THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1873. VOL. 33.—NO. 65

NEW ORLEANS.

The Great Fiasco--The King of France's Men Over again.

McEnery Smothered between Uncle Sam's Troops and those of Kellogg.

The Arch-Radical Master of the Situation--Quiet is Restored and Peace Reigns.

Liberty Killed by Radical Soldiers and Police--The Outrage of the Century.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—A crowd of citizens, about three hundred strong, armed with pistols, made an attempt to capture the district courtrooms about ten o'clock last night. The court was guarded by the Metropolitans, under command of Longstreet, armed with Winchester rifles and artillery. Several rounds were fired, one citizen being killed and about a dozen wounded. While the fight was in progress, General Smith appeared with a company of United States troops and ordered the crowd to disperse and go to their homes, which order was obeyed. There is great excitement and feeling.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following dispatch was received last night by Marshal Packard from Governor Kellogg:

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—An armed mob of several hundred attacked the police stations and court building. We had about one hundred police, who repulsed the mob, driving them off, and, it is reported, killing and wounding several. General Badger, with his force, came upon their rear, capturing and disarming a large number. The police stations are filling up with prisoners. A company of troops came up just after the mob was driven off. They are scattering to their homes. The mob were distinctly ordered to disperse before there was any firing. The attack was commenced by them.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—This morning's *Times* has the following: "In the early part of yesterday rumors prevailed to the effect that something of a serious nature was on foot. It was generally supposed that the success attending the demonstration on the previous evening would be followed up by an attack on the different stations throughout the city. A thousand different reports prevailed during the morning, but at noon the excitement had partially subsided, there being nothing further done to warrant the feeling. Later in the day, however, and about nightfall, it became evident that a movement of some sort was on foot. Bodies of men were assembling at different points in the central portions of the city, and arms were freely displayed. It was said upon the streets that one of the large political clubs had offered Governor McEnery four thousand men early in the afternoon, and the increased number of the bodies appearing seemed to justify this action. A company of about one hundred was assembled at the lower part of Camp street, another on Poydras and Magazine streets, and another gathering was reported in the neighborhood of the sugar sheds. About half-past nine a squad of militia moved down Royal street, and emerging into the plaza in front of the St. Louis cathedral, fired into a stationhouse. The fire was returned from the building, a ball grazing General Ogden's shoulder. The militia retreated, but in about twenty minutes were reinforced by some three hundred men. Pickets were then stationed at the intersection of Royal with Toulouse, and St. Peter with St. Ann streets, and the head of St. Peter street, and at the corner of Chartres and St. Ann streets. There was also a guard placed at the corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets. After this first brush the stationhouse was closed and bolted. The store of Mr. P. Burond, and J. Gilfoux, and L. E. Lee, containing arms, were broken open by the militia, and the contents appropriated. At about forty-five minutes after nine o'clock General Badger, with three companies, with the police, numbering eighty each, and one piece of artillery, halted at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets. The piece was soon after limbered up and taken down the street; the police marching by fours on Banquette street. When they reached Toulouse street the firing commenced, a raking volley being delivered from the corner of Jefferson street. The police returned the fire, but in the confusion had some difficulty in unlimbering the piece. There was a continuous musketry fire for about five minutes, when at last the gun was gotten into position and discharged twice down Chartres street. This created some indecision in the ranks of the militia, and they fell back momentarily, but quickly rallied and the firing was resumed. A final shot was discharged from the gun, and the militia retreated to Jackson square, the police remaining on Chartres, between Toulouse and St. Peters streets. At ten o'clock the militia were being rapidly reinforced from all quarters of the city, the squads leading in the direction of Jackson square. So far as known, one man was killed and eight wounded on the side of the militia. There was only one casualty reported among the police, one man being slightly wounded in the arm. Lieutenant King, of General Emory's staff arrived on the scene of action at the corner of St. Peter street and the levee, at half-past ten o'clock, and asked for the commander of the mob. Some one informed the officer that this was not a mob, but the real citizens of New Orleans. Colonel Ogden and General Waggaman coming up to the United States officer, he informed them that he came from General Emory, and had orders to request the militia to disperse, adding that General Emory had received instructions to that effect from Washington. Colonel Ogden responded that he would order the men to retire and disperse immediately. He requested that Mr. Bond, who held a position in the court buildings, would be permitted to pass through the lines with his men. The officer said that he could merely submit this request to the commander of the police. Colonel Ogden went down and endeavored to have Mr. Bond released, but his efforts were of no avail. We learn that about this time General Waggaman, commanding the militia, was met by General Smith, of the United States army, in front of the cathedral. General Smith requested General Waggamanthe in name of the United States, to disperse, which the latter at once complied with, remarking at the same time—"General Smith, despite of your courtesy, I cannot say that I am glad to meet you, since it appears that I am to have that pleasure only in the capacity of a prisoner." It will be remembered that General Waggaman surrendered the armory to this officer last December. Afterward the crowd gradually dispersed and left the police in quiet possession of the buildings. The action of the United States troops was taken in obedience to the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1873.

