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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876. VOL 36, NO 9

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 13 3-16; Memphis, 12¾. New York, gold closed at 113; Memphis, 112.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and Ohio valleys, upper lake regions, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, continued cold, and clear or fair weather, southerly to westerly winds, high but falling barometer, and slowly rising temperature during the day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate a petition signed by twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixteen women of Utah Territory was presented praying the repeal of the anti-polygamy law of 1862, and the Poland bill that Utah be admitted as a State of the Union. A petition from the citizens of Ohio asking the repeal of the resumption act, etc, was read and referred. Several other bills and resolutions were read, ordered printed, and laid over for further action. In the house, after some other business, the rules were suspended and the amnesty bill taken up for consideration, and the entire session consumed in its discussion. Mr. Blaine reopened all the old sores and rehearsed the evidence brought to bear against Watz, the Andersonville prison-keeper, in an extended speech, at the close of which the bill went to a vote, and failed to carry by the requisite two-thirds vote.

THE coming elections in France will be attended with much of bitterness and animosity, but no doubt the republic will triumph in the end.

WE are glad to add the APPEAL to the list of journals that favor abolishing the usury law "as a relic of barbarism, bigotry and ignorance."—*Avalanche of Sunday.*

The APPEAL has been on that line for the past eight years, and for some time before the *Avalanche* said a word about it.

THE *Avalanche*, after an unavailing attempt to control the Democratic party in its choice of a candidate for mayor, has at last come to the conclusion that there is nothing for it to do in the canvass, because, as it asserts in its editorial of Sunday, "There is *no party principle* involved outside of the loaves and fishes." And to this complexion has it come at last.

THE attention of the public is called to the statement by the Democratic executive committee of the principles upon which Judge John R. Flippin is put forward as our candidate for mayor. It is a concise arrangement of what every man not a Radical has all along known to be the Democratic platform.

THE testimonial banquet to Barry Sullivan, the eminent actor, which comes off this evening at the Peabody hotel, under the auspices of the Sodality, will no doubt be worthy those who give and he that receives. It will be a fitting close to a visit that will long be remembered by Mr. Sullivan as well as by the people of Memphis.

GOVERNOR R. B. HAYS of Ohio, was yesterday inaugurated at the capital of the State with great *eclat*. In his speech, which was largely devoted to the State and municipal debts, he said this, which is especially noticeable: "I believe, and confidently expect, that within a few years the burdens of debt now resting on the cities and towns of the State will disappear, and other wholesome and much needed reforms in the whole administration of our municipal government will of necessity follow the adoption of what may be called a cash system in local affairs."

WE have no room for comment on the proceedings of the Radical meeting at the Exposition building last night, such as we feel they deserve. But we can say this much, that the infamous attempt of Barbour Lewis to incite the negroes against Judge John R. Flippin as being responsible for the death of the murderer, Scott, who expiated his crime upon the gallows, cannot be condemned in terms too severe. Indeed, we think this outrage upon truth and fair-play should be made the subject of investigation by the courts, with a view to such punishment, by either bench or bar, as will, in future, prevent the repetition of such libels. Judge Lewis has again disgraced himself in the estimation of every right-thinking man in the community.

THE bill introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, to repeal in part the resumption act of January, 1875, and provide for a return to specie payments without contraction, proposes to utilize the seven hundred million four per cent. bonds not yet negotiated and remaining in the treasury, and by the issuing of small treasury notes in lieu of the present legal-tenders and national bank currency. It also provides for the establishing of a sinking fund, to be made up of one-half of the surplus coin revenues in each year, after providing for coin expenditures, and also of one per cent. of interest on redeemed four per cent. bonds, so called, in lieu of the small treasury notes issued as a redemption fund for the resumption of specie payment. It also provides for the suspension of the present sinking fund until resumption shall have been accomplished, and contains various provisions for a better regulation of the finances of the government. Until the full text of the bill reaches us we forbear comment.

AT A MEETING of the chamber of commerce, yesterday, after much of routine business had been transacted, a letter from Hon. Cassy Young was read by the secretary, in which that gentleman states that at an early day a bill will be presented in congress fixing the cost of the proposed customhouse at Memphis, and he is sanguine of its passage. The secretary also presented a letter from Colonel John W. Polk, of Kansas City, Missouri, announcing that the Memphis and Kansas City railroad company was shaping matters with a view of beginning the ironing and equipping of the road early in the spring. He thought all obstacles to a commencement would soon be removed and the work be prosecuted with success. The letter concludes: "I think we are entering upon a new and prosperous era for reliable railroad lines, and no projected line promises better investment than the Kansas City and Memphis, and it is so regarded in the money centers of Europe. The almost certain success of Captain Eads's enterprise gives to our road peculiar significance."

