State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1876. VOL XXXV.—NUMBER 300

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 12 1-4c. Memphis cotton, 11 5-8c. New York gold, 107 1-4. Memphis gold, 107.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, December 12, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or fair weather, with the temperature above freezing, southerly to westerly winds, and slowly rising barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1876, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Galveston	30.19	56	S.E.	Clear.
Indianola	.....	..	.....	.....
Louisville	29.79	40	S.W.	Clear.
Memphis	30.01	44	S.W.	Clear.
Nashville	29.91	44	W.	Clear.
New Orleans	.....	55	N.W.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.17	47	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.14	50	S.W.	Hazy.

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

READ JERE BLACK'S letter on the second page.

GOVERNOR GROVER is right. So he says and so he proves in his letter in another column.

THE New York *Herald* asks Grant to resign. But of course he knows a trick worth two of that.

THE New York *Herald* thinks we are in a fair way to be Mexicanized. The APPEAL has confidence in the people.

SENATOR KEY has our thanks for copies of the United States statutes at large and the report of the agricultural bureau.

IT is reported in Washington that Senator Conkling is preparing a speech adverse to the reception of the returns from Louisiana. Good for Tilden.

THE congressional committee to investigate the Florida elections did not arrive at Tallahassee yesterday on account of delay by accident on the railway.

THE New York *Graphic* says that a large number of Republican senators question the wisdom of inaugurating Hayes under the circumstances. Sensible senators, they.

FROM a correspondent we learn that the people of Grenada, Mississippi, are indignant over the close of their postoffice. We hope Mr. Lamar and Mr. Money will give this their attention and find a remedy.

JUDGE BOND, of the United States circuit court, has delivered a decision discharging the board of State canvassers of South Carolina from custody, on the ground that the supreme court of the State had no jurisdiction.

A LATE dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, gives positive information that the negro murderers were not lynched, as reported in earlier dispatches printed elsewhere, and states further that they are safe in Walhalla jail.

THE burial of the dead actors and other victims of the last horror was performed in Brooklyn under the most imposing and impressive ceremonies, the details of which are furnished us by the associated press, but are unavoidably crowded out.

JOHN P. BRISCOE, a prominent Democrat, chancery clerk of Claiborne county, Mississippi, and the only witness against the negroes who fired on the sheriff's *posse* on the twenty-first of October last, was assassinated last Saturday two miles from Port Gibson.

THE Democrats of Chicago, speaking for their brethren of the State of Illinois, at a meeting held yesterday, the sentiment was expressed that the house of representatives must be maintained in its rights at whatever cost. It was agreed to hold a mass-meeting at an early day.

SENATORS FERRY and Morton are of opinion that the electoral vote will be counted by the Vice-President in the senate chamber, before the members of both houses, and without tellers. Garfield, of Ohio, thinks so too. They are all bulldozers, and are bound to complete their contract.

MR. REDFIELD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, telegraphs to that journal a report that three hundred thousand dollars of New York money was sent to New Orleans for the purpose of purchasing the returning board. We believe that Redfield lies. We therefore ask that the house committee make him prove his statement.

SECRETARY OF STATE GIBBS, in a letter published in the Nashville *American*, says that the governor having decided that the practice of issuing certificates of election to members of the general assembly from his office is without authority of law, it is discontinued. The members elect should procure the regular certificates from sheriffs of their counties and districts.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, at the last moment on Friday, was urged and implored by his most intimate Republican friends not to accept the inauguration under circumstances of such apparent and flagrant illegality. They argued that such a move would be fatal to his future political prospects, and begged him to reconsider his determination to be inaugurated. To these repeated and urgent appeals the governor was immovable. He sagely shook his head and replied, significantly: "I know what I am doing." The inference taken from this remark of the governor is that he has fresh and recent assurances from the President that he will be supported by the administration to the last.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.

The Mississippi Frozen over at St. Louis—People Crossing on the Ice.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—The harbor is solidly blocked from here to the ore dump at South St. Louis. Pedestrians have crossed on the ice to-day, and unless the weather turns very warm teams will cross in a day or so. The temperature has been much milder this afternoon, but there are indications to-night of the mercury falling again. The report of the sinking of the Leopard proves to be untrue. She is in Rush Tower bend, badly careened, and will probably be a total wreck.

The Supreme Court Convened.

TALLAHASSEE, December 11.—The members of the supreme court have been summoned to Tallahassee, and will arrive to-night. It is understood if the circuit court decides to commit the returning board for contempt, an appeal will be made at once to the supreme court.

BURNETT'S flavoring extracts are used and indorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Senators Appoint a Committee to Act with That of the House in Regard to Election Matters.

