State Library dh

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1876. VOL 36. NO 205

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 12 3-16c. Memphis cotton, 11½c. New York gold, 110¼. Memphis gold, 110.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, August 23, 1 a.m.

In the west Gulf States and Tennessee slight changes in pressure, stationary to rising temperature and partly cloudy weather, with southerly winds in the latter, and with south to east winds and occasional rains in the former.

ON our second page our readers will find, to-day, matter of unusual interest.

IT is said that Belknap is for Hayes, and that he is to stump Maine for him. Cheek illustrated.

GOVERNOR PORTER will speak at Bon Aqua Springs on Saturday next, and there open the gubernatorial canvass.

HON. JOHN CALDWELL was yesterday nominated for congress by the Democracy of the third Kentucky district, on the first ballot.

THE Democratic State executive committee would do well, we think, to delay filling Harris's place until the Radicals make their nomination.

AS THE first of September approaches, our merchants are beginning to arrange for a season that promises to be the most profitable Memphis has ever enjoyed.

THE Independents held a convention yesterday at Nashville. A preliminary organization was reached. Platform and candidates will be adopted and nominated to-day.

W. W. GARTH was yesterday nominated for congress by the Democrats of the eighth congressional district of Alabama, after a heated contest, one hundred and twenty-six ballots having been taken.

ARKANSAS will vote on Monday, September 4th, for State officers, and for members of congress. The Democracy confidently expect to sweep everything by a majority that will not be less than twenty-five thousand.

THE Republicans of the nineteenth district, in convention at Warren, Ohio, renominated Hon. J. A. Garfield for congress by acclamation. Hon. B. F. Wade was unanimously chosen as district Presidential elector.

THE Radical State convention will meet at Nashville to-morrow, when we shall have a platform and nominations that will enable us to realize what we are to contend for in the canvass that can then be fairly inaugurated, and not until then.

JAMES ATKINS, who was recently appointed collector of customs at Savannah, was formerly revenue collector in one of the Georgia districts, and is now under indictment in the United States court at Atlanta for defalcation to the government to a large amount.

WHEN the absentees return, and business and the State and national canvass are fairly inaugurated, we hope the financial condition of the city will not be forgotten, and that Mayor Fippin will test the disposition of the bondholders to conform to his scheme. We must have release from debt, for we must have our streets paved.

IF THE Radicals to-morrow nominate N. G. Taylor and Emerson Etheridge for electors for the State at large, the Democratic committee will need to be careful as to who they select to fill the place vacated by Harris. No merely pretentious, popinjay politician will do. The man who meets Etheridge must be a man of brains and ability, gifted as a speaker, and possessed of a full knowledge of the arts of the stump.

W. L. WHEELER, the Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan, is a leading lawyer of East Saginaw, and has been a member of the legislature in both branches. He was also chairman of the Michigan delegation to the St. Louis convention, and the member who presented the resolution recommending the abolition of the "two-thirds rule." He is a very popular man, and will poll the full party vote.

THE State Democratic executive committee, as announced in the Nashville *Banner*, is composed of the following named gentlemen: A. S. Deaderick, of Washington; F. A. Moses, of Knox; A. M. Johnson, of Hamilton; J. W. Judd, of Robertson; J. W. Childress, jr., of Rutherford; A. G. Merritt, of Davidson; D. B. Cooper, of Maury; J. H. Freeman, of Madison; T. J. Edwards, of Obion; L. E. Wright, of Shelby; James C. Malone, of Davidson, Thomas O'Conner, of Davidson; D. N. Kennedy, of Montgomery.

AFTER a careful survey of the field and thorough review of all that our exchanges have to say touching the Presidential prospect, we have increasing faith in the election of Governor Tilden and Governor Hendricks. In addition to the southern States, excepting only South Carolina (which at the worst is only doubtful), we shall carry Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, California, Oregon and Indiana, and possibly Illinois, Ohio and Colorado. Our best speakers are in the field, and the canvass is being managed with consummate skill and ability.

