THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876. VOL XXXV.—NUMBER 303

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 12 1-4c. Memphis cotton, 11 1-2c. New York gold, 107 1-2. Memphis gold, 107 1-4.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, December 15, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, decidedly colder, clear or fair weather during the day; light northerly winds, shifting to westerly and southerly, and rising followed by falling barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1876, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Galveston	30.17	60	N.	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.18	59	N.	Clear.
Louisville	30.33	24	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	30.34	44	N.	Fair.
Nashville	30.29	40	N. W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.12	62	N.	Light rain.
Shreveport	30.36	50	N. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.31	49	N. E.	Cloudy.

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

IF IT were possible to enhance the enormity of the crime against liberty of which Grant has been so often and so flagrantly guilty, his message, published elsewhere, has accomplished it. It is as impudent as his sense of the proprieties of his position are dull or perverted, and coupled with the letter of General W. T. Sherman, should insure him the impeachment he earned long ago. This Chief Bulldozer of the Union should be made an example of. He should be impeached for all his crimes, including those of which he stands accused by Carl Schurz and Charles Sumner, and he should be degraded and disgraced to the level of those among whom he has, as President, found his chief companions.

THE proceedings of the supreme court in Florida have been stopped till Saturday.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, resident engineer of the Eads jetties, died suddenly of heart disease in New Orleans yesterdry.

IT was rumored on the Paris bourse yesterday that a two months' prolongation of the Turco-Servian armistice had been agreed upon.

AMONG the confirmations of appointments by the senate yesterday was that of Mrs. Ida Welsh to be postmistress at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

HON. GORDON N. PEAY, member of the Arkansas State board of finances, and a prominent citizen of Little Rock, is lying very ill at his home in that city.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople states that the preliminary conferences are progressing favorably. The plenipotentiaries themselves affirm that the conference is in a fair way toward a successful issue.

THE congressional committee at Tallahassee, Florida, yesterday discovered what is alleged to be an interpellation of seventy-two names in a poll list of one precinct in Leon county, in favor of the Republican ticket.

THE attention of our city fathers is called to an article in another column, recounting the baneful and baleful effects of certain usages prevalent in police circles that are without warrant of law, and ought to be redressed.

A NUMBER of witnesses were examined by the congressional committee in New Orleans yesterday, among them Supervisor Clover, of East Baton Rouge, whose affidavit which accompanied the returns represented that riot, tumult, violence, fear, dread, and terrorism prevailed throughout the parish on the day of election. On cross-examination yesterday he acknowledged that he did not witness any violence, but was informed of it. He testified further that his affidavit and accompanying returns were prepared in the customhouse in New Orleans.

OUR river column contains the particulars of a series of accidents, some of a serious nature, which occurred at and near this port yesterday—the sinking of the Carl Schurz; burning of the Frank Forrest; serious injury of Michael Hines, the mate, and narrow escape of Captain Thorwegan, of the Grand Republic; grounding of the Thomas Sherlock; and the seizure of two of the Cheek line steamers by the United States marshal. Besides these, the telegraph informs us of the sinking of the Hornet on Red river, by which ten lives were lost. Truly the unlucky star of the river fraternity is in the ascendant.

ANOTHER TEST CASE.

Butts, Elected to Congress from South Carolina, Must Exhibit Certificate of Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The house committee on elections was called this morning, but had no quorum. The first case before the committee is that of C. W. Buttz, of South Carolina, who has no contestant, but his credentials were referred to the committee on account of a protest from his district. Buttz has the certificate of the board of canvassers and regular credentials from the governor, which are satisfactory to the Republican members of the committee, but the Democrats demand that he should exhibit the proceedings of the South Carolina supreme court. A transcript of these he has obtained. A member of the committee demanded to see them; this he declined, but Judge Harris, chairman of the committee, said they were yet the private property of Buttz. It is understood that the Democrats are willing to recognize the certificate of the supreme court as sufficient to seat him, but he has not yet been advised by his counsel to submit the papers, as this might be deemed an acknowledgement on his part of the validity of the action of the supreme court in the matter.

Latest Condition of the Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—The navigation of the Ohio river here is closed. The river fell several inches within the last thirty-six hours. At present the harbor in front of the city is clear of ice, but it cannot long remain so, as gorges exist below and above and the weather is turning colder to-night. No boats arrived or departed to-day, and neither the Morning Star nor the Grey Eagle—the Henderson packets of yesterday and the day before—have been heard from at Owensboro, which place they should have passed before to-day. The Corsican left Evansville for Louisville Tuesday last, but has not yet arrived. The failure to hear from these boats confirms the opinion that a gorge exists below. The gorge above the city remains solid.

