THE DAILY MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877. VOL XXXVI.—NUMBER 70

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-4d. New York cotton, 11 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 11c. Memphis cotton, 11c. New York gold, 104 7-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

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

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, southerly winds, shifting to northerly and westerly; colder, partly cloudy weather and stationary, followed by rising, barometer, and in the western portion during the evening light rain.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, March 22, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
Galveston	29.96	65	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.92	67	S.E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.86	51	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	29.93	59	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	29.93	50	Calm.	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.03	60	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.96	64	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.00	61	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

CHAMBERLAIN has strengthened his garrison in the statehouse at Columbia with one hundred negroes and laid in provisions for a long siege.

Two men arrested in New York Wednesday with forged Missouri Pacific railway bonds were yesterday released upon the legal technicality that imitations of railway or other bonds shall not be deemed forgeries unless every detail be imitated. In this case the State seal was absent.

THE Knoxville *Chronicle* says that "the Knoxville *Tribune* and Chattanooga *Times* are pretty good Republican journals. The Memphis *Avalanche*—which never joined in the intemperate denunciation of Hayes—is a fast friend of the new *regime*. Even the Nashville *American* has a great many good things to say of Hayes and his policy."

NOW that the city is placed in a condition to resist successfully the mandamus mob, it is in order for these hungry gentlemen to put in an appearance at Mayor Flippin's office and agree to accept the fifty cents on the dollar provided for by the legislature. If they will do this, they will save themselves much trouble and Memphis much costs. "Let us have peace" with our creditors, and an agreeable settlement.

A TELEGRAM from Washington last night announces that the President has appointed Ex-Governor John C. Brown, of this State, a member of the Louisiana commission, and that he will serve. It is also intimated on very good authority that the southern commission will not include in its membership any senator or representative in congress, and also that Vice-President Wheeler will not be a member of the commission.

IN the debate in the senate, which occurred upon the nomination of Frederick Douglass for marshal of the District of Columbia, Mr. Blaine is reported to have said that "he had invited Frederick Douglass to his house and treated him as an equal when to do so was almost a crime." What a deadful period of the world's history it must have been, says the Baltimore *Sun*, when public opinion was shocked at the idea of Fred. Douglass being equal to Mr. Blaine!

A PUBLIC reception, attended by the most prominent citizens of Louisville, was given Hon. Henry Watterson in that city last night, and was an imposing affair. The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Charles D. Jacob, mayor, to which Mr. Watterson replied, reviewing the recent Presidential campaign. He also discussed the present situation of the south, and closed by predicting that the Democratic party would prepare, by peaceful arts and the development of the material interests of the country, to come into power four years hence as the friend and promoter of true American citizenship. He was warmly applauded throughout, and after the reception a banquet was given.

THE interview by an APPEAL reporter with certain leading Republicans of this city, which we publish in another column, will be found not the least interesting of the matter which makes up this issue of our paper. What Mr. Randolph says is especially pointed and significant in view of the epidemic of "sell-out" which has seized hitherto professed Democrats. Randolph is right. In the ranks of the Republican party in Memphis there are plenty of decent men to fill the offices, if Hayes would only take the trouble to hunt them up, and was not so intent on corrupting southern "Conservative" Democrats of the cigar-box order. To the Republicans belong the spoils of the fraudulent victory, and they alone should enjoy them.

MIKE WALDRAN has been commissioned United States marshal of this district by the President, in spite of the protests of the Republicans of the State, who labored with might and main for His Fraudulency. It now remains to be seen what return Mr. Waldran will make for this gift from a President whom he knows defeated Tilden by corruption. That he will try the cigar-box business again is quite within the scope of possibility for one who has so easily parted with professed principles for the sake of office. This is what is expected of him. This is what those he has sold himself to will exact. He will be expected to use the powers conferred upon him to disrupt the Democratic party, to corrupt as he has been corrupted, but he, and his backers will find this up-hill work, and may live to repent the day they put a price upon him, and he sold himself for it.

