THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1874. VOL 34 NO 256

THE POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the illness of Colonel Casey Young, who for the previous twenty-four hours has been suffering from chills, the appointment to speak at the Greenlaw Operahouse was yesterday postponed to Thursday next, when both he and Hon. Barbour Lewis will address the citizens of Memphis on the issues of the day. In order to meet this appointment, that made for Lafayette on Thursday is also postponed. This agreement was entered into yesterday by Colonel M. D. L. Stewart, chairman of the Democratic congressional executive committee, and General W. J. Smith, chairman of the Republican congressional executive committee. While regretting the necessity for the postponement of an appointment which had so much of interest for the people of Memphis, we hope that on Thursday next the Greenlaw Operahouse will be filled to overflowing, and that both candidates will be met by full delegations of their respective friends. To-day they will speak at Collierville, where we expect they will be followed by the Democratic legislative candidates, all of whom the people are by this time anxious to hear from.

THE SPEAKING TO-NIGHT.

The campaign of our candidates for the legislature will be opened to-night at the Exchange building, when all the nominees of the Democratic party will appear, and we suppose these also who were recently nominated by the dark-lantern, self-appointed committee—if they are so minded. This meeting, the first of the campaign, will be followed by others in the different wards, every night, until the day of election. We trust the Democracy of the first ward, always in the van, will on this occasion lead off with a rousing meeting, and that we shall be able to say to the voters of the other nine wards, and to those of the several districts in the county, that the Democrats of the first are all in line, eager for an opportunity of attesting their undying fidelity to the party by whose colors they have so often fought successfully. Let us have a rousing meeting to-night.

GEN. HENRY.

This honored public servant and distinguished citizen of Tennessee has, in obedience to the request of the State Democratic executive committee, consented to address the people of Memphis on Thursday next, and we trust the executive committee of this county will make suitable provision for him in the selection of an eligible place and an hour that will be agreeable to an orator who enjoys a world-wide reputation. It is some time since Mr. Henry was heard in this city, but enjoying with our citizens an unusual and enviable popularity as he does, we think we can predict for him as large an audience as ever waited upon a gentleman of his ability. Our citizens generally will please make a note of this.

ILLUSIONS TO COME.

The following is a full and complete list of the elections to come off this year, eighteen legislatures, we may add, to vote for United States senators:

Oct. 13.	West Va.	Congressmen
Nov. 2.	Louisiana	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Alabama	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Arkansas	Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Delaware	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Florida	Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Illinois	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Kansas	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Maryland	Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Mass.	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Michigan	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Minnesota	Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Mississippi	Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Missouri	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Nevada	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	N. Jersey	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	New York	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Penn.	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	R. I.	Congressmen
Nov. 3.	S. C.	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Tenn.	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Texas	Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Virginia	Congressmen
Nov. 3.	Wisconsin	Congressmen

Governors will be elected in these States; in the others minor State officers.

A lieutenant-governor, as provided by the new constitution, will be elected for the first time in Pennsylvania.

A DISPATCH from Louisville yesterday indicates considerable tardiness on the part of the delegates to the absurd national-capital-moving convention. The dispatch says: "But few delegates, and those mostly from Kentucky, have as yet arrived for the convention called to consider the removal of the capital from Washington to St. Louis, which meets in this city to-morrow. The convention meets in the Public Library hall, and it is supposed the session will extend over three days. No one prominent in the movement seems to have reached the city, and definite information regarding it cannot be obtained. Reavis and the St. Louis party will not arrive until to-morrow morning."

FOREIGN INVASION.

States Sold—A Big Job by Wholesale—European Capitalists to Pay Southern State Debts.

Agreements Already Made to Refund $75,000,000 for Arkansas, Alabama, Virginia and the Carolinas.

New Orleans (October 15, Special to the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

In July last there arrived in this country the duly commissioned representatives of European capitalists, holding upwards of two hundred million dollars of bonds of the Southern States, armed with the power to effect with such States a settlement of their indebtedness, according to the terms to be hereafter set forth. This gentleman is now here, and as a partial result of his mission he has effected settlements with the following States in the sums given:

Virginia	$14,000,000
South Carolina	10,000,000
North Carolina	10,000,000
Alabama	5,000,000
Arkansas (extra debt	5,000,000
Total	$75,000,000

The eight million fraudulent debt of South Carolina has not been settled, but negotiations looking to an adjustment are in progress. The terms of settlement in all the States are in the main similar. The general basis of the agreement are stated to have been as follows: "This agreement shall not apply to clergymen ministering to their own parishioners gratuitously, nor to lands, nor to the rights to burials, whenever such may be required.

