THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1874. VOL 34 NO 274

ADVERTISERS are respectfully urged to send in their advertisements for the SUNDAY APPEAL early to-day, so as to insure a proper display, and facilitate us in our endeavors to get to press in time to work off our large and increasing circulation.

THE Democratic-Conservative majority in the city of New Orleans, according to the returning board's estimate, will be over twelve thousand.

THE President having appointed Thursday next, the twenty-sixth instant, as a day of thanksgiving, there will, of course, be a general observance of it throughout the Union. It is one of the holidays recognized by law, and as it is generally elsewhere attended by a suspension of business, Memphis, we suppose, will suspend, too, and all classes of our people enjoy the rest and contemplation the day inspires. Turkeys will be in order, and good cheer suggest the thanks we all should feel for life and the manifold blessings dispensed by a beneficent God.

SO SOON as Dr. Rogers could do so yesterday he notified Mr. Pettigrew, president of the chamber of commerce, of the decision of the commissioners appointed to select a site for an insane asylum, taking occasion as he did so to thank that gentleman and the chamber for the prompt assistance rendered him by them in his efforts to secure the location of so generous a beneficence near Memphis. This was not only a just and proper recognition of an institution that is the full expression of the mercantile life and effort of Memphis, but a sensible expression of the doctor's apprehension of the interest our business men have taken in him, and the labor he has bestowed on a work very much extended as a necessary result of the jealousies of rival towns. Now that a selection has been made, we hope the governor will ratify it, and that work will be begun on the buildings at once.

THE chamber of commerce, through its secretary, is preparing to embrace in its forthcoming annual report of the trade and commerce of Memphis, a full, complete and reliable exhibit of our manufacturing interests. To this end circulars, embracing the necessary interrogations as to amount of capital invested, number of hands employed amount of wages paid, value of raw material annually consumed, and value of productions, have been sent to all manufacturing establishments in Memphis, and when returned to the chamber of commerce will be consolidated in tabular form. This information, when carefully collected and published to the world, under the auspices of the chamber, will prove of deep interest to all classes of our people, especially those interested in manufactures, who should lend their hearty encouragement to the enterprise, by making prompt replies to the interrogatory referred to.

WE congratulate Doctor Rogers and his fellow-commissioners—General Conner, of Lauderdale, and Colonel Chester, of Madison county—upon the determined settlement of the vexed and vexing question of the location of the West Tennessee insane asylum, and we congratulate the people of the western district that the institution is to be located so near Memphis, which bears the same relationship to it as Nashville to Middle and Knoxville to East Tennessee. The site selected is a most eligible situation, four miles southeast of the city, close to the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, which passes through the tract, a very good road leading to it from the city. There is also plenty of water, and most excellent drainage, and altogether we regard the commissioners most fortunate in their selection, which, it is proper for us to say, was not made without a contest, Colonel Chester making as strong a fight as he could for Jackson, a fight which he continued until Doctor Rogers produced his overwhelming array of figures. With these in his possession, the doctor felt himself fully armed, and from the first he felt certain of winning the consent of his fellow-commissioners to a site as eligible as any in the State, its nearness to Memphis giving it a value none others offered could possibly have.

WE are glad to notice that Messrs. Charlton and Maxwell, of the State grange, and S. B. Killibrew, secretary of the State board of agriculture, are taking a renewed interest in the subject of immigration. This is as it should be. Within the next two years much can be done to induce a heavy immigration to Tennessee, if the legislature and the people who own large bodies of land in the State will only co-operate. It is useless for us to attempt to compete with the western States for immigrants unless we have the land to settle them upon. That is the first requisite. We suggest, therefore, that the State board acquire by purchase or donation, or both, unoccupied lands to the extent of not less than one hundred thousand acres in one neighborhood, which lands should be divided so that one-half might be settled by immigrants free, the remainder being held for such appreciation in value as would reimburse the State for the whole and all attending expenses. By this means immigrants through an immigration agent, to be stationed at New York, could be had in numbers, and of such a character to satisfy the want we feel of labor and population. We have the soil and the climate, and only need the energy of skilled and willing labor to realize for us everywhere in Tennessee all the blessings of steady growth and permanent prosperity. Will Mr. K. illbrew not give our suggestions his attention, and press it or its equivalent upon the legislature so soon to assemble?