MISSISSIPPI.

Business Transacted by the Legislature Yesterday—Economy, Retrenchment and Reform.

Major Allyn, Sixteenth Infantry, Acquitted—The Work before the Legislature—The Bench and the Bar.

Ames's Impeachment—The Personnel of the Legislature—Able and Experienced Legislators—Colonel Lamar for Washington.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., January 10.—The senate passed a bill practically abolishing the office of commissioner of immigration. It reduces his salary from two thousand to one hundred dollars a year, and deprives him of a clerk, and repeals the act appropriating ten thousand dollars a year for the expenses of his office. Bills were passed abolishing the office of county attorney, repealing the act known as the Gatlin gun militia bill, and prohibiting payment to the official paper for printing the daily journal of the proceedings, and suspending all work in the hands of the public printer. The house spent the day in speeches over the resolution expunging from the journal the Pail Sheridan indorsement resolutions passed last session. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of ninety-seven to seven.

ACQUITTED.

Major Arthur W. Allyn, of the Sixteenth infantry, who was court-martially charged with intimidating voters at the State election through leaning a brass cannon to a club with which to fire salutes, received a telegram to-day stating that he had been acquitted and exonerated, and ordering him to resume command of this post.

Our Letter.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., January 9.—The legislature has as yet hardly fairly got to work. The United States senatorial question having now been decided, to the honor of the State and nation, in the selection of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, the committees will proceed to business, and this week will witness something accomplished. The members realize the large amount of work to be done, and will push it forward as rapidly as possible. Their largest labor will be to undo. The statute books are burdened with the ill-advised and obnoxious laws of nearly ten years of ignorant legislation, and the present legislature will do more of repealing than of making laws. This has already commenced in the introduction of bills repealing such acts as the equalization law, the district printing law, and laws creating the office of county cotton-weighers, and making the office of county treasury separate from the office of sheriff. The revised code of 1871 is a source of tribulation and trouble to attorneys, and it is probable a new codification will be ordered. Already there are, of the eighty or ninety bills introduced in the two houses, about two dozen amendatory to the code; and before the legislature is over with, I think a new condification will be demanded.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

Of the positive work to be done, the judiciary will receive a due share of attention. This important branch of the government of Mississippi has sunk to such a low ebb that lawyers of respectability can scarcely be found to accept a judicial appointment, even were the governor disposed to seek them out. The fitting of war between the governor and the senate will probably be upon this question. The present senate will not confirm the appointment of such men as are now occupying the positions of circuit judges and chancellors. The appointing power, Ames's friends seem to think, will be his strongest card to play against impeachment. Their idea is that there are several ambitious young men in the legislature who crave to wear the judicial ermine, and will discourage impeachment with the hope of obtaining that questionable honor. I am afraid myself that there are some not too scrupulous to play fast and loose to secure a judicial appointment; but I can't see that they can be particularly benefited through an appointment from Ames. An odium would attach to them that could not be easily cast off; and should Ames appoint Democrats, it will doubtless be upon petition from the bars interested, a proceeding that would more certainly accomplish its end through the Democratic president of the senate, who would, upon the impeachment of Ames and Davis, succeed to the governor's office. I have myself been of the opinion that the governor would not be impeached, but the sentiment here is largely against me. That he has been guilty of such "high crimes and misdemeanors in office" as would justify his removal, I firmly believe; but can they be proved? A trial before honest men, sworn to give judgment according to the evidence, is a different thing from trial by newspaper, conviction by paste, and execution by scissors. Charges must be proven in the one case, general belief will do in the other. Such men as Ames, like Busteed in Alabama, generally have a scape goat ready. The senate of Mississippi, should it ever become its duty to sit as a jury of impeachment, will do that duty fearlessly and faithfully, and will probe the charges to the very bottom, give them impartial hearing, and render a fair, candid and just verdict.

PERSONAL.

