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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875. VOL 35, NO 13

DON PIATT is mixed up with the Pacific mail subsidy. Bad.

MARDI-GRAS is now in order. See the costumers and the Ulks and Memphi about it.

PRESIDENT GRANT sent in his message to congress yesterday approving the new finance bill.

WILKES, who used to be a friend of Grant, calls for his impeachment on account of the Louisiana outrage. Good.

SENATOR TIPTON, of Nebraska, replied to Logan's traduction of the south in the senate yesterday, and showed up the Illinoisian's littleness most completely.

IN the Federal senate yesterday Senator Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely on the house bill for the relief of the State of Tennessee, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

THE Knoxville *Chronicle* urges the adoption by the legislature of Governor Brown's suggestion that county workhouses be established throughout the State. So does the APPEAL and a majority of the press of the State.

THE Chattanooga *Times* special has it, upon the authority of "Gossip," that "Johnson has only forty-one votes," and that it is "the opinion of those best informed that Brown is the strongest candidate opposed to Johnson."

THE Nashville correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that in case of a failure to elect any of the now prominent candidates for United States senator, Governor Porter will be brought forward, with many chances for his election.

THE Chicago *Tribune* notices to its readers that the correspondents have picked out for resignation the men in the cabinet whom the Republicans can least afford to spare, such as Fish, Jewell and Bristow. We don't hear that Williams has any intention of resigning.

SENATOR LOGAN was again on the floor of the Federal senate yesterday in opposition to Senator Schurz's resolution for the relief of the southern States. After having been driven from all his positions in argument, he went back to the siege of Fort Sumter, and rehashed a considerable quantity of war eloquence.

THE Aberdeen *Examiner* notices that since the adjournment of the taxpayers' convention, numerous bills looking to retrenchment and reform have been introduced in the legislature of Mississippi. This is as it should be. It is high time that legislatures should realize that they are the servants of the people instead of their masters.

DURING the discussion of Indian matters in the Federal house yesterday it was developed that one Rev. L. Bouchard—a Methodist minister who was during the war a rabid secessionist, and afterward a Republican pulpit orator—as Indian agent, was in the habit of tying up Mr. Lo and giving him an unmerciful whipping. The development came out by degrees, Mr. Lutterell detailing the facts in response to Mr. Starkweather's interrogatories.

GENERAL S. R. ANDERSON, who served in the war with Mexico as lieutenant-colonel of the First Tennessee regiment, upon the urgent solicitation of many survivors of Tennessee regiments in the Mexican war, requests all surviving members of the First Tennessee regiment, and all other volunteers from Tennessee in the army or navy, who served in the war between the United States and Mexico, to meet in Nashville on the twentieth instant.

THE Little Rock *Gazette* says that the opinion of the supreme court of Arkansas, delivered last Monday, in the case of Baxter *versus* Brooks, annuls and quashes the notorious judgment of the circuit court, rendered last spring by Whytock, and which has become historical. It is a very long one, thoroughly exhausting all that could be said upon the subject, and leaves no doubt of the utter want of jurisdiction in the circuit court, or any other, to decide a contest for governor. Many interesting points are decided collaterally.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR, of Wisconsin, in his message to the legislature yesterday, in regard to the Federal outrage in Louisiana, said he did not wish to prejudice the facts, "but if authority exists in any branch of the Federal government for what appears to be assumed by the recent proceedings in the State of Louisiana, and in the extraordinary proposals of the lieutenant-general of the United States army in his dispatch from New Orleans, he believed the time had come for all of us to bury partisan spirit in a common effort for the preservation of our constitutional sovereignty and the inherited liberties of the American people."

MRS. LANDER has been so well received during the week, and has made so deep and lasting an impression as an *artiste*, unequaled in her line by any other known to this public, that we look for an audience to-night to see her as "Marie Antoinette," even larger than that of last night and fully as expressive of the culture and intelligence of the city. Our opportunities for witnessing a thoroughly artistic dramatic interpretation, such as is offered by Mrs. Lander's company, are few. Appreciating this fact, our citizens have not failed to avail themselves of whatever offered approaching that standard. Hence the crowded house of last night to witness *Antony and Cleopatra*, a play seldom put upon the stage, and when put very seldom interpreted with so close an approach to perfection. Mrs. Lander's portrait of "Cleopatra" is that by which all who saw it last night will hereafter recall the syren of the Nile.

