THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1874. VOL 34 NO 222

BROWNLOW.

Letter from the East Tennessee Senator in Reply to Hon. Truman Smith—Certain Effect of the Civil Rights Bill.

The Measure Fatal to the Public School System—Determined Opposition of the Whites—The Bill Not Necessary to the Protection of the Negro.

From the New York *Tribune* of Saturday we copy the following letter, written by Senator Brownlow in answer to Hon. Truman Smith. It possesses unusual interest at this time for the people of Tennessee, and cannot fail to have some effect with the more thoughtful Republicans of the north:

SIR—It seems to me a fitting time to reply to the open letter which you did me the honor to write me, published in the *Tribune* of the eleventh of last month, on the subject of the civil rights bill. And I desire to reply to your letter through the same widely-circulated journal which you make the medium of communication with me. It is just two weeks since one of the most exciting and memorable elections was held in this State of which there is any record since the days of Andrew Jackson. Though it was the least important of all our elections—being a contest for county offices—a larger vote was polled than there was in the last election for President, members of congress, governor of the State and members of the State legislature. As might be anticipated, so exciting a contest in a southern State upon such an issue has been attended with riots and bloodshed, and the killing and wounding of several men. The result of the election is the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party, a defeat from which the party cannot recover within the next five years, and from which it will not probably recover during the lifetime of the present generation. As a sample of the

REVOLUTION

which has taken place, I will mention that in the county in which I reside, where we had one thousand Republican majority, the Democracy have elected their ticket by seven hundred majority. In Shelby county, where the Republican ticket was triumphant at an election a year ago by about one thousand majority, the Democratic ticket was recently elected by about five thousand majority. Thousands of ex-Union soldiers, who never before or since the war voted other than a Republican ticket, went to the polls vehemently cursing the Republican majority in congress, and deposited their ballots for original secessionists against their comrades in the Union army, swearing as they did so that they would never again vote with a party which supported the co-education of the races. In some leading journals of the north I have seen rejoicings over the result of the election in Tennessee as a condemnation of President Grant and his administration. Nothing can be further from the truth. President Grant is more popular in Tennessee to-day than he has ever been. The sole issue in our election was the civil rights bill. And the letter you wrote me, in view of the election since held, is prophetic. You say, writing on June 25th, the tendency of this measure "will be to unite the great body, perhaps I should say all, of the white race, and in such a contest the former are certain to obtain the ascendency unless South Carolina be an exception." Mississippi may be added to South Carolina as sustaining the Republican party if congress shall pass this bill; but in no other southern State, with this bill adopted, will the Republican party have a chance of success. With this load of mixed schools to carry, the only result of an election in Tennessee will be to take the census of the white and black voters, and as there are only forty thousand colored to two hundred and forty thousand white voters, it does not require much genius for mathematics to show that the Republican party is doomed in this State and in the south. It is no longer a question as to whether we will have

MIXED SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES,

where the whites have the majority. The elections already held show that to be as impossible as it is for the distinguished editor of *Harper's Weekly*, who assails your and my position, to be made pope of Rome unless the national government shall do it by force of arms. The north has the power to do this by passing Mr. Hoar's bill for a system of compulsory education; but to do so it will be necessary to station Federal troops in every county of the border States. I have been written to by a large number of persons in different northern States who desire to settle in Tennessee, to know the effect of the passage of the civil rights bill on our school system. These writers tell me they will not settle in a State where there is no system of free public instruction. I tell my correspondents that the white people of Tennessee are very anxious for immigration. They feel that their State is languishing for the want of it; that it can never be truly prosperous, and have its vast resources developed, without it; that as an earnest of their desire for immigration they have established as liberal a system of free public instruction as any middle, western or New England State, and perhaps a more liberal system, in view of their straitened financial condition. That under the constitution and laws of Tennessee the negro is not discriminated against; that he has a fair divide, a pro rata share of the school fund, though he does not pay one mill on the dollar of the taxes assessed for the support of these schools. But through the *Tribune* I will frankly say to my numerous correspondents that they had better not come to Tennessee until it is settled whether congress will pass this bill for the

CO-EDUCATION OF THE RACES,

for the present generation of Tennesseeans will abolish the whole system, and be deprived of all the benefits of immigration and the development of their resources sooner than submit to this measure. Both races are now perfectly equal in the enjoyment of free school privileges in Tennessee. The privileges and the restrictions work equally upon them. A white child is just as much restrained from attending a colored school, as a colored child is a white school, and the abstract right of one race in the premises is abridged just as much as that of the other. Under this system we have in Tennessee five hundred and eighty-nine colored schools, and six hundred and thirty-nine colored teachers. Under this beneficent system the great mass of the poor children of the State, of all colors, are being educated. But the editor of *Harper's Weekly* says that such restrictions as attach to our school law are the result of prejudice. If this be true, it has the merit of bearing equally in its restrictions upon all classes and both races. It is the part of wise statesmanship to respect the prejudices of the people to a certain extent, and it is entirely evident that this prejudice must be respected in Tennessee or the free schools destroyed, and the people of both races, who are too poor to send their children to private schools, left without the means of education. The school law in this State does not in any way affect the equality of races in the enjoyment of the public schools; it only affects them in their social aspects, by providing that they shall be educated in separate schools. The law is in accordance with all the requirements of Republican principles, embodied in the doctrine that all men shall participate equally in the government of the country, and receive, impartially, without regard to race or color, or previous condition of servitude, the benefits conferred by that government. The demands of the impracticables who clamor for mixed schools have no such grounds for their support, either in principle or policy, as the claim of the colored race to equal suffrage and the other civil and political rights which have been conferred upon them. There is no similarity in principle between the supposed discriminations of the

