State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875. VOL 35, NO 69

THE senate worried all day yesterday over Senator Frelinghuyson's resolution authorizing a wholesale indorsement of Grant's policy toward the people of Louisiana, which resulted in the passage of a substitute, but little less partisan, by Senator Anthony, as follows: "That the action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which William P. Kellogg is executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence and enforcing the laws of the United States is approved." Senator Robertson, who voted for this resolution, wanted it understood that he indorsed the action of the President in suppressing domestic violence in Louisiana, but did not recognize the Kellogg government. The senate will adjourn *sine die* to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC EPITOME.

General Concha, late captain of Cuba, has arrived at Madrid.

The gold exchange in New York resolved to adjourn over Good Friday.

The steamers City of New York, Nevada and Lessing, have arrived at London.

Mrs. Susan R. Sarber has been appointed postmistress at Clarksville, Arkansas.

Rumor has it in Washington that Senator Chandler has been tendered the mission to Prussia.

The Pacific Mail steamer City of Panama sailed from San Francisco for Panama Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Agents' association was held in Chicago Saturday.

Captain James Mitchel, son of the late John Mitchel, arrived in New York Monday evening from Ireland.

John Hickman died in Westchester, Pennsylvania, yesterday, aged sixty-five. John Smith is not dead yet.

The amount of bullion which went into the bank of England on balance yesterday was ninety-three thousand pounds.

An effort is being made to ferrit out the parties who fired the buildings of the Troy works in Straitville, Ohio, Tuesday night.

George F. Gammon has been appointed by the President internal revenue storekeeper for the first district of Tennessee.

The entire tribe of Sheebit Indians, about one hundred and fifty, were baptized into the Mormon faith at St. George, Utah, Friday.

The senate bill to forbid railroad officials or employes being connected in any way with the so-called fast-freight or transportation companies was passed.

A Mobile dispatch says the failure of Preston & Stetson, the Mobile branch of a Boston firm, is announced. Liabilities two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Assets not stated.

Early Monday night the body of Mrs. Mary Bingham, a widow aged about thirty years, was found in the cellar of her mother's residence, Webster street, East Boston. The police are looking for the murderer.

A telegram from New York says that the improvement in financial circulars made further progress yesterday, and in many cases quotations for speculative and investment securities were the highest of the season.

A telegram from London says that General Sir Charles Yarke has been appointed constable of the Tower, *vice* Field Marshal Gomer, deceased. Henry Cole has been made knight commander of the order of the bath.

The governing committee of the stock exchange in New York, have granted the request to close the exchange on Good Friday, and recommend that contracts falling due on that day be settled the following day.

A bill of $49,125 has been presented to the Brooklyn board of supervisors for dinners furnished twelve jurymen in the Beecher-Tilton case, and three court officers for forty-three days, making each man's dinner cost $76 16¼.

General Butler has written a letter, addressed to Robert Hanlon, Cincinnati, on the civil rights bill, in which the general says that the civil rights bill does not give any right to a colored man to go into a drinking saloon without the leave of the proprietor, and that a barber shop is a private business, in which this bill does not interfere.

The front of a square on Delord street, between Ramport and Dryades, in New Orleans, including Thompson's stable and about twenty animals, was burned Thursday. Loss, one hundred thousand dollars; mostly insured in local companies. Several firemen were injured, and a negro man and a white man are believed to have burned to death.

The attorney-general has instructed district attorneys to institute suit against several Pacific railroads for amounts testified by the secretary of the treasury to be due the government for five per cent. of their respective net earnings, provided for by act of July 1st, 1862, or by any other act or acts in relation to the respective railroad companies.

Democratic senators in their caucus consultations, in Washington, Saturday evening, unanimously determined not to make any agreement or accede to any proposition fixing a definite time for closing the vote on the Louisiana question. They also decided not to make any merely factious opposition, but to insist upon their right to fully debate the pending resolution in the senate.

Mrs. Sarah Low, a young married woman, was fatally wounded by her husband, Charles J. Low, who fired two shots into her head, and then killed himself with the remaining charge, in Louisville, yesterday. Mrs. Low was a domestic in the family, and had fled from her husband in the State of New York. He pursued her to this city and killed her because she refused to live with him.

