THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN. SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1874. VOL.-NO. 34. 143

THE COUNTY ELECTION.

Elsewhere we publish the circular of the executive committee appointed by the county committee created by the Bartlett convention. It is a plain, sensible document, and breathes the very spirit of the movement which we hope is to result in securing to Shelby county the very best officers possible. The names of the sub-committees for the civil districts and wards are given, and the time of holding the ward meetings for the election of delegates, and of holding the county convention. The twenty-fifth of June is the time for the former, and the twenty-fifth of July for the latter. The gentlemen on the sub-committees are excellent selections, suggestive of the anxiety of the committee to meet the desires of the people; and we look, under their direction and conduct, for orderly ward and civil-district meetings, and such a set of delegates as will most certainly carry out the wishes of the people in the matter of selecting worthy and well-qualified candidates for the offices to be filled.

A FEARFUL CHAPTER.

A Woman Murdered by Her Sweetheart—The Murderer Lynched—Terrible Accident.

Special to the Appeal.]

DECATUR, ALA., May 30.—Last night a man named John Horne, late of Morgan county, in this State, cut the throat of the niece of Tom Ferry at Courtland with a barlow knife because she refused to marry him. He was put in the county jail, and a mob went to the jail late at night and hanged him.

Yesterday at West Point, Mississippi, some children were swinging in a suspended wagon-body, when the ropes broke and several of the children were seriously and some fatally injured. The thigh of one was amputated, the skull of another broken and another's jaw was broken.

SALT LAKE.

Fine Crop Prospects—Decoration Day Proclaimed a General Holiday—Railway Notes.

SALT LAKE, May 30.—The fine rains in this valley for the last two days have been of great advantage to vegetation.

The mayor of Salt Lake proclaims for a general holiday, suspension of business and the closing of saloons, June 1st, to be observed as decoration day.

The presidents and general superintendents of the Central and Union Pacific railroads have been looking over the grounds in the vicinity of Ogden today with a view of determining the future junction of the two roads.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Atlantic Express Robbed of Twenty-Seven Hundred Dollars—One of the Robbers Killed.

DETROIT, MICH., May 30.—Last night, as the Atlantic express, which leaves Chicago at fifteen minutes past six o'clock, was passing between New Buffalo and Niles, two unknown men pried open the front door of the express-car, and knocked down S. B. Heath, messenger, who was sorting his money-packages for the different stations, one of whom grabbed a package containing twenty-seven hundred dollars, jumped from the car and escaped, leaving the other robber struggling with Heath for the mastery. In the darkness, the car having been extinguished, Heath finally drew his pistol and shot the scoundrel in the head, and then himself fell insensible from his injuries. As the train approached Niles, he recovered sufficiently to call for help, but was unable to rise. The robber lived only a few seconds after being taken from the car.

ROCHEFORT AGAIN.

A Niagara Reporter "Pumps" the Escaped French Exile—His Opinion of French Affairs.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Rochefort has been interviewed by a reporter, who telegraphs from Niagara Falls. The following is a part of what he said: "When MacMahon and DeBroglie heard that I had escaped, they said it was impossible. The news, however, was true. DeBroglie fell sick, and MacMahon tried to conceal the fact as long as possible. Poor MacMahon! he has a moral dread of me. He thinks I wield some occult power. It is ridiculous that such men should rule France. He was put forward by the right to advance the interests of Henri Cinq, but the left will never submit to his rule. They have too many able men, real statesmen, to oppose the bungling general. What could be expected of a man who had spent thirty years in the bureau of France, governed by MacMahon? Events, it appears, are marching rapidly in Europe. In another three months MacMahon will be overthrown. France cannot continue to be ruled by that stupid soldier." Rochefort asked anxiously about the chances of a recognition of Cuban belligerency by European powers, and expressed the opinion that an international revolutionary junta should be organized for the purpose of aiding all struggling nationalities to achieve their independence.

MURDER.

T. W. Lake Murdered by Some Unknown Person on the Boulevard Near the Bridge.

A Negro Man and Woman Arrested Charged with the Crime—Full Particulars.