MR. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has made the first determined effort to solve the problem of cheap freights from the west to the seaboard. He has finished a through line to Chicago, has refused to enter into combination with the Pennsylvania Central and the Erie and Central roads of New York, and proposes to carry grain at the lowest possible rates to the huge elevators already provided, whence it can be transferred to ships in readiness to carry it to Europe. The three great corporations mentioned have threatened and stormed at Garrett, but he stands firmly to his promise to do his part toward reducing freights for the people of the west. It now only remains for the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to perfect its connections and enter the lists for the western trade with its rival of Baltimore, and meantime Mr. Wilson, one of the shrewdest and most sagacious of capitalists and railroad men of the country, will have succeeded in answering the Atlantic and Mississippi to his already long line, and the Great Southern line, with its western terminus at Memphis, will form the third of the great through routes competing for western traffic. We hail this crowning effort of Mr. Garrett's as the beginning of great reforms in railroad management, and as heralding the great reduction in freight tariffs that are essential to the continued growth and prosperity of the western and southern States.

TELEGRAPHIC EPITOME.

A cotton exchange has been organized at Boston.

The Episcopal convocation of Northeastern Ohio met at Cleveland, Wednesday.

A convention of the members of the Longshoremen's union was held at New York Thursday.

The steamers State of Nevada and Utopia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York Thursday.

The brig Anna Maria, from Malaga, arrived at Boston yesterday, with a cargo of raisins for Chicago.

Isaac Butts, for many years editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union and Advertiser*, died yesterday morning.

The slander suit of Bowen vs Barnes, growing out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, began in New York yesterday.

A telegram from Charleston, South Carolina, says that Chamberlain's majority for governor is 10 667.

Joseph Stuart, of the firm of J. & J. Stuart & Co., bankers in New York, died Thursday evening of apoplexy.

The new postoffice at Boston, Massachusetts, is nearly completed, and within a week will be formally opened.

A large fire occurred in Brookville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, yesterday. Loss two hundred thousand dollars.

The safe-burglary trial at Washington adjourned Thursday, on account of the sickness of Mr. Davidge, one of the counsel.

Dr. Weville, who was shot by Christian Hausen, in Philadelphia, now says that the pistol was accidentally discharged.

The board of health of Charleston, South Carolina, has passed a resolution declaring that it is perfectly safe for strangers to visit that city.

A bold attempt to burglarize the national bank at Nebraska City was frustrated by the courage of the cashier, who drove the burglar away.

A telegram from Washington Thursday says that David Thompson, of Ohio, has been appointed interpreter of the legation of the United States in Japan.

James Manning, a boy of seventeen, while returning home to Columbus, Ohio, from hunting, shot himself accidentally in the neck, killing him instantly.

A telegram from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, says that four seamen, while returning on a small boat to their vessel last night, were drowned. All were intoxicated.

The roundhouse of the Cairo and St. Louis narrow-gauge railroad, in East St. Louis, with one locomotive, burned Thursday night. Loss, ten thousand dollars; no insurance.

At the Grand Operahouse in Cincinnati Thursday evening, Miss Kellogg, having recovered from her late indisposition, made her appearance in *The Marriage of Figaro*, and was warmly received.

The mill and wagon shop of H. K. Cowles & Bauher, in the town of Scott, Brown county, Wisconsin, were destroyed by fire early Wednesday morning. Loss, six thousand dollars; no insurance.

The Nevada legislature will stand: Senate, Republicans eighteen, Democrats 7; assembly, Democrats sixteen, Republicans thirty-one. Independents three. Republican majority on joint ballot, twenty-one.

Mr. S. B. W. M'Lean, formerly business manager and leading stockholder of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, fell dead from heart disease at his residence in that city yesterday. He was an old citizen and much respected.

A telegram from New York says that during the temporary absence of the mother on Wednesday, two infant children of Mr. James, of Greenpoint, Long Island, fell from a cradle into an open fire, and were burned to death.

A telegram from Beaver, Utah, Thursday, says that Bishop Dame was arrested at his residence at Parowan, Iron county, Utah, by a deputy United States marshal, on an indictment for murder in connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre.

In consequence of the appearance of counterfeits, the deliveries of Chicago and Northern railway first-mortgage seven per cent. coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1859, and payable August 1, 1885, must be registered in a name, and not to be ret, as heretofore, at the New York stock exchange.

The navy appropriation bill, as completed by the house committee on appropriations, is for the navy establishment proper without reference to the continuance of improvements of navy-yards and construction of new vessels. The appropriations aggregate seventeen millions of dollars.