New York, December 14: The suit involving the alleged fraudulent transactions connected with the celebrated Emma silver mine came up for trial yesterday in the United States circuit court before Judge Wallace and a jury. The title of the suit is, "The Emma Silver Mining Company, Limited, of London, against Tremor W. Parke, Henry H. Harter and Wm. M. Stewart." General Schenck was in court.

Erie, Penn., December 13: The United States steamer Michigan has been virtually put out of commission, all of her officers having been detached except six, and all the crew discharged except ten. She is the only United States war vessel on the lakes. The department's action is due to reduced appropriations.

HAMPTON.

Inaugurated Governor of South Carolina Under Circumstances of Great Eclat, and in Presence of an Immense Throng.

The Inaugural Address—Fair and Candid Review of the Situation—Conservative Advice to the People—Solemn Promises.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 14.—The inauguration of General Hampton took place in front of Carolina hall this evening. The square in front of the hall was densely packed with persons of both races, and the housetops were covered with spectators. At half-past three Governor Hampton was escorted to the stand amid demonstrations of great enthusiasm. The members of the general assembly occupied the space immediately surrounding the stand, with the crowd in the rear. General Hampton then read his inaugural address, of which the following is an extract:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is with feelings of the profoundest solicitude that I assume the arduous duties and grave responsibility of the high position to which the people of South Carolina have called me. It is amid events unprecedented in the republic that I take the chair of chief magistrate of this State. In a time of profound peace, when no legal officer had been resisted in the proper discharge of his functions, we have witnessed a spectacle abhorrent to every patriotic heart and fatal to republican institutions—Federal troops used to promote the success of a political party. Undismayed, though shocked by this gross violation of the constitution of our country, our people, with a determination that no force could subdue, no fraud could defeat, kept peacefully in the path of duty, resolved to assert their rights as American freemen at the ballot-box, that great court of final resort before which must be tried the grave questions of the supremacy of the constitution and the stability of our institutions. What the verdict of the people of South Carolina has been you need not be told. It has reverberated throughout the State, and its echoes come back to us from every land where liberty is venerated, declaring in tones that cannot be mistaken that, standing on the constitution of our country we propose to obey its laws, to preserve as far as in us lies its peace and honor and to carry out in good faith every pledge made by us for reform and honest government. We intend to prove to the world the sincerity of our aspirations that the sole motive which inspired the grand contest we have so successfully made was not a paltry ambition for party supremacy, but the sacred hope of redeeming our State. But it was sought to wrest the fruits of this victory from us by a gigantic fraud and base conspiracy. When the members elect of the general assembly repaired to the capitol to take their seats, armed soldiers of the Federal government confronted them and their certificates of election were examined and passed upon by a corporal of guards. It was amid these appalling scenes that the members of the general assembly were called on to assume their duties as the representatives of a free state, and that State one of the original thirteen who won our independence and framed our constitution, deliberate the free exercise of their rights by the presence of an armed force. A legal quorum of the lower house, after placing on record our protest, quietly withdraw from the capitol and proceed to organize that branch of the general assembly. You have seen a minority of the house usurp the powers of the whole body. You have seen a majority expelled from the hall by bayonet force. You have seen persons having no shadow of a claim, as members admitted to seats as representatives by the votes of men who themselves were acting in direct violation of the constitution, and you have seen the last crowning act of infamy by which a candidate for the office of governor, defeated by the popular vote, had himself declared elected by his co-conspirators. It is due to my position as chief magistrate of the commonwealth to place on record my solemn and indignant protest against acts which I consider as subversive of civil liberty and destructive of our form of government. A great task is before the Conservative party of this State. They entered on this contest with a platform so broad, so strong, so liberal that every honest citizen could stand upon it. They recognized and accepted the amendments to the constitution in good faith; they pledged themselves to work reform and to establish good government; they promised to keep up an efficient system of public education; and they declared solemnly that all citizens of South Carolina, of both races and of both parties, should be regarded as equal in the eye of all law and all to be fully protected in the enjoyment of every political right now possessed by them—to the faithful observance of these pledges we stand committed. I, as the representative of the Conservative party, hold myself bound by every dictate of honor and good faith, to use every effort to have these pledges redeemed fully and honestly. Let us to show all of them that the true interest of both races will best be secured by cultivating peace and promoting prosperity among all classes of our fellow-citizens. I rely confidently on the support of the members of the general assembly in my effort to attain these laudable ends, and I trust that all branches of the government will unite cordially in this patriotic work. If so united, and working with a resolute will and earnest determination, we may hope soon to see the dawn of a brighter day for our State. God in his infinite mercy grant it may come speedily, and may he shower the brightest blessings of peace and happiness on our whole people.

