THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876. VOL 36. NO 68

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 12⅛c; Memphis, 12⅛c. New York, gold closed at 114¼; Memphis, 113¾.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 18 1 a.m.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio valley, clear or clearing weather, lower temperature than on Friday, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

THE LETTER LIST will be found on the third page this morning.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DAVIS can resign, but he cannot escape punishment for the crime.

THE President's salary will hereafter be only twenty-five thousand dollars—if the house says so.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, is greatly excited over the pardoning by Ames of a criminal charged with a revolting crime.

BY COMMON consent the Republican majority in New Hampshire was achieved by the same means as Belknap and Boss Shepherd have grown rich—fraud.

THE Democratic executive committee of Georgia will be forced by the party to call a convention. And the convention when it meets ought to force it to resign.

THE Yazoo county (Miss.) Democratic convention will be held on Monday next, when a county treasurer will be nominated and delegates to the State convention be appointed.

M. B. SULLIVAN, the leader of the Radicals in the Mississippi house of representatives, is a defaulter in a large sum. The *Clarion* says he was appointed to office by Ames in violation of the constitution.

A COMMITTEE of colored men have called a State convention of their race in Mississippi, to meet on the thirty-first of March, to appoint delegates to a national colored men's convention. And yet the negroes complain of race divisions.

WE agree with the *World* that Mr. Clymer has done his work as an investigator thoroughly well. He has exposed Belknap and the post-trading iniquity, and awakened the country to a sense of the extent to which crime in high places has grown.

THE New York *Herald* concludes an article on fetichism in the south with this pregnant sentence: "This barbarism is more widely prevalent than we of the north suppose, and perhaps we do not fully realize why the white man does not wish to be ruled by the witless black."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated yesterday by the Irish residents of Memphis with great good taste. The procession was equal to anything we have ever had of a similar character in Memphis, and the ceremonies at St. Patrick's church were appropriate and patriotic. We congratulate our Irish fellow-citizens.

CONGRESSIONAL proceedings yesterday were very meagre. The senate was not in session. In the house the only business of importance transacted was the passage of a resolution instructing the military committee to inquire into the making of the contracts for transportation of army supplies to Texas in 1874. Both houses stand adjourned to Monday.

THE Chicago *Tribune* urges the passage of the bill proposed by Lawrence, of Ohio, and Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, to compel from the Pacific railroads the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds indorsed for them by the government. So does the APPEAL. Those swindling corporations should be compelled to disgorge.

AN article headed "Chalmers and the Levees," compiled with care, so as to represent the facts of opinion and position of all the parties in controversy, will be found in to-day's APPEAL. It has special interest for the people of the first levee district of Mississippi and the legislature of that State, whom we think will see it quite in the line of their duties to sustain General Chalmers.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday is authority for the statement that the senate committee on foreign relations voted on Monday to instruct their chairman to report adversely on Mr. Dana's confirmation, and to request the President to withdraw the nomination; but they made no report in executive session, Mr. Dana having telegraphed to Senator Dawes begging that he may have a hearing before the committee did so.

THE memorial of Memphis for government aid to repair and improve the city landing and prevent its being washed in future, by suitable works above the city, will be sent to Hon. Casey Young, our member of congress, in a few days, for presentation and immediate action. That he will do his whole duty in the premises there is no doubt, and as little that congress will respond promptly by a suitable appropriation and an order for the prompt commencement of the work.

SOME days since the Utica *Observer* published a statement to the effect that facts relating to the dishonor of a Federal official who had paid for his position had been sent to the proper committee at Washington. The Albany *Argus* says that the army officer who refused the bribe in the first instance was General Kilpatrick, and that the person who offered it is supposed to be General Batterfield. It is now in order for Kilpatrick to tell the country what he knows about it. Let's have it, Kil.

EDITORS APPEAL—Knowing your paper to be one that manifests an interest in the welfare of its citizens, a fact that no one can doubt, I feel it a duty, and would respectfully call your attention to the fact that minors are allowed the privilege of playing billiards in saloons, contrary to the State and city laws. A word from your invaluable sheet would do incalculable good.

OLD MAN.

The attention of billiard saloon-keepers is called to the above in the hope that they will, of themselves, correct this evil. If not, we trust the police and Recorder Duff will take hold of and deal with it "rough shod." It is wrong to encourage minors as habitues of public saloons, and it should be punished with severity.