The whisky warehouse, on the Kentucky river about six miles above Frankfort Kentucky, together with some twenty-seven hundred barrels of compliance were totally destroyed by fire. The whisky was insured for sixty thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A telegram from Richmond, Thursday, says: "The jury in the case of T. T. Brooks, president of the Merchants' national bank of Petersburg, on trial in the United States circuit court before Judges Bond and Hughes, to-day rendered a verdict of guilty of embezzlement and false entries. Sentence reserved."

C. T. Quesenbury, treasurer of the Missouri State grange, was called on a few days ago for the funds in his hands, and failed to come to time, it having been discovered that he had invested the funds of the grange in various ways so that they could not be immediately realized. They call it "injudiciously using the funds."

G. R. Blanchard, vice-president of the Erie railroad, has addressed to the president of the produce exchange of New York a very elaborate statement of his views of the trunk lines of railway touching the delivery of grain in that city. Blanchard lays especial stress on the necessity of a system of grading and inspecting grain in New York.

A pigeon-match was shot Thursday on the Hilliard estate, near Islip, Long Island, between Carroll Livingstone, of New York, and Richard Peters, of Philadelphia. The match was for five thousand dollars a side, at fifty pigeons each, thirty yards rise and eighty yards boundary. Livingstone won by killing thirty-three birds to Peters's twenty-nine.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Samuel Kaufman, Henry Noyer and Charles Kaufman, formerly engaged in the mercantile and banking business in New York city, and the attorneys for the petitioning creditors have issued notices forbidding the payment of any debts or the delivery of any property to them. The liabilities of the firm are about one million dollars.

Another letter has been received by the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, from Hon. J. G. Edelen, urging larger and continued contributions to aid the sufferers in Nebraska. In response to a request from Captain Holloway, president of the chamber, the secretary of war has decided to appropriate a quantity of government clothing, now at Jeffersonville, Indiana, for the relief of the sufferers.

The convention of the coffin manufacturers of the west, which has been in session in Cincinnati for the last two days, terminated Thursday night. The time has been occupied in the discussion of matters of common interest to the trade and in social intercourse. W. W. Etheridge, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, was elected president, and R. H. Dill, of Richmond, Indiana, vice-president. The convention adjourned to meet at Pittsburg in June next.

ARKANSAS.

V. V. Smith & Co. Have No Sympathisers in the Cabinet Save Attorney-General Williams.

His Case Killed—The Political Influence of Clayton, Dorsey, McClure & Co. Gone Forever.

The Government Will Not Interfere—Garland and Peace—The Late Election and the Big Majority—Etc.

The effort of Smith & Co. to excite revolution in Arkansas has utterly failed. The Washington authorities will not countenance it. They will not give comfort or aid to the peripatetic Smith. So he goes to grass, as the pugilists would say, for the third time. This is the end of him. If with the Yonley pamphlet and the perjured statements and bogus telegrams of Smith, Dorsey, McClure and Clayton before them the members of the cabinet are satisfied they have no case for the thieves cefore them, and therefore cannot intefere in the controversy in Arkansas, we think their plans have come to naught. President Grant and his advisers know the people of Arkansas have settled all their difficulties by the adoption of the new constitution and the election of Governor Garland, and they do not desire, nor will they dare, in face of the recent political revolution, to interfere for Smith, and so violate the peace of a State which, under Democratic government, bids fair to advance with giant strides on the road to prosperity and happiness. The governor, who grows stronger in the affections of his people every day, still reports peace, and that everybody—black as well as white—is contented and happy in presence of the brightening prospect of the State.

SMITH STILL "NON EST"—LEGISLATIVE.

LITTLE ROCK, November 20.—Smith is still hid. Peace and quiet pervades; no arrests.

In the house a motion was carried that a committee inquire into the condition of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad.

Hon. Milton Sayler, of Cincinnati, of the congressional investigation committee, arrived to-day.

JUDGE POLAND IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Judge Poland, chairman of the congressional committee to investigate the Arkansas troubles, arrived here this morning, and had a conference with Attorney-General Williams prior to a meeting of the cabinet. He will have an audience with the President to-morrow, and leaves for his home in Vermont to-morrow evening. Judge Poland states that the report of the committee will not be prepared until after the meeting of congress, as all the testimony, taken at different times by various member of the committee, has not yet been examined by the full committee, and which must be carefully looked into before a report can be obtained.

SMITH, CLAYTON & CO. COMPLETELY SNUBBED.