About five o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of T. Winchester Lake, was found within three hundred yards of his residence on Poplar street, two and a half miles from the city, by his colored marketman, Lawson Barkerville. The body was still warm when discovered, and over the left side of the skull was a deep cut extending from above the occipital projection to the parietal bone. The skull, in fact, was crushed as if struck by some heavy instrument. The hat, coat and boots had been taken from the dead man's body, which was smeared with clotted blood. Justice Spelman being notified of the murder, summoned the following gentlemen as a jury of inquest: R. B. Barnes, W. B. Waldran, M. C. Pierce, W. L. Bacon, Joseph R. McCullough, Leon Trousdale and W. F. Brooks, whose verdict was that deceased came to his death from blows inflicted by a party or parties to the jury unknown. Baskerville testified that as he was driving the market wagon at the bridge, his horse became frightened, and upon looking around he saw the lifeless body. He returned to the house and communicated the fact to the family. Martha Guy, a negro woman, testified that she saw the deceased between ten and eleven o'clock Friday night, within eighty yards of the place where his body was found. About eight o'clock Friday night he drove into McCullough's stable on Adams street, next to the stable-house, and after paying for the hire of the buggy, left for his home. It is supposed he boarded a street-car, as he reached the toll-gate between eight and nine o'clock, where he stopped to rest. The proprietor asked him to take a drink, but he replied, "No, I am going home." "Take a bottle of sodawater, it will cool you off," said the proprietor. "No, I don't want anything at all to drink; I am going home." Lake soon left for home, being then quite sober. Martha Guy also stated that she told Lake to go on home, and left him. She then went to the shanty of an old negro named Zero, and paid him thirty-five cents, ten cents of this amount being for interest due. It is stated that Lake had paid Lake twenty hundred and fifty dollars, the balance due on a land purchase, and that as soon as he received the money he came on to town. After hearing the evidence of various witnesses, the justice had Martha Guy and Robert Smith arrested, the latter being the waiter of Swing, and saw him pay the money to Lake. In the blacksmith-shop, near by the tollgate, was found a bar of iron which would make a wound similar to that inflicted upon Lake. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and has a wife and one child. He was well and favorably known, and his mysterious death will be heard with sorrow by his many friends and acquaintances.

The first criminal trial for violating a railroad law of Wisconsin, took place at Milwaukee yesterday, resulting in a fine of one dollar being imposed on a station-agent, charged with overcharging.

DECORATION DAY.

Memorial Services Yesterday at the National Cemeteries Throughout the Union.

The Procession in Memphis—Speeches at the Cemetery by General Smith and Ed. Shaw.

Brawling Scenes and Outrages—Drunkenness and Robbery—Disgraceful Conduct.

Agreeable to public announcement the decoration of the Federal graves at the National cemetery, seven miles from this city, was set for yesterday. At ten o'clock in the morning the different negro societies of Memphis, headed with bands of music and bearing flags, formed processions, which paraded Second and Main streets to the Louisville depot, where, with two thousand men, women and children, they embarked for the cemetery. Train after train on the Louisville railroad left the city, each one being crammed with its freight of African Americanism anxious to honor(?) the memory of the gallant soldiers who fell while fighting for their

EMANCIPATION.

There are 13,962 soldiers, white and black, interred in the Mississippi valley cemetery. By two o'clock the grounds were covered with at least five thousand persons, all of whom, except half a dozen white people, were negroes. The different negro societies represented were as follows: Pole-Bearers, No. 31, of Memphis; Pole-Bearers, No. 2, of Springdale; Benevolence societies, Nos. 2 and 3; Sumner Guards, Sons of Ham, and Union Star society. During the morning the societies were escorted to the Louisville depot by bands of music which played alternately, "Just Before the Battle, Mother," "Come Put Me in My Little Bed" and "Jordan is a Hard Road to Travel." Upon arriving

