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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 13¼c; Memphis, 12¾c. New York, gold closed at 11¼; Memphis, 111¼.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1 a.m.

For the south Atlantic and gulf States and Tennessee, clear or fair weather, northerly to easterly winds, and a slight change in the temperature and barometer.

SENATOR COOPER, of Tennessee, on the eleventh instant will introduce a resolution relative to the death of Andrew Johnson, when the customary eulogies will be delivered. The day has not yet been fixed for the announcement of the death of Vice-President Wilson.

A NEW YORK *World's* special from Atlanta reports Alexander H. Stephens's condition as unfavorable. The trouble is a severe cough and expectoration. The bronchial tubes are affected, but not the lungs. His attendants think he cannot recover, and he himself recognizes the early approach of death.

THE county court did well yesterday in re-electing Chairman Holman and Dr. Duncan, and electing Captain Julius A. Taylor county attorney in room of Captain W. W. M'Dowell, resigned. In the latter the county has lost an officer of rare fidelity, inflexibility and just sense of the duties devolving upon him, but in electing Mr. Taylor to fill his place they have made one of the best selections possible, for though a young lawyer, he is one of the most talented and industrious at the bar.

THE LAST STRAW.

Convicts Caught Counterfeiting in the Ohio Penitentiary—What Next?

COLUMBUS, January 3.—The publication of the discovery that the convicts in the penitentiary have got down to a hard-money basis by manufacturing spurious nickels has made a sensation here. A rumor was current to-day that these thrifty convicts had not confined themselves to coin, but had also been manipulating greenbacks. The fact that Charley Ulrich, one of the most expert counterfeiters in America, is confined here, at once pointed him out as the leader of the counterfeiting greenback party, if such a thing existed. Warden Innes was interviewed on the subject to-day. He says that if any greenbacks have been made in the prison he does not know it. He says bogus nickles were made by two men—John Fought, sent from the Auglaize county poorhouse for stealing, and Harry Parker, sent from Lucas county for burglary. These men work close together in the moulding shop, and there made the coin and moulds, a genuine coin being used for a pattern. The material used was an alloy of copper and zinc. The warden says the shop guard was cognizant of what the men were doing, but it was thought proper to wait awhile in order to discover, if possible, all the men implicated. This season of waiting continued three days, and then the warden found some of the stuff in the possession of his little boy, who generously presented his parent with two of the crooked coins. The boy said he had already spent five of the coins, which were given him by Faught and Parker. Then the two prisoners were put in the dungeon, where they soon wilted and made a clean breast of the whole thing. The warden is of the opinion that very few coins were made, and that but few of these ever left the prison.

OHIO.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—Recommendations and Suggestions.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 3.—The annual message of the governor was sent to the general assembly to-day. The following is an abstract of it: The message suggests that, in the governor's judgment, the path of wisdom leads away from wholesale legislation, in the direction of a prudent course, which will not encumber the statute books with laws of doubtful necessity, or add to the confusion of the people by changes of a doubtful utility.

In referring to other matters, the governor reports the State benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions in a flourishing condition. The penitentiary report shows a surplus of earnings for the year of about twenty thousand dollars over its expenses. A suggestion is made whether some change should not be made in the criminal laws so as to provide a graded punishment for forgery and burglary, as now provided for larceny, so that petty offenders who have not given evidence of being hardened in crime may be imprisoned in the county jails instead of being sent to an already overgrowded penitentiary. The governor specially urges the importance of some provision that shall equalize in some degree sentences in all courts for the same crimes. He says there are now convicts in the penitentiary under sentence of thirty years for precisely the same crimes for which other men are serving but three years. The governor urges the importance of conferring upon the chief executive the power of removing boards or officials of his own appointment for cause which he may deem sufficient. He contends that under the present laws he is powerless to remove such officers except for financial turpitude. The message reports the mining laws as working well, and that there has been a marked improvement in ventilation in the mines. A suggestion is made that the department of mining might be advantageously connected with the State agricultural and mechanical college. The railroad interest has continued in a depressed state. But little more than forty miles of new track have been laid during the past year, and most of that on changes or additions to existing lines. Several new projects, however, have been successfully put on foot, and he thinks the people may anticipate a material revival in railroad building during the year to come. During the past year more than ordinary zeal manifested itself for the organization of military companies. Fifty-one new organizations were formed. The total force of the State at this time is four battalions and fifty-nine unattached companies of infantry and eleven artillery companies, constituting an effective body of four thousand four hundred and forty-two men. The governor recommends reasonable appropriations to assist in having Ohio properly represented at the Centennial, suggesting the propriety of holding a celebration at Columbus, under State auspices, on the fourth of July. He also recommends a reduction of taxes and the taxes of the government as much as possible, and the passage of such laws as will suppress professional vagrancy.