Referred to committee on canons.

Adjourned.

THE CROPS.

Report of the Agricultural Department for the Month of October.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The October returns of the department of agriculture show that the wheat crop is larger, greater, than that of last year in all the States except Maryland, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. In Connecticut, Delaware, South Carolina and Illinois it is about equal to last year's crop. Other States have increased their yield. The New England States almost reached the splendid crop of the census year. Maine has increased her yield 8 per cent. The quality of the crop in these States is considerably improved. The Middle States have considerably increased their yield, Pennsylvania's yield being 10 per cent. New York reports an increase of 16 per cent. Of the South Atlantic States Maryland falls 1 per cent, and Virginia 8 per cent below last year. But this deficiency is more than made up by other States. Georgia shows an increase of 31 per cent. The quality is also improved. Of the Gulf States Alabama reports an increase of 25 per cents, and Mississippi 2 per cent. Texas reports a decrease of 7 per cent in quality; Alabama improves 26 per cent. Mississippi declines 9 per cent, and Texas 6 per cent. All four of the northern inland States show an improvement in quality (rose — per cent. in Arkansas to 11 per cent. in Tennessee. In quantity Arkansas presents an increase of — per cent.; Tennessee, 12 per cent.; West Virginia, 21 per cent.; Kentucky declines 5 per cent. The crops of these States are one-third greater than that of the census year. North of the Ohio, Illinois equals that of last year's crop, while Wisconsin, on account of grasshoppers, falls 5 per cent, short, which reduces the aggregate yield of this section below last year. Ohio increases her yield 16 per cent.; Michigan, 22 per cent.; Indiana, 9 per cent. All these show an improved quality except Wisconsin, which declines 10 per cent. The aggregate yield of the States west of the Mississippi is also short of last year's. Missouri increases 38 per cent., and Nebraska 9 per cent., but Minnesota declines 16 per cent., Iowa 2 per cent., and Kansas 5 per cent. The grasshoppers have been destructive to spring wheat in these States. The quality is below last year's in all except Minnesota, which improves 2 per cent. On the Pacific coast the crop is greatly increased, and is fully 50 per cent. above the census year. California increased her yield 10 per cent., and Oregon 21 per cent. Oregon counts the quality of last year's crop, and California improves here 5 per cent. The total yield will be fully, if not quite, equal that of the census year.

HOW SAD.

Williams Discouraged—The Manufacturers Outrages Won't Wash—What Murray of Memphis has to Say.

Washington Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

The attorney-general seems to have finally given discouraged in the cotton business, at the dearth of that commodity in the political market for the last few days apparently indicates. Day after day the evidence that he strained every means to create the impression that there have been for some months a systematic and wholesale murder of white and black men in the south, for no other reason than that they were Republicans, and that in seeking he, in unofficial language, has failed, or procured the violation of the truth, accumulate. Testimony comes in almost hourly, from the very best sources, that the attorney-general has in this way made himself responsible for a perfected and ingenious system of misrepresentations and exaggerations of the baldest sort, for the purpose of affecting the fall elections.

MURRAY'S REJOINDER.

From the Nashville Union and American.)

W. W. Murray, United States district attorney for the western district Tennessee, writes us under date of Huntingdon, October 15th, complaining of our action according to him "a long report detailing many outrages, and making particular reference to eighteen negro prisoners taken from jail recently and hanged." Mr. Murray says: "This question does no great injustice, as there is no such statement, either in substance or in words, made in said report." We are happy to give the formal denial by Attorney Murray of the full benefit of all our editions, daily, semi-weekly and weekly. The "quotation" complained of was made in the last issue of the Appeal's special press dispatch. In our editorial reference to it on the fifteenth instant, we expressed the possibly the opinion that had been declared at Washington." Mr. Murray's statement shows that this suggestion proved correct, and the injustice done to him was done by Attorney General Williams and his parent of outrages. The letter of Attorney Murray places that untenable theory of justice in true colors before the public country. Comment were superfluous.

VON ARNIM.

An Account of the Count's Arrest, from the Highest American Official Sources.