AND now the Republican organs are abusing Mr. William Beach Lawrence, Mr. Curtis and General B. F. Butler for saving the country from the disgrace of employing Richard H. Dana, jr.—a literary forger—a fellow quite as bad as Belknap—to represent us at the court of St. James in place of the poker-player resigned, to answer for high crimes, etc. Was ever political party so rotten as this called Republican?

MRS. RODDY, wife of General Roddy, of Alabama, is the mysterious female held in custody to tell what she knows about Robeson's management of the navy department. She was arrested by the sergeant-at-arms at her home in Hackettstown, New Jersey, and has already testified as to the means by which Roddy, Brooks and Everett secured the purchase by the navy department of a certain automatic pump with which every vessel in the navy was provided. Already there are the usual rumors of "parties in high position" being implicated. "Put not your trust in woman," is the motto just now in Washington.

OUR city schools are our pride. The APPEAL has always taken a hearty interest in them, and whatever the pupils or teachers can do to increase the public satisfaction in them we hail as so much additional evidence inforcing their value. In this sense we yesterday made room for a description of the books to be sent to the Centennial at Philadelphia, which contain specimens of the work of the pupils, and which will tell to the world the whole story of the method of instruction and the proficiency and progress of the children who are our special care. These books are still on view at the rooms of the board of public education, and we hope will be examined not only by all the members of the board, but by the parents who are specially interested in the progress their children make in acquiring an education.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

Lieutenant-Governor Davis Resigned—An Appointment by Ames will Produce Complication.

Ames's Trial Set for the Twenty-Eighth Instant—Another Case of Crooked Pardoning by Ames.

[Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, March 17.—There is a good deal of excitement over the resignation of Lieutenant-Governor Davis, pending judgment on conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors. The resignation was accepted by the governor to-day, and the Republicans have besieged him to make an appointment, but none has been made up to to-night. Should Ames make an appointment ex-Auditor Musgrove will be the man. The law giving him authority to make the appointment was repealed Monday last, and will expire by limitation to-morrow night. Senators say that, under the circumstances, they will refuse to recognize any appointee, and a muddle is imminent.

In the impeachment court to-day, Chief-Justice Simrall presiding, Ames's trial was set for Tuesday, March 28th. Thomas J. Durant, of Washington City, appeared as counsel for Ames.

Another case of crooked pardoning of a convict was unearthed to-day. Smith, of Chickasaw county, who committed a rape on a girl ten years of age, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and during his incarceration fell heir to four thousand dollars, over three thousand dollars of which he paid for his pardon, which was issued by Ames. Two hundred dollars of the bribe-pardon money went to Parsons, a Republican member of the house, which he claimed as attorney's fee. The rest of the money is unaccounted for. The house appointed a committee of investigation into Packer's case. Packer is Ames's adjutant-general, known as the "pardon broker," and who is mixed up with the pardoning business. Smith's pardon was issued last week.

THE INDIANS.

General Terry Succeeds in Relieving Fort Pease—Crook in Pursuit of the Indians.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The following telegram has just been received at General Sheridan's headquarters from Brigadier-General Terry, commanding the department of Dakota:

"MOUTH OF BIG HORN, March 6.

"Arrived at Fort Pease March 4th and relieved the garrison. The fort was evacuated to-day at noon. The original garrison consisted of forty-six men, of whom six were killed and eight wounded. Thirteen had left and gone to the settlements by night. I found in the fort eighteen white men and a negro, and brought them away. Saw no Indians, but found five lodges of about sixty Sioux, who fled south. I think they were watching the fort to pick up men who ventured out. We staid for home to-morrow."

In Pursuit of the Indians.

CHEYENNE, March 17.—On the evening of the fifteenth, Mr. Fielding came into Fort Fetterman from the camp at old Fort Reno, having left there on the night of the thirteenth. He brought letters, etc., from the men of the command. On the seventh General Crook left the main camp at Fort Reno, taking a pack-train and fifteen days rations for cavalry, and struck out after the Indians, since which time nothing has been heard from him. On the way to Reno the command was attacked several times by the Indians. One man, a herder, was wounded, but is alive yet. An infantryman was also wounded. No other casualties.

General Sheridan at Fort Laramie.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The following telegram was received at General Sheridan's headquarters:

FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING TERRITORY, March 17, 1876.

"Arrived here this morning; much delayed by snow; will start for Fort Fetterman this afternoon; a scout came into Fetterman, from Reno, last night; Crook has established his supply camp at that point, and started out on the seventh; nothing has been heard from him since; on the way to Reno, Crook had two men wounded by the Indians.

"M. V. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Colonel."

Atlanta's Visitors.

