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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 13 5-16c; *Memphis,* 12 5 16 *New York, gold closed at* 112¾; *Memphis,* 111½.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1 a.m.

For the gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear and partly cloudy warmer weather, with easterly or southerly winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* denies the charges made by a correspondent of the New York *Sun* concerning the pension office in Chicago and Miss Sweet's being compelled to pay Senator Logan and others money every month to the amount of half her salary to liquidate certain debts.

A TELEGRAM from Washington, last night, says it was rumored during the day that Secretary Fish had intimated his intention to resign his office on the alleged ground of difference of opinion between himself and the President concerning Cuban affairs. This has been denied. There is no truth whatever in the rumor. So far from their being at variance, they are in perfect accord, and farther, as has been reliably ascertained, the cabinet are a unit on the course now pursued on that subject.

COLONEL TOM SCOTT has taken to letter writing again, and is as unfortunate in his explanations as ever. In his last, addressed, as we learn by a telegram from Nashville, to President Cole, of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, in reference to the Texas Pacific railway, says that the provisions of the bill to be submitted to congress, as well as the entire policy of the company, show conclusively that there is no intention of building said road in the interest of northern lines; but that it is intended to be in fact an open highway to the Pacific, with which every road of the country may connect on equal terms. Exactly so. It is not a southern road he wants, nor a northern, but an open; which last is a good name for it.

And not a Good Day for Conventions, Either.

COLUMBUS, O., January 4.—Four conventions have been in session here to-day. The State archæological society resolved to attempt to form auxiliary societies in each county in Ohio, and to take steps to have a society fully represented at the Centennial by a full collection of relics, models and plans relating to a pre-historic period. As Ohio is rich in such matters, it is thought the display will be very creditable if sufficient appropriations are given the society.

The short horn cattle breeders at their convention adopted rules which shall govern stock sales, compared notes, and listened to several essays on short-horn topics, and adjourned.

The Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia sheep breeders' association, at their convention, listened to addresses on the propagation of sheep, parasites in the stomachs of sheep, and on caring for sheep, and then spent the afternoon in relating their experience in sheep matters generally.

Rufus Welch, a convict in the penitentiary from Erie county, was killed while operating a buzz-saw to-day.

Land Suit Involving $15,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—A somewhat celebrated land case, under the title of "Benjamin Scull, *et al*, heirs of Don Joseph Vallière and John Wilson, plaintiffs, *vs.* the United States, defendant," was argued yesterday before Judge Krekel, of the United States district court at Jefferson City. The case involves some six million acres of land along White river, in southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas, estimated to be worth fifteen million dollars. The plaintiffs seek the confirmation of certain land grants, alleged to have been given to Colonel Vallière by the Spanish government for military service. About one third of the contested property is owned and occupied by persons under grants from the United States, and numerous towns, villages and cultivated farms exist thereon. Judge Krekel took the case under advisement, and will render a decision about the first of February.

Going to Take up Centennial Contributions of Works of Art, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The United States steamer Supply, now at New York, will be ordered to Civita Vecchia, where she will receive the monument to be erected here to the memory of those in the naval service who fell in defense of the nation; also, such contributions as American artists wish to send to the Centennial exhibition. She will then proceed to Leghorn for contributions from artists in that section. On her way home she will touch at Tangier, Morocco. No vessel will be sent to the north of Europe to receive contributions. The Supply, it is expected, will return to Philadelphia early in April.

Charlie Ross Found Again.

ST. ALBANS, VT., January 4.—The Charlie Ross sensation is still the absorbing topic here, and bets of five hundred dollars to fifty dollars are offered that the boy is the real Charlie Ross. The authorities are determined to hold the boy until his real identity is established, and have offered to pay Mr. Ross's expenses to come on and see him. A Philadelphia gentleman saw the boy to-day and averred that he was sure it was Charlie Ross.

Report of the Inspection on the Burning of the City of Waco.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Supervising Steamboat Inspector Addison, of this district, has sent to Washington his report of the burning of the City of Waco, off Galveston, on the night of November 8th, last. After reviewing the testimony, he concludes that Mallory & Co., agents of the line, are liable to the penalties of the law for carrying petroleum, and calls attention to the unsatisfactory and undefined law in relation to the transportation of that article.

Sale of Fresh Beef Shipped from New York to London.