The president of the juvenile guardian society in New York has written a note to Rev. Mr. Halliday, pastoral member of Plymoth church, in which he says: "Characterization of the guardian society in your testimony last week, in the great scandal trial, was a malicious effort to damage our reputation. It is inadequate reparation, after wrong has been done, to say you did not intend it. We shall protect our good name by all legal means in our power."

James Taylor, a negro boy, got into a quarrel with James Crawford, a white man, at Scottsboro, Scott county, Indiana, Thursday night. Crawford chased the boy, caught him, drew a large knife and plunged it into the boy's back, and then beat him terribly. The boy rallied, got away from Crawford, ran a short distance and fell, bidding his comrades, several other negro boys, good-bye, and died instantly. Crawford took to the woods, and is still at large. The sheriff is in pursuit.

It is a long-accepted proverb that cobblers' children and farriers' horses are always ill-shod, and that as a general thing nobody takes care of his own affairs. But lawyers have usually been exempt from this reproach, and Mr. Dickens was somewhat sharply criticised in making "Dora's" father, a great light in "Doctors' Commons," die intestate. But a still more astonishing case now comes from England. Lord St. Leonards, some time lord-chancellor of England, died not long ago, and they are now offering a reward of £500 for the discovery of his will. A novelist might well hesitate to make such a draft upon the credulity of his readers as to say that a lord chancellor, of all men in the world, should imperil the descent of his estate, either by neglecting to make a will or by secreting it like a magpie in such a manner that it could not be found after his death.

HORRIBLY BARBAROUS.

Cruelties Practiced in the Texas Penitentiary—Convicts Suffocated and then Restored by Red Embers.

Death at the Wheelbarrow—Agony on the Horse—Strangulation in the Stocks—Men Shot to Death, Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the New Orleans *Times* of Sunday we copy the following blood-curdling statement, made on oath, by an eye witness, who served as a guard in the Texas penitentiary for nearly three years. He swears:

My name is Samuel Wright. I am a native of Calhoun county, Georgia, and have been at Huntsville, Texas, two years and three months. I was employed there by Messrs. Ward, Dewey & Co., lessees of the State penitentiary, as a guard. I left their employment voluntarily, for the reason that I failed to receive cash for my services, being required to accept as such articles manufactured at the penitentiary.

The first guarding I did was on the Texas Pacific railway from Hearn to Sherman, where Messrs. Ward, Dewey & Co. had employed as laborers on the road from three to five hundred convicts. A man named Bleakley, whose initials I do not remember, employed as a foreman, appeared to be the terror of all convicts, they dreading the very mention of his name. It was his custom to put a stalwart negro at the lead of what is called a "run," *i. e.*, a number of wheelers who ran their barrows up a gangway from thirty to sixty feet long and very steep, to the railway grade. He was not expected to fill his barrow, but the rest were, and the man who failed to be ready to start with a barrow full with him, was taken out of the gang and put on what is called the "horse."

A horse is a post, about six feet high, driven into the ground, with a round pin, about the size of a broom-handle, driven through the center, and extending outward, long enough for a man straddling it to be supported. The convict was placed across this, each foot was tightly secured by the ankle to the earth, the leg being stretched to the utmost, and his hands were securely bound behind the post. In this position the convict was in front of the post and his hands behind it. I know that this had the effect of making the men impotent, and I base my information on the statement of no less than fifty convicts. After being removed from the "horse" the convict was usually flogged by the sergeant of the guard. I have known six hundred lashes to have been administered at one time by Sergeants Chitty and Smith. Another mode of punishment is the "stocks." By this apparatus a convict is lifted entirely off his feet, his arms held as in the usual instrument, with a receptacle just above for his neck. Ordinarily, a prisoner can hold by his wrists two minutes, but he was repeatedly kept there five, and I have seen them taken out in a perfectly senseless condition.