As this is one of the most intelligent legislatures that has assembled in this State for many years, and will probably have graver and more responsible duties to perform than any other that has assembled here for decades, a few statistics and personals will doubtless prove interesting. It is a body of young rather than of old men, very few of its members being past middle life. Of the older members, Hon. H. L. Jarnigan, of Noxubee, is the oldest being sixty-five years of age, and having represented his county in the legislature as far back as 1841. Hon. Joseph M. Jayne, jr.—"little Joe Jayne"—is the youngest, being twenty-four years of age. He was a candidate two years ago for the same position, and was defeated by twenty-seven votes. In the recent election he was elected by more than seven hundred majority. In the senate, composed of thirty-seven members, there are twenty lawyers, and six negroes, nearly all of whom are so called ministers of the gospel; the rest are planters, merchants, etc. In the house there are, of the one hundred and sixteen members, sixteen negroes, one of whom, Mr. Vaughn, of Panola, is a Democrat. There are in the house a very large sprinkling of lawyers, a few physicians, a large number of planters, several editors and merchants, and the speaker is an insurance agent. Of able and prominent men, there are quite a number in either house.

HON. J. M. STONE,

of Alcorn, president *pro tem.* of the senate, has served the State as senator from the twentieth district for six years, fighting all that time a majority composed of carpetbaggers and negroes, and by his tact and ability frequently staving off and defeating obnoxious and corrupt measures. He is a fine parliamentarian and a shrewd judge of human nature. His character is of the earnest, decided type; in manner he is dignified and unapproachable; his personal friends admire him greatly, and all respect him. Mr. Stone's home is in the town of Corinth, where he has been a prominent merchant for many years.

COLONEL REUBEN O. REYNOLDS,

of Monroe, is a man of great purity of thought, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and is now having his first legislative experience. He is a lawyer of considerable note, and carries an armless sleeve, an eloquent reminder that he has served his country on more bloody contested fields than he is apt to contend over here.

HON. CHARLES E. FURLONG,

senator from the seventh district, is a man of decided and marked ability. He has been a member of the senate for several years, and is one of the youngest, best-looking, and probably the wealthiest member of either branch of the legislature. He has traveled extensively in Europe, Central and South America, is apt in illustration, and experienced and shrewd in the management of his measures. He is very popular in the legislature, much of which is due to his manly and independent course during the past three sessions. In the recent senatorial contest he was one of the warmest and most influential supporters of Colonel Lamar. He was a gallant officer in the Federal army during the late war, and has been a general of militia since 1870.

COLONEL W. H. SIMS,

senator from Lowndes, gives evidence already of taking a prominent part in the senate. He is a deep thinker, and an earnest and eloquent speaker. In appearance he is dignified and commanding, notwithstanding his leg was lost in battle. Colonel Sims is a lawyer by profession.

SENATOR FENELL,

of Lauderdale, is also a lawyer, and has made some reputation already by introducing the resolutions of indignation and protest against Ames's message. He is also a maimed ex Confederate, and his ability and energy is apt to develop something good before the close of the session.

Hon. H. W. Foote, of Noxubee; Hon. Mr. Morgan, of DeSoto; Hon. F. G. Barry, of Colfax, and Hon. R. H. Taylor, of Tate, are also men of more than ordinary ability, and their suggestions and recommendations are listened to with marked attention.

In the house there are several men of whom I will write you at some other time—such men as General Featherston, General Tucker, Judge Hudson, Judge Southworth, Colonel Campbell, Judge Johnston, and others.

COLONEL LAMAR

left yesterday evening for Washington, with the intention of stopping a day or two on the way. O. V. S.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

East St. Louis yesterday indulged in a five thousand-dollar fire.

Very severe cold weather all along the Central Pacific railroad.

The steamships Germania and Erin, arrived at London yesterday.

The steamship Nederland, from Philadelphia, has arrived at Antwerp.

The steamship City of Bristol arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, from Liverpool.

Florence, the commedian, and his wife, are to sail for Europe after their western tour.

The direct United States cable has been repaired and communication with Europe re-established.

The steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool, and the Herman, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

Burgess, colored, confined in the Baton Rouge jail for killing a white man, was hung by a mob Friday night.

The senate, in executive session, confirmed H. L. Waldo chief justice of the supreme court of New Mexico.

Moody and Sankey are doing a flourishing business in Philadelphia. Thousands attend their meetings daily.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, founder of the institute for the blind, died in Boston yesterday, aged seventy-four years.

A very rich deposit of gold has been struck in the Centennial lode near Laramie City, at a depth of one hundred feet.

The supreme court of Utah met yesterday. The appealed case of Reynald, polygamist, will not come before them this term.

The examination of Captain Sawyer, at San Francisco, on the charge of wrecking the Orpheus, resulted in his discharge.

C. P. Leverich, president of the bank of New York, died suddenly, yesterday morning, at his house in New York, of congestion of the lungs.