In the senate a bill was introduced to repeal the now well-known Geghan bill. In the house two bills were introduced for the same purpose, and one to provide for the taxation of church property.

Dispatches from Jefferson City, Missouri, say the grand jury of the circuit court of Cole county found indictments against General Crafton and his son, the general charge being forgery and uttering bogus military warrants. They also state that Colonel Rogers of Kansas City, was indicted for the same offence. Neither of the parties have yet been arraigned.

SHELBY COUNTY COURT.

First Day of the First Quarter of the Centennial Year—New Officers Elected—Salaries Fixed.

Chairman Holman Re-Elected—Julius A. Taylor Elected Attorney, and Dr. Duncan Re-Elected Physician.

The County Poorhouse—Statistics—Report of the Commissioners and the Superintendent—A Suggestion—Etc.

The January term of the Shelby county court convened at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Judge Holman presiding, and the following justices present: Witherington, York, Hunter, Reynolds, Giles, Hammontree, Spelman, Winters, Quigley, Moncreif, Sneed, Coleman, Caldwell, Barkett, Brewer, Herding, Fletcher, Allen, Fleming, Irby, Harrell, Walker, Jones, Bunyan, Hoegel, Elliott, Thompson (colored), Miller, Egnew, Brooks, H. C. Massey and Stone.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The court was opened for the election of officers, and Judge Holman being a candidate for re-election, Justice Jones, upon invitation, acted as chairman. The court then proceeded to the election of a chairman for the ensuing term of one year. Justice E. W. Caldwell and Justice Thomas Holman, Jr., were nominated as candidates.

The result of the first ballot was Mr. Holman twenty seven votes, and Mr. Caldwell five votes.

The chairman declared Judge Holman elected chairman of the court for the ensuing term, and this gentleman upon taking his seat said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTY COURT—In view of the fact that a third term in office, however high or low its grade, is becoming somewhat unfashionable in these latter days, and in view of the additional fact that, notwithstanding this unpopular sentiment, you have for the third time honored me with this responsible position, I am at a loss to command language sufficiently expressive to convey to you the depths of my thanks. Permit me to say, however, I do thank you most heartily and fervently. I most earnestly promise to do all in my power to meet the expectations reposed in me, and to merit such generous confidence—a confidence more precious to me than gold. For the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me in the past by each member and officer of the court I am especially grateful, and fondly hoping that the new year—the Centennial year—now dawning upon us may bring to each one of you new pleasures and new joys, and that our future relations here may continue peaceful and harmonious; that our official acts may result in credit to ourselves and substantial benefits to this county, I announce the court permanently organized and ready for further business. [Applause.]

ELECTON OF COUNTY ATTORNEY.

The following named gentlemen were nominated for the office of county attorney: Julius Taylor, W. D. Beard, T. B. Micou, M. D. Welch, E. M. Hearn, J. E. Temple and A. H. Douglass. The following is a record of the balloting:

First Ballot.—Taylor 10, Beard 11, Micou 1, Welch 4, Hearn 4, Temple 0, Douglass 3.

Second Ballot.—Taylor 11, Beard 10, Micou 1, Welch 4, Hearn 4, Temple 0, Douglass 2.

Third Ballot.—Taylor 17, Beard 9, Micou 1, Welch 4, Hearn 2, Temple 0, Douglass 0.

Mr. Julius Taylor having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared elected county attorney. Mr. Taylor expressed his thanks to the court for the honor, and assured them that he would use his best efforts for the proper discharge of his official duties.

POORHOUSE PHYSICIAN.

For the office of county poorhouse physician, Dr. Charles R. Brown, Dr. T. R. Watkins, and Dr. G. K. Duncan, the present incumbent, were nominated. Dr. G. K. Duncan was elected on the first ballot, he receiving twenty-eight votes, Dr. Watkins four votes, and Dr. Brown one vote.

The court having fixed the salaries of the above and other named officers, the list and amount of which are given below, adjourned for one hour.

Afternoon Session.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to the election of officers, as provided by law. Justices Coleman, Brooks and Quigley were elected poorhouse commissioners, Justice Hoegel re-elected superintendent of the pesthouse, and Dr. Ess physician of this institution.

Justices Miller, Egnew and Giles were elected jail inspectors, to serve without pay.

SALARIES.

The salaries fixed by the court were in the following sums: Chairman of the county court, $2500 per annum; county attorney, $200 per annum; chairman of the poorhouse commission, $50 per month, treasurer $20 per month, and the remaining commissioners $15 per month; poorhouse physician, $1200 per annum; pesthouse physician, $50 per month; pesthouse superintendent, $30 per month. The jail inspectors do not receive any pay. The office of pesthouse physician is a new office, the physician having heretofore been employed and paid by special contract.