THE Vicksburg *Herald*, which has rather leaned Hayeswise, is becoming impatient at the delay of His Fraudulency to do as he promised, and release Louisiana from Packard and his party. It says that "a vast horde of negroes marched on this city to install a sheriff who had no legal claims to office. This brought on a collision, and the negroes and their leaders were taught a lesson they have never forgotten. The Radical scoundrels in New Orleans need just such an experience, and if they provoke the opportunity it will be so much the better for the State. We only hope that Packard is fool enough to continue his desperate game. If he does he will give the Nicholls government the opportunity to display and use force that will compel the respect and obedience of all lawless mobs." The APPEAL, laboring in the interest of peace and good government, hopes that no such opportunity will be presented.

THE New York *World's* Washington correspondent says there is no truth in the statement that certain southern Democrats have been purchased by a promise of administration support of the Texas Pacific railroad to deliver the organization of the house to the Radicals. It says the story seems to be one of those idle inventions for which no one is responsible and which will come to naught. Charles Foster, whose name is mentioned in connection with it, left for Ohio last night, but stated before his departure that he had made no overtures of the kind to any one, and had received none, and that the Republicans doubted if it was possible for them to organize the house, with the power now vested in the clerk to make up the list of members. If the clerk should simply follow the rulings of M'Pherson, the Democrats will then have a majority of eleven, but he would be justified in going further under the act of a Republican congress, which promises to return now to plague the inventor. No combination, it is believed, can upset the positive Democratic majority which now appears.

SOROSIS celebrated its ninth anniversary on Monday last, Jennie June Croly in the chair. The affair came off at Delmonico's, New York, the exercises of the occasion being followed by feasting, songs, toasts, recitations and speeches, only one thing, says the *World*, being lacking to make them equal to those of any other club dinner—the inspiration of wine—for Sorosis is always temperate at Delmonico's. Miss Beebe, Mrs. Winterburn and Mrs. Gulager were the singers, and the toasts were, the most of them, handed in writing to the President and read by her. Among these were: "To our absent ex-president, Mrs. Wilbur," which, in the absence of Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, was responded to by Rev. Miss Oliver, of Passaic, New Jersey; "The distinguished women of America," which was responded to by Mrs. Fanny Darrow (Aunt Fanny); "The gentlemen, God bless them; the women, heaven help them;" "The minority conservators of society;" "The woman with a bank account;" and "The old maids of Sorosis." Mrs. Fanny Foster was called on for a recitation and toast, and responded with a copy of verses addressed to Sorosis. Her toast was:

Good will toward men,
But make it very small,
Or peace on earth
Will have no room at all.

Verses by Mrs. H. M. Cooke were also read by Miss Proudfoot in memory of Mme. Le Vert; a speech was made by Miss Minnie Swayze, and a letter of regret from Alice Louise Cary was read by Miss Fletcher; a speech was made by Mrs. French, an original poem was read by Mrs. King, and toasts, songs and speeches followed in rapid succession till the shadows of coming dusk scattered the ladies, who, being without escorts, had to get home before dark.

SALT LAKE.

Preparations to Execute John D. Lee, One of the Leaders in the Mountain Meadow Massacre—A Silver Mine.

SALT LAKE, March 22.—The United States marshal left Beaver, Utah, last evening with John D. Lee. It is supposed that the execution is to take place at Mountain Meadows, upon the scene of the massacre. These movements are kept as quiet as possible, as it is feared that an attempt at a rescue may be made. A company of soldiers attended the party. Mountain Meadows is about ninety miles from Beaver, forty-five miles from Cedar City, and about twelve miles from Pine Valley, the nearest telegraph office. The company of troops, with Lee, passed Cedar City at one o'clock this morning.

There is quite an excitement in Salt Lake to-day over the discovery, yesterday, of a silver-bearing mining ledge in Red Butte canon, about three miles from the city. It is claimed to assay over three hundred ounces of silver to the ton, and there is quite a stampede from town to the vicinity of the discovery to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

Startling Disclosures in Russia—Socialism Rampant and Financial Depression and Distress Everywhere Prevalent.

Sharp Encounter Between the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Dudley on the Russian Protocol—The Emperor William's Birthday.

LONDON, March 22.—A special from Paris to the *Times* says that when the Russian demobilization is once ordered, Europe will be surprised at the speed with which it will be effected. Numerous regiments are already encamped away from the frontier, and the protocol once signed the czar will address his proclamation ordering the demobilization to almost an empty camp.

