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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1875 VOL 35, NO 70

THE called session of the senate of the forty-fourth congress adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon, after the adoption of the usual complimentary resolutions to its presiding officer. The senate was in executive session all day, and spent five hours in discussing the nomination of Don A. Pardee to the United States judgeship for Louisiana *vice* Durell, resigned. The nomination was finally laid on the table, and the senate having adjourned without a nomination having been made and confirmed, the position will necessarily remain vacant until the meeting of congress in December, as the President's power to make appointments to fill vacancies is restricted to such as occur during recess of the senate. Judge Durell's resignation, though received on the second of December last, was not accepted until the tenth of December, at which date congress had been in session three days. The tabling of Pardee's nomination places litigation in an embarrassing position, as the district judge alone has jurisdiction in bankruptcy and admiralty, of which there is said to be a very large docket awaiting investigation. A large number of other nominations of less importance lie over in the same manner.

TELEGRAMS.

The Ohio legislature will adjourn on the thirtieth instant.

The Tennessee State legislature adjourns *sine die* on to-morrow.

Only eight of the Carlist chieftains followed Catrera over to King Alfonso.

The Indiana editorial excursionists were at Montgomery, Alabama, yesterday.

Thirty-two thousand dollars in gold were shipped from London to New York yesterday.

The Pacific mail steamer China, from Hong Kong, arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

Thomas Berry has been appointed internal revenue gauger for the first district of Tennessee.

General Ord is having considerable trouble suppressing expeditions to the Black Hill country.

Jack Schoffoer, colored, stabbed James Greer, colored, to death with a knife, near Nashville, last Saturday night.

The steamships Wisconsin, from Liverpool, and State of Georgia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York Tuesday.

Mrs. Borden, wife of the State geologist of Indiana, attempted to commit suicide yesterday. Family difficulties.

The Wheeler award has been received by Governor Kellogg in New Orleans, but it has not been officially published.

In New York, yesterday, the directors of the Pacific Mail steamship company accepted the resignation of Rufus Hatch.

An unknown man was killed yesterday morning by a passenger train on the International railroad near Texarkana.

John C. Stevens was shot by thieves in his own yard, a few miles from Nashville, a few days ago. He was not dangerously hurt.

Customs receipts for the week ending March 20th: New York, $1,671,898; Baltimore, $161,110; Philadelphia, $202,969; Boston, $313,013.

A telegram from Paris says the conspiracy which had for its object the assassination of General Calenerabof has been broken up.

The wall street markets, in New York, were all higher yesterday than on Saturday, except those for money and foreign exchange.

The Tilton-Beecher trial attracted its usual complement of auditors in Brooklyn yesterday, and there was the usual number of loiterers in the lobbies.

The board of appeals of the National trotting association, recently in session in New York, has adjourned. The next meeting will be held in Chicago in May.

A destructive fire, involving the loss of eleven buildings, valued at thirty thousand dollars, occurred at Tideout, Pennsylvania, yesterday. Incendiarism.

Several members of a gang of counterfeiters have been arrested in Boston, according to a dispatch from that city, and papers found in their possession have put the officers on the track of others of the gang.

Detectives Connell and Pinkerton, and several officers of the Southern express company, having Matt Morris, the Memphis express robber, in charge, passed Tuesday night in Texarkana, Arkansas.

Attorney-General Williams has decided that the secretary of the treasury cannot accept the resignation of the commissioners of the Freedmen's bank on the condition that their bondsmen are released.

A telegram from Little Rock says that a man named Nichols, who had passed a raised pension warrant for eight hundred dollars, was shot and badly wounded by Detective Woodward, while attempting to escape.

The Republican city convention in St. Louis yesterday nominated Constantine Maguire, now United States revenue collector, for mayor; Anthony Ittner, comptroller; Phillip Shimmel, auditor; Ellis N. Leeds, treasurer, and a full city ticket.

The Nottingham spring handicap was run Tuesday. Wunder was first, but being disqualified, the race was given to Castle Wellan, who was second. St. Patrick and Malplaquet, who were respectively third and fourth, were placed second and third.

The invitation committee appointed by the anti-monopoly convention has selected the first Tuesday in September next as the time and Cincinnati as the place for holding the proposed national conferences of representative workingmen and farmers.

A dispatch from Montreal says that navigation is not expected to open before the tenth of May. Canals are solid in many places, and ice on the St. Lawrence river is unusually thick. A flood is considered almost a certainty, and parties located along the water's edge in that city are moving their goods from the cellars.

A dispatch from Chicago says that President Armour has withdrawn his resignation as president of the board of trade, in deference to the wishes of the members as expressed by a committee which waited on him Tuesday afternoon. The directors have on their part pledged their efforts to secure the repeal of the obnoxious rules.