About the middle of September, 1874, a guard known as "Bud" Robinson, regularly employed at night with Corporal Shaw and Sergeant Chitty, came into an old sugarhouse on the Lake Jackson plantation, in Brazoria county, where the convicts sleep.

John Harris, a negro convict, asked their permission to go to the dispensary to procure something to put in an aching tooth. Bud Robinson directed him to go to his bunk with the rest of the men and come down afterward. He obeyed, and when the men were in their beds he stood up. When questioned why he did so, he replied, "I must go to the dispensary."

He was first put in the stocks, and while in there was beaten in the head with clubs until covered with blood. Then he was taken out in an insensible condition, and when he partially recovered, Bud Robinson snapped a pistol in his face. Sergeant Chitty, standing by, did not attempt to interfere. The snapping of capped or loaded pistols in the faces of convicts is an everyday occurrence. John Harris finally recovered and stood up, when Robinson, Chitty and Shaw commenced throwing burning embers from the fire into his face. The sufferer begged piteously to them to desist, but the sport (?) continued until twelve o'clock at night, when they whipped him, striking him between five hundred and six hundred lashes. The prisoner then went into the hospital, and was sick nearly two months. I was a witness to this cruelty. While I was on guard at the railroad I have seen as many as seventy-five convicts employed in wheeling dirt drop down in the "runs," either sick or dead. Eight or ten of them died instantly. This was in the months of July and August, 1873. They were immediately covered up with barrows of dirt. Those not dead, but simply rendered senseless by the heat, were deluged with three or four buckets of water, and again forced into the line. Scenes of similar cruelty, on different railroads, continue up to the present time, or did when I left in November, 1874. Last winter there were three or four men working on the Rusk tramway, under the Foreman Bleakley, who walked away from under the shotguns of the guard, and when commanded to return, replied, "No; we had rather die than live." A negro called "Water Witch" was instantly killed, and two white men were badly wounded. The other negro of the party was also killed, but I cannot remember his name. They were compelled to attend divine service every Sunday morning, but in marching back to their cells, the slightest act was punished. From one to six are put in the stocks every Sunday. Their food has consisted of corn-bread and boiled beef, from the time I was employed there, nearly three years ago. Last winter, on the Columbia tap road, running from Houston to Columbia, seven men who worked there from October until March were barefooted, and most of the time up to their knees in water, the prairie being extremely wet. When the governor or any committee appointed by the legislature visited the penitentiary, as was also the case when "Brick" Pomeroy visited them, a grand dinner is given, and these officials are assured that these are the rations furnished three times a day. I have heard the employes of Messrs. Ward, Dewey & Co., and Colonel Ward himself say to visitors that the "stocks" are their only mode of punishment, and that is confined to extreme cases. Until the completion of the new building for the reception of female convicts, favored prisoners of the opposite sex were admitted to their apartments at night. The only passage from the weaving-room, where women and men are promiscuously employed, was past the men's sinks, where a number were congregated at all hours of the day, and where the most obscene language could constantly be heard. Two of these women, to my certain knowledge, became pregnant, and their infants died from exposure. I heard of other cases, but only mention those which came under my immediate observation. Outdoor work commenced before daylight, and continued until after dark, or as late as it was safe to trust the prisoners in the darkness. On most of the railroads and farms prisoners work half a day, and sometimes through the whole of Sunday. All of the foregoing statement is made from my personal knowledge and observation. I could tell from hearsay a good deal more, but, being under oath, confine my assertions strictly to what I myself know. When I notified Sergeant Chitty of my intention to leave, he gave me a time-check. I took it to Houston, and was obliged to take it out in clothing. I disposed of this for money enough to pay my passage to Jacksonville. Not being able to find employment, I went to Galveston, where, through the kindness of Captain Fulton, the mayor, I procured passage to New Orleans.

AFFIDAVIT OF WRIGHT.

Superior Criminal Court for the Parish of Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1875.

Personally appeared before me, John Fitzpatrick, clerk of the superior district court of the parish of Orleans.

The undersigned authority, who, after being sworn, doth depose and say he is the party who has made the foregoing statement relative to the cruelty to convicts in the State penitentiary of Huntsville, Texas, and that the above statement is made voluntarily and with the sole object of improving the moral and physical condition of said convicts.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twentieth day of March, A. D., in the year 1875.