The House Democrats Temperate but Firm for Constitutional Rights—Grant a Merely Partisan Tool.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The Democratic senators held a caucus this afternoon, at which, after an extended discussion of the political situation, Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Bogy, Kernan and Eaton were appointed a committee to confer with any similar committee which may be appointed on the part of the house with reference to the Presidential complications, and to report what legal means exist for adjusting any difficulties that may arise in the two branches of congress in regard to counting the electoral vote.

The Democratic members of the house of representatives held a caucus this afternoon, which continued two hours. There was general and spirited debate concerning the present political situation and the difficulties which may arise between the two branches of congress in regard to counting the electoral votes and to the inauguration of a President. Among the principal speakers were Messrs. Randall, Wood, Hunton, Caulfield and Carr. A determined spirit was manifested to maintain all the constitutional rights of the house, and to give effect to what is claimed by Democratic members to be the expressed will of the people in the recent Presidential election. With a view to this end it was agreed, on motion of Mr. Hunton, to procure the passage by the house of a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire and report what course the house should pursue in reference to the counting and declaration of the electoral votes, and also what are the respective rights and duties of the two houses of congress, separately or jointly, in regard to the entire subject of the Presidential election. Several members, including, it is said, Messrs. Randall, Watterson and Ely, having had interviews with Governor Tilden recently, are understood to have communicated to the caucus views expressed by him to the effect that no action, except of the preliminary character above mentioned, should be taken concerning the existing or possible future political complications until after the return from the south of the house investigating committees. This morning's publications of the statement made by the President, in an interview yesterday, was the subject of considerable and earnest comment of an unfavorable nature, and several members asserted that the views then expressed by the President indicated a settled purpose on his part to perpetuate the power of the Republican party, irrespective of all political consequences.

GRANT.

Interview with the President by the Agent of the Associated Press—What the Chief Bulldozer Says.

A Mass of Stupidities and Contradictions, Proving the Ignorance and Incompetency of Grant for His Present Position.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—President Grant, in the course of a long free conversation to-day with a representative of the Associated Press concerning political affairs, said that recently he received a dispatch from Governor Chamberlain, informing him that it was currently reported in Columbia that the President had, in his interview with Representative Hewitt, of New York, a week ago, remarked that when sixty-three members of the South Carolina house of representatives, holding certificates from the secretary of state, should convene, he would recognize them as the legal house. The President, in reply to Governor Chamberlain, telegraphed him that if Hewitt had sent, or authorized the sending of such a dispatch, it was untrue that he had so expressed himself. The President says he had a free and agreeable conversation with Hewitt, in which he said that in his judgment not less than sixty-three members were eligible to organize the house and transact business, including the determination of the qualification of its members. This was the view he then held, but it was merely a private opinion, and he might have been wrong. The President on that occasion further expressed his views with regard to the grounds on which each wing or member of the house respectively claimed their seats, and in this connection the President produced a note addressed to him by Hewitt, dated house of representatives, December 6th, as follows:

To the President:

I have received a reliable telegram from Columbia stating that the sixty-third member holding a certificate from the secretary of state has been sworn into the house presided over by Speaker Wallace, which is, therefore, organized in accordance with the requirements of law, as stated by you.

On the same day Hewitt sent him another note, as follows:

I have have just received a later dispatch, saying that the supreme court of South Carolina has pronounced its judgment, and declared the house presided over by Wallace to be a legally constituted house of representatives, and that Mackey is a private person, not the speaker, or in any respect an officer of the legislative body.