Startling Discoveries.

LONDON, March 22.—The czar is aware of the bad financial and social condition of the country. In connection with the recent Socialist trials, it is asserted that startling discoveries have been made, showing that the ramifications of socialism have been unexpectedly wide, reaching even to high personages and the army.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

LONDON, March 22.—In the house of commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question from Mr. Gourley, stated that at present no foreign consul in the United States had the power to settle disputes between masters and crews of ships of their own nationality. Negotiations have been commenced for a consular convention between England and the United States. Some difficulties have arisen on a question of jurisdiction, which he hoped would be surmounted.

Emperor William's Birthday.

BERLIN, March 22.—Great festivities today in celebration of the birthday of the Emperor William. A grand reception was held by the emperor in the morning, attended by a majority of the German princes in person, with their families, and by special envoys from foreign countries to tender their congratulations. From ten to twelve o'clock a continuous stream of princes, envoys, legislators and deputations passed into the palace to pay respect and offer congratulations to the emperor. The city was profusely decorated with flags, and to-night banquets are in progress and the city is illuminated.

The Eastern Question Discussed in the British House of Lords.

LONDON, March 22.—In the house of lords to-night Earl Dudley asked for information respecting the state of the eastern question. He said that although the signing of the protocol would secure the peace of Europe, it would provide no guarantee for the better treatment of christians. He strongly attacked Sir Henry Elliott for his course toward the Porte.

Lord Derby censured the Earl of Dudley for his mode in raising, without formal notice, a question of imperial magnitude. He said: "The noble lord protests against an understanding which he says we are on the eve of concluding. If he knows this he knows more than I do." Lord Derby maintained that a European war would produce far greater horrors than those which occurred in Bulgaria. He continued: "The wording as well as conditions under which the protocol shall be signed, if signed at all, are still under the consideration of the government. The ministers are acting on their own responsibility as advisors of the crown, and when steps have been taken will submit them to parliament without an hour's unnecessary delay." Lord Derby condemned such language as calculated to irritate the Russian people against a policy which the Russian government, to its honor, was disposed to adopt. Such language was calculated to increase Russia's difficulties and postpone, if not defeat altogether, a solution of the problem. He concluded by warmly defending and praising Sir Henry Elliott, challenging his assailants to bring the question forward in a form which would enable parliament to express its opinion.

The salary of the German ambassador in England has been raised by his government from 120,000 marks per annum to $150,000 marks, or, in round numbers, $45,000, gold.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet again Adjourns without Taking any Steps for the Relief of South Carolina or Louisiana—Arkansians in the White House.

Sale of Jay Cooke's Assets—Women Clerks in the Dead-Letter Office to be Subject to the Civil-Service Rules—Mike Waldran Appointed Marshal.

Minister Washburne Thanked by the Germans for his Services to their Countrymen during the Franco-Prussian War—Morton and Prof. Langston (Col).

The Cabinet Session.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The cabinet met in session early to-day, and adjourned about half-past twelve o'clock, without, it seems, taking definite action with regard to South Carolina. The impression prevails that at least one other session will be held before the government announces its determination in the case.

During the session of the cabinet to-day Secretary M'Crary was requested to prepare for the President and the cabinet a complete list of troops in South Carolina and Louisiana, showing the number of men and the general disposition of the forces. The list was prepared this afternoon.

Suspension.

The suspension of Frank Burnett from the inspectorship of steamboats is the first removal from office made by the President.

U. S. Marshal for West Tennessee.

The President to-day appointed Mike J. Waldran United States marshal for the western district of Tennessee.

Female Clerks in the Dead-Letter Office.

Owing to the utter inefficiency of the recent female appointees in the dead-letter office, women in the future will be subjected to the rules which govern the admission of masculine clerks.

Current Topics.

Senator Morton unqualifiedly denies the statement that he is opposed to the appointment of Prof. John M. Langston to be commissioner of agriculture.

President Hayes has put his civil service principles in force at the Executive Mansion by promoting the various old employes to fill vacancies.

Butherford B. Hayes, jr., arrived this morning on a short visit home from Cornell university.

Jay Cooke's Estate.