SCHOOL LAWS OF TENNESSEE

and other southern States, and those real discriminations in the matter of testifying in the courts, voting and holding office, which the law has already removed, and which existed to the prejudice of the colored people exclusively. The separate school provision is a restriction upon both races; the denial of the right to testify in the courts, vote, and hold office was a discrimination against the colored race in the political interests of the white race. In the opinion of the white Republicans of Tennessee our school law transgresses no republican principle and makes no discrimination against any race or people. If there are States in the Union where the colored people do not enjoy equally the benefits of a school system supported by public taxation, let congress rectify the wrong. But if the colored people want to secure a substantial benefit in the matter of education, they should abandon the idea of mixed schools where there is no race discrimination, and insist upon a provision guaranteeing to them equal benefits in every State. This position can be sustained by every argument that could be urged in behalf of their right to testify in the courts, to vote and hold office, and is sustained by the cardinal doctrines of Republicanism. As a basis for the settlement of this question the representative Republicans of the white race from the south made this proposition during the last session of congress. And in doing so they foretold the disasters which have come upon the party from a different policy. This very equitable proposition did not receive even respectful consideration. It was scornfully rejected by the bootblacks, barbers, pastry-cooks, bartenders and thieves in congress from the cotton States. Tennessee gave only eight thousand majority against Grant, when there was no canvass of the State for him, or any effort in his behalf. If one-tenth the effort made to secure Indiana or Ohio had been made for Grant in Tennessee, there is no doubt he would have carried the State by a good majority. Yet the Democracy have just carried the State by fifty or sixty thousand majority. But even this large majority does not express the bitter hostility with which

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

is regarded by the entire white population of the State. It is no exaggeration to say that the very name "Republican" is become odious with thousands of the adherents of that party, because of this attempt to compel the co-education of the races. To a proper appreciation of the full significance of the election in Tennessee, it is necessary to state that, with few exceptions, the candidates of the Republican party declared against the civil rights bill, and at the same time received the most of the colored votes. Yet there were many thousands of white Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket as against candidates of their own party who agreed with them on this question because a Republican senate had passed the bill. Had the Republican candidates in our late election declared for the civil rights bill, the Democratic majority would not have been less than two hundred thousand. The masses of the north, and even some leaders in congress, are so ignorant of the condition of affairs in the southern States as to suppose that there are no loyal and Republican people in those States except the negroes and a few white leaders. This is true of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida, with a few exceptions, but is wholly untrue of the other southern States. Tennessee furnished thirty-five thousand white men to the Union army, and has seventy-five thousand white Republican adherents without the civil rights bill. Kentucky, Missouri, and other southern border States are in like condition. As a matter of policy, to say nothing of principle, it were better for the Republican party to reject mixed schools and do without the colored vote than establish them in the south and have that vote. The crime of ultra party measures passed into laws by congress has been committed before. Made blind by a too long possession of a majority in congress and in its greed for power, the

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

passed the fugitive slave law, outraging the moral convictions of the northern people. Now, certain Republican leaders, ignorant or indifferent as to consequences, propose as a party measure that which the whole white people of the south regard with abhorrence as an effort to degrade them, while there is no necessity or occasion for it in the protection of the blacks in their civil and political rights. You truly say that they, the white Republicans of the south, "are better judges of what is practicable and needed by their section than any member coming from the other section." I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks for the generous sentiments contained in your letter, and to the *Tribune* for giving them publication. Your letter has been republished all over the south, and its publication has done good. Such expressions from the representative Republicans of your section will do much to allay the bitter sectional feelings and prejudices engendered by the agitation of this question. The white people of the south of all parties do not feel that the full protection of the African race in their civil and political rights require legislation for compulsory social intercourse. They do not believe that those who urge it do so from an intelligent regard for the welfare of the colored people. But the Republicans regard it as the result of ignorance of the needs of their section or heartless selfishness and demagogism in political leaders. And the other party look upon it as a deliberate attempt to degrade and blast their section from premeditated malice. Let the motive be what it may, the result is the same. The effect is the

DESTRUCTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTH,

and the certain injury of the colored people. It is time the responsible, representative loyal men of the south were consulted with reference to measures operating upon their section. This civil rights bill is as emphatically sectional as was the infamous fugitive slave law. Though the word "south is not named in the bond" or bill, it operates wholly upon this section. The north is not affected by this measure. The negroes are so few there, they have not the slightest power, and, therefore, not the slightest recognition. They are not permitted to obtrude themselves anywhere among the whites, and could not get redress in the courts for any invasion of their rights under this so-called civil rights bill. It is true the law makes no distinction on account of color in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, but there is not color enough there to base a distinction upon. A half-dozen neatly clad quadroon or octoroon children in a school of four hundred whites do not establish the principle of equality which is sought to be established in the south by forcing the negroes into contact with those of as good white blood as circulates in the veins of the best of Boston's society. It is truly a humane missionary work to educate these southern negroes, and liberal of the tax-paying whites to do it. But they are willing to do it if let alone and permitted to do it; but they will not do it under the compulsory association which is incorporated in this bill. I have already written as much as I could ask the *Tribune* to publish. With my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I am yours, truly,

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., August 24, 1874.

GIBSON COUNTY

Latest from the Scene of the Recent Massacre—The People and Officials of Gibson Earnestly Endeavoring to Arrest the Criminals.

