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SAVED.

How a Spirited, Plucky Kentucky Woman Saved Her Husband.

A Devoted Father and Two Brothers Foiled of Their Vengeance on a Seducer.

From the Bowling Green (Ky.) Democrat.

A little more than two years ago, as the United States mail steamer Bowling Green, from Bowling Green, Kentucky, to Evansville, Indiana, was approaching the landing at Morgantown, Kentucky, an unusually large crowd was seen upon the bank of the river—so unusual a crowd, in fact, as to attract the special attention of crew and passengers. Upon landing, three men, armed capapie, brought a prisoner aboard. The oldest of the party, afterwards ascertained to be the father of one of the younger men, approached the Captain and gave him the following history: He said that he lived somewhere in the interior of Indiana, and that several years prior to this date the prisoner was a sprightly, attractive young Lothario, teaching school in the vicinity of his home, and part of the time boarding at his house. *Pater familias* had a daughter just budding into womanhood, and, of course, at the most susceptible age.

The reader anticipates me no doubt. The oft-repeated story was re-enacted. The young school-teacher and the maiden became attached, engaged, and, alas, with the result, also not unprecedented, she "loved not wisely, but too well." Before the discovery, the faithless swain departed to parts unknown, leaving the poor girl to meet the horrors of her situation alone and unsustained.

The law of Indiana makes seduction felony, and the girl's father swore vengeance against her seducer. Annually, after his crops were "laid by," or garnered, when he had the most leisure, he and his son were accustomed to devote one or two months to a methodic and patient search for the culprit. Sometimes traveling by rail and then by river, and yet again through more obscure and unfrequented parts of the country, in buggies, or carriages. All their efforts were unsuccessful until the spring of 1871, when, pursuing their search through the Green river section of Kentucky, they by some accident found him teaching school on Mud river, Butler county. Armed with a requisition from the Governor of Indiana, and the approval and order of arrest from the Governor of Kentucky, they took charge of him. The young man had, in the meantime,

MARRIED AN ESTIMABLE LADY,

who was, at this time, the mother of a baby only three weeks old. His exemplary habits had made him many friends, and the peculiar, and to all, interesting condition of his family, caused this affair to exasperate them in no slight degree; and, in connection with serious threats toward the arresting party, application was made to Hon. John E. Halsell, then the Judge of this Judicial Circuit, and sitting at Morgantown, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, and the prisoner brought before him. Upon presentation of the requisition and order of the Governors respectively, Judge Halsell, while feeling, in common with the whole community, a profound sympathy for the prisoner, was compelled to remand him to the custody of his prosecutors. Fearing a mob and violence, which were threatened, they, instead of returning to their carriage, waited for the steamer Bowling Green, and came aboard as already related.

The old man, while exultant over his success, was painfully apprehensive of an attempt to rescue his prisoner at Rochester—forty miles by water below, and near the home of the prisoner and his friends—and therefore he hired young ——, a six and a half foot Kentuckian, as an assistant guard, furnishing him with a double-barrel shot-gun and navy revolver. They all declared their determination to die rather than surrender their charge, and appealed to the Captain for assistance in case of attack. The Captain respectfully declined to order his crew to do any fighting for them, but assured them in good faith of his perfect neutrality, and that he would place no obstacles in their way. Thereupon, rather startling and impressive preparations for defense were made before arriving at Rochester, and an attack may have been contemplated and abandoned in view of the desperate resistance indicated. There was quite a crowd assembled at the landing, and some trepidation manifested by both parties, but, fortunately, there was no attempt to

RELEASE THE PRISONER.

Instead, there came aboard a small, delicate, pale-faced woman, with a three-weeks-old babe in her arms. The woman had ridden about twelve miles through mud, cold and sleet, to intercept the boat that was bearing her husband to a felon's cell in an Indiana penitentiary. Whatever might have been his indiscretions—as she mildly termed them—in his earlier youth, she said to the Captain, that he had always been noble, kind and true to her. She knew of this sad affair in his history before her marriage, knew the girl was utterly worthless, and that, in this affair, her husband was more the victim than the girl—"more sinned against than sinning." Many persons present, knowing and bearing witness to his exemplary life, and impressed with their evident mutual affection, the lively sympathy of all aboard the steamer was soon manifest.

But I anticipate.

Delicate though the little woman evidently was, she had the air of one enthused with some great passion and nerved to some desperate purpose. Her step was as firm and stately as a queen's, her eyes almost scintillated sparks from exhausted nervous excitation, and her thin, pale lips were compressed until there could be seen the imprint of her small teeth through them.