OUR special correspondent at Nashville has given so much satisfaction and has done his work so well, we dislike to raise a point of difference with him. But his reflections upon "Democrat" were so much severer than his statements would dictate, that we must enter our dissent from it, and say additionally that "Democrat" is the *nom de plume* of one of the most honorable gentlemen in Tennessee—a man above even the suspicion of intentional wrong or falsification. That he differed with "our special" is to be accounted for, perhaps, by the channels of information availed of by him being of a more restricted character than that which our talented "special" has pursued with a success that entitles him to our praises, and has secured for him the warm commendations of our readers and friends. We trust that "our special" and "Democrat" are by this time reconciled beyond any future difference, even of opinion.

WE thank Judge Henry G. Smith for the speech he delivered last evening before the chamber of commerce. It proves him every way worthy the position he holds in the community whose fortunes through good and evil, he has followed for forty years. Standing at the head of his profession, a man of wealth and socially the equal of any man in the State, he dares to stand for the rights of the people assailed under the plea of dire public necessity. No man can read this speech of Judge Smith, and fail to say "amen and amen" to every sentence unless he is lost to all the emotions that inspire a true American. What gammon is this we are called upon to indorse by those who "report to the chamber of commerce?" Will they dare to say that one cent of the city debt was stolen by the people? Was it not, if stolen at all, stolen by those who prided themselves upon their tax-lists? What poor man who owns a foot of land or a roof in Memphis, however humble, does not pay his taxes regularly? Who is it that owes the million and a quarter of delinquent taxes to the city? It is not the poor man, to whom law and litigation is an ever-present ghoul to be shunned as a thing waiting to suck his very life-blood. Is not wealth proverbially self-asserting, sometimes insolent? And is not poverty always shrinking, especially where authority threatens? Ask Mayor Loague how much he could do to relieve our present embarrassments were long past-due taxes paid up. Ask him who it is that owe these past-due taxes. Again: Ask him to show the long list of returns of property for taxation, and for the first time confront the wide gap between reality and fiction. What is the meaning of all this dust about the people? Is it that those who have always, since Memphis was a baby among cities, been the favored few, may continue to profit by the sweat and oil of the merchants, who are the pride and boast of the city, and also by the labor of the mechanics. Is property dearer than human life and human endeavor, that both are to be subordinated to it? Are we to indorse Grant and Sheridan in their infamous assaliment of the liberties of the people of Louisiana, by a confession that we of Memphis are unfit for self-government? No! God forbid. Admitting our embarrassments to be as bad as they are painted by the least sanguine, we must all remember that from 1860 to 1870, notwithstanding war, pestilence and panic, we doubled our population, and within the past four years have increased the figures of our population at least at the same ratio. Our troubles and much of our debt lies not in want of a generous increase of population and wealth, but in the neglect of the "wealth and intelligence" to do what of right they should at the ballot-box. And there the remedy lies; and that place of remedy we can never afford to surrender. It is the refuge of the poor as well as the rich, and must be guarded securely. No plea of necessity will justify its assailment. We repeat, then, that this report is a dead failure; for, although it suggests some needed reforms, reforms we would willingly see enforced by law, its barefaced and cheeky assailment of the dearest right of the citizen so leavens it as that the people will not see in it anything else. They will not search the dust-heap for the diamond. We thank Judge Smith for his speech, and we thank Colonel Ensley. They have spoken words of soberness and truth, in remarkable contrast with the speeches that were offered on the side of property against the people. Sad, sad days these, when such a report as this now before the chamber of commerce should find so many good citizens to see in it their only salvation, their only road out of present troubles, and relief from an almost overwhelming debt. It must be rejected. We cannot adopt it and raise our heads as a community.

LITTLE ROCK.

Northern Commercial Agents and German Residents on the Situation—Governor Garland's Message.

LITTLE ROCK, January 14.—Twenty-five commercial agents, representing business houses of St. Louis, Louisville and Memphis, have forwarded a statement to congress denying the dispatch of General Sheridan to the secretary of war in so far as it refers to terrorism in Arkansas. David W. Caruth and R. P. Weaver, of St. Louis, and Captain John Leathers, of Louisville, are among the signers. Nearly the entire German population of the city have joined in a letter of thanks to Senator Schurz for his speech on the Louisiana question in the United States senate on Monday.

The body of John Ulman, a bar-tender, who has been missing for ten days, was found floating in the river this evening. It is supposed he suicided from financial embarrassment.

Governor Garland to-day transmitted to the legislature the special message referred to in last night's dispatches. He recommends that if the laws are not already sufficient, that additional measures be at once enacted to punish all persons, of whatever class, guilty of the charges preferred, in the paper forwarded to the President by Union soldiers the message thus closes: "We want no man in the State to be afraid or to carry his life in his hand, but all must be free and unembarrassed, that they may remain long in the land and do well and prosper." The message was appropriately referred. Many of the parties appeared before the grand jury to-day, and the remainder have been summoned.