AT THE CEMETERY

the different societies paraded and counter-marched outside of the walls of the enclosure, and attracted a great deal of attention. We noticed a small frame grocery with an arbor near by the station platform, besides a flying-jenny and several refreshment and liquor stands. About an hour after the crowd had assembled, the Pole-Bearers, who were armed with muskets and bayonets and battle-axes, thought no man, woman or child had a right to sell or barter anything whatever within a mile of the enclosure wherein slept the heroes whose memory they had assembled to honor. But instead of paying the honor due the heroism and the bravery of the Union dead; instead of bowing at the shrine of memory and blessing the name of the fallen; instead of strewing each fresh mound with fair and beautiful flowers emblematic of the grateful appreciation and typical of the lasting gratitude cherished in the hearts of liberated negroes, were enacted the most

BRUTAL AND DISGRACEFUL SCENES

that drunken ignorance or political malice could invent. The negroes, instead of visiting the graves and holding private dinner-parties and family picnics beside the avenue as did many of the visitors, remained outside the enclosure. Many of them, especially members of the Pole-Bearers, seemed to be under the influence of bad whisky or the advice of wicked leaders. After some deliberation with his party, Thomas Swan, director of the decoration, and president of the Pole-Bearers, selected a squad of negroes from th e order, armed with muskets and fixed-bayonets. He led his squad upon a fruit-stand kept by an Italian. The fruit, cigars and other articles were seized upon by the mob, and the poor foreigner driven from the grounds, fearing that his life, like his little property, might be taken by

THE ASSAILANTS,

who, without the shadow of law or the pretense of authority, ordered him to close up shop and leave instanter. The threats of the negroes were sufficient to cause his immediate flight, and as the Italian drove down the street his vehicle was pursued by a crowd of infuriated negroes, some of whom at every step stopped to seize upon the fruit which was jolted from the flying wagon. After driving the Italian from the public ground, the patriotic mob next "went for" a negro named Robert Goldsby, who had an eating-stand, which was laden with a barbecued hog. Goldsby fled in terror, and after being pursued several hundred yards, hid in the briars and undergrowth, thereby escaping the malice of his pursuers. After chasing other venders from their stands, which were located on a public road and without the enclosure of the sacred spot of slumbering heroes,

THE MOB MADE A RUSH

upon the liquor and refreshment stand of Andrew R. Pope & Bro. This stand was located within a few feet of the public road, and on ground belonging to Mr. W. M. Miller, of this city. The ground had been legally rented to Mr. Pope, who, by virtue of the contract and the license exhibited, had a right to conduct business there. Tom Swan, the negro leader of the Pole-Bearers, marched his squad up to the stand, and ordered Pope to close up his stand. The proprietor exhibited his license, and told the negro that he was authorized by law to sell there. This, however, did not satisfy the negroes, who, at the command of Swan, presented bayonets and demanded twenty-five dollars of Mr. Pope.

IN THE FACE OF THE BAYONETS

and the muzzles of the guns, Mr. Pope was compelled to pay over twenty-five dollars to Thomas Swan, who then permitted him to proceed with his business. This extortion of twenty-five dollars was, of course, made in behalf of the memory of the Union dead. There were two or three half-grown negroes, shouting "Liberty and freedom!" rushing upon a defenseless man and compelling him, at the peril of his life, to give up twenty-five dollars, or else be killed or have his property and personal effects confiscated. Mr. Pope remonstrated with the rapacious horde, but his words only seemed to add fury to their demoniacal passions. Upon the tree within the stand was posted the following

UNITED STATES LICENSE,

by virtue of which Mr. Pope was allowed to conduct his business:

No. 8—No. B., 62,374.

United States internal revenue. Received from Pope & Bro. the sum of five dollars for special tax on the business of dealer in manufactured tobacco, to be carried out at six miles Old Raleigh road, Memphis, State of Tennessee, for the period represented by the coupon or coupons therefor attached. Dated at Memphis, April 27, 1874.

R. F. PATTERSON,
Collector Eighth District State of Tennessee.

Across the back of this license was written:

"I transferred to near the National cemetery, on the thirtieth day of May. "HUGH NOTT."