THE New York *Sun* is authority for the statement that Mr. William M. Evarts says the Republican managers of New York would like to have him help their ticket through, but fear that three years in the gubernatorial chair would deprive Mr. Conkling of his controlling influence in the party. The Conklingites want no rival near the throne, and, therefore, prefer a second-rate man. If they thought he (Evarts) would be elected, and then graciously die, they would nominate him with thankfulness. He will not be nominated. Corning, who is Conkling's man, will get the nomination. The Republicans of New York don't want brains any more than a certain element in Tennessee.

COLONEL J. H. RION, a prominent lawyer of South Carolina, before the Democratic nominations were made, said the prospect for success in that State "looks desperate with thirty thousand negro majority against us, but thousands of them will vote the Democratic ticket this fall. I think we will elect our men, for it has become a matter of life or death with us." Nice confession for an American to be compelled to make in this, the Centennial year—"a matter of life or death."

THE government is at last about to inaugurate an Indian policy sensible and humane. It is proposed to gather the predatory and unreliable red men in the Indian Territory and put them to work for a living. Either that or they will be left "out in the wilderness" to starve or steal, and if they indulge in the latter they will be punished. This is so far good, but it lacks what Tilden will supply, and that is taking all option from the Indian and compelling him to become an orderly citizen of a territory, where already there exists the nucleus of an independent Indian government, with all the advantages and appliances of civilization.

AT St. Louis, yesterday, United States Attorney Bliss filed a suit in the United States circuit court against the Missouri Pacific railroad mortgage trustees and receivers for taxes from 1864 to 1872, under the old income law. The tax, with interest and penalties, amounts to two hundred thousand dollars. The United States claims a lien upon the road for this amount prior to all mortgages upon it, and especially the mortgage under which the road is to be sold on the sixth of September next. Judge Dillon has granted an order, at the instance of Attorney General Bliss, to retain enough of the proceeds of the sale of the road to meet the claim of the United States, should it be established.

JENNINGS, for many years after Raymond editor-in-chief of the New York *Times*, and therefore in a situation to know the motives of the Radical leaders as well as their policies, has written a lengthy article for the London *Fortnightly Review*, under the title, "Unsettled Problems of American Politics," in which he deals with reconstruction, and makes the statement, supported by facts, that the reconstruction policy of Lincoln was sacrificed to partisan designs; that the south was handed over to classes unfit to govern; that men in power repeatedly violated the safeguards of personal liberty, and the reconstructed States became the prey of scoundrels to whom "Boss Tweed of New York was a model of integrity." This is a strong vindication of Andrew Johnson, who desired nothing so much as to follow the policy of Lincoln, and would have done so, had the Radical majority in congress, under Thad Stevens and Boutwell, only permitted it.

THE INDIANS.

Instructions to the New Sioux Commissioners—The Indians Must Support Themselves by Cultivating the Soil.

They Must Remove to the Indian Territory—Sale of Arms Stopped—Noble Conduct of the Canadian Blackfeet.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The instructions to the Sioux commissioners appointed under the recent act of congress are nearly completed. One of the most important subjects of negotiation is that represented by the fifth clause of the instructions, and the President is strongly impressed with the belief that an agreement which shall be best calculated to enable the Indians to become self supporting is the one which shall provide for their removal at as early a day as possible to the Indian Territory. They must depend for their support mainly upon the cultivation of the soil, and their own country is quite unfit for that purpose. The superior climate and soil of the Indian Territory, and the fact that that Territory is forever secured to the Indian people, should afford strong inducements for the Indians to enter into such an agreement. The Indians cannot now live upon their reservation without aid of the government, and it is under no obligation to continue its supplies of food, while no money consideration should be offered them as an inducement for any undertaking on their part. It is believed that the government will willingly furnish their subsistence, medical assistance and schools until they can care for themselves, in case of their removal to the Indian Territory. If, however, they decline to agree to such removal, they should be informed that they will be obliged to go to the Missouri river to receive such supplies as shall be provided under any future act of congress and treaties with them now in force.