Bismarck Fully Exonerated from All Blame in the Matter—Von Arnim as an Intriguer.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special gives a version of the arrest of Count Von Arnim, as follows, as the *Herald* says editorially, from the highest available sources in America upon German affairs. The following are the points: The count was sent to Paris as an ambassador explicitly charged to maintain the most peaceful and amicable course in all his dealings with the French officials. Bismarck himself prepared the instructions which were to guide Count Von Arnim in his new position. No sooner had the ambassador presented his credentials and been formally received by Thiers, that he began to make himself offensive to everybody connected with the French government. It seemed that the count accepted the trust fully determined to again involve Germany and France in hostilities, or compel his government to increase its army of occupation in France. His first step was most extraordinary and unprecedented, addressing Emperor William privately, criticising the policy of Bismarck as unworthy of the government, and excusing his familiarity on the ground that he could not confidently communicate through a foreign office. This was the beginning of the correspondence between Bismarck as chancellor, and Von Arnim as ambassador, comprising eighty-two communications, which Von Arnim withdrew from the archives at Paris, and which the German government, through the original court at Berlin, now seeks to recover. The first intimation the Berlin foreign office had of Von Arnim's intrigues was through the leading Catholic papers of Germany, praising Von Arnim as the fit successor of Bismarck, and denouncing the latter as wholly unworthy of the high position he held. The letters of Von Arnim to the emperor were promptly sent to the chancellor, resulting in a sharp and imperative note to the count that correspondence on matters pertaining to the policy and interest of the empire must be held only with the foreign office. To this Von Arnim replied, not sharing his pronounced hostility to Bismarck, and renewing his criticism of the instructions which had been prepared by Bismarck. He then became a serious question at Berlin what to do with the count. To recall him at that early stage of the new relations of Germany with France would have led other European nations to believe that there was some foundation for the report of new complications. It was therefore determined to forbear public recognition of Von Arnim's course until such time as it would be done without scandal to the diplomatic relations of Germany with France. Von Arnim succeeded in gaining the co-operation of prominent Catholic members of the German parliament in his opposition to Bismarck, and his next step was to engage the French press in the quarrel. Thus it was that it became necessary to vigorously use the organ of the German government in combating the work of Von Arnim, and as often as the report in any of the German or French journals evidences of opposition to the policy of Germany, articles inspired by Bismarck are published, stating the assertions on which the attacks were made. The offensive conduct of the count extended into the administration of MacMahon, and when Von Arnim was directed by Bismarck to assure the President of the entire concord on the part of Germany toward France, Von Arnim replied that he was not on good terms with MacMahon and could not communicate with him. Bismarck forthwith replied that it was the duty of an ambassador to maintain friendly relations with the officials of the government to which he was accredited, and not allow his personal feelings to interfere with his official duties. A number of incidents reached a crisis. The press telegrams to Berlin and London from Paris showed conclusively that the count had organized in a bolder plan than ever. The embassy had been brought into connexion with the Berlin foreign office was bewildered to find so much information going on in every direction, claiming to be of a semi-official character, which was entirely at variance with the instructions sent out by the foreign office. There was but one remedy, and that was to recall Von Arnim and send him to Constantinople. The count considers the eighty-two letters as of a personal character, and not belonging to the archives, while Bismarck insists that the papers abstracted were a part of the records of the embassy, addressed to the German ambassador, and not to Von Arnim personally.

ARKANSAS ELECTIONS.

The Victory Complete—Ninety Thousand Votes for the Constitution, and Only Fifteen Thousand Against.

The Election for Congressmen on the Third of November should Bring Another Rousing Majority.

From the Little Rock Gazette of Friday.)

In another column we publish all the returns so far received. By them it will be seen that the vote for constitution is in excess of that for convention on the thirteenth of June. From close calculations we are satisfied the vote for constitution will not fall far short of ninety thousand. The State ticket runs even with the constitution. Giving Eileen thousand against the constitution, we have ninety-five thousand majority. The vote is the largest ever polled in the State, and is wholly a party one. Some twelve hundred colored men voted for the constitution, horse, foot and dragoons. Everywhere they turned out in Phillips, where, we fear, through the mismanagement of some of our over-zealous friends, the white ticket is defeated, Jefferson is reported over two thousand against the constitution. With that exception, the small majority in Phillips and one or two other counties, the Republicans have failed in every county. Our victory is complete. Arkansas has spoken in thunder-tones. Ninety thousand of her voters against fifteen thousand, at the outside, have declared that they prefer the new to the old constitution. Send the news to Clustaloosa.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