THE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

The report of Dr. George K. Duncan, physician of the county poorhouse, gives the following information: "By reference to my third annual (tabulated) report, you will find that there were remaining from the previous year 80 inmates, admitted during the year 407, making a total of 487 under treatment, suffering with nearly every disease known to the medical profession, of which number 64 have died and 311 have been discharged, leaving 112 now under treatment in the institution. You will further find that the number under treatment the present year exceeds the number of the previous year 34 per cent, while the drug bill the present year, $473, only 7 per cent. greater than it was the previous year. This saving to the county is explained by the fact that many of the leading medicines used for the present year were compounded at the asylum, thereby saving from 25 to 300 per cent. on the cost of the same medicine when purchased of our best druggists. Though this increased the labors of our superintendent as well as mine, I felt it my duty to resort to every means of economy that by any possibility might diminish the necessary heavy expenses of the asylum, especially at a time when the people of our county are so sorely pressed by the burdens of taxation."

STATISTICAL.

The following statistics are taken from Dr. Duncan's report for the year 1875 relative to the number and class of patients and inmates: Total sane dismissed, 228; insane dismissed, 23; sane died, 56; insane died, 3; total died and dismissed, 375. Remaining, sane, 94; insane, 18; total, 112; average per day, 115¾. Admitted during the year (with 80 remaining from 1874) were 487, of which 178 were white males and 81 females, 81 black males and 23 females; 13 insane white males and 19 insane females; 6 black insane males and 6 insane black females. The deaths were as follows: whites—19 males and 8 females; insane, 8 males and 3 females; colored—15 males and 14 females; insane, 1 male and 1 female. Total black and white dismissed, 311; total deaths, 63; remaining, 112.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The above report was received and ordered to be filed, as was also that of Dr. A. Beaty, superintendent of the poorhouse. Dr. Beaty in the recapitulation of his report gives the following statistics for the year 1875: Running expenses, $14 206; credited by 100 barrels of corn, worth $375; about 20,000 pounds of hay, worth $250, besides 1800 pounds of pork, worth $180; 250 bushels of sweet potatoes, worth $250; turnips, $100; cows, $75; hogs, $100; coal in excess of what was found there from last year, $190, making a total credit of $1520, which, deducted from $14 206, gives the running expenses at $12 686. In concluding his report Dr. Beaty says: "The average of inmates for the present year has been 115¾, against an average of 86 last year, showing the increase of pauperism of the county for twelve months to be about thirty-five per cent. It may be proper in this report to return thanks to the commissioners for the uniform kindness and the firm support they have at all times accorded me in the discharge of my duties."

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS was received and filed. In their report the commissioners say that they "take pleasure in certifying to the good conduct, courtesy and unremitting attention of the superintendent, Dr. A. Beaty and his subordinates, and that no impropriety on the part of the officers connected with this institution, and accountable to us, has occurred. We cannot neglect this opportunity of commending to your honorable body Dr. G. K. Duncan for his untiring energy and his unremitting attention to the unfortunates placed under his charge, and for his patience and kindness to them upon all occasions. The ensuing expenses of the poorhouse, including provisions, drug bills, and all other incidental expenses not herein before accounted for, amounts to seventeen thousand eight hundred and six dollars and sixty cents. This includes salaries of the commissioners, physician, superintendent and all other employes, both in the institution and on the farm connected therewith, which added to the sum of $3400, expended for permanent improvements, makes the sum $21,206 60, as the full and entire costs to the county of the institution for the year 1875. The cost per diem per capita of each inmate in the county poorhouse for 1875, including salaries, farming expenses, clothing, provisions, and every thing, except the repairs and improvements on the place, is 33 2 39 cents in cash, or 49 cents in county warrants.

A SUGGESTION,

relative to the poorhouse, was submitted by Justice Jones, to the effect that the commissioners advertise the institution, and place it under charge of responsible parties, who will pay the county suitably therefor. The suggestion was received and filed.

Mr. C. M. Callis was appointed constable for the eleventh civil district, to serve until an election shall be held therein.

Adjourned to nine o'clock this morning.

DEVILISH DYNAMITE.

Horrifying Particulars of the Explosion on the Steamer Mosel in Bremerhaven Harbor.

Thomas, of Infamous Memory—The Awful and Soul-Harrowing Scenes—Suffering Men and Women.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Captain Franche, of the steamship Salier, arrived yesterday, and was the bearer of a letter to the German consul at New York, and had instructions to permit no one but the proper authorities to board or leave the vessel until the consul had read the letter. It was written by the Bremerhaven authorities during the intense excitement following the dynamite explosion, under the impression that possibly it would lead to additional facts, or that some traces in regard to the explosion might be obtained on the Salier. Nothing, however, had been discovered. One passenger, speaking of the explosion, says: "I was leaning against the mast of the Mosel, enjoying the scene, when, suddenly, I felt flat on my face, and heard a terrific noise. I thought the boiler of the Mosel had exploded first, and then I imagined it must certainly be the boiler of the tug alongside. Pieces of wood, iron and glass, and parts of human bodies, were falling around and upon me. The scene was awful."