SALE OF ARMS STOPPED.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following order was sent to-day to nearly all the Indian agencies by the Indian commissioner:

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1876.

DEAR SIR—You are advised that all sales of arms or ammunition to either whites or Indians by parties holding licenses as Indian traders issued by this office must be stopped instantly. You will so notify your traders, and will be vigilant in seeing that no violation of this order is allowed. If any instance of such violation occurs you will revoke the license of the offending party and report the case to this office for further action.

THE SIOUX AND BLACKFEET.

OTTAWA, August 22.—Advices from Indian Commissioner Dickinson, dated Fort Ellice, August 7th, state that the Sioux now on the war-path against the United States had sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet Indians and requested the latter to join them. The Canadian Indians replied that they would keep the peace, and would not join them in fighting. The Sioux sent a message in return that when they had finished with the Americans they would cross over and capture the Blackfeet's country. The latter wanted to know if they would be assisted by mounted police, and officers in charge and assured them that they would be protected. The Blackfeet said they could muster two thousand warriors if any trouble arose.

Arrested for Forgery.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—Alexander Balfour, an actor, was arrested to-night, charged with forging a letter to W. J. Florence from Harry C. Barton, also an actor, asking Florence for a loan. Florence replied to the letter, inclosing a check, which reached Barton. The latter, not understanding the matter, wrote to Florence for an explanation. Florence returned the original letter, and the writer was discovered by comparing the letter with one Balfour had written to Manager Miles, of the Grand Opera-house, asking for a situation. Balfour, it is said, served a term in the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, for stealing a trunk from the Sherman house, Chicago.

THE DEAD SPEAKER.

Arrival of the Remains at Washington, under Escort of a Committee of the House, and Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House.

Lying in State in a Special Car—Departure for New Albany—Appropriate and Timely Proclamation by President Grant.

Biographical Sketch—Career of One of the Ablest of the Public Men of Indiana—A Statesman and Pure Christian Gentleman.

THE REMAINS ARRIVED AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The remains of the late Speaker Kerr arrived here this morning from Rockbridge Alum Springs, at fifteen minutes past six, accompanied by Mrs. Kerr and her son, Representatives Milton Sayler, S. S. Cox and H. Casey Young, and Mr. Adams, clerk of the house. The body is encased in a casket covered with a black cloth; the mountings are of heavy plate, and there are six heavy plated massive handles on the sides; the cover is of plate-glass, and extends the whole length of the casket; an extra cover of black cloth with silver-plate mountings fits over the glass; the interior is lined with white silk and satin.

DEPARTED FOR NEW ALBANY.

Upon the arrival of the party in Washington, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson took charge of the remains of Mr. Kerr and had them removed to a special car. A detail of six men of the capitol police were placed on guard. The outer cover of the casket was removed, and the body laid in state until half past ten o'clock this morning. During the morning a number of Mr. Kerr's friends and others visited the depot to view his remains. At half-past eleven o'clock the casket was closed, and twenty minutes thereafter the funeral party, with the remains, left for New Albany, Indiana, by way of Harrisburg and Indianapolis. Representatives Sayler and Cox did not accompany the party.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

LONG BRANCH, August 22.—The following has just been received from the President: "It is with extreme pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the speaker of the house of representatives, Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana. A man of great intellectual endowments, large culture, great probity and earnestness in his devotion to the public interests has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been selected to preside not being in session to render its tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the deceased, the President invites the people of the United States to a solemn recognition of the public and private worth and the services of a pure and eminent character. U. S. GRANT.

"By the President:
"JOHN L. CADWALLADER,
"Acting Secretary of State.
"WASHINGTON, August 21, 1876."

Biographical.