JOHN FITZPATRICK,
Clerk Superior Criminal Court for the parish of Orleans.

A RELIGIOUS WAR.

Germany and Spain—Belligerent Signs in the Political Horizon of Europe.

New York Herald:

The telegraph publishes a strange rumor to the effect that the emperor of Germany is much dissatisfied with the reign of Prince Alfonso, so far as it has gone. His majesty is angered about the Gustav affair. He is also disposed to censure the clerical tendency of Alfonso's ministry. It seems that the new government, anxious to deprive the Carlists of the sympathy shown by the Catholic church, made an extreme endeavor to conciliate the religious element in Spain. This was seen in the orders suppressing the Protestant papers in Madrid and in raising the subvention of the clergy to the extent, if we remember correctly, of about eight millions of dollars. It is difficult to understand upon what pretext the emperor of Germany can attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain. Ever since a German prince, in the person of Charles V occupied the Spanish throne there has been a hankering after Spain in the traditions of German policy. This has largely arisen from the diplomatic idea, shared by the English and French, that the true way to limit the power of France is to establish the English or the German power in Spain and the low countries. Our readers will remember that the last war between France and Germany arose from the attempt to enthrone a German in Madrid. And now that the German emperor has become the champion of Protestantism and the enemy of the Roman church, Spain will furnish him as good a pretext for inviting the sympathies of the Protestant world as any other. This rumor only strengthens the conviction that the complications of the continent will assume more and more a religious character. Everything seems to point to the next war as a religious war. It is a cruel comment upon our civilization that the religion of Christ has developed these national animosities, and that because christian men have different opinions about the ordinances and sacraments of the faith they should necessarily plunge into a cruel strife. The solution of the problem may be found in the fact that religion is not a purpose, but a pretext, and that behind the fulminations of the pope and the intrigues of the German emperor there is a high political ambition, which is the same now as it was when Luther, as the representative of the German nation, made upon the Roman power the same war that Bismarck is waging now.

FREIGHTS.

New Rates by Railroads Running East and West—Shippers Indebted to Mr. Garrett.

New York Times.]

The new rates, it is understood, are to be adhered to by the Saratoga companies with the same firmness as the old rates are supposed to have been kept, and the combination is still nominally in existence. This change has been brought about by several causes, the first and most important of which was the action taken by Mr. Garrett, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, who not only took freight at lower rates than those charged by the Saratoga companies, but refused to publish a tariff, and reserved to himself the right to take freights at whatever rate he pleased. This course necessarily caused confusion among the shippers, who naturally sought the cheapest transportation for their goods, and many of them, although preferring all-rail routes, were induced to ship by the Baltimore and Ohio road on account of the lowness of the rates offered. Others, however, objecting to the water transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio route, which involved an additional handling of the packages in the unloading from the steamer and reshipment on the railroad at Baltimore, forwarded their goods by rail. This class consisted mostly of western jobbers who did not want the boxes and bales defaced or damaged while in transit. Their reason for this was, that as the goods were sold in the original packages, to be again forwarded further into the interior, it was necessary that they should be in good condition. The Boston rates, too, were below those of New York. Taking Chicago as a basis, their rates on first-class freight were twenty-five per cent. cheaper, with the others in proportion. This also had to be met, as many classes of goods that could be bought here could also be bought in Boston at the same prices, and to keep business in New York, it was clearly evident that a reduction would have to be made. Besides, the whole condition of affairs was unsatisfactory. Exaggerated accounts of concessions made to shippers were circulated, which the railroad men said made business with them difficult, as they all wanted excessive reductions, which the roads were not prepared to give. The vague rumors, too, of a general war to the knife being about to take place, in which each road would strive to cut the throat of the others, even at the expense of seriously crippling itself, had the effect to induce purchasers to put off buying their goods until it should have taken place. This, of course, caused a certain cessation of travel, and a consequent stagnation of business, which, combined with the unfavorable weather, militated against the general good, and had its corresponding effect on the railroad interests. The following rates, taking Chicago as a basis, are those which have gone into operation on the Erie, Pennsylvania Central and New York Central railroads: First-class, 75 cents; second-class, 70 cents; third-class, 60 cents; fourth-class, 45 cents, special, 35 cents; lower class—sugar, coffee and syrup—30 cents per 100 pounds. The rates to the same point that prevailed under the Saratoga compact were $1, 90 cents, 75 cents, 60 cents and 45 cents respectively. The Baltimore and Ohio company has not agreed to keep these rates, still maintains its independence, and its agents here say that they will take freight at less than the tariff quoted above if they feel so disposed.