At the close of the address the oath of office was administered by trial justice E. Marshal, to Hampton as governor, and to W. D. Simpson, as lieutenant-governor, the crowd standing uncovered while the ceremony was being performed. The chair on which Mr. Hampton was seated had been wrapt in the national colors, and was borne on the shoulders of a dozen men to his hotel and escorted by the entire crowd. Several prominent gentlemen addressed the multitude from the front of the hotel. The congressional committee were occupying a prominent position on one of the balconies, after which the crowd quietly dispersed.

HAYES.

What the Pretender to the Presidency Has to Say About the Situation.

He Has a Confidence in a Majority of the Democrats, which They Don't Reciprocate.

DAYTON, OHIO, December 13.—Governor Hayes was serenaded in the city this evening at the house of a friend, Mr. R. C. Anderson, whom he is visiting. Early in the evening a salute of one hundred and eighty-five guns was fired, and a concourse of fully a thousand people gathered about the house with music and fireworks. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the governor responded as follows:

MY FRIENDS—I will not detain you longer than four or five minutes. I am here on a short visit to your beautiful city of Dayton, not on any political mission or to talk on any of the political questions of the remarkable canvass that has just been closed. I understand that these greetings here to-night are not so much in honor of myself as on account of the peculiar interest that is felt in the present condition of the country. In the excitement that has prevailed before and after the election, people of ardent temperments have said and done things that are indiscreet, but as the excitement subsides we begin to return to our better wisdom and judgment. I have too much faith in the common sense of the American people to think they desire to see their country a Mexicanized government. Whatever may be the result at which the lawful authorities shall arrive, you and I will quietly submit, and I have sufficient respect and confidence in the great majority of the opposite party to believe that they will do the same. I was glad to see in a paper this evening an article from the London Times respecting the condition of this country. Such a state of affairs, it said, could not occur anywhere else in the world. The entire area of the country was agitated by the uncertain issue of the political contest, yet not one shot had been fired, not one man killed, and no breaches of the peace have occurred. We have seen in this centennial year the wonders of our growth displayed in the exhibition of agricultural and mechanical arts, and we are now afforded an opportunity of giving to the world an example of the value of a Republican government. In speaking to you this evening I have refrained, without previous thought, to what must have occurred to every one of us standing here, and I take my leave of you with the most sincere acknowledgment of this expression of your friendship and good will.

A RADICAL BOORBACK.

The Bulldozers of Chicago Manufacture a War Plot Out of Whole Cloth.

CHICAGO, December 13.—It is asserted positively in Republican circles that a deep laid plan has been on foot for some time to secure the forcible inauguration of Tilden after the same had decided that he was legally elected; that the secret oath letter signed by some prominent Chicago Democrats, and addressed to General Sherman, and which got into print by mistake, was one of the evidences of this plot; that the scheme originated in Ohio, and that committees had been appointed in other States, known as committees of safety, whose object was to secure military organizations and make a show of force in the north; that assessments have been levied on wealthy merchants here and elsewhere to carry out the idea, and that the premature publication of some of the documents and information has frustrated the whole affair. The Democrats who notice this charge at all, deny in like positive manner that it contains a germ of truth.

THE PETERSBURG OUTRAGE.

Grant and Sherman Impudently Confess that a Company of Troops was Sent into Virginia Without the Governor's Request.

And Upon the Representation of an Irresponsible and Unknown Radical—A Case for Grant's Impeachment as a Bulldozer.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The following is the President's message, received by the senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the senate of the sixth instant, requesting information as to whether troops were stationed at the city of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the seventh of November, 1876; if so, under what authority and for what purpose, I submit the inclosed letter from the secretary of war, to whom the resolution was referred, together with the report of the general of the army and accompanying papers. These inclosures will give all the information called for by the resolution, and I confidently believe they will justify my action. It is well understood that the presence of United States troops at voting places never prevents the full exercise of the elective franchise by any citizen of whatever political faith. If, then, they have had any effect whatever on the ballot cast, it has been to insure protection to the citizen casting it to the candidate of his unbiased choice without fear, and thus securing the very essence of liberty. It may be that the presence of twenty-four United States soldiers, under command of a captain and lieutenant, quartered in the customhouse at Petersburg, Virginia, on seventh of November, at a considerable distance from any polling place, without any interference on their part whatever, and without going nearer the polls during the election, may have secured a different result from what would have been obtained, if they had not been there to maintain peace in case of a riot, on the day of the returns. But if such is the case, it is only proof that in this one congressional district in the State of Virginia the legal and constitutional voters have been able to return as elected the candidate of their choice.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 14, 1876.