Edwin M. Lewis, trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., in a letter to a gentleman in this city, says he has in preparation a circular advising against the sale of claims for an inadequate price. Besides the five per cent. cash, any creditor taking the distribution offered can sell the same for a price to equal about fourteen per cent. of his claim, reserving the balance against the large uncollected assets. The claims of the United States are out of the way, and negotiations are in progress which will untangle some of the difficult complications. The trustee has good hope that within the current year the commission can decree a further cash dividend and another distribution, leaving a large amount of assets unsold and undivided.

The White House Besieged with Visitors.

An immense number of visitors are at the White House awaiting audience with the President. Many will be disappointed, owing to the physical impossibility of the President giving ear to one-third of those present. Among those who saw the President were Senators Ferry, Morton and Gordon, their business relating to local matters in their respective States.

Several delegations called on the President this afternoon for the purpose of paying their respects. There was a large delegation from Arkansas, headed by Senator Dorsey and Judge Rice. All of the callers express their approbation of the President's southern policy.

Latest Developments Concerning the Withdrawal of Troops from South Carolina.

The impression is generally prevalent this afternoon that as a result of the cabinet conference an executive order for the withdrawal of troops from South Carolina or some other action distinctly favorable to the Hampton government may be shortly expected fails to obtain official confirmation this evening. The fact seems that, although two sessions of the cabinet were held to-day on this subject, the discussion afforded no reliable indications as to the ultimate decision that would be reached, and it is positively known that no action was taken decisive of either a withdrawal of troops or a temporary reference of the subject to a commission. All questions involved went over for a possible decision tomorrow. It is, however, confidently stated by a gentleman here in Hampton's interest that the cabinet are unanimous against sending a commission to South Carolina, and that a majority have expressed themselves in favor of withdrawing troops from any direct support of Chamberlain's government. This is understood to be all that Hampton asks. In contradiction of an impression that Governor Hampton intended coming to Washington, he telegraphed that he will come if the President desires it.

The Germans and Minister Washburne.

E. B. Washburne, United States minister at Paris, was called upon to-day by a committee of Germans, and presented with resolutions thanking him for services to their countrymen during the Franco-German war. Mr. Washburne thanked the committee for the honor they had done him in communicating the resolutions, expressing the sentiments of the Germans of Washington, many of whom he had so long and favorably known. He said he was deeply honored and touched by their kindness, and that he should cherish with gratitude the resolutions of their visit. As charged with the protection of Germans in France, he had endeavored to discharge the duty imposed upon him, not only in the interests of humanity, but in a manner satisfactory to the German government and in a way to secure the approbation of his own government, and without wounding the sensibilities of the French nation. Much of his success was due to the kind manner in which the government of the national leagues of France had enabled him to perform his duty, which was a delicate and responsible one. He was a thousand times repaid for all his labor and anxiety for the tokens of approval he has received from the German government, as well as his own, and by the warm and cordial thanks he was continually receiving from his German fellow-citizens.

Mr. Washburne then thanked the committee as the organ of the German-American residents of Washington. Colonel Wickham Hoffman, who was secretary of legation at Paris at the time of the siege, was present with Mr. Washburne when the committee called.

Old Joe (Electoral Commission) Bradley's Character.

Mr. Justice Bradley was presented a complimentary certificate of good character the other day from certain leading Republicans in his old home, Newark, New Jersey. His reply is too good to be lost, and the *Republican* will help it to immortality by giving it in full. It is as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1877.

DEAR SIR—I received yesterday the very high testimonial of esteem and remembrance signed by the leading men of Newark, which you were good enough to transmit. I felt sure that those who knew me would believe that I tried, at least, to do my duty conscientiously, in the deliberations of the electoral commission. Equal credit is due to the other members of it. It was a body of men with whom it was an honor to be associated. I firmly believe that the differences of opinion were honest and arose from the different stand-points of individuals. If peace and submission to law be the result of the commission, its creation was worth all the obloquy which has fallen to the lot of its members. I believe that when the passions of the hour have subsided it will be generally acknowledged by the thinking men of the country that the decisions come to were based on a just view of the constitution and laws.

I beg, through you, to express my thanks to the gentlemen who signed the document sent, and believe me, with sincere regards, yours truly. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC R. R.