Charles F. Mueller, of Milwaukee, who was on the Mosel at the time of the explosion, says: "I was thrown down the stairway of the cabin, and recovering went forward and saw the deck covered with dead bodies and pools of blood. The bodies were mostly stripped of their clothing. Some were perfectly naked. I covered up the nakedness of several of the dead, both men and women. I saw a Hebrew on a trunk stripped of his clothing and apparently wounded. His head was falling back, and he appeared to be suffocating. I took some bed clothes out of a trunk that was burst open by the explosion, and made a comfortable seat for him; five minutes afterward he died. A sailor kindly brought him some water, but his mouth was filled with coagulated blood and he could not swallow. I then attended a young lady who was screaming for help, denuded of all her clothing from her waist; I covered her over with some sheeting; she was wounded in the back; she had been struck with a bar of iron from the deck railings."

NEW YORK, January 3.—A *Herald* special from Berlin says: "A German, under signature of Herr K., gives in the Dresden *Nachrichten*, some facts in reference to Thomas, whose name is notorious in connection with the dynamite explosion. He states that Thomas was born in 1838 or 1840, in the town of Bocholt, Westphalia. When two years old his father went to America and became a carriage builder in Brooklyn. Herr K. became acquainted with Thomas in 1852 at Noelle's commercial school at Osnabruck. In the summer of 1875 Herr K. met, accidentally, a gentleman at Kneist's beer hall, Dresden, who spoke German, who proved to be Thomas, and who, it was fully shown, had been born and educated in Germany. Thomas had spent from 1867 to 1875, the last eight years, in Germany. Captain Bruckenstein told me to-day that Thomas shipped last year on the steamer Rhein, from Bremen to New York, a box that he said contained greenbacks, and which he wished to insure. The officers of the steamer said insurance was unnecessary, and they would place it in the mail room. Thomas followed in the Celtic. The inference is that a similar plot was contemplated for the Rhein."

The Eastern Question Discussed at New Year Festivals.

LONDON, January 3.—In relation to the eastern question, at a New Year's reception, the German emperor responded to the addresses in words of national hope and domestic felicitations. To the address from the army he replied praising its efficiency, and assured them of the durability of the peace now enjoyed. Bismarck appeared to be in excellent health, and was enthusiastically cheered by the people on his arrival and departure from the palace. He was especially thanked by the emperor for his untiring services. The emperor, in his remarks to the diplomatic corps, expressed his heartiest satisfaction at the good relations of the empire with foreign countries, and declared that the neighboring States were determined on the maintenance of peace. The majority gave a most gracious reception to the French ambassador. The American colony at Berlin dispensed with any New Year's reception in consequence of the absence of Minister Davis. The emperor and empress of Austria held a reception at Buda-Pesth, while the Prince of Hohenlohe held another in their name at Vienna.

Foreign Finances, Imports, Etc.

LONDON, January 3.—The *Times* says the amount of bullion deposited in the Bank of England the past year on balance is the largest ever recorded. The Bank of France now holds three hundred and twenty-five million dollars. The imports of sugar into England show an increase of twenty-two thousand tons. The exports of iron have decreased twenty-three thousand tons, owing to a falling off in the United States of seventy-five thousand tons.

CUBA.

Spain to Proceed with Dignity and Administer to Fish and the United States the "Check he Merits."

The Substance of America's Cuban Note—A Confederation Proposed—The Great Powers Asked to Favor It.

Singular Likeness between the "American Cuban Note" and the Washington Chronicle's "Future of Cuba" Article.

HAVANA, January 3.—The *Diaro de la Marina*, in a leading editorial, says: "The Spanish government should proceed with dignity, preserving its independence, and giving Secretary Fish the check he merits if he pretends to meddle with our internal affairs."

LONDON, January 3.—The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent writes as follows on the subject of Spain, Cuba and the United States: "I have been furnished with what purports to be the substance of America's Cuban note. I believe it is correct, though I do not pretend to give the exact language. It recites that the general interests of humanity and commerce demand the cessation of the struggle which has been waged in Cuba for seven years. The United States are great sufferers, but are unwilling to act without the concurrence of other powers, including Spain. The continuation of the attempt to govern Cuba from Madrid will be fatal to the hopes of a restoration of peace. Nevertheless, Cuba belongs to Spain, and a great share of her population is opposed to a separation. In these circumstances the solution of the question might be found in establishing a confederation in the West Indies resembling the Canadas. Cuba and Porto Rico might be constituted a confederation with local rights, and a governor-general appointed by Spain. The powers are asked to join the United States in proposing such a confederation and aiding Cuba to establish it. The abolition of slavery would, however, be a necessary condition, and such pressure must be brought as would make the insurgents cease their warfare. This would be difficult, but it could be accomplished. Secretary Fish is emphatic in denying that the United States desire the acquisition of Cuba; they only wish peace restored, slavery abolished, and commerce allowed to resume its course. The powers are asked to express their opinion upon the proposed means of accomplishing these ends."