The President yesterday sent to the senate the nomination of Edward C. Billings for United States district judge for Louisiana, *vice* Durell.

Charles Labre, a painter, fell from a scaffold at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, New Orleans, yesterday morning, and died from injuries received.

The Utah legislature met in the city hall in Salt Lake City yesterday, and notified the governor of their organization. His message will be delivered to them to-day.

T. L. Phillips was shot and instantly killed on Wednesday night, a short distance from Moss Lake landing, in Bolivar county, Mississippi, by some unknown person.

The *Globe-Democrat* has a special from St Joseph, Missouri, which says that steps are being taken there to file an application in court to have a receiver appointed for the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

Ex-Judge VanCott has heard from all the churches invited to the mutual council, and all to whom invitations were sent have accepted. The list includes some of the most celebrated clergymen in the denominations.

The Montana legislature met at Helena January 3d. The principal question of interest before them is giving bonds for railroads. Representatives of the Northern Pacific and the Utah Northern roads are there, urging the claims of their respective roads.

The fire at Little Rock on Sunday morning destroyed two buildings belonging to the Sisters of Mercy. Loss two thousand dollars. Insured for twelve hundred dollars, in the Triumph, of Cincinnati. Loss to tenants, one thousand dollars. Insured for five hundred dollars.

At a meeting of the grangers of Wisconsin, held at Milwaukee on Saturday, resolutions were adopted calling for a law to limit the national banks to six per cent. interest, and for the repeal of the act increasing the rate of postage on transient printed matter, seed, merchandise, etc.

A special to the New York *Evening Post*, yesterday, from White Plains, says that Surrogate Coffin had decided in the Singer will case that Mrs. Isabella Energie Singer, named in the will, propounded a lady whose character is in no way impugned by or involved in the matter, and which we are bound to consider above reproach is the widow of deceased, and her children his legitimate offsprings. The application of Mrs. Mary Ann Singer, Miss Foster and the second wife, who claimed she was entitled to the widow's dower is denied.

The senatorial committee met in San Francisco yesterday to investigate the alleged fraudulent conveyance of the Mission creek tide-lands owned by the city to Geo. W. Ellis by the late board of tide-land commissioners. The evidence of Ex-Governor Pacheco and Ex-Comptroller Green, members of the late board of commissioners, showed a neglect on their part to sufficiently inform themselves as to the nature of the deeds to Ellis signed by them. They claim that they intended to convey only small, fragmentary pieces, of little value after the other awards had been made. Many other witnesses were examined as to the validity of Ellis's claim and the manner in which it had been pushed. The investigation will be continued to-day.

BARBOUR'S BARBARITY.

The Rag-Tag and Bobtail of Lewis's Party in Council at the Exposition Building—Motley Assemblage.

Outrageous and Indecent Attack upon Judge John R. Flippin, by the Ex-Member of Congress.

Col. Butler Anderson Answers Barbour and Denounces Him—Preacher Phillips Sustains Col. Anderson—Etc., Etc.

The Radical meeting at the Exposition building last night was insignificant in numbers and influence. "Business men, bankers, professional gentlemen and citizens generally," though invited to attend, were quite scarce. By eight o'clock about two hundred persons, one-half of whom were Flippin voters, had gathered within the building to await the opening of the entertainment. Ed Shaw, I. M. Hill and Barbour Lewis were evidently vexed because of the small crowd, for they believed that there would be at least one thousand voters present. At half-past eight o'clock Barbour Lewis mounted the stage and moved that Mr. I. M. Hill be made chairman. This was done, and thereupon Mr. Lewis moved that Charles Kortrecht, Wm. Randolph, Colonel Wm. R. Moore, Colonel Joseph A. Gronauer, Justice J. A. Thompson (colored), Amos Woodruff and Recorder P. M. Winters, be made vice-presidents. This was done, but all of the vice-presidents failed to appear upon the stage.

James Locke was elected secretary, and the great three-hundred strong mass-meeting was declared all ready to do something astonishing. Mr. I. M. Hill was conducted to the chair, and in a brief speech thanked those present for the honor, declaring his reasons for opposing Judge Flippin and supporting Lougue.

