THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1876. VOL. 36. NO 39

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 13¼; Memphis, 12¼. New York, gold closed at 113¼; Memphis, 112¼.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1 a.m.

In the Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio valley, rising barometer, north to west winds, colder and clear weather, succeeded in the southwest by easterly winds.

THERE is a lively contest over the Presidency in Wisconsin between the old Washburne and Carpenter factions.

THE Troy *Press* predicts that Grant will be renominated at Cincinnati on June 14th. We hope so. He is easiest to beat.

THE New York *Citizen* announces that the defense of the Sixty-Ninth regiment from the charges made against it in *Sherman's Memoirs* will soon be published.

MR. E. L. MERRITT, of Springfield, Illinois, says the three candidates for the Presidency most talked about in that city are Governor Tilden, Judge Davis and Governor Hendricks.

THE report of the mass-meeting of the Democrats of Jackson county, to be found on our second page, will, in view of its being the first move of the canvass in this State, be no doubt read with interest.

EXTREME discouragement prevails at Havana on account of the fact that the rebellion cannot be suppressed, that the troops have not been paid off for months, and that crowded hospitals have been almost abandoned on account of penury and want.

IT is said that the prominent capitalists of New York and Chicago have obtained the controlling interest in some of the bonds of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and are about to commence the foreclosure proceedings. Which is bad for St. Louis, very.

THE New York *Sun's* Washington special says private dispatches received from New Orleans, alleged that there are good reasons for believing that the grand jury found indictments against J. Hale Sypher and James F. Casey for connection with the whisky ring.

THE congressional proceedings yesterday were devoid of definite results. The resolution to admit Pinchback to a seat was discussed, but no vote was reached. In the house several bills were introduced touching the currency question. Saturday next is set apart for the discussion of the financial question.

THE Chicago *Times* tries its hand at Presidential prophecy, and concludes that Mr. Blaine has the best chance for the Republican nomination, and Governor Hendricks for the Democratic. The *Times* would like to see Bristow or Jewell receive the Republican nomination, but does not hope for such good fortune.

THE Babcock-crooked whisky trial is still progressing at St. Louis, yesterday's sitting of the court being almost wholly consumed in the discussion of the admissability as evidence of the voluminous telegraphic correspondence produced by the prosecution. The examination of witnesses will be resumed today.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, who desires being a candidate for the Presidency, says that "if the hard-money Democrats prevail the party will go to the devil. The Democrats cannot carry Ohio on any other platform than that of last year, or something like it, and no Democrat can be elected President without carrying Ohio."

THE Democrats of Jackson county, in this State, as will be seen from their resolutions, published elsewhere, are for Hendricks for President. Strengthening their recommendation of nomination the Scranton (Pa.) *Times* says it believes the general feeling of the Democratic politicians in Pennsylvania will be almost a unit in favor of Hendricks and Curtin for the Centennial term.

THE articles of association of the Memphis and International railroad were filed in the secretary of state's office at Little Rock yesterday. The proposed road is to run from Memphis to a point in southwest Arkansas, length three hundred miles. The directors are O. A. Hadley, James Torrans, John D. Adams, H. M. Cooper and F. S. Davis.

OWING to the devastation and destruction of over three hundred sugar estates in Cuba by the Spaniards and rebels, the *Diario* says that the sugar crop of the present year will fall short thirty per cent. of that of 1875. Dealers in this article, both in Europe and America, can base their calculations upon Cuba's furnishing two hundred thousand tons less than last year.

THE attention of the chief of the signal corps at Washington is called to the fact that we are served in Memphis with the weather and river report from every other point in the Union before we receive that compiled in the city, it not being furnished last night up to the hour of going to press. We find it of great value to our readers, but must either discontinue it or receive it on time. Will General Myers be kind enough to give this his attention?

IT IS ENCOURAGING to remember that the Democratic party is in present possession of no fewer than eighteen States—so far as their governors are concerned—not counting either North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, or Louisiana, in each of which States a carpet-bagger is now terminating a four years' gubernatorial reign; the legislatures of each being possessed of a Democratic majority on joint ballots, and fifteen of the twenty-two congressmen representing them being Democrats.