The prisoner was sitting near the stove in the forward cabin, encircled by his guard. I saw, slight though it was, the thrill or start as the wife's eyes first fell upon him and his surroundings. Her salutation was constrainedly quiet and undemonstrative. With but a slight pause, she rather peremptorily said, "Come!" as she started toward the ladies' cabin. The guard rather hesitatingly objected; but she replied in a tone, "*He shall come!*" He arose, and the guard accompanying, all walked aft, and sat down in the ladies' cabin. With a sort of fascination, I followed. Here there was but little conversation for some time, beyond mutual inquiries in regard to health, and some expressed apprehensions on the part of the husband of injury to both mother and child from exposure to such weather so soon after her

ACCESSION TO MATERNITY.

The steamer had progressed many miles by bed-time, and meanwhile a stateroom had been assigned the woman, in which, after being well warmed and snugly swaddled, the little babe was sweetly sleeping, and, as mothers fondly fancy, smiling in response to an angel's whisper—at any rate, happily unconscious of its parents' troubles. About ten o'clock Mrs. —— said: "John, it is bed-time; I know you need sleep. Come into my room and go to bed."

The guard thereupon arose and positively objected; but she turned upon them with a withering glance and a desperate resolution in her face, saying: "Do you need not open your mouths. You have had him in that loathsome jail for two nights; he needs sleep, and he shall have it. You are three great, brave men, to fear a little unarmed man like him! Guard the outside of the doors as you will, but in here he shall sleep!"

Her taunt prevailed. The guard yielded, and the prisoner retired with his wife. I was astonished at her succinctness and wondered at the imbecility of the guard; but, at several successive COURTINGS, while the lady was still up, I can lock would demand admittance to her in bulk, look in upon the prisoner, see CASHIE was there, and then retire.

head in a steamer was about arriving at Bowling Green. The boat had blowed, or CHICKASAW, for the landing. I had noticed some suspicious maneuvres among CRANE passengers, and, to admit the truth, CORNM some of the officers; but yet CESTOS tangible. I sat up later than the lasting—a vague and shadowy im- Cypress pression of a "underground work" was going on. The pilot who was at the wheel—a lamented friend—is now dead. When nearing the landing I noticed the boat in a most unusual position relative to the bank—her head pointing obliquely across to the other shore, while her stern was scraping along the bank in the bushes on the landing side. I looked, but there was no wind to explain it. I could not understand it. After scraping her stern along the bank for about a hundred yards, she at last righted, and came into the landing all right. As usual on landing, the guard rushed up forward to watch the exit of all, forgetting that a boat has two ends, and that it is possible to get off at either. Had they been cognizant of this fact this true story might have been materially altered. After leaving the lock at this point the guards, as usual, went to Mrs. ——'s room and demanded admittance. She, for the first time, refused to open the door, alleging as a reason that she had now undressed, and they could not then come in. They appealed to the Captain. He told them he was powerless. As the lady claimed, she had paid for her room; it was sacred to privacy, and he thought they had lost control of the prisoner when they consented to let him go into her room. The guards then declared their determination to see, and again

DEMANDED ADMITTANCE,

threatening to break down her door. She then asked them to "wait a minute," and I supposed she would dress and submit to the search. A moment elapsed, when the little woman stepped quickly and firmly out, closing the door with a clash behind her, and with a cocked deringer in her hand. If her manner was as I have described it when she first came on board the steamer, it was now a hundred-fold exaggerated! A pythoness, a lioness, an enraged tigeress at bay! She can't be described as she then appeared. Have you not felt the spell—the awful fascination of a great and terrible passion? Here it was—her eyes fairly blazing, her hand trembling, not with weakness, but surcharged power; the glittering weapon raised, exposing its murderous half-inch caliber; its shining percussion-cap and hammer, drawn back in dreadful threatening harmony with its mistress. No witness of this scene will ever forget the commanding, burning words that then hissed from her lips, as she said: "And you would break into a lady's bedchamber, would you? Is there one of you who is tired of life and covets death? Then let him come, for, by all that is sacred, *by my own honor*, the man dies that puts his foot in this door."