Two weeks from Tuesday next, the third November, an election will occur for congressmen. That contest is equally as important as the election on Tuesday last. Will not the people come to the polls again on the third of November, and finish the work they so gloriously inaugurated on last Tuesday? To fail to do this will be to leave our work half done. And there is another reason why we should come out. Some men who stand by the regular nominees as you stood by them on the thirteenth. What can be accomplished by unity of action has just been exemplified in the case of Pulaski county. Sorrehe Democratic-Conservative voters gave up their party organization, united as one and made a determined, earnest fight for the regular ticket, and were successful. Let us repeat the experiment on the third November, and we will be successful in every congressional district in the state. We must do it. We are not safe until that is done. It is a duty the men who so nobly came to the polls on Tuesday and so triumphantly vindicated our cause, owe to themselves and the State, to rally again on the third proximo, and complete their work, by sending unto Governor Wishire and Gonier. Once more to the polls, friends, and Arkansas' redemption is complete.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

How One Kelloggite Proposed to Get Away with his Political Opponent of the Same Stripe.

CLINTON, LA., October 19.—Captain Bannon, who was in the buggy with Gair at the time of the attempted assassination, has assistantially the following account: On Wednesday night Gair spoke in Point Coupee parish, near Hermitage. Brax, being present, saw that the only chance to beat Gair in the coming November election was to get him out of the way. Saturday morning, the seventeenth instant, about eight o'clock, Gair and Captain Bannon left Bayou Sara in a buggy together for the purpose of speaking at Jackson, Louisiana, to take place at eight o'clock that day. Colonel Griffin and Recorder Morgan, of Point Coupee, were in a buggy following close behind at the time of the attempted assassination. At half past eleven o'clock in the morning, they reached a place about fifty miles of Jackson, in the parish of West Feliciana, the unknown assassin, concealed in the bushes, fired with a rifle ball as he thought passed far enough to give a fair view of Gair, the ball grazing Captain Bannon back of the neck, he falling to the assassin, and striking Gair on the left side of the head, back of the ear, passing outside of the carotid artery, and ranging down the cheek. The ball was extracted near the mouth by Drs. Jones, Carruth and Marsh. The wound is a bad one, but not dangerous. About two o'clock in the afternoon Weber and Breaux arrived from Bayou Sara with a squad of men, armed with pistols, guns and rifles, and paraded the streets of Jackson. Some of Weber's men made a remark about Gair, hence the riot which commenced about four o'clock in the afternoon. Seven colored men, one horse and one mule were shot, also George Swasey, of Bayou Sara, who was also in the buggy. Colonel Griffin says that some of the People's party participated in the riot, as the disturbance was exclusively between the two wings of the Republican party. During the evening Perkins Tonkins, who was drinking at the time, speaking confidentially to 3 of his friends, was overheard by Sheriff Ray and several others to say, that he shot Gair and that Weber was to pay him for it. Tonkins stated that he intended to leave the parish in five days. The sheriff and his posse arrested Tonkins and brought him to Clinton and put him in jail. Colonel Griffin says that a posse of Weber's men were about to attempt to execute a lynching, but the sheriff left for Clinton with the prisoner without the knowledge of the rioters. Captain Bannon says he does not think Tonkins the real assassin of Gair, as he met him coming from the opposite direction a few minutes after the shooting occurred. All is quiet now.

Governor Kellogg yesterday received a communication from the Republican committee of city, which says: "It becomes our duty to state that the address adopted at a mass meeting held on the eighth instant, at which Governor Kellogg presided, and at the same meeting, to the reason that we are not yet prepared to repudiate Republicanism nor join the opposite. We pledge ourselves for the support of Republican principles as represented by the national party, so long as it continues to support and vindicate them, and to all meeting the present State administration so long as it continues to be true to the principles of the party, and to give it our loyal and cordial support."

SYKES.

Speech of the Secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The Record of the Democratic Party—Sale of Railroads—State Bonds Hypothecated, Etc.

From the Nashville Union and American of Sunday.)

At one o'clock a large audience, despite the bad weather, assembled in the courthouse. Hon. James D. Richardson stated that there was a gentleman present, Major Wm. J. Sykes, whom the people would be glad to hear from in regard to the condition of the Democratic party in the State. Major Sykes came forward and said in substance:

MAJOR SYKES'S ADDRESS.