Cabinet session to-day continued nearly three hours, all the members except Postmaster General Jewell being present. Arkansas matters were the subject of comment. Attorney-General Williams submitted the telegrams from Senator Clayton and several State officers in Arkansas, urging the recognition of the Smith party by the Federal government; but the general opinion of the cabinet was, that since their last meeting nothing has occurred to alter the decision made at that time, namely, that the government has not in its possession such information as would justify any interference with the controversy in that State.

ALL QUIET AT "THE ROCK."

Governor Garland, of Arkansas, telegraphs his counsel here to-day, from Little Rock, as follows: "All peace; no noise; no disturbance."

BY MAIL.

THE ELECTION AND THE VOTE.

From the Little Rock Gazette.

An earnest effort is being made by the desperate adventurers who have ruled this State to the verge of ruin of every interest during the last seven years, to produce the impression abroad, and especially upon the minds of members of congress, that the large Democratic majority at the recent general election, was the product of frauds perpetrated by State-supervisors and other election officers. At home no importance whatever is attached to the figuring of these mathematical chalkists. It is as easy to brush away their characters as it is to wipe out their demonstrations from the political black-board. On the other hand the gentlemen who constitute the State board of supervisors are men of the first standing at home, morally, socially and professionally, against whom the affidavits of a legion of such fellows as accuse them of perpetrating election frauds would avail as little as the croakings of a flock of brant. If their whole lives did not afford a refutation of this slander, a showing of the manner of procedure will; and the first step they took preparatory to holding the elections was to appoint a Republican upon every county board in the State, where a decent Republican could be found, to supervise and hold the election. In addition, the United States courts, in advance of the elections, did appoint in many counties, and were open for such appointments in all, supervisors to attend and ferret out and prevent such frauds as might be attempted or practiced in the elections. If there was any failure in such supervision it was the failure of Republicans themselves. While it would be impossible to prevent all fraud in elections, no decent man in Arkansas will, and no other can truthfully, assert that the late elections in Arkansas were not conducted with more than usual fairness and regularity; or that their results do not proclaim the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people. The only plausible ground of imputation against the conduct of the election, consists in the magnitude of the votes cast. We admit the well known fact that in ordinary times, even in the most excited political contests, a large percentage of voters do not vote. There are always enough sick, absent, employed, timid and indifferent voters to account for this fact. But the circumstances that surrounded the late elections in Arkansas were exceptional in their character. At these elections the perpetuity of the very liberties of the people was involved. A people who had been disfranchised for seven years to their great injury, almost ruin, were aroused by appeals to their patriotism, and every feeling that could excite them to action. Every man entitled to vote had come to believe it was a duty he owed to his God, family and country to vote, and, of course, the total vote at the close of the election represented the magnitude and universality of the ruling temper of the people, and made the election a very ground swell of popular sentiment, unprecedented in the history of the State. This tremendous impulse of the people alone had a prodigious influence But it is not necessary to assign to it all the agency in producing the unprecedentedly large vote of 103,000—or from ten to fifteen per cent. greater than ever cast before. It is only necessary to refer to the census tables to show that in every decade from 1820 to 1860 there was an average increase in the population of Arkansas of about one hundred per cent. From 1860 to 1870, the total increase of population was reported at only ten per cent, while most people qualified to judge believe it should have been fifteen or twenty per cent. But however that may be, it is not unreasonable to suppose that between 1870 and 1874, now near its close, there has been an increase above 1870 of twenty per cent.—or less than half the average increase in the same periods between 1820 and 1860. In 1870 the census figures gave Arkansas a population of near 485,000. Twenty per cent., 97,000, added to these figures, gives Arkansas a population of 584,000 to-day. We believe this number to be under, rather than above the true population. It is certainly not strange that under such incentives as those which influ need the people in the late elections, more than one-sixth of the population were legal voters who turned out to vote. This estimate is verified by the actual result of the recent election in Louisiana, where similar conditions were obtained. The actual vote was 182,238—ninety-two per cent. of the qualified vote. Ninety per cent. of the white and ninety-four per cent. of the colored vote was cast—or about the same ratio as in Arkansas.

STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED.