LONDON, January 4.—Forty-two tons of meat were sold at Smithfield market which were shipped from New York to Liverpool, and thence by rail to London. The market was closed on Christmas, Sunday and Monday (boxing day). On Tuesday the meat was in excellent condition, selling rapidly at the rate of six pence per pound.

Probable Reduction of Freight Rates East.

CHICAGO, January 4.—The general freight agents of the eastern pool lines held a meeting here yesterday for the purpose of equalizing local rates. This was the only business transacted, but it is reported that rates east are weakening and will shortly be reduced.

Suicide of a Victim of Consumption.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—William Carlisle, a young man from Kentucky, shot himself at the Good Samaritan hospital last evening, and died shortly afterward. He was under treatment for lung disease, and, growing despondent as to the result, committed suicide.

Turn them All Loose on the Community.

NASHVILLE, January 4.—It was discovered to-day that a notorious East Tennessee horse-thief, named Manatt, had escaped from the penitentiary three weeks ago.

LAMAR FOR SENATOR.

Earnest and Hearty Indorsement by the Democratic Clubs of Grenada and DeSoto.

The Talent of Mississippi Must not be Misdirected in this the Most trying Crisis.

The Bone and Sinew of her State Look Forward with Much of Hope to his Election.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Appeal.

GRENADA, MISS., January 3.—At a called meeting of the Crowder Democratic-Conservative club of Grenada, to which all Democrats and Conservatives were invited, whether members of the club or not, there was a very full attendance, and the following proceedings were had:

On motion, gentlemen from the several supervisor's districts of the county were requested to state the views of the people of their respective districts, so far as known, in reference to their choice for United States senator, when, upon Wm. H. Powell, the lately elected supervisor from beat four, Dr. J. Williams, president of the board; John T. Parker, member from beat two, and Captain M. K. Mister speaking for beat three, and Colonel J. D. Leflore speaking for beat five, in connection with Dr. Williams, all stated as their opinion that in their respective beats Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar was the choice of the people by a large majority; therefore, on motion of O. F. Bledsoe, Esq., of beat one, a committee of twenty was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Committee—O. F. Bledsoe, John T. Parker, William H. Powell, Dr. J. Williams, Captain M. K. Mister, jr., J. M. Ellis, Esq., Colonel M. K. Mister, sr., Dr. T. C. Buffington, General E. C. Walthall, Dr. J. L. Milton, R. Coffman, William C. Eskridge, Samuel Lawance, G. Y. Freeman, F. E. Peacock, J. D. Leflore, J. Portevant, Richard Lake, B. P. Laycock, R. S. Bowles.

Before this committee retired, Dr. T. C. Buffington, one of its members, moved that, by way of testing the sense of the meeting, all present favoring the election of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar to the United States senate should rise to their feet, when all present, except one, rose. The committee retired and reported the following resolutions, which, after remarks in opposition from Colonel A. S. Pass, were passed with vociferous applause, the chairman announcing that there was but one dissenting vote, to-wit:

Resolved, That we recognize in L. Q. C. Lamar, one of our representatives in congress, a statesman of exalted merit and character and unsurpassed talents, and commanding at the present time a national position from which he can effect vast good for our State and country. We deem it our policy, interest and glory to send him to the United States senate.

Resolved, Believing him to be the choice of a large majority of the people of Grenada county, we request our senator and representative to use their best efforts for his election.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the *Southern Rural Gentleman*, Grenada *Sentinel*, *Clarion* and Memphis APPEAL, and to our senators and representatives.

During the progress of the meeting, which was very harmonious and enthusiastic, short speeches were made by General E. C. Walthall, Dr. J. L. Milton, Colonel R. L. Bowles and R. Coffman.

On motion of R. Coffman, it was resolved that this club keep up its organization with its present officers, and until otherwise ordered that it meet the first Saturday of every month until after the Presidential election, and that this meeting do now adjourn till the first Saturday in February next.

J. B. CROWDER, President.
O. F. BLEDSOE,
S. S. ANGEVINE, Secretaries.

Mass-Meeting at DeSoto.

At a mass-meeting of the citizens of DeSoto, held at the courthouse on the third day of January, 1876, Colonel T. B. Jones, chairman of the Democratic-Conservative central club, called the meeting to order. He stated that he called it for the purpose of giving an expression of choice between Hons. L. Q. C. Lamar and I. Z. George for United States senator, but if it be the wish of the citizens in attendance to make it a mass-meeting, he would put the question, which was carried.

On motion, Colonel T. B. Jones was appointed chairman, and Colonel F. Labauve secretary.