ATLANTA, March 17.—Visitors from the northwestern States passed through here yesterday, inspecting the public schools, driving through the city and attending receptions. In the evening balls and banquets were the features. The company leaves to-day for Augusta.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

How It Was Celebrated in Memphis and Elsewhere—A Brilliant and Patriotic Display.

The Memphis Organizations Out in Full Feather and Force—Appropriate Services at St. Patrick's Church.

The Sons of the "Gem of the Sea" Renew their Love of Fatherland and Revive Memories of "Auld Lang Syne."

In accordance with the programme published in the APPEAL, the Irish military companies, societies, and other organizations yesterday commemorated the birth of St. Patrick, Ireland's patron saint. The day was clear and bright, and the streets were clean and in good order, and barring the wind, which was too cool and too high to be comfortable, the patriot sons of the "tight little isle" had "all out-doors" to suit them. At an early hour "gentle and semple" of the Irish population were afoot, some to take part in the street procession, some to attend church, and a few to strengthen the throng of people who looked on and indorsed the proceedings of the day by hearty approval.

THE PROCESSION

of the military and civic societies was formed precisely at nine o'clock, in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal, Capt. Denis Smith.
Assistant Marshals, Messrs. P. Ryan and Owen Trainor.
Music.
Company A, Irish Volunteers.
Knights of Innisfail.
Hibernian Mutual Relief Society.
Father Mathew's Total Abstinence Society.
St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society.

LINE OF MARCH.

The procession thus formed, moved up Second street to Overton, west to Main, south to Vance, east to DeSoto, thence north to St. Patrick's church, where the usual services were observed, after which the procession filed up DeSoto to Beale, west to Second, north to Adams, where the societies disbanded. We need hardly say that the procession was in the highest degree a success. The Irish Volunteers, under command of Captain George R. Phelan, presented a very handsome and soldierly appearance, their marching and alignment challenging the critical attention and encomiums of the hundreds who upon the streets had learned on rough-fought fields the duty of a soldier. The Knights of Innisfail were also conspicuous in their handsome uniforms and plumed hats for a knightly bearing, and their maneuvers were much admired, effected as they were with a soldierly precision and prompt response to the word of command that lost nothing by contrast with the Volunteers. The relief and total abstinence societies also made a most creditable display, increasing the effectiveness of a "turn out" that reflected infinite credit upon our Irish fellow-citizens.

AT THE CHURCH.

At the appointed hour the procession filed into St. Patrick's church, on the corner of DeSoto and Linden streets, and soon that edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. The church and altar were appropriately and tastefully decorated, Father M'Namarra, assisted by several priests, conducting the ceremonies. The choir, under the directorship of Emile Levy, organist, were:

Sopranos.—Mesdames H. T. Tomlinson, Annie Moyston, Carrie Mansford and Miss Jennie Barry.

Altos.—Misses Mary Hitzfeld and Ida Haley.

Tenors.—Messrs. H. Bernard, J. J. Sullivan and T. J. Hook.

Basso.—Mr. Fred Bornemann.

Flute.—Mr. H. T. Tomlinson.

After the vast assemblage were seated the choir sang *Dachauer's Mass*, when the appropriate service of the day was observed, Father M'Namarra delivering an eloquent discourse upon the virtues and saintly character of the patron saint in honor of whose memory the day was celebrated. After the discourse the choir sang the offertory—*Cor Amoris*—in excellent manner. The service being over, the assemblage had risen to their feet to withdraw from the church, when Mrs. Tomlinson sang *The Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Hall*, which, being rendered so excellently, arrested the movement of the assemblage, who remained standing, seemingly spell-bound by the sweet voice and touching pathos with which that lady delivered the song. Mr. Levy then gave *St. Patrick's Day in the Morning*, on the organ, to the inspiriting strains of which the church was soon emptied, the procession forming on the outside and parading through the principal thoroughfares, disbanding at their respective lodge-rooms. Services were held at all the other Catholic churches in the city, and which we are informed were well attended.

THE KNIGHTS OF INNISFAIL HOP.

At night Cochran hall, where the third annual hop of the Knights of Innisfail was given, preparations for the event were on the grandest style. The hall was profusely decorated, the music stand containing a full orchestra under the directorship of Prof. Herman Arnold, the programme embracing the latest styles of dances and appropriate music. The committee of arrangements performed their duty well in perfecting all the arrangements necessary to an evening of unalloyed pleasure; the reception committee were all at their posts, and made every visitor feel at home and among friends; the floor committee were ubiquitous in their zeal to provide for good order, decorum and abundance of opportunity for every one present to trip the light fantastic to their heart's content. At twelve o'clock supper was announced, and the large assemblage repaired to the dining-room, where tables upon tables lay burdened with substantials, luxuries and delicacies, and into which every one pitched with evidences of appreciative appetites. The supper disposed of, dancing was resumed and kept up until the morning hours were considerably encroached upon, when reluctantly the guests of the Knights of Innisfail repaired to their homes, long to remember the pleasant evening enjoyed with the members of this organization.