To the above license is attached twelve coupons, giving license for one year. The other license is exactly like the above one, except the business is "Retail liquor-dealer" appears in the place of "Dealer in manufactured tobacco," and the receipt is for twenty-five dollars, instead of five dollars, as in the other license, both of which are signed by the said collector, and bear the transfer-indorsement of "Hugh Nott, Deputy-Collector." This license of

GENERAL R. F. PATTERSON,

collector of the eighth district, was ignored. Even the authority of the United States was not respected or acknowledged. A short while after this the APPEAL reporter saw Captain Knott, and asked him if the signature of transfer, as written across Mr. Pope's license, was his own. The deputy-collector said that such was true, and that he had no knowledge or concern in the riotous proceedings. Shortly after the mob had extorted twenty-five dollars from Mr. Pope, who was powerless to resist because of the bayonets presented, Thomas Swan held a

CONSULTATION WITH RECORDER PAT WINTERS.

This official told Swan that he was acting without law, and could be made to answer for his illegal conduct. But this fearless champion of negro supremacy did not heed the advice. He had distributed circulars in Memphis the evening before, and saw him pay the money to Lake. In the blacksmith-shop, near by the tollgate, was found a bar of iron which would make a wound similar to that inflicted upon Lake. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and has a wife and one child. He was well and favorably known, and his mysterious death will be heard with sorrow by his many friends and acquaintances.

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place." The mob soon swarmed around Mr. Felix Martin, his wife, and his assistant, Jack Sheean. Violent hands were laid upon the table, and forced Mr. Martin, under fear of his life, to retreat into his house. Oaths, profanity, and the grossest vulgarity and obscenity were indulged in by the infuriated negro Pole-Bearers, who, not content with their villainous robbery,

SEIZED HOLD OF MRS. MARTIN,

and robbed her pocket of the money she had there. The few white men present were powerless to resent this unmanly outrage, or interpose in behalf of an insulted and helpless woman. She was white, and this was sufficient excuse for any outrage or violation of law, however much tinged with the fire of hell or inspired by loathsome villainy. What a beautiful picture of heroism! what a noble expression of patriotism! what an enchanting testimonial of honor! what a sublime vindication of truth, and what an exalted sample of manhood was this, the ferocious attack upon, and

ROBBERY OF AN UNPROTECTED AND HELPLESS WHITE LADY,

who had modestly presumed to sell what the license of the law entitled her to do! This is patriotism—this is gratitude—this is fidelity to national honor. But the "damned" whites were soon closed up, and no one dared emerge from the building, for three negroes vowed to kill any one who came forth. After this brutal robbery, and the imprisonment of Martin Swan, a guard was placed around the premises, and within half an hour about three hundred negroes assembled at the orator's stand, where about five hundred negroes had assembled after a prayer,

ED. SHAW

was introduced, and made a big political speech on the civil rights bill, the introductory privilege of which had just been indulged in by the Pole-Bearers and other negroes. He first spoke upon the diversity of views caused by the existence of slavery. He informed the crowd that they had met to honor the dead, who fell battling for the privileges they enjoyed. To the negro, the occasion was a grand one, and they had met for something. It was unnecessary to mention the circumstances of their death. The difference of opinion could only have been settled by the sword; still the feeling of the people to-day was not

WHAT THE NEGROES HAD EXPECTED.

The sword alone could have accomplished the work of abolishing slavery. They had assembled as freemen, which condition had been brought about by war, while the white people of the south would have never accepted the situation unless compelled. Still the enjoyment of such privileges was due to the fidelity of the government in preserving its trust. The occasion of their assembling was a solemn one, as it was for the purpose of doing honor to those who had died battling for them, but it was not an occasion of battles, etc. He hoped that hereafter when they assembled, it would be for the honor of the dead. The advancement of the negro had been more rapid than anticipated, and they should rejoice in the belief that they would soon be full grown citizens. It was gratifying to know that the very white men who fought to prevent the education of the negro, were now building schoolhouses in which to educate negroes. The power of these men to prevent the advancement and influence of the colored race, was gone forever. But he would speak of the last

CROWNING GLORY OF THE NATION.

When this was accomplished, the negroes could then tell the nation to let them alone so far as their own legislation was concerned. The last crowning glory to behalf them was the passage of the civil rights bill. He knew it met with opposition from many white persons, but so did their liberty, their enfranchisement, and their public schools meet with opposition. In Tennessee, as in other States, the influence and power of the negro was one-fourth. Some pray that the civil rights bill will not pass, but he did not pray so. The greatest opposition of the white people was, first, that negroes would go to school with their children.