Judge Barbour Lewis then read a letter from Wm. R. Moore, after which he announced that there would be several Radical meetings this week. He said the object of this meeting was to select a candidate for mayor. He said Mr. Lougue was a man of ability, integrity and iron will. Heard it said Mr. Lougue had not been free enough with the public money; that there were not improvements enough. No man interested in the welfare of Memphis would complain of Mr. Lougue's economy. These men who cry about this are those who voted fifty thousand dollars to the Selma railroad and the Little Rock railroad, where passengers have to be extricated out of the mud. It was Democracy which also gave the city a few pieces of rotten wood for a Nicolson pavement. All Democrats were not desirous of fraud and extravagance; and the majority of the honest Democrats would vote with the Republicans, who wanted a man to put down rings and fat jobs and prevent Democrats engaging in all this waste of public money. Flippin was an excellent gentleman, fit for a ball-room, or to grace a parlor. He didn't know a man who could dance a minuet or say grace better with a white cloak around him. He esteemed him very highly, but did not think him suitable for the office of mayor. Lougue wouldn't be swindled, hoodwinked, or forced, but when right, was what the Democrats term an obstinate man. Judge Flippin didn't know a coupon from a handsaw. But the Democrats said they would teach him. Yes, but they would teach him very naughty tricks. It was wrong to elect Flippin, so as to have him taught by Forrest and other Democrats. He was glad to see present some Flippin men, for he expected to convert them. He asked them if they did not know he was incompetent. (Cries of "No; no.") The men who nominated him were net all boys; many had beards, and felt ashamed of having nominated such a "flapdoodle" for mayor. It was foolish and stupid. When the yellow-fever was here Judge Flippin ran away, and at Brownsville fired an injunction at the city hospital.

[It is well to state here that Barbour Lewis is mistaken, as he has got the "infirmary" and "city hospital" mixed up. The infirmary was located on Promenade street, and an injunction was prayed for by the citizens.]

[Persons present asked Mr. Lewis where he was during the yellow-fever. He at first would not answer, but under the pressure of repeated inquiry, acknowledged that he was in Washington City during this reign of terror, desolation and death.]

Did they want a yellow-fever man for mayor? [Cries of "no" and "yes."] Mr. Lewis said that the man who said "yes" had murder in his heart. Judge Flippin's proposition was to shut up all saloons on Sunday, but allow men to take their jug of whisky home to drink it there.

[Some one asked, "Who said Judge Flippin intended to shut up saloons on Sunday?" but the speaker refused to answer this.]

After several other outbursts of malice and embittered falsehoods, Mr Lewis called attention to the *Avalanche's* report of the crime of Frank Scott, the negro murderer who, by virtue of a sentence of the supreme court, was hanged last Friday. Mr. Lewis said that Scott (who killed another negro) was not guilty of murder, and that Judge Flippin was responsible for his death.

At this juncture Colonel Butler Anderson approached the stand and asked Judge Lewis if he said Judge Flippin was responsible for the death of Scott, the murderer. If so, he told a lie, and as a lawyer knew it. This caused general excitement, and the crowd became so turbulent that many feared some violence would be attempted. Mr. Lewis evaded this question, and never did answer.

Wharfmaster Shaw then arose to speak, but gave way to Colonel Butler Anderson, who asked Shaw to grant him five minutes of his time in which to answer the slander uttered by Barbour Lewis. He said he had more respect for Ed Shaw than any man on the stage. This request being granted, Colonel Anderson remarked that Barbour Lewis had just said that Judge Flippin was responsible for the hanging of Scott.

[Several negroes cried out: "He didn't do it; Lewis spoke upon what the *Avalanche* said."]

He [Lewis] professed to be a lawyer, and knew this was untrue. A jury of twelve men convicted Scott of murder upon the facts of the case, and not upon the statement of the *Avalanche* or Barbour Lewis. [Here the negroes yelled and shouted for the purpose of preventing an explanation by Colonel Anderson, who, in conclusion, asked if there was any one present so wanting in sense as not to see that Barbour Lewis told an untruth.]

After Colonel Anderson had spoken, Shaw took up the thread of his narrative, and refusing to give South Market Master Phillips a chance to speak, the latter organized a meeting in the other end of the building, where about half of the crowd went.

REMARKS OF MR. PHILLIPS.