A telegram from New York says that the O'Connell memorial association, which is preparing to erect in Central park a statue of the great Irish Liberal, held a meeting last evening in Delmonico's, Judge Brady presiding. Among those present were General P. H. Jones, county register, and Mr. Walter M. O'Dwyer, of the *Tribune*.

At Pottsville, Pennsylvania, yesterday James Brown was hanged for the murder of Daniel S Kramer, his wife, her mother, Mrs. Machemer, and Annell Kreamer on the night of February 25, 1872. Brown was only eighteen years of age at the time of the murder, and at the time of his death twenty-one, his case having been twice taken to the supreme court.

The commissioner of patents will today decide the question to whom the patent for the quadruplex telegraph instrument is to be issued. It is understood that he decides it to be awarded to Edison & Prescott, on the ground that Edison's agreement with Harrington was made before the invention was in existence, and his assignment to Prescott after it was completed.

THE TEXAS PENITENTIARY.

The Reported Cruelties and Infamies Practised Upon the Unfortunate Convicts Verified by an Eye-Witness.

Effect of the Employment of Convict Labor in the Reduction of Wages and the Standard of Labor's Dignity.

EDITORS APPEAL—The writer of this was not surprised to see in your columns this morning the statement, copied from the New Orleans *Times*, of a former guard of the Texas penitentiary with reference to the treatment of prisoners. Such an *expose* has long been needed, for the abuses to which that institution have been subjected are notorious among the intelligent people of Texas. Scarce a week passes that the newspapers do not contain accounts of the fatal shooting of prisoners—invarably reported as attempting to escape—and a feeling of utter condemnation of the employment of convicts upon the public works of the State and in the finer grades of skilled labor has been aroused by developments made within the past year. No question exists that among the masses of thinking and working citizens of the State the penitentiary management is regarded with suspicion and antagonism. Nor is it any wonder. Messrs. Ward, Dewey & Co. are eminently thrifty men, and make all they can out of their lease of convict labor. No sentiment of pity or of compassion is likely to actuate the souls of men who could bring themselves to speculate in the misfortunes or the crimes of their fellow-men, and to suppose them capable of entertaining sentiments of humanity unconnected with their own pecuniary interests, is to imagine a vain thing and hope for an impossibility. That such men would respect the law of God could not be expected. Your correspondent arrived at Texarkana on a Saturday afternoon, and was compelled to lay over until Sunday night. All that miserable Sunday the wretched convicts were cheerlessly, aimlessly, hopelessly toiling for the eminently respectable Tom Scott's Texas Pacific railroad, loading and unloading lumber, under the surveillance of a numerous, heavily-armed and vigilant guard. Of course men so shamelessly exposed to the public eye, under such circumstances, can never be reformed; reformation is not the object, but speculation. The lessees of the penitentiary have large contracts at this time for grading various roads in that State by convict labor, and are straining every nerve to fulfill these contracts in time; necessarily the prisoners must be forced to work, and, as a natural consequence, every description of cruelty will be resorted to. But the barbarity exercised toward prisoners in Texas is not confined to convicts. In the city of Dallas, last June, I myself saw the chain-gang employed in clearing the grounds about the new courthouse of the rubbish left by the builders. The poor devils were chained two-and-two, with a heavy ball attached midway the coupling chain, while not less than four guards, armed with double-barreled guns, were employed to watch and keep them at work—the sure reward of an attempted escape from the degradation being a load of buckshot. All these things, however, are but characteristic of Texas—the most charming land on earth to read about, the loveliest to look at, and the wretchedest to live in. My object in this communication, however, is not to write a diatribe against Texas, but to point a moral to the recent legislation in regard to our own State prison. No irresponsible corporation should be permitted to control the convict labor of any State, for the reason that the most flagrant abuses *must* result. Especially is this the case in States where a portion of the prisoners are employed in mines, on railroads, or in other public works. The temptation is always before them to attempt escape, and the armed guard are but too ready to shoot down the miserable, friendless felon on the slightest provocation, simply because such things are seldom inquired into—the simple assertion of the guard being sufficient to clear him of all blame. Again, such employment of convicts tends to degrade the class of labor in which they are engaged, and to drive honest men from the field, simply because they cannot compete with leased prison labor. The keeping of a convict so employed seldom costs more than seventy-five cents per day, and as there is no tax to pay upon his earnings, and no family to support out of them, it is evident that the advantage is all with the lessee of the prison, and, as money makes respectability as the world goes, he is respected and honored by society—when he gets rich. Since the introduction of convict labor on the Texas railroads the rate of wages paid free laborers has fallen from three dollors per day and board to one dollar and forty cents per day without board. The former rate was not too high, all things considered, while the latter is ridiculously low. Not only has it affected the wages of track hands and other common laborers, but even conductors and engineers have had to submit to a reduction from one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month to sixty dollars and seventy-five dollars, while the wages paid in other trades are also reduced to a figure so low that it is difficult to earn an honest living in the State—skilled job printers being forced to work as low as twelve dollars per week in many places, while, except in Austin, Houston and Galveston, their wages do not anywhere exceed fifteen dollars. H.