Then, derisively, she added, "Come, do come. Where is the hero who would break a lady's door?" And with a "haw! haw!" sounding half maniacal, she stood awaiting the result. The guards shrank back before the power of passion and desperate determination thus displayed. Nor were they cowards. It was but too apparent that this was no mere acting. Death for one was certain, and they did not wish to harm her. Again and again, for thirty miles, at several landings, they would go back and try persuasion, then threats, but were always met by the murderous, cocked deringer, and the solemn declaration, that "*The man dies that enters my room!*"

At Delaware, after several vain applications, the

HEROIC LITTLE WOMAN

suddenly stepped out from her room, dressed, quiet and dignified, as if nothing unusual had happened, and, with her babe in her bosom, invited the guards to enter. They did enter, and you may imagine their consternation on finding that "the bird had flown!" In the "hubbub" attending the discovery, the Captain was called, then about three o'clock in the morning. He cold give the guards no comfort—men seldom employed upon great works prevented by a woman—but he placed the boat at their service for a thorough and exhaustive search. The landing of the *stern* of the boat at Calhoun instead of her *bow* was now recollected and understood. It was all plain now, and the collusion of the pilot and mate on watch was self-evident. The Captain charged them with it. They did not deny it. He reprimanded them severely, though it was observed that they were not discharged, for this—certainly an act of mercy, though, maybe, at the expense of justice.

But to return to this brave, heroic woman. The thrilling episode over, she lay there, weak, almost fainting, but glorified—at least, so in the writer's estimation. But a short time before she had appeared like a threatening, destructive thunderbolt, surcharged with power and desperate, unflinching will—now weak, exhausted, gentle as a lamb. Her object accomplished, her husband saved, her womanhood in all its beautiful tenderness and gentleness, returns, and, in the reaction from the terrible excitement of the ordeal through which she had passed, she lays utterly exhausted—almost dead. Her little infant was scarcely more helpless, but the heroism she had displayed, coupled with her delicate condition, elicited from all on board the most watchful and tender care. She fully recovered in a few weeks, rejoined the husband her bravery had saved, and the writer had the pleasure of meeting them, happy in each other's affection, and on their way to ——, where they hoped the wrath of the old Nemisis of Indiana could not reach them.

Whatever we may think of the husband's sin—and of course none will fail to condemn it—yet, certainly, all will join me in doing honor to this brave and devoted woman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamers Siberia and Cuba, from Liverpool, put in yesterday. They experienced terrific weather.

A Paris tradesman has been sent to prison for two years, for displaying in his shop placards containing remarks insulting to the National Assembly.

Smallpox, imported from Boston, is in the country towns of Nova Scotia. In Yarmouth, all the churches, schools and other places of public resort are closed.

The Paris *Gazette* says Prussia is treating with Portugal for the cession to the former power of Delagoa Bay, an inlet of the Indian ocean, in southeastern Africa.

The Boston *Gazette* says that the late Edwin Forrest, a short time before his death, offered Mr. James Parton five thousand dollars if he would write the life of Forrest, but Mr. Parton declined the offer.

Phosphate rock has become an important article of shipment from Charleston, South Carolina. Durning the last year twenty thousand tons of this material have been exported from Charleston, and fifty thousand tons from Bull and Coosaw rivers.

A Washington correspondent says it is believed by well informed parties that the Louisiana proceedings were instigated by Grant himself. Durell's usurpation is supposed to have been planned in Washington, and Grant's purpose is said to be the election of Casey to the United States Senate.

Dr. Schliemen furnishes the New York *Herald* an extended report of his researches in buried Troy, where he began to excavate in October last year. He has found a well, an immense tower, fragments of urns, vases, goblets, etc., and some healthy toads, which he supposes are three thousand years old.

There is a movement on foot to revise the New Hampshire constitution. That instrument is the only document of the kind in the Union which retains so invidious and unrepublican a provision as to exclude men from office on account of their religious views. No one there not a Protestant can be Governor, Senator or Representative.

Mr. Thomas B. Holcombe, of Virginia, who died in New Orleans last week, was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and had practiced law both in Cincinnati and Indianapolis. He retired from his profession on account of failing health, and served several years as librarian of the University. He was a man of fine attainments.

Mrs. Mary D'Arcy arrived in New York on Friday, to take her niece, Kate Cummings, who had been employed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, back home with her, and learned for the first time that the unfortunate girl had been smothered and burned in the recent fire. It appears that Miss Cummings was well educated, and had left a comfortable home, owing to a misfortune.

Casey, of the New Orleans Customhouse, will be a candidate for the United States Senate from Louisiana, to succeed Kellogg, the present incumbent, who has been elected, or declared rather, the Governor of that State. Pinchback, relying upon his color, will be a candidate for the same position, and states that while he will get the colored vote solid, he will also receive enough white votes to elect him.

The report of the Chief of the United States Engineer Corps shows the amount available for the improvement of the Rappahannock river below Fredericksburg, Virginia, for the present fiscal year to be eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and ten cents. The amount required for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1874, is sixty-five thousand dollars. It is proposed to expend the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars of June 10, 1872, in extending the channels already dredged and in building dykes.