Among the new rules recently adopted by the Chicago board of trade, was one prohibiting members from trading before nine o'clock in the morning or after four o'clock in the afternoon. It became apparent yesterday that members were disregarding this rule, and trading as usual. In consequence of this fact, and because it seems unlikely that such trading can be prevented, President Armour and Director Wheeler yesterday tendered their resignations to the board. The resignations were accepted, but a committee was appointed to wait on the two gentlemen, and, if possible, to persuade them to reconsider their action.

RELIGIOUS MASSACRE.

The Presbyterians of Acapulco Attacked by an Organized Body of Assassins while at Prayer.

Three or Four Killed and Eleven Wounded—Only One of the Ruffians Captured—A Terrible Affair.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The *Herald's* Acapulco correspondent gives the details of a terrible religious massacre in that town on the night of January 28th. Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of the City of Mexico, was invited to Acapulco last year by a lawyer named Procopio Diaz and others to organize a new congregation, the *nucleus* of which had already existed nearly a year. Finding no suitable substitute, Mr. Hutchinson came down in December and took temporary charge of the new church. About ninety persons were found desirous of embracing the new doctrine, and an old vacant Catholic church was rented, and on the twenty-fourth of January was opened in due form, Mr. Hutchinson preaching twice on that day. During the previous month threats had been thrown out by the adherents of Catholicity against their religious opponents. The former claim to have been systematically insulted by the Protestants, who had a small newspaper organ. The latter energetically deny that they had done anything more than fairly discuss sectarian dogmas. A prayer-meeting was held by Mr. Hutchinson on the evening of the twenty-fifth, and a similar gathering was agreed on for the following evening. This meeting was held, but Mr. Hutchinson was ill and unable to be present. The Protestant church has only two doors, both opening on the street. One was closed and the other, that nearer to town, open. In front of the door, and between it and the street, a tree grows. Under the shade of this tree, and at either side of the door, watching the proceedings within the church, the assassins, numbering some thirty-five or forty, took their stand. Procopio Diaz had addressed the congregation in place of the absent minister, and they were singing a hymn, when six or eight of the cut-throats entered, and, dividing among themselves, occupied stands near either side of the pulpit. Without any sign of warning whatever, these incarnate devils bared their machets and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the peaceful inmates of the church. Not entirely indiscriminate, for the leader of the murderers and one of his men marked out Diaz as their special victim. A couple of machet blows were aimed at his head, which, if received in full force, must have terminated his existence. As it happened, he had sufficient presence of mind to dodge his head behind the pulpit, and a portion of the board was cut through before the weapon reached its mark. He drew a pistol and attempted to fire, but his assailants were too quick for him, and the leader inflicted a ghastly gash on his pistol hand. While this was passing, the heroic wife of Diaz picked up a chair and rushed upon one of her husband's would-be murderers, penned him to the wall, and by main force wrenched the machet from his bloody hands. With this she still defended herself, and hastened to the aid of Diaz. Perceiving a favorable opportunity, she said to her husband: "Now fire." He did so, and fatally shot the leader. Within the church a bloody and murderous hand-to-hand fight was waged for six or eight minutes. The machet was wielded with fearful effect. Human flesh was cut and gashed like bullock's meat, while blood streamed in torrents over the floor, now encumbered by dying and wounded men and women. Ten or a dozen shots were fired, and a few from the assailed, some of whom had revolvers. At the commencement of the onslaught those who were near the door attempted to escape. This was a fatal mistake, for as the affrighted worshipers gained the street they were deliberately cut down by ambushed ruffians stationed on both sides of the door outside. In this way the American citizen Henry Morris met his death. His head was nearly cut from his body by a machet blow and his chest cut open at a single stroke. He and two other men and a woman were killed outright and eleven wounded more or less severely, of whom several have since died. Morris was a colored man, from Boston. He leaves a wife and several children. The massacre commenced about ten minutes after eight o'clock and lasted only six or eight minutes. The first news which the authorities had of it was from a wounded man, called Juan Elnegro, who made his way to the plaza and drug store; there he was met by Major Francisco Mejia, commander of a few Federal troops stationed about Acapulco. Mejia at once started on a run to the scene of action, some four hundred yards off, and and a few minutes later the town police, followed soon after by the Federal troops from the castle, were on the ground. More than five minutes could not have elapsed from the closing of the battle to the time when the authorities reached their posts. As usual the police and their allies came too late. They got to the battlefield only in time to pick up the dead and wounded, but not early enough to arrest on the spot or follow up any one who could be immediately recognized as participants in the dreadful tragedy. One of the assassins, who was desperately wounded and could not get out of the way, was taken into custody and placed in close confinement. His deposition has been taken, in which, of course, it appeared he figured as a spectator. Only a couple of other wounded men were apprehended, but as no body has appeared to implicate them, the prosecution may be looked upon as abandoned.