Mr. W. D. Howze submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democratic-Conservative party of Mississippi upon the auspicious victory that crowned the efforts of her patriotic citizens in the last election to overthrow the reign of ignorance and corruption, and pledge ourselves not to relax in our duty until the State is restored to the rule of her own people, and carpetbagger and corruptionist expelled from places of power.

Resolved, That in filling office the State is too poor to give office to any as a reward for duty well done; that Mississippi needs the aid, and is entitled to the services, of any and all her sons in whatsoever position they can best serve the public good, and that the present time will surely find work for all to do to reap the fruits of the victory we have achieved.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the high position now held by Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar in the Democratic-Conservative party of the country, and in the congress of the United States, the universal respect in which he is held by the whole people, his eloquence, his courage, and his devotion to the south, point him out as the right and proper person to represent us in the United States senate, and that we would rejoice at his election by the present legislature.

Dr. L. L. Saunders offered the following as a substitute to the above:

We, the citizens of DeSoto, looking back from our present standpoint upon our recent important and exciting canvass, and our glorious triumph in the election of the men of our choice, are more fully convinced than ever of the wise and judicious selection we have made of good, true and intelligent men to represent us and our interests in the councils of our State; therefore, be it

Resolved, Having implicit trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of our representatives, we feel that it is unnecessary and unwarranted, under existing circumstances, for a confiding constituency to trammel their judgments or attempt to control their actions by any instruction whatever, in regard to the casting of their votes for United States senator, or upon any other question that may arise not discussed during the canvass.

Which, on motion of Mr. W. W. J. A. Boon, was laid on the table by an overwhelming majority.

The vote was then taken on the original resolutions, which were adopted.

The *Press and Times*, Memphis APPEAL and the Jackson *Clarion* were requested to publish these proceedings, and a copy thereof be sent to our State senators and representatives in the legislature.

After three cheers for Lamar the meeting adjourned.

T. B. JONES, Chairman.
F. LABAUVE, Secretary.

Opinions of the Press.

We present below the editorial expressions of two of the leading papers of Mississippi, upon a subject just now challenging the attention of the legislature of Mississippi. They are forcible, directly to the point, and convincing. A few more such efforts and Lamar's election is assured.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Mississippi Central.]

The election of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar to the United States senate seems to be the all-absorbing theme of the press north and south, east and west. No election within our knowledge ever elicited as much interest, and certainly none was ever so universally desired. A failure on the part of the Mississippi legislature to send Colonel Lamar to the United States senate would create a general feeling of disappointment and discontent throughout the entire south, to say nothing of other sections. Whatever a few prejudiced papers may say derogatory to Colonel Lamar, we are confident that the people—the bone and sinew of the State—look forward with much of hope and anxiety to his election, well knowing that in him they would have a champion worthy of their cause; one, too, who would prove more than the equal of their boldest and ablest foes. Mississippi is now in a position to aid her sister States by sending to the senate the ablest statesman and noblest orator of the south, whose transcendent abilities have commanded the respect and admiration of the nation, and whose chivalric bearing and patriotic devotion to the interests of his section would be felt and acknowledged in the senate chamber of the Union. We say, Mississippi is in a position to perform this duty (for such we esteem it), being elevated to that proud hight of power and influence mainly through the efforts of Colonel Lamar in congress and in the recent campaign which secured her redemption from Radical bondage. Gratitude—to say nothing of the great honor which she has the power to reflect upon herself and the south—should prompt this return for the distinguished services which he has rendered in her behalf, and at a time, too, when nothing short of his logic and eloquence could have exalted her to the commanding position which she now occupies. We do not wish to reflect upon General George, General Lowry, or any other aspirant for senatorial honors. We honor the worthy gentlemen above named for brilliant services rendered the party, and accord to them abilities of a high order; but in the present condition of our section it is due the south that the State having the power should send her ablest man to the senate, there to meet the issues to be sprung, and to defend the rights and interests of his people. But few, we presume, will have the temerity to say, that either General George or General Lowry, is the equal of Colonel Lamar as a statesman, as a logical and eloquent debater, or in personal and political influence, consequently neither of them could effect one half the good for Mississippi and the south that Colonel Lamar could accomplish, should he be the choice of the legislature. We write feelingly on this subject because of the unjust and unmanly course pursued toward Colonel Lamar by some of our State papers, with a view, no doubt, to influence legislative action. We repeat, the whole south has a claim upon Colonel Lamar, and should Mississippi ignore that claim, the disappointment would create a general feeling of sorrow and discontent. We have too much confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and magnanimity of the gentlemen composing the present legislature to believe that they could be induced by newspaper, or any other influence, to run counter to the general wish of their constituents in a matter of such vital importance to the State and the south; and as it is the almost universal desire that Colonel Lamar should be the honored successor of Senator Alcorn, we feel satisfied that his high claims will be proudly recognized by that honorable body, and his seat in the United States senate be secured by a handsome and flattering majority.