THE New York *Herald* says sentenciously as truly that the death of Reverdy Johnson removes from among us a man whose purity of life was always unquestioned amid the sharpest criticisms on his public course; whose broad learning and legal acumen placed him among the very first of American jurists, and whose career, despite its occasional failures to interpret the desires of his countrymen, will be long and honorably remembered by the State of his birth and the nation at large.

IT is asserted in New York that Governor Seymour is a candidate for the Presidency. The Albany correspondent of the Sun, who makes the assertion, adds that "If he should get the nomination, and Roscoe Conkling should be the Republican nominee, the country would witness the novel spectacle of two brothers-in-law, residing in the same city, carrying the standard of their respective parties through a warmly contested campaign, and each on the platform advocating his own election."

GOVERNOR PORTER, in answer to an invitation from Governor Garland, of Arkansas, has appointed the following-named gentlemen to represent our State at the convention called to meet at New Orleans on the first of March next, to consider the subject of immigration: First district—H. H. Ingersoll, Greeneville. Second district—John H. Crozier, Knoxville. Third district—Asa Faulkner, M'Minnville. Fourth district—John A. Fite, Carthage. Fifth district—E. S. N. Bobo, Lynchburg, Moore county. Sixth district—F. P. Cahill, Nashville. Seventh district—J. M'Gavock, Franklin. Eighth district—W. P. Morris, Camden. Ninth district—H. Camden, Covington. Tenth district—Hon. Jacob Thompson, Memphis. State at large—P. Dickinson, Knoxville; Jno. C. Burch, Nashville; A. S. Colyar, Grundy county.

MISSISSIPPI.

Lieutenant-Governor Davis to be Impeached as Guilty of Bribery and Corruption.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, February 14.—*House*—The day was spent on the Davis impeachment matter. Mr. Overton, colored, offered a minority report, claiming that the evidence taken by the committee was *ex parte* and insufficient. The house then went into secret session to hear the evidence read, and at its conclusion a committee was appointed to draw up articles of impeachment, by a vote of 98 to 9, several Republicans voting for a committee. The evidence shows that a gentleman at Columbus passed a six hundred dollar check into the hands of Davis, and at the same time Davis passed Barrentine's pardon into the hands of the gentleman.

Senate.—The senate did a big day's work on local bills.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Funeral Obsequies of the Great Maryland Jurist and Statesman.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—The funeral of Reverdy Johnson took place this afternoon at the family residence, on Park street. Every street in the vicinity was crowded, rendering approach to the dwelling almost impossible. It is estimated that ten thousand persons were assembled. The services were conducted by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, of St. Paul's church, of which Mr. Johnson was a communicant, and A. M. Randolph, of the Emanuel Protestant Episcopal church. Many friends of the deceased Statesman were present from Washington, among whom were President *pro tem.* Ferry, United States senate; Chief-Justice Waite, and Justices Hunt, Fields, Davis, Bradley, Strong, Miller and Swain, of the United States supreme court; Senators Anthony, Bayard, Cameron, Dennis, Christiancy, Howe, Merrimon, Norwood, Oglesby, Randolph, Frelinghuysen, Morrill, Hamlin, Thurman, Ransom and White, and Attorney-General Pierrepont. The State was represented by Governor John Lee Carroll and other State officers, the entire delegation in congress, and many members of both houses of the general assembly; the city by the mayor and common council in a body; the judiciary by all the judges of the city courts, and the bar by all the leading and prominent members. The casket containing the remains was covered with the rarest flowers. After services the funeral cortege proceeded to Greenmount cemetery, where the interment took place. The streets along the line of the procession were densely packed with spectators, and from five to seven thousand persons were gathered at Greenmount to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The bells tolled from one to five o'clock, and flags were displayed at half-mast throughout the city.

DIABOLICAL.

Two Express-Robbers, Named Wilson and Holland, Attempt the Life of a Negro Woman.