A telegram from London says that Don Carlos has issued a proclamation, dated at his headquarters, at Vera, January 6th, in which he says that as head of the Spanish Bourbons he contemplates, with profound sorrow, the attitude of his cousin, Alfonso, whose inexperience has led him to consent to being the instrument of some persons who expelled him and his mother. Notwithstanding, he makes no protest—the dignity of himself and army is the only protest. He avers that he will remain faithful to his holy mission and keep the flag unstained.

NASHVILLE.

Business Transacted by the Law-Makers Yesterday—The Comptrollership Imbroglio Closed Out.

Hobbs's Confession—House in a Bad Box—About that Ten Thousand and House's Three Thousand.

Duncan Exonerates Frierson, and Says that Neither Governor Brown nor Burch Knew Anything of the Trade.

More Corruption Suggested—Another Committee—Governor Porter's Secretary—The Senatorial Question.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, January 14.—But little business of importance was transacted in the legislature to-day. New bills: By Mr. Jamison: To repeal a section of an act vesting the appointment of county jail physician with the sheriff. By Mr. Norman: To enfore the days prescribed by law and compelling chancellors and judges to pay costs accruing from any delay in opening, and a bill to repeal the thirty-first section of the act of March, 1873, providing a more just and equitable law for the assessment and collection of revenue, and a bill to increase magistrates' jurisdiction. By Mr. Perkins: To repeal the act of December 4th, 1867, and allow the jurors one dollar per day and toll. Bill for protecting sheep and increasing the school fund revenue. By Mr. Rice of Madison: To locate the West Tennessee lunatic asylum in Madison county, or near Jackson, the site to be selected by three commissioners, selected by the governor. Referred to the special committee on asylums. Mr. Shackleford offered a bill to establish a State bank issue of fifteen million dollars, to be located at Nashville, with branches at Memphis, Knoxville, and other central points, to be selected by a board of twelve directors, appointed by the governor, one-third to be farmers, one-third merchants, and other members from various pursuits, the appointments to be subject to legislative confirmation. The members are to serve two years; none to be appointed who are stockholders or directors of any other bank. Not less than a million dollars are to be annually buying in or paying off the State debt. They are to be secured by the pledged faith of the State, and receivable for all moneys due the State.

In the senate there was but little business. A resolution of the Mississippi legislature, instructing their congressmen to support the bill providing for the improvement of the Mississippi river on the Eads plan, was read and referred. By Mr. Overton: To diminish jailers' fees. By Mr. Logan: To make it a felony to buy or sell a State or county office. By Mr. Haynes: To repeal the last legislature's act for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical societies.

The governor-elect will be inaugurated Monday.

The following card will appear in tomorrow's *Union and American:*

NASHVILLE, January 14, 1875.

EDITORS UNION AND AMERICAN—In this morning's *Banner* I notice that it is said that Mr. Hobbs says he received ten thousand dollars from the hands of Mr. Wm. M. Duncan, on a check drawn by Mr. John Frierson. In this statement great injustice is done Mr. Frierson, and I wish to state emphatically and unequivocally that the money Mr. Hobbs received was not paid on check by Mr. Frierson. I will also state that Mr. Frierson did not then nor has he up to this time, either directly or indirectly, paid one cent of the amount; neither has he in any way promised to do so hereafter. I write this without the knowledge of Mr. Frierson, who is absent from the city. Yours respectfully,

WM. M. DUNCAN.

Mr. Duncan says he purchased the office as a business transaction in order to save himself from loss by Hobbs's inefficient management. He dealt largely in State bonds, and had nearly a quarter of a million of dollars invested on a margin, which was borrowed funds. He exonerates Governor Brown and Colonel Burch from any connection or complicity, or knowledge of the affair. He felt assured that Governor Brown was so pledged to maintain the State credit, because of his speeches throughout the State that he would appoint as Hobbs's successor some person who would manage the office properly. He was induced by reason of self-preservation in his business to seek the resignation of Hobbs. He also exculpates John Frierson from any connection or complicity whatever in the matter. Thus has the testimony of Mr. Duncan shown that none of the State officers had anything to do with the affairs of the incompetent administration of Hobbs. He exculpates John Frierson. Mr. Enloe, edi or of the Jackson *Couier and Herald*, voluntarily testified before the committee to-day, fully exonerating himself from any complicity in the matter, and denying the statement of Hobbs as referring to himself. He acted as a lawyer for House, but learning the nature of the client's claim upon Hobbs rejected the case and would have nothing to do with it.