A PUBLIC NECESSITY.

Grenada Sentinel.]

In placing the name of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar at the head of our columns for United States senator, we do so from no feelings of personal consideration, but simply in obedience to a public necessity. There are many others whose names have been mentioned in this connection who, under ordinary circumstances, we would delight to honor. But public needs and popular feeling have carved out for each different spheres of action, equally honorable, for which they are more peculiarly fitted. The talent of Mississippi must not be misdirected in this, the most trying crisis in the political history of the State and nation. Therefore, no disparagement is intended when we express, as the popular will for the time and occasion, that he is *the* man *par excellence*. Let us lay aside all likes and dislikes, all feelings of ambition, all motives of personal gain and self-preferment, and acknowledge with a just pride that all the elements necessary for the achievement of public good are more happily blended in him than in any man in the State. While we confess that the same truths were enunciated and oft repeated in eloquent strains upon the floor of congress and elsewhere, by the representatives of true southern feeling, they were only received as the utterances of false lips, and it was left to the "gifted Lamar" to touch the key-note which caused the cords of fraternity and good feeling to vibrate with harmonious strains throughout the land. It was he who caused the cold and ascetic Puritan, that for a generation had rolled southern hate as a sweet morsel under his tongue, to clasp hands in brotherly love with the warm-hearted southerner, who knows only to forgive and forget. Human nature is prone to ignore past favors; the moral of the following fable is at the present time quite apropos: "A villager once found under a hedge a serpent almost benumbed with cold; he took it, and laid it by the fire; as soon as it began to feel the genial warmth it raised its head to strike its benefactor." Let not the charge of ingratitude be laid at the door of Mississippi.

The St. Louis Whisky Suits.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—In the United States circuit court, to-day, the whisky cases which were some time ago certified up from the district court, were set as follows: Two cases against M'Kee and a joint case against M'Kee and J. N. Fitzroy, January 20th; one case against Constantine Maguire, and a joint case against Maguire and M'Kee, January 25th; one case against General Babcock, January, 31st. General Babcock having made no formal plea to the indictment against him, District Attorney Dyer said that he did not know what plea the general would make, when Judge J. M. Krum, Babcock's counsel, stated that the gentleman would be present when called, and that he would enter a plea of not guilty.

The Cuban Question.

VIENNA, January 4.—The Spanish cabinet learned from a confidential quarter, in the middle of December, the contents of the circular note of the United States to the European powers regarding Cuba. Spain thereupon instructed her representatives to explain to the various governments that the Cuban question was not only of American, but of European interest, and that the complications between the United States and Spain might have incalculable consequences for Europe, as they would encourage the Carlists to make a prolonged resistance and revive the hopes of the Federalists, Republicans and Socialists. The Austrian government received these declarations in a friendly manner and will not reply to the long American dispatch, which was only read to Count Androssy, and which not only repudiates any intention of annexing Cuba, but in reality contains no definite conclusion.

The Texas legislature meets to-day, when it is expected that Governor Coke will be renominated by nearly a unanimous vote.

LEGISLATIVE.

Meeting of the Legislature of Mississippi, Louisiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Minnesota.

Messages—What Ames and Kellogg Have to Say—The Former Cheeky, Independent and Defiant to the Last.