Large and Influential Public Meeting at Trenton—Four Hundred Negroes Present—Speech of Governor John C. Brown.

Statement of Constable Senter, who had the Picketsville Prisoners in Charge—He Resisted the Demands of the Armed Mob and Did his Duty.

Report of an Interview by a New York Herald Correspondent with Governor John C. Brown—A Plain Statement of Facts.

Cause of the Outbreak—Repulsive Aspirations of the Negroes Toward Social Affiliation—Gross Insults to White Womanhood.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

TRENTON, TENN., September 7, 1874.—For nearly two weeks the eyes of the whole land have been fixed on the county of Gibson, to see what course she would pursue in regard to the lawlessness of those who took from our jail sixteen prisoners, four of whom were killed, and two wounded, one of whom has since died. Would the people endeavor to ferret out and punish the offenders, or would the crime be winked at? has been asked by, perhaps, every man throughout the entire country. We are now ready to answer. It has been our belief, all the while, that the men who committed the offense, would be sought out, if possible; but we have forborne expression until the people, by public demonstration, showed what they would do. To-day that demonstration was given, not in empty resolutions read and passed, but by the deliverances of some of our best citizens, and the hearty approval of all these deliverances. Governor John C. Brown, in a forcible and appropriate address, urged the people, both officers and private citizens, to suppress, by all lawful means, lawlessness, by whomsoever perpetrated. Several of our best citizens followed, indorsing what the governor had said, and the vast crowd showed very plainly that their purpose was formed. Take my word for it, the people of Gibson county condemn the action of the fiends who took her prisoners from jail. The negroes did wrong in their attack at Picketsville, and ought to be punished; but that does not mitigate the offense of the masked party, and so the people look upon it. R.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S SPEECH.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

TRENTON, GIBSON COUNTY, TENN., September 7.—Governor John C. Brown has been here since Saturday, the object of his mission being to inquire into the recent massacre of the Picketsville negroes, and to lend his personal aid to the encouragement of the officers in their earnest efforts to detect and punish the murderers. Governor Brown has displayed unusual activity and commendable energy in this measure, which the good people of Gibson county and of Trenton especially, indorse and applaud. The circuit court is now in session and has empannelled a special grand jury, sworn and charged to inquire into and investigate the late outrage. Gov. Brown has been in the grand jury room, which he is entitled to enter by virtue of his position. He has heard the evidence of witnesses examined, but as to their statements he would say nothing. He has done everything in his power to encourage a prompt and faithful investigation of this outrage. He has been in consultation with the judge, grand jury, jailer, sheriff and other officers concerning the disappearance of the ten negroes. The general belief is that they escaped. Nelson McGhee, though wounded, escaped. He wrote to his wife from Union City and Hickman. It is thought that the negroes are afraid to return to Gibson county, as they will be reimprisoned, having been regularly committed by magistrates at Picketsville.

Governor Brown has been interviewed by our leading citizens, at whose urgent solicitation last Friday, he consented to remain and speak to-day. The crowd of hearers was one of the largest, as well as most enthusiastic that ever assembled in our town, over four hundred negroes being present, and the most intense interest being manifested. It is needless to say that his remarks are indorsed by the people here and elsewhere in Tennessee. On being called to the stand in court-house square,

Governor Brown commenced by saying that he had not come here with any expectation of addressing the people, but for the purpose of informing himself from the best sources concerning the origin of the late difficulty between the negroes and white people, and the authors of the late outrage. He said his address was not as a partisan, but as the chief executive of the State, regarding all, irrespective of color, race or politics, as entitled to the equal protection of the law. After a conference and free interchange of opinions with the leading citizens of Gibson county, he was satisfied that the great body of the people had no sympathy with the late violations of law which had shocked the public sense throughout the country, but that they were severe in their condemnation as were the people removed from the scene of the trouble. He believed that there were no people in the State, taken as a mass, who recognized in a higher degree the majesty of the law, or who were more anxious that offenders be punished according to the forms of the law. He also said he had great pleasure in stating that he had seen the grand jury, judge and other civil officers, and was fully satisfied that they were taking the most active measures to discover and bring the offenders to justice. At this point Governor Brown commenced a more specific detail concerning the troubles, which he felt satisfied had their origin among the colored people in the neighborhood of Picketsville, who had or were about to organize for offensive purposes against the whites, who had not provoked such. The whites were very much exasperated as well as intimidated. This lawless conduct of the negroes he condemned severely, and took occasion to say that while the negroes were entitled to protection under the law in the enjoyment of all of their civil and political rights, yet they should remember that their grievances, if they had any, must be remedied by the law, and not by force of their organizations. Instead of lending a willing ear to the insidious counsels of bad and designing men who would use them for selfish and political purposes, they must go into the same tribunal with the white man, which is provided alike for both, and there, and there alone, have their grievances settled. If any man, white or black, treat him wrong he had an unembarrassed remedy by the process of the law. He commended the citizens of Picketsville for meeting these aggressive measures on the part of the negroes, by issuing warrants, arresting the negroes and committing them to jail, instead of resorting to force and violence. But when committed the negroes were entitled as prisoners to the same protection as if they had been white men. Yet, while in custody, helpless and unarmed, they were taken from the jail in the night time, forcibly, by a body of masked men, and some of them put to death. The men who committed this outrage which had brought a stain upon the character of the whole State, were guilty of a three-fold felony; first, in going prowling about in mask; second, for breaking the jail; and third, for murdering the prisoners. He had no language adequate to the condemnation of such a diabolical outrage, which could not be justified by any law or custom, or by any motive of self-protection. The perpetrators were felons, and had made themselves outlaws. Every power of the State government, in all of its departments, ought to be brought to bear to bring them to punishment. Every civil officer, from the chief executive down, was bound, obligated by his oath, to use every means to effect that end. Every citizen owed it to himself, to his wife and his children, as well as to society, to detect the murderers and punish the assassins. He said this was a crisis which every citizen should meet under his just responsibility before the law and unto society. He believed the people of Gibson county would sustain their courts and their civil officers in every effort looking to this end, and that the agencies charged by the law with the protection of society and with the punishment of crime, would never cease in their operations until these offenders in all classes should be brought to condign punishment. The governor then pictured the state of society attendant upon the course of men taking the law into their own hands. There was no security to society while men assayed of their own accord to say who should be punished. He pointed to the anarchy of Mexico, the fearful condition of South America and to that of France, when in the midst of turmoil, internecine anger and civil outrage, the streets of Paris were running with blood. He spoke of the fact that the maintenance of law was necessary for the preservation of life, liberty and property, and without law there was no security for their families or homes. He deplored the agitation as well as the origin of the civil rights bill gotten up for the purpose of exciting the country, and that we would act unwisely did we permit its agitation. He advised the maintenance and cultivation of kindly relations between the white people and the negroes. He regarded the negro as an element of production and development in this country, and as such a useful ally to the white man, upon whom he is dependent for the tilling and the means of tilling the soil, as he did not own it. This should beget mutual relations of confidence and friendship between the whites and the blacks. If wise counsels prevailed with both races, that they could and should live together in peace. He then referred at some length to the duty of civil officers, embracing sheriffs, constables and all judicial and ministerial officers whose sworn duty it was to see the law faithfully executed in preventing all breaches of the peace, in preventing crime and in bringing criminals to punishment. The measure of protection society received depended largely upon the watchfulness and fidelity of sheriffs, constables and magistrates. This duty alike extends to the white man and the black man. He said any one of those officers had the power, when necessary, to summon any or all of the inhabitants of the county to aid him in maintaining the law and preserving the peace of society, and wherever these officers appreciated and faithfully performed these duties society would be fully protected. He exhorted these officers to vigilance and activity, as upon them very largely depended the solution of the question as to whether a State government could maintain itself.