COLLIERVILLE.

That Street Fight—Correction—Spring and its Fruits—Cases in Justice's Courts—Lectures, etc.

From our Special Correspondent.]

COLLIERVILLE, TENN., March 22, 1875.—Your issue of — instant contained a sensational article calculated to make the public believe some persons here were badly wounded in a street fight, at Collierville. The writer of that article had, no doubt, been misinformed, as no one was at all hurt. The pistol shot was fired by one man in the direction of another, the latter being in the midst of a panic and in full flight. Whether the shootist intended to hurt the "flying Dutchman" is not known. The affair was of so little consequence that no bond was required of either party other than a small forfeit of ten dollars to appear before the recorder on the following day. They were not placed in the stationhouse as your correspondent stated. We have had an immense quantity of rain lately. Immediately in town it did great good—washing out dirty places and cleaning the ground in many places. To-day opened bright and clear. The green vegetation has made its appearance, many peach trees are in bloom, and evidences of spring are all about us. Notwithstanding the dull season is coming on, one more store has been just put up and stocked with groceries. The justices' courts have a pretty good run of business, and it is likely that their business will increase, since the jurisdiction of justices is increased. The following is a plea filed by a man who "did not need any lawyer, but could defend his own case:" "Plea to a case against me in favor of A. B. & Co.: First—A part of the consideration has failed to be what it was represented, and was worthless at the time the note was given to-wit: a certain bay mare estimated at 80 dollars." A shrewd negro some time ago came in haste to one of our merchants, and said: "A nigger at de depot gwine away on de next train. He owe me three dollars, and got a ten dollar bill. Please let me hab seven dollars long enuff to settle wid him, and I han' it back to you right off" The clever merchant handed over the seven dollars, and that was the last seen of the borrower for some weeks. To relieve himself from blame, this negro claimed that his debtor had taken the seven dollars from him and then made tracks instead of handing over the ten dollar bill. Collierville will turn out a fine corps of lecturers before long. An organization calling itself the "Christian Association," has been in existence here for several months. It is composed of persons of all religious creeds, and contains some members who do not profess to be christians. A large number of ladies belong to it, and their presence of course gives the society life and interest. Meetings every Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Mrs. Webber, wife of Rev. Matthew Webber, died at her home in Fayette county a few days ago. She leaves a large number of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

THE STAMP ACT.

Explanatory Letter from Revenue Commissioner Douglass.

Some of the doubtful points in the act of February 8th, concerning the stamp tax on checks, drafts, etc., are explained in the following letter from Commissioner Douglass to the president of the Gallatin National bank of New York city:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1875.

SIR—In your letter of the fourth instant, you inquire as to the proper interpretation of the word "vouchers," in section 15 of the "act to amend existing customs and internal revenue laws," etc., approved February 8, 1875.

You also ask the following questions:

First—"Are notes, drafts and acceptances when made payable at a bank, subject to a stamp tax of two cents, and if so, does the tax apply to notes, drafts and acceptances drawn or accepted prior to February 8, 1875, and which have matured and been paid since?"

Second—"Does the tax apply to checks drawn by a bank upon itself for the purpose of paying its own dividends and the dividends, coupons, or interest of other corporations?"

Third—"Are checks drawn by a State county or city government on a bank liable to this tax?"

Section 15 of said act of February 8, 1875, provides: That a bank check, draft, order or voucher for the payment of any sum of money whatever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company shall be subject to a stamp tax of two cents.

It is understood that this enactment was made mainly to meet evasions of the stamp tax on checks by the substitution of receipts, orders "payable one day after date," etc. It imposes the tax upon checks or orders, etc., drawn on time, as well as those payable at sight, or on demand, so also on receipts and all other vouchers substituted for checks, etc., as commonly used according to the custom of banks.

Section 6 of the act of March 3, 1875, exempts from the tax "the receipts in the receipt book of a savings bank or institution of savings, having no capital stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company when money is paid to a depositor on his pass-book."