Merchants in Berne, Switzerland, have recently been shipping large quantities of salted beef and pork from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other American ports. Some of these meats have been represented to the Swiss Government as affected with trichina, or otherwise unfit for use, and the Swiss authorities have in consequence ordered the Inspector General to cause all imported meats to be carefully examined, and to collect a tax equal to one dollar and twenty-five cents in United States money, on each barrel, to pay for the inspection.

Advices from Dennison, Texas, state that the difficulties that existed among the graders along the Kansas Central road, have been adjusted. It appears that the men had not been paid for several months, and they insisted that no track should be laid until they received their pay. Arrangements have now been made to pay them, and the work of completing the line will be prosecuted with renewed vigor. The Central will be completed to Dennison in a short time. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, having already reached that point, will soon advance their lines to Camargo and Galveston.

A letter is published in the Colleton (South Carolina) *Gazette*, purporting to have been written by Governor Moses when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, addressed to a colored member of that body who was chairman of an important committee, in which Moses begged for the loan of one thousand dollars, promising to return the money by adding him individually and officially. It is also alleged that Moses, when Speaker, issued one thousand dollars in pay certificates to members, on which it appears by his own statement he claimed a percentage. These certificates have never been paid, and he now proposes, as Governor, to redeem them at par by means of a deficiency tax.

It is said that, in the Court of Assizes at Rome, recently, a gang of thieves introduced themselves among a crowd assembled to hear a most exciting case. During the arguments the attention of everybody was attracted by a bird which flew in circles around the heads of the judges, lawyers and prisoners. It was a starling invented by the pickpockets, who began to ply their trade furiously the moment the bird was let loose. Pretty soon there was a general cry of "pickpockets," but the watches, purses and handkerchiefs were gone, and, doubtless, the light-fingered gentry were shouting as indignantly as anybody else. In these holiday times, when crowded places of amusement are the rule, extra care against pickpockets may well be taken.

The Laocoon is that wonderful group of statuary described by Pliny as the work of *three* eminent sculptors. He says: "The fame of many sculptors is less diffused because the number employed upon great works prevented their celebrity; for there is no one artist to receive the honor of the work, and where there are more than one they cannot all obtain an equal fame. Of this the Laocoon is an example, which stands in the palace of the Emporer Titus, a work which may be considered superior to all others both in painting and statuary. The whole group, the father, the boys, and the awful folds of the serpents, were formed out of a single block, in accordance with a vote of the Senate, by Agesander, Polydorus and Athenodorus, Rhodian sculptors of the highest class."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Destruction of a Cargo of Cotton.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 29.—The British bark J. H. Duffies, at this port for Bremen, with two thousand two hundred and forty-nine bales of upland cotton on board, took fire on Saturday night in the cotton forward. She was filled with water by engines, and sunk at her wharf. The damage to her cargo by salt water is large.

Stable Burned—Weather.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—Daniels & McLaw's sale stable, corner Fifth and Carr streets, burned about two o'clock this morning. Loss about twelve hundred dollars, partly insured. The weather was much milder to-day, and much snow has disappeared by thawing. The river is still rising, but the ice-gorges are still strong.

Good News From Upper Rivers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 29.—Thirty steamboats are laid up in the frozen river exclusive of ferry and harbor tow-boats, of which there are ten. It is thought that they are so protected as to be secure from harm when the river breaks. The ice has been cut out between Suspension Bridge and Newport Bridge. The weather is growing warmer and the snow softening.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Probabilities for New England—northwesterly and southwesterly winds, and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States—winds backing southwesterly, and cloudy weather, with a light snow over the northern portion, probably turning into rain on Monday. For the South Atlantic States—easterly and southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness from Kentucky to the Gulf; southeasterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather and probably rain from the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes; southerly and easterly winds, cloudy weather and diminishing pressure from Missouri and Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota; diminishing pressure and increasing easterly and southerly winds and cloudiness with probable rain; from Iowa southward, but snow thence northward.

TELEGRAMS.

The Czarovitch was all hunky last night; so we are told by a cablegram.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad was completed to the west line of Kansas yesterday.

Buck, Fenton & Co.'s tannery at Portsmouth, Ohio, went up last night by fire; loss, $190,000.

Rev. Dr. Haight has written a letter declining the position to which he had been elected as Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts.

Hy Williams, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, fell seven hundred feet, yesterday, down a coal-pit. He has never since said one word about the frightful tumble.

The amount of freight received in St. Louis by steamers and barges this year is eight hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and nineteen tons. The amount shipped from here by river is eight hundred and five thousand two hundred and eighty two tons. Twenty thousand tons less were received and thirty thousand more than were shipped in 1871. More barges were employed, but fewer steamers than in 1871.