At Other Points.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Irishmen in this city are celebrating St. Patrick's day in the usual manner. The procession is in seven divisions, and comprises every civic and military Irish society in the city.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—No public celebration of St. Patrick's day here, it having been decided to postpone its celebration until the Fourth of July.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 17.—St. Patrick's day, in the morning, was dark and dreary, but after a heavy shower the sun shone out from the clouds bright and warm; but brisk wind and bright sun could not dry the streets, which were heavy with mud. Notwithstanding there was the usual parade of military organizations and civic societies, the procession was not so large as formerly, owing to the almost entire absence of Father Mathew societies, and the great decrease in the number of church societies. The procession was reviewed by the mayor and aldermen, and marched past the residence of Cardinal M'Closkey. Balls and banquets to-night will bring the festivities to a close. There was a grand service in the cathedral in the morning. The customary parades, masses and panegyrics characterised the day in the adjacent cities. In Boston, and other cities east, there was similar celebrations, only that Boston observed at the same time the evacuation of that city by the British one hundred years ago. In Washington, and other places south and north, there was the old time commemoration of Ireland's patron saint, solemn masses, panegyrics and processions.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated by the Hibernian societies in procession.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Although the weather was very cold, with blustering wind and flurries of snow, our Irish citizens celebrated the day in their usual style. The procession was long and imposing, and embraced all the civic societies of Irish nationality, and a large number of citizens in carriages, on horseback and afoot. The streets were full of spectators, and many business houses and residences were handsomely decorated. Various balls and banquets will close the ceremonies to-night.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated with unusual spirt, with a procession of literary exercises and official festivities in the evening.

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, March 17.—The celebration here to-day in honor to the memory of St. Patrick was a grand success, notwithstanding the cold and stormy weather. Mass was held at several churches in the morning, and at noon the procession formed and marched through the principal streets, fully two thousand persons participating. This evening numerous banquets are being held throughout the city.

AT NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

NEW ALBANY, March 17.—Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather—a storm of snow and wind prevailing for the most of the day—the display of the Irish societies from this city, Louisville and Jeffersonville was quite large. Many of the houses on the principal thoroughfares were decorated with national flags and the flag of Erin, the green in many of the decorations being interwoven with the stars and stripes. High mass was celebrated at an early hour in the morning at Holy Trinity church, by Right Rev. Bishop De St. Palais, and a panegyric pronounced upon the life and character of St. Patrick by Rev. Father M'Barrow, of St. Mary's of the Wood. At one o'clock the procession of the societies was formed or Market street, several of the German and French societies participating with their Irish friends in making a display. The several societies from Louisville and Jeffersonville were received at the railroad depots, when the line of march was taken up as laid down in the published programme, passing along the principal thoroughfares of the city. At the conclusion of the march a halt was called at the Central hotel, when the large throng was addressed by Governor M'Creery, of Kentucky, Attorney-General Buskirk and Hon. J. B. Ryan, of Indianspolis, and Alexander Dowling, of this city. The entire affair was most creditable, and reflects great credit upon the management. The streets were thronged with citizens witnessing the grand pageant. It was undoubtedly one of the finest displays that ever took place in Indiana. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand men in the procession were clothed in regalia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Late Election—How it was Carried—Money Saves the Rads a Rebuke.

Opinions of the Four Leading Dailies of New York—The Herald and Tribune Agree.

[New York World (Democratic).]

Yesterday's election in New Hampshire illustrates, apparently, the advantages of the cash system. The result is the election of Mr. Cheney, with very considerable Republican gains; the legislature is in doubt. The Radical stomach has turned out proof even against Babcock and Belknap, and Mr. Rollins's managers have put their ample supply of currency where it would do most good to the party. A glance at the returns shows this, for while the total vote does not materially differ from that of 1875, the Republicans gain notably at the expense of the Democrats. They have simply given themselves a safe margin and bought the necessary votes.

[New York Tribune (Rep. Ind.).]