The Money Stolen from the Express Company at Cincinnati Nearly All Recovered—the Way it was Done.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Colonel Kirstead, with one of the Metropolitans of his force, and Mr. Fargo, of the express company, to-day went to the stump, near Cumminsville, where the tin bucket of money was found last night in a hollow stump, and searching deeper in the same stump they found wrapped up in a cloth which had been covered with leaves, sixteen thousand and ninety dollars, making with that recovered last night from the same place, thirty-seven thousand dollars Eight or nine thousand dollars remain to be found or accounted for. Of this sum it is supposed that twelve or fifteen hundred dollars were divided between the thieves, five hundred to a thousand dollars was burned yesterday morning by Mrs. Hackney, wife of one of the robbers resident in this city, this leaves about five thousand dollars which may yet be recovered. Colonel Kirsted, superintendent of police, with his detectives, have been working since Sunday evening with Mr. Clarks of the American express, Messrs. Weir and Henderson, of the Adams and United States, and Hazen, detective for all three of the companies, with little rest, since Monday. Julian, of Cleveland, and Sloan, of Indianapolis, have been added to the force, together with the police of Covington, and a large private force of this city. The three men charged with the robbery implicate no others. They were in default of two thousand dollars bail, each put in the county jail. This evening, Nelson Briggs, the negro, who, when arrested last night, showed where the bucket of money was concealed played a comical role in the affair. He occupied a room at Hackney's house, and the money was hidden under his bed, beneath a pile of rags. His curiosity led him to examine the pile and discover the money, whereupon he stole it from the thieves. This morning he accompanied Colonel Kirsted and Mr. Fargo, and showed them where the remainder was covered up in a hollow stump. He is held, of course, and Mrs. Hackney is arrested for malicious destruction of property.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS

Important Features of Internal Revenue Commissioner Douglas's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglas reports the receipts of the last fiscal year at $182,044,747, or $2 644,747 in excess of the estimate. The estimate for the current fiscal year is $167,000,000 The total drawback on spirits, tobacco and general merchandise for the past fiscal year was $52,345, and for 1874, $35,495. No spirits were exported for drawback during last year, and the quantity of tobacco was very slight compared with the amount exported and in bond. The amounts refunded for taxes illegally collected were $848,067 in 1873, and $289,749 in 1874. The receipts from distilled spirits for the fiscal year 1874 were $49,444,096, a net decrease of $2,655,281. The receipts from special taxes on rectifiers and dealers show an increase of $799,413. The production of spirits during the year was 69,572,062 taxable gallons. The seizures amounted in value to $476 362. Distilled spirits remaining in warehouse September 30th for payment of tax was 12,577,090 gallons, a decrease of 3,240,613 gallons from June 30th; the amount remaining for export was reduced in the same time from 2,145,010 gallons to 1,047,714 gallons. The annual receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors for the year amounted to $9 304,679; receipts from tobacco in all forms, $33,242,375—a decrease of $1,145 427, due to the closing out of bonded warehouses in the early part of the year and the effect of the panic. From November to the present time there has been a steady increase of collections over any previous corresponding period. The largest amount collected for any quarter was the first quarter of the present fiscal year, being $10 162,758. The receipts for the fiscal year from this source are expected to aggregate $28 000,000. The production of tobacco for the last fiscal year was 118,548,616 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of 2,107 884 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected was 1 886,607,498, or 19 662 852 in excess of the previous year. The quantity of tobacco removed without payment of taxes for exportation for the fiscal year was 10,800,927 pounds, an excess of nearly three-quarters of a million pounds over the preceding year. The commissioner considers it indispensably necessary to control the movement of raw or leaf-tobacco, by the continuing the leaf clause of the act of June 6, 1872. The receipts from other sources were: bank deposits, savings-bank capital and bank circulation, $3,387,100; adhesive stamps, $6,136,844, penalties, $584,216; articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now exempt, $764 880. The commissioner extols the working of the system abolishing assessorships and leaving the whole matter with the collector, as securing more prompt payment and larger amounts of tax. The tax against banks and bankers realized $3-500,734, an increase of $469,613 over the previous year, notwithstanding the financial disasters of the fall of 1873, and is largely due to the new system of assessment, the results of which are still more apparent in the rise from collections from special taxes the last quarter of the fiscal year 1872, when they amounted to $3,368,539, and $5,555,581 in the last quarter of the fiscal year, 1874. The commissioner suggests that the bureau of engraving and printing hereafter, upon his requisition, furnish all stamps necessary under the law, except proprietary and documentary, and asks a positive provision from congress on the subject. Should congress wish to abolish the stamps on bank-checks, perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, etc., which yielded last year $8,136,844, but still be of opinion that the revenue cannot be diminished with safety, the commissioner says an equivalent could be had by increasing the tax on spirits ten cents per gallon, which would yield $8 857,000, or four cents per pound of tobacco, which would yield $4 612,000.