This provision leaves the tax upon all receipts (with the above exception) given to banks as vouchers for the payment of money on deposits, as imposed by section 15 of the said act of February 8th, whether such receipts are loose or contained in a book.

I reply to your specific questions:

One—That if there is any understanding between the bank and the maker of the notes, or acceptor of the checks, drafts, or orders payable at bank, that all such notes and acceptances shall be paid by the bank and charged in the account of the maker, drawer, or acceptor, in the same manner as ordinary checks would be, such notes and acceptances are considered liable to the two cent stamp-tax as "vouchers" for the payment of money by the bank. This applies to notes, drafts, etc., made, drawn, or accepted prior to February 8, 1875, when paid by the bank on or after that date.

Two—This tax applies to "checks drawn by a bank upon itself for the purpose of paying its own dividends and the dividends, coupons, or interest of other corporations," or for other payments.

Three—Checks drawn by State, county, or city officers in their official capacity upon public funds deposited in a bank, are exempt, if said funds are kept separate from any private accounts, it not being within the intent of the law to tax a public treasury.

I will add, with reference to some other questions frequently proposed to this office, that orders for dividends are subject to the tax, if drawn for a definite and certain sum, but not otherwise.

An ordinary certificate of deposit, used in the ordinary manner, is not liable.

Interest coupons are considered exempt. Bills of exchange, foreign as well as inland, when drawn upon a bank, banker or trust company, are held to be subject to the tax, whether payable at sight or otherwise.

Duplicates of bills, orders, etc., are liable the same as originals. Receipts not relating to banking business, for instance, for rent, are exempt. Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. W. DOUGLASS, Com'r.

F. D. TAPPAN, Esq., President Gallatin National bank, New York.

NASHVILLE.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Closing Scenes and Last Acts—Canes Presented, Etc.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 24.—In the senate a number of minor house bills passed third reading. The committee appointed to investigate the Shelby delegation, reported that they were unable to procure evidence, and asked to be discharged. The report was accepted and the committee discharged. Speaker Paine was presented with a cane at eleven o'clock by the senate, through Mr. Blizard. The house bill to sell the school lands of Harden county passed its third reading; also the house bill to establish normal schools.

House—The senate bill giving magistrates original jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases passed after a noisy and excited debate of an hour and a half. Resolutions of thanks to newspaper men who have reported the legislative proceedings were adopted. A cane was presented by the house, through Mr. Carter, to Speaker Bond. The senate bill to refund twenty-nine hundred and sixty-five dollars, failed to pass from the want of a constitutional majority. The senate bill to create the office of assistant supreme court reporter passed its third reading. There was a slim attendance in both houses when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Near Thompson Station, Maury county, a few days ago, a negro employe of Mr. John Critz, became extremely insolent to his employer, and picked up a rock to throw at him, when Mr. Critz shot him dead with a pistol.

G. B. Straughn and wife were thrown out of a buggy near Cairo, Illinois, yesterday, each having one leg broken and receiving other injuries. Mr. Straughn is a member of a commission firm of Straughn & Henkle in that city.

The United States steamer Alaska has arrived at Spezzia, where she will remain some time for repairs.

RIENZI.

Farther Particulars of the Destructive Effects of the Recent Tornado—Balls and Showers of Fire.

An Awful and Appalling Sight—A Village Laid Waste in Three Seconds—Statement of a Sufferer.