The President said, with reference to these notes, that he did not think, after his free conversation with Hewitt, that the latter would make use of what he said for the purpose of defeating the party which he (the President) represented; that when Hewitt and Senator Randolph called on him, several days ago, he informed Hewitt of the contents of the dispatch he had received from Governor Chamberlain, and the reply he made to it, and intimated to Hewitt that he thought his confidence had been abused. Hewitt denied that he had sent to Columbia such a dispatch as that mentioned. The President then repeated to Hewitt the substance of the dispatch in reply to Governor Chamberlain to the report current in Columbia. Senator Randolph then produced a dispatch from General Hampton, in which he said that if the President would recognize the Wallace house, and withdraw the troops, he would do everything possible to preserve peace. The President said that he looked upon this as a piece of impertinence on the part of General Hampton in telling him what to do; that the sending of troops to South Carolina was in obedience to the call of Governor Chamberlain, the danger there being too formidable for the authorities of the State to control; that organized rifle clubs, representing General Hampton, were in the city of Columbia, and that if the Federal troops should be withdrawn there would be peace; but it would be the rest of death. Senator Randolph then explained that the President should not think that General Hampton sought to advise him what to do, and that the dispatch which was shown to the President was a reply to one that Senator Randolph had sent to General Hampton. In response to a question the President said he had never instructed General Ruger to place troops in the Statehouse, but that was the way General Ruger understood his orders. The troops were in South Carolina, the President repeated, in obedience to the call of Governor Chamberlain, to suppress insurrection too formidable for him to control, and had it not been for these troops Governor Chamberlain would be a refugee to-day, as Governor Ames now is from Mississippi. The President said, in the course of conversation, that he looked on the situation as embarrassing, to say the least; a good deal of bad temper had been shown on the Democratic side, and many were acting unreasonably. They seem to fear that he was doing what was right, and were abusing everybody for not yielding to their views. This struck him as strange considering the scenes through which we have passed. Governor Hayes represented the party that carried in the late election all but four of the States that furnished means for the suppression of the rebellion, and Governor Tilden carried all but three of those which sought to destroy the Union. In alluding to frauds, he said the majority for Tilden in the city of New York was larger than his total majority in the entire State, and in that city no such crimes were perpetrated, and where there is a large number of men who have very little interest either in the State or the Republic. In the same way frauds were committed in the States of New York and Connecticut. While it is true that those in the southern States who gave Governor Tilden a majority were voters, many of them voted more than once, but nobody claimed that Tilden did not carry such States. The same party that perpetrated frauds in the southern States for Tilden, complain of frauds in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, but if there had been no frauds in Mississippi, North Carolina and Arkansas, these States would have gone for Hayes and Wheeler. The President justified the exclusion of Laurens and Edgefield counties from the South Carolina returns on the ground that Georgians voted in those counties frequently, and cast more votes than there were voters for the Democrats. Much had been said about the use of troops, but, considering the number of lives sacrificed and the many political murders in the south, it was necessary to afford the required protection. The President thought all was quiet now in the south, and, so far as he could, he would protect every one from violence. All steps taken to this end had been duly considered. The President, in reply to a remark that it seemed the Democrats had abandoned the idea of impeaching him, said he would advise them not to attempt it, for it might bring out evidence which they would not like to see spread on the record. He would rather trust the rebels than their northern allies, and tried to say as much in his annual message. He did not receive all the reports from the departments in time, and therefore he was obliged to leave out of his message many subjects to which otherwise would have alluded. He said, in response to a question, that he would answer the house resolution, and inform them why he sent troops to the south. Among other things, the President said, in response to inquiries, that there were now six or eight hundred troops in Washington. If there should be any necessity for more, he would order them hither. We should have peace, if we have to fight for it. Some days he received five or six letters threatening assassination, but he paid no attention to them. A crazy man once followed him six months, threatening to take his life, and this person was, he believed, placed in an insane asylum. When he first came to the executive mansion he found a guard placed there, but he immediately caused it to be withdrawn, and sent into barracks. The President, in referring to the political complications, said he had an abiding faith in the people, as we have had one rebellion, and he did not believe the people were anxious for another, and thought there would be some way out of our present difficulties.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11.—The house bill appropriating twenty-one thousand dollars to defray the expenses of a special committee that body appointed to investigate the recent election in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida passed with an amendment appropriating five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the committee on privileges and elections of the senate in making an investigation as to the late election in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama.

Under the resolution of Senator Edmunds, Senator Bogy presented the report of the Democratic committee which attended the sessions of the Louisiana returning board, and moved that it be printed. Objection was made by several senators on the Republican side, on the ground that the paper was not addressed to the senate, and to print it would be a violation of the rules. After debate, it was decided that Senators Bogy, Stevenson and M'Donald should prepare a memorial, making the paper a part thereof, and it could then be printed.

Senator Bayard offered the following:

Resolved, That the attorney-general be and is hereby directed to communicate to the senate the total number of deputy marshals employed throughout the United States in connection with the election held November 7, 1876, stating the number so employed in each State and voting precinct respectively, and the length of time they were so employed.

Laid over until to-morrow.

Senator Morton submitted a resolution providing that the various committees of the committee on privileges and elections be authorized to inquire and report as to the late election in certain southern States, under the resolution of Senator Edmunds, shall be known as the committee of the senate, and that the chairman have power to administer oaths.

Agreed to.

Senator Boutwell was excused from service upon these committees.

Senator Sherman presented a petition from General Joseph E. Johnston, asking for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred.

The senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business. The joint resolution of Senator Edmunds, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States so as to have the electoral vote for President and Vice-President counted by the supreme court, and the amendment proposed by the committee on judiciary, providing that the electors shall vote *viva voce* instead of ballot, was agreed to.

Senator Morton opposed the clause providing that the court shall, in the discharge of its duty, disregard the errors of form and be governed by the substantial right of the matter.

The resolution was further discussed by Senators Freylinghuysen, Merrimon and others.