The Erie express train which left Long Dock at half-past seven Saturday evening came in collision at eight o'clock with a coal train from Weehawken, about one mile west of Bergen Tunnel. The coal train at the time was endeavoring to switch off the track to allow the express train to pass. Five cars of the freight train were almost entirely demolished, and the first of the two locomotives drawing the express train was thrown on the side into a deep cutting and badly damaged. The express train was delayed two hours. Nobody hurt.

FIRE THEORIES.

How the Terrible Fires in New York are Organized Successes.

The New York Fire Philosopher Gives His Theories in Extenso.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Arrived: Steamship City of New York, from Liverpool.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon says in regard to the burning of Barnum's museum and menagerie, that the fire originated under the floor immediately over the boiler, and from the superheated steam, which in its effect is as destructive as burning gas or flame, and where it is allowed to gain strength is sure to be productive of terrible results. He adds that the attention of the managers of the circus was twice called to its condition, but that no attention was paid to the warning, and hence the fire. In relation to the Center street fire the Fire-Marshal says that the fire originated in the printing-office of Dun, Barlow & Co., probably from carelessness. He found that before the people employed upon the premises could get from the press-room, in which the fire originated, all egress was shut off. The exterior means of escape were most meagre, and the unfortunate loss of life that has occurred was most unquestionably due to the negligence and interested parsimony of the proper authorities. The utter neglect and want of proper consideration for public feeling manifested by the proprietors of the building during the time that has elapsed since the fire occurred, will fully illustrate to the public at large the difficulties I have to contend with as caterer for the safety of the community. I discovered that immediately adjoining the only staircase of this building was a large elevator, that served during the fire as a flue to convey the flames to the floors above. If this trap had been constructed for the purpose, and fitted at the foundation with an enormous bellows, it could not have more effectually performed its terrible work of destruction. In this building there was but one staircase, and I have no other term to use for it but the "infernal machine." The elevator was placed close to it, so that when the flames caught one the other was attacked, and almost as quick as lightning all chance of escape was cut off from the people above. The third, fire-escapes on the complicated machinery, meant to be escapes, fitted upon the outside of the building, were simply man-traps, entirely inadequate for their intended purpose and in a most wretched condition. The burning of the Public School No. 5 in Jersey City is ascribed to the fact that the pipe or tunnel, which served the double purpose of heating and ventilating, was made of wood. It seems, as far back as August, that only two school-buildings in Jersey City were pronounced safe, and that the heating-apparatus of the school just burned was especially condemned.

The steamer James Adger arrived here last Saturday with ten men for the Albany penitentiary, convicted of committing kuklux outrages. Among the prisoners is Rev. John Ezell, a Baptist clergyman of South Carolina. Three others confess to being concerned in fourteen assassinations.

Frederick Campbell, who was found in his room on Friday, dying from a pistol-shot wound accidently received, was a son of Jacob Campbell, President of the Pacific Bank, and held a responsible position in the banking house of Vermilye & Co.

Red Tape still keeps the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the Centre street fire buried beneath the ruins.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports forty-five fires for the week, ending December 28th at noon. The estimated loss is one hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. The insurance, one million seven hundred and eighty thousand two hundred dollars. Eighteen of the fires were caused by carelessness.

As neither the police nor health authorities desired to act on the request of Coroner Herman to cause a search to be made for the bodies of the seven persons lost by the burning of the Center street building, that official, who was peculiously assisted by several citizens, assumed the responsibility. After a long search the body of a woman was found in the debris, but as all the flesh had been burned off, it was beyond recognition. John Stewart, by means of a clasp ring found on the body, identified it as the remains of his sister, Jane Stewart, who was employed in the building. The search will be continued to-morrow.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 29.—M. Bourgaing, French Minister to the Papal Court, resigned because some French naval officers in Rome, at the beginning of the holidays, called on the King and Pope on the same day and tendered the compliments of the season. The Monarchists seek to make political capital out of the affair. The *Union* publishers issued an address praising the minister's act as a striking disavowal of the policy which would abandon the Holy Father to spolation and insult.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 29.—The Austrian, French and Prussian newspapers are engaged in a lively controversy over disclosures made by the Duke de Grammont in regard to the origin of the late war. The Duke brings documentary evidence to support the truth of his assertion that Austria promised to assist France in case of a war with Prussia, and publishes an Austrian dispatch to the French Government, in which a pledge is given in the following words: "Your cause is ours, and we will contribute to the success of the French arms." It is reported that the Austrian Government have determined to dispense altogether with the services of Count Von Beust.

CUBA.