The committee on Federal relations, after a careful examination of the matter, will report the following to-morrow:

Resolved, by the legislature of the State of Tennessee, speaking for and representing the people of the State of Tennessee. That we solemnly protest against the lawless and revolutionary conduct of the military forces of the United States, in the expulsion from the capitol the legislature of one of our sovereign States of this Union, when in actual possession, as unauthorized by the constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the Federal administration in dispersing the legislature of our sister State of Louisiana by military force, as an unauthorized usurpation of power and subversive of the fundamental principles of a system of government which recognizes the doctrine that all power is inherent in the people, and that all free governments are founded on their authority and consent.

Resolved, That we condemn said usurpation of power as destructive of the constitutional rights of the sovereign States of the Union, subversive of the fundamental laws of the land, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies and commend the people of Louisiana for their heroic forbearance.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, and they are hereby requested to do all in their power for the immediate restoration of the State of Louisiana to all her rights and privileges under the constitution of our common country.

An anti-Johnson caucus failed to be effected to-day.

Special to the Appeal.]

HOBBS'S CONFESSION.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 13.—Ex-Comptroller Hobbs and his attorney, H. M. M'Adoo, of Waverly, arrived this morning, and went before the investigating committee this afternoon. The following is a full synopsis of Hobbs's written affidavit, read before the committee:

I was elected compitroller January 13, 1873, and resigned about the first of May. Before the election I heard John L. House, of Williamson, spoken of as a gentleman of integrity, and his election was favored by a number of members. I met him for the first time, and one evening pending the election was in Thomas O'Connor's room at the Maxwell house, John M. Fleming, House and B. F. Wilson, president of the Mechanics' bank, and others being present. I then jokingly said that after two or more ballots the weakest of us should withdraw. House did not consent. Wilson said, "You must do it, as it is a fair proposition." O'Connor jokingly said it was right, and whichever was the weaker, after the second ballot, should withdraw and give the other his influence. That was all the bargain or agreement made previous to the election. Immediately after the agreement, O'Connor humorously said that it would be right for the successful candidate to pay the expense incurred by the other in the election. House gave me his support. I was elected, and felt grateful to him. After the election I went home. House called to see me and wanted me to give him a clerkship. I then promised him the position, but made no promise previous to the election. I was afterward informed that House said he was to be my principal clerk. I told Senator Allison of it, and took means to prevent House talking. House denied making the statement. He said he had borrowed fifteen hundred dollars from Dr. Morrow, in order to make the race, and asked me to pay it, and charge it to his salary to be received as my clerk. Shortly afterward Morrow said that House borrowed the money on the plea of being my clerk, and for me. Morrow said he obtained the money under false pretenses, and unless repaid would be prosecuted. Finding out how House was acting, I saw I had made a mistake, as he was unreliable and unfit for the position, and I determined to get rid of him on any terms. B. A. Enloe, a member of the legislature, told H. M. M'Adoo as my friend, that Morrow had sent Judge Gant to Frankiu to see House, and was going to indict him. Enloe said he was requested to act as a friend; said House was mad; had gone back on his word; that I might have to fight a duel, and unless the money was paid to-morrow, he (Enloe) would have an investigation and disclosure of it. I disclaimed any connection with it, and again realizing the mistake made in promising House the clerkship, was willing to pay him anything to get rid of him, for I believed they wanted to blackmail me. O'Connor said the same thing to me, as the man would ruin me. I said I feared no investigation. Morrow afterward had a conversation with me, and said: "I understand you that you want to blackmail you?" I said, "Yes." He denied it; said he loaned the money and wanted to have it back. I denied that I had any previous knowledge of the transaction, was not interested in it, and did not authorize House to borrow money. I subsequently told House I could not give him the clerkship, but was willing to pay him all I had damaged him. He said the amount was three thousand dollars, as he had incurred expense in the election. I said that was too much, at first refused to pay it, but afterward did so to get rid of him. I never promised anything before or during the election. I deny emphatically having promised him any office or clerkship before the election; deny any knowledge or participation in corrupting members of the last legislature; did not authorize House or any one to borrow money from Morrow in procuring the election; did not know he had borrowed or used money illegally, improperly, or in any way, save from the knowledge of House and Morrow, the latter of whom said he loaned the money; I offered no money or anything else for my election; do not know that anything of value or money was used or offered to influence votes; I did not consider myself liable or obligated to pay House or Morrow; I gave the money to get rid of House, and to exonerate myself from the promise to make him chief clerk; I would have given him more rather than take him in the office, after learning what I did, and of his talk that he was to be chief clerk, have charge of the money part of the office, and would make a good thing of it; as to my resignation I have to state I received from Wm. M. Duncan ten thousand dollars, and resigned the office of comptroller for reasons hereinafter stated; ten thousand dollars was offered me upon tender of my resignation; I did not deem it morally wrong to take it; my bad state of health rendered my continuance in office perilous to life; I had to leave because of ill health; I got into a controversy with the public printers, and offered Major Wilkes, who is the governor's private secretary, half the emoluments of the office if he would run it, as my health did not permit me to stay there all the time; he declined the offer; about this time, and under circumstances briefly indicated, I learned I could get ten thousand dollars to resign the office, to restore it to the people in the mode prescribed by law, and through the means and agencies for them prescribed and appointed by their constitution and laws, and to place some other "person well qualified" to act in my stead in the position. I, in view of the circumstances, thought it no wrong to resign and take the money. Therefore I did so; the money was paid me by William M. Duncan, on a draft of John Frierson, president of a bank at Columbia. It was drawn by him as president, and I do not know whether he, or bondholders, or others sustained the amount. It was cashed by said Duncan. As to Colonel Burch: Before Colonel Burch came into the office I had no hint, or intimation, or expectation that Colonel Burch would be appointed to act in my stead, but supposed the governor would appoint some "other person well qualified." Governor Brown extended to me every courtesy I could have expected or asked of him, while I filled the office, and always assured me he was ready and willing to give me any assistance he could in relation to the office and its duties. When I first told him I contemplated resigning, he advised me not to do so; as well as I now recollect, he said, as I had been elected by the legislature I ought to serve out the term if I could, but expressed doubts as to my health to bear up in the office. It would throw things in an awkward shape for me to resign, and in this connection gave repeated assurances of willingness to give me any assistance and do all in his power to aid me in the performance of the duties of the office. All these assurances the governor made good while I remained in office. If he knew anything at all about any money or other consideration given me upon my tendering my resignation I have no knowledge or information of it. I never said a word to Governor Brown, nor he to me, about who should be my successor, nor did I in any way ever intimate or communicate to Governor Brown who I wanted appointed to the position. I feel under lasting obligations to him for uniform courtesy and assistance given me while I was in office. All the communication or business I ever had as comptroller with Colonel Burch is this: I made my official bond in Humphreys county; had it examined; approved by Chancellor Nixon, and when I presented it to the governor he said it was not properly certified, therefore not a good statutory, though a good common, law bond. I was absent returning to Humphreys county to make another bond, and mentioned the matter to Colonel Burch, who remarked that I was not well enough to be running about, and he would make my bond. He went off, got Hon. Philip Lindsley; they went on the bond, which was then properly certified and received. I then got into a controversy with the public printers (Jones, Purvis & Co.,) and supposed at the time that Colonel Burch was interested in the matter, as he was a member of the printing firm. The next thing that occurred between us was that on the day I resigned Colonel Burch came into my office and presented me with his commission as my successor. I had no communication whatever, in any way, or by any means or agencies that I knew of with Colonel Burch about resigning my office, or who would be my successor. If Colonel Burch knew, or had any information, that I was going to resign the office, or that I was to receive any money upon my resignation, I have no knowledge or information of it. As to Major J. S. Wilkes, the governor's private secretary, I found him to be one of the most courteous and obliging gentlemen I ever met with. H was very familiar with all issues and series of State bonds, and with all the duties of the comptroller's office, and, in fact, with the archives of the State generally. He tendered me his services and assistance in all matters in which I might not know how to act, or be in any manner embarrassed about the business of the office, and I frequently had occasion to call on him for advice about the business of the office, when he always promptly and courteously served me.

Captain Hobbs says that Sergeant-at-Arms Carter came to his house Sunday, and did not serve the summons, as it was Sunday. He told Carter he would be here Wednesday or Thursday, as he was busy preparing his statement, and had to come here to attend to the Womack iawsuit. Carter returned to the house of representatives, which issued an order for his arrest under a wrong idea, as he (Hobbs) had no desire to evade the committee. Carter did not pretend to serve the summons, as it was Sunday when he was at his house.

WHAT MR. HOUSE SAYS.