New Hampshire has gone Republican by about a thousand majority. The Democrats concede the election of Governor Cheney, and of a majority in both houses; the Republicans claim that they will have from fifteen to twenty-five majority in the house, and from seven to nine of the twelve senators. It is what everybody has expected who read the *Tribune* correspondence; and the methods of the campaign ought not to leave the victory much significance as a move on the national field. Nevertheless it will have it. Every gratified party paper will to-morrow be shouting, "New Hampshire leads the way!" And the moral weight of this cry will be a distinct and tangible influence in the politics of the year. Horace Greeley might have been elected in 1872, if North Carolina had not been bought or counted away from him. The Republican canvass this year will be strengthened by yesterday's purchase of New Hampshire.

[New York Herald (Ind.).]

They [the Republicans] have re-elected Governor Cheney and a majority of the legislature, according to the latest returns, and will, therefore, continue the Republican representation of New Hampshire in the senate. But it is unlikely that the Republican party will be much elated or that the Democracy will be much depressed by this event. It was not a national field. The issues were too narrow. The majority either way is too small. A grand national question cannot be tried in a police court, and New Hampshire is actually, when we consider the closeness of its partisan vote, and the facile methods of affecting it, of little more importance than a ward in New York. If the administration claims a victory in this election upon the issue of Mr. Belknap's guilt, then it suffers a practical defeat; for, to win upon that issue is—bad for the Republican party. Our opinion is that local matters, the stake of the United States senatorship and money—the latter most of all—determined the result in New Hampshire. The general appeal is yet to be made to the higher tribunal of the nation.

[New York Times (Administration Radical).]

New Hampshire has elected a Republican governor and a legislature with a Republican majority in both branches. The majority on the vote for governor will be at least fifteen hundred, and has attained a still higher figure than was reached at the spring election of 1872. Considering that the State went Democratic two years ago, and that the election of governor was last year thrown into the legislature, the party triumph has a well-marked significance. It is an emphatic testimony not only to the local superiority of the Republican platform and candidates over those of their opponents, but it shows that the majority of the people of New Hampshire are still of opinion that the honor and safety of the country are most secure in the hands of the Republican party.

Death of a Prominent Chaplain.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Rev. Mansfield French, popularly known as Chaplain French, a prominent Methodist minister and widely-known friend of the colored race, died at his pastoral charge, Pearsolls, Long Island, Wednesday morning, aged sixty-six. Mr. French was born in Vermont, and began his theological studies in Kenyon college, Ohio, in which State he preached for some time.

WASHINGTON.

Investigation of the Case of Spencer, of Alabama—The Treasury-Thief, Halleck, Sentenced.

The Recusant Witness, Kilbourne, Becoming Cheeky—The Tombstone Contract—Belknap.

The Rads on a Reduction of Expenses—The Safe-Burglary—Postal Straw-Bids—Orville Grant's Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Attorney-General Pierrepont several days ago sent a messenger to Canada to bring Mr. Marsh to Washington. The attorney-general has heard from his agent to-day, and expects that Marsh will soon be here. Terms of safety have been offered to him that in all probability will be acceded to.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL PICKED UP AN OBSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The house committe on commerce to-day voted to report adversely on what is known as the double-capacity clause of Representative Sayler's steamboat bill.

THE RECUSANT KILBOURNE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Kilbourne has written a letter from jail to Speaker Kerr, reminding him that it is his duty to certify to the facts in his case to the district-attorney, that he may bring the matter before the grand jury, and demanding that the certificate be given so that he may enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

HALLECK, THE TREASURY THIEF.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—B. C. Halleck, convicted yesterday of the larceny of forty-seven thousand dollars from the treasury, was to-day sentenced to four years imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Albany county penitentiary. Ottoman, indicted in the same case, was then put on trial.

THAT TOMBSTONE CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Maurice J. Walsh, of New York, appeared before the committee on military affairs to-day in reference to the soldiers' tombstone contracts. He claims, although his bid for first-class Carrara marble was only some nine hundred thousand dollars, out of which two hundred thousand dollars was to come back to the government in the shape of duty on the imported article, the contract was given to a Mr. Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, for nine hundred thousand dollars, for American marble of very inferior quality, and without any such advantage to the government. He charges also that Bridges's bid was put in after the hour fixed for opening the bids, and after two of his own (Walsh's) had been opened. He asserts that Bridges was also favored to the extent of seventy-five thousand dollars in a change of the requirements in the specifications after the bids were in.