You have heard much said in regard to the senatorial question. It is not my purpose, either directly or indirectly, to discuss that question. Our object should be to secure a sound Democratic legislature, and then the members, after consulting their constituents, can determine what man they should elect to the senate. They will doubtless select a man of ability, integrity, and a high order of statesmanship, who will represent the Democratic and Conservative sentiment of the State, and who will command respect and exercise influence in the national council. But enough on that subject. The Democratic party of Tennessee has

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in regard to the management of State affairs since 1870. I do not mean that there have been no mistakes at all. That never was and never will be the case with humanity; but I speak of the general results with perfect confidence, because I know the facts sustain me. The Democratic party found on the fire of January, 1870, a debt of $12,092,822 23, as appears by Comptroller Pennebaker's report, made October 1, 1870. This was less than the real amount, because he estimated the bonds of Tennessee notes at only 12 38-100, worst, in fact, they were over $2,000,000. On the first of January, 1872, they had reduced this debt to $11,836,257. (See Pennebaker's report of October, 1871, page eight.)

SALE OF THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Pennebaker, in his report for October, 1872, page four, says: "The sale of the delinquent railroads has diminished our debt to a point perfectly manageable with wise legislation." In truth, the debt of the State, January 1, 1873, was only $10,000,000. The insolvent railroads were sold most judiciously, for more than they would realize today, after subtracting the amount expended on them by the companies that purchased them. They had been a source of expense to the State, says Mr. Pennebaker in his October report, 1872, of $250 per day, and the State was very fortunate in selling them for $1,000,000, and thereby preventing an increase of the debt up to late time by $3,650,000, exclusive of accumulated interest on the same.

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in legislation from 1865 to 1870 was in issuing bonds to insolvent railroads—those short and worthless lines which never could pay the State score. The amount due by these insolvent railroads on the first of October, 1868 (see Hatchel's report, page 25), was $5,931,121. On the first of October, 1870, it was $25,554,000. (See Pennebaker's report of that date, page 3.) It thus appears that the debt of these insolvent railroads was increased during these five years, from 1865 to 1870, by $19,615,000. This accounts for our large state debt. If there was any interest paid between 1865 and 1870, it must have been by the sale or

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Most of the interest was funded under the funding laws of 1866 and 1868. A considerable portion of the interest due by the railroad companies themselves, as Comptroller Blackburn states in his report of October, 1868, page sixty-nine, and pages eight and nineteen report of 1869. I have now shown, if there is any truth in these official reports made by Republicans, that the Republican party is responsible for the greater portion of our State debt. The Democratic party has made a judicious sale of the worthless and unprofitable roads, and thereby, as Mr. Pennebaker says, "diminished the debt to a point perfectly manageable with wise legislation." I will not argue the question of reputation, either partial or total. I have shown the glorious record the Democracy has made up to this time, and which I feel confident it will maintain. I was a member of the legislature in 1869 and voted against the bill granting State aid to railroads; but I am not waiting to admit, as has been said, that bonds were illegally issued and improperly sold before the war. Andrew Johnson and Isham G. Harris were our governors then, and I cannot believe that they with the railroad commissioners appointed by them, would permit such things without knowing it known to the people in some of their ne sages. Major Sykes then discussed the civil rights bill for a short time, and closed his speech by urging upon the Democracy of Rutherford not to permit the aspiration of any man to divide or distract them. Let us close the ranks and march in solid column, with drums beating and banners flying, to a glorious victory. [Applause.]

TWELVE MILLIONS.

A Big Suit Growing Out of the Cotton Tax—Andy Hamilton, of Nashville, Plaintiff.

Washington special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The case of Andrew Hamilton and others vs. John R. Dillin, appealed from the United States circuit court for the middle district of Tennessee, and set for argument in the United States supreme court on Monday next, is one of much interest and importance. Dillin was acting surveyor of customs at Nashville during 1863 and 1864, and collected taxes on the rate of four cents per pound on the new cotton of Hamilton & Co. When shipped, the tax amounted to the sum of two hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, the said cotton being purchased under the United States trade regulations, and being classified by the surveyor pursuant to the trade regulations of the 11th of September, 1863, issued by the treasury department, and dated the 12, 1861. The suit was brought originally against Dillin in the circuit court of Davidson county, Tennessee, and was subsequently referred to the Federal court, where judgment was found for defendant. The court ruled that the act of July 18th, conferred the power to make the trade regulations and exact the tax, and whether they did so, 1863, conferred such power or not, the action of the secretary in making the regulations, and of the surveyor in exacting the tax, were made valid by the act of July 2, 1864. The plaintiffs excepted to both rulings, and also contended, if such acts be construed as so intending, that they were, to that extent, unconstitutional. There is a large party of counsel for the plaintiff, namely: Messrs. H. Harrison, of Tennessee; T. L. Lincoln, of Cincinnati; Edward Jordan, of New York; late United States Solicitor; L. Cole, of California; and Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of New York, who figured in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. The counsel for defendant are Attorney Government. It is estimated that the tax on cotton collected under these regulations amounts to an aggregate of twelve millions of dollars, and that if the present suit goes against the government, the principle decided will cost the nation, however, probably is not yet furnished.