Michael C. Kerr, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was a native of Titusville, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the fifteenth of March, 1827. His parents were people in moderate circumstances, and of that old, sturdy Pennsylvania stock whose children may be found scattered in every section of the country, giving life and vitality to every department of human enterprise. He was chiefly self-educated, but studied at the Erie academy, where he was graduated at the age of eighteen. During his attendance at the academy Mr. Kerr became attached to Miss Coover, a school-teacher in Erie, and immediately after his graduation married her. At his request the marriage was kept a secret until his return from the west, where he remained two years. By teaching school, Mr. Kerr earned the means to defray his expenses at the Louisville university, where he received the degree of bachelor of laws in 1851. In 1852 he removed to New Albany, Indiana, and began the practice of law in connection with the late Judge Thomas L. Smith. He early developed those traits of character which have since made him an enduring name among his countrymen. His copartnership with Judge Smith continued for several years, during which time he was elected the attorney of the city of his adoption, and, in the performance of the duties intrusted to him, he most arduously devoted himself, and attracted public attention to his abilities. At the end of one year's service he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county of Floyd, serving in that capacity but a single year, when, in 1856, he was nominated as a candidate for the legislature by the Democratic convention to represent his county in the general assembly, and in the October following he was elected by two hundred and thirty-two majority. It was during this year that attention was first attracted to his powers as a stump orator, and he was frequently called upon to appear before public assemblies, and on all these occasions he displayed his wonderfully persuasive and convincing powers as a speaker, always addressing himself to the reason of his hearers, and never to their passions. The personal magnetic influence possessed by Mr. Kerr was rarely equaled, and he had, in a most remarkable degree, the faculty of calling around him the very best men in the country, and his counsels were always received with confidence. In 1862 he was elected reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, and while occupying the position he prepared five volumes of reports, all of which have received the most favorable consideration, and they are regarded as the best of the entire series issued from that court. The effectiveness of Mr. Kerr on the hustings pointed to him as the leader of his party in the second congressional district, and on the twelfth of August, 1864, the Democratic district congressional convention at Jeffersonville nominated him as the candidate of the party to represent the district in the thirty-ninth congress, and at the October election following he was elected by a large majority. His competitors for the nomination before the convention were Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham and Hon. Simeon K. Wolfe, two well-known and popular leaders of the party. Mr. Kerr immediately entered on the canvass, and for a period of sixty days visited all sections of the district, arousing the enthusiasm of his partisan friends and earning new laurels among the people. He was assailed by his opponents with unusual virulence, but these neither turned him aside from an honorable discussion of the issues before the country, nor to engage in a personal war with his opponent. Upon taking his seat in congress, he was assigned to two committees of the house—private land claims and on accounts—serving with faithfulness in the interests of the public. Again, in 1866, he was returned from his district as a member of the fortieth congress, and served on the committees on elections and roads and canals. In 1868 his constituents returned him for the third time as a member of the forty-first congress, in which he served as a member of the civil service committee, and it was during the session that he first assumed a prominence among his Democratic colleagues which pointed to him as a fit leader to the minority, which was then struggling most valorously to avert disasters which have since overtaken the country. In 1870, for the fourth time, the Democracy of the second district declared him their choice, after a most bitter contest for the nomination, which was alike distasteful to Mr. Kerr and contrary to his well-known desire. Indeed, so bitter did that preliminary canvass become that he frequently declared to his friends that rather than again engage in a similar contest among his partisan friends he would retire from public life. He was elected by the usual majority of his party in the district, and upon taking his seat in the forty-second congress he was placed upon the committee on ways and means. During the two following, as in the preceding two years, he was frequently heard upon the floor of congress in the advocacy of sound and statesmanlike views upon the subjects of the currency and taxation, and in opposition to every species of monopoly. His speeches upon these