Governor Brown spoke about an hour and a half, during which time he was listened to with breathless interest by the vast crowd. The negroes received the speech in a gratifying manner, and also evinced the sympathy manifested by the white people, both frequently applauding. The speech of Governor Brown was masterly, thrilling, and fearless. It did him more than official credit, and elevates him higher still in the temple of Tennessee's glory.

Governor Brown was followed by Attorney-General Skiffington, Messrs. Sharp, Spiral Hill, R. P. Caldwell, and Chas. N. Gibbs, secretary of state. These gentlemen made able speeches, all concurring with Governor Brown in the ideas he expressed.

STATEMENT OF W. M. SENTER.

TRENTON, TENN., September 7.—This is to certify that I, W. M. Senter, constable for the second civil district of Gibson county, was the officer in charge of the negroes tried at Picketsville on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1874, and beg leave to make the following statement in regard to the same: On Sunday morning, the twenty-third, I was sent for to go to Picketsville. Upon my arrival there, I was informed by Messrs. Warren and Morgan that they had been fired upon by a band of armed negroes, supposed to be some thirty-five or forty in number, on the night before, between eleven and twelve o'clock. They stated that on riding along the road they passed two armed negroes standing by the roadside, who let them pass without saying anything. Soon after passing the two they came upon the main body, and just as they made this discovery the negroes cocked their guns, when they immediately jumped off their horses on the opposite side, the negroes firing at them some thirty or forty shots. They made their escape to the village and gave the alarm. An armed party of men were gotten together as soon as possible. A negro living in the village informed this party that on the evening before (Saturday) Nels McGee came to him while sowing turnips and informed him of their intention, and tried to get him to go with them. The white party then commenced making their arrests, founded upon this information, and after making some few arrests they then gave the names of the other members of the conspiracy. We then arrested twelve negroes in number, all of whom confessed voluntarily that they had been engaged in the affair of Saturday night, except one, and all of the others, with outside testimony proved that he was one of the number. They stated in the trial that they expected a company of one hundred men to join them from Humboldt Saturday night, who would be well armed. The question was asked them what they intended to do, and they answered they intended to fight the ku-klux. They were then asked if they had seen any, and they answered they had not, but had heard of some three or four miles off. They were then asked what they intended doing after that. They stated they were going to John Webb's to finish organizing; that John said they must kill out the [illegible]; that they had worked the white people's lands long enough. The time had come when they must kill out the whites and have the lands themselves. They also stated that they were organizing all over the county; that they had no knowledge of anything outside of the county. They were turned over to me to bring to jail at Trenton, and I summoned a squad of twenty men to aid me. I left Picketsville about two hours by sun, and reached Trenton about dusk, and turned the prisoners over to the sheriff. When we were in about one mile and a half of Trenton we were stopped by two disguised men, who demanded of us the surrender of the prisoners, stating that they had two hundred men in the rear. I told them to disperse, that we would not give up the prisoners. I furthermore talked with them, telling them that they might have a large number, still it was wrong; that the men were in the hands of the law, and that they could not get them. They then left, and we had not gone more than half a mile, when six halted us, and made the same demand, when pretty much the same conversation took place, and they dispersed, and I saw nothing more of them. I reported these proceedings to the sheriff, and he retained us as guards to guard the jail that (Monday) night. There was no trouble that night, and next (Tuesday) morning I and my *posse* returned to our homes.