THE PEABODY REPORT.

The Growth of Common School Education at the South—The Mixed School System Condemned.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The report of Dr. Sears, general agent of the trustees of the Peabody educational fund, is made public. There has been a signal success in some of the more northerly southern States, while in those further south the ground has been lost. The great obstacle to be overcome in maintaining the schools is the deep-seated aversion to taxation among the people. The amount of money distributed within the past fifteen months is as follows: Virginia, $2,000; North and South Carolina, $2,500; Georgia, $9,750; Florida, $10,200; Alabama, $10,000; Mississippi, $10; in this State educational matters are met with unexpected success; Louisiana, $250; Arkansas, $600; Tennessee, $30,800; West Virginia, $700. Mr. Sears, on behalf of the committee appointed for the purpose, made a report that the board, after a most careful comparison of the opinions, and the most enlightened consideration of the element of discussion affecting education for the white and colored population, have unanimously come to the conclusion that compulsory education by congress in favor of mixed schools, as a system of public education, would be most pernicious to the interests of education in communities to be affected by it, and that the colored people will suffer a greater share of this disastrous influence. The report was accepted and approved as expressing the unanimous opinion of the trustees.

UTAH.

Serious Charges Against the Chief Justice of Utah by a Nevada Paper to be Locked Into—Other News.

SALT LAKE, October 19.—On Sunday morning the salt Lake *Herald* published a letter taken from the Virginia (Nevada) *Independent*, which, commenting on the charge of Judge McKean to the grand jury to look into the disposal of vast tracts of land and vast tracts of timber by the Territorial legislature, says: "What will be done with them after they have been inquired into, we do not know, unless, indeed, with the accumulating spirit for which the chief justice of Utah is so remarkable, he appropriates them to his own use and profit, as he has done the whole country and a couple of other miles." This morning the chief justice called the grand jury into the courtroom and read to them the letter and called upon them to investigate, and if found guilty to indict him, and if found false to indict the editor of the *Herald* for libel.

George O. Canon is upon the streets to-day and shows no disposition to run away. If he has been indicted for lascivious cohabitation, as was telegraphed from here several days ago, the officers seem to be dilatory in making any arrest.

R. N. Baskin will contest his seat in the next congress as delegate from the Territory.

A special to the APPEAL Saturday night from Rocky Springs says: "Yesterday evening Oliver, a son of Jasper Jones, of this county, was killed by a horse near his home, some fifteen miles south west of this place. He was returning from a hunt with his companions, and to show them how well his horse was, put off at full speed down a pathway that divided just where a tree stood. The animal took the opposite side from young Jones, expected, and he learned the wrong way, his head striking against the tree, and he died from the effects in five hours thereafter. He was eighteen years of age, and a most estimable and popular young man."

THE KILLING OF WOOD.

The Radical Plot to Kill Furbush (Colored), the Liberal Republican Sheriff, Culminates in the Death of an Innocent Boy.

Additional Facts from a Thoroughly Reliable Source—The Crime the Result of an Old Neo-Political Feud.

From the Helena Independent.)

After going to press yesterday morning a rumor reached us that there was fighting going on at Marianna between the two principal political factions, resulting from the wounding of Furbush with a knife and the unfortunate shooting by him of Mr Wood through a misapprehension that he was the party who had done the cutting. We at once dispatched a special correspondent to Marianna, who informed us by telegram yesterday that all was quiet; that Abrams had been arrested and was consulting their counsel, and could determine what man they should elect to the senate. They will doubtless select a man of ability, integrity, and a high order of statesmanship, who will represent the Democratic and Conservative sentiment of the State, and who will command respect and exercise influence in the national council. But enough on that subject. The Democratic party of Tennessee has

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in legislation from 1865 to 1870 was in issuing bonds to insolvent railroads—those short and worthless lines which never could pay the State score. The amount due by these insolvent railroads on the first of October, 1868 (see Hatchel's report, page 25), was $5,931,121. On the first of October, 1870, it was $25,554,000. (See Pennebaker's report of that date, page 3.) It thus appears that the debt of these insolvent railroads was increased during these five years, from 1865 to 1870, by $19,615,000. This accounts for our large state debt. If there was any interest paid between 1865 and 1870, it must have been by the sale or

HYPOTHECATION OF BONDS.