THE DIFFICULTY AT COLLIERVILLE.

An Account by an Eye-Witness of the Passage at Arms Between Fisher and Jarnegan.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

COLLIERVILLE, March 20.—Please publish the following, which gives a true statement of the affray which occurred here: The article in your paper of the nineteenth instant, written by "An Occasional Correspondent," was greatly misinformed, or laboring under a great excitement caused by inexperience. On last Saturday, the thirteenth, a painter of this place, named Fisher, wrote a note to a Mrs. Jarnegan, asking permission to call. The note was taken to Mr. Russell's house, where Mrs. Jarnegan is boarding. Mrs. Russell received the note, and started immediately to Mr. Russell's store and gave him the note. Mr. Russell then left his store, looking for Mr. Fisher. When he found him, he was standing in front of G. R. Scott's store; he approached him, and asked him (Fisher) if he wrote the note, and Fisher told him he did not. Several words were passed, when Mr. Russell drew his pistol, and, with an oath, told him he would give him three hours to leave town, and if he did not go he would kill him. On Monday Fisher had Russell arrested, and the trial came off on Tuesday, but under circumstances invisible to any one, Russell was acquitted. Mrs. Jarnegan's husband came up on the train at about twenty minutes before two, and immediately obtained a revolver and started to find Fisher (he being at the time up in the magistrate's office). When he came down Mr. Jarnegan was at Mr. Estes's blacksmith shop, and when Fisher passed Jarnegan he said, "What is your name?" and he replied, "Fisher;" whereupon he said "look out," at the same time drawing a revolver and attempting to fire. The pistol snapped twice, and Fisher tried to draw his out, but it was caught in his pants and he concluded to run, and run he did. The third time the revolver went off and the ball passed up the street, nearly striking some gentlemen talking in front of G. R. Scott's store; the fourth time, and second shot, struck the south side of G. R. Scott's store, about twelve or fourteen feet above the ground; no one hit yet. The fifth time and third shot struck the house again. By that time the parties were in good positions, one in front and one behind Mr. C. H. Davis's store, and then up came our town guardian and arrested both, and bound them over until next morning. Wednesday they were tried before the mayor, who fined each five dollars and cost, and bound them over to the criminal court in one thousand dollars bond. Then Fisher had a State's warrant issued for Jarnegan, who was arrested and tried and acquitted, and the State making Fisher pay the cost of court. That is the way they do law here. The bonds were written in such an illegal way they were thrown out of court, and now both are promenading under victorious colors. There was no one hurt, and it did not commence in an underground cellar as stated by your correspondent AN EYE-WITNESS.