HAVANA, December 28.—The Insurgents attacked Mayari on the night of twentieth instant. The town was in a defenseless condition. The regulars and volunteers being absent, the man-of-war Huloa landed her marines and sailors, who drove out the insurgents, not however before the latter had sacked several houses. In the attack twenty Spaniards were killed. The insurgents succeed in carrying off their dead and wounded.

On the night of the 19th, during the absence of the troops on an expedition, the insurgents, under the command of Vincente Garlea, entered the town of Holguin and captured Fort Perrigurd. The Holguin volunteers had been previously ordered to march into the fort to replace the troops withdrawn, and as they approached, not aware that it had fallen into the hands of the enemy, they received a heavy fire from the insurgents. The volunteers and a few regulars subsequently attacked the insurgents, and messengers were dispatched to recall the troops. Operations were suspended until daylight on the 20th, when the insurgents withdrew, after sacking six establishments and a number of private houses. A Spanish Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and several other officers were killed. Reports as to the total loss of the Spaniards are conflicting, some placing figures as high as sixty killed. Spanish accounts acknowledge twenty killed. Troops are moving rapidly in pursuit of Garcia, anxious to avenge the death of their comrades. Full particulars of the affair are wanting. Seventeen insurgents surrendered at Trinidad on Friday. It is reported that General Caballos will return to Spain upon the arrival of General Cordova.

Those exposures cause much excitement among office-holders and merchants. It is reported that the Intendente will return to Spain shortly. His efforts to abolish the revenue frauds have been partially successful. Senor Fuerte, President of the Spanish Bank, is dead. The epizootic has broken out among the oxen in the jurisdictions of Cardmas and Cienfuegas. It is of a malignant type, and in many cases death follows almost immediately upon the animal being attacked.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Orders—Kansas Secretaryship Bribery Investigation — Mexican Border Troubles—Louisiana Affairs.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—An alleged case of pardon by the Grand Duke of Hesse, on condition that the criminal should emigrate to America, having been brought to the attention of the Hessian authorities by our diplomatic representative at Berlin, assurance has been given him that pardons, accompanied by a condition of that character, will in no case be granted by the Grand Duke.

Associate-Judge Strickland, of the United States Court of Utah, will soon resign.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant-Treasurer of New York to buy one million dollars in bonds and sell one million dollars in coin each week during the month of January.

The Commissioners to inquire into the depredations of Mexicans on the Texas frontier are expected to leave for their destination on the fourth of January, to resume their labors. Meade, one of the Commissioners, has resigned.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, will, on the tenth of January, resume their investigations of the charge against Senator Caldwell, that he was elected by the bribery of certain members of the Kansas Legislature. The testimony taken by the Commissioners of the Legislature is already before them. They will, at the time above stated, begin the examination of witnesses. The Sergeant-at-Arms has summoned about twenty persons for that purpose.

The New Orleans Committee have printed their address to the people of the United States relative to Louisiana troubles, accompanied with an appendix quoting laws in support of there position. Their memorial will be presented to Congress and an appeal made for the appointment of commissioners to proceed to New Orleans and ascertain all the facts in the case.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Destructive Land Slide on the Northern Pacific Railroad—Desperate Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—One hundred miners at the Raymond Ely mine struck yesterday against ten hour shifts. They had been working eight hours. Both parties are determined to maintain their position.

There has been a heavy rain storm throughout the western coast, and San Joaquin is threatened with overflow. Several bridges on the Iyaba river were swept away.

Five immense land slides have occured at Oregon, on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. Two hundred men will be employed two weeks to put the track in order again. Much damage was done on the Columbia by breaking booms and floating logs. Navigation is impeded by floating ice north of Vancouvar.

Charles Krager, of this city, who committed suicide to-day, had before had a desperate struggle with his clerk, who tried to prevent him. Krager's clothes were torn off. He finally got loose his left hand, armed with a razor, and cut his head nearly off, and fell dead to the floor. He was an unmarried German, in good circumstances. No cause for the suicide known.

The great-grandfather of Thomas Edwards died at one hundred and fourteen; his grandfather at one hundred and four; but his father died at the early age of sixty-seven. His young son Edward, now only ninety-five, recklessly committed matrimony with a child of seventy. That is what comes of being an unadvised orphan.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Boats Leaving To-day.

New Orleans.....H. C. YAEGER.....5 p.m
Vicksburg.....FANNIE LEWIS.....5 p.m
Napoleon.....A. J. WHITE.....5 p.m
New Orleans.....P. W. STRADER.....4 p.m
New Orleans.....MARY MILLER.....3 p.m
St. Louis.....EMMA ELLIOTT.....5 p.m

Arrivals.

Legal Tender.....New Orleans

Departures.

James Howard.....Cairo

In Port.