Mr. House was before the committee yesterday, and Mr. Hobbs is of opinion that his testimony coincided with the statement above given. It is hinted that House expended the three thousand dollars in procuring votes in the election or for other purposes. Hence the appointment of another investigating committee to examine into the charge of bribery and corruption of members of the last legislature. Sworn statements of corruption have been filed against eight members of that legislature, so reported. The investigating committee have in their possession a letter, or some kind of manuscript, alleged to have been written by Sam Taylor, bookkeeper of the State national bank at Memphis, relative to the comptrollership sale. Witnesses were to-day examined as to the identity of his handwriting in the document. The investigation has aroused great excitement and overshadows the senatorial question.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL HAMBY.

NASHVILLE, January 12.—Captain William R. Hamby, the private secretary of Governor Porter, will, by virtue of his office, also be adjutant-general of the State. He is a son of Robert J. Hamby, of Paris, Henry county, where he was born in 1844, and resided until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Texas and there enlisted at the commencement of the war in the Fourth Texas regiment, Confederate States army, commanded by Colonel Hood, who afterward succeeded General Joe Johnston, and led the fatal campaign against Nashville. Captain Hamby served with his regiment until the battle of Sharpsburg, Virginia, where he was badly wounded, and then discharged from the service. In March, 1863, he re-enlisted and joined Morgan's command as commander of General Adam R. Johnson's escort. Captain Hamby made a gallant soldier, and in the memorable and brilliant raid Morgan made through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, he never faltered, but was always in the advance. He was captured near Syracuse, Ohio, and imprisoned at Columbus, where he remained until February, 1865, when he was exchanged, and reached Columbus, Georgia, in time to engage in the last battles of the Confederate forces against Wilson's cavalry, which was then raiding that section of the country. Returning home, Captain Hamby entered the law department of Cumberland university, Lebanon, in 1866, and being graduated there in 1867, commenced the practice of his profession that fall, in Paris. He soon gained a lucrative business, but owing to ill-health abandoned his chosen profession and assumed the editorial management of the Paris *Intelligencer*. Not only as a lawyer, but as a journalist, Captain Hamby was successful; possessing as he does, qualities and abilities that would fit him for the duties of each profession. Captain Hamby subsequently edited the Union City *Courier*, which, under his direction, was a lively and interesting journal, equal in many respects to many other papers more pleasantly favored by circumstances and location. Owing to the cholera in Union City, Captain Hamby removed his printing office and material to Jackson, Tennessee, where he commenced the publication of the Jackson *Courier-Herald*, which journal is in the enjoyment of a rich patronage and brilliant prosperity, a proud testimonial of the intelligence, ability and genius of its founder. Not long since Captain Hamby sold the *Courier-Herald*, and resumed the practice of law. He is an accomplished gentleman of affable manners, polite bearing and excellent social qualities that render him popular, interesting and entertaining. He will make a good secretary and adjutant-general, and for the duties of the position he is eminently fitted.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

On the absorbing question of who will be senator in Brownlow's place, the situation is indeed somewhat changed since I last wrote you. It is believed by many that Johnson is gaining strength and influence, and that his numerous opponents are disheartened and demoralized as to a combination, there can be no doubt, and they are resorting to various methods and means in the endeavor to defeat him and elect any man but Johnson, no matter who that man may be. So far their own dissensions and local prejudices have prevented any union among them, and the prevailing impression is, that they cannot make a combination solid and compact enough. The members from East Tennessee, from what Andy's friends say, will vote solidly for Johnson. The question was asked an East member yesterday, in my hearing, why Mr. Johnson did not support Judge Porter for governor. His reply was, that "Mr. Johnson did support Governor Porter, and supported him well, otherwise how could Judge Porter get the large vote he received in East Tennessee if Mr. Johnson did not support him? and how could we, who now support Mr. Johnson, be elected if we were not friends of Judge Porter? The enemies of Johnson charge him with being anything but a Democrat; they rake, scrape up, and spring together the bad acts that they charge he has done in political life, and paint them as hideous and black as they can, and scatter them broadcast to the world, using much questionable language in their denunciations, contradicting history and themselves in their statements, and seriously imperilling the future success of the Democratic party in Tennessee; imperilling it, because no party can be kept together while one of its greatest leaders, and one who has more personal followers than any man in Tennessee, is cursed, assailed and denounced by other leaders and partisans, simply for the reason that they want him out of the way. This is blind policy, bad statesmanship, horrid bungling in the management of the Democratic party in Tennessee, and its natural result can easily be seen, and needs no prophet." This is what Mr. Johnson's friends say; these are their views, and these men are Democrats. God grant that wiser and more temperate counsels prevail, and that whoever is elected senator, every section of the State and every wing of the party be fully and fairly satisfied; that internal dissensions among ourselves be among the things of the past.