EDITORS APPEAL—Although much has been published regarding this destructive tornado, much of its history yet remains to be written. In the main the hurried reports sent to the press are correct, but still the half has not been told. There are a greater number of houses destroyed than has been reported, and then the partial damage to others will swell the total damage to a large amount. In this town and vicinity, a fair estimate of the loss will approximate one hundred thousand dollars. The hotel, Methodist church and the stores escaped with but little injury, but the most of the best dwellinghouses in the place, with valuable schoolhouses and churches, are totally destroyed; also the colored population suffered severely, losing churches, schoolhouses and fifteen or twenty dwellings. Persons outside the track of the storm represent it as being terrific beyond description. The lightnings flashed incessantly. The whole elements at times seemed one solid sheet of flame. Balls of solid fire would increase to great size, then burst, presenting the appearance of a shower of fire. But few of the sufferers discovered the approach of the storm until about the time it came upon them. The roaring was indescribable. The earth shook for miles on either side. The track of destruction was about a quarter of a mile wide, though much damage was done outside of this limit. Where the main force traveled everything was utterly demolished, save now and then the wind whirling around would leave a tree standing, and in two instances the whirls passed around houses, leaving them secure, but clearing away the outbuildings and everything else in its circle. Large trees were twisted out of the ground and carried away; tombstones of solid marble were broken, and marble monuments destroyed. Large houses were literally blown into splinters; upper floors and ceilings, and sometimes lower floors, were carried miles away; boards, shingles and fragments from town are said to be scattered twenty or thirty miles distant. The effects in the way of literal destruction cannot be exaggerated. In this immediate vicinity there were twenty-five white families and fifteen colored families, comprising a total of more than two hundred persons, who were inmates of the dwellings destroyed, and strange to say, but four were instantly killed, and only one—Mr. M. B. Armour—has since died up to this time. Not more than twenty others were seriously hurt, and hopes are now entertained that even the worst may recover. The force of the storm lasted only from three to five seconds of time. I felt about three waves or whirls, and all passed on. First my house moved directly north twelve feet; then bursted, flying right and left, sections of the walls falling in or rising into the air, and the fury was passed, leaving myself and family on the floor with some bedding and a variety of rubbish, all mixed up promiscuously. Furniture all blown out and broken, yet none of us dangerously hurt. Dr. J. M. Bynum's residence, with about six rooms, a comparatively new and strong frame house, was blown clear to the floor, and the floor removed several feet, leaving the whole family unhurt. Judge Arnold and many others fared similarly, as regards both houses and families. W. B. Armour's residence was also a large and good house. Sills, floor and all were moved, carried over bent down trees, ten feet above the ground, and torn to pieces, leaving the sills at about one hundred yards distance. The husband, wife and six children were scattered and left from fifty to one hundred yards, where they were afterward picked up more or less injured—some of the children slightly, and the wounds of Mr. A. only as yet proving fatal. The floor of the room in which H. T. Johnsey and his wife and two children were sleeping, was blown one hundred yards, and the ends of the sleepers stuck deep in the ground. Mr. J. was thrown out on the ground and badly hurt; his wife, with the babe in her arms, was thrown into the yard on a featherbed, and what is more astonishing, little Charley—the "big baby"—who was sleeping in his little crib, was found lying on the bed beside his mother, and his little crib thirty yards further down the hill, bursted into fragments. Outside of a direct intervention of Providence, such occurrences as this are not easily accounted for, and many more mysterious occurrences and wonderful escapes might be given, forming a chapter of variety and interest; but all cannot here be given even a passing notice. Brickhouses have proven to be no stronger than frames, and much more dangerous to life in storms. Loghouses, also, show in this case a much larger per cent. of injury to persons than framehouses. In fact, of the four persons who were instantly killed, three were in loghouses and one in a brickhouse, while three-fourths of all the houses blown down were frame buildings of one description or another. The wind was followed by a heavy rain which did great damage to scattered goods, books, etc., and caused great suffering to the houseless people. To see women barefooted and dressed only in their night clothes carrying their children and wandering through the drenching rain, guided only by the lightning flashes amid the fallen trees and general debris, was indeed a sad spectacle to behold, but notwithstanding the surroundings, those who had not lost a member of their family nor a near friend by death, were comparatively cheerful and contented. As soon as the general distress was known, help came in from every quarter, and all was done that could have been done to hunt up and carry the wounded to shelters and relieve their sufferings. Strangers stoping at the hotel ran out in the storm and rain, and did noble deeds, whose names should not go unrecorded, especially Mr. L. E Miller, a traveling salesman in the Louisville trade, did not wait to dress himself, but waded in water almost to his waist, and worked as long as he could find a sufferer needing relief; also, Mr. M'Harvey and a young Mr. Whiteside, strangers in the town, did a noble part and have the deserved thanks of the suffering people. Dr. Ellis, Dr. Wm. Taylor and Dr. Payne, of Booneville, Dr. Sevier and Dr. Walker, of Baldwyn, Dr. Gordon and Dr. J. M. Taylor, of Corinth, and Dr. M'Elwain, from the country, voluntarily came and did all that they could for the relief of the wounded; also, Dr. W. H. M'Dougal and Dr. B. J. Stanly, resident physicians, have been untiring in their attention to all the sufferers, regardless of their condition or color. All these physicians have done nobly and deserve to have their names enrolled high on the temple of honor. Respectfully,

J. M. MARTIN.

The books of the internal revenue office show that in February last there were distilled 6,130,363 gallons of spirits, and tax was paid upon 11,504,356 gallons. There were remaining in warehouses on the twenty-eight of February 976,666 gallons. On the first of that month the amount of spirits in warehouses was 12,747,610 gallons.

Don Carlos has issued decrees calling into his service all males in the province of Navarre over eighteen years of age.

Kossuth was defeated and Kissear reelected a member of the Hungarian diet in Debreczin recently.

The present French ministry are said to be essentially conservative.

ANOTHER TORNADO.