subjects are among the most able which have ever been delivered in the national legislature, and served to place him in the foremost rank of American statesmen. In 1872, Mr. Kerr refused to enter the canvass for nomination in his district, and was succeeded by Hon. Simeon K. Wolfe. But at the meeting of the State convention, which assembled in June of that year, he consented to accept the nomination for congressman-at-large, but was defeated by Hon. G. S. Orth by a majority of one hundred and twenty-six votes in the entire vote of the State. Two years afterward, in the winter and spring of 1874, he was appealed to by many gentlemen in various parts of his district to permit the use of his name as as a candidate for nomination for the fifth time in his old district. This request was held by him for several months before giving a definite answer, as he then first realized that the disease which eventually proved fatal was making inroads on his constitution. However, he conceived it to be his duty, finally, to accept the call of his friends, and upon the meeting of the convention of his party at Seymour he was unanimously nominated, all his competitors having withdrawn. This proved the most exciting canvass in which he ever engaged, and one which disgusted him more than any that had preceded it. The greenback element of the party was dissatisfied with his financial views, as indicated by his policy in congress and in the admirable address made before the convention which had nominated him. The Republican party made no nomination, but the soft-money men placed in nomination General James A. Cravens, a Democratic ex-member of congress from his district, and an exceedingly popular gentleman. Mr. Kerr entered this canvass with doubts as to his physical strength bearing up under the labors which he knew were inevitable. But the indomitable will and power which had characterized his entire life enabled him to bravely labor to the end of the canvass. He was elected by a majority of 1209 in a total vote of 25 573. He was conscious, as were many of his friends, that his election at this time was due in a large measure to Republican voters—men who refused to see a distinguished gentleman sacrificed merely to gratify their political predilections. The labors of that canvass left him physically prostrated, and his disease getting the upper hand, he at once set about the restoration of his health, visiting Colorado, South Carolina, and other points, until the opening of congress in 1875. Shortly before the period for the meeting of congress he returned to his home and made his preparations to leave for Washington. While attending to these matters he was prostrated upon his bed and confined to his house. When the time came for his journey he set out with every prospect of speedy recovery. While visiting for his health at his home he was constantly in receipt of letters from all sections of the country demanding that he suffer his name to be used as a candidate for speaker. In reply, he uniformly stated that if such use would in any degree produce disharmony in the ranks of the Democracy he would not accept. He was not averse to a friendly contest for the place with his political friends, but he expressed the strongest conviction that a personal wrangle for the office at the opening of the session of congress would destroy the effective power of the Democracy and render it useless for the accomplishment of beneficial results, which he believed could be secured by harmony and a faithful performance of duty. He attempted no concealment of the fact that his election to the place would be extremely gratifying to himself, personally, but that it would amount to a crime if to do so brought discord among his partisan friends. With the result of that contest the country is familiar. His election was hailed by all sections of the country as an augury for good, and the formation of the committees of the house has been pronounced by those best qualified to judge as most admirable. Of the many appointments of that body, it is doubtful if Mr. Kerr influenced the selection of others than his own private secretaries. He was pressed in many quarters, but he conceived it his duty not to interfere in the matter. After his election as speaker it soon became apparent that his physical powers were rapidly exhausted, and that without relief he must soon become a victim to the power of the disease. He sought that relief from the best medical advisers at command with varying success. He did not seem to have great faith in the remedical agencies prescribed, and only followed the advice given to prolong life for the sake of others. Shortly before going to the Alum springs he wrote of his condition in a desponding spirit. After visiting the springs for a time it seemed that he had at last found the remedy applicable to his condition, defined by his physicians *phehisis intestinales*, or consumption of the bowels. But these hopes were fallacious, and soon the destroyer made manifest its power, and exhausted nature gave way, and from day to day he sank beneath its sway, calmly, bravely and patiently, not, however, without intense pain and suffering, but finally quietly passing to the great beyond on Saturday, August 18, 1876, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