To General W. H. Emory, commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State goverment of Louisiana. Acknowledge receipt. Signed,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

5:30 p.m.—The seventh precinct station was recaptured by the Metropolitans at half-past two o'clock this morning. General Badger, with eighty men and one piece of artillery, reached the station, and making a detour to the rear of the building, advanced toward it, and sent officer Murphy to demand their surrender. Before he reached the police station, the attacking party were received with a volly from the shotguns of perhaps seventy-five men, and they immediately returned the fire. The men on duty retreated, and the police rushing in, captured the station and seven prisoners. It was then ascertained that M. K. Chandler, a citizen, had been mortally wounded, a ball penetrating his abdomen. Another man named Ernest Livandas was struck in the arm with a buckshot. Chandler was carried to an opposite drug-store, where a physician attended him. No hopes were entertained of his recovery, the attending physician expressing the opinion that death was momentarily expected.

At half-past three o'clock all was quiet. The police at that hour returned to the upper portion of the markethouse, leaving a small guard on duty.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The city is perfectly quiet this morning; no trouble is apprehended to-day.

It is now stated that Governor McEnery did not authorize the movement made by the militia last night.

The Metropolitans are in quiet possession, with the United States troops in their rear, supporting their station. The militia have all dispersed.

The citizens generally seem to regard the attack of last night as premature. The object of the fusionists in making it does not clearly appear, but is supposed to have been with the object of showing that the people would not quietly submit to the Kellogg government.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 11:30 a.m. Kellogg's Metropolitan police, armed as infantry, have just taken possession of Odd Fellows' hall, where the McEnery legislature has heretofore met. Mr. J. C. Monecure, speaker of the house, and other members who were in the hall at the time, were taken to the first precinct police station. About one hundred Metropolitans occupy Lafayette square. Considerable excitement prevails, and a large crowd is gathering about the square and Odd Fellows' hall.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The following correspondence explains itself, and shows the mastery of the situation rests with the federal forces:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1873.

To Major-General Emery, commanding department of the gulf:

GENERAL—I have the honor to submit to you the inquiry whether or not the action of the Metropolitan police-force of this city, and the seizure of the Odd Fellows' hall this morning, and the armed prevention by force of the assembly of the legislature of the State in said hall, meets with your countenance and approval; and whether or not the United States forces under your command will support this armed occupation of that building. I have the honor, General, to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN M'ENERY,
Governor of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1873.

To Hon. John McEnery:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this day. In reply I have to state that the seizure of the said building by the Metropolitan police was without my knowledge, and was done without conference with me. In regard to any expression of opinion as to the act, having no authority in the premises I must respectfully decline to make any reply. In answer to that part of your letter which asks whether my command will support this armed occupation of that building, I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a telegram received last night, from which you will see that it is my duty to prevent any violent interference with the State government of Louisiana. Previous instructions have directed me to recognize, as the government of the State of Louisiana, the one represented by the Hon. William P. Kellogg. If the act referred to by you in your letter is the act of the government of the State of Louisiana represented by him, and if any violence is used to interfere with this act, I shall most assuredly consider it my duty, under my instructions, to use the whole force of the United States at my disposal to prevent such violent interference. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Colonel Commanding, and Brevet-Brigadier General.

The telegram alluded to above is the one received from General Sherman last night, which was sent hence this morning.

A large number of people this morning visited the scene of the affray last night. The effect of the fire of canister is visible in two or three places. Several iron columns of the balcony of the building at the corner of St. Peters and Chartres street were perforated, one being knocked down and broken into splinters. The railing of Jackson square is broken in several places and here and there the buildings near it are chipped. Trees in the square are fairly riddled with bullets, and the ground is strewn with broken branches. This gives a faint idea of the severity and briskness of the fire.