They Take Her on to the St. Louis Bridge to Throw Her Over, but Her Screams for Help Saved Her.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Between seven and eight o'clock last night two men in a buggy, with what seemed to be a colored boy sitting between them, drove on the bridge, tossed the toll-keeper their fare, and started hastily toward East St. Louis. When out some distance on the bridge a cry of "Help, for God's sake!" issued from the buggy, and the colored boy was tumbled out, when the other occupants of the buggy put whip to their horse and disappeared in the darkness. Jerry Miller, the bridge-collector, hastened to the spot, and found that the seeming colored boy was a colored woman, who said the men in the buggy were named Wilson and Holland, and that they were the parties who robbed the United States express car on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad, a few miles from St. Louis, about six weeks ago. She stated further that she attended to their room in the fourth story of building No. 314 North Third street, over the American express office; that she went there about eight o'clock yesterday morning and found them looking at some of the stolen articles and papers. On being discovered at this, they seized and chloroformed and gagged her, and kept her in a room all day. Toward evening they put men's clothes on her, and about seven o'clock carried her down stairs and placed her in a buggy. She says she was sensible while being taken out of the building, and heard Wilson and Holland say they intended to tie a weight to her neck and throw her from the bridge into the river, that she knew too much and must be got rid of. Being gagged, she could not call for help, nor could she escape by running away, but while on the bridge she managed to get the gag out of her mouth and screamed for assistance, and was thrown out of the buggy. When Wilson and Holland reached the east end of the bridge they were stopped by the toll-collector and Officer Armstrong for fast driving, but they jumped out of the buggy and dashed down the eastern approach for dear life and escaped. In the buggy was found a bottle which had contained chloroform, a trace chain, a hammer and a car coupling-link, which were no doubt intended to be used to sink the woman after throwing her into the river. Holland was formerly a railroad conductor, but the colored woman did not know who Wilson was.

BRUCE, OF MISSISSIPPI.

His Bombshell Speech on the Confirmation of Billings for Judge Durell's Place—Plain Talk.

He Denounces Grant and the Leading White Radicals of the Senate as Untruthful and Treacherous.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Hon. B. Pinchback has replied in a public letter to the attack recently made upon his private character by Senator Merrimon, and says: "The colored voters do not favor a color line in politics or a political organization on a basis of race. They entertain kindly feelings for their white fellow-citizens, and are anxious to vote on all questions before the country on their merits. They fully appreciate the evils that result to them and the community from political complications in the south, and recognize the imperative need of co-operation between the two races in order to settle their divisions and secure good local government, and whenever proscription against them as a race shall so far cease as to permit independent political action by them with the same security to life and person as is enjoyed by other citizens, they will be found willing to sink all race or minor conditions to accomplish these desirable ends." Mr. Pinchback invokes the indignation of the country in rebuke of the men who seek and use every opportunity to put in question the integrity of the colored race and imperil their political rights.

BRUCE CONDEMNED.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Lieutenant-Governor Antoine, State Superintendent of Education Brown, Secretary of State Deslonde, and all the colored members of the general assembly have signed a dispatch to Pinchback stating that, while they desire to see him seated, they regard Senator Bruce's speech as impolitic and against the true interests of the colored race.

THE SPEECH HE WAS CONDEMNED FOR.

New York Sun.]