Most of the interest was funded under the funding laws of 1866 and 1868. A considerable portion of the interest due by the railroad companies themselves, as Comptroller Blackburn states in his report of October, 1868, page sixty-nine, and pages eight and nineteen report of 1869. I have now shown, if there is any truth in these official reports made by Republicans, that the Republican party is responsible for the greater portion of our State debt. The Democratic party has made a judicious sale of the worthless and unprofitable roads, and thereby, as Mr. Pennebaker says, "diminished the debt to a point perfectly manageable with wise legislation." I will not argue the question of reputation, either partial or total. I have shown the glorious record the Democracy has made up to this time, and which I feel confident it will maintain. I was a member of the legislature in 1869 and voted against the bill granting State aid to railroads; but I am not waiting to admit, as has been said, that bonds were illegally issued and improperly sold before the war. Andrew Johnson and Isham G. Harris were our governors then, and I cannot believe that they with the railroad commissioners appointed by them, would permit such things without knowing it known to the people in some of their ne sages. Major Sykes then discussed the civil rights bill for a short time, and closed his speech by urging upon the Democracy of Rutherford not to permit the aspiration of any man to divide or distract them. Let us close the ranks and march in solid column, with drums beating and banners flying, to a glorious victory. [Applause.]

INDIANA.

Official Returns Show that the Democratic Majority will Exceed Fifteen Thousand—Good Enough!

INDIANAPOLIS, October 19.—The secretary of state has received official returns from seventy-three counties, giving a total Democratic majority of 14,236. The nineteen counties yet to hear from gave a Democratic majority for secretary of state at the last election of 845; the majorities in the same counties will be largely increased this year. Leader's majority for congress in the district over Coburn is 506. Holman's majority in the district in 1872. The total Independent vote on the State ticket, so far received, is 15,[illegible]. The Democrats have a grand jubilee tonight over their victory. The Democratic Knox county for representative resulted in a tie vote, and governor Hendricks has ordered a new election to be held on the second of November. Leaving Knox out, the legislature stands: Senators—Democrats, 24; Republicans, 8; Independents, 2. House—Democrats, 62; Republicans, 37; Independents, 10.

OMAHA.

News From Fort Kearney—No More Fighting—Important Decision—Troops Moving on New Orleans.

OMAHA, October 19.—News from Kearney Junction to-day shows no more fighting, and it is supposed the herders have left the country. Mr. Farwell, a citizen, who was wounded in the fight Saturday night, has since died.

The case of the United States against J. C. M'Coy *et al.*, on a distiller's bond, which has been occupying the attention of the United States district court for a few days past, has been decided in favor of the government. The jury brought in a verdict of ten thousand dollars, with a special finding as to certain facts.

Companies C and D, thirteenth infantry, arrived here from Camp Stambaugh yesterday, and left for New Orleans. Companies B and F will arrive to-morrow from Red Cloud agency and leave for the same place.

ALABAMA.

The Iron Heel in Sumter County—A Democratic Meeting Broken Up by United States Officials.

MONTGOMERY, October 17.—Colonel Thomas S. Wetmore, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic-Conservative party of Sumter county, was arrested in this city to-day on the charge of conspiracy to injure Detective Hester. A Democratic meeting was about to assemble when the arrest was made. This was the first Democratic meeting the citizens of Sumter county attempted to hold since the Republican majority of the county three weeks ago. There are two United States commissioners, both Republicans, in Sumter county, but Wetmore is believed to be the most pernicious to the interests of education in community to be affected by it, and that the colored people will suffer a greater share of this disastrous influence. The report was accepted and approved as expressing the unanimous opinion of the trustees.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

Governor Brown's Reply to Governor Beveridge about the Alleged Kidnapping of this Dignitary.

NASHVILLE, October 19.—Governor Brown, in a letter of this date addressed to Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, in relation to the alleged kidnapping of one George W. Smith, now indicted in this State for murder, takes the ground that Smith is now in the hands of the judiciary and sheriff of his county, that the constitution of Tennessee so distinctly defines and separates the executive and judicial departments that he cannot interfere, and cites a like case, now in dispute between Tennessee and Mississippi, in relation to one Wilson, a condemned and escaped murderer from Mississippi, now in Nashville jail for horse-stealing. As to the abductors of Smith, Governor Brown says no requisition has been made for them, but when made it will receive due consideration.