TEXAS NEWS.

Dallas is organizing a cavalry company.

The M'Lennan county courthouse will be built of artificial stone.

Williamson county has eighteen granges, with an average membership of forty.

Mr. Strong has retired from the Kaufman Telegraph, and Mr. W. A. Blackwell will hereafter conduct that paper.

Bob Sneed and a man named Smith have been accused of being accessory to the murder of John Pennell, in Burnett county, two years ago, and arrested.

James G. Ward, charged with killing a negro in Colorado county three years ago, was arrested last week in Williamson county.

Mayor Willis, of Bastrop, collected forty dollars in one week from the people of that town for profane swearing "on the public streets."

Information is reported from Menardville to the effect that during a horse-race held there, a man by the name of Dick Wright was killed and three others wounded—among the latter Joseph Franks, who received a wound in the arm and shoulder.

Quite a serious affray took place a few nights ago at a camp-meeting about two miles from Bremond, wherein one Carey was dangerously wounded by a man named Cox. It seems that after meeting, when on the way home, Cox's wife fell from her horse and Carey made some remark about it. One word led to another, when both dismounted to have it out. Cox cut Carey three times with a knife, once in the thigh, once in the side, and once in the small of the back. Carey is said to be in a very critical condition. Cox fled.

SERVIA.

The Turks Repulsed Twice at Alexanitz—Servian Victory at Gurgosovatz, under Horvatovich.

Selavonic Committees in Russia Send Money to the Servians—Russian Officers Entering their Service.

BRUSSELS, August 22.—A dispatch from Vienna to *Le Nord* says that whatever may be the issue of the fighting now going on, there is every reason to expect that the mediation offered at Belgrade will be accepted.

THE TURKS REPULSED TWICE.

BELGRADE, August 22.—An official dispatch, received here, claims that the Turks were repulsed twice during Monday. Despite their numbers, they were unable even to approach the fortifications of Alexanitz, and they only succeeded in burning some christian villages.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS PERMITTED TO ENTER THE SERVIAN SERVICE.

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch from Semlin says it is stated that the Servian prime minister interviewed the Russian representative at Belgrade and appealed to the generosity of the Russian government to permit Russian officers and soldiers to enter the Servian army; he also asked for pecuniary assistance, as Servia had determined to continue the war. The Russian government has replied, granting the requests under conditions. In consequence of this arrangement the Sclavonic committees in Russia have begun sending funds in large amounts. Russian officers and sub-officers, in parties of ten, reach Belgrade almost daily, passing through Roumania unhindered. These officers give their services gratuitously. A number of other officers are expected shortly.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE

PARIS, August 22.—Accounts of the fighting near Alexinatz are conflicting. The Porte has sent a telegram to its representatives abroad, announcing that the Servians, who had concentrated all their forces one and a half hours march from Alexinatz, have been completely defeated.

General Tchernayeff sends frequent dispatches urging Prince Milan to continue the war. The prince appears still undecided. It is understood that only three of the Servian ministers favor the continuance of the war.

SERVIAN VICTORY.

BELGRADE, August 22.—It is officially announced that the Servian troops, under General Horvatovich, yesterday recaptured Gurgosovatz and occupied Tresibaba.

TURKISH BARBARITIES

LONDON, August 22.—A special from the Bucharest correspondent of the *Daily News*, who accompanied Mr. Schuyler in his tour of investigation, says that Baring's report of sixty villages burned and twelve thousand persons killed by the Turks in Bulgaria does not include the outrages committed in the district lying north of the Balkan mountains, nor in the district of Sophia. Forty villages were burned north of Balkan, and seventy south. Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but he estimates the number of killed at six thousand in the district of Philippopolis alone. The regular troops are more cruel than the Bashi Bazouks. No doubt the massacres were committed with the sanction of the authorities. Outrages continue to occur. The governor of Philippopolis wants cavalry to quell them. Schuyler thinks there is immediate danger of additional massacres. He will suggest to his government the following measures: The hanging of the four leaders in these atrocities, the disarming of the Musulmans and the rebuilding of the burnt villages at the expense of the government. As these measures cannot be left to the authorities, Schuyler will propose to the foreign commission to see that they be executed.

PREVIOUS REPORTS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, August 22.—A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* confirms the report of the re-occupation of Gurgosovatz and Tresibaba by the Servians. Kerim Pasha withdrew his forces to sustain the present operations. He has forty thousand men, which force is sufficient for an attack on Alexinatz, General Tchernayeff having seventy-nine thousand men. The tactics of the Turkish commander are uncertain. Possibly he intends to shut General Tchernayeff in, while another Turkish division marches from Saitchs to Parajin.

REPORTS STILL CONFUSED.