This colored man said he was for Judge Flippin, and for this reason he had been slandered by a handbill called the *Planet*, from which he read the following: "W. H. Phillips, having basely sold himself, will be shunned by all decent men and women. A man who beats his wife is vile and contemptible. We have no use for a cruel, licentious secundrel who beats his own wife and sells his political principles to the highest bidder. Shame and infamy must forever attend him." He pronounced this a lie, and said that in a difficulty between his wife and mother-in-law he had made peace, and yet he was slandered for beating his wife. This was done by a low, base and infamous pup, James Locke. Memphis is Democratic, and it was the duty of the colored men to support men who would protect and give them employment. Barbour Lewis had slandered Judge Flippin, for all the colored people pronounce him an impartial judge and most complete gentleman. The Lougue men couldn't help the colored people if they would, and they wouldn't if they could. Lougue had been elected by colored votes but failed to employ colored men, and out of sixteen votes which he [Phillips] received in the council, *nine* were Democrats, so if he had relied on Lougue he would have been defeated.

After a few additional remarks Phillips closed his speech, and both meetings closed.

MEMPHIS BOY MURDERED.

Three Gamins of Vicksburg Arrested for the Brutal Crime.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* of Thursday last says: "We mentioned yesterday morning that a strange boy from Memphis was assaulted with brickbats by some city lads, Tuesday afternoon, near the corner of Washington and Jackson streets, and very severely injured. The boy's skull is badly broken—a hole being made therein that will admit three ordinary fingers, with the brain protruding. He is unconscious, and unable to give his name or the causes leading to the brutal assault, and for this we must await developments in the future. Yesterday Tom Phillips, Tony Gomes and John Lingam—three boys in their teens—were arrested, charged with being the assaulting parties, and taken to the workhouse. Last night Mayor O'Leary admitted Gomes to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance to-day." The same paper of Friday says: "The unknown boy from Memphis, who was so brutally beaten by some other boys in this city the other afternoon, died at the hospital yesterday in great agony. His spirit passed away to the great white throne, without a mother's care or without leaving anything behind by which his name could be ascertained. The community is very properly shocked that such an event should have taken place in a christian and a civilized community. Late yesterday afternoon Coroner Hossley summoned a jury of inquest and repaired to the city hospital, where several witnesses were examined. The testimony showed that four boys were engaged in 'chunking' the unknown dead, but none could testify that any but young Gomes struck him—once in the side and once in the head." The jury returned the following rather indefinite verdict:

"We, the undersigned jury, find that the deceased—name unknown—came to his death by a blow on the left temple by some hard substance—a brick or stone—in the hands of Toney Gomes; and we further find Tommie Phillips and Mrs. Walsh's son and another boy, unknown to this jury, as accessories."

We would suggest that before interment the mayor have the photograph of the dead boy taken, so that the same may be sent to Memphis for identity by a father or mother, moaning in sorrow over the stillness of a young voice that will never make music in their hearts again. The community ought to feel ashamed, depressed and penitent, that the condition of society among our people is such as to make such a murder possible, especially on the part of mere boys.

DAN BECKETT.

A Scoundrel in Jeopardy of his Life.

Aberdeen (Miss.) Examiner.]

On Wednesday afternoon there was considerable excitement on the streets in consequence of the well-founded rumor that the notorious negro outlaw, Dan Beckett, had returned to the city, and a party of citizens were searching for him with a view of hanging him. Fortunately for him, the officers were on his track and succeeded in capturing and jailing him before the other party referred to had traced him to his hiding place. Now we do not favor lynch-law under ordinary circumstances, but we claim that it is absolutely necessary that all such nuisances as Dan Beckett shall be abated, and warn the authorities not to release him within the bounds of the county, unless they desire to see him hung by those who, in executing summary punishment upon a public enemy, will win the approval of every friend to peace and order.]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To Whom It May Concern,

At the request of Mr. W. H. Goodlett I called at the county jail on the seventeenth day of September, 1874, to take the acknowledgment of one William Williams, colored, to a deed. I was introduced by Mr. Goodlett to Williams, when the contents of the deed was explained to him, and he acknowledged his mark as the law provides. Respectfully, JAMES REILLY, County Court Clerk.

MEMPHIS, January 10, 1876.

Card from Jailer Jackson.

EDITORS APPEAL.—In an interview with William Williams, published in your paper of January 7th, he represents me as saying that I understood the deed he gave Mr. Goodlett as being authority to act as guardian for his children. *This is false in every particular.* I never made any such statement to Williams, and, in fact, I was not jailer at the time this deed made.

D. F. JACKSON, Jailer.

January 10, 1876.

The Southwestern car company of Indiana, having a contract with the warden of the State prison, through which they became the lessees of the able-bodied convict labor, with the exclusive use of all the shops and grounds for manufacturing cars, having failed to pay over thirty-four thousand dollars due the State, in accordance with the contract, the warden yesterday canceled the contract, and is to advertise and rehire over five hundred convicts.