THE GERMANS, IRISH AND ITALIANS

had each their common schools, but the law did not say to them you must go to these schools. They had their own schools, and the negroes wanted theirs. The second great objection on the part of the white people was, "I don't want you negroes to come into our parlors!" "From the looks of this congregation it seems," said the speaker, "that the white people have been in our parlors oftener than we have been in their parlors [laughter, and cries of 'Hit him agin'!] They say, 'Oh! you want to marry our daughters.' From the looks of this congregation it seems that one could hardly marry any other than their daughter! As they did not understand the civil rights bill, he thought he would speak of it in a few words.

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THE DECORATION OF THE GRAVES

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AT NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The beautiful weather, and the action of the legislature making this decoration day a legal holiday, have combined to give to the celebration this year more general repute than to any previous occurrence of the now well-observed anniversary. The customhouse, postoffice, subtreasury, and the stock, gold, produce, cotton, and other exchanges are closed, and also most of the larger business establishments down town. The exercises were formally begun at midnight, at which hour detachments of marines, under Colonel Brown, with a number of naval officers of rank in port, the Grand Army of the Republic, and a large company of citizens, left the navy-yard for Woodlawn cemetery, where at sunrise the grave of Admiral Farragut was decorated, and a salute fired. About the same time the grave of General Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly), in Cypress Hill cemetery, was decorated. The Grand Army of the Republic initiated the exercises in this city, when at half-past seven it marched into Union square, and strewed many flowers around the base of the Lincoln statue, placed laurels on its head, and dressed the pedestal in evergreens, the immense crowd of people remaining uncovered during the ceremony. The equestrian statue of Washington was decorated, and afterward the members of the Grand Army marched to the monument of General Worth, when the veterans of the Mexican war decked it with floral tributes. Union square was made the rendezvous for the several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and detachments of the military which had volunteered to accompany them to the graves of their former companions. Soon after eight o'clock the posts and the military marched upon the ground, accompanied by a band of music, and were immediately followed by wagons drawn by richly-caparisoned horses, following with flowers and adorned with national colors were other wagons, bearing disabled veterans and orphan children of soldiers. At ten o'clock the procession started, moving around the west side of the square and down Broadway. It was headed by ten mounted policemen, who were followed by a squad of police; the grand marshal and his staff came next. The procession was divided into four divisions, and included two colored companies of the regular army, and was represented by General Wilcox and Lieutenant Manning, who appeared in full uniform. The invited guests and citizens of the day were honored with a place in the procession. A few of the posts carried banners, and quite a few tattered battle-flags.

dressed in dark clothing, wearing fatigue caps with boquets and badges. The German veteran singing society and other civic associations, took part in the procession, which was closed by a detachment of police. The route was lined by numerous spectators, and flags were displayed at half-mast on public and private buildings. The chimes of Trinity and Grace church were rung during the march. At St. Paul's church the procession halted while the monument of General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, was decorated, and another halt was made at Trinity cemetery, while the graves of the soldiers there were decorated. On reaching south ferry the procession crossed to Brooklyn, where it was joined by several posts of that city, and took the cars for Cypress hills and other cemeteries.

AT WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The decoration of graves in the cemeteries in the neighborhood of Washington took place this morning. The chief point of attraction was the Arlington cemetery—thousands of persons there congregating. The floral arrangements were more extensive than heretofore. Among the most prominent persons on the platform were President Grant, several members of the cabinet, and officers of the army and navy. After the national salute, prayer, and poem, General Hawley, of Connecticut, will deliver an oration. All the government departments were closed.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—The graves of the federal dead in the National cemetery were decorated to-day. There was an attendance of about twenty-five hundred people. It is reported that just after prayers, and before proceeding to scatter flowers on the graves, a difficulty occurred among some colored persons, in which one woman and several men were knocked down with rocks. One is reported seriously hurt. The difficulty is seriously regretted by the better class of the colored people.

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—Decoration day is being observed in the usual manner here. Many business houses are closed in honor of the day.