Washington Chronicle (President Grant's Personal organ).]

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

While nobody questions the legal title of Spain to this beautiful, and, as it might be, valuable island, and no one proposes to dispossess her of it on any other than commercial or national principles, such as are everywhere recognized, which latter includes civil revolution, still there are questions of even higher and more vital import that do give to be considered in examining the moral right of any nation to hold any land and govern it. There are some things in the world beside civil law, national or international, or arms and belligerency. There is such a thing as human progress, elevation, and advancement. Science, literature, industry, art, enterprise, liberty, agriculture, manufactures, common school education, morals, and christianity are among the things to be looked after and cared for by the men of hearts and brains of this world. And these things require foothold, territory, soil and climate for their theater of action. The dog-in-the-manger policy is no better policy, nor better law in Cuba to-day than it was in New York and New England two hundred years ago, or in Texas forty years ago, or in California or the Black Hills still later. Spain, once and long famous for power, but never for anything else, stumbled upon Cuba, as upon other parts of America, and *held* it; but never did anything for it but *hold* it and assert her title by discovery. So she *held* Florida and Louisiana as long as she could, but never did anything else for either, or for anything else in the new world but hold. Who made Cuba what Cuba is, a desirable country to-day? Not Spain. All that ever Spain did was to lie down upon the hay and graze at the ox. Nature gave to Cuba her best of all American climates, her unsurpassed richness of soil, her "beauty for situation" as Queen of the Antilles, and her neighbors, American industry, commerce and enterprise hovering around her, touching upon her shores, and almost asking to set foot upon her soil, gave her her present value and importance. Within sixty miles of our shore, in that gateway of nations, American and European traders could scarcely avoid leaving enough money there to build a city, and enough beyond to enable a petty despot to propagate a despotism under the very shadow of our homes. The worst despotism in christendom is in Cuba. The most practically inhuman government in christendom is in Cuba. American forbearance is commendable, and more than commendable—it is remarkable. But we make treaties and abide by them. The creole Cubans have long since been very much estranged from Spaniards. They are a very distinct people. They are held in subjection by soldiers and cannon. Withdraw the bayonets to-day and Cuba becomes a free people and a free country. And what then? Why then Cuba would wheel into line with American progress, and improvement and elevation would speedily begin. Life, industry, enterprise, commerce, and all the forward movings of man would find scope and opportunity and elbow-room in that land of spring and bloom and natural richness, and Cuba would soon become a place worthy the sympathy, the friendship and intercommunication of industrious and enlightened freemen. This world was not made and given to man to be merely owned, and held and governed. It was made to be used for man's benefit and advancement in the useful industries and callings of life. God gave art and industry, and invention, and morals and religion to man, and a theater for their exercise; and Cuba is a part of it. The dog-in-the-manger policy is an innovation upon the rights of man. And so is barbarism an innovation upon the rights of man. Spain's course and practice in Cuba is an injury to our people, as well to our industries and progress as to our morals and social life. If Spain had the ability and the disposition to come here with merchant vessels, plows, spindles, science, books and bibles, and human liberty, we would not complain; we would hail her as a fellow-laborer in the cause of progress. But she comes with one sole, single implement, a loaded cannon, to us a parasite, to her own people a tyrant. Her grinding tyrannies and exactions drove the people to arms for relief. Long and bloody has been the strife. Spain was great and promised to put down the rebellion speedily; but it is stronger to-day than ever before, and the mother country is more feeble than ever. And so, what of the "future?" It is a grave question, whether we are to set here indefinitely, and see the progress of this struggle for freedom continue until it shall grow into a settled and permanent policy. Are our children to grow up around us and read every day of this war, almost in the hearing of its rattle, till they grow to manhood and womanhood, with every morning's supply of news relating those revolting atrocities? Is our rising generation to grow up so accustomed to these things as to regard them as commonplace? Spain cannot hold Cuba long. It is a question of days and weeks and months, and they are numbered. The island is too near this free land. The very birds that flit across the narrow waters carry freedom upon their wings. Those infamous doubloons of recent investment, the price of blood, stimulate and excite it. It is the duty of every American to give to Cuba every practicable support and encouragement that may not violate our treaty stipulations. And the time may come for the government to say to Spain, in some form of language: "This war must stop. Its inhuman butchery must end and the oppression cease." But Cuba will yet be free. As to nationality, alliances or protectorates, let those things take care of themselves. Cuba will be a free State. And then—in twelve months the population will double. Yankee enterprise, southern skill and American brains and money will rush into that beautiful land, and it shall not be long until it will almost be forgotten that Spanish tyranny, blight and inertness ever cursed the fair and queenly island.