Further Particulars Concerning the Decision of the Supreme Court of California.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The *Post* says: "Inquiry at the Central Pacific railroad offices in this city elicits further particulars in regard to the decision by the supreme court of California. The California Pacific company has always paid interest on its first and second mortgage bonds from its own revenues. The Central Pacific company never leased the road, but in consideration of certain business facilities the Central guaranteed sixteen hundred mortgage bonds. It was never called upon to pay the interest, and consequently never refused. It did not enter any plea, as represented, as to the invalidity of its contract, but on the contrary it has always stood ready and willing to fulfill its agreements. The Central company regard the decision as really in their favor and against their opponents."

THE NARROW-GAUGE.

Ship Island, Ripley (Miss.) and Kentucky Railroad a Most Encouraging and Remunerative Success.

Holly Springs (Miss.) *South:* This is the most complete and convenient institution on a small scale we have ever seen; the track is well laid, and the train glides over it with ease and rapidity, the speed almost equaling that of the broad-gauge, averaging about fifteen miles an hour. The superintendent, Mr. B. P. Robinson, is a most affable gentleman and a sterling business manager, ever alive to the interest of his road and the comfort of his passengers. The country through which this road passes, from Middleton to Ripley, is one of the best farming districts in north Mississippi, and is generally level, with rich and productive lands. The managers contemplate running this road through to Mississippi City, which will make it a very important one to this State. Ripley, the terminus, is a flourishing town of about eight hundred inhabitants, and improving very rapidly. Every storehouse in the town is occupied, and several new buildings are going up. Tippah and the adjoining counties are largely indebted to Colonel W. C. Falkner, president of the road, to whose enterprise and energy their present prosperity is due.

THE ASHTABULA REPORT.

Report of the Special Committee Submitted to the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—The special legislative committee, appointed to investigate the late Ashtabula disaster, submitted their report to-day, accompanied by a vast amount of testimony, which was ordered printed. The committee, after going into details showing the imperfections of the bridge, report the following as their conclusion.

First—There were from eighty to one hundred lives lost by the falling of the bridge.

Second—The bridge went down under an ordinary load, by reason of defects in its original construction.

Third—The defects in the original construction of the bridge could have been discovered at any time after its erection by a careful analytical inspection, such as the importance of the structure demanded, and thus the sacrifice of life and property prevented. The truth is, the bridge was liable to go down at any time during the last ten or eleven years under the load that might at any time be brought to it in the ordinary course of the company's business, and it is most remarkable it did not sooner occur. It would be needless to say that an engineer would be derelict in his duty who did not provide in his construction of a bridge against wind, snow, ice and the vibration of a rolling load; they are as much to be anticipated and provided against as the law of gravity.

This report is accompanied by a bill specifying how bridges of different spans shall be constructed.

NASHVILLE.

Assistant Reporter for the Supreme Court—Trustees for the Insane Asylum—Insurance Interests.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 22.—*Senate.*—The special order was the senate bill to create the office of assistant reporter, which passed third reading—ayes 13, noes 10. The bill provides for an assistant reporter to be appointed by the judges of the supreme court, in the same manner and under the regulations governing the appointment of the attorney-general reporter, and to hold office the same length of time. His duties will be to edit the supreme court reports, and to receive five hundred dollars for each and every volume of reports edited by him. By Mr. Remine: The senate joint resolution, that the proposition of holders of bonded indebtedness of the State, submitted to the committee that recently visited New York, be accepted, and that a special committee, one from the senate and one from the house, be appointed to prepare a bill for adjustment on a basis of sixty cents to the dollar for said indebtedness in accordance with the report of said committee; lies over. The house revenue bill, levying ten cents on the hundred dollars of taxable property for current expenses, passed third reading by a vote of 15 to 2.

House.—Joint resolution for the benefit of J. J. Fink, tax-collector of M'Nairy county; concurred in. A special message from the governor was received announcing the appointment of trustees for the insane asylum, as follows: John M. Lea, W. A. Cheatham, Geo. W. White, of Davidson; T. Nelson Vandyke, of M'Minn; George W. Jones, of Lincoln; Butler P. Anderson, of Shelby; Thos. M'Neilly, of Dickson; Felix W. Earnest, of Washington; Henry H. Bethshears, of Gibson. The vote rejecting the house bill to regulate the business of life insurance companies was reconsidered and passed third reading. The house then proceeded with the consideration of the governor's message vetoing the assessment bill. The bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 63 ayes to 6 noes, all the Shelby members, except Porter, who was absent, voting in the affirmative. The house took up the penitentiary bill and concurred in the senate amendments. Adjourned.