LONDON, August 22.—Reports from Alexinatz are still confused and conflicting. The actual state of affairs as known is as follows: The Turks from Gurgosovatz, under Eyoub Pasha, and the army from Nissa, under Ali Saib, effected a junction, and Sunday were four miles southwest of Alexinatz. Ali Saib's vanguard attacked the Servians Monday, and met with a repulse. Since that there has been no serious fighting down to early Tuesday morning, and Alexinatz had not then been attacked.

A pet dog of good size, belonging to a wealthy gentleman of New York, was buried in his master's lot in Greenwood cemetery last week by an undertaker. A burial permit had to be obtained for him at headquarters, and the usual price for opening a grave was paid.

DIED.

MULLIGAN—The remains of JIMMY MULLIGAN, who was drowned in Wolf river, have been recovered.

Interment will take place this (WEDNESDAY) morning, at 8 o'clock, at Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

$80 Reward.

WE Will pay the above amount for the apprehension and return to us on President's Island, the following described convicts, or twenty dollars for either one of said convicts, and a like amount for any convict who has or may escape from the Island:

BOONER BAILEY—aged 40 years; 5 feet 5½ inches high; dark color; thin and short upper lip, which gives him the appearance of grinning when in conversation.

HENRY JONES—aged 25 years; dark brown; 5 feet 7 inches high; quick spoken; lives east of Memphis 7 or 8 miles.

WM. DEBERRY—aged 35 years; 6 feet 2 inches high; dark color; lives on the Wildberger place; left eye sore when he left.

THOS. CARTER—aged 36 years; 5 feet 6½ inches high; dark color; has a scar on right temple shaped like a half-moon; he worked at Catholic Cemetery on Hernando road; his family lives near that place.

JESSE KELLY—aged 31 years; fair complexion; blue eyes; light and short hair; his father is a shoemaker, and lives in Fort Pickering.

JOHN DANCY—aged 21 years; 5 feet 3½ inches high; fair complexion; blue eyes; red hair; his parents live at Decatur, Ala.

CHAS. FAIN—aged 25 years; brown; 5 feet 9½ inches high; black hair and eyes; scar on left side and on left hip; blacksmith by trade; used to work for James & Roosa.

The first four escaped yesterday, the others during the summer.

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When you visit the City, shall be pleased to see you, and serve your wants in the above line. Respectfully,

H. SEESSEL, Jr.,
Formerly of A. SEESSEL & SON., Memphis, Tenn.

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We are making a specialty in

OLD SOUR-MASH WHISKIES,

Which we are offering at lower prices than the compounded liquors of this and other markets. Always on hand

A FULL LINE OF LOW-GRADE WHISKIES, Etc.

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Sole Agent for Cook's Champagne, Imperial

PRATT GIN CO

MANF'S DANIEL PRATT COTTON GINS AND COTTON FACTORS,

J. M. SMITH, MANG'R. BRANCH OFFICE, 266 FRONT ST., MEMPHIS

ORDERS FILLED BY US AT FACTORY PRICES. CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND SEE the Revolving Head Gin—a valuable improvement—before buying. daw

OMNIBUSES.

Omnibus Line!

HAVING this day sold to T. N. Patton, P. M. Patterson and Robt. Galloway, the Omnibus Line of E. Keck & Bro., we respectfully solicit for them a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us.
E. KECK & BRO.

Referring to above card, Omnibus Rates by our lines will be, to or from Hotels and Residence, 25 cents; Trunks, 25 cents extra.
T. N. PATTON, Sup't M. C. T. CO.
P. M. PATTERSON & CO.

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NEW LIVERY STABLE.

JOHN DUNN & CO., formerly with C. H. Brackett & Co., have opened a first-class Livery and Boarding Stable, at

NO. 42 ADAMS STREET.

John is an experienced horseman, and will take the best care of stock, at the lowest prices. Boarding horses a specialty. Ample room for rockaways and buggies on second floor.

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MUSIC--VOCAL AND PIANO

MISS SUE A. COOPER WILL CONTINUE to give Lessons in Vocal Music and Music on the Piano during the summer months, at her residence, No. 10 Gostice street. Will attend pupils their residence, if desired.