ANTI-CORRUPTION SOCIETY.

The Men of Massachusetts in Council Against Corruption—All Political Parties Represented.

BOSTON, November 20.—Prominent Republicans of this State have organized a Commonwealth club. The preamble to its constitution recites that the members are dissatisfied with the corruption that now prevails in politics, and are convinced that this dissatisfaction is not confined to any political party or section of society, but is shared by all honest men alike, and agree to form an association, that thereby a better understanding will be promoted among the men who hold these opinions, and that an interest in all public measures will be excited among those who now stand aloof through apathy and disgust. In so doing, they give no pledge, nor do they abandon the organization to which they now belong, but say: "We know that honesty and purity in public life are of equal importance to all parties, and that nothing is more necessary than that private citizens should take an active and intelligent interest in public affairs." The officers of the club are E. R Hoar, president; Henry L. Pierce, Richard Olney, John Q. Adams and W. E. Perkins, vice presidents.

AT LAST.

Location of the West Tennessee Insane Asylum Four Miles South of Memphis.

Reasons for a Selection that Cannot Fail to Give Satisfaction to All our People.

After Four Ballots, the Question is Decided Beyond Recall—Will the Governor Indorse the Choice?

At a meeting of the board of directors for the West Tennessee insane asylum, held yesterday, Colonel Robert I. Chester was called to preside. Colonel Chester requested the secretary to read the following communication:

First—Tennessee has located an asylum at Knoxville (deaf and dumb), one at Nashville (insane), to both of which West Tennessee has contributed. They now propose to contribute, by way of compensation, to West Tennessee. These three institutions are intended to be and are three great institutions of charity, provided for by a generous, humane and charitable people, and ought not to be mixed up with private or local interest.

Second—The act of the legislature providing for the location and erection of a lunatic asylum in West Tennessee vests the governor with a trust which he was to exercise in the selection of commissioners. He was bound to exercise this trust for the benefit of the insane inmates, for whom the institution is to be established. He has performed this trust on his part.

Third—He has appointed General Conner, Dr. Rogers and Robert I. Chester said commissioners, and they are now vested with the high and responsible trust of locating the asylum in West Tennessee, not for the benefit of any town, village or city; not for the benefit of the sane portion of the community; not for the benefit of any particular locality, but for the sole benefit of the insane, who are to become its inmates, and who are the real beneficiaries.

Fourth—As the asylum is to be established for the foregoing purpose, under the act of assembly, the question is, where can a location be found most conducive to public convenience and the good of the beneficiaries?

1. Public convenience requires that it ought to be located geographically as near the center of West Tennessee as practicable, so as to afford the cheapest and easiest access to all its inhabitants. Is not Jackson nearer this point than any other named? It preserves and carries out the policy of the State in locating the others at the centers of the other grand divisions.

2. It must be done where the site can be had most eligible, having regard to a bountiful supply of free running water. Is not Jackson the foremost point of competition as to this?

3. It must be located where climatic influences are most favorable to health and most exempt from epidemics. Is not Jackson superior to any other point in West Tennessee? Look to statistics and see.

4. It must be located at a point where facilities for inter-communication for fuel and all the necessaries of life can be had at the cheapest cost and greatest quantity at all times. Is not Jackson superior on this ground?

5. It ought to be located where the people would take interest in the welfare of its inmates. Can any place be found superior to Jackson? The ground, containing three hundred acres, with perfect title, is hereby tendered to the State for the erection of said institution, without money and without price, in Madison county, near Jackson.

ROBT. I. CHESTER.

Dr. Rogers offered the following:

WHEREAS, A majority of this board, at a former meeting, recommended to his excellency, Governor John C. Brown, a site near Brownsville, which was referred by him back to this board for further action.

Resolved, That the chairman of this board be authorized to carry out the recommendation as set forth in their communication to his excellency, Governor Brown.