Pending the discussion Senator Morton submitted a resolution fixing the per diem of the witnesses summoned to appear before the senate or any of its committees, at four dollars and mileage at fifty cents per mile each way; referred. He also submitted resolutions to transfer five thousand dollars from the contingent fund of the senate to the use of the committee on privileges and elections to be returned when the appropriation shall be made to defray the expenses of that committee. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

In the house a bill was introduced and referred providing for the redemption of greenbacks. The bill provides that the United States shall receive legal-tender notes at par in payment of import duties and all other revenues and dues.

Mr. Glover introduced a bill for the protection of States against domestic violence. It provides that the President shall employ the army and navy for such purposes only when the legislature of the State has certified to him that the authority of the State is forcibly resisted and unable to overcome such resistance, or after the governor has certified to him that riot, insurrection or overt acts of rebellion have occurred, which said governor has endeavored and is unable to suppress; and also that he has endeavored to convene the legislature, and that such legislature cannot be convened by reason of such domestic violence.

Mr. Goode offered a resolution, which was passed without division, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire and report on the legality of the circular letter issued by the attorney-general during the Presidential campaign to United States marshals in relation to their powers and duties in such election.

Mr. Spencer moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire what intimidation has been practiced on government employes during the late election to compel them to contribute to the election fund of any political party, and what legislation is necessary to stay the evil. The motion to suspend failed to pass, for lack of a two-third vote.

HOME FOR FALLEN WOMEN.

Dedication Services at the New Home on Promenade Street—All the Protestant Churches of Memphis Represented.

Appropriate Remarks by Rev. Messrs. Carmichael, Walk, Boggs and Stainback—Praise and Prayer.

Condition of the Building—What Is Needed—Collection Taken up—Cheering Letter from Rabbi Samfield.

The Ladies' Christian association Sunday afternoon inaugurated a noble work—we mean the dedication of the Home for Fallen Women, the object of which has already been set forth by the APPEAL. The building selected for the Home is the old Commandant's house in the navy-yard, a large and well-arranged edifice, adapted to the purposes of the institution. The energetic efforts of the ladies have secured many donations, and resulted in the handsome repairing of the building, five rooms of which have been fitted and furnished by as many different churches. The two rooms which the ladies of the Linden street Christian church have furnished are especially noticeable for the good taste evidenced in its comfortable appointments. A competent and experienced matron has been secured for the institution, which begins work immediately enlisting in its behalf determined women and christian ladies. The work is one which Protestantism, if we may except the efforts of the Episcopal church, has neglected too often, and perhaps ignored. For one false step of woman there has been no atonement requisite to secure restoration. The world, while practicing vice and encouraging sin, never forgets or pardons female unchastity. And after all, it is a gratification to know that woman has not fallen too far from human virtue but what her own sex will stop to lift her up to heaven. Angels weep over the fall of man, and so did Christ for sinning humanity; surely, then, woman cannot waste her idleness in selfish and hypocritical piety, by ignoring the consciousness of christian duty which such misfortune demands. It is, after all, the noblest work in which woman can engage. They who picture hell in all its eternity surely should not, with human vanity and social hypocrisy, damn fallen woman, and coldly adjudge her too unworthy of redemption. Make the effort, and no one dare scorn the work, nor sneer at the laborer. This is a mission above and beyond any one sect, denomination, or religion. Its inspiration comes from the bright canopy which overlooks humanity. Its inauguration is an evidence of christian faith, its prosecution an assurance of nature's highest religion, and its success the measure of noble womanhood, and we have been asked if the moral courage of the ladies engaged in this work will be strong enough to secure the accomplishment of its object? To say "yes," would express our admiration for the character of the women who are engaged in this laudable undertaking. Should they fail, an expression of predicted success had added to our regret and given mortification. Hopeful as we are, and anxious, too, let us await, to watch, encourage and record each step and every action in the grand work. If the Christian ladies of Memphis be true to this mission, united in action, free from denominational zeal, but discreet and deliberate, industrious and indefatigable, then will success in the work which was yesterday so auspiciously inaugurated. The institution has been most

AUPICIOUSLY INAUGURATED,

and we confidently look for good results. By half-past two o'clock Sunday afternoon ladies and gentlemen began to reach the home on Promenade street, and in a short while the large reading rooms and library, which connect by folding-doors, were filled. The great majority of persons present were ladies, and all evidenced much interest in the occasion. Both the old and the young were present, and a better and more intelligent representation of Memphis society we have never witnessed at any meeting having for its object the good of humanity. The different Protestant denominations were represented in the persons of their ministers and the members of the church. All seemed enthused and anxious to unite in the cause which Christ so beautifully and touchingly taught, and, as we think, to form a part of the practical duties of his followers.