OUR MARKET ABROAD.

By Buying and Trading with Memphis, the People of the Surrounding Country Help to Build their Own Prosperity.

Panola (Miss.) *Star:* We recognize Memphis as the legitimate market of all this section of country. It has established its character as the best cotton market on this side of the Atlantic, and as cotton is the principal product of our country, Memphis offers our people a market right at home superior to any of those lying at a distance from us. She also offers a first-class market for whatever else our people may raise to sell, and a ready sale for everything. Her commission merchants, who have the handling and selling of our produce, are, as a general rule, first-class business men, possessed of sterling integrity, incorruptible honor, and ample means. They are nearly all, if not all, men of long experience in business and of thorough acquaintance with the staple, which they handle every day of their lives, perhaps; and in their dealings with their customers are fair, liberal and honorable. Our people have, therefore, right at their doors, *the best market in the United States*, manipulated by a class of merchants who have no superiors. But this is not all, nor the half. Memphis not only offers the very best market to sellers for everything they can raise, and particularly for cotton, she also offers buyers equal facilities and advantages; and we have often wondered what it was that could induce merchants and others of Mississippi to spend more money and go farther north and east in search of what they can certainly get in Memphis as cheap and upon as favorable terms as they can buy the same goods even in the great commercial metropolis itself. We know "whereof we write," and it is certainly the interest of our people to build up home markets, which they can easily do by giving them proper encouragement. Memphis is with us and of us. It is no far-away city, peopled by a community of strangers, who have no sympathies in common with us, but a southwestern city, right in the heart of the great southwestern empire, and peopled by our own friends and kindred, either by nativity and blood or by adoption and association. In building up Memphis, therefore, we build up ourselves; in strengthening and enriching her, we impart a strength and wealth which, remaining in the south, comes back to us, and constitute material and valuable assistance in building our broken fortunes and encouraging us in our efforts to make the "waste places glad" and the "wilderness to blossom as the rose." We are decidedly friends of Memphis and of Memphis merchants, and, in fact, of all her enterprises, not omitting her excellent hotels and railroads. Our people, our merchants, and all, would but subserve their own best interests if they would ponder well what we have said and act accordingly.

A TRIBUNE TIE-BACK

Revealing the Baldness and Barrenness of the Eager Memphis Office-Hunter Trying to Manufacture Capital Out of Religious Prejudices.

The Unctious and Oily Mike Waldran not Only Totes the Andy Johnson Cigar Boxes, but also Hayes's Administration—It is Treason to Oppose Him.

Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune:* The President's southern policy is meeting with active opposition from an unexpected quarter. After full consultation with the postmaster-general and prominent citizens of Memphis who are in full accord with the President, he appointed Mr. Waldran to be Unted States marshal for the western district of Tennessee. Before the nomination was sent to the senate Mr. Thornburgh and Mr. Randolph, a defeated candidate for congress from the Memphis district, called upon Attorney-General Devens. By their representations they induced him to send to the White House the name of Mr. Garrett, in whose favor Colonel Eaton, of Memphis, a brother of the commissioner of education, had resigned just before President Hayes came into office. General Grant had nominated Mr. Garrett, but the senate failed to confirm him. Mr. Devens, evidently not understanding the case, sent his name again to the President instead of that of Mr. Waldran, but the President sent Mr. Waldran's name to the senate. Commissioner Eaton himself seems to have taken a lively interest in this appointment, and is reported to have declared publicly that the President's southern policy would not work in cases of officers connected with the courts or the collection of the revenue; and that Mr. Waldran was particularly objectionable as an Irish Catholic and everything that was bad. He is also reported to have said that certain Ohio representatives are giving the President exceedingly bad advice, and that some of them are under the control of unsafe southern men, one of whom had written Charles Foster's speech on Mr. Hayes's southern policy. By such efforts as this and similar ones, the nomination of Mr. Waldran, to which the President had given considerable attention, and which was undoubtedly a good one, was laid aside in the senate. Among other accusations made in the effort to defeat Mr. Waldran was one victoriously false, to the effect that he was not a citizen of Tennessee, but of Chicago. Mr. Waldran has been a citizen of Memphis for eighteen years, and has been a municipal officer there for several years. His only connection with Chicago is that he has supplied a part of the capital for a firm doing business there. The defeat of this nomination involves more than the defeat of the man. The advocates of the President's southern policy see in the elements which combine to bring about this result the tendency to a union between the distinctively carpetbag element in the south and the old Bourbon element in the north. By the carpetbag element is not meant the northern persons of standing who went south to engage in legitimate business, but those whose pursuits has been nothing except office-seeking, and who abandon the south when they can no longer secure office there. The first objective point of this faction appears to be an attempt to break down Postmaster-General Key, with the hope of driving him from the cabinet. If this can be accomplished, the supposition is that no other prominent southern man would accept a similar position. It is, of course, designed also as an indirect blow at President Hayes by persons who have not the courage to attack him openly.