The police hold the street immediately in front of the station, armed with Winchester rifles. The station itself is occupied by United States soldiers, who have their guns stacked in the court yard, with several men guarding them. People were constantly entering the office inquiring for friends and relations. Permission to see them, however, with one or two exceptions, was refused. About fifty citizens, or militia, who were participants in last evening's affray were arrested and charged with violating the act of congress passed April 20, 1871, section two of an act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and for other purposes, volume seventeen, United States statutes at large. They were taken before a United States commissioner and released on one thousand dollars bail each. The city is very quiet this evening, and it is believed that no further demonstration will be made while the United States troops remain in charge.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—General Sherman received the following dispatch this evening:

NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1873.

Since my dispatch of eleven-fifteen the city has been perfectly quiet. Order prevails everywhere this morning. I think the announcement of the President's order to me of last night will effect a permanent settlement of the troubles here.

[Signed] W. H. EMORY,
Colonel Commanding.

Mr. Monieur, and other members of the fusion legislature, were arrested this morning by the Metropolitans, but were released soon afterward. The fusion legislature met this afternoon at the St. James hotel, and passed a joint resolution, protesting in the name of the people of the State against the interference of the military arm of the United States government, in the capturing of the State troops, and in again supporting the city police in the seizure of the statehouse, Odd Fellows' hall, the place of meeting of the general assembly at the time of its session, and in debarring therefrom members of the general assembly, and in violently seizing and imprisoning several members of this body; and we call the serious attention of congress and the people of the Union to these oppressive, dangerous and arbitrary measures. The Kellogg legislature adjurned at ten o'clock to-night, *sine die*. At this hour, half past ten, in the evening, the city is very quiet.

Fiendish Murder and Robbery.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 6.—Two German girls, named Cornelia Christenson and Annetta Lawson, were murdered at Smutty-nose Island ("one of the shoals") last night by Lewis Wagner, who escaped. An ax was the weapon used in committing the tragedy. Wagner also attempted to kill Mrs. Huntress, a sister to one of the girls, but she succeeded in getting away. Money was the object of the crime, but the murderer only got fifteen dollars. Wagner left this city on the noon train for Boston.

Another Broken Rail Disaster.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 6.—Last night's train from Baltimore on the Northern Central railroad, was wrecked twelve miles south of Harrisburg, by a broken rail. Two passenger cars were thrown from the track, one against a hill, and the other over an embankment. The stoves fell through the floor into the snow, thus preventing the wreck from taking fire. Three or four passengers hurt, but none seriously, except a man from Michigan, who had his rib broken.

The battle-flags of the rebellion belonging to the State of New Jersey were yesterday deposited in the statehouse at Trenton. Governor Parker made an eloquent speech on the occasion.

GENERAL NEWS.

Proceedings of the Legislatures of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

A Scheme to Unnaturalize Prussian Citizens of the United States—Murders, Fires, Etc.

TENNESSEE.

LEGISLATIVE.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 6.—The following new bills were presented in the House: By Mr. Snyder: To provide for paying expense of agents and representatives of the State. By Mr. Patton: To defend titles to land in this State. By Mr. Lindsday: To amend sections 5410, 5413 and 5415 of the code. By Mr. Jameson: To amend a law governing lands sold for taxes. By Mr. Haynes: To expedite disposition of criminal cases.

House bills on third reading: To provide for carrying out section 32, article 1 of the constitution, passed. To sell the State's interest in turnpikes and plankroads, and carry into effect the act of March 12, 1869, to increase the revenue of the State; passed.

Eleven o'clock having arrived, and the special order being the public school bill, it was taken up. Some time was consumed in discussing whether the question should be deferred till next Monday, but a motion to postpone was finally lost, and the bill taken up on its third reading.

The following resolutions were offered in the senate:

By Mr. White: To report a resolution empowering the governor to appoint turnpike commissioners.

By Mr. Smithson: That the general assembly adjourn *sine die* at noon Saturday, March 22, 1873.

The following new bills were offered:

By Mr. Jones: To establish a State normal school.

By Mr. Coulter: Providing for the publication of Cooper's reports.

By Mr. Allison: To attach the county of Williamson to the eighth judicial circuit.

By Mr. Coulter: To loan arms to the Rock City guards.

The senate proceeded to further amend the revenue bill, going over the entire bill and making additional alterations in all the sections which had been previously adopted. After considerable debate, McConnell (Trousdale) moved to refer the bill to a special committee of five, with instructions to carefully consider the bill and report at eleven o'clock to-morrow. Agreed to, and McConnell (Trousdale), James, McConnell (Blount), Jones and Coulter, were appointed said committee.