The letter of the secretary-of-war is dated December 11, 1876, and incloses the report of the general of the army and a communication with the inclosures received from the attorney-general. The letter of the latter incloses copies of the papers on file in his office, containing information which he states shows the necessity for sending troops to Petersburg, Virginia, on the seventh of November last, the day of election. The following is General Sherman's report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1876.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR—In compliance with your reference of the seventh instant, of the resolution of the senate calling for a report of whether troops of the United States were stationed in the city of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the seventh day of November, 1876, and if so, under what authority, and for what purpose, I have the honor to report that company B, Captain Breckenridge, of the Second United States artillery, was posted at Petersburg, Virginia, from November 4th to November 15th, when it was recalled for its proper station, Fort M'Henry, Maryland. For a complete understanding of the case I will add that on the second day of November, a gentleman came to me from the attorney-general, representing that there was reason to apprehend a breach of the peace at Petersburg, Virginia, and asking for a detachment of troops to be sent there. You being then absent, I saw Judge Taft in person, and he advised that a company of soldiers be sent to Petersburg, if practicable; and the next day, being in New York city, I saw General Hancock in person, and after some inquiries as to the troops available, I ordered him to send the above designated company to Petersburg, to remain during the election of November 7th, and then to return to its post. I inclose a copy of his orders, also, copies of general orders Nos. 95 and 96, which include all orders and instructions made to troops arriving in districts where disturbances were apprehended. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The inclosures embraced affidavits, etc., relative to the necessity for troops at Petersburg, covering some thirty pages of manuscript. The first is a sworn statement of George Marble to the effect that on the twenty-fifth day of last May he was engaged in a building a short distance from the polls distributing Republican tickets, when an armed body of the opposition, with officers marching in line, assaulted a few colored men in front of his building with clubs and stones, which they used without semblance of mercy, besides shooting one man in the face after they had knocked him down with a stone. Marble, who escaped from the building at the beginning of the attack, was immediately arrested and carried before the judges of election, who committed him to jail for inciting a riot without any hearing whatever. When brought before the mayor no one appeared before him to make complaint, and Marble was discharged. He adds that he firmly believes that the Republican voters of the city will not go out at the fall election unless the government will furnish them ample protection, by sending troops for that purpose. Other affidavits in relation to the outrages in May, and expressing the belief that the presence of troops was necessary to protect Republicans at the polls, and which were made public about the time troops were sent to Petersburg, followed. Letters from L. G. Lewis, United States attorney, and C. F. Ramsdell, United States marshal, are also inclosed. They relate to the same subject, and also to later disturbances on the thirtieth of October, when Messrs. Segor, Ball and Dezendorf were assaulted and a Republican meeting broken up. Copies of Virginia newspapers, and some printed copies or orders from the war department, were also embraced in the inclosures.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Buffalo, December 14: Henry C. Winston, the well-known commission merchant and ship owner, died here suddenly this morning.

Boston, December 14: During a street quarrel in Salem last night, Augustus Perigeau was fatally stabbed by Joseph Ward, aged eighteen.

London, December 14: Charles Brent, the Louisville tenor, will probably be delivered to the American authorities on Tuesday next.

New York, December 13: The Union Pacific railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable January 1, 1877.

New York, December 13: Governor Tilden's answer to the suit of Henry H. Boody was served to-day, making a general denial of the allegations in the complaint, pleading the statute of limitations, and denying that he was in pool or had any partnership with the plaintiff.

Columbus, December 12: John Reuter, a French saloon keeper, growing tired of a case of chronic rheumatism, attempted to commit suicide to-day by shooting himself with a revolver. The ball entered the left breast and lodged in the back. Reuter is still alive to-night.

New York, December 13: Joshua F. Bailey, who, in 1873, fled from the country as a defaulter in his accounts with the government as internal revenue collector of the thirty-second district, has returned, made good his deficit and received from the President a full pardon.

Philadelphia, December 14: Colonel H. B. Sarford, British commissioner to the International exhibition, and staff, sailed to-day for England. A distinguished company gave the commissioners a good start, and the St. George's, St. Andrew, Albion and Hibernian societies, and the leading citizens, presented an address.

New York, December 13: Kelly and Bliss and Johnson, poolroom proprietors, held a meeting tonight of ticket holders on the Presidential election, and decided to refund the money put up to the parties owning it. All bets are off on the general result. Great excitement prevailed at Johnson's.

San Francisco, December 14: In a pigeon shooting match at Oakland to-day, Captain Bogardus and Crittenton Robinson, a lawyer of this city, single birds, and twenty pairs each, Bogardus killed fifty-two single birds, and twenty-seven at pair shooting; Robinson fifty-three single, and twenty-two in pairs.