The Valley of the Ouchita Visited by a Fearful Wind Storm—Life and Property Destroyed.

Buildings, Fences and Forests Levelled—Three Persons Known to be Killed—A Fearful Visitation.

Friday last the country near Smithland, on the Ouachita river, between Lone Grave and Ray's Point, was visited by a tornado which for terrible ferocity has no parallel in the history of the State. Previous to the tornado the heavens over the region of country mentioned presented a lowering appearance, and gave every indication of a terrific storm, though nothing like what followed was anticipated. A large black cloud, from which emitted lightning, crossed over the face of the heavens, and simultaneously came a lumbering noise, as that of an earthquake, which set the whole country in terror and confusion. The people now apprehended a mighty storm, and busied themselves in precautions for personal safety, and the horses, cows and mules fled indiscriminately like stricken things. The storm soon came, and tore a passage through the pine-tree forest, leveling not only every tree in its course, but tearing up the little shrubs and bushes that beset its way. All the buildings, the fences and cattle at Ray's point were scattered all over the country, and Smithland was razed to the ground. The tornado cleared the forest near Ray's Point for a width of perhaps three hundred yards, and ran to a distance of fifteen miles below Smithland, west of the Ouachita river, and rushing into the swamps, was there lost. The destruction committed is conceived to be terrible, but its actual extent is yet unknown. Dead animals lay miles away from the path of the tornado, and the only evidence of previous human habitations in the line of its march were things scattered along the ground and on the tree tops. Three persons are known to have been killed—Mrs. James Adair and two children. The loss of life is expected to be much larger, and the loss of property appaling, but the extent is as yet unknown.

$1,918,000 GONE.

The Missouri Treasury Robbed of that Amount in Bonds—A Financial Conundrum for the Solons of that State to Solve.

Advertisement to be Made of the Numbers of the Missing Bonds—Are they in this Country or Europe?

St. Louis Democrat.]

JEEFERSON CITY, MO., March 21.—The *Democrat's* correspondence mentioned the fact of the appointment of a committee a week or ten days ago, consisting of Senators Phelan, Terry and Williams, to examine into the seven per cent. guarantee bonds paid into the treasury in lieu of Missouri sixes. This committee was appointed at the request of the late treasurer, who discovered that he had in his possession some packages of bonds for which he had given no receipt, or with which he was not charged in assuming the duties of his office. The committee find, by the report of a special committee of the twenty-fifth general assembly, that seven per cent. guarantee bonds had been presented, delivered and exchanged at the treasury for Missouri sixes. This twenty-fifth general assembly committee, having counted these bonds, put them up into packages with appropriate indorsements and placed them back into the treasury, for the reason, as alleged in their report, that the validity of the State's lien upon the property of the various railroad companies to whom the bonds had been issued might depend upon the presentation of these, the original bonds. This is urged by that committee as a reason for not canceling the bonds until a final settlement should take place between the State and the railroad companies. The present senate committee find that these bonds, so placed in the treasury under the administration of Colonel Dalmeyer, are not mentioned in the settlement of the committee appointed by Governor M'Clurg, the business of which committee it was to effect a settlement with the State officers; nor do they find any mention of the said bonds made by any subsequent similar committee, either the one appointed in 1872 or 1874, but they do find 1918 of these bonds for $1000 each, with coupons attached, as bearing all *prima facie* evidence of full validity—that is to say $1,918,000—gone from the treasury without any note or indication as to what has become of them. Of course, all the numbers of the 1918 bonds are known, but whether they are in the markets of the new or old world is unknown; but sure it is, so far as the Missouri State treasury is concerned, they have gone "where the woodbine twineth." Senator Phelan will report to-morrow substantially the above condition of affairs, and recommend that a full publication of the numbers of the missing bonds be made, together with the fact that they belong to the treasury of the State of Missouri.

COLUMBIA.

Money and the Crops—Railroad Improvements—Hotels—Hon. James H. Thomas in a Critical Condition.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