Senate bills passed second reading: To define the liabilities of railroad companies; to restore the corporation limits of the city of Memphis; to secure a residence for the governor of the State; to change the time of holding the circuit court in Crockett county, and the chancery court in Gibson county; for the relief of Albert G. Peebles, tax-collector in Fayette county; to provide for the calling of a constitutional convention; to regulate the publication of legal advertisements; senate bill to tax the costs of criminal prosecutions to the counties where occurring—rejected on the third reading, after a protracted discussion, by 18 to 8.

Senate bills on third reading: To strike from the rolls lawyers convicted in January. Rejected. To provide a hospital for criminals acquitted on the plea of insanity, was amended so as not to apply to defendents at the date of their trial. Passed. Granting increased power to chartered life insurance companies. Passed.

Mr. Jamieson offered a bill to be entitled an act for the ascertainment of the just and legal bonded indebtedness of the State, the first section of which provides that the Secretary of State, comptroller and treasurer shall be and are hereby appointed and constituted a board of commissioners to ascertain and report the just and legal bonded indebtedness of the State.

Senate bill to establish and maintain a uniform system of public schools was further considered. Amendments were offered to various sections, but were all in turn voted down, and the bill finally passed third reading by a vote of 46 to 18.

CITY NEWS.

Senator Leake, at twelve o'clock to-night, thought by physicians to be in a dying condition.

Mrs. M. L. Cartwright, a lady distinguished for her self-sacrificing devotion to sick and wounded Confederate soldiers brought to Nashville as prisoners during the war, died to-day after a brief illness. In hundreds of southern homes her name and good deeds will ever be gratefully remembered.

MISSISSIPPI.

[Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, March 6.—The senate killed the bill encouraging immigration, which provided for the appointment of two commissioners, to have an office in the State, with an annual salary, and provisions similar to the United States homestead laws.

The bill passed allowing guards for the protection of jails.

The house passed a bill abolishing the Natchez and Vicksburg hospitals, which goes to the governor for his action; the house also passed a fee and salary bill to the fifth section, it gives the governor five thousand dollars; governor's secretary, one thousand five hundred dollars; lieutenant-governor, two thousand dollars; secretary of state, two thousand five hundred dollars; clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; auditor, two thousand five hundred dollars each; clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; deputy auditor, one thousand eight hundred dollars; treasurer, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant, one thousand dollars; attorney-general, two thousand five hundred dollars; judges of the supreme court, four thousand five hundred dollars; circuit, three thousand five hundred dollars; chancellors, three thousand dollars; district attorneys, two thousand five hundred dollars; all, with the perquisites now allowed by the law, to be paid quarterly from the State treasury; sheriffs are allowed five per cent. on sums of three thousand dollars or less, and three per cent. on all sums over that amount.

ARKANSAS.

LEGISLATIVE.

[Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 6.—J. Brown, Democrat, was to-day sworn in as senator from the eighth district, vice Starbuck, dead.

Senator Frierson gave notice that tomorrow he would test the moral courage of the Republican party by the introduction of a bill to do away with the useless and expensive office of commissioner of immigration. The senator contends, and with reason, that the duties of the office should devolve upon the commissioner of public works.

Mr. Frierson introduced a bill to maintain the free-school system and abolish the office of circuit superintendents. Referred to the committee on education.

The bill to establish a board of supervisors in each county, in lieu of the county courts, was passed—ayes 17, noes 2.

In the house Speaker Tankersly gave those of the members who were drunk yesterday, a short but severe lecture on the unparliamentary nature of such conduct.

Mr. Orbell made an abortive attempt to call up the bill authorizing the governor to declare martial law in Pope county, but on motion of Mr. Johnson (negro) it was taken up and again laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

The bill to reduce the fees of county officers was passed by a vote of 44 to 20. The reduction made is about one-half of the fees now charged.

After discussing educational matters, the house adjourned.

CITY NEWS.

The people seem disposed to take the civil rights bill by the horns. This afternoon Mr. Furbush, a negro member of the house, was refused liquor at the bar of the Metropolitan hotel, and ordered out of the house. He then went to a barber-shop and demanded to be shaved, but was hustled out by the barbers.