New York, December 13: A still of one hundred and fifty gallons capacity, three mash-tubs with a capacity of four thousand gallons each, and other material for carrying on illicit distillation, have been seized in the center of the block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and avenues C and D. The property is valued at forty-five thousand dollars.

Panama, December 13: A great fire destroyed part of Valparaiso on the fourteenth and fifteenth of November. It began in Cape de la Marina, at half past two o'clock on the morning of November 14th, and was not completely extinguished until half-past eight o'clock the next morning. Several valuable buildings were destroyed. The amount of the loss is not yet known.

Chicago, December 13: The announcement from New York that General Anson Stager, general superintendent of the central division of the telegraph company, was to-day elected vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph company, was received with gratification by his friends here. It is considered a well-merited recognition of his long and able services as an officer of the company, and it is especially gratifying to the press, whose interests he has done much to promote.

St. Louis, December 12: The general freight agents of the Louisville and Nashville, Cairo and Vincennes, New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago, Mobile and Ohio, Cairo Short Line, and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, held a conference here to-day with the representatives of the various steamboat lines running between here and New Orleans, for the purpose of adjusting winter freight rates. The meeting was harmonious, but the result has not yet been made public.

New York, December 14: The *News* says of what transpired on Wall street to-day, that two weeks ago the Third national bank paid a forged check of twenty-five thousand dollars, purporting to be drawn by Winslow, Lanier & Co. It is believed that the man who presented the check is a member of a gang who are at present operating in every large city in the United States; that he obtained the check by means of a draft for a small amount, and that a *fac simile* of the check was struck off and the signature forged by an expert.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION

Nearly All of the Best Blocks and Buildings in Little Rock Burned to the Ground.

People and Fire Department Fight the Flames in Vain—Losses Immense—Insurance Not Known.

LITTLE ROCK, December 14.—A terrible fire is prevailing in the heart of the city. The Metropolitan hotel is burnt, including the Merchants' national bank, Gleason's restaurant, the city hall, in which are kept the steam fire engines and hook and ladder apparatus, and the city offices are now burning.

At 10 p.m.—The telegraph lines run through the burning district, and it is expected that communication will be closed at any moment. Owing to the early hour at which the fire started, all the guests escaped from the hotel, most of whom, however, lost their baggage.

At 10:15.—The water has given out. There are great fears of the flames extending across to the north side of Markham street. The fire originated in M'Cabe's ice house at forty-five minutes past eight o'clock, on the bank of the river, and communicated to the out out houses, thence to the laundry, and across Water street to the hotel. The barber shop of Philip Englert, E. W. Parker's bank, the clothing house of O'Dowd & M'Manus, the offices of G. H. Meade, and Dodds and Johnson have all been burned. A heavy gale is prevailing; the wind from the north is blowing sparks across Markham street to the Dencla block, the finest building in the city. The Griffith block, corner of Markham and Main streets, opposite the Metropolitan hotel, is now on fire. There are some hopes of stopping the flames at the *Herald* office building, the buildings nearest it are being razed. Men are on the top of M'Almont & Gibson's drug store, the Stoddard bank building and the Dencla block and fighting the flames, inch by inch. Several men have been severely injured by the falling bricks. The loss will be fully one hundred and fifty thousand dollars if the fire is confined to the limits in which it is raging.

At 10:20.—It is thought that the Griffith block will burn sure. The goods are being removed from the store. Should this building go, the German savings bank and the Equitable block, the best on Main street, will be doomed by the flames.

At 10:30.—The Griffith block and Equitable block are on fire on the upper corners. Grave fears are entertained that the flames will proceed on up Main to Second street.

At this hour (10:35) the streets are filled with people, and the wildest excitement prevails. If water is secured now, the east side of Main and the greater portion of the west side to Second street can be saved.

WASHINGTON.

Effects of the Presidential Question upon Congressional Movements—Zach Chandler Issues a Manifesto.

Nominations by the President—Distribution of House Bills—Demand for a Bureau of Agriculture and Manufactures.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The President has nominated Weden O'Neal for United States marshal for the district of Kentucky, and John R. G. Pitkin for the district of Louisiana; Alexander M. Blair for collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas, and Oliver C. Bosbyshell commissioner of the mint in place of Snowden, who is appointed postmaster at Philadelphia.

Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The house committee on appropriations has made the following distribution of the work remaining on hand: The preparation of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill is assigned to Holman, Waldron and Atkins; the army appropriation bill to Atkins, Wells and Foster; the navy appropriation bill to Blount, Hale and Clymer; the Indian appropriation bill to Wells, Foster and Holman; the military academy appropriation bill to Clymer, Foster and Blount; consular and diplomatic bill to Singleton, Wells and Hale, and the sundry civil appropriation bill to Holman, Atkins and Hale.