THE REPUBLICANS ON A REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—At an adjourned meeting of a caucus of Republican senators to-day there was a further interchange of views respecting the general policy that should be adopted in regard to the large reductions made or contemplated by the house of representatives in the customary annual appropriations. After a long discussion, it was unanimously agreed as the sense of the caucus that the necessary efficiency of the civil service would be seriously impaired if a sweeping reduction be made in all its branches by the application of the reported policy of the house committee to cut down nearly all salaries ten per cent. and the force of employes twenty per cent.; also that the action of the house in proposing to abolish the number of our missions to South America and to reduce the salaries of the principal ministers in Europe is unwise and impolitic. It was therefore agreed that the senate committee on appropriations should pass on each item of reduction in the various bills separately, and should recommend a concurrence only in those reductions which, after separate examination, are found compatible with the continuance of requisite efficiency. Wherever such reductions can be made, the Republican majority of the senate will vote for them; but, on the contrary, unless similar good reasons can be shown for a concurrence in any of the recommendations of the house touching matters of importance, the issue will be met with unyielding firmness.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CONSPIRACY.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A letter has been received in this city from a person prominently connected with the previous investigation and trial of Harrington, in the safe-burglary conspiracy, stating that the so-called confessions of Nettleship, Cunz and Harrington were but another chapter in this conspiracy. The confessions implicate no one of any particular prominence. The letter also states that the only man who could and would tell the whole story, Colonel Whitely, ex-chief of the treasury secret service, had been run out of the country by the District ring, and is now engaged in sheep and cattle-raising in Mexico. Several other letters of similar import have been received.

THE POSTAL STRAW BIDS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The house committee on postoffices and post-roads to-day examined William A. Danforth, of Chicago. He testified that Sanderson, of the firm of Barlow, Sanderson & Co., had informed him that they paid large sums of money to officers in the postoffice department, under Postmaster-General Cresswell's administration, to secure valuable western mail contracts by means of straw-bidding devices. Sanderson roomed with witness in Kansas City, and they were intimate friends. Sanderson told him the firm were bled heavily by postoffice officials, and that they paid not less than five thousand dollars per quarter. To another they had given a carriage and pair of horses, and to another a diamond pin worth a thousand dollars. No names were given by Sanderson in making these assertions. Witness said he had seen one of the books of the firm, which showed that they set aside a considerable portion of their receipts from mail contracts, to be devoted to such payments. Barlow lived east, and attended to paying out the money. Witness said that subsequently Sanderson informed him that they had burned their books, and suggested that he had better not remember what had been told him on this subject. The committee will next examine the bookkeeper of Barlow, Sanderson & Co.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Ex-Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, now one of the assistant secretarys of state, was before the committee of expenditures in the war department to-day, and read a dispatch, published in the New York *Herald*, including him, with others, in the sale of post-traderships. He said he appeared voluntarily to deny, under oath, every statement concerning him in that article. He had never in any way, directly or indirectly, been concerned in the sale of post-traderships, or in any bargain in any way affecting post-traderships, and no one for him had been authorized to use his name in connection with the sale or barter of post-traderships. He said he did not know of any post-traders having paid money to the secretary of war, or to any other person, for the privilege; he had heard such charges in Wyoming, but nothing definite, nor could he say who told him.

C. K. Peck, of the firm of Durfee & Peck, who were post-traders at Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson and Buford, testified that the tradership at Fort Buford was taken from the firm and given to A. C. Leighton; General Hedrick was a partner of Leighton; J. W. Vaughan was designated to succeed the firm at Fort Stevenson; the firm was put out, as Peck understood, through Orville P. Grant, though J. P. Pierce succeed the firm at Fort Rice. Feltz attributed his appointment to the fact that he (Feltz) had been attentive to Mr. Tomlinson, an invalid who had been placed in his care and a brother of Mrs. Belknap; Mr. Athey was appointed to succeed the firm at Fort Sully; Mr. Peck said he had a conversation with the secretary of war, who told him that the appointment had been given to Athey by order of President Grant, and that was the reason why his firm was put out; Athey had been clerk for W. C. Babcock, surveyor-general of Kansas, and a brother of General Babcock, late private secretary of the President's; it was a valuable post when the firm had it, netting about ten thousand dollars a year; the firm entered into a contract with Athey, who had no means; W. C. Babcock came to see the firm about a contract to employ Athey at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year until he could furnish means to purchase the stock and supplies of Durfee & Peck; Athey subsequently obtained such means; witness supposed the appointment was got through the influence of Surveyor-General Babcock; in fact it was so understood between him and Athey. [It further appears from the testimony that Durfee & Peck were Indian traders at Cheyenne, under license of the interior department, and were succeeded by Geo. Feltz, to whom the firm sold their stock at satisfactory prices.] Witness understood Feltz's appointment was through the influence of Orville Grant; the post was worth from eight to ten thousand dollars a year; the trade at Standing Rock was worth ten thousand dollars a year; witness attributed the removal of the firm at that place to Orville Grant, having understood an order for a revocation of the license of Durfee & Peck was issued from the Indian bureau; witness asked the secretary of the interior about it, and the secretary told him the order was issued by direction of the President; the secretary said that if he did not cut off a head when he was ordered to do so, the President would cut his head off; there was no complaint against the firm of Durfee & Peck. The witness detailed the character of the contract with Athey; in consideration that he would buy up the stock of Durfee & Peck, he was to receive a salary at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year until he should do; this was done to protect the interests of the firm, as they had forty thousand dollars worth of goods at the post, and as Athey might have goods there at any time, and until Athey should buy goods of the firm, they would pay Surveyor-General Babcock seven hundred and fifty dollars a quarter; this they did for three quarters, making the sum of twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars; this was in consideration of Babcock's having procured the contract; witness said the proclamation of the President extending the Great Sioux reservation enhanced the value of the posts on that reservation; Cheyenne and Standing Rock were on the Great Sioux reservation; the effect of the proclamation was to drive away all competition. Question—Do you know the reason which induced the issuance of the proclamation? Answer—It was generally understood out there that it was through the influence of Orville Grant. Question—To close out all competition? Answer—Yes, sir; which it did.