NASHVILLE.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Bill to Help Common Carriers—Gold-Headed Canes, Etc.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 18.—Senate—Senate concurred in house amendment to the railroad tax bill, by which a tax is fixed for ten years at one and a half per cent. on the gross earnings. Hodges, Wade, Blizard and Jones filed a protest against the action of the senate. House bill extending the time for the collection of taxes, passed third reading. The senate receded from its amendments to the house bill relative to leasing the penitentiary. House bill declaring valid the marriage of George and Emily Herron, passed third reading. House bill defining the rights, duties and liabilities of inn-keepers, common carriers and proprietors of places of amusement, so as to escape the provisions of the civil rights bill, passed third reading. House bill providing against unjust railroad discriminations in freight and passenger tariff, rejected. House bill reducing the salaries of county superintendents of schools, rejected.

Senate held a short session to-night, then both houses met in mock session, with Quarles in the chair, which was continued till nearly midnight.

In the House: Judge Flippin's bill, giving magistrates certain jurisdiction, passed second reading. Senate bill allowing Memphis to cede to the United States a site for a customhouse passed third reading. The general appropriation bill was rejected, but the vote was reconsidered and the bill passed third reading. An attempt was made to hold a night session but failed by a close vote. The speakers of both houses will be presented with goldheaded canes to-morrow.

MARRIED.

TUCKER—HARDING—On the afternoon of the 23d inst., at the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Stainback, W. D. TUCKER, M. D., and Mrs. C. M. HARDING, all of Shelby county.

DIED.

WANT—CLAUDE, infant son of G. H. Want, aged sixteen months and eighteen days.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

Attention, Knights Templar.

THE members of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 15, U. D., are hereby requested to attend a Special Council, in the Asylum of the Commandery, this (Wednesday) evening, March 24th, at 7½ o'clock, for conferring the Order of the Red Cross.

All members are requested to attend in fatigue dress.

Fraters are courteously invited.

By order. R. F. HALLER, E. C.

R. W. SHELTON, Recorder.

Attention, Patriarchs—I. O. O. F.

THE Encampment Guards will meet for drill, at the Exposition Building, this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Absentees will be fined.

By order of S. S. GARRETT, C. C.

J. NUETZEL, Sec.

CHANCERY SALE —OF— REAL ESTATE.

No. 1231, R—First Chancery Court of Shelby county.—W. A. McRea et al vs. Marian Stacker.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 19th day of February, 1875, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, new courthouse building, Main street, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, April 24, 1875,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, and in the city of Memphis, to-wit:

A certain lot of land, situated on the south side of Jefferson street, between Main and Second streets, being the west part of lot 258 as laid down on the map of Memphis, having a front of 20 feet on Jefferson street and running back 74 feet, and upon which are valuable improvements, situated between what is or was recently known as White's operahouse building on the west, and the fish and meat store of Victor D. Fuchs on the east.

Also—Part of lots 4 and 5, situate on Linden street, and west of DeSoto street, lying between DeSoto street on the west and the bayou on the east, and lying immediately adjoining the lot of Mrs. Phillips, and which is west of the now described lot, there being one lot between this and the bayou.

This lot (part of lots 4 and 5) has a front of 72 feet on Linden street, and runs back between parallel, or nearly parallel lines, 183 feet.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of seven months, purchaser to give notes with approved sureties; lien retained until same are paid; equity of redemption barred.

March 23, 1875.

E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. Black, D. C. and M.

Heiskell, Scott & Heiskell, and Estes & Jackson, attorneys. mh24

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 1222—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—G. O. Buntyn et al vs. Geo. E. Holmes et al.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit that the defendant, D. J. Dohan, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered, that he make his appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in May, 1875, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and proceeded with ex-parte.

It also appearing from an order of Court entered on the 19th inst., that Wm. R. Holmes, one of the defendants herein, has departed this life, leaving among other children his heirs-at-law, Cora P. Holmes and Frederick Holmes, who are non-residents of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in May, 1875, and show cause, if any they have, why this suit should not be revived against them, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

This March 23, 1875.

A copy—attest: EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By E. B. McHenry, D. C. and M.