W. M. SENTER,
Constable Gibson County.

I furthermore state that I did not recognize any of the disguised men or their horses, nor did any of the men who were with me, as we talked the matter over that night and the next day.

W. M. SENTER,
Constable Gibson County.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR BROWN.

[From the New York Herald, of Saturday.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 1.—The correspondent of the *Herald* had an interview with Governor John C. Brown to-day, with regard to the origin of the troubles with the blacks in Tennessee. In response to a question to elicit that information the governor said:

"Our present troubles in Tennessee are attributable to the agitation of the civil rights bill. Until the sitting of the colored convention in the city of Nashville last April the relations between the black and white races, for several years, had been of the most amicable character. There had been no disturbances worthy of notice. Masked marauders were not heard of. Under the act of March, 1873, public schools for both races had been established all over the State. The white people were friendly to the colored schools and had fostered and encouraged them, although it was a notorious fact that nineteen-twentieths, and even much more of the school taxes, were paid by the whites. The negro was becoming both industrious and frugal; and intelligent men everywhere indulged a hope that the negro would become not only a useful freedman, but a satisfied member of the community.

THE PROVOCATION.

"Under the inspiration, however, of the agitation of the civil rights bill in congress, the leading negroes in the State gave utterance, in the April convention, to the most inflammatory demands for their social rights. Many offensive expressions fell from the lips of the speakers in that convention. Samuel Lowry demanded the right, under the law, 'to take a white woman on his arm, and go all around Nashville with her.' Another speaker said 'they did not want the white men's daughters unless they were ladies, and qualified and competent to be the wives of colored men.'

"A short time afterward, at a negro gathering in Somerville, in the midst of a populous colored community, one of the speakers was reported in the local paper to have declared 'that they would have the right to marry white women, send their children to the same schools with the whites, etc., even if they had to ride in blood up to their bridle-bits.' These and similar expressions raised a feeling of intense indignation and resentment among the whites. These events, together with the passage of the civil rights bill by the senate, produced a deep impression upon the whites of both parties. And so intense did the feeling become that in the canvass for county officers, which soon followed, in almost every county in the State, the civil rights bill became

A TEST QUESTION

for office. And so overwhelming was the public sentiment of the white people against this measure that scarcely an avowed friend of that measure was elected in any of the counties, or even stood as a candidate of either party. It is not difficult to perceive how such antagonism of sentiment, especially in communities where the negro equalled or outnumbered the whites, ripened into feelings of bitter hostility. Threats of killing, sacking and burning were made, or reported to have been made, by the blacks. And thus this excitement, kindled by the speeches of negroes at Nashville and Memphis, became more and more intensified, until it culminated in the recent outbreaks which have filled the columns of the press for the last few days."

"What immediate causes, in your opinion, precipitated the late troubles between the whites and blacks in Gibson county?"

IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK.

"You can readily perceive that, in the midst of the unfortunate excitement that existed in communities where the blacks were very numerous, very slight causes might produce serious consequences. In the immediate locality where the disturbance in question occurred, the negroes were numerous and lawless. They had been under bad influences and accepted bad counsels. Under very inadequate provocation they intemperately, and perhaps without any well-defined purpose, threatened to burn an adjacent village, and kill the people. These threats were communicated to an excited populace with increasing exaggerations, as they passed from lip to lip, until a formidable conspiracy was believed to exist. It was thought that the negroes had an organization and meditated the execution of these threats. At all events, one of their number confessed that fact, and implicated sixteen others by name. They were arrested and committed, after a preliminary examination, to jail. I have no doubt it was the desire of nineteen-twentieths or more of the people of the county that they should be punished by the judgment of the courts, and but for the untimely act of a few rash and reckless men they would have had a fair trial under the law, and met only the punishment prescribed by statute. The people of Gibson county are intelligent and law-abiding. There is no community in the State or out of it more orderly or more pacific. The fifty or seventy-five men who violated the jail and cruelly murdered those helpless, unresisting, misguided negroes are an exception to the great body of the county. Every community is afflicted more or less with such men."

THE LYNCHERS TO BE PUNISHED.

"Will these men be detected and punished?"

"I feel confident they will be detected and brought to trial. The grand jury are in session, and the whole matter is undergoing a strict investigation. I am confident the grand jury, the judge and attorney-general will do their whole duty, and that their labors will result in the indictment of the guilty parties. This hope is based upon my knowledge of the efficiency and fidelity of those agencies and the unmistakable indignation of the people at the commission, in their midst, of a crime so shocking. If the parties, or any of them, are indicted, they shall be arrested at any cost or sacrifice and brought to trial.

NO MORE TROUBLE FEARED.

"I do not think there is much reason to apprehend a recurrence of these troubles anywhere in the State. The danger lies only in the possibility that the negroes may be instigated to acts of violence by bad men for political effect."

"Do you think the general government will interfere, or that its aid will be required?"

"I do not. There is no necessity for such interference. The agencies created by the State laws will prove equal to the emergency."

THE MURDERED SCHOOL-TEACHER.

"What about the Julia Hayden murder? Was she killed on account of her teaching a colored school?"

"Julia Hayden was killed by unknown parties. But, after availing myself of every source of information, and a careful examination of all facts to be obtained, I am thoroughly satisfied that the act proceeded from no hostility to public schools, but that the men were there for an unlawful purpose, and being baffled in it, they fired into the house a random shot, not intended to take life, but accidentally killing Julia Hayden. The whole community are indignant at the outrage, and have determined, and are taking steps, to bring the guilty parties to justice."