Drunken Zack Chandler's Manifesto.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—An address has to-night been issued by the National Democratic committee. It is the last desperate attempt to prop their failing cause. Governor Hayes has been fairly elected by a clear majority of the electoral vote. There is no indication that any right-minded citizen has any doubt as to the result. The address of the Democratic committee is an impudent and audacious attempt to prejudice and pervert public judgment. Hayes and Wheeler are elected, and the will of the American people will be carried out and maintained.

Z. CHANDLER, Ch'm'n Rep. Nat. Com.

A Bureau of Agriculture and Manufactures Demanded.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The house committee on commerce to-day heard Frederick Frawley, president of the National board of trade; Charles Randolph, secretary of the Chicago board of trade, and Hamilton Hill, secretary of the Boston board of trade, in advocacy of legislation for the creation of a bureau or department of agriculture and manufactures, to be specially devoted to the protection and promotion of American trade, commerce and agriculture. They argued that the treasury department is now overburdened with general business to an extent which prevents proper attention being given to the objects stated. Further argument will be heard to-morrow.

The Dead-Lock in Congress.

New York World.]

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Congress is inexpressibly dull. A speaker was elected with scarcely the ruffle which stirs the session over the choice of a committee clerk. Headquarters were opened in a spiritless way. Men stood here and there seeking votes, and finding them or not as the case might be, but nobody cared for the result. It was hard work to get a Republican caucus together. The contest in the Democratic caucus degenerated into a scrub race between two men. Meanwhile, men who live and move and have their being in one wing of the capitol or the other, took more interest in the votes of the returning boards south and the pacing of a sentry in the South Carolina Statehouse. The first week of the session has gone, and no change has come—none is likely to. The Presidential question rests an absolute blight on public business. The session promises to be absolutely empty of [illegible]. Mr. Morrison is disposed to regard the election of a Pennsylvania protectionist to the speakership, on an issue made up and decided upon the second Wednesday of February, as a decision against a tariff revision in the interests of revenue reform and free trade, and the chairman of the ways and means committee has gone south, and left Washington for a month's absence, on the Presidential question. The elaborate tariff which the last session saw introduced the present session will see stifled. In the best of years the short session is an unhappy season for pure administrative legislation. This session is likely to leave no room for the normal measures needed for the ordinary conduct of the government. The pension bill was passed Friday. It is the result of the very nearly first and only meeting the committee on appropriations has held. No other appears probable soon. The passage of money bills is the most important power guaranteed to the lower chamber by the constitution, and the lower chamber proposes to hold the weapon in abeyance till the exigencies of the Presidential fight make its use advisable and proper. Different reasons, and bringing up the same central question, have checked the progress of investigation. The inquest into affairs of the naval department is the only one which now promises immediate and tangible results, and that Mr. Whitthorne has decided to delay till after the recess. It will be discontinued or pressed then upon circumstances independent of the main question. Other investigations sleep. Committees and sub-committees meet no longer. You could well-nigh reckon the meetings that have been held for all purposes on your fingers. The senate is no better off. There are no committee meetings and there is need for none. Put upon the defensive by the action of the lower chamber, the senate has not even shown such sign of life as might consist in sending committees south to ascertain the real condition of the three States doubtful on the Presidential question. All general legislation suffers the same paralysis. The introduction of a resolution, the ruling of a presiding officer, all have their possible and future bearing on the main question and are judged accordingly. Neither side gives or takes. The speaker has decided one way on the joint rules and the president of the senate another, and on the formal question, matter for five minutes' consideration, a question of method and not of principle, a debate two days long dragged itself wearily away in the upper chamber. More or less remotely all debate turns upon the same central question. Matters of finance, protection and administrative reform receive no time and small countenance in either house. Both begin on Monday to debate upon two separate propositions for avoiding a dead-lock in the count next February. Both plans propose an appeal to the supreme court, but the members of that body have failed to keep out of the whirlpool which eddies and turns around one disputed point. The Chicago *Times* has published an interview, real or pretended, with one of the supreme bench, which expresses opinions both on the fact and law of the case at issue. Wholly aside and independent of this published statement, the capitol is full of floating rumors that the court is a prejudged and partisan body. Extreme advocates on both sides hesitate to carry their extreme views into its cool atmosphere, and some Democrats habituated at the south to the political decisions of political judges bought and paid with a price by a dual or constructive bribery may be pardoned for hesitation in accepting without challenge the opinion of a court to which only one party has made appointments for sixteen years past. It will be strange if in an atmosphere where the dominance of the Presidential question brings the business of the legislature to a dead-lock, some expression of opinion from the judges does not preclude an appeal to the only impartial arbiter left in a government where the executive has bent all his energies to the election of a successor, where the legislature is a house divided against itself, and the judiciary the creature of partisan appointment. Whatever result may come, it is clear none will be reached till the actual count has begun within sight of the legislature. Meanwhile, both chambers are drifting into irretrievably opposing positions. They have formally divided on the joint rules. Informally, they have divided upon the power to count the votes. The quiet current of debate in the senate chamber tends to give the president of the senate absolute power and lacking willingness to execute an extraordinary, if not an extra-constitutional power, Ferry is to be displaced. Debate and deduction are more violent in the lower chamber, and they assume the equal power of the house unchallenged save of its own motion. With the joint rules out of the way, the speaker will claim co-ordinate jurisdiction with the president of the senate, and, claiming that, Mr. Speaker will have the opportunity to challenge and prevent all which Mr. President may attempt—and for some three centuries of English parliamentary history Mr. Speaker, at the head of his house, has been a man no power could turn from the execution of the behests of the body over which he presides.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—In the morning hour the resolution to print extra copies of the President's message, and the accompanying documents in regard to the late election in Louisiana, was taken up. Senator Thurman moved to amend, so as to have printed with the message and documents the memorial of Messrs. Bogy, Stevenson and M'Donald, embracing the report of the Democratic committee, which witnessed the counting of the vote by the returning board. A long, angry and heated discussion ensued, participated in by Senators Sherman, Wheeler, Randolph, Withers, Thurman, West, Morton and Bayard. The resolution to print one thousand eight hundred and fifty copies, as amended by Senator Thurman, was agreed to without division. The senate then took up the joint resolution to print ten thousand extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the Louisiana election. Senator Thurman submitted the same amendment which he offered to the former resolution, which was to have them printed, stitched and bound with the message and documents and the memorial of Senators Bogy, Stevenson and M'Donald, embracing the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count in New Orleans, which was agreed to, and the joint resolution passed as amended.