ALMOST A DISASTER.

The Drapery of a Statue of the Virgin Catching Fire, Creates a Panic—No One Killed.

BOSTON, January 3.—While about one thousand children were attending Sunday-school in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic church yesterday, the drapery of the statue of the Virgin Mary took fire. Some of the children raised a cry of fire, and a panic seizing them, they rushed for the door to escape. The teachers promptly closed the doors, and the burning drapery having been torn from the statue, and the fire extinguished, the children resumed the exercises. Meanwhile the alarm of fire in the basement reached the congregation above, and with one accord the people rushed to the narrow doors which open into a porch. These were choked up in an instant, as were the narrow stairways leading from the galleries. Many persons in the galleries leaped from the windows to the ground; many women fainted, and it was not until the greater portion of the congregation had escaped into the street that the cause was ascertained and quiet restored. There was no loss of life, but there were several casualties.

Important Railroad Suit Decided.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—In the suit of A. F. Richards and others against the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company, Judge Bond to-day, in Alexandria, read the opinion of the court, Chief-Justice Waite concurring. The questions before the court were, first, a motion to dismiss the suit from the United States court for want of jurisdiction, both defendants and plaintiff being citizens of the same State; second, a motion that plaintiffs be themselves allowed to enter a common order of discontinuance, that they might be allowed to proceed in the State courts, whose jurisdiction was unquestioned. Judge Bond, after a full review of the case and the action of his court heretofore, announced that an order would be issued directing the receiver appointed by him, Tyson, to settle his accounts on or before a day to be fixed, whereupon he will be discharged and the parties allowed to proceed in the State courts, according to the desire of a large majority of the creditors of each class. The effect of this decision will be to place the affairs of the road in the hands of General Wickham, the receiver appointed by the State courts. Counsel then agreed upon January 20th as the time by which the receiver must settle. It is stated that three-fourths of all the creditors of the road are favorable to a foreclosure of the mortgages and a settlement of affairs by the State courts in accordance with the decision of the United States court today.

The Amende—Colonel Lamar.

[Vicksburg Herald, 1st.]

When we first saw the vote on Holman's anti-subsidy resolution we thought that, as there were only thirty-two against to two hundred and twenty-three for the resolution, that Colonel Lamar had voted for it. We could not conceive how he could consistently be in favor of both the anti-subsidy resolution and of the Southern Pacific railway, and we criticised his action very severely and unjustly, as it turned out that our distinguished representative voted against the resolution. When it is explained to us why he could only carry thirty with him, and why Kerr, who is opposed to the Southern Pacific, appointed Lamar, who claims to be in favor of it, chairman of the Southern Pacific committee, we shall have something more to say on a subject which, at present, is inexplicable.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The legislature of California met yesterday.

Hon. Harrison Ludington was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin yesterday.

Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, was yesterday elected speaker of the Ohio house of representatives.

The report from Texas that several hundred Comanches are on the warpath is incorrect.

The corn trade association of Liverpool publish the following statement of the estimated stock of breadstuffs there on the thirty-first of December, 1875, as compared with the same time last year:

	Dec. 31, 75.	Dec. 31, 74.
Wheat, quarters	793,611	144,211
Corn, quarters	35,667	50,001
Flour, sacks	192,652	156,670
Flour, barrels	52,948	59,140

The force of money can no further go. A telegram from Clarksville, Tennessee, says: "The suit of the creditors of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville railroad company against the city of Clarksville and Montgomery county, was decided by the supreme court of Tennessee in favor of the defendants, who thus get three hundred thousand dollars on the original judgment in their favor. There is great rejoicing, the schools are dismissed, the courts adjourned, speeches made, bonfires blazing, and bells ringing. Clarksville was never so excited before."

A telegram from Berlin says that Archbishop Ledochowski's imprisonment terminates on February 3rd, and that the Catholics of all Germany propose to celebrate the day in an appropriate manner. Deputations from the reichstag and landtag will wait upon the archbishop, and tender their congratulations. Archbishop Ledochowski persists in his refusal to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the new ecclesiastical court, or the validity of his deposition. It is expected that the government will "intern" him, as it did the bishop of Paderborn, unless he prefers quitting the country. The whereabouts of the bishop of Cologne are still secret. The *Volkszeitung* invites all dioceses desiring to present him with their New Year's felicitations, to leave their cards at its publishing office for transmission.