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The sensation of to-day was the speech of the colored senator from Mississippi, Hon. B. M. Bruce, in executive session, on the confirmation of E. C. Billings. The nomination of Billings to be United States district judge of Louisiana, *vice* Durell, who resigned to escape impeachment, was, of course, referred to the judiciary committee, of which Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is chairman. Now it happens that Edmunds has been of the Republican senators the bitterest opponent of the admission of Pinchback to a seat in the senate as a senator from Louisiana. This opposition Mr. Edmunds bases on purely legal grounds, maintaining that there was no legal legislature to elect Pinchback; that the proceedings by which a Republican majority was secured in that body were illegal. Notwithstanding all this, he reported Billings's nomination favorably to the senate, and advocated his confirmation. This he did, knowing that Billings was the man who drew the celebrated midnight order for Durell, by which the regular returning board was restrained, and on which all the monstrous fabric of fraud and infamy in Louisiana was built up. Mr. Bruce was not disposed to give his consent to this sort of double-dealing. He had given an earnest of his desire to prevent a similar reign of terror in Mississippi by opposing Ames and his clique in their efforts to control the election with Federal bayonets. He still held that peace and good order in the south is to be secured only by non-interference with State affairs by the administration at Washington, and from this standpoint he opposed Billings's confirmation to-day in executive session. Bruce is a fluent speaker and a very effective one. He went for Mr. Edmunds without gloves, and handled him mercilessly. He declared that he came here as the representative of all the people of Mississippi, white as well as black, and he was deeply concerned for their welfare, which could only be secured by the restoration of order and the inauguration of a feeling of good-will between the blacks and whites. This could only be brought about by the people themselves, and he wanted them to be let alone. If they were let alone, and strife was not stirred up by Federal interference, all difficulties would soon be settled, and the blacks and whites would live together in perfect harmony. Their interests were identical. His fortunes were cast with them. All his interests were in Mississippi, and he wanted peace and prosperity restored to the borders, and to accomplish this object he was not only willing to make great sacrifices, but he would sink all party considerations. His State and his people were affected by the condition of affairs in Louisiana, as were the people of every southern State. If there was a new reign of terror inaugurated in Louisiana, it put off indefinitely the era of peace and good will in the south. To send Billings there as a United States judge was to cause turmoil and confusion. Billings was recognized as the real author of all the wrongs that had been heaped upon the people of that State, and he (Bruce) could never consent to his confirmation. The copartnership was well known—Durell, the judge; Norton, the universal receiver in bankruptcy; and Billings, the attorney of Norton, and the *fidus Achates* of the judge, Jim Casey, and Marshal Packard were the blowers and strikers for the combination, and resped their reward also. It was simply a question of brother-in-law, or some other member of the royal family being provided for. He (Bruce) did not believe in sacrificing the interests of a great State and perpetuating confusion, turmoil and bloodshed for the benefit of a brother-in-law or any other relative of the President. If he couldn't have the friendship of the powers that be without surrendering his manhood, he didn't want it. The scene that followed the delivery of the bold and fearless arraignment of the administration by the colored senator is indescribable. He was no respecter of person, but went for Edmunds and gave him a merciless castigation. Edmunds attempted to bring him down with his awful presence, but Bruce was equal to the occasion, and gave Edmunds a Roland for his Oliver every time. Such a scene has not occurred in the senate chamber in the recollection of the oldest member. Edmunds and his friends are furious, and declare their intention of bringing the impudent negro to terms, but Bruce takes it quietly, and says there is more to come. The President is also furious, and so are the Casey-Packard crowd from New Orleans. They say the nigger shall have no patronage, and that he shall suffer for it, but Bruce says he don't care a fig for the patronage. He came here to serve his people—the whole of them—and not to distribute offices among a few.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, February 10.—There was a dreadful flare up in the senate this evening. After two long and wearisome Centennial speeches, which occupied most of the day, the senate went into executive session. For nearly three hours Billings, the southern question and General Grant's policy were discussed with unusual animation. Among the leading senators who participated in the debate were Morton, Conkling, Thurman, Bayard, Bruce and Alcorn. The first thing brought up was the question of the confirmation of E. C. Billings for district judge at New Orleans. This caused the Democrats to express themselves very freely, which warmed the blood of the southern Republican members, and in a short time the entire senate was in a lively state of excitement. Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, listened to the insinuations of the Democrats and the soothing remarks of the Liberal Republicans until he could bear it no longer. Then he took the floor like a bombshell, and scattered his shot in all directions. He said that the colored men of the south had suffered every indignity from the white Democrats, and their rights had been trampled under foot by those who were supposed to represent the government. Instead of protecting their rights under the constitution, President Grant had deserted them and left them helpless under the heel of despotism. It was useless to conceal truth any longer. President Grant had not kept his promises. His administration was a failure, so far as justice to the colored voters of the south was concerned. The passion of the speaker grew more intense at every word, and when he had reached the grand climax in his descriptive recital of the outrages committed on his people he astonished the silently listening Republicans by declaring with great emphasis that the time for looking to the administration for help had passed. There was no help for the negroes unless they made peace with the Democrats. He was in favor of going over to them as the only measure of safety to the negro. He clearly perceived West's treachery to Pinchback and the general hollowness of Radical pretences to special love for the negro. He denounced Grant and the leading white Radicals of the south as untruthful and treacherous, suggested that they used the negro for selfish purposes only, and did not scruple to have him killed in order to furnish political capital to the party. He said the negro could not further trust them, but would be compelled, for self-protection and quiet, to form political alliances with the resident white men of the south, who, as a class, were honest and trustworthy. The speech produced a terrible panic among the Radicals. Senator Simon Cameron, true to his vigorous way of expressing himself, said "it was a hell of a speech," and Alcorn enjoyed it hugely. The Democrats enjoyed it and told Senator Bruce the negroes ought all to be Democrats.