The movement in Memphis toward the establishment of railroad communication with Augusta, etc., has excited much interest here. The eastern division of the thirtieth parallel railroad claiming to hold prior, paramount and the exclusive right to direct connection almost exclusively upon the ridgeland between Memphis, Augusta, Searcy and so on west to New Mexico, has already defeated certain blackmailing schemes of paper corporations applying for county aid, and is in active negotiation for the prompt construction of its road—a line which would make Memphis the crossing-place on the Mississippi for the main route to the Pacific coast, as the thirty-first parallel route is certain to be a line already possessing a clean right of way to New Mexico, and a grant of Indian lands might probably prove of more ultimate value than any mere local branch to be established as an offshoot of some other local road. It would appear that all interests should be harmonized rather than that a conflict should defeat the common end. It is understood, however, that the eastern division of the thirty-fifth parallel, claiming exclusive right, insists upon the immediate actual construction of its own line of road. The names of the owners and controllers of the enterprise, such as S. H. Tucker, Booker, D. E. Jones, S. L. Griffith, leading merchants; Attorney-General Vonley, E. J. Butler, vice-president Merchants national bank, and others of equal character, seem to warrant a determination to prosecute the work in good faith for the railroad, and not for the "sell out." Colonel J. M. Pomeroy acts as the attorney of the company. Certainly it has, in a remarkably quiet way, expended large amounts of money and years of exertion to attain its present franchises, and it is very evident that it means to retain and use them.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

New Naturalization Treaty.

BERLIN, March 6.—The naturalization treaty between Germany and the United States will probably be amended so as to provide that all Germans who have returned from America and remained two years at home shall be considered as having renounced their rights as naturalized American citizens.

Alleged Kidnapping.

LONDON, Marce 6.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Brussels, reports that Captain Curry, of the American vessel Aglonia, which sailed recently from Antwerp for New York, carried away by force seven sailors belonging to the French schooner L'Africaine. An investigation into the affair has been set on foot, and dispatches sent to the consul-general of France at New York, advising him of the circumstances, and instructing him to watch for the arrival of the Aglonia.

Bloody Work—Two Men Supposed Mortally Wounded.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A bloody battle occurred at an early hour this morning near Douglass place, in the southwestern part of the city, between two policemen and a number of half-drunken revellers who were making a disturbance on the street. Refusing to obey the officers to keep quiet, each officer collared a man and started for the police-station, when the rest of the gang attacked one of the officers and beat him so that his life is despaired of. Other officers came to their comrades' relief, and firing several shots into the crowd succeeded in driving them off. Subsequently James and Patrick McVeigh, brothers of the party who attacked the officers, were discovered lying in the street some distance from the scene of the affray, each with a pistol wound, from which it is believed they will die to-day. Several others of the party were arrested.

Another Murder in New York.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Charles Marnig, president of the bricklayers association, this morning shot and instantly killed the secretary of the association, Charles Grum. The murder was the result of a quarrel about the funds of the society. Three bullets lodged in Grum. The murderer escaped.

Miscellaneous.

Hon. Charles Sumner was in his seat in the senate yesterday.

Neither of the Alabama Senators were allowed to take their seats in the senate chamber yesterday.

The supposed murder of Gunn in New York yesterday, turns out to be a case of self-destruction by means of a pistol.

James Uppercue was acquitted in Baltimore yesterday of the charge of murdering his aunt, Mrs. Amelia Wheat.

Messrs. Price & Brothers, bankers and brokers, of Cleveland, Ohio, failed yesterday, with one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars liabilities.

A fire occurred at Blossburg, New York, yesterday, by which one hundred thousand dollars worth of property, being nearly the whole of the business portion of the town, was reduced to ashes.

WASHINGTON.

A Competitive Examination for Clerkships—Pets will be Trumps.

That $44,000,000 Legal Tender Reserve Again—List and Political Phases of the Senate.

List of Members of the New Senate.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The following is a complete list of the members of the senate, together with the date of entrance and the expiration of their respective terms:

STATES.	Begin.	End.	NAMES.	Politics.
Alabama	1871	1877	G. Goldthwaite	Dem.
Arkansas	1868	1873	G. E. Spencer	Rep.
	1871	1877	Powell Clayton	Rep.
California	1867	1873	S. W. Dorsey	Rep.
	1869	1875	Eug. Casserly	Dem.
Connecticut	1870	1879	J. A. Sargent	Rep.
	1869	1875	W. A. Buckingham	Rep.
Delaware	1867	1879	Orris S. Ferry	Rep.
	1869	1875	T. S. Bayard	Dem.
Florida	1871	1877	Eli Sanlsbury	Dem.
	1868	1875	Abijah Gilbert	Rep.
Georgia	1871	1879	S. B. Conover	Rep.
	1871	1877	T. M. Norwood	Dem.
Illinois	1873	1879	Jno. A. Logan	Rep.
	1871	1877	Jno. A. Logan	Rep.
	1873	1879	R. J. Oglesby	Rep.
Indiana	1869	1875	Dan. D. Pratt	Rep.
	1867	1879	O. P. Morgan	Rep.
Iowa	1871	1877	G. G. Wright	Rep.
	1873	1879	Wm. B. Allison	Rep.
Kansas	1871	1877	Alex. Caldwell	Rep.
	1873	1879	Jno. J. Ingalls	Rep.
Kentucky	1871	1877	J. W. Stevenson	Dem.
	1873	1879	T. C. McCreery	Dem.
Louisiana	1871	1877	J. R. West	Rep.
	1873	1879	P. B. Pinchb'ck	Rep.
Maine	1869	1875	H. Hamlin	Rep.
	1871	1877	L. M. Morrill	Rep.
Massachusetts	1869	1875	Chas. Sumner	Lib.
	1873	1877	(Not yet filled.)	Rep.
Maryland	1869	1875	W. T. Hamilton	Dem.
	1873	1879	Geo. R. Dennis	Dem.
Michigan	1863	1875	Zach. Chandler	Rep.
	1871	1877	Thos. W. Ferry	Rep.
Minnesota	1869	1875	Alex. Ramsey	Rep.
	1871	1877	Wm. Windom	Rep.
Mississippi	1870	1875	A. Ames	Rep.
	1871	1877	Jas. L. Alcorn	Rep.
Missouri	1869	1875	Carl Schurz	Lib.
	1873	1879	L. V. Bogy	Dem.
Nebraska	1867	1875	T. W. Tipton	Lib.
	1871	1877	P. W. Hitchcock	Rep.
Nevada	1865	1875	W. M. Stewart	Rep.
	1873	1879	Jno. P. Jones	Rep.
N. Hampshire	1866	1873	A. H. Cragin	Rep.
	1873	1879	B. Wadleigh	Rep.
New Jersey	1866	1875	J. P. Stockton	Dem.
	1866	1877	F. Frelinghuysen	Rep.
New York	1869	1875	R. E. Fenton	Lib.
	1867	1879	R. Conkling	Rep.
North Carolina	1872	1877	M. W. Ransom	Dem.
	1873	1879	A. S. Merrimon	Dem.
Ohio	1869	1875	A. G. Thurman	Dem.
	1861	1879	Jno. Sherman	Rep.
Oregon	1871	1877	J. S. Kelley	Dem.
	1873	1879	C. H. Mitchell	Rep.
Pennsylvania	1866	1873	John scott	Rep.
	1845	1879	S. Cameron	Rep.
Rhode Island	1863	1875	Wm. Sprague	Rep.
	1869	1877	H. B. Anthony	Rep.
South Carolina	1868	1877	C. J. Robertson	Rep.
	1873	1879	J. J. Patterson	Rep.
Tennessee	1869	1875	W. G. Brownlow	Rep.
	1871	1877	Henry Cooper	Dem.
Texas	1870	1875	J. W Flannagan	Rep.
	1870	1877	W. C. Hamilton	Rep.
Vermont	1866	1875	G. F. Edmunds	Rep.
	1867	1879	J. S. Morrill	Rep.
Virginia	1870	1875	Jno. F. Lewis	Rep.
	1870	1877	J. W. Johnston	Dem.
West Virginia	1869	1875	A. I. Boreman	Rep.
	1871	1877	Henry G. Davis	Dem.
Wisconsin	1869	1875	M. H. Carpenter	Rep.
	1861	1879	T. O. Howe	Rep.

Seats Contested.

That $44,000,000 Legal Tender Reserve

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It is stated in official quarters, as an answer to inquiries, that it is not the intention of the secretary of the treasury to inflate currency by keeping out permanently any part of the forty-four million-dollar legal tender reserve; but if, in the language of the law, the exigencies of the public interest shall require it, he will not hesitate to act in accordance with his conviction that he has the right to make use of the reserve for temporary purposes in such a contingency.

Recusant Stewart Wants a Cool Hundred Thousand from the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Joseph B. Stewart brought suit against the speaker and seargent-at-arms of the house of representatives to-day, for one hundred thousand dollars, each being sued separately, for false imprisonment. The suit is not aimed against the speaker and sergeant-at-arms personally, though so stated on the records, but is designed to test the power of either house to imprison citizens for a matter not involving a question of privilege. The case will be heard before the United States district court.