HOT SPRINGS.

Effect of the Passage of the Bill Providing for the Sale of the Hot Springs Reservation.

A Defective Enactment, which Opens the Door for Rascality—Observance of St. Patrick's Day.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., March 18.—The recent passage of a bill through both houses of congress providing for the disposition of the property known as the Hot Springs reservation of Arkansas, creates a stir and spirit for speculation among our people. Many temporary improvements are being erected; many sales of titles to property from the claiments or settlers have been made, believing that the bill recognizes a preference for those holding possession previous to April last. It is to be hoped, that the commissioners to be appointed with power to map out and district these lands will prove competent and just men. Their labors are not simple or enviable, and I fear, were they as wise and just even as the "immortal fifteen," they cannot give satisfaction. In the opinion of many the bill is not perfect; it leaves room for rascality, and, I strongly fear, for endless litigation. Yesterday, the anniversary of the natal day of Ireland's patron saint, was ushered on us in bright sunshine and a clear sky. There are, I am proud to say, a goodly number of good and true Irishmen located in this valley; men proud and zealous of their nationality and united in their love for fatherland. Early in the morning we noticed many of them, garbed in holiday attire and decorated with the "chosen leaf," doing homage to the memory of him who did so much for the regeneration of old Erin. During the morning high mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's church, Father Garraty officiating. The edifice was filled to overflowing with patriotic and religious Irishmen and women, and a sermon in good taste, blended with sound national doctrine, was preached in eloquent language by the reverend gentleman. I take the liberty of saying that it did him much credit and impressed his hearers with a feeling of pride for their good, patriotic priest. At night about forty of our leading Irishmen, including men of American birth, assembled at the Earl house and spent the evening pleasantly discussing the viands and solids of a splendid banquet, prepared by the proprietors, Messrs. M'Keogh and Doyle. Your correspondent was one of the chosen few, and though it has been my pleasure and honor to have attended many such gatherings during the past twenty years, I have never witnessed a more patriotic assemblage of gentlemen so brotherly and amicably disposed toward one another. Several toasts were drank and responded to in elegant terms—"The Day we Celebrate," by Colonel George W. Murphy; "The President of the United States," by Colonel George G. Latta; "The men of '98 and '48," by P. J. Ledwidge; "The Press," by Hon. H. M. Rector, jr., editor and proprietor of the *Telegraph;* and "The Ladies—God bless them," by many of the gallant sons, ever ready to do sacred honor to the lovely and the pure. The occasion did much honor to our Irish citizens, and they may well feel proud of their first national banquet in Hot Springs valley.

OLD SHELBY.

LOUISIANA.

Packard's Recruiting Officers in Jail—Legislative Movements—Taxes Being Paid to the Nicholls Government.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The nine men, who were arrested by the Nicholls police for enlisting men in Packard's militia, were brought before Judge Whitaker, of the superior criminal court, to-day on application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was refused, and they were remanded back to prison without bail.

Packard Packing his Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Yesterday the Packard senate seated J. F. Monette, of the third senatorial district, and General Thomas C. Anderson, of the tenth district, in place of Ducross and Garland, who were declared elected by the returning-board, but are in the Nicholls senate.