Andy Baum, St. Francis, Mary Miller, Arlington, Ashland, Frank Forrest, Lawrence, P. W. Strader, Glasgow, Pat Cleburne, Excelsior, Legal Tender, H. C. Yaeger.

Rivers, Weather, Business.

Up to dark last night the river had risen in all about five feet, and during the twenty-four hours ending at that time has risen thirteen inches. Then the water was gradually ascending the banks, and so rapidly that considerable freight at the foot of Jefferson street would be submerged, probably before morning. A telegram from White river announces a decline of six inches in that stream, and reports the ice six inches thick. Nothing has been heard from the Arkansas, and it is not likely that it will be open for several days, as only a day or two since a span of horses were driven over it on the ice. On Saturday night a light rain fell, and, freezing as it came, made the streets and landing rather too slippery for rapid locomotion by those who ventured down early in the day. Later in the day the weather moderated, and a light mist took the place of the rain and lasted until after dark. There was but little done at the landing in the way of business. The James Howard got her freight all out and left about two o'clock in the afternoon for Cairo, and the Legal Tender came up about the same time with a miscellaneous cargo, which she put out at the elevator.

By Telegraph.

(Special to the Appeal.)

HELENA, ARKANSAS, December 29.—The entire coal fleet was broken loose by the ice last night, at eleven o'clock, and went down the river, smashing and sinking three produce boats lying below it. One man had a leg broken. The steamer Cheek broke loose with the coal fleet, but succeeded in getting clear of the wreck, and landed on the opposite side of the river.

EVANSVILLE, December 29.—The weather is clear and mild. The river rose six inches. A slight movement of the ice to-day. The gorge at Dutch Bend remains firm. The Leclaire No. 2—the Evansville, Henderson and Nashvile railroad transfer packet—was struck by a cake of ice to-night, and sank in five feet of water. Her hull is about level full of water.

CAIRO, December 29.—No arrivals. Departed: City of Chester, Memphis, 10 a.m.; Dexter, New Orleans, 11 a.m.; William Cowen, Memphis, 1 p.m. River stationary. Weather cloudy, and indications of rain. Thermometer 36°.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Arrived: Tom Jasper, Peytona and barges, from Cairo, with large cargoes of produce; Pink Varble, from Memphis, with oil cake.

VICKSBURG, December 29.—Down: Governor Allen. Up: Pargoud, 9 a.m.; Emilie LaBarge, 11 a.m. The river is falling. Weather cold and cloudy.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—The river is closed with seventeen feet of water. It is not reliable owing to the gorge below.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—The river is stationary, with 5 feet in the canal and 3 feet in the chute. Weather mild. The mercury ranged from 18° to 37°.

Steamers Going This Day.

The A. J. White, Captain Mark Cheek, will back out at five o'clock this evening for Helena and Napoleon.

The Fanny Lewis will be down this morning to leave in the Anchor Line at five o'clock for Vicksburg and the bends.

The P. W. Strader is partly loaded and backs out at four o'clock this evening for New Orleans and the bends.

The Mary Miller, now at the landing, will get away at five o'clock to-day for New Orleans.

The Anchor Line steamer Emma C. Elliott will be here to leave this evening at five o'clock for Cairo and St. Louis.

The H. C. Yaegar is announced to leave at five o'clock this evening for New Orleans and all intermediate landings.

Miscellaneous.

The little steamer Webster was cut down and sunk by the ice at Helena on Friday night, going down in twenty-five feet of water. She was owned by J. V. McDonald, of Pittsburg, and worth six thousand dollars, but whether insured or not we are not able to state. Her crew barely escaped with their clothing. The produce boat J. C. Baker, from Golconda, Illinois, was sunk at the same time with two thousand barrels of potatoes, worth six thousand dollars and insured for five thousand.

The Belle Lee was released from her position at the Helena bar on Saturday evening, and came up the river a few miles. She will doubtless come up here to-day.

At last accounts the steamer George W. Cheek was laying in a dangerous place at Helena.

The Strader has now on board six hundred bales of cotton.

The H. C. Yaeger came across the river yesterday and took her place at the landing.

Brown & Jones received, yesterday, a telegram that the William Cowen, with six barges of coal and one of coke, left Cairo yesterday for this city, and will doubtless arrive to-day.

The Fannie Lewis passed Hickman on Friday morning.

Our local columns to-day contain an account of the changes at the river yesterday.

It is reported that the gorge at Westport had broken loose.

The towboat Valid lies in the middle of the river, below Beaver, imbedded in the ice.

Seven thousand bales of cotton are at Camden awaiting shipment, and forty thousand at Shreveport.

Captain F. A. Banks has bought the Lotawana, and will place her in the New Orleans and Ouachita river trade.