He Furnishes a Fresh Supply of Ammunition for Bloody-Shirt Morton—Kellogg's Figures—Lamar Ahead for Senator.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., January 4.—Nearly every member was present at the organization of the legislature to-day. J. M. Stone, of Alcorn county, was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate, and D. Price Porter, of Hinds county, secretary. Counting the vote of Furlong, Independent Republican, the senate has a two-thirds Democratic majority. H. M. Street, of Prentiss, was elected speaker of the house, and George M. Govan, of Marshall, clerk. The office of president *pro tempore* of the senate becomes important from the fact that he will probably be governor, as the indications are that Governor Ames and Lieutenant-Governor Davis will be impeached. Messrs. Lamar, George, Lowry and Featherstone, aspirants for the United States senatorship, are here. Lamar is decidedly ahead; Lowry is developing considerable strength; Featherstone will get about fifteen votes on the first ballot, nearly all of which will go to Lamar. The governor's message was read this afternoon, and gives considerable offense. It is spoken of as falsifying the conduct of the citizens prior to the late election, and magnifying incidents of the campaign. The message opens by calling attention to the late State election, and recites the events occurring at Clinton, in September, and says that lawless bands of men controlled two other counties prior to that time, and that violence reigned elsewhere in the State, and appeals came for protection from all directions. The sentiment against the militia was so powerful as to prevent its organization, the sentiment growing out of fear of a race issue. Under these circumstances the governor called for national troops, but failed to receive them. A renewed effort to organize the militia developed a deep-seated bitterness of the race issue, and the conviction prevailed that they would only precipitate a conflict it was sought to avoid. The seizure, in one instance, of State arms on the way to the capital, and the liability of their being seized on the way from the capital, were additional causes preventing the organization of the militia; but because an attempt was made to organize and use the militia force, a class of people rebelled against it, and to avoid threatened deeds of violence a committee of prominent citizens, powerful in controlling one political organization, gave their pledges to preserve peace and good order and secure a fair election. This novel and humiliating spectacle, in the government of a free people, was presented: the regularly organized legal authority, unable to preserve peace and good order and secure a fair election, the leaders of a political organization assume to do it, with the accredited power to accomplish all they might attempt. The deeds of violence alluded to had the effect to intimidate many voters. In proof of the practice of intimidation, the message recites the following instances. In various counties meetings of the voters for consultation had to be wholly or partially abandoned. In one county not only was there no preliminary canvass, but the danger was regarded so great that no convention was held to nominate candidates. In certain counties tickets could not be freely and safely distributed, and in one county not at all. From one county prominent candidates fled before the election, fearing violence, if not assassination. In another county one party, through fear of evil consequences if they refused, struck from their tickets the names of the regularly nominated candidates and substituted those of their opponents, with whom there existed no political affinity. In certain counties voters were driven from the polls by armed men, or so intimidated that they feared to vote. In one county the principal county officials were driven from their posts the day following the election, and have since been refugees. In these cases the courts have been unable to dispense justice. The cause of all this intimidation and trouble is attributed to the race question—the efforts of the white race to reassert its old supremacy. The message recommends a modification of the fundamental laws of the State so as to bring about a better feeling between the races. The State finances are unprecedently favorable, the real debt of the State beyond its ability to pay is only half a million dollars. The expenses of the State government for the past year were six hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, a reduction upon the expenses of last year of nearly three hundred thousand dollars, while the receipts have been four hundred thousand dollars over the disbursements. The message recommends that taxes be made payable only in United States currency, and urges that the act to aid in the construction of the Vicksburg and Nashville railroad be repealed. A change in the public school laws, so as to make the system, already good, still better, is advised. A liberal appropriation is recommended for the proper representation of all the products of the State at the Centennial exposition. The message concludes: "The prosperity and progress of the State must necessarily depend upon the feeling of security and contentment of the people. Distrust and suspicion should be dispelled by just and liberal legislation. This done, the solution of the many difficulties of the present time will have been substantially accomplished."