"Have the negroes committed any outrages upon white women that have tended to produce exasperation on the part of the whites?"

NEGRO BESTIALITY.

"I have intentionally omitted any reference to such an unpleasant subject, but candor compels me to say that there has been a number of such outrages here upon white women within the last three months. Only yesterday, within thirteen miles of this city, a most estimable white married lady, whose husband was temporarily absent, having gone to a store, was brutally assaulted by a negro, who was a stranger to her. She had been in the orchard, and on returning with a basket of peaches, noticed a strange negro man standing in the yard. Being alone, she was naturally timid and afraid of him, and therefore politely asked him to take a seat, and he sat down on the porch. She put her basket of peaches down, and while proceeding into a room near the porch, passed by him. He seized her as she passed, and endeavored to drag her into the room. Being strong, she resisted him, but he finally overcame her, and dragging her into the room, forced her on the bed, throwing a quilt over her head to stop her loud screaming. He then accomplished his object, and, as reported, attempted to murder her by cutting her in the throat, arm and thigh. His name is unknown, and he was still at large at my last advices.

"Such outrages, of all other, are justly calculated to inflame and excite the white population."

CARPETBAG INFLUENCES.

"Have negroes been much influenced by white men in their desire for enlarged privileges?"

"There have been bad white men from the north and elsewhere who have associated with the negroes, animated by a desire of private gain or political preferment, who have done a great deal to give the negro an exaggerated idea of what his rights and capacities for enjoyment were. They have thus effected a great deal of mischief in turning the black against his southern white friends, who are his natural allies. It is a strange fact that the negro goes to the southern white man, who was formerly his owner, for advice upon all subjects affecting his material prosperity. He goes to the white man for advice as to how he shall plant, reap and sell his crops, invest his money, while he turns alone to the political mendicant, or more properly speaking, carpetbagger or scalawag, for advice upon all questions affecting his political rights. He cultivates the southern man's land, ploughs with his mules, buys his supplies from him and borrows money from him, applies to him to supply his wants, if in a state of starvation. But after all, he applies to the stranger, and adventurer to know how he must exercise the elective franchise. As a general rule, when left to his natural instincts, the negro is a docile, harmless creature, but when badly advised, becomes headstrong and unruly. There is a considerable number of bad men who set themselves up to lead them who succeed in bringing about evil results and carrying them where they would not go of their own accord."

EQUAL ADMINISTRATION OF LAW.

"Do your laws give equal protection to the negro as well as the white man in the enjoyment of his civil and political rights?"

"They do. There is no discrimination in the law between the two races. Our constitution and laws guarantee to both the same political and civil rights."

"Do the courts mete out the same justice to the negro as to the white man?"

"They certainly do, and I think in a great many instances that the mere apprehension that the negro may not get the full measure of justice has proved a source of discrimination in his favor."

COLORED AND WHITE JURIES.

"Have there been any negro juries in this State?"

"Yes. I have never known or heard of a trial, either civil or criminal, in which a negro was interested that he did not have a jury of his choice. In my practice, which was somewhat extensive before my election, I have never known a case wherein a colored jury was not granted to the colored man whenever he made application for it. I think it is very seldom they desire it. As a general rule they desire white men to try them, on account of their greater experience, sagacity and knowledge, believing that they will do them full justice. My experience as a lawyer, before coming into office, is that the former slave-owner is more disposed to give the negro justice than those with whom they have only been associated since the war, and whose only aim has been self-aggrandizement and political promotion, caring little, if anything, for the material welfare of the blacks."

"Do you keep in constant communication with the officers of the law now prosecuting the investigation at Trenton?"

"I have written a number of letters and been in constant communication with the attorney-general." These letters have already been made public.

ARKANSAS.

Adjournment of the Constitutional and Opening of the Democratic State Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, September 8.—The constitutional convention adjourned at nine o'clock this morning to the twentieth day of October.

The Democratic State convention met at the Statehouse at twelve o'clock to-day. Hon. J. N. Cypert, of White county, was made temporary president, and Colonel S. B. Reardon, of Pulaski, temporary secretary. A committee on credentials was then appointed and the convention took a recess for one hour. On reassembling, the committee not being ready to report, a further recess was taken till four o'clock. On assembling again, and the committee still being out, a further recess was taken to eight o'clock. If the committee reports the convention will hardly do more than effect an organization to-night.

Light rain falling this evening.

HERZOG & BROS.

Early opening of FALL GOODS is now going on. Twenty-five cases of

NEW DRESS GOODS,

(the latest importations) are now being exhibited and offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

Cloths, Repellants, Alpacas and Flannels, very good. The richest and choicest

NOVELTIES,

From Paris, Vienna and Berlin markets, are now arriving. Invitations to call and see the styles are extended to the ladies of the city and vicinity. Mr. Lee Herzog has just returned home, and will give information about the fashion of this season. The great bargains in ribbons continuing. We are making

GRAND PREPARATIONS

and renovations about the house, have added new sky-lights, and greatly improved the general light of the house. Your call is requested.

HERZOG & BRO., 259 Main Street.

Go to Leddin's Business College.

THE ADVANTAGES

Of using Dooley's Yeast Powder are shown in its superior excellence over all others, by which elegant, light, sweet rolls, biscuits, bread, pastry, etc., can be made with very little trouble, food that can be eaten with impunity, and relished by the most sensitive dyspeptic or invalid. It permits no waste of flour prepared with it, and the quantity required to be used of Dooley's Yeast Powder is one-third or one-half less than those of other manufacturers. Try it and be convinced. For sale by grocers everywhere.