The chair laid before the senate a message from the President in answer to the resolution of the senate of the sixth instant in regard to troops being stationed at Petersburg, Virginia, on election day. Ordered printed and to lie on the table. Also, a communication from the attorney-general in answer to the senate resolution of the twelfth instant in regard to the employment of deputy marshals on election day. The attorney-general says that the information called for is not in his possession, and can only be obtained from the marshals of the United States, who have the power to appoint deputies; but he will seek to procure information at as early a day as practicable. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

On motion of Senator Mitchell the senate took up the resolution in regard to the Oregon elector so as to have it come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

Senator Bayard presented a statement compiled by an officer of the house of representatives in regard to the count of the electoral vote by that body since the formation of the government. Ordered printed.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Mr. Knott, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported a resolution as a substitute for Mr. M'Crary's resolution about the counting of the electoral votes. It provides for a committee of seven to act in conjunction with any similar committee that may be appointed by the senate, to report without delay a measure best calculated to accomplish the desired end. Also another committee of seven to report what are the privileges, powers and duties of the house in counting the electoral votes. The resolution was adopted under the operation of the previous question without debate or division.

In accordance with the ruling of the chair, which was sustained by the house, the resolution by Mr. Lemoyne was taken up in order, for the appointment of a joint committee to present to the supreme court the important questions on the subject of counting the electoral votes. Mr. Wood [N. Y.] raised a question of consideration, and it was decided "No" by a vote of 77 to 84. The house refused to consider it now. The senate amendment to the post-route bill of last session for the re-establishment of the fast mail service and the franking privilege was rejected on the ground that they should not have been engrafted on such bill. Soon afterward the house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. Adjourned.

New York, December 14: Eugene Carist, of 435 West Sixteenth street, this morning three times shot and fatally wounded Mary Kelley, aged seventeen. Mary resided in the same house with Christ, who frequently asked her in marriage, which she refused. Carist met the girl this morning, at the corner of Twelfth street and Tenth avenue, again urged his suit, and was rejected, with the result stated.

A GROWING EVIL.

"Suspects" Arrested by the Detectives or the Police, Confined Without Warrant of Law and in Defiance of Justice.

A System of False Imprisonments that Must be Put a Stop to if Memphis Would Save her Fair Name and Credit.