The General Buell, cut down by the ice, at Madison, is a sidewheel steamer, owned by the United States mail line. She was built at Louisville in June, 1862. She was two hundred and fifty-seven feet long, thirty-six feet beam, and had a depth of hold of five feet eight inches. Her carrying capacity was about nine hundred tons. Her engines have twenty-inch cylinders of seven-feet stroke. She was only insured against fire.

Tuesday night a large body of ice came down on the Ohio at Cairo, which struck the towboat Wild Cat and a barge loaded with corn and one with salt. The Wild Cat sank to her hurricane roof on the larboard side. The corn barge had two thousand bushels of corn on board belonging to parties in Bayfield. The other barge was loaded with salt, which belongs to parties in St. Louis—we presume the Ohio River Salt Company. Both barges are a total loss. The Wild Cat may be raised, unless the river rises too fast before the wrecking boats get there.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL convocation of Penn Royal Arch Chapter, No. 22, will be held on MONDAY evening, December 30th, at 7½ o'clock, for work in M. M. M. degree. All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order H. O. TRIGG, M. E. H. P.
A. J. WHEELER, Secretary. de30

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

UNION AND PLANTERS' BANK OF MEMPHIS, Memphis, Tenn., December 12, 1872.

STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election will be held at this Bank, on MONDAY, January 13, 1873, for the purpose of choosing Fifteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year. S. P. READ, Cashier

OFFICE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 11, 1872.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 and 1, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Directors to serve the ensuing twelve months.

de14 W. W. THAUBER, Cashier.

Peremptory Auction Sale

—OF—

MILLINERY GOODS, TRIMMED HATS

and Bonnets, Counter Shelving, Hat Stand, two large GILT MIRROES, etc., etc., on

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 31st,

at 10 o'clock, at MRS. WING'S, 302 Main st.

GEO. SHIELDS & CO., Auctioneers,
de29 240 MAIN STREET.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL!

COTTON SEED CAKE is a good substitute for coal in making fire. The Phoenix Oil Company can furnish it in any quantity, and at reasonable prices. de29

SCHOOL ELECTION NOTICE.

AN election will be held on Thursday, January 2, 1873, pursuant to provision of the Charter of Memphis City Schools, for the selection of one member from each ward in the city of Memphis to serve for two years as member of "The Board of Education of the city of Memphis."

The election will be held at the same places and by the same officers as for city election.

W. Z. MITCHELL,
President of Board of Education of the city of Memphis. de21

Notice to Cotton Shippers.

OFFICE UNION COTTON COMPRESS ASS'N OF MEMPHIS, No. 11 COURT STREET, Memphis, Tenn., December 28, 1872.

NO cotton will be received at any of the compresses for the river or Louisville Railroad until further notice. Cotton will be received at the Mammoth and Charleston Presses for the Charleston Railroad.

de29 FRANK TAFT, Sup't.

CITIZENS' GRAND BALL!

—AT THE—

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION HALL

—ON—

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, JAN. 1ST

TICKETS OF ADMITTANCE, $1 EACH

Committee of Arrangements:

H. Haimer, P. M. Winters,
John E. Randle, Chris. Steinkuhl,
A. E. Frankland, Peter Tracy,
N. Malatesta.

Reception Committee:

S. B. Robbins, J. W. Heath,
James Rooney, N. M. Jones,
D. F. Jackson, J. W. P. Doyle,
Victor Fuchs.

Floor Managers:

George Mellersh, C. A. Beehn,
E. D. Anderson, F. J. Atwood,
E. Baker, Robert Gamble,
Egbert Woolridge, James Ramsey,
James Coleman, E. Leidy,
John L. Eichberg, George Hassenger
James Clarey, John Edgerly.

☞ Tickets may be had at Overton Hotel, Peabody Hotel, Wersham House, Leubrie's Cigar Store and Theo. Hoerner's, and of the Committees. de18

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL

—OF THE—

BUTCHERS' UNION

OF MEMPHIS,

—ON—

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 6th,

AT COCHRAN HALL.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

JACOB LACHOIX, W. A. WORNER,
H. WINDLER.

Tickets, $5 00.....Including Supper.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, etc., China and Glassware.

Also, seventy-five (75) Wheelbarrows, Axes, Picks, Spades, Shovels, etc. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for railroad contractors to replenish.

On Monday Morning, Dec. 30th,

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

GEO. SHIELDS & CO., Auctioneers,
240 Main street.

TRADE SALE.

WE WILL SELL

On Monday Evening, Dec. 30th

at 7 o'clock, a full line of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, Etc.,

from a first-class country store. City and country merchants will