IN GENERAL.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Dispatches from New England and other places show that decoration day was well and generally observed.

WEST POINT.

Result of the Examination of Aspirants for Military Glory—Thirty-two Couldn't Read or Write.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Out of ninety-seven aspirants for military honors at West Point thirty two were sent back to school yesterday because they could not write, spell, or cipher, or were not familiar with maps or grammars. The colored candidates all failed. The list of successful candidates was made public. The whole class was drawn up in line. The names of those who missed were called out, and they stepped two paces to the front and were ordered to break ranks and go home, while their more fortunate companions were led to their future quarters. Most of the unfortunate applicants for honors bear their rejection very philosophically; a few do not. One young gentleman said he had got enough; he had missed on purpose. Those who have failed will, at the option of senators or representatives who nominated them, have the privilege of presenting themselves for examinations in September, when the autumn studies begin, with those who then join so far as their own legislation was concerned. The last crowning glory to behalf them was the passage of the civil rights bill. He knew it met with opposition from many white persons, but so did their liberty, their enfranchisement, and their public schools meet with opposition. In Tennessee, as in other States, the influence and power of the negro was one-fourth. Some pray that the civil rights bill will not pass, but he did not pray so. The greatest opposition of the white people was, first, that negroes would go to school with their children.

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TELEGRAPHIC EPITOME.

Steamer Burned—One Life Lost.

PEMBROKE, ONT., May 30.—The steamer Forrest Queen burned to the water's edge this morning. Margaret Cavanaugh, the cook, was burned to death.

The Mill River Disaster.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., May 30.—At the investigation to-day into the Mill river disaster, the son of Ex-Governor Hayden testified that he had known his father to get up in the night and drive to the reservoir, a distance of five miles. Mr. Bassett, the contractor, was cross-examined, and admitted that even the indefinite specifications for the construction of the dam were not adhered to, and that himself and partner entered on the work in the belief that the dam would give way even if built according to the specifications.

Planing Mill Burned.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 30.—About half-past eleven o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the planing mill of Walker, Tucker & Co., near the Central-way mill, situated in the vicinity of immense lumber-yards. The fire had made considerable headway before it was discovered. The entire fire department was called to the scene, and after several hours hard work succeeded in getting control of the fire. Fortunately the night was calm; had there been any wind blowing, it would have been impossible to have prevented a dangerous conflagration. The losses are as follows: Walker, Tucker & Co., five thousand dollars, no insurance; C. Sutherland & Co., five thousand dollars, no insurance. There were several smaller losses, aggregating about six thousand dollars, with no insurance. The fire is believed to have originated in the boiler-room of the planing mill.

Miscellaneous.

Cardinal Vonnicelli Casoni is dead.

The delegates to the Ohio State editorial association were banqueted at Columbus last night.

The steamships Nestonan, from Baltimore, and Switzerland, from New York, arrived at Liverpool, yesterday.

The Episcopal convention of the diocese of Kentucky, in session at Louisville the past week, adjourned yesterday.

The committee of the French assembly having the subject under consideration, have unanimously approved the postal convention between the United States and France.

Five business houses were destroyed by fire in New Orleans, yesterday—Nos. 34 and 42 Canal street, 59 and 62 Commerce street, and No. 1 Tchoupitoulas street. Loss over two hundred thousand dollars.

Governor Baxter has appointed William M. Harrison associate justice of the supreme court of Arkansas, vice M. L. Stephenson, resigned; and J. J. Clendenin, judge of the seventh judicial circuit, vice John Whytock (who issued the writ of ouster against Baxter), resigned.

President Grant has issued a proclamation, extending to New Foundland the provisions of the treaty of Washington. The products of the fisheries will be admitted to the United States duty free on and after June, 1, 1874.

Pink Price and Luther Thrasher, two base-ballists, quarrelled in Clarke county, Georgia, yesterday, in which the former struck the latter on the head with his little bat, causing instant death, both parties were under twenty years of age.

Two Creoles—A. Guillotte and A. Pizeros—fought a duel with pistols, ten paces, fire at will and advance, on Metairie ridge, near New Orleans, yesterday. Pizeros received his satisfaction through his side, in the region of the heart. The former was untouched.