Senator Alcorn, in reply to Bruce, said that he was sorry to hear such injudicious remarks from his colleague. He admitted much of what had been said, and he knew that the colored people had suffered many wrongs, but the President had been their true friend and had done everything possible for them, under the powers granted him by the constitution of the United States.

Senators Conkling and Morton, and other northern Republicans, followed in the same spirit, and rehearsed a long catalogue of benefits which the colored people had received from the government. They knew that full and impartial justice would be done them in the end.

Bruce said he had no quarrel will Alcorn; but he paid little attention to these assurances. He said he knew what he was talking about. The colored voters were not to be deceived any longer by administration promises. He wanted the northern Republican senators present to understand that the great masses of the colored people of the south would not vote for Grant for a third term. Thousands of negroes had been shot through the negligence of the officials appointed by President Grant, and the survivors would not cast their ballots for him again.

It seems that the quarrel began at an early hour in the day, and long before the senate went into executive session, and originated about as follows: Pinchback was on his way into the capitol when he met a messenger who was taking a dispatch to the telegraph office, written by West, asking him to come up from the hotel, as he wanted to see him. He accordingly went over to West's seat, and in the conversation which ensued he was startled by a proposition from West that all action on Pinchback's case should be postponed, and that Pinchback should go home and wait until April, lest his admission now should provoke the Democrats in the Louisiana legislature to overthrow the Kellogg government. As may be imagined, the conversation now became quite excited, Pinchback protesting against further delay, and the noise and gesticulation attracted Senator Morton to the scene, with the inquiry of what was up. Pinchback told him what West had so coolly proposed and repeated his own rejection thereof, together with a further protest against delay in the matter of his admission, saying that as the party most interested he demanded immediate action—whether such action should prove favorable or unfavorable. Morton coincided with Pinchback, and said he intended to force a vote. At a later period of the open session Bruce heard of the proposition to postpone made by West, and denounced it to West as an outrage on his race and as treacherous to Pinchback, and declared his purpose to state so much in executive session, and, when the injunction of secrecy was removed, to repeat the same in open senate. West rejoined that Bruce's personal grievances should not be an incentive to make him fight against his party, and Bruce replied that he was not fighting his party, but he was fighting the thieves in it. Billings was confirmed by a strict party vote, including that of Bruce, and it was nearly seven o'clock before this, the stormiest of executive sessions, closed its debate.

EXPLOSION.

In the Exeter Mine, Near Pittston, Pa.—Four Men Killed and Eight Wounded.

PITTSTON, February 12—This afternoon a terrible explosion occurred in the Exeter mine, belonging to the Lehigh Valley coal company, and located in West Pittson. The mines have been idle this week on account of the suspension, and though the fan which supplies air to the chambers below has been kept going all the week, the quantity of air forced into the mines was not sufficient to expel all the foul air and prevent the accumulation of fire-damp. The immediate cause of the explosion is not known, but sufficient knowledge has been gained to lead to the belief that one of the men below entered a chamber with a lighted lamp, and that its sparks ignited the gas which accumulated there since Monday. About twenty-five men had been engaged to repair the tracks and gangways at the headings. Among the number were several miners, and this morning they all went to work as usual. About half-past two this afternoon, while the men were employed at their work below, the explosion occurred. The force of the explosion was so great as to tear away the brattice props, doors, tracks, and great masses of rock and coal. The roof of the fanhouse, at the top of the air-shaft, was torn to pieces, and other damages, amounting to thousands of dollars, wrought. The many miners who stood near the breaker hastened to relieve those below. The main shaft was very badly damaged, but an entrance was effected. It was a dangerous business to hunt for those below, but the volunteers prosecuted their work for three hours, until they had brought to the surface twelve men, four of whom were dead and the others more or less burned and mangled. Reports of the explosion spread among the hundreds of idle miners, and in a short time after the disaster crowds gathered about the breaker. A few women were present, and some of them were kept in a state of suspense pending the rescue of those below. When at last the bodies of the dead, and the blackened forms of the mangled were brought up, great distress and sorrow was manifested by all. The men were returned to the surface at intervals, and as the dead and wounded followed each other the agony of those who had friends still below increased, but the work was finally completed, when it was ascertained that four men had been killed outright and six or eight badly injured. It is thought some of the latter will die. The names of the killed are D. Smalley, Edward Allen, Thomas Harris and Aleck Jones. Most of the men reside in West Pittston.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Physicians declare Count Von Arnim's son hopelessly ill.