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FLOUR!

LARD!

25 half barrels Roe Herring,
25 tierces Canvased Hams,
50 boxes Canvased Breakfast Bacon,
1000 buckets Fairbanks's Lard,
50 tierces Fairbanks's Lard,
25 half barrels Fairbanks's Lard,
50 cs. Fairbanks's Lard, in 6 & 3 tins,
200 boxes Candles,
200 boxes Starch,
100 barrels Silvermoon Meal,
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UNDERTAKERS,

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Always on hand, a large assortment of Metallic Cases and Caskets, and Wooden Coffins of every description.

Orders by telegraph promptly filled, and Cases shipped C. O. D.

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FLAHERTY & SULLIVAN,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS,

317 and 319 Second Street,

Near Monroe : : : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

Elegant Robes, Gents' Suits, and all kinds of coffin Trimmings for sale. Special attention paid to the Removal of Bodies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE business of Stratton & Wellford will be continued under the same firm name as before the death of Mr. John T. Stratton, his estate retaining his interest in the same under the provisions of his will.
STRATTON & WELLFORD.
Memphis, July 25, 1876. jy26 3daw

NOTICE.

ON the first of September this firm will move to, and occupy, the building No. 300 Front street, at present occupied by Brode, McIntyre & Co., who will remove to 298 Front st. PORTER, TAYLOR & CO.,
an8 No. 35 Union street.

NOTICE.

TO the creditors of the estate of W. K. Gorsuch, deceased: The undersigned having qualified as Executor under the will of W. K. Gorsuch, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said estate to authenticate and file their claims with him within the time prescribed by law, or be barred. WALTER S. GORSUCH, Executor,
24 Madison street.
M. B. Trezevant, Solicitor. au15 m

DELINQUENT TAXES.

All persons interested are hereby notified that I will proceed to take possession of property sold to the State Treasurer for State and County Taxes for the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, and not redeemed. I am authorized to receive from the owners, or their agents, all Taxes, Costs and Charges due upon their property, and release the same. By attending to this before I take possession, parties will save themselves trouble and expense.
C. WEATHERFORD,
an8 Office, Courthouse Building.

MEMPHIS MACHINERY AGENCY

—OF—

WM. W. CARSON,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEER.

8 Howard's Row, Memphis.

Engines, Sawmills, Gristmills, Gins, Presses, Water Motors, Wagons, Allison's Cotton Cleaner, Machinery and Engineers' Supplies.

Plans and Estimates given for Machinery, Mills, Ginhouses, etc. Erection of Machinery Superintended or Contracted for.

SAIL MAKERS.

95 Camp St., near Poydras, New Orleans, La.

LUNCH HOUSE.

THE

Temperance Lunch-House,

160 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE, having been transferred to the

Women's Temperance Union,

the ladies respectfully solicit a liberal patronage, as they intend to make the room pleasant and attractive, as well as to furnish the best of Coffee, with Lunch or Meals, at the lowest possible price, without the temptations of stronger drinks. Ladies and gentlemen, friends of the temperance cause, are earnestly solicited to favor the enterprise. my28

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STAMPED CHECKS

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ALL THE BANKS

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THE BEST AND PUREST TOILET SOAP.
CHEAP, CONVENIENT, CLEANLY.
DELICATELY PERFUMED.
ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR IT.
WM. GLENN & SONS, CINCINNATI.

WANTED.

COTTON-SEED WANTED.

THE CITY OIL WORKS, MADISON ST. near Memphis and Charleston Depot, will pay cash for sound Cotton seed delivered at their works or at wharf. Sacks and twine will be sent to responsible parties, as usual, on receipt of orders. ly28

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FOR THE INSANE.

CINCINNATI SANITARIUM.

SUPERIOR accommodations for all classes. Separate departments for epileptics and nervous invalids. For terms of admission and circular, address W. S. CHIPLEY, M.D., Sup't College Hill, Ohio. jy15 eod