Competitive Examination for Clerkships.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The board of examiners for the treasury department will hold a series of examinations, beginning on the twenty-fourth instant, for the purpose of filling about forty vacancies in the clerkships of class one now existing in that department. Applications will be received till the seventeenth instant.

RIVERS AND WEATHER.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—The Monongahela is about stationary, with three feet three inches water in the channel. The weather has been clear and pleasant during the day. As soon as the ice runs out out sufficiently the Messenger will depart for St. Louis, Brill for Nashville and Carrie Brooks for Wheeling.

EVANSVILLE, March 6.—The river has fallen thirty inches. The weather is clear and pleasant, the mercury ranging from 32° to 56°. Port list—Down: Idlewild, Florence Lee, Morning Star, Mary Ament, Bermuda. Up: Fayette, Arkansas Belle, Charles Brown, Robert Mitchell. Business is good.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—The river is falling, with nine feet on Harpeth shoals. The weather is fair and moderate. Departed: John P. Branford and Burkesville, for the upper Cumberland river.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The river here is stationary, and there is no ice. The weather is clear and warm. A few more such days will open the Illinois and upper Mississippi. Arrived: City of Helena, from Vicksburg; City of Chester, from Memphis; Marble City, from Memphis; Mountaineer, from Memphis; Carrie V. Kountz, from New Orleans; Johnson, from New Orleans; Cowan, from Louisville. Departed: Bon Accord, for Ohio river; John Kinney, for Shreveport; Bee, for New Orleans; City of Alton, for New Orleans; Clinton, for Memphis.

LITTLE ROCK, March 6.—The river is falling fast, with five feet six inches of water in the channel by the gauge. The weather is warm, with indications of rain. Arrived: West Wind, from Memphis. Departed: Jennie Howell for New Orleans.

CAIRO, March 6.—The river has fallen, thirty inches. The weather is warm and very pleasant. Arrived: Louisville, from Cincinnati; John Gilmore, from St. Louis; Hercules, from Pittsburg; Hawkeye, from St. Louis; Quickstep, from Evansville; Coal Hill, from New Orleans; Rose Hite, from Evansville; R. W. Skillinger, from Red river; Julia, from St. Louis; Liberty No. 4, from New Orleans; Belle Memphis, from Memphis. Departed: Louisville, for New Orleans; Little Alps, for New Orleans; Julia, for Vicksburg; Hercules, for Vicksburg; Dick Fulton, for Pittsburg; Coal Hill, for St. Louis; Grand Tower, for Memphis; Rose Hite, for Evansville; Skillinger, for Cincinnati; Belle Memphis, for St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, March 6.—The weather is clear and cool. The river is rising. Down: James Howard, George C. Wolf, Minneola, Tom Jasper, and St. Luke. Up: Tolfe.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The river is falling, with fourteen feet six inches of water in the channel. The weather is clear and warm. Arrived: Potomac, from Memphis; Andes, from Wheeling. No departures.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The weather is clear and pleasant. Arrived John Kpie, from St. Louis; John B. Maude, from Memphis. No departures.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—The river is falling, with seven feet two inches in the canal and five feet two inches in the chute. The weather is clear and balmy; muercury ranging above 60°. Arrived: Thompson Dean, from New Orleans; Potomac, from Memphis; Comet and barges, from St. Louis; Lawrence, from Cincinnati; Andy Baum, from Cincinnati; J. W. Garrett and barges from Cincinnati; Charles Bodmann, from Cincinnati. Departed: Potomac, for Cincinnati; Charles Bodmann, for New Orleans; Lawrence for Memphis; Comet, for Pittsburg; Mary Ann, for Pittsburg. Simpson, for Vicksburg. Boats drawing more than four feet water have to take the canal. Business is very lively.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The area of the lowest barometer will move on Friday southeast and eastward over Wisconsin; brisk southerly winds, with cloudy and threatening weather will continue from the gulf coast to the upper lakes; southwest winds, backing to southeast, with cloudy weather will prevail in the Middle and Western States; south and east winds will prevail on the eastern gulf and south Atlantic States, with a rising temperature and cloudy weather; the area of the lowest barometer will be followed by north and west winds over Dakota and Minnesota, and will be preceded on Friday morning by high northeast winds and Lake Superior.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—Cotton is quiet; middling, 19½c; net receipts, 364 bales; exports coastwise, 790 bales; to the continent, 616 bales; sales, 676 bales; stock, 56,109 bales.