Snow storms are still impeding railway progress to the Pacific.

Beecher drew an immense crowd to Plymouth church, in Brooklyn, Sunday.

President Grant and Secretary Bristow engaged in a long private confab yesterday.

Count Von Arnim's sentence of imprisonment will probably be commuted to a fine.

Louis Maeppin, Compt de Carne, the eminent publicist and member of the French academy, is dead.

One hundred and fifty men left Cheyenne yesterday for the Black Hills. Two hundred more will start this week.

Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, reported sometime ago as convalescing, is still quite ill at his residence in that city.

The chief police commissioner of Rotterdam, states that active search is being made there and elsewhere on the continent for Winslow, the Boston forger.

Prince Bismarck is thankful to our minister at Peking and our cabinet for supporting the German claims for punishing the Chinese pirates who destroyed the German schooner Hannah.

A Bonapartist journal published at Ajaccio, in France, has been seized and prosecuted for attacking the government and publishing a proclamation issued by Napoleon from Wilhelmshohe, in 1871.

A body was found yesterday on the Missouri shore six miles below Cairo, which, from the description, is doubtless that of Frank Gillman, the engineer who was supposed to have fallen into the river a week ago.

About two miles from Nashville, yesterday afternoon, Felix Fudge was stabbed and instantly killed by his stepson in retaliation for being beaten and kicked. The young man fled and has not been arrested.

The Parker fraternity society of Boston has voted to extend the call to Rev. Moncure D. Conway, of London, England, to become their pastor. It is thought that he will accept, and take the desk formerly occupied by Theodore Parker.

Bismarck, in his allusions during a speech on Wednesday in the Prussian reichstag about the secret instigators of the war alarm last spring, said, referring to Empress Augusta, Princess Radziville, and Count Nesselrode, the empress's chamberlain, that an influential court clique continues intriguing against him, and hope to effect his (Bismarck's) removal.

Gilford White, a lawyer of Boston, has been arrested and placed under ten thousand dollars bonds, detectives having traced to his possession thirty thousand dollars of government bonds stolen from a gentleman in New York about a year ago. White purchased them for ten cents on the dollar, and had them put up as collateral for a loan of twenty thousand dollars. He claims to have had no knowledge of their true character.

Prince Napoleon has issued an address to the electors of Ajaccio. He says the form of government is not in the question as it exists. "I accept it frankly." He denies that his acceptance of the republic is dictated by ambition or personal interests, but declares that it comes from a profound conviction. He concludes as follows: "I respect the form of government without any bitterness, provided it insures order, justice and liberty. If elected I shall be always Democratic and a partisan of progress." Renault and Decazes have issued strongly republican adresses.

The fast line west over the Pennsylvania railroad Saturday night struck a heavy land-slide just east of Johnstown station, throwing the train from the track and badly wrecking the engine, baggage-car and two passenger coaches. The wrecked cars caught fire, and the baggage-car and two coaches were destroyed. A portion of the mails were also burned. One lady passenger and the baggage-master were slightly bruised; no other casualties. The track is damaged a distance of two hundred feet, and the obstruction was so great that blasting had to be resorted to to clear the track of *debris*.

The coroner's jury in the case of the persons killed at Robinson's operahouse, in Cincinnati, on the fifth instant, returned a verdict yesterday that "the people came to their death from shock and injuries, the result of a stampede caused by the cry of fire raised during the performance by a person unknown to the jury; and from the overcrowded condition of the house we find it was almost an impossibility to gain an exit, and under those circumstances these persons were unable to escape." The jury expressed the opinion that bad management was displayed in placing so many tickets on sale.

MARRIED.

KAY-BUCKLEY—At the residence of the bride's mother, Memphis, Tenn., Monday, February 14, 1876, by Rev. Father McNamara, Mr. PAUL C. KAY and Miss MATILDA BUCKLEY.

The sincerest wishes of true friends for the happiness and prosperity attend the beauteous bride and generous groom.

DIED.