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—The legislature met to-day and everything passed off quietly. The house, after receiving the governor's message, adjourned out of respect to the memory of L. H. Southard and E. L. Pierson, deceased members. Governor Kellogg's message was exceedingly elaborate. He congratulates the people on the hopeful prospects of the State, which he ascribes mainly to the fact that they are now on the threshold of a full fruition of those financial reforms urged by himself, which, at the last election, by the unquestioned vote of a majority of the people were engrafted on the constitution of the State. He expresses his belief that these amendments are not even yet fully understood, and summarizes them as follows: The debt of the State is reduced to a point admittedly within the power of the State to meet, principal and interest at maturity, during the whole term of forty years over which the new bonds run. The debt cannot be increased beyond the point to which it has thus been limited. The appalling load of contingent debt, over $21,000,000 in amount, never actually incurred, but standing on the statute books, a constant source of danger and uncertainty, has been buried beyond resurrection. The interest appropriation on the new debt was made perpetual until the extinguishment of the debt itself shall have been accomplished; both principal and interest are guaranteed by the constitution. The rate of taxation is limited, the legislature is restricted in its expenditures to revenues which that rate of taxation will yield, and the revenues of each year are to be devoted exclusively to the expenses of that year. The actual amount of the debt of the State will hereafter be a fixed quantity, which can at any moment be authentically stated and proven. In addition to these State reforms, the city council of New Orleans has been prohibited also by the constitutional amendment from issuing further bonds on any evidence of indebtedness, except against cash actually in the treasury. The bonded and floating debt of the State when he took charge was $24,093,407 20. He gives elaborate tabular statements of the movements of the State finances, and says it will thus be seen that the present bonded and floating debt of the State is now, January 1, 1876, $19,061,645 25, and that the debt of the State has been decreased during my administration $5,199,805. While this reduction of the debt has been effected, the general expenditures of the government have been largely reduced, and taxation has been diminished from 21½ to 14½ mills. The receipts of last year, up to December 20th, exceeded by [illegible] the receipts for the year 1872, and the expenditures for the current year, up to December 20th, show a reduction of $1,193,209 upon the expenditures of 1873, and $1,415,783 92 upon the expenditures of 1872. The expenditures during the three years of my administration have been $972,065 921, showing a saving in expenditures of $9,269,553 94 as compared with the last three years of the previous administration. He recommends the passage of constitutional amendments reducing all salaries and the *per diem* and mileage of the members of the legislature, and the limitation of the session of the legislature to thirty days, instead of sixty. With regard to the financial condition of the city of New Orleans, he states that the debt of the city is over $23,000,000; the city's default on interest last year, $1,295,057; its deficit on appropriations for interest this year, $1,142,500; on appropriations for schools and police, $256,220, making a total deficit for 1875 and 1876 of $2,693,777. The delinquent taxes uncollected for the last six years amount to $2,352,175 66. He says that such an exhibit carries with it its own moral. The city is insolvent, and, in my judgment, the only course open is to address itself, without unnecessary delay, to some adjustment of its obligations to its creditors, and to provide for a more economical administration of the government in future. He recommends the appointment of five commissioners, to be elected by the city council, to represent the city; two by the board of underwriters and the banking associations forming the New Orleans clearinghouse, to represent the bondholders; and a fifth be appointed by the governor, or elected by the legislature, who should be clothed by the legislature with full power to negotiate with the creditors of the city, and to agree, on behalf of the city, to any equitable plan of compromise; which agreement, when ratified by the city council, should be binding upon the city. He gives credit to the existing city council, though consisting of political opponents, for having done their best; but recommends the abolition of the present form of bureaucratic city government and the substitution of a less expensive plan. He goes into figures to show that the condition of the city is in no way ascribable to taxation for schools and police, as charged by Mayor Leeds, but that both schools and police cost less than ever before, and are more economically administered in New Orleans than any other city of like size. He concludes: "The great need of Louisiana is peace and the enforcement of the laws, with the active concurrence of the people, for whose protection laws are devised. The lynchings, incendiary fires and assassinations which have recently been perpetrated in three or four parishes of the State are a warning and a menace to capital and labor to avoid this, the most productive State of the south. Accurate statistics indicate that the crops of cotton, sugar, rice and fruits raised in the State of Louisiana during the past year largely exceeded fifty millions of dollars in value, while for the first time in the history of the State the crop of corn has been equal to all home demands, leaving a surplus for exportation. What State in the Union with a similar area of cultivated land can show a like result from equal expenditure? With capital in our State secured against excessive taxation by the funding law and constitutional amendments, it now only rests with the citizens themselves to give to emigrants assurance that their civil rights will be protected by the laws, and that no special ostracism will be visited upon them on account of political opinions, and the State will receive an influx of labor and capital which will increase its prosperity a thousand fold." He points out that in national politics the interest of the State lies in the direction of hard money and a protective tariff on rice and sugar, and after reminding the general assembly of the pledge given in adjustment, to accord to him henceforth all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws, and in advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of the State, he says he confidently looks forward to their co-operation during the coming session in all measures tending to still further lighten the burden of the people, and to still further enforce economy, honesty and efficiency in all branches of the public service.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 4.—In the senate this afternoon a bill was introduced to prevent the removal of suits against foreign companies doing business in Ohio from State to United States courts. In the house bills were introduced to reorganize the Ohio penitentiary; to provide for the return of bank statistics to the secretary of state for publication; to regulate the carrying and delivery of freight by express companies.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—In the Kentucky legislature to-day a resolution was offered that Kentucky senators be instructed and representatives requested to use all efforts to secure the passage of a bill which, guarding the interests of the government and the rights of the people's property, shall afford to the Texas Pacific railroad such aid as will secure its early completion, which was referred to the committee on railroads.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, January 4.—The legislature of this State met to-day, and both houses organized by electing Republican officers, the same as were telegraphed last night. As the legislature is to count the votes of the last election before the new officers are installed, it is probable that the last message of Governor Davis and the inaugural address of Governor Pillsbury will not be delivered before Thursday or Friday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, January 4.—The senate was called to order to-day by Lieutenant-Governor Latta; E. W. Davis was chosen president *pro tem.* by twenty-eight Republican votes, the Democrats refusing to vote on the ground that that officer had been elected, Davis having been chosen at the end of the session of 1875. The house was called to order by Speaker Patterson, and business immediately proceeded.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 4.—The legislature organized to-day and elected Senator Robertson president of the senate and Assemblyman Husted speaker of the house. The organization was a tedious proceeding, owing to the administration of the long bribery oath to the members, each one swearing that he had not used money or other influences to secure votes.