Large Property Owners Paying Taxes to the Nicholls Tithe-Gatherers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The Messrs. Brooks, of Boston, owners of several million dollars of property in New Orleans, paid their taxes to the Nicholls collector to-day. Many large property holders have paid their taxes to the Nicholls government, including Burnside, the larget property owner in Louisiana.

Masonic Notice.

THE stated communication of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 341, F. and A. M., will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, March 23, 1877, at 7 o'clock sharp, for dispatch of business.

All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order JAS. S. CARPENTER, W. M.

A. J. KNAPP, Secretary.

Underwriter's Sale.

THE WRECK OF THE

Steamer Gov. Garland,

As it now lies in Arkansas river, forty miles above the mouth.

For particulars as to condition and terms of sale, inquire of H. W. DUGAN, at the office of Brown & Jones, 280 Main st.

Butterick's Patterns!

SPRING STYLES JUST RECEIVED

Send for CATALOGUE which shows every Garment numbered, with full directions how to take your measure.

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J. B. ALDRICH, General Agent, 254 Second Street, Memphis.

PUBLIC LAWS.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT for the benefit of the Shelby County Turnpike Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That a toll-gate may be located and erected nearer than one mile of the corporate limits of the city of Memphis, in Shelby county; but nothing in this act shall empower the Shelby County Turnpike Company, or any one for them, to collect toll on any travel from those living or residing on said road within one mile of the corporate limits of said city of Memphis, and within one quarter of a mile on each side of the line of said road.

Sec. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

Passed March 16, 1877.

EDWIN T. TALIAFERRO, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. M. M'ADOO, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 19, 1877.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

I, Chas. N. Gibbs, Secretary of State, certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of an act of the Fortieth General Assembly of Tennessee, on file in my office. CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State.

AN ACT to repeal an act entitled "An Act to amend the usury laws of the State, and to establish a conventional rate of interest," and to prevent the use of money at a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That an act passed February 23, 1870, entitled "An Act to amend the usury laws of the State, and to establish a conventional rate of interest," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 14, 1877.

EDWIN T. TALIAFERRO, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. M. M'ADOO, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 20, 1877.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

I, CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State, certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of an act of the Fortieth General Assembly of Tennessee, on file in my office. CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State.

A BILL to be entitled an act to authorize any railroad corporation, which has been created, or whose corporate existence has been recognized by any act of the Legislature of this State, to become purchaser of any railroad sold in this or any adjoining State, under any judicial proceeding, or sold by any purchaser desiring title from such sale.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That any railroad corporation, which has been created, or whose corporate existence has been recognized by any act of the Legislature of this State, is hereby authorized and empowered to become a purchaser of any railroad sold in this or any adjoining State under any judicial proceeding in any such State, or sold by any person or persons natural or corporate, who may have purchased or desired title under or from any such judicial sale.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 16, 1877.

EDWIN T. TALIAFERRO, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HUGH M. M'ADOO, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 20, 1877.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

I, Chas. N. Gibbs, Secretary of State, certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of an act of the Fortieth General Assembly of Tennessee, on file in my office. CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State.

AN ACT to amend section 66 of an act passed March 20, 1875, applying to municipal corporations having more than thirty-five thousand inhabitants.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the first sentence of said section be so amended as to make the past-due bonds of said municipal corporations, like other past indebtedness, receivable in the payment of all taxes that have accrued up to the first day of January, 1875.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the second sentence of said section 66 be so amended as to read: But all taxes falling due after first day of January, 1875, shall be payable in current funds, or in past-due indebtedness of the city for the current year in kind, or such as the tax for which it is received might be applied after collection, but all taxes due in 1877, or thereafter, shall be paid either in cash or in the recognized compromised coupons and bonds of said corporation, and not otherwise; provided said compromise is effected, if not then said taxes are to be paid as provided in the foregoing part of this section.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the public welfare requiring it, that this act take effect from and after its passage.

Passed Mar. h 16, 1877.

EDWIN T. TALIAFERRO, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HUGH M. M'ADOO, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 20, 1877.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

I, Chas. N. Gibbs, Secretary of State, certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of an act of the Fortieth General Assembly of Tennessee, on file in my office. CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State.

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Best sweet Yellow Table Butter.

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