MARRIED.

FITHIAN—EAKIN—On Saturday evening, January 8th, by Rev. L. B. Surratt, Mr. JOSEPH L. FITHIAN, of New Orleans, La., and Mrs MARY MILLER EAKIN, of Memphis, Tenn.

DIED.

CAMPBELL—At her residence, No. 384 Washington street, south side, east of Orleans, Mrs. A. A. CAMPBELL, after a long illness.

Funeral services at the house this (TUESDAY) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, January 10, 1876.

☞ The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a "cash dividend" of ten (10) per cent. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

ja11 F. M. NELSON, Secretary.

MASONIC RELIEF BOARD.

THE Masters and Wardens comprising the Masonic Relief Board of Memphis are requested to attend the stated meeting of said Board, at the Secretary's room, No. 18 Magnolia Block, this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to elect officers and other business of importance.

By order of the Board.

B. F. HALLER, President.

A. J. WHEELER, Secretary. ja11

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

THE citizens of the Fifth Ward will meet at the Beale Street Markethouse this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Captain L. B. McFarland, General L. B. Horrigan, Rev. W. H. Phillips, Turner Hunt and other speakers will address the meeting.

W. L. CLAPP, Sec'y Dem. and Con. Ex. Committee.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE, No. 17 MONROE STREET.

THERE will be a Grand Rally in North Memphis TO-NIGHT, at the corner of Main and Jackson streets. The following gentlemen will address the meeting:

Col. Ed Thomas H. Logwood,
Colonel W. L. Duff,
Gov. Isham G. Harris,
Colonel George Gantt.

All are invited. H. T. ELLETT, Chairman.

E. W. CLAPP, Secretary.

Seventh Ward Democratic Club.

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

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 17 MONROE STREET.

☞ There will be a call meeting of the citizens of Memphis

TO-NIGHT, AT THE TURNER'S HALL,

at 7½ o'clock. All who favor an honest city government are invited. Don't forget the time and place.

By order of the Committee.

H. T. ELLETT, Chairman.

E. W. CLAPP, Secretary. jal1

Veuq

Wednesday, January 12, 1876. Regular Conclave

TO THE CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 17 MONROE STREET.

THE HON. JOHN R. FLIPPIN HAS BEEN selected as a candidate for Mayor of the city by a convention composed of citizens who represented every element of our interests. The Avalanche, APPEAL and Ledger supported that assemblage in the preparations for its work. The cry of our people was for an honest, capable and incorruptible man. In selecting Judge Flippin the convention has given you that man, and we urge all good citizens to aid in his election. In standing to his elevation to the head of our city affairs, our people can rest assured that they can depend—

First.—Upon an honest administration and an economical one.

Second.—A reduction of the city's debt by all honorable means, without unnecessary taxation, and certainly without an increased one.

Third.—Proper improvements in the condition of our streets and levee.

Fourth.—Honest labor protected against competition by convict.

M. J. WALDRAN,
JOHN M. BOURK,
JOSEPH MONTEDONICO,
JOHN A. ROUSH,
G. W. TOMLIN,
H. T. ELLET,
J. T. SCFFIT,
M. MAGEVNEY, Sr.
A. L. NEWSOM,
E. W. CLAPP,
H. TOWNSEND,
H. T. ELLET, Chairman.

E. W. CLAPP, Secretary. jal1

Public Sale

Of Valuable Memphis Real Estate—Improved and Unimproved.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at the County courthouse in the city of Memphis, at 12 o'clock m., on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876,

the following property, belonging to the estate of Robert Black, dec'd: The house and lot No. 33, Block 7, northeast corner Bradford street and Jones avenue, 50 feet front on Bradford by 150 feet on Jones avenue; a good frame cottage, good cistern, high ground, and one of the prettiest lots in that neighborhood. Also, vacant lot No. 37, Block 4, fronting 69 feet on Mosby street by 149 feet, running through to Robeson street; a very desirable building site, and will be sold in one lot or in two, as bidders may desire. Also, those very desirable lots Nos. 232 and 233, fronting 148½ feet on Saffarans street and 148½ feet on Sixth street. Also, east half of lots Nos. 234 and 235, with a front of 74¾ feet on Greenlaw and 148½ feet on Sixth streets, all in close proximity to the street-car line. Also, an undivided half interest in lots Nos. 6 7 and 8, Block 7, and the cotton-shed thereon, belonging to the former firm of Black, Estes & Co. This property is situated on Tennessee and Huling streets, having a front of 180 feet on Tennessee street by a depth of 120 feet, running through to Chester street. The cotton-shed includes all the ground except 30 feet on the south side, which may be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—One third cash; balance in six and twelve months with six per cent. interest. Notes with security and lien retained.