THE DEDICATION EXERCISES

were opened by the choir with Mr. Francis at the organ, singing *What Shall the Harvest Be*, which was followed by prayer from Rev. Dr. J. N. Waddell. After this the choir and meeting joined in singing the following invocation hymn (written for the occasion) which was read by Rev. S. B. Surratt:

God of all grace, in mercy see,
Thy people here together bow,
Joining their earnest prayers to Thee
For gifts THOU ONLY cans't bestow.

O, sun of righteousness now shine
With gracious favor on our way;
May Mercy, Truth and Love Divine
Guide us by Wisdom's Heavenly Ray;

Crown with Thy blessings, rich and sweet,
Our work of Love, begun to-day.
Rescue the fallen; turn their feet
From Sin's dark paths to Heaven's bright way!

So shall Thy Church her powers employ
To praise Thy name Eternal King.
And songs of pure seraphic joy
Through Heaven's high courts forever ring.

REMARKS BY REV. DR. CARMICHAEL.

Rev. Dr. Boggs, of the Second Presbyterian church, then introduced Rev. Dr. James Carmichael, of Grace church, who responded in a most interesting and eloquent impromptu address, which was attentively listened to and appreciatively received. It seemed but proper that Dr. Carmichael should make the inaugural address in behalf of a cause for which he has labored so assiduously and untiringly. More especially can we say this, as we have observed his good work, and that, too, when the great epidemic was spreading its terrors and giving a skeleton to almost every home. During the yellow-fever epidemic of 1873 the Commandant's house was used as a hospital, and within its chambers Dr. Carmichael was a constant nurse and adviser. We refer to these facts, written so vividly upon our heart and mind, because the conversion of the building into a home for fallen women suggested their expression in connection with the able minister who yesterday made the inaugural address. Dr. Carmichael said that in that room where they were assembled he felt like casting the dust from off his shoes, for he stood upon holy ground. The last time he stood in that room there was in one corner an old man bowed down with sickness, and uncared for by the sympathy of the christian city. It was his privilege to baptize him, and see him pass away to the great "unknown"—not to the great "unknown," though, for the Master in whose cause they had assembled not only had trodden the devious pathway of death, but had drawn aside the curtain of the shadowed land. He died in the faith of Christ in that very room. Now the house which had been sanctified by scenes like that has been transformed into a home for fallen women—a home for those who are destitute in this cold, cunning and calculating world, of that friendship and affection which makes the earth seem like the habitation of God's house, and the antitype of his mercy. He was not there to ply questions or arguments, nor to relate incidents. He knew the work would only be successful when conducted by those whose religion is religion in reality, and not a thing of theory or profession. The people who engage in the work must be those who feel that the only distinction is that made by the distinction in the blood of Jesus Christ—persons imbued with the spirit of the religion of Christ who came to save the lost. It may be at the cost of the world's sneer at the blessed work of humanity. He believed in this work, for he has tried it and at night prayed for it. This work had come to him as a priceless heritage which he would not barter for any consideration. He spoke of the fallen women redeemed by God. He remembered well how one night a physician wrote him a note and requested him to come to see a woman who was supposed to be dying. He attended her, God raised her up, and while convalescent she came to the Commandant's house, at that time a hospital, to nurse an unfortunate woman. She gave up her life, and is now buried in Elmwood with a marble shaft above her grave, bearing the inscription: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." And when she was about to die, the cry that came from the fallen woman he would never forget: "Oh, God we are outcasts from heaven because we are fallen women." Never before did he go with eagerness to assure her that although an outcast from society and life here, she was not an outcast from God's love and mercy. He remembered going with Rev. Dr. Ford and told a woman who had made this cry that she was mistaken, for God was her friend. That night she was taken sick with the fever, and brought to this asylum. By the providence of God she recovered, and went home a monument of faith in God. So long as the sun rises, so long as they who have this Home in hand are guided by an earnest faith in God and the consciousness of doing their duty in the Father's faith, just in that proportion is success certain. He prayed God that this faith would abide, and that they succeed in their noble work. His heart was in the work, which, if for God's cause, will last in the lives of those redeemed from ruin. May such be the work and such its destiny, was his prayer.

REV. W. E. BOGGS'S REMARKS.

Rev. W. E. Boggs, of the Second Presbyterian church, said the object of the work was already known. He therefore spoke of the authority for the work which he pronounced a christian work. There is something affected, and a special disposition to put a certain amount of odium on some people guilty of a certain kind of sin. While this disposition is manifested, it would be well to remember that three times the grace of Jesus Christ had intervened in behalf of these unfortunate women. As the ladies of the association announced in their circular, they did not seek the work, but the work sought them. At the intelligence office numbers of unfortunate women had applied for work from time to time. The ladies felt that they had a call from their Master to engage in this noble work, and have therefore made the effort, which looks forward to a hopeful result. Dr. Boggs referred to the objects and benefits of the home, where these unfortunate women could begin a new life, and again take graft into social life. He was deeply interested in the work, and would give it his aid. In conclusion, he invoked the blessing and wisdom of God upon those who control the work, which needs the sympathies and prayers of all.