Governor Tilden, in his message to the legislature, advocates the continuance of reduced tolls on canals; says a good word for the Centennial exhibition, without favoring an appropriation of any public money, but discourages the policy of building palaces for the insane, saying that few families can afford to pay so much house rent as is paid by the State for insane persons; dwells at length upon the financial condition of the country, holding that the remedy for existing evils is in a return to sound principles of government, that property must rest upon the old foundations; the common schools are mentioned only in the submission of their statistics. Nothing is said of the sectarian question, of the constitutional amendment proposed by the President and Mr. Blaine, or of the gray nuns act. In the senate, however, the first measure introduced was a bill by Mr. Wood (Republican) for the repeal of this gray nuns act.

LAW REPORTS.

Circuit Court—Heiskell, Judge.

The cases on yesterday's calendar undisposed of constitute the calendar for to-day.

Chancery Court—Morgan, Judge.

Court will meet at ten o'clock and the call of the special calender be continued. To the attorney having the papers in either of the following cases, viz: Bennett vs. Hancock, No. 1510, and Perkins vs. Hodges, No. 507, will please return the same to this office.

Criminal Court—Adams, Judge.

The following cases are set for trial today: 279, Scott Campbell; 279, Georgia Banks; 634, Ernest Temple; 634, Paul Clay; 692, Oliver Johnson; 694, "Dock" Kelly; 695, William Smith; 688, Martin Ingerson; 642, James Morgan; 635, Sterling Pensey; 626, Catharine O'Gari; 619, William Kimball; 621, Joe Graves; 614, Sam Smith, alias Levy; 604, Ben Evans. Magistrates must send up all warrants this week where parties have been bound over to this court. All jurors summoned in the case of the State vs. J. A. Chastaine, must report on Thursday morning next at half-past nine o'clock.

Valentine Kessling, white, was killed at Cincinnati Sunday evening by George Crow, colored. They occupied the same tenement, and got into a quarrel, with the above result.

MARRIED.

HAWKINS—LAWTON—On Tuesday morning, January 4, 1876, at the residence of Mr. S. C. Toof, in the presence of a few of the bride's friends, by Rev. David Walk, pastor of the Linden street Christian church, Mr. DAVID MIDDLETON HAWKINS, of Cincinnati, and MRS. BELLA CORWINE LAWTON, of Memphis.

CLAPHAM—ENNIS—At the First Baptist church, Tuesday, January 4, 1876, by Rev. John E. Craig, assisted by Rev. G. A. Lofton, Mr. THOMAS CLAPHAM and Miss ELLA ENNIS, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

RUSSELL—At the residence of his parents, head of Adams street, at nine o'clock Monday night, January 3d, JESSE, son of W. C. and E. W. Russell, aged 2½ years.

Funeral at 10 o'clock this (WEDNESDAY) morning, from the residence. Services by Rev. Dr. Stainback.

MASONIC NOTICE.

PENN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 2, will meet this (WEDNESDAY) evening, January 5th, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the R. A. M. degree.

All Companions are fraternally invited.

By order: A. J. WHEELER, M. E. H. P.
C. G. LOCKE, Secretary. jan5

Seventh Ward Democratic Club.

THE members of the Seventh Ward Democratic and Conservative Club will meet tonight, at 7½ o'clock, at the corner of Wellington and Vance streets. A full attendance is wanted. F. A. JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

UNION AND PLANTERS BANK OF MEMPHIS, MEMPHIS, TENN., January 3, 1876.