The congressional conference committee held a meeting in Washington yesterday, but adjourned to Monday without accomplishing anything. The President's position was discussed, and it was suggested that it would be well to avoid the passage of any bill which would be vetoed by the President. One member of the committee expressed the opinion to a citizen that it was not probable that a finance bill would be passed this session.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Grand Concert.

With the programme elsewhere printed before them, it will not be necessary to-day to more than call the attention of the readers to the grand concert to be given at the Theater on Friday the fifth instant. No such programme has been offered in Memphis in years, and it is very seldom that such an array of the best talent has been mustered to interpret one. Vocalists and instrumentalists are all alike well and favorably known to the public, and we feel sure will acquit themselves quite up to the high reputation they enjoy. The beneficiaries are among our truest musicians and both from length of residence as well as ability, have claims to the consideration of the public. The Theater will be made seasonably comfortable for the occasion, and no opportunity be allowed to pass that will tend in the least to insure a most pleasant occasion for those who may attend.

A Beautiful and Instructive Entertainment.

We are informed that a number of those interesting art entertainments, now so popular in the north and west, of illustrating lectures by the aid of the oxy-calcium stereopticon, and presenting to the beholder scenes in Europe and America, the bible, "Bunyan's Pilgrims," statuary, etc., with a vividness and reality long thought to be unattainable, photographic pictures, taken from the objects themselves. The first lecture and exhibition were to be given on Thursday and Friday night next, June 14th and 15th, at 100 Alabama street, corner of Hill, for the benefit of the Memphis Conference Female Seminary, but owing to a conflict with other able ones to assist him), and also secretaries. Your correspondent must say, in all sincerity, that the students and people of Macon belonging to the different denominations, with Mr. Alexander as leader, cannot be excelled in vocal music in the State, or elsewhere, with the same practice. Among the many songs that were sung that seemed to attract much attention were, "Watch and pray," "Picnic Song," "Looking to Jesus," and "There is Light in the Valley." The exercises of the morning being over, dinner was announced, and all present were invited to partake freely. The dinner was superb in every particular. The tables were loaded with good things for the inner man, especially prepared by the hands of the fair matrons of that place and vicinity. After all had feasted sumptuously, they met in the college building to have a sociable "conclab." My feeble pen is inadequate to describe the sociable feelings of the young ladies—enough to say they were very fine, and gotten up in elegant taste. Macon, you remember, is seven miles north of Lafayette depot, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and immediately on the line of the Memphis and Knoxville narrow-gauge road. The railroad and civil rights are the principal topics of discussion. They are a unit in the railroad interest; they are preaching around on this enterprise, and are determined to have the road. Rev. Mr. Canada, of Fayette, has been making speeches in behalf of said road. He got fourteen hundred dollars subscribed the other day in a small gathering. They say their interest and future prosperity demand that this road should be built right away. They are leaving nothing undone on their part to accomplish this great enterprise that is being pushed forward with much energy. When this road reaches Macon it will be built up as by magic. They now have a number of large and commodious business houses (part brick), two and three stories. They now have a population of perhaps five hundred or more, among whom may be found the most energetic business men in this district. Those that may be mentioned are: S. J. Alexander, senior, of the firm of Alexander & Bro.; J. Q. Murrell & Bro., Reid & Murrell, W. R. Porter & Co., Captain Jo. D. Graves, J. F. Dabney, druggist and practising physicians are the generous, magnanimous and hospitable Dr. George T. Hunter & Son, and G. A. Hunter, always ready to administer to the wants of the afflicted. Your correspondent met with one of your former citizens, but now connected with the Somerville *Falcon*, Dr. Geo. A. Mathes, and also many candidates for the various offices of the county. The canvass has fairly opened for county offices, as the first Thursday in August will soon be here. Small profits and quick sales is the motto of Macon merchants, and are determined to let the people of Fayette county know that they can and will sell dry goods, groceries, furniture, and many articles kept in their line as cheap, if not cheaper than any other place in West Tennessee, Memphis not excepted. I will say for the benefit of those that have children to educate, that the educational facilities of Macon are equal to any place in West Tennessee, remarkably healthy, away from miasmatic and epidemic influences, and the reputation of its citizens are too well known to ask for encomiums from me. Suffice it to say a people more cultivated and refined in manners, possessing intellectual attainments cannot be found in our State. Their prestige has long since been established, and they are still maintaining it. Crops, both cotton and corn, look well. Oats, wheat and everything are now suffering for rain. Indications at this writing are that we will have a good season, without any political disturbances. Social change is going on. I hope

Knights of Innisfail Picnic.