THE SPENCER INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The senate committee on privileges and elections to-day began an investigation of the charges brought against Senator Spencer, of Alabama that he secured his election by corrupt means. Senator Spencer was present with his counsel, Hon. Mat L. Carpenter, assisted by Chas. E. Meyer, chairman of one of the two Republican State committees of Alabama. General John S. Morgan appeared in behalf of the memorialists of the Alabama legislature. John J. Moulton, postmaster at Mobile at the time of Senator Spencer's election, and now deputy collector of internal revenue at that point, was examined by General Morgan in reference to his testimony given before a committee of the Alabama legislature last April, in which he (Moulton) stated that money was used to secure Senator Spencer's election. General Morgan read from the testimony of this witness, and asked if the answers, as printed, were correct. Moulton, in every instance where the printed answers contained an intimation of his knowledge of corruption, emphatically denied that he had ever given such testimony. He specially denied the statement attributed to him in the printed testimony that he had asked Senator Spencer for ten thousand dollars, but said he had requested a loan of five thousand dollars, and that subsequently Senator Spencer handed him a check for twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, which he (Senator Spencer) said was all he could spare at the time. The witness afterward repaid the money. General Morgan asked the witness if he had not heard Jerome J. Hinds say that a certain State senator had been fixed. Mr. Carpenter objected to the question, on the ground that no conspiracy had been shown to exist between Senator Spencer and Hinds. General Morgan rejoined that the connection would be established at a subsequent stage of the proceedings. Mr. Carpenter's objection was sustained.

THE STORM.

Disastrous Results in the Northwest—Germany and France Fearfully Visited.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Telegrams from points throughout the northwest indicate that the two days storm, ending last night, was the most widely extended that has visited this section for months. Telegraph poles and wires have been prostrated in every direction, streams have risen in nearly every locality, and have in some instances overflown; snow has fallen from two to six inches in depth, and the wind has done some damage, though no casualties are reported in spite of the cold weather, which set in last night.

IN BERLIN.

LONDON, March 17.—A Berlin dispatch reports that the lower parts of the city are flooded, and many acres are submerged in the suburbs.

IN FRANCE.

LONDON, March 17.—A dispatch to the *Times*, from Paris, says that the Seine and Marne are both higher than they were yesterday. The plain from May-Sous Aifort to Ville Neuve St. Georges is one immense lake. Boats traverse the valley from Ville Neuve to Choisey. The senators and deputies representing Paris have voluntarily devoted two months salary to the relief of the sufferers. Five hundred houses were abandoned on Wednesday at Nogent Sur Marne.

Bodies Recovered.

NORWICH, CONN., March 17.—Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the almshouse fire.

Charge of Conspiracy.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 17.—Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and W. H. Howerton, secretary of state, have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy and libel.

The Captured Octavia.

HAVANA, March 17.—The yacht Octavia, captured by a Spanish gunboat, had a cargo of two hundred and forty-three boxes of powder, forty-eight boxes cartridges, twelve boxes shells, one thousand rifles, one hundred and fifty carbines, and two pieces of artillery.

A telegram from Vienna asserts that the Russian and Austrian agents at Belgrade have again cautioned the government, and Servia has sent a special envoy to Constantinople to obtain concessions.