OUR STATE CREDIT—JOHNSON.

EDITORS APPEAL—You see in the newspapers a full account of the proceedings of the legislature. While there is every disposition to relieve the people as much as possible, I think there is a disposition in the present legislature to maintain the credit of the State. I believe commissioners will be appointed to confer with Tennessee bondholders, and make such arrangements as will be satisfactory to all parties, and even increase the value of Tennessee securities. I have no idea that this legislature will place the State in the humiliating attitude of depreciating its own credit in order to become a speculator in its own paper, thereby sacrificing the weak in order to benefit the millionaire, who is able to hold his bonds until he can get both principal and interest. Open, bold repudiation is more honorable than this, because all then are placed on an equal footing, and the State is not under the necessity of paying anything toward her debt. If we are to destroy our State credit, let us do it openly and manfully, and reap whatever benefits are to result from the non-payment of our State debt. This way of doing it by indirection, and getting all of the evils of repudiation and none of the benefits, if there be any, is a one-sided business. Whatever arrangement can be made between the State and its creditors, which will be satisfactory to both parties, will not affect our credit, and will relieve our people. In regard to the senatorial contest the "combat thickens." In regard to Mr. Johnson I shall have but little to say. The most vigorous opposition arises to him because of his conduct during the past canvass. Had he acted in entire harmony with the Democratic party of Tennessee during the recent canvass much of the opposition which is now manifested toward him would not exist. There is a deep-seated feeling that his election under the circumstances would destroy all hopes of Democratic organization in the future, upon which depends the only hope of success. This is the real ground of opposition to Johnson. The Hobbs committee are busily at work, and it is hoped they will get out all the facts. Was Hobbs paid? If so, who paid him? Did Mr. Burch know anything about it, or have anything to do with it? Was it the purpose of those who paid Hobbs the money to have Burch appointed? Did the governor know anything about it, or was there an understanding, in which he participated, that he was to appoint Burch? These are the questions pertinent to the issue. Hobbs may have been paid ten thousand dollars, and both the governor and Mr. Burch have been ignorant of the whole transaction. Or it may have been understood that the governor would appoint Mr. Burch, and yet the governor might not have known anything of the trade or agreement. There are parties who can answer all these questions, and they should be made to appear. Absence is a confession of guilt so far as the parties absenting themselves are concerned, and no further. Governor Brown's friends, I learn, are exceedingly anxious for all the witnesses to appear and all the facts to be made known. They feel that a full investigation will completely vindicate him. The Memphis delegation, it is understood, will vote for Mr. Johnson because they consider themselves instructed to do so. The county committee, I have been informed, reported to them that a majority of the Democrats voting at the last election expressed a preference for Mr. Johnson, and under the agreement made by the candidates before the election they feel bound by these instructions. How long they will feel bound to vote for Mr. Johnson I have no reasons of knowing. If Mr. Johnson had supported in good faith the platform and candidates of the Democratic party he would have made friends of many men who now oppose him. If he wishes to become strong with the Democratic party of Tennessee the true policy with him now would be to retire from this canvass where he hopes to be elected by Radical votes, and support earnestly and in good faith the Democratic ticket in 1876, and he will be a formidable candidate for the place now held by Senator Cooper. He will doubtless scorn this advice, but he will live to see the day when he will regret not having taken it.

DEMOCRAT.

NASHVILLE, January 12th.

LOUISIANA.

A Very Proper Demand Resting upon a Fair Official Confession.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Speaker Wiltz to-day, telegraphed to the President of the United States, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, January 14, 1875.

To U. S. Grant, President, Washington, D. C:

Seeing from your message that the interference by the military on Monday, the fourth, with the organization of the house of representatives of Louisiana, was unauthorized by you, I now, as speaker of said house, ask you to direct the military to restore the *status quo* existing at the time General DeTrobriand ejected certain members from the house, in order that the house of representatives may proceed in the discharge of its duties without molestation.

LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana.

A telegram from New Orleans says that during a severe thunder-storm at Pass l'Outre the ship Princeton, outward bound, was struck by lightning and set on fire. She was run ashore on the south breakers. The captain refused all proffered assistance. The bark Emily, outside waiting orders, was also struck by lightning, shivering her top-gallant mast, running down the deck, capsized a wench, but doing no further damage.

DIED.

HELM—At the residence of her husband, 75 Georgia street, Wednesday, January 13th, at 11 o'clock p.m., of consumption, SUSAN M., wife of J. E. Helm.