An adjourned meeting of the bar of the United States supreme court was held in Washington Saturday, Judge Campbell presiding. A series of resolutions were adopted in testimony of their great affection and esteem for Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis in consequence of his decline of the great honors in the courts and the bar of the white country and community at large will suffer in his death. They commemorate his fidelity to society, to government, to religion and to truth. All of these traits of duty as the rule of his life the bar presents to the living lawyers and to their succeeding generations for their sincerest homage. The resolutions having been agreed to, Attorney General Williams was requested to present them to the supreme court, and to move they be entered upon its minutes, and the chairman of the committee was requested to forward a copy to the family of the deceased. Reverdy Johnson and others delivered eulogies.

Judge Brady yesterday denied the motion of Tweed's counsel to correct the alleged error made by Chief-Justice Davis in the trial of the trial, by changing the finding of the jury as found in the clerk's record.

TELEGRAMS.

Stanley has arrived at Zanzibar.

There was a heavy gale at New York Sunday.

A Salt Lake dispatch deplores the probable early decline of Brigham Young.

The Masonic grand lodge of Arkansas met in Little Rock yesterday, with a large attendance.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says the Conservatives of South Carolina are circulating a petition soliciting the Federal government to resume military control of the State.

A telegram from Montgomery, Alabama, yesterday says that large numbers of men are summoned to appear before the United States court in Huntsville, on the extreme northern border of the State, early in November. It was reported yesterday that four hundred to eight hundred warrants have been issued for the arrest of men in districts where no disorders have been reported. Many deputy-marshals are being appointed on the recommendation of Charles E. Mayer, chairman of the Republican state executive committee, although the State was never more quiet.

DIED.

HOLT.—In this city, on October 19, 1874, JAMES R. HOLT, aged 31 years.

The friends and acquaintances of M. R. Holt and family are requested to attend his funeral from the First Methodist Church, this (TUESDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LEVY.—In this city, October 19th, at 12 noon, EDDIE, son of William and Ida Levy, aged 12 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral today (TUESDAY) at 5 o'clock, from the residence, corner Third and Saffarans streets.

Attention, Knights Templar.

YOU are hereby ordered to attend in Temple this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for drill, at the Hall of Knights of Pythias, Adams block, Second street.

By order. J. M. PETTIGREW, E. C.
T. J. BASCHUS, Recorder. oc20

I. O. O. F.

THE members of Buff City Lodge, No. 187, are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, No. 20, Second street, this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for initiation and other regular business.

The brethren of sister Lodges fraternally invited to attend.

G. W. L. CROOK, N. G.
W. H. MOSSTON, Secretary. oc20

Mr. Emerson Etheridge

WILL address the people on public affairs, at GREENLAW OPERAHOUSE, on

Wednesday Eve., Oct. 21, at 7 1/2 o'clock

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

THE officers and members of Natoma Temple of Honor, No. 1, are earnestly requested to attend a meeting of the Temple this (TUESDAY) evening, October 20, at 7½ o'clock, for the transaction of important business. Hall in Gayoso Block, Main street.

By order. SUN F. PRICE, W. C. T.
A. H. WHITE, W. R. oc20

AUCTION SALE.

Groceries, Liquors, Furniture, Etc., AT AUCTION,

This Morning at 10 o'clock, By A. E. Frankland, 195 & 197 Main st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE FINE RACING STOCK OF HORSES AT AUCTION.

Monday, October 26th, at 10 o'clock, At STAR-STABLES, No. 68 Monroe st., By A. E. FRANKLAND.

COMPRISING the fine trotting mare Kate, a young trotting horse Muggins, roadster Carpetbag, sorrel horse Joe Seligman, also, one fine Top Buggy, one Stop Watch, fine office and bedroom Furniture, and other property belonging to the estate of Jos. Miller. Also, nine years' lease of Star Stable.

All sums of $20 and over, sixty days' time. Chattel mortgage to Administrator of Jos. Miller.

By order of J. A. ANDERSON, Adm'r.
A. E. FRANKLAND, Auct'r.
oc20 195 and 197 Main street.

Second Ward

DEMOCRATIC

—AND—

CONSERVATIVE MEETING

—IN THE—

SECOND WARD,

—AT—

EXCHANGE BUILDING TO-NIGHT.

SPEECHES will be made by the Candidates, and also by Col. P. C. REDDIE, ENOCH ENNEY, Esq., Col. A. J. PELLAT, and others.

☞ Speaking commences at 7 p.m.

W. H. GOODLETT. J. E. GOODLETT.

GOODLETT & CO. COTTON FACTORS,

282 Front St., Memphis.

Consignments solicited. sep daw

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