JAMES W. ANDERSON, Executor of Robert Black, deceased.

☞ Persons desirous to buy any of the above property will please examine it, and attend prepared to bid, as the sale is peremptory and without reserve, and to be sold on full warranties of title, free of incumbrance, the purchasers paying the taxes of 1876. Deposit of 10 per cent. required of purchasers at the time and place of sale. TRESEVANT & CO., Agents, etc.

FOR SALE.

THE house and lot on the southeast corner of Court and Third streets. Terms easy.

GEO. WINCHESTER.

January 9, 1876. 282 Front street.

Notice to the Democratic and Conservative Party.

THE Executive Committee having secured rooms at No 17 Monroe street (up-stairs) as the Headquarters of the Democratic party during the present canvass, all communications will be directed there. The rooms will be open day and night.

Members of the executive Committee are requested to meet there on WEDNESDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, promptly.

H. T. ELLETT, Chairman.

E. W. CLAPP, Secretary.

TO WATER CONSUMERS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMPANY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

Monday, the 10th inst, will be the last day upon which our patrons can pay their water bills free from the penalty of $1, according to the rules of the Company.

Respectfully, W. L. CAMERON, Agent of Trustees.

STAMPED CHECKS

—ON—

ALL THE BANKS

—AT—

S. C. TOOF'S.

15 Court Street.

WHOLESALE

MATCH DEPOT.

At No. 8 West Court Street,

Between Main and Front.

dec18 GEORGE M. FOLEY, Proprietor.

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

BIDS FOR PRIVILEGES.

SEALED BIDS for the Bar, Confectionery, Restaurant Privileges (either joint or separate), for the grand Masquerade Ball, at the Expedition Hall, on the night of Mardi Gras, will be received until January 15, 1876. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For full particulars apply to

ja8 M. MARX, No. 7 Madison st.

HAY! BRAN! MIXED OATS!

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

REMOVAL.

RANDOLPH, HAMMOND & JORDAN, ATTORNEYS, Have removed to 158 Second Street, west side, north of Poplar. jal

BLACK OATS! BLACK OATS!

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

WATCHES

AMERICAN & EUROPEAN STEM AND KEY-WINDING WATCHES

C. L. BYRD & CO.

275 MAIN STREET.

WATCHES

R. L. COCHRAN SAML. A. HATCHER.

R. L. Cochran & Co.,

(Successors to M. E. and J. W. COCHRAN,)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

Office and Yard foot of Washington Street.

Salesroom No. 4 Howard's Row. Saw Mills in Navy Yard.

Always have on hand a choice lot of Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lattice Framing Fence and Dressed Lumber, Rough and Dressed Pickets, Cedar Posts, Laths Shingles, Door and Window Frames, Mouldings, Etc

JOHN T. STRATTON. JOHN L. WELLFORD.

STRATTON & WELLFORD

Cotton Factors,

No. 240 Front Street, Corner of Jefferson

J. T. FARGASON & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS

No. 369 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

CLARKE, JOHNSON & CO

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS

NISBET'S WROUGHT-IRON COTTON-PRESS.

370 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

W. W. GUY, J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK.

GUY, M'CLELLAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nos. 260 and 262 Front St., Memphis, Tenn

DOOR, SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

B. K. PLAIN. W. A. WILLIAMS W. H. EADER.

W. H. EADER & CO.,

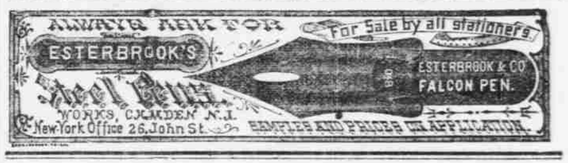
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS.

Office and Factory---358 and 360 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Floorings, Mantels, Mouldings, Ceiling, Lattice Work, Well-Tubing, Door and Window Frames, Weatherboarding, Base-Boards, Turning, Shelving and Counters, Scroll Work, Newel Posts, Balusters and Fence Pickets; all kinds of Lumber, rough and dressed; Lath and Shingles. Framing Lumber sawed to order on short notice.

Send for our Moulding Book and Price List.



SLEDGE, M'KAY & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers,

371 & 373 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS.

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS - Cotton Salesman

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

LOYD & FRITZ,

No. 224 Main St