The operations of the police department of this city have developed a species of oppression and wrong which merit our most unqualified condemnation. The citizens of Memphis, and all who have any regard for human conduct and individual fight, are not aware to what extent the present detective system of Memphis is carried in the unlawful, illegal, and even shameful arrest and imprisonment of persons. We do not say that this is carried to the extent of extortion, nor done through wrong motives; it is enough to know now that the police system of Memphis demands a thorough reform in this respect, and receives the condemnation of all who look to the law of the land for the protection of life, limb and property. How long and to what extent the oppression of which we speak has been conducted in times past we are unable to say—we allude to the

UNLAWFUL JUGGING PROCESS,

whereby detectives, without warrant or authority of law, not only arrest parties, but incarcerate them in the Adams street stationhouse for any length of time. This is done without registering the names of the persons arrested, and without preferring any charge—a practice wholly at variance with the idea of right, and repugnant to the feelings and humanity of our people. Moreover, this process is susceptible of the worst and darkest practices; for, by this means any person could be kidnapped by the detectives and kept in a dark dungeon for an indefinite period. A case in point was that of an old negro, named David Burns, who, late Sunday afternoon visited the Adams street stationhouse to give a blanket to his daughter, who had been arrested and was incarcerated there upon the charge of stealing sixty dollars. When the old man reached the stationhouse he was seized by two detectives, who put him in a cell, to remain there as their prisoner. This was done without any warrant; no charge was preferred, and the old man's name was not even put upon the docket. A number of prominent citizens hearing of this act, went to see Recorder Duff and asked him to release David Burns. They made

A STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

in the case, and Recorder Duff did release Burns upon bond. Recorder Duff states that upon complaint of the parties he went to the stationhouse, but the name of Burns was not registered there. The stationhouse-keeper, Captain Forrest, informed him that there was no charge entered against Burns, and the recorder accordingly released him. Had it not been for the prompt and humane action of Recorder Duff, the old negro had doubtless remained in the prison until the detectives saw fit to release him. Burns says that when he went to the stationhouse Sunday evening the detectives locked him up, but did not state why they arrested him. Burns appeared before the recorder Monday morning, but no charge has ever been made against him, and the detectives who arrested him failed to put in an appearance or to give any reason as to the cause of his arrest. This, it seems, is a

CUSTOM WITH THE DETECTIVES.

Stationhouse-keeper Davis, who has been in charge of the Adams street stationhouse eighteen months, states that it has all along been the custom of the detectives to arrest and put parties in the stationhouse without a warrant or preferring a charge against them on the docket. He undertood from the detectives that such arrests were made for felonies only. He, as stationhouse-keeper, had never questioned the right of the detectives in incarcerating persons so arrested, but supposed that such is done by authority from the chief of police. He was present when David Burns was arrested by the detectives Sunday night. No charge was preferred as far as he knew, and no charge nor the name of the accused registered.

THREE MORE IN THE JUG.

But this is not the only case of illegal arrest and unlawful imprisonment. Last week the detectives, without a warrant, arrested three men named W. H. Cowdy, O. J. Cowdy and Frank Thayers for the supposed commission of a crime, namely, the robbery of a store. These three men were incarcerated in the Adams street stationhouse for five days, at which time they were turned loose. No warrant was ever issued, and the accused never had any trial or examination. Had the detectives preferred a charge against these three men they would have been discharged the day after their arrest. As it was, they were *held* without the shadow of legal authority, and at the cost of the city of Memphis. The detectives believe they are right in arresting men in such a manner, for such is in accord with the ideas of the police system.

ONE OF THE OFFICERS

gives it as his opinion that these arrests are made by authority which the charter of the city gives the police or detectives where they have a reasonable belief that an offense has been committed. He states that there are no orders from the chief of police to arrest or commit persons so arrested, but such has been the custom for some time. Very frequently, he says, parties so arrested are turned out in fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards, when it is ascertained by the police or detectives making the arrest, that the wrong persons have been arrested. In some instances they are held until other parties are arrested, and then the names of said parties go on the docket and they are tried. As to who releases these parties, Captain Arata states that they are turned out on the order of the chief-of-police, and sometimes the detectives turn them out upon ascertaining they are the wrong parties. Then they are held subject to the will of the chief-of-police or detectives, was asked Captain Arata, who replied: "I can't say that they are left to the will of the detectives. We hold that the police have the right to arrest and discharge the wrong party when arrested. Captain Arata bases his opinion upon the following sections of the Tennessee code: "Section 5037. An officer may, without a warrant, arrest a person; first, for a public offense committed, or a breach of the peace threatened in his presence; second, when a person has committed a felony, though not in his presence; third, when a felony has, in fact, been committed, and he has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it; fourth, on a charge made upon reasonable cause of a commission of a felony by the person arrested." Code, section 5038, says: "When arresting a person the officer shall inform him of his authority, and the *cause* of the arrest, and exhibit his warrant if he has one, except when he is in the actual commission of the offense, or is pursued immediately after an escape."

The above may be correct