A BIG SUIT.

A Nephew of Governor Bill Allen, of Ohio, Sues Him to Recover 8000 Acres of Land.

CINCINNATI, March 17—Proceedings were commenced in the United States court here to-day by Allen Campbell M'Arthur, and other grandchildren of Duncan M'Arthur, a former governor of Ohio, to eject Ex-Governor William Allen from his farm near Chillicothe, known as "Fruit Hill," and compel him to account to the legal [illegible] Duncan M'Arthur for the rents and profits of the estate, alleged illegally withheld from the heirs. It appears that Governor M'Arthur, who died in 1839 the owner of immense landed wealth, left a will bequeathing all his property to his wife and Wm. Key Bond, as trustees, to hold until his youngest grand-child became of age, with an annual dividend of the profits of the estate among the heirs. When the youngest grand-child became of age the property was to be divided among all the heirs. The will was set aside, and a large portion of the estate came into the possession of Mrs. Coons, daughter of M'Arthur, who afterward married Governor Allen. The principal contestant became of age one year ago, and having learned the story of the will, and its disposition in court, has commenced suit with others to recover. Should the suit be decided against Governor Allen, it will leave him a poor man. The estate involved embraces about eight thousand acres of land in Ross county, including a portion of the city of Chillicothe.

DIED.

BROOKS—March 18, 1876, at 4 p.m., at his residence, near Fisherville, Tenn., Major J. M. Brooks, Sr., aged fifty-eight years.

NEW ORLEANS FLORIST.

EVERGREENS, Roses and Grapevines, Orange Trees, Pittosporums and Magnolias, from New Orleans, for sale at 357 Main street, or address W. OESTERLEIN, mh18 at Green Tree House, Shelby st.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed on the —— day of ——, 1875, to secure J. H. Martin & Co. in certain indebtedness therein contained, which deed is now on record in the Recorder's office of Mississippi county, Arkansas, I, as Trustee, will offer for sale, and sell for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, at Shawnee Village, Arkansas, on the

First Day of April Next, 1876,

about EIGHT HUNDRED BUSHELS OF CORN, it being the same heretofore conveyed to me in trust to secure said J. H. Martin & Co. Said sale to take place within lawful hours. This March 17, 1876.

W. W. FRANCIS, Trustee.
G. W. Thompson, Attorney. mh18

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 2204—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tennessee.—A. R. Morton vs. A. P. Curry et al.

It appearing from the bill in this cause which is sworn to that the defendant, A. P. Curry, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; that he is indebted to the complainant in the sum of about five thousand ($5000) dollars, evidenced by open account, and attachment having been issued and returned levied on the property of said Curry:

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in May, 1876, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 8th day of March, 1876.

A copy—attest. EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By E. B. McHENRY, Deputy C. & M.
Young & Halsey, Sols. for compl't. mh18 4t

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Sinking Fund Commission, till Monday, April 3d, at 12 o'clock, for the purchase of Fifty Thousand Dollars of Memphis City Bonds, for account said Fund. Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

I. M. HILL, Chm'n S. F. C.,
mh11 23 Main street.

Clarksville Plow.

WE are now agents for this celebrated Plow, which we believe is the best in use, and keep a full stock always on hand. Send orders. POSTER, TAYLOR & CO., fb12 No. 35 Union street.

Petit Gulf Cotton Seed.

800 BUSHELS GENUINE ARTICLE FOR sale, to close consignment.
mh14 STRATTON & WELLFORD.

NOTICES.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF HEALTH

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 6, 1876.

THE office of the Board of Health has been located at 266 Second street, cor. Court. Citizens are requested to report nuisances at this office, and assured that they will receive attention at the earliest possible moment.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office until March 20th, for removal of Garbage from the city. Specifications to be seen at the office of the Board.

Board reserves the right to reject all bids.

NOTICE.

Citizens are hereby notified that in compliance with section 80 of the Health Ordinance, they must discontinue the practice of sweeping trash, waste paper, rubbish, ashes, etc., into the gutters and streets. They must provide suitable receptacles for such refuse, keep them in the alleys or in the rear of their business houses, and remove the same at regular intervals.

Violators of this order will be brought before the Recorder.

By order of the Board of Health.
HERER W. JONES, M. D.,
mh7 Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FRESH GROUND GRAHAM FLOUR
CORNMEAL AND SECONDS,
Also, CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR
Constantly on hand at
Benjes' Mills.
fb29 Corner Second and Jackson Sts.

Valuable Books for Sale.

THE undersigned is still offering for sale his Library of Miscellaneous