YOUNG—At "The Terrace," Monaghan, Ireland, on January 8, 1876, the forty seventh anniversary of her marriage, MARTHA AUGUSTA, the dearly beloved wife of A. K. Young, Esq.

Neither time nor distance has ever estranged the deep devotion that bound the heart of this lovely and highly gifted Christian to her early friend and devoted sister, Mrs. Margaret Doyle, of Memphis. May the same unchanging grace of God, that united them in this life, reunite them in realms above, to praise and glorify our Heavenly Father for His unspeakable mercies to them, through the merits of our Lord and Savior, Christ Jesus.

WILLIS—On February 1, 1876, at Richmond, Va., BETTIE LAWRENCE, wife of Wm. Willis, of Memphis, Tenn., in the 28th year of her age.

Attention, Knights Templar.

THE officers and members of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 15, are hereby notified to attend the stated conclave of the Commandery, at the asylum, this (TUESDAY) evening Feb. 15th, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of important business.

Fraters are courteously invited.

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

R. W. SHELTON, Recorder. fb15

Veni

Initiation. Last wall of the Neo Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

'76 —THE— '76

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DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Goodbar & Gilliland is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. M. Goodbar and J. R. S. Gilliland retiring. The business will be continued, at the old stand, 329 Main street, by J. L. Goodbar and A. B. Goodbar, under the firm name of Goodbar & Co.

J. M. GOODBAR.
J. R. S. GILLILAND.
J. L. GOODBAR.
A. B. GOODBAR.

In retiring as above, we commend the new firm to our friends and the trade generally, and ask for them the liberal patronage the old firm has enjoyed. J. M. GOODBAR.

February 10, 1876. J. R. S. GILLILAND.

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A. D. & S. H. GIBSON,

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PRIVATE TUTOR.

A GENTLEMAN desires a position as private tutor. He can instruct in the branches of a liberal education, and can teach French, Italian, and the other modern languages required in Europe. Address

fb11 EDUCATOR, Postoffice, Memphis.

SAIL MAKERS.

95 Camp St., NEAR POYDRAS, New Orleans, La.

GROCERS, ETC.

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 hf. bbls. Atmore's Mincemeat.
25 bbls. Atmore's Mincemeat.
500 buckets Atmore's Mincemeat—5, 10, 18, 20 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 Potatoes, Onions and Apples.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.

HOTEL.

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL

I. W. CARHART, Proprietor.

WITH the new year, this hotel has changed hands, and is being refitted with great care and expense, and furnished throughout with new carpets. Its location is superior to any other in the Valley, and it is only half as far from the depot as are the other houses. Every room and department is supplied with gas and there is an elegant bath-house under the same roof, with natural vapor baths.

No gambling permitted in any part of the hotel.

My charges are from $12 50 to $17 50 per week.

This was the first-class house under the present management, during 1874, and the proprietor is determined it shall be the leading hotel in future. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. I. W. CARHART, Proprietor.

Hot Springs, Ark., January 10, 1876. 1a27

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FORTUNE FOR $1.

Wyoming Monthly

LOTTERY.

Legalized by Authority of an act of the Legislature.

Tickets $1 each. Six for $5. One Chance in every 9.

Fifth Extraordinary Drawing.

1 Cash Prize of	$100,000
1 Cash Prize of	50,000
1 Cash Prize of	25,000
1 Cash Prize of	20,000

51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to $350,000

The 4th Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Col. Preston, Pres't of Board of Trade. The second by General Jones. Third by Ticket Holders. The fourth by Judge Kimball, Pres't of the Senate. Drawn every 30 Days.

Agents wanted. Liberal pay. For full particulars send for Circulars. Address the Managers.

J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming.

N. B.—Laramie City is on the Union Pacific Railroad, between Chicago and Ogden.

Memphis and Kansas City R. R. Co.

BIDS FOR WORK.

BY order of the Executive Committee, bids will be received until February 20, 1876, for the Clearing, Grading and Furnishing Crossties on the following divisions of the Memphis and Kansas City Railroad; payments in County and Town Bonds, as specified on each division.

First.—Between Batesville, Independence county, Arkansas, and Jacksonport, Jackson county, Arkansas. Payment in Independence and Jackson County Bonds.

Second.—Between Jacksonport and Augusta, Woodruff county, Arkansas. Payment in Jackson and Woodruff County Bonds and Bonds of the Town of Augusta.