OUT of the net earnings of the last six months the Directory have this day declared a five per cent. dividend, payable on demand. S. P. READ, Cashier.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., No. 5½ Madison st., Memphis, Jan. 4, 1876.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at the office of this Company, January 3, 1876, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year: J. W. Jefferson, J. W. Dillard, T. B. Dillard, J. N. Oliver, Wm. Simpson, L. B. Suggs, A. Hatchet.

JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee,

At the Close of Business, Dec. 17, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$167,518 67
Overdrafts		3,735 50
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		5,555 00
Due from approved reserve agents	$18,155 41	
Due from other National banks	73,528 37	
Due from State banks and bankers	9,768 13	$101,449 91
Banking House		47,000 00
Other Real Estate	15,218 40	$ 62,218 40
Current expenses and taxes paid		10,529,47
Exchanges for Clearing House	$55,415 55	
Bills of other Nat. Banks	16,900 00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	915.75	
Legal Tender notes	55,900 00	$128,231 30
Five per cent. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer)		4,500 00
Total		$668,738 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000 00
Surplus fund		26,000 00
Other undivided profits		18,235 61
Circulating notes received from Comptroller		90,000 00
Dividends unpaid		499 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$245,866 46	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,658 77	
U. S. deposits	51,928 18	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	27,210 37	
Due to other Nat. banks	9,483 00	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,315 90	$352 042 74
Total		$668,738 25

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COUNTY OF SHELBY, } ss:

I, W. W. THACHER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. THACHER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1876.

C. W. SCHULTE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: F. S. Davis, Thad. S. Ely, W. W. Gage, Directors. Jan5

JOHNSON & BRADLEY have arrived with a large head 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 HULL & CO. ja2 248 Main Street.

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. jal

WHOLESALE MATCH DEPOT.

At No. 8 West Court Street, Between Main and Front.

dec18 GEORGE M. FOLEY, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

RANDOLPH, HAMMOND & JORDAN, ATTORNEYS, Have removed to 153 Second Street, west side, north of Poplar. jal

OUR GREAT EFFORT.

INAUGURATION OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR!

Ante-Stock-Taking Clearing Sale!

SEASON OF UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!

REDUCTION! SWEEPING REDUCTION!

Dry Goods for Cost and Less than Cost

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Having recently made very extensive purchases at forced sales in New York, our stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is unusually large for the season of the year; and desirous of reducing it as much as possible previous to our annual "Stock-Taking" on 1st February next, we have concluded to offer EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to purchasers, and will therefore sell

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.

Calicoes and Domestics extremely low.
An excellent yard wide Bleached Muslin, 8c.
An excellent ten-quarter Sheeting at 25c.
An excellent Ticking at 15c.
Beautiful yard wide Percales at 12½c.
Excellent yd wide Brd Cambric Muslin, 12½c.
An excellent Canton Flannel at 9c
All Wool Flannel Reduced 25 per cent.
All Wool Blankets and Comforts Reduced 25 per cent.

SILKS, SILKS!

Our entire stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks and Evening Silks at Cost and Less than Cost.

Brocade Silks at Cost. Striped Silks at 60c, 75c and $1. Beautiful Plaid Silks at $1 25. Some elegant Evening Silks (slightly soiled) at 50c on the dollar. A large lot of Silk Remnants at extremely low prices to close.

DRESS GOODS AWFULLY REDUCED!

READ OUR PRICES.

Plaid Dress Goods, 12½c.
Nice Scotch Plaids, 25c.
Good extra wide Glace Mohair, 25c.
Good Black Cashmere, 75c.
Plaid Knickerbockers, 20c.
Good Twilled Serge, 20c.
Excellent Glace Mohair, 30c.
Good Black Alpaca, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c.
Good Waterproof Cloth, 75c per y'd. Our full line Boys' & Gents' Cassimeres reduced 25 per ct.

IN OUR HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTM'T

WE ARE OFFERING

11-4 Honeycomb Quilts at $1 and $1 25 worth $1 40 and $2.
11-4 Marseilles Toilet Quilts at $1 20 well worth $1 50.
11-4 Marseilles Toilet Quilts at $1 37½ well worth $1 75.
11-4 Marseilles Toilet Quilts at $1 75 worth $2 50.
11-4 Marseilles Toilet Quilts at $2 25