulders 16½; clear sides 17½@17¾. Lard in tierces, 13c. Tobacco firm; new lugs and common leaf, $6@7 50; medium to bright manufacturing leaf, $8@25. Barley $1 10@1 10. Cotton 22½@23c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—Cotton firm; middlings 24½@24¾c. Sales 6900 bales; receipts 604 bales; exported to Liverpool, 1360 bales; Barcelona, 725 bales.

Flour easier; $4 25@5 75@6 25. Corn 90@$1. Oats are firmer 70c. Bran $1 15. Hay $20@22. Pork held at $29 75. Bacon retailing—shoulders 14½; sides 17@18. Sugar Cured Hams 23c. Lard dull—in tierces, 12½@13; in kegs 20c. Sugar dull; prime 12@12½. Molasses—prime 68@70. Whisky dull at $1 03. Coffee steady; Fair 14½@14½c; prime 15@16c. Freights dull; by sail to Liverpool ¾d; to Havre ⅞@1 1-16c.

Gold 129½. Sterling 129½. New York Sight ¼ dis.

Texas beeves, first quality, $45@50; 2d do $38@40. Sheep, 1st quality, $4@5; 2d do $2@3.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 4.—Consols for money 92⅞; 5-20 U. S. Bonds of 1862, 87½; do. of '65, 86¾; do. of '67, 89¼. 10-40's, 84¼. Erie, 18. Illinois, 93. Great Western, 25½.

FRANKFORT, January 4.—U. S. Bonds closed firm at 92.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.—Cotton firm; Uplands 11½@11¾d; Orleans, 12¼@12d; sales 12,000 bales.

The Manchester market is firm. Receipts of wheat, 45,000 quarters. California white wheat 9s 7d. Red Western 8s 2d. Winter 8s 11d. Western flour 25s. Corn 29s. Oats 2s 8d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s. Pork 105s. Beef 102s. Lard 73s 6d. Cheese 68s 6d. Bacon 58.

PARIS, January 4.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes 74f 20c.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

HIBERNIAN MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY, MEMPHIS, December 9, 1869.

COLLINS—We, the undersigned, a committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of our dearly beloved member, WILLIAM COLLINS, beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst, by death, our highly esteemed and dearly beloved fellow-member, WILLIAM COLLINS, and we the members of the Hibernian M. R. Society, appreciating the many virtues by which he was endeared to us, deem it proper to offer this tribute of respect to his memory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine Will which has called from our midst our late fellow-member, WILLIAM COLLINS, we sincerely mourn his loss to our Society.

Resolved, That in his death our Society has lost one of its most zealous, oldest and best members, whose kindness, honesty and uprightness of character endeared him to all.

Resolved, That we tender our condolence and sympathy to the family and relatives of the deceased, and that a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be presented to them.

WM. WELSH,
SAM'L TIGHE,
HUGH FERRIN.

MASONIC TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

TURNER—At a regular stated meeting of Osceola Lodge No. 27, of A. F. and A. Masons, held at Osceola, Mississippi county, Arkansas, on the 27th day of December, A.L., 5869, A.D., 1869, the following resolutions on the death of Brother STEPHEN R. TURNER, who died at his residence, on the 7th day of December, 1869, were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Master of the Universe to withdraw from our midst, to the Grand Lodge Above, our worthy Brother, STEPHEN R. TURNER; and, whereas, during his connection with this Lodge he exemplified, by his life, those truly Masonic virtues—Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love.

"*Resolved,* That in the death of our well-beloved Brother, this Lodge has lost a worthy member, and his family a kind husband and an affectionate father.

"*Resolved,* That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"*Resolved,* That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and be published in the Memphis Appeal, and a copy thereof be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the