Third.—Between Augusta and Wittsburg, Cross county, Arkansas. Payment in Woodruff and Cross County Bonds.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all of said bids.

Bids to be addressed to

JOHN OVERTON, Jr.,
President M. and K. C. R. R.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., January 15, 1876. ja30

"DIRECT IMPORTATION!"

JUST RECEIVED.

EX. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD OCEAN STR. "AMERICA,"

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS

From St. Gall, Switzerland, via Hamburg Direct, a Shipment of

EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS!

The most Choice and Attractive ever offered in Memphis. The attention of ladies desirous of purchasing

RICH AND ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS

is particularly requested to these beautiful fabrics, the prices of which will be found remarkably low. We have also opened our

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

—OF—

WHITE, COLORED, PLAIN, FANCY AND SPANGLED TARLATANS,

Imported specially by us to supply the demand for

Fancy Dress Ball, Party and Masquerade Costumes for the Approaching Carnival.

OUR STOCK OF

Silks, Satins, Plain and Fancy Velvets, Velveteens, Grenadines and Brocades, for Evening Wear,

is now complete, and offers unequaled attractions in the variety of styles, beauty of coloring and exceptionally low prices.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

242, 244 AND 246 MAIN STREET, COR. JEFFERSON.

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE!

W. A. WILLIAMS. B. K. PLAIN.

WILLIAMS & CO.,

LUMBER DEALERS

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS

MILLS, NORTH FRONT STREET. SALESROOM AND YARD, CORNER GAYOSO AND SECOND STREETS.

Memphis, - - - Tennessee.

HAVING SOMETIME SINCE PURCHASED THE GOOD WILL AND THE ENTIRE stock of LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS and MOULDINGS of the late MEMPHIS WOODWORKS, which, added to our already large stock of Building Material, we are better prepared than ever to fill all orders promptly and satisfactorily, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of their customers with us.

WILLIAMS & CO.

Fruit and Packing Boxes of all kinds on hand.

LUMBER.

VENABLE & RAWLINGS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER, LATHS AND SHINGLES

HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF White Pine Doors, Sash, Blinds, White Pine Mouldings, etc., all of first quality.

SALESROOM, No. 14 UNION STREET.

Sawmill, north of Bayou Gayoso. ja19

COTTON FACTORS.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

J. & J. STEELE & CO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 1 Exchange Building,

168 Front Street : : Memphis, Tenn.

COCHRAN, CIRODE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Flour, Bacon, Bagging and Ties,

320 FRONT STREET, 320

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A. M. BOYD. ALSTON BOYD.

A. M. BOYD & SON

COTTON FACTORS,

360 Front St.

STAMPED CHECKS.

STAMPED CHECKS

—ON—

ALL THE BANKS

—AT—

S. C. TOOF'S.

15 Court Street.

NOTICES.

Notice of Stockholders.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Memphis Gas Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, 42 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st,

to elect Seven Directors to serve the Company the ensuing year. Election from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. JOSEPH CRAIG, Secretary.

February 1, 1876. fb1

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILWAY,
Little Rock, Ark., February 2, 1876.

IN accordance with the by-laws of the "Memphis and Little Rock Railway," the annual meeting of Stockholders of said Company will be held on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1876,

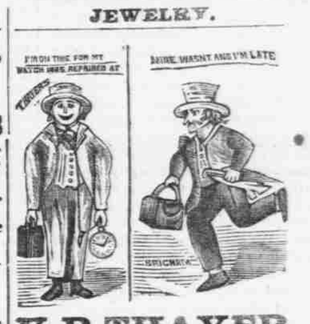
at the Company's office, in Little Rock, Arkansas, at 10 o'clock a.m.

By order of the Vice-President.

J. D. DARDEN,

fb4 Secretary and Treasurer.

JEWELRY.



V. B. THAYER

MANUFACTURING

JEWELER!

Has in stock, and is continually receiving, the finest selections of

GOLD GOODS!

Fine Opera Chains, Vest Chains, Watches of all grades, Fine Sets, Plain and Fancy Rings, Charms, Etc.

Also, a fine assortment of SILVERWARE. All the above goods are GUARANTEED equal to the best, and from 5 to 25 per cent below Main street prices. REPAIRING OF WATCHES and JEWELRY A SPECIALTY. Live and let live is