The Mark Lane *Express*, in review of the British grain trade, says: "1875 has unfortunately proved a year of general deficiency and inferiority. Barley has shown the best yield of the season, being only slightly below average, but its color has been so generally affected that its value for malting purposes is greatly reduced—perhaps eight to ten shillings per quarter. Sales have been unusually dull. Oats and beans are below average, but better prices are paid for the latter, which compensate for the defect. Peas are considerably below average, having suffered greatly in size and quality. The wheat crop has suffered most—only one-eighth reaching average, while five-sixths sink below it. Whatever dullness now prevails, and may for a period continue, our large deficiency will become evident as the season advances. Should we have a bad spring, an important advance must ensue.

A SAD AFFAIR.

Three Men Shot at Rising Sun—Two Dead, the Other Wounded, Supposed Badly.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Appeal.]

MOURNING SUN, January 1.—Christmas has come and gone, and until yesterday evening we were congratulating ourselves upon the perfect quiet that had prevailed throughout the neighborhood during the holidays, which heretofore, since the war, has been spent in drinking and carousing, by black and white, almost without exception. Some weeks since a suspicious character passed our town, followed by two negroes, who claimed that he had stolen a saddle from them, and asked to be assisted in arresting him, which was promptly done by three white men present—a short pursuit and the thief was overtaken, when it was ascertained that he had also stolen a horse. While returning, the thief made his escape, each captor claiming the horse. It was agreed, however, that Roland Johnson should take him, who loaned it to William Johnson for one week; but when it was called for he refused to give it up, when Mr. R. Johnson replevined the horse, and gave Mr. E. C. Seward as bondsman. Yesterday was the day appointed for trial, at Bartlett. On their return, the crowd being impressed with whisky, a misunderstanding arose, accompanied by oaths and threats, with the following sad result: Mr. Roland Johnson, an old and highly respectable citizen, was shot, the ball entering the right temple and passing out at the left, causing his death in about two hours; the fatal act being done by his cousin, William Johnson, who was in turn shot in the face with a bouble-barreled shotgun by Mr. E. C. Seward. William Johnson then shot Seward in the thigh, inflicting simply a flesh wound. William Johnson made his escape, not having been heard from since yesterday. Some suppose him to be dead. Thus ended our Christmas holidays, and the last day of the old year proved to be the last day of one of our oldest and best citizens. I write this fearing "Madame Rumor," in her haste, may exaggerate the difficulty or implicate innocent parties. LOOKER-ON.

Charles H. Beckwith, superintendent of Babbitt's soap factory in New York, is accused of defrauding the concern to the amount of between two and three hundred thousand dollars from 1868 to 1873. He was arrested yesterday.

MARRIED.

MURRELL—BEAMISH—On Sunday, January 23, at the residence of Mr. John Beamish, by Rev. Dr. White, Mr. ALF H. MURRELL and Miss SARAH BEAMISH, both of this city.

HAAGA—LAMPRECHT—On the 1st inst. by Rev. Father Lucius, Mr. JAS. HAAGA and Miss MARY LAMPRECHT, both of this city.

Compagnia Bersaglieri Italiani.

SONO invitati tutti I componenti la suddetta compagnia ad intervenire questa sera alle ore 8 p.m., nella sala al No. 223 Second street, onde prendere parte all' adunanza e quindi istruzioni.

Il capitano Commandante la Compagnie.
LORENZO SOLARI.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the style of R. MATTIER & CO., 120 Beale street, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. U. Ozanne having sold his entire interest to the undersigned. R. MATTIER.
120 Beale and 56 Main street.

NOTICE.

THE Democratic and Conservative voters of the Second Ward will assemble at the City Hall, at seven o'clock, this (TUESDAY) evening, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Aldermen, Councilmen and School Visitor at the ensuing election.
By order of the Committee.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
201 Main Street,
will sell on
Tuesday, January 4th, at 10 a.m.,
An assortment of
GROCERIES,
Being the contents of a retail grocery.
—ALSO—
Trustee's Sale of Carpets, Parlor, Bedroom and Household Furniture.
SALE POSITIVE WITHOUT DELAY.

THE
DAILY APPEAL
25 Cents Per Week
To City Subscribers, Delivered by Carriers.

JOHNSON & BRADLEY have arrived with a large lead of
WILD DEER AND FOXES,
And a pack of Full Blooded Hounds, and will have a Hunt and Chase, at Memphis Trotting Park, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., sharp. See small bills. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. ja2

HAY! BRAN! MIXED OATS!
200 BALES Hay, 100 Sacks Bran, 150 Sacks Mixed Oats, for sale by
HULS & CO.
248 Main Street.
ja2

WHOLESALE
MATCH DEPOT.
At No. 8 West Court Street,
Between Main and Front.
de18 GEORGE M. FOLEY, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

RANDOLPH, HAMMOND & JORDAN, ATTORNEYS, Have removed to 152 Second Street, west side, north of Poplar. ja1

NEW FIRM.