REMARKS BY REV. GEO. T. STAINBACK.

After the singing of a hymn, Rev. Geo. T. Stainback, of the Court-street Cumberland Presbyterian church, said that they were not there to speak, but to bear evidence of his sympathy in the movement he laid the noble women God-speed in, for they were working just like the Lord did in the gospel dispensation and like the Great I Am did in the Jewish dispensation. He referred to Rahab, the woman who took care of and entertained God's servants when they went to Jericho to work for his cause. God spared the woman for her work when the walls of Jericho were leveled to the ground. He then referred to the woman at the well, and Mary Magdalene, who bathed Christ's feet with her tears. She was the last at the cross and the first at the tomb. She cast much at the feet of Christ, by whom she stood in the dark of that morning, amid the Roman soldiers, when the apostles had fled. There is authority for this work, and the noble women will be able to rescue many from sin and death. He concluded his remarks by hoping that they would have God's benediction on it.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. WALK.

Rev. Dr. Walk, of the Linden street Christian church, being called upon, said he was not prepared for the occasion, having been kept away until a few minutes ago by an imperative engagement. He sympathized with the movement, and had advised the ladies of his congregation to assist the enterprise, from which there is a warrant from Christ. There is not a soul out of hell but what may be rescued by the sovereign grace of God. It seemed then superfluous to express sympathy in the cause. He and his people sympathized with the cause and would aid it to the full extent of their power. He bade it God speed, for the noble women could not be better engaged or more nearly in partnership with Christ. He hoped that God would bless the enterprise and the work. Several years ago he preached a sermon upon the subject, which was published in the APPEAL, and then he took occasion to say that this was a class of women against whom every avenue is closed save that of hell. He was now glad to see an avenue opened to them whereby they could be reformed and restored and seek heaven.

Mrs. J. C. Johnson, president of the Ladies' christian association, thanked the different ministers for their kindness and assistance.

CONDITION OF THE BUILDING.

Rev. Dr. Stainback then made a statement respecting the building and its repair. He said that the building was left vacant some time after being used as a hospital during the yellow-fever, and was rifled of everything moveable, as gas fixtures, grates, bolts, locks and even some of the sash and blinds were stolen, leaving the building much out of repair. By the kindness of several contractors and workmen who have painted and fitted up the building, the ladies have been able to put the house in order at a less expense than was at first expected. Five of the rooms have been repaired and furnished by different churches, which has been a great relief to the association. The repairing, papering, painting of the lower floor and upper hall, and the rear, or "L" part of the building, has been fitted up by the association for the amount of $231. The carpenter work on the porches, the seating, trimming, and painting of the exterior, has been done for the cost of $300, for doing which Mr. Amos Woodruff has generously given the association a year's rent of the the building. Besides paying these amounts, the association, with the assistance of several generous donations, have furnished the lower floor, relying upon promised and expected contributions to have the place paid for during the present week. Money will be needed to carry on this enterprise, which the ladies propose to conduct as economically as possible. The work is the Lord's; it is buying precious immortal souls, rescuing outcasts, etc."

After the reading of this report, Colonel Butler Anderson and others took up a collection from the visitors, who then proceeded to examine the house, which is in good repair and is well fitted for a home.

CHEERING WORDS.

The following letter, which explains itself, shows that the interest in the Home for fallen women has enlisted the sympathies, and we hope will secure the co-operation of others than the Protestant churches:

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 10, 1876.

MRS. J. C. JOHNSON, President of the Ladies Christian Association:

DEAR MADAM—The performance of some pastoral duties, which cannot be postponed, require my presence at the general meeting of my congregation this afternoon, and prevent me from participation in the dedication services of the reformatory home. I deplore it very much not be able to be present, but you may count on my support in your most benevolent work, to suppress crime and to expell from society sin and not the sinner. God's speed to your noble mission. Yours, respectfully,

M. SAMFIELD,
Rabbi Children of Israel.

A Damnable Plot Revealed—Thirteen Black Conspirators Hanged.