MOBILE, March 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling, 19½c; net receipts, 945 bales; exports coastwise, 154 bales; sales, 3000 bales; stock, 42,666 bales.

GALVESTON, March 6.—Cotton is weak; good ordinary, 16½@16¾c; receipts, 1337 bales; exports coastwise, 92 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 75,465 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—Cotton is steady and in fair demand; middling, 19½c; net receipts, 979 bales, and 300 bales not before counted; exports coastwise, 99 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 34,935 bales.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

For Preserving and Beautifying the Human Hair. To Prevent its Falling Out and Turning Gray.

A well-preserved Head of Hair, in a person of middle age, at once bespeaks refinement elegance, health and beauty. It may truly be called woman's crowning glory, while men are not insensible to its advantages and charms. Few things are more disgusting than thin, frizzly, harsh, untamed hair, with head and c covered with dandruff. Visit a barber, and you feel and look like a new man. This is what LYON'S KATHAIRON will do all the time. The charm which lies in well-placed hair, glossy curls, luxuriant tresses and a clean head, is indescribable and irresistible.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores.

THE BROWN

COTTON GIN!

PLANTERS should examine the above-named old and reliable Gin before buying any other. It combines the required qualities of Simplicity, Strength and Durability. It gins fast and clean, makes excellent list (often bringing 5c. to ⅛c. per pound above market), and is universally admitted to be the lightest running gin made. We have had thirty years' experience in the business, and warrant every gin perfect. Gins warranted to the trade of our agents, to which we invite inspection.

Circulars, with testimonials and full particulars, may be had by addressing

ISRAEL P. BROWN, President
Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London, Conn.
JONES, BROWN & CO., Agents,
mh5 w Memphis, Tennessee.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG—At her father's residence, in this city, at twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock Thursday morning, March 6, 1873, Miss LOU CLAYTON ARMSTRONG, daughter of Barney and Mary B. Armstrong.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Court St. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, this (FRIDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Services by L. C. Ransom. Carriages at Hoist's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEMPHIS THEATER.

Second and Last Night

—OF—

J. G. SAXE

This Friday Evening, March 7.

SUBJECT.....POETRY AND POETS

Admission as usual. Tickets printed for Wednesday are good for Thursday, and those printed for Thursday are good for Friday. Positively NO reserved seats.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of Aggerona Lodge, No. 168, will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, March 7th, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the F. C. degree. All F. C.'s are fraternally invited.

By order C. G. LOCKE, W. M.
B. RICHMOND, Secretary. mh7

Memphis and Shelby Co. Bible Society.

THE final meeting of the Executive Committee of the M. and S. Co. B. S. for the year ending March 1, 1873, will be held at 3½ p.m. TO-DAY, in the Court street C. P. Church. Important—all attend.

mh6 W. M. LEATHERWOOD, Agent.

JOS. W. CALDWELL. SIDNEY R. LAMB

CALDWELL & LAMB,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LIME, CEMENT, FIRE-BRICK,

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Etc.,

357 SHELBY ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

F. D. BRYANT. JOHN COSGROVE

BRYANT & COSGROVE,

LABOR AGENCY,

186 FRONT ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

CAN furnish Laborers at all times, male and female. Orders from city and country solicited, and promptly attended to.

☞ Special attention to Railroad and Levee Contractors. mh7

Furniture Auction!

BY SALE & CO.,

On Saturday Morning, March 8th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP,

We will sell 25 assorted Bedsteads, 25 Cotton-top Mattresses, 50 pairs Blankets, 15 Marble-top Bureaus, 50 Bedspreads, 50 Pillows, 5 Extension Tables, Carpets, Crockeryware, etc.

Two tierces Good Hams, Furniture, Groceries, Set Carpenter's Tools;

Also, on account of whom concerned,

100 Sacks Corn and Wheat Bran,

AT AUCTION.

This Morning at 10 o'clock.

By A. E. Frankland, 195 & 197 Main St.

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, which is recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tenn., book No. 83, page 112, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, upon the premises, six miles from Memphis, Macon road, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1873,

lot 21, of the subdivision of the John Pope farm, containing 8 22-100 acres.

mh7 A. R. POPE.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

BLUFF CITY MILL PROPERTY

On Poplar Street.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1873, at 5 o'clock p.m., on the premises, I will sell at public auction