JAMES E. MOODY has this day been admitted a partner in the firm of Wright & Co. The business will be continued under the name and style of
WRIGHT & MOODY.
WRIGHT & CO.
BARTLETT, TENN., January 1, 1876. ja1

BLACK OATS! BLACK OATS!
250 SACKS Choice Iowa Black Oats, for sale cheap, by
HULS & CO.,
248 Front Street.
ja2

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
GROCERS.
1000 bags Coffee, Rio, Laguayra and Java.
500 bbls. Sugar, brown and white.
500 bbls. Flour, barrels and halves.
150 bbls. New York Buckwheat.
600 boxes, hf. and qr., Raisins.
400 boxes Figs.
100 cases Sardines.
200 bbls. Nuts, Almonds, Pecans, Brazils.
100 bf. bbls. Atmore's Mincemeat.
25 bbls. Atmore's Mincemeat.
500 buckets Atmore's Mincemeat—5, 10, 18, 30 and 37 lbs.
50 cases Atmore's Plum-Pudding.
200 boxes Prunes and Currants—new.
500 packages new Mackerel.
50 boxes Codfish.
200 boxes Snuff.
1000 buckets Lard.
50 hf. bbls. Lard.
500 bbls. Potatoes, Onions and Apples.
OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.

GREAT MARK-DOWN.
Closing Sales of Winter Goods
$250,000 Worth Dry Goods
—AT—
MENKEN BROTHERS
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
Domestic Department.
100 pcs. Standard Fast-Color Prints at 5c per yard.
100 pcs. Standard Comfort Prints at 4½c per yard.
100 pcs. French and English Prints, yard wide, at 11½c per yard.
500 pcs. yard wide extra Bleached Domestic at 5½c per yard.
300 pcs. best quality 4-4 Brown Domestic at 8½c per yard.
200 pcs. Quilt-lining Brown Domestic at 5c per yard.
500 pcs. heavy Plaid Osnaburg at 9½c per yard.
100 pcs. extra quality Ticking at 12½c per yard.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!
1000 yards Wool Plaid Dress Goods at 12½c per yard.
1000 yards Caffir Cloths, solid colors, at 17½c per yard.
2000 yards Vigneore and Thibet Cloths at 22½c per yard.
1000 yards French Plaid Stripes at 37½c per yard.
100 pcs. Black Alpacas at 25c per yard.
100 pcs. Raven Mohairs at 50c per yard.
10 pcs. Merinos at less than cost.
Balance French Dress Goods at less than cost.
SILK DEPARTM'NT
We call especial attention to this Department, at we desire to close out our entire stock regardless of cost. Our make of Black Silks represent the best brands imported, and guaranteed to wear. Our stock of Evening Silks is very choice, and comprises the most elegant and newest tints, as low as $1 and $1 25 a yard.
HOSIERY & GLOVE DEPARTMENT
Children's Wool Hose at 5c a pair.
Misses' Fleece-lined Hose at 12½c a pair.
Ladies' White Ribbed Hose at 8c a pair.
Ladies' Wool and Merino Hose at 15c a pair.
Ladies' White Cotton Hose at 8c per pair.
Ladies' Colored Wool Hose at 12½c per pair.
Men's British Half-Hose at 12½c per pair.
Men's Extra Wool Hose at 12½c per pair.
100 doz. 1-Button Kid Gloves at 35c per pair.
Ladies' White Merino Vests at 45c.
Ladies' White Merino Vests at 65c.
Men's White Merino Shirts at 50c.
Men's Extra Undershirts at 85c.
CLOAK & SHAWL DEPARTMENT
Having overbought ourselves in Ladies' fine Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, we offer them at about one-half of their original price. Velvet Cloaks at $35, $40 and $50 worth twice as much. Ladies' Cloth Cloaks at $5, $8 and $8, worth twice as much.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTM'T
500 pair White Wool 10-4 Blankets at $2 50 per pair.
500 pair White Wool 10-4 Blankets at $3 per pair.
California and Holland Blankets at reduced prices.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting at 25c per yard.
10-4 Brown Sheeting at 23½c per yard.
Table Damask and Towels at sacrificing prices.
CARPETS! CARPETS!
At still lower prices. The stock consists of fresh and new styles patterns in Brussels, Three-Plys and Ingrains, Oilcloths, Rugs and Window Shades.
CASSIMERES AND CLOTH DEPARTMENT.
Waterproofs at 60c per yard. Cassimere for Boys' wear at 50c and 60c per yard. Cassimere for Men's wear