CHARLESTON, December 11.—Sixteen negroes were arrested in Abbeville county, charged with the murder of two white men, whom they ambushed and shot near Lawndesville on Monday. Six of the negroes made a confession implicating their fellow prisoners and divulging the plot for the murder of white men of the village and the capture of the women. Twenty of them were in the conspiracy. Of the sixteen arrested thirteen were started from Lawndesville to Anderson, the intention being to send them from Anderson to Abbeville by railroad. This roundabout course was adopted to avoid lynching by men said to be on the direct road from Lawndesville to Abbeville. The prisoners started for Anderson Saturday under a strong guard, but up to last evening had not been heard from. It is rumored that they have been intercepted and lynched by a party from Georgia, but no confirmation of the report has reached Charleston. Two of the prisoners had been hurt when captured, and the party may have stopped on the road to ease the wounded, especially as the weather has been so cold.

HE'S GOT 'EM.

Grover, of Oregon, has the Constitution, the Laws, and the Weight of English as well as American Authority on his Side.

The Republicans Know It, and are Squirming in a Dilemma—What they Propose to Do About It—More Defiance of Law.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The question of Governor Grover's action in granting a certificate to the Democratic elector in Oregon continues one of absorbing attention in the highest political and official circles here. There has been no formal cabinet discussion of the subject, as the members say that such technicalities as are presented do not at this time call for the cabinet's official consideration. There has, however, been earnest and repeated attention given to it informally by members of the cabinet, as well as by members of both houses of congress. It is stated by prominent members of the administration that there is no apprehension that the election will turn upon the points involved in the Oregon case. It has not yet reached such a condition as to be regarded as matter for investigation by the attorney-general.

Governor Grover Fortified by Law Precedents and Facts.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

SALEM, OREGON, December 7.—At your request I give you some of the grounds of my action in granting certificates to electors in Oregon.

The laws of Oregon require the governor to grant certificates to electors duly elected. In taking his oath of office, the governor is sworn to support the constitution of the United States and of this State. In the election of President and Vice-President the constitution of the United States is the paramount law. That instrument declares that no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. John W. Watts, one of the electors voted for in Oregon, was, on the seventh day of November, holding an office of profit and trust under the United States—to-wit, postmaster at Fayette, the county seat of Yamhill county, and had so held that office for more than three years. Many more than the number of votes constituting his majority had actually passed in and out of his office and official business. His official character was generally known, and was mentioned during the political discussions of the canvass. The law was known and the fact was known rendering him disqualified to be an elector. A protest was filed in the executive office by prominent citizens, objecting to the issuance of a certificate to Watts, as a person disqualified, accompanied by proof of his disqualification, demanding that the same issue to the eligible person having the next highest number of votes. A reply was filed, objecting to anything but a count of the votes, and a certificate on the count, and making no denial of the disqualifying facts. It was ruled, in the case, that where the objection to an applicant's right to receive a certificate rests upon the ground that a constitutional prohibition is interposed, the governor, acting under oath to support the constitution, is bound to entertain and determine the question; not only that, but is to determine in such a way as to enforce the constitutional mandate to the extent of his executive power. It was also held that the law and the fact being well known, the votes cast for the ineligible candidate cannot be counted for any purpose, and the eligible candidate having the next highest number of votes was duly elected. This ruling was based upon standard authorities, such as Cushing and Grant, the decisions of many courts, like the supreme court and the court of appeals of New York; the later uniform practice in the United States house of representatives, and the great weight of English authorities, both parliamentary and judicial. The law of Oregon providing for filling vacancies in the electoral college recognizes a vacancy only in cases where there has been an incumbent, and such incumbent has died, refused to act, neglected to attend, or is otherwise absent. In this case there was no incumbent, unless the next highest candidate should take the position, and there was no vacancy which could be filled by the other members of the electoral college. The next highest candidate eligible under the constitution of the United States was, therefore, certified to be duly elected.

L. F. GROVER,
Governor of Oregon.

The Republican Dilemma.

New York World.]

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The result yesterday in the electoral colleges has been the absorbing topic of public discussion in Washington to-day. The final decision of the great question, it is universally conceded, is now delayed till congress counts the vote in February. The single vote in Oregon for Tilden has greatly complicated the situation for the Republicans, many of whom concede his election. The defenders of the iniquitous returning boards have been prating since the conspiracy was set on foot to use them to change the result, that the vote must be counted by congress on the *prima facie* case; that if the forms of law were complied with there was no power to go behind the certificates of election and investigate whatever there was of fraud, and that the vote must be counted as received in the absence of the joint rules providing otherwise. Since the result in Oregon has become authenticated, they take quite a different view of it, and declare that the vote in that State which elects Mr. Tilden must be thrown out; that the senate or president *pro tem.* thereof will refuse to open the Oregon certificate for the Democratic elector or to count it. If such a highhanded assumption as that of counting by the president *pro tem.* is to be made, this of course establishes a precedent by which the palpable frauds of the returning boards can be thrown out by the Democratic house or by the joint convention. * * * If the senate should propose a conference, it would doubtless be better received by the house than a plan originating on the Republican side of the latter. The more radical of the Republican senators, however, do not incline to a joint conference in this connection, if what they are doing informally is any indication. Thus far it is proposed to displace Ferry as president *pro tem.* of the senate, and put in Sherman, of Ohio, or Logan—probably Sherman, as he is a senator holding over, who would not hesitate to do anything demanded by his party. Ferry, they find, does not think he has the right, under the constitution, to "count" the vote in the joint convention.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The government up to noon to-day was without official intelligence from South Carolina. Senators from that State entertain no apprehension of disorder while the troops remain, and say they will remain until all probabilities of outbreak are over.