IF you want a hydrant, street-washer, or plumbing of any kind, you can get it at Browne's, 15 Jefferson street, where you are sure to be suited in style and price.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Thomas Bryant was arrested yesterday upon the charge of stealing from another negro named R. Roberts.

—In our issue of yesterday we stated that Gage & Littlejohn received the first bale of up-river cotton. It should have been Gage & Fisher.

—Mr. Thomas Garvey, recently elected constable of the fifth district, has executed his required bond of five thousand five hundred dollars, Messrs. J. M. Cannon and John P. Hughes being sureties. Mr. Garvey is a clever gentleman and will make one of the best constables we ever had. Yesterday he made his official *debut* by serving an attachment for one of the largest firms of this city.

—L. Hensel, the St. Joseph correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, has published a retraction of his late sensational statement concerning the alleged Beecherism of the Catholic priest residing in the first-named city. Hensel says that he gained his information from Major John L. Bittinger, editor, and G. W. Buckingham, reporter, of the St. Joseph *Herald*. He positively retracts what he has written, and it appears that his sensation was certainly untrue, if not unfounded.

PERSONAL.

REV. ALFRED TODHUNTER left the city this morning to take charge of his parish at Hot Springs.

J. J. WORRELL, editor of that wide-awake journal, the Jackson (Tenn.) *Dispatch*, is in the city. The merchants of Memphis will find the *Dispatch* one of the best advertising mediums in West Tennessee.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL J. H. HOLMAN and his father, Rev. J. W. Holman, of Fayetteville, Tennessee, arrived here yesterday and leave to-day for Hot Springs, Arkansas, to remain a month. We trust their sojourn there may be pleasant and beneficial.

GOVERNOR JOHN C. BROWN arrived here yesterday from Trenton, where he has been investigating the recent massacre committed at that place. Last night he was visited by our leading and most prominent citizens, who are gratified to know that he has been so prompt and active in his efforts to bring the Gibson county outlaws to justice. We are pleased to know that Governor Brown will remain here until Friday.

REMOVAL.

John Lilly, wine and liquor merchant, has moved from 358 to 348 Main street.

HARDWARE AT COST.

Planters, Merchants and Mechanics. Look to Your Interest.

Having on hand a very large and well-selected stock of goods; and being desirous of reducing the same to make room for our fall stock, we offer to sell,

FOR THIRTY DAYS, AT COST, FOR CASH.

Our stock embraces
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Builders' Hardware,
Carpenters' Tools,
Together with a variety of goods suited to this market.

BARBOUR & SIMPSON,
231 Main street.

BOUQUETS and CUT FLOWERS at Craig's.

NEURIL.—The instantaneous cure for neuralgia. Geo. W. Jones & Co., keep it.

PITTSBURG, Cannel and St. Bernard coal delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs.
P. G. BIGLEY,
280 Main street.

The cheapest and best STEAM DYEING and CLEANING HOUSE in the city is at 246 Second street. HANSON & WALKER.

SMOKERS will always be certain of fine, unadulterated, and strictly clean cigars, by buying only those made by D. Hirsch & Co., 174 Water street, New York; factory, No. 973, Third collection district, New York. Everyone can request to be shown the box, and thereby ascertain the name of the manufactory number.
D. HIRSCH & CO.

ALL who wish to preserve their natural teeth through life are invited to call on S. Hinson, dentist, 280 Main street, and especially those whose plugs have fallen out.

NEW CANNED GOODS.

We are now receiving our fall stock of new-packing peaches, tomatoes, strawberries, raspberries, green corn, pineapples, blackberries, California Salmon and other canned goods. Can offer special inducements to the trade this season. OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS IN EXPOSITION.

The undersigned are engaged as decorating artists in the Exposition, and are prepared to execute all orders for decorating signs, scenes, advertisements, etc., to suit the times. For specimens of work and prices call at Exposition Building. BUHLER & RISK

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS,
10 Pine St., N. Y., & London, Eng.

Negotiate first-class State, city and railroad securities. Contract for and execute orders for the purchase of rails and other railroad supplies. Draw sight and time bills of exchange, and transact a general banking business.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

MURRAY & RIDGELY,
Merchant Tailors,
31 MADISON STREET,

Are now receiving their fall stock, consisting of all the best makes of English, German and French fabrics, and all novelties in their line. All orders intrusted to them will be filled in a style not surpassed by any first-class house in this country.

THE Memphis Steam Dyeing establishment, 61 Madison street, is open for the fall season. Best work, at prices to suit the times.
B. A. HOLTENBERG, Proprietor.

TOM COLLINS ABSCONDED

With one thousand barrels of D. Gennesberger's best Family Flour, on account of its superiority. There is still enough on hand at the Headquarters, 337 Main street, to supply the wants of my friends. Also, a choice stock of family groceries.
WHITE BISCUIT, Agent.

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE
At Auction.
BY A. E. FRANKLAND,
Thursday Morning, Sept. 10, at 10 o'cl'k,
corner of Huling and Tresevant streets.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.

ON MONDAY, THE 21st SEPTEMBER,

I shall open a school for boys, at

No. 346 Poplar Street

The best facilities will be afforded, and parents entrusting their sons to me may rely upon my best efforts in their behalf. I shall have competent assistants in all departments, and no pains will be spared to do the fullest justice to my patrons.
Terms—$3, $4, $5 and $6 per month.
se9 GEO. C. HARRIS.

John N. Ware & Co.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
230 FRONT STREET,
Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.