COLUMBIA, March 22, 1875.—Here, as everywhere else, there is complaint of the scarcity of money, and what is even worse, of scarcity of provisions; for if people have plenty to eat and wear and enough provender for their stock, the scarcity of money will not be badly felt. To raise cotton they have neglected their corn crops, and the consequence is what we now see and feel. They are, however, remedying this in this part of the State by putting a large portion of their land in grain. A great deal of wheat was sown in the fall, and they are now sowing oats. In this way they will have less land to cultivate, and will therefore need less stock and provender. It is to be hoped that the quantity of land planted will be decreased and that it will be better cultivated. The railroad from this place in the direction of Fayetteville has been graded as far as Lewisburg, the county site of Marshall county, a distance of twenty miles, and they hope to iron and equip it during this year. Columbia has improved more since she voted her subscription of fifty thousand dollars, only twenty-five thousand dollars of which has been used, than she has done since the war. She has made money by the subscription, even if she never gets the road, because her present improvements caused by the subscription, far exceed the amount subcribed. As an evidence of the cheapness of things up here, I will state that the hotels only charge fifty dollars a month for the board of a man and his wife. This is an exceedingly pleasant place for persons from the southern States to spend a few months in the summer. Columbia has furnished more distinguished men than any place of its size in the State. The judge and attorney-general of this circuit, the chancellor of this district, the member of congress from this district and the chief-justice of our supreme court, all live in this town. Hon. Jas. H. Thomas, a distinguished citizen of this county, is considered in a very critical condition, though his friends have strong hopes of his recovery.

MARRIED.

MURRAY—ELLIS—On Wednesday, March 24, 1875, at 11 o'clock a.m., in the Methodist Church, Sardis, Mississippi, by Rev. David Walk, Pastor of the Linden Street Christian Church, Memphis, Dr. WM. M. MURRAY, of Ripley, Mississippi, and Miss VICTORIA C. ELLIS, daughter of Dr. Ellis, of Sardis.

GRANT—BROWN—On Wednesday evening, March 24th, by Rev. Mr. Roseborough, Mr. GEORGE N. GRANT and Miss NANNIE BROWN.

Many are the friends who wish the newly married couple unbounded prosperity and happiness in life. May the future realize all the bright, golden visions which beamed upon their hearts in earliest love, and each year but unfold purer and happier joys.

DIED.

LATHAM—On the morning of the 24th inst., IRMA, infant daughter of Pinckney and Mary K. Latham, aged one year and twenty-two days.

Funeral services at residence of the family, on Adams street, east of Dunlap avenue, this (THURSDAY) afternoon at three o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE—The friends and acquaintances of Major VIRGIL V. MOORE, and those of Mrs. E. A. Shepherd and family, are invited to attend his funeral, from MRS. Shepherd's residence, No. 429 Pontotoc street extended, at two o'clock this (THURSDAY) afternoon.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, will be held this (THURSDAY) evening, March 25th, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the F. C. degree. All F. C.'s fraternally invited to attend.

By order. B. F. HALLER, W. M.

BEN. K. PULLEN, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

THE officers and members of Memphis Lodge, No. 6, are requested to meet at their Castle Hall, this (THURSDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock sharp, for the consideration of important business.

By order. A. J. M'GARVEY, C. C.

JOS. S. LEON, K. of R. and S.

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R., MEMPHIS DIV., OFFICE OF SUP'T, MEMPHIS, TENN., March 24, 1875.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, ALL **Regular Trains** of this line will be resumed.

JNO. T. FLYNN, Sup't Memphis Division.

mh25

Bedroom Sets, Carpets, Sofas, Chairs, Mirrors, Window Shades, Diningroom, Kitchen, and General Household Furniture

AT AUCTION.

At 59 Fourth street,

Friday, March 26th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

mh25 A. E. FRANKLAND, Auct'r.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

At Worsham House for Ten Days Only,

COMMENCING THURSDAY, MARCH 25TH. Cures all Chronic Diseases. Tape Worm Removed in 12 hours. Stammering permanently cured.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

DR. G. LORATT,

mh25 from 451 Sixth avenue, New York.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between D. B. Thomas, R. G. Thomas, Robert Houssels, B. F. Gross, Jno. P. Zelner, and C. Gross, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. B. Thomas and Robert Houssels are alone authorized, in the name of the firm, to close the business.

D. B. THOMAS.
B. F. GROSS.
ROBERT HOUSSELS.
JNO. P. ZELNER.
R. G. THOMAS.
C. GROSS.

Memphis, Tenn., March 25, 1875. mh25

STATE LAWS.

AN ACT to provide for one additional Notary Public, each, in certain counties.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That section 1762 of the Code of Tennessee be so amended as to allow the counties of Knox, DeKalb, Shelby, Cannon, White, Davidson and Weakley, each, one Notary Public in addition to the number now allowed by law, to be appointed by the Justices of the County Courts, if they deem it necessary; and one for the county of Montgomery who shall be sufficiently acquainted with the German language to speak and write the same.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the said additional Notary Public for DeKalb county shall be a citizen of the town of Alexandria.

Passed March 5, 1875.

LEWIS BOND, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. PAINE, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 8, 1875.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the original of which is on file in my office.

CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State.