IN MEMORIAM.

In Loving Memory of John R. Parker, who was a Member of the Chelsea City Schools.

Again has Death, the unerring archer, sped his arrow at a glittering prize, and robbing our fold, has gathered another noble gem to join the angelic throng above. Yes, dear little JOHNNIE'S seat is vacant, and that familiar voice is hushed from the daily recitation, in which he strove to excel; while his teacher and schoolmates to whom he was alike endeared, feel the solitude with grief which finds no expression save in tears and sighs. But we mourn for him not without hope, for though only in his tenth year, he gave the highest evidence to his beloved parents that he passed from us in the full hope of a Christian's immortality, and was welcomed by the smiles of a loving Savior.

Fond parents, look to God above,
And recognize Him in this blow,
For whom He chastens, them He loves;
And while your tears in sorrow flow,
Sweet consolation you'll enjoy,
To meet in Heaven your darling boy.

A. C. R.

DR. J. W. VANCE,

Office, 336 Main Street,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. OFFICE HOURS—From 9 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m.

Plantation for Sale or Lease.

THE well-known Walnut Grove Plantation, in Coahoma county, Mississippi, 3 miles from Robinsonville Landing, consisting of about 1200 acres clear land and about 1300 acres woodland. Offers will be received by JUSTH & CO., 19 Broad street, New York.

MARRIED.

SCRUGGS—WILSON—On Wednesday evening, 6th inst., at the residence of G. H. Hale, of Marshall county, Mississippi, by Rev. W. T. Plummer, Dr. WM. A. SCRUGGS and Miss SALLIE L. WILSON, daughter of the late Colonel John Wilson.

WALKER—JONES—At the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, yesterday afternoon, Mr. ROBERT B. WALKER and Mrs. BETTIE JONES, all of this city. No cards.

The bride and groom have a large circle of friends in this city who congratulate them upon the consummation of their hopes. May their life be bright and joyous as love's young dream, and flowers of happiness garland their future. The bride could not have intrusted her destiny to a more worthy gentleman, who, in the selection of his partner, has made a judicious choice. S.

DIED.

MILLER—Near Dewitt, Arkansas, November 21st, Captain RICHARD D. B. MILLER, formerly of this city, aged fifty-seven years.

HARRIS—On the 11th inst., at Grand Junction, Tenn., in the thirty-second year of his age, J. C. HARRIS, formerly of Henrico county, Virginia, and more recently of Memphis. [Richmond papers copy.]

WILSON—The friends and acquaintance of HARRY B. WILSON are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, J. P. Dawson, on Lorose street, south of Jackson street, this (TUESDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A CARD.

ON and after this date, Mr. JOHN B. FORD, at 123 Poplar street, will represent us in the sale of our Alligator and Occidental Cooking Stove, for coal or wood, which we guarantee to give entire satisfaction, excelling all other stoves heretofore sold in this city. POMEROY, PECKOVER & CO., Of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Memphis, December 7th, 1876.

NOTICE.

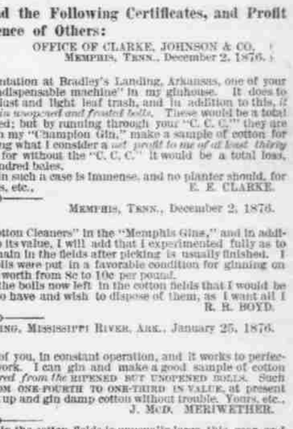
HAVING lost an unindorsed certificate of deposit, issued to me on the 14th day of October last, by the German National Bank of Memphis, for $150 and numbered 2191, the public will take notice and not trade for same, as I will apply at the expiration of six weeks for a duplicate.

no 21 tu L. T. WILLIAMS.

REMOVAL.

L. B. M'FARLAND, Attorney, has removed from 29 Madison street to 22 Madison, over Hernando Insurance company. nov14

Masonic Notice.

A SPECIAL convocation of Memphis R. A. Chapter, No. 95, will be held this (TUESDAY) evening, December 12th, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the M. and F. M. degrees. Brothers are fraternally invited.

By order. BEN. K. PULLEN, H. P.
R. W. SHELTON, Secretary.