To this resolution Colonel Chester objected, and read the following communication:

GENTLEMEN—As a director in your board, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel G. W. Day, of Humboldt, I have felt it my duty to examine the Brownsville site, which was selected by two of your body, under the protest of Colonel Day, my immediate predecessor. After a careful investigation of the Shepherd and Curry place, I am forced to reaffirm Colonel Day's protest, for the following reasons:

First—The want of railroad facilities. Brownsville has only one railroad, and with the exception of the population on the line of this road, the asylum cannot be reached from all other portions of the western division of the State except by one or more changes of cars; and, further, the want of competition must ever result in high rates of freight charges. An examination of the present scale of prices will prove that the rates to Brownsville are far in excess of those to Jackson and Memphis. Nor is there any hope of a change in this state of affairs, inasmuch as the railroad now in progress and projected cannot result in a competing line of railroad at Brownsville.

Second—The supply of water, notwithstanding previous investigations, I find to be wholly inadequate and uncertain. Excavations have been made to increase the visible supply of water, but an examination made at this time will indicate that it would be very unwise, if not criminal, to venture on the locating of an insane asylum where the water supply is so exceedingly doubtful.

Third—The act of the State legislature, authorizing the selection and purchase of a site, expressly states that where a location is offered free of cost to the State, all things being equal, the directors *shall* give a precedence to such a site. The Brownsville tract is offered at a cost of sixteen thousand three hundred dollars, of which amount the State is called upon to pay six thousand three hundred dollars. The sites at Jackson and Memphis (with equal and, I believe, greatly superior advantages in every respect), are offered to the State free of cost. I therefore beg leave to give notice to the board that in event of the purchase of the Brownsville site being confirmed by a majority of this board, I shall feel it my duty, not only to protest against the said purchase, but shall take immediate legal steps to resist the expenditure of any appropriation for the building of the hospital until the legislature of the State can take action upon the matter. ROBT. I. CHESTER.

Dr. Rogers showed that unless the board could agree upon a site yesterday, West Tennessee would lose the asylum, as their commissions expire to-day.

Colonel Chester put Jackson in nomination for the site.

Dr. Rogers then proposed a site near Memphis. He went on to show that the citizens of West Tennessee could reach Memphis without change of cars, by railroad and river, from every county in West Tennessee except five. To reach Jackson, it required a change of cars in coming from twelve counties. Then he took up the freight question, and read a communication from Trendwell Brothers, showing that freight from New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville, cost from ten to fifteen cents a hundred by river, a difference of twenty-five cents by railroad, while freight to Jackson was forty cents per hundred.

After several ballots, a site four miles south of Memphis was selected.

ROBERT I. CHESTER, Chairman.
W. E. ROGERS, Secretary.

Fifty more persons belonging to Commisli have been arrested at Naples.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, November 20.—Market steady; middlings, 14½@14¾c; low middling, 13½c; good ordinary, 13½c; stock, 50,984 bales; weekly net receipts, 20,277 bales; gross, 20,408 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6464 bales; to channel, 1631 bales; coast, 5457 bales; sales, 10,200 bales.

MOBILE, November 20.—Cotton is steadier; middling, 14½c; low middling, 13½c; good ordinary, 12½c; stock, 2575 bales; weekly net receipts, 16 383 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2483 bales; to France, 912 bales; coastwise, 5735 bales; sales, 13,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, November 20.—Cotton very firm; middling, 14½c; week's gross receipts, 28,163 bales; exports to Great Britain, 26,846 bales; to the continent, 6835 bales; to the channel, 870 bales; coastwise, 5346 bales; sales, 19,942 bales.

GALVESTON, November 20.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling, 14½c; low middling, 14c; good ordinary, 13½c; stock, 8826 bales; week's net receipts, 17,290 bales; gross receipts, 17559 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1702 bales; coastwise, 2595 bales; sales, 13,304 bales.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—Weather clear and pleasant. No arrivals. Departed: Belle Lee, Memphis.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—River 3 feet 10 inches and rising. Weather cloudy and cold.

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—River on a stand, with 25 inches in canal. Weather pleasant and clear.

NASHVILLE, November 20.—The river is falling, with 5 feet 8 inches on shoals. Weather cloudy and cold.

VICKSBURG, November 20.—Weather clear and cool. River falling slowly. Up: Utah. Down: R. E. Lee. Arrived: Capitol City.

PITTSBURG, November 20.—River 38 inches by metal-works and rising slowly; rising at points above. Weather cloudy and cool; with light snow and rain.

EVANSVILLE, November 20.—Weather cloudy. Mercury 32° to 35°. River rising, with 2 feet on the gauge. Business active.