MARRIED.

BARTON—HOLT—At the First Methodist Church, in this city, on the 8th inst., by Rev. S. B. Sorrall, Mr. CHARLES P. BARTON and Miss LIZZIE HOLT. No cards.

Administrator's Notice.

Having been appointed and qualified by the Probate Court of Shelby county, Tenn., as Administrator, de bonis non, on the estate of J. C. Berry, deceased, notice is hereby given to creditors of the estate to present their claims to me, at No. 262 Front street, for settlement; and persons owing the estate will please call and settle the same.
se9 J. F. FRANK, Administrator.

A Fine Lot of Bedroom and General Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday & Wednesday Mornings
AT TEN O'CLOCK,
By W. A. McCLOY, 204 MAIN ST.
GROCERY SALE FRIDAY MORNING.

LODGE OF SORROW

TO BE HELD AT THE
Assembly Hall, 363 Main St., Wednesday Evening, September 9, 1874,
at eight o'clock, in honor of
DR. JONATHAN DAVES, R. W. N., Gd. Sec'y
and our Lamented Dead who fell in the various epidemics of 1873. A eulogy will be delivered by a representative of each lodge, viz: Eureka No. 30, King Solomon No. 2, St. John No. 3 and Fulton No. 1.
The Masonic Choir will be under the direction of Bro. CHAS. F. HOOKS
Exercises begin at 8 o'clock. Admission free.
WM. O'NEAL,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Public Sale of Stocks.

On Tuesday, September 15th,

at 12 o'clock, on S. W. corner of Main and Madison streets, we will sell, for whom it may concern, to the highest bidder, FOR CASH
300 Shares
Stock in Memphis Gaslight Company,
in Certificates of 10, 20 and 50 shares.
se8 TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE CITY TAX COLLECTOR,
MEMPHIS, TENN., September 8, 1874.

The tax-books for the present year have been delivered to me, and I am now ready to receipt to those desiring to avail themselves of the liberal discount of one and one-half (1½) per cent. per month from date of payment to the first of January next.

FRED. C. SCHAPER,
se9 City Tax-Collector.

BLUFF CITY.

Morning—Class No. 87.

28 | 75 | 43 | 40 | 67 | 31 | 62 | 29 | 74 | 33 | 32 | 37 | 52

Evening—Class No. 88.

17 | 27 | 14 | 7 | 71 | 59 | 2 | 48 | 50 | 72 | 22 | 13 | 61

Memphis, this 8th day of September, 1874.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
EXTRA CLASS.

Morning—Class No. 13.

21 | 38 | 67 | 20 | 68 | 37 | 33 | 59 | 42 | 28 | 19 | 76 | 78

Evening—Class No. 14.

12 | 14 | 42 | 66 | 1 | 22 | 25 | 2 | 39 | 33 | 58 | 87 | 28

Memphis, this 8th day of September, 1874.

B. H. CARBERY. THOS. CASEY.
CARBERY & CASEY
—WHOLESALE—
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
347 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE "Nineteenth Session" of this Institution will open Monday, Sept. 14, 1874. References given in all the Western and Southwestern States. For catalogues address
MRS. EUGENIA CUTHBERT,
1409 and 1411 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

J. R. Godwin & Co.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
336 FRONT STREET,
Cor. Union, up-stairs, Magnolia Block,
MEMPHIS. TENNESSEE.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River Packet Co.—U. S. Mail Line.—For Augusta, Jacksonport and all Way Landings on White River.
Str. Mary Boyd,
John D. Elliott......master | Jos. Elliott......clerk
Leaves THIS DAY, Sept. 9th, at 5 p.m.
GLENN & VINSON, Agents,
se9 on Wharfboat, foot of Court st.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company
U. S. Mail Line.
For Helena, Chicot, Greenville, Vicksburg and Way Landings.
Steamer CAPITAL CITY,
Jas. O'Neil......master |
Leaves as above THIS DAY, Sept. 8th, at 10 o'clock a.m. AD. STORM,
Sup't Mississippi River Elevator Company.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Pkt.
FOR THE COMING SEASON.
Leaving Memphis every alternate TUESDAY.
Commencing September 15, 1874.
Str. Jno. B. Maude,
J. F. Noel......master | J. S. Sedam......clerk
Leaves Memphis TUESDAY, Sept. 15th, at 5 p.m.
Will pay particular attention to all way and bend business. Shippers can rely on the MAUDE remaining in the trade during the season, and asks a liberal share of patronage.
J. T. WASHINGTON, Agent, 4½ Madison st.

FOR NAPOLEON.

CHEEK LINE.

Memphis and Vicksburg Packet Company—For Helena, Friars Point and the Bends—U. S. Mail to Napoleon.
A. J. White,
George Malone......master
Leaves TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Passengers for Pine Bluff and all points on Chicot railroad will find good Hack accommodations from the Mouth of White river and Napoleon to Watson Station or Red Fork.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
GEO. W. CHEEK, Sup't, 283 Front street.

FOR OSCEOLA AND ASHPORT.

Randolph, Fulton, Osceola and Ashport Weekly Coast Packet.
Str. West Wind,
O. K. Joplin......master | J. W. Rhodes......clerk
Will leave every MONDAY and FRIDAY making all the coast landings.
For freight or passage apply on board.

FOR HELENA & FRIAR'S POINT

For Helena, Friars Point, and all Way Landings—U. S. Mail Packet,
St. Francis,
James Lee......master | Stock Lee......clerk
Leaves Memphis every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For freight or passage apply on board.