The members and friends of the ancient order of the Knights of Innisfail will abandon the business walks of life next Tuesday, the day set apart for the annual picnic of the order, and repair to James's park, where the day will be given to all manner of pleasure and enjoyable recreation. As evidence that this occasion will equal, in every respect, any picnic hitherto held by any order or society of this city, and particularly in point of respectability, we here reproduce the names of the gentlemen of the committee of arrangements, who are each untiring in devotion to the single object of making it fully up to the standard as stated above. The committee is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: James J. Sullivan, P. J. Quigley, R. O'Brien, P. McGaughran, Thomas Casey, J. E. Fox, Paul Kingston, Moses Kincella, J. J. Barry, T. F. Meath, M. McNulty, and Thomas Clarke. A feature of this picnic will be that the gates will be opened and the festivities are arranged to commence precisely at noon, so that many who cannot attend at night will have ample opportunity to enjoy the afternoon sports and dancing. The best music in the city will compose the orchestra, and under the direction of Floor-committeemen Kingston, Barrett, Fox, Joyce, Clarke, Murphy, Collins, Connolly, McCarthy, Marley, Devitt, Duffy, Tighe, Barry, Ryan and Carberry, the terpsichorean delights will be the feature of the day. The get-up and management of the games, athletic sports, etc., has been given in charge of Messrs. P. J. Quigley, John Hollywood, P. Haggerty, Thomas Casey and G. E. McDonald who are preparing a programme of athletic games, for which medals and other prizes will be awarded. The admission to the grounds will be fifty cents for gentlemen—ladies and children free. Mr. M. J. Cunningham and a corps of gentlemanly aids will wait on and usher visitors at the gate. Those who would enjoy their generous hospitality should not fail to attend the picnic next Tuesday, given under the auspices of the Knights of Innisfail.

AN UNQUIET GHOST.

An Unearthly Visitor—The Spirit of Coal-Oil Charley Reanimated—It Appears to his Dying Wife, to his Daughter, and to their Visitors.

Our readers will remember a recital of terrible facts given by the APPEAL many months ago, in which the *sobriquet* "Coal-Oil Charley" often appeared. It was he, as was unjustly supposed, who aided in causing the death at an interior town, of a Louisville drummer seated beside him at table. A coal-oil lamp was overturned by one or the other of the drummer's friends, he was robbed of his money on the spot and died not many days after in unutterable anguish. We failed to trace the history or fortunes of Coal-Oil Charley. He was tried at Corinth, and, as stated by his friends, properly acquitted of participation in the crime of murder and robbery. Some months after his liberation at Corinth, Charley was sitting in the midst of his family, in his modest little home in Macon, Mississippi. His wife, stepdaughter, a sensible, attractive, well reared girl of sixteen, and other children were sitting about the fireside. Charley was very near an open window, and the cool, fresh evening winds of that delightful climate, burdened with perfumes of roses and pomgranates, fanned the face of Charley. A bright light, not brighter than his hopes of future wealth and power, turned on the table beside him. There was a sudden flash and flame from a musket flashed across the room. Charley never spoke, or lifted up his face, or opened his eyes. Ten buckshot pierced his heart.

WHAT CAME OF THE TERRIBLE DEED.

There was much excitement, and Macon was thoroughly aroused. Never before had an assassin done his base cowardly work in the more cultivated and prosperous pretty village. One or two arrests were made, but nothing could be proven, and even yet no one is suspected of the crime. Coal-Oil Charley's assassin, like the murderer of Miller, the cashier of the bank at Jackson, Tennessee, may never be known.

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