AN ACT to abolish the Second Circuit Court and the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Second Circuit Court of Shelby county shall be abolished from and after the third Monday in September, 1875, and that the First Circuit Court of Shelby county shall, from and after the day and date above mentioned, be styled the Circuit Court of Shelby county, and all the records and papers in said Second Circuit Court of Shelby county shall, on the third Monday in September, 1875, be transferred to the Circuit Court of Shelby county, and the causes then pending in the said Second Circuit Court shall be heard and determined in the Court to which they are transferred.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county shall be abolished from and after the first Monday in October, 1875, and the First Chancery Court of Shelby county shall be styled the Chancery Court of Shelby county, and all the papers and records of the said Second Chancery Court of Shelby county shall, on the day and date last above mentioned, be transferred to the Chancery Court of Shelby county, and all causes then pending in said Second Chancery Court shall be heard and determined by the Court to which they are transferred.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all process returnable to the First and Second Circuit Courts of Shelby county, as now provided by law, shall, on and after the third Monday in September, 1875, be and the same is hereby made returnable to the Circuit Court of Shelby county. And all process returnable to the First and Second Chancery Courts of Shelby county, as now provided by law, shall, on and after the first Monday in October, 1875, be and the same is hereby made returnable to the Chancery Court of Shelby county.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That so much of an act passed December 4, 1869, entitled "An Act to reorganize the Courts of Shelby county," as are in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed March 9, 1875.

LEWIS BOND, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. PAINE, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 15, 1875.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act of the General Assembly of Tennessee, the original of which is on file in my office.

CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State.

J. H. BURKETT,

Dealer in Pure Lake Ice.

WILL deliver Ice to any part of the city and suburbs. Orders left at VAN BROCKLIN'S, 299 Second street, promptly attended to. mh16

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING

JUST RECEIVED.

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

We take pleasure in announcing the receipt of an exquisitely beautiful line of

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

Silk Pongee and Melange Suitings,
Diagonal Mohair and Clouded Challis,
Chene Mohair and Chene Silk Japanese Poplins.
New Matalasse, Black and Serge Suitings,
French and English Pique,
Broche Guipure, Antique Guipure,
Embroidered Tasso Linen,
Parsee and Atalanta Stripes.

Also, attractive lines of

ENGLISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN PRINTS,

Percales, Organdies, Jeans, and Jaconets.

Having just received, direct from Paris, per Steamship Abyssinian, a large shipment of

WHITEGOODS

We are enabled to offer, at prices far below any of our competitors,

French Nainsooks, Mousseline Imperatrice, Paris Swiss, and Plain, Fancy and Spangled Tarlatans, in all Colors.

Plain, Checked and Striped Jaconets; Plain, Checked and Striped Nainsooks Tucked Cambrics and Nainsooks; Bishop and Victoria Lawns: Sof -Finished Jaconets, Cambrics and Masalia.

We also call the attention of ladies to our exceedingly attractive line of novelties in

Scarfs, Snakes, Windsor Ties, Tassell Ties, Broche Silk Barb Ties, Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ruchings, Pleatings, Puffings, Tuckings, Ruffings and Collarettes, which we offer at temptingly low prices.

B. Lowenstein & Brothers

242, 244 and 246 Main Street, corner Jefferson.

G. A. ECKERLY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

336 Front Street, Corner of Union.

HAS NOW IN STORE THE FOLLOWING GOODS, WHICH HE OFFERS LOW TO the Trade:

250 bbls. White Refined Sugars.
25 hhds. new Louisiana Sugars.
150 bbls. and half-bbls. Molasses.
250 bags Rio and Java Coffees.
200 boxes Cheese (Factory and Eng. Dairy).
600 bbls. Flour—various grades.
50 bbls. Beans and Peas.
50 bbls. Hominy and Grits.
250 pkgs. Minced Meat.
50 bbls. new Rice.
1,000 pkgs. Mackerel and White Fish.
2 car-loads Bulk Meats.
100 pkgs. Breakfast Bacon and Hams.
5000 cases Canned Fruits.
1500 cases Oysters, Salmon and Lobsters.
500 pkgs. Raisins, Figs and Citron.
200 boxes Fire Crackers.
300 boxes Fancy and Stick Candies.
150 pkgs. Almonds, Filberts and Pecans.
100 bbls. Oranges and Cocoanuts.
500 cases Jellities and Preserves.
350 pkgs. Pigsfeet, Pickles and Kraut.

A full line of Tobaccos, Cigars, Wines and Liquors, and numerous other articles not above mentioned.

A. C. TREADWELL. A. B. TREADWELL. B. D. TREADWELL.

A. C. TREADWELL & BROS.

Wholesale Grocers

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