CAIRO, November 20. Noon.—Weather cloudy and cool. Departed: St. Joseph, St. Louis, 9 p.m.; Genevieve, Memphis, 11 p.m. Night—Arrived: City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 5 p.m. The several steamers chartered by the Knight Templars for the New Orleans excursion are now announced to leave here November 25th instead of 24th, on account of low water. River 6 feet 2 inches and rising. Weather clear. Mercury 32°.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—Weather clear and cool, and freezing this evening. River stationary. Arrived: Paragon, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; St. Joseph, Memphis. Departed: Grand Tower, Memphis; Viola, Helena; Osceola, New Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1 a.m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or clearing weather, a slight rise of temperature, south or west winds, and slowly falling barometer.

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MARRIED.

DRUMMOND—WADE—At Corinth, Miss., by Rev. John A. Harrison, of Jackson, Rev. A. D. DRUMMOND and Miss LUCILLE GRIFFITH WADE, both of Corinth.

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SUNDAY APPEAL
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MASONIC NOTICE.

PENN CHAPTER No. 22 R. A. M.

A called convocation of Penn Chapter No. 22 R. A. Masons will be held this (SATURDAY) evening November 21st, at 7 o'clock, at their Hall, Gayoso block, for work in the M. E. degree.

Companions in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of A. J. WHEELER, H. P.
JOHN J. WELLER, Secretary. nov21

"44"
PAT. FEB 17 1874
A three-ply all cloth collar; no paper; can be washed clean with a sponge or damp cloth; one will wear a week and be always bright. Costs 4 cents. The best and cheapest collar ever made. nov21, 25, 28, dec2

IN pursuance of the terms of a trust deed executed to me by J. H. Errington and N. A. Errington, on the 19th day of March, 1873, which stand of record in the recorder's office of Mississippi county, Arkansas, to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed mentioned, I will on Saturday, June 21, 1875, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 o'clock p.m., in front of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Mississippi county, Arkansas, in the town of Osceola, sell for cash, the following real estate, situated and being in Mississippi county, Arkansas: Being the southwest quarter of section thirty (30), in township thirteen (13), range eleven (11) east; the south half of section twenty (20), and the south half of section twenty-six (26), and the southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), all in township thirteen (13), range ten (10) east, containing in all nine hundred and two acres, and known as the Whitmore place. About 500 acres cleared and under cultivation, with valuable improvements on the same.

Also, the following real estate: The northwest quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township thirteen (13), range ten (10) east; and northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township thirteen (13), range ten (10) east; also, the southwest quarter of section three (3), in township twelve (12), range ten (10) east; also, the northwest fractional quarter of section thirty-one (31), township thirteen (13), range eleven (11) east, lying south and known as the Fain plantation, containing about 800 acres of land, and about 250 acres under cultivation.

The title to said property believed to be perfect, but I sell and convey as trustee only.

nov21 JNO. W. J. & F. MASON, Trustee.

VENDIG AHEAD!
TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER
—AT—
BANKRUPT GOODS
—AT—
BANKRUPT PRICES!

AGAIN we have received large lines of Goods from Bankrupt Sales which we are offering at Bankrupt Prices:
Bleached Domestic.....5c per yard and upward
Brown Domestics.....7c and upward
Wool Jeans.....50c
Cotton Flannels.....8c and upward
Calicoes.....6c and upward
Flannels.....18c and upward
Cassimeres.....50c and upward
Boots and Shoes Cheapest in the City, as well as our immense stock of CLOTHING at corresponding low prices.
CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS
S. VENDIG,
326 MAIN ST.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by decree of the Second Circuit Court of Shelby county, appointing me trustee in the room and stead of Wm. H. Passmore, in a deed of trust made by John H. Miller to said Wm. H. Passmore, on the 8d day of June, 1873, for the purpose therein specified, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 70, page 321, I will, on

Saturday, November 21, 1874,

at 12 o'clock m., on the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, city of Memphis, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following real estate, lying in Shelby county, Tennessee, described as follows: Beginning at a stake at the intersection of the east line of Chamberlayne avenue with the south side of the state Line road; thence south 67½° east with the state Line road six chains and twenty-six links to a stake; thence south 26½° west eleven chains and twenty links to a stake; thence north 67½° west six chains and thirty-four links to a stake in the east line of Chamberlayne avenue; thence north 26½° east with the line of Chamberlayne avenue ten chains and seventy-three links to the beginning, containing six and 9-100 acres, being one (1) of sub-division of the Johns estate, made by Francis Foster, and of record in the Register's office of Shelby county. Equity of redemption waived, and title believed to be perfect, but I sell only as trustee.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Trustee.

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