The funeral will take place this (FRIDAY afternoon at two o'clock, from her late residence.

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HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES.

NEW York cost price, for a few days only.

MRS. W. J. DEWEY,
Jan12 350 Main street, "Up Stairs."

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE stated communication of DeSoto Lodge, No. 299, will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, January 15th, at 7 o'clock, for dispatch of business.

All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order. ED. WORSHAM, W. M.
R. W. SHELTON, Secretary.

SEEDS

IF YOU WANT FRESH AND GENUINE

Garden Seeds, Clover Seed,
Timothy Seed, Orchard Grass Seed,
Herds Grass Seed, Blue Grass Seed,
Seed Potatoes, Etc.,

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OTTO SCHWILL & CO.,

177 Main Street,

Near New Courthouse - MEMPHIS, TENN.

NOTICE.

MERCHANTS, Saloon keepers, owners of licensed vehicles, and all others whose Licenses have expired, are requested to call at the office of the City Tax Collector, WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE, and renew their License or pay the Taxes that may be due by them. Respectfully,

JOHN HOLLYWOOD,
jan15 City License Inspector.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CLOSING SALE.

READ THE PRICES.

MENKEN BROTHERS

PRIOR TO TAKING STOCK,

OFFER AT MUCH LESS THAN COST

A LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

SILKS! SILKS!

BLANKETS and FLANNELS

BLANKET DEPARTMENT.

Good Quilted Comforts	$1 00
Good Gray Brown Blankets	1 50
Good 10-4 White Blankets	2 75
Super. All Wool White Blankets	3 50
Extra Superfine White Blankets	4 50

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

Good Canton Flannel	9c
Extra Heavy Canton Flannel	12½c
White Wool Flannel	17c
Red All Wool Flannel	20c
Shaker Flannel	25c

Opera Flannels, Silk Flannels, and Embroidered Flannels.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Alpaca Walking Costumes.
Ladies' Suits, Imported.
Children's Dresses and Cloaks.
Ladies' Wrappers.
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks.
Ladies' Velvet Cloaks and Basques.

Cloth Polonaises	$4, $5 and $6.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Children's Cape and Muff	$1 00
Ladies' Cape and Muff	$3, $3, $4 and $5
Real Mink Sables	$10, $12 and $15
Ermine Sets	$3 50, $4 and $5

Lynx and Grebe Sets.

HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Cotton Hose, ribbed	10c
Ladies' Merino Hose	15c, 20c, 25c
Children's Hose	5c, 10, 15c
Gent's British Half-Hose	$2 00 per dozen
Ladies' Merino Vests	50c, very cheap

Gent's Merino Vests and Drawers.

DRESS GOODS.

Alpacas	20c, 25c, 30c
Silk Mohairs	50c, 55c, 60c
Colored Alpacas	10c, 20c, 25c
Empress Cloths	62½c, 87½c

CALICOES AND DOMESTICS

Fast Color Prints, warranted	6½c
Good Comfort Prints	5c
3-4 Bleached Domestic	5c
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin	8c
Lonsdale Hope, Bleached	10c
Heavy Brown Domestics	7½c

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Chemises	50c, 60c, 75c, $1
Ladies' Nightgowns	75c, $1, $1 25, $1 50
Skirts, handsomely tucked	75c
Former price	$1

A small lot of Ladies' Underwear, slightly damaged, will be sold at a still greater sacrifice.

A large lot of Odd Corsets to close, at 50c, 75c, $1

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EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS

Good Jaconet Edgings	5c

& large lot of fine Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, slightly soiled, 10c, 15c, 20c

This is a great job.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Striped Silks	60c
Black Gros Grain Silks	90c

(Warranted pure Silk.)

Bellon's Real Lyons Silks	$1 37½
Evening Silks	$1 00
Colored Faille Silks	$1, $1 25

Bonnet's and Ponson Silks at less than cost

ALSO, AT PRICES TO CLOSE,

FINE BODY-BRUSSELS CARPETS!

Three-Ply Carpets, Ingrains, Mattings, Oil-Cloths, Window Shades, Curtains, Etc.

There is NO HUMBUG about these Prices, and all Goods are Warranted as Represented.

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TOGETHER WITH OUR LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES, WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A good supply of Sugar and Molasses of the new crop, which we are offering at EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES. Also, Bagging and Ties of a variety of brands and patents, as low as the lowest. 1 to 728

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FRAMING LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, YELLOW PINS, CYPRESS, POPLAR AND Walnut; Shingles and Laths for sale; Planing, Sawing, Scroll sawing and Turning done to order.

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