Estes & Ellett, sols. for compl'ts. we

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 1377—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—James W. Anderson, executor of Robert Black, deceased, vs. The Leath Orphan Asylum et al.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, Bailey Black, Shelton R. Stribling, Sarah E. Black, Geo. W. Black, Mary S. Black, Nancy A. Black, Ellen V. Black, Nancy C. Tinsley, — Tinsley (her husband), Martha E Dodd, Nicholas Dodd (her husband), Laura E. Anderson, all citizens of Mississippi; Caroline House, Sarah E. Fletcher and husband — Fletcher, Jno. B. Black, Mary E. Parker, Riley V. Parker, Louisa Irvine, and Noah Black, of Texas; Elizabeth McMaster and husband Samuel T. McMaster, of Arkansas, all non-residents of the State of Tennessee;

It is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1875, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

This 23d day of March, 1875.

A Copy—Attest:

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. Black, Deputy C. and M.

W. H. Stephens, sol. for complainants.

E. B. Pickett, att'y for some defend'ts. we

IRON COTTON TIES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BALING STUFFS, PLANTERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS GENERALLY.

In consideration of the reduced cost of Iron,

R. W. RAYNE & CO.

The General Agents of the American Cotton Tie company, are instructed to reduce the price of the celebrated ARROW TIE to five (5) cents per pound on and after the First day of March, with usual discounts, and to continue selling the same at lowest market rates during the coming season.

PRICE LIST, MARCH 1, 1875.

In lots under 500 Bundles.....5 cts. per lb. net.
In lots of 500 " " 5 " " 2½ off.
In lots of 1,000 " and over.....5 " " 5 off.

Pieced Ties, 3½ cents per pound, net cash.

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Gen'l Agents American Cotton Tie Co., New Orleans.

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Ceiling, Moldings, Balusters, Palings, Newel Posts, Brackets, Etc.

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

Well Curbing, for Randle & Heath and Butler & McMahon's Augers, made to order, on short notice. All kinds of Gin Gearing of Yellow Pine.

Call and examine our large and varied stock before purchasing elsewhere. We will sell as low as any house in the city.

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RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT WORK A SPECIALTY.
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Mr. W. T. SOWDRE HAS CHARGE OF THE COTTON DEPARTMENT.

SPRING HAS COME!

AND with it a splendid variety of the CHOICEST FLOWERS, on exhibition and for sale at 371 Main street. Prices fifty per cent cheaper than anywhere else.
March 19, 1875. L. B. LEMAY.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
—OF THE—
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1874.

For premiums, extra premiums, etc	$1,542,152 46
For interest	660,070 28
For interest, etc., accrued	283,468 45
	$2,485,690 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death on policies and payment of annuities	$594,284 00	
Paid for dividends, return premiums, purchased policies, and interest on dividend	462,190 98	
Total amount returned to policy-holders	$1,056,474 98	
Paid for expenses, salaries, taxes, medical examiners' fees and commissions	295,508 58	
		$1,351,983 56

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank, Trust Co., and on hand	$ 60,320 37	
Bonds and mortgages, and interest accrued on same	5,458,467 37	
Loanson policies in force	2,279,736 08	
United States and New York State stocks	708,356 00	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection & transmission	513,004 21	
Temporary loans on stocks and bonds (market value of the securities $801,278)	644,980 47	
Interest due to date, and all other property	26,745 95	
		$9,690,750 48
Gross assets		$9,690,750 48
Reserve required for all policies in force, Carlisle 4 per cent	$7,415,088 19	
Claims by death, not yet due	239,980 00	
Dividends unpaid and all other liability	198,005 12	
		$7,853,073 31
Undivided surplus		$1,737,677 17

The Manhattan invites a comparison with other first-class companies as to the following particulars: The large excess of assets over its liabilities. The small ratio of expenses to income. The interest account exceeds the claims paid. Care in the selection of risks, shown in the small percentage of death claims. Prudence and skill in management. Justice and liberality in the payment of losses and dividends. The even and uninterrupted success of its operations for a quarter of a century.

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General Agents for West Tennessee,
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