# THE DAILY MEMPHIS APPEAL.

EST'ABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1877. VOL XXXVI.—NUMBER 73


**CLOSING RATES**

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

**WEATHER INDICATIONS.**

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 27, 1 a.m.

*For Tennessee and Ohio valley, slightly warmer and clear, fair weather during the day, with light variable winds, rising barometer in eastern portion, but falling barometer in western portion.*

**OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.**

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, March 26, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

| Place of Observation. | Bar. | Ther. | Wind. Dir. | Wind. Force. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 30.11 | 62 | S. W. | Fresh. | Fair. |
| Indianola | 30.11 | 62 | S. | Fresh. | Fair. |
| Louisville | 29.90 | 40 | N. W. | Fresh. | Clear. |
| Memphis | 29.95 | 54 | S. W. | Light. | Clear. |
| Nashville | 29.94 | 43 | N. W. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 30.07 | 59 | S. W. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Shreveport | 30.04 | 64 | S. | Light. | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 30.05 | 59 | S. | Fresh. | Clear. |

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE news we publish this morning from Washington and New Orleans leaves no doubt that Hayes—as the APPEAL has held he would ever since he was inaugurated—has determined not to withdraw the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, as he promised, and as General Grant made a way for him to do. He has given orders for the preservation of the *status quo* in Louisiana, and in conversation has strengthened his official conduct by the expression of a belief that Nicholls has no legal courts, and therefore no means of legal recognition. True to his title of Fraudulency, Hayes has turned his back on the promises which deceived so many Democrats, especially at the south, into spasmodic gush, and in the hands of Morton, Blaine, and his man Friday (John Sherman), has determined on a wearisome prolongation of the agony which has since election day, last November, disturbed the peace and prevented the welfare of Louisiana and South Carolina. In remarkable contrast with Hayes's government is that of Hampton and Nicholls, both of whom determinedly insist upon the rights of their people as expressed in their official positions. As says Nicholls, so decides Hampton, that the governments committed to them *"will not be imperilled "by any compromise of their rights," under any circumstances or upon any pretense.*

OMAHA dispatches report grasshoppers quite active, the warm weather causing the eggs to hatch out very rapidly.

A LONDON dispatch, giving a short review of the British corn trade, says the season has been more favorable than last year at this time.

THE secretary of the treasury yesterday issued "regulations" which are to be observed in the appointment and promotion to position in his department. He has no tubs to throw to southern whales.

OUR readers, curious to know what the leading papers of the country think of Hayes's commission dodge, will find several columns on the second page of to-day's APPEAL that will interest them.

NOTWITHSTANDING the assurances of peace by Turkey, the principalities and the great powers, the Bosnian Bazouks continue to commit nameless atrocities on defenseless populations. the Bosnians are arming their whole population, and Russia is strengthening her Black Sea defenses.

THE Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* states that the alliance of the emperors will continue on the original basis. The idea of co-operation with Russia never existed. The alliance was formed rather to prevent than facilitate intervention. Only one more function can now be exercised by the alliance—that of localizing the conflict should war commence.

THE leading Democrats of South Carolina are firmly opposed to a compromise in any shape, whether called by that name or another. Having appealed to the courts, by the voice of the courts they are content, and intend to abide. Had the law decided against Governor Hampton they know its mandates would have been enforced by the bayonets, long ere this; and they do not see why it should be overruled simply because it is in their favor.

PIUS IX, the grandest of all the popes of the Catholic church, is determined to die in harness. In defiance of old age and disease he still labors to secure a revival of the temporal power, which he lost when Italy was happily united under Victor Emmanuel. The good old man dreams. "The scepter has departed from Judah." The spiritual power he wields ought to satisfy his ambition. It is greater than the temporal power of all the monarchs put together.

GRANT, it will be remembered, as a last and final official act, recalled the troops from supporting Packard. General Augur dallied with the order, and General Sherman countermanded it on the pretense that he was holding it subject to Mr. Hayes's approval. Hayes renewed the occupation of the State capitals; and by an order from the war department, published this morning, it will be seen that he and not Grant is responsible for the military occupation of New Orleans today.

GET things into this shape in other southern States. Make discussion free and voting safe, eliminate violence from elections, and southern Republicans will abide the decision without complaint. This is the American kind of home-rule they want, and it is the kind they will get before the game is played out, let purists and trimmers take what course they may. *As looking that may we rejoice that the President has not withdrawn the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, and that he proposes to master these cases in their equitable phases before taking final action.*

This from the Chattanooga *Commercial*, a Republican paper that is supposed to have more or less of the confidence of Hayes's administration, is very significant of His Fraudulency's purpose to deceive the people and enforce the programme of the extremists of his party.

THE Democratic majority of the next house will be from four to nine, but the administration hopes by placing its patronage about in spots where it will do most good, that it may win over a sufficient number of southern Democrats to give it control. In regard to this the Richmond *Whig* and Knoxville *Tribune* say: Our southern people have one virtue in excess. They are too prone to jump to generous conclusions on the slightest overture from their old enemies. This is no time for the representatives of the national Democracy in congress to be relaxing their organization. They are occupying high ground, and the people of the party expect them to hold it. They have power at Washington, and they must not surrender it. Let us have a Democratic speaker of the next house of representatives; let us keep our ranks there unbroken; let us stand shoulder to shoulder with our old friends in the north as we have stood.

## THE POPE SERIOUSLY ILL.

**The Brave Old Pontiff Gradually Sinking under his Great Load—Efforts to Revive the Temporal Power.**

ROME, March 26.—Amid the feverish excitement and unremitting labor at the Vatican relative to the consistory, the pope has fallen ill again. It is certain that after the secret consistory of the twelfth instant he fainted and had to quit reading the allocution. These fainting fits have recurred, and the pope remained unconscious longer each time. He does not like his illness to be perceived and makes strong efforts to hide it, producing a painful reaction. The moment he gets back to his own apartments he sinks into a chair and remains motionless, with eyes closed like a corpse. The recent excitement has told upon him, and indeed on several occasions during the spring, which is a dangerous season for him, his life has been almost despaired of. His physicians regard the fatiguing reception of the pilgrims with great apprehension. Foreigners who see the pope at long intervals notice a great change in him. One of them recently said that the allocution of March 12th would probably be the pope's last formal utterance. Meanwhile the pope's advisors are endeavoring by every means to get France and Austria to revive the Roman question. It is hoped to induce Italy to so far recognize the pope's temporal power as to cede Leonine city to the Holy See, where all the religious orders expelled from Rome could find an asylum. It is denied that preparations are making for a conclave.

## OAKEY HALL'S DISAPPEARANCE.

**More Mystification than Mystery—No One Can Tell Whether it is a Case of Murder, Suicide or Runaway.**

NEW YORK, March 26.—The suicide and murder fictions that have been associated with the absent Hall seems now to be abandoned, even by their factors, while Miss Ada Dyas pronounces wholly untrue the story that she was with Hall on the day of his departure. The common belief is that there is more mystifying than mystery in the ex-mayor's departure. The *Evening Post* publishes an interview with Wheeler H. Peckham, of the counsel for the people in the ring prosecution, who says that as far as he knows not a dollar of the ring plunder had been traced to Hall. He had received no instructions to prosecute him again, and that he had no intention of doing so. It was possible that Tweed, Woodward and Sweeny were crammed with evidence against Hall, but if this was the case not a word of it had reached him (Peckham), and he thought he would be pretty likely to know of it if any one did. Tweed, he understood, had always asserted that Hall shared in the profits of the ring, but he knows of no fresh declarations. In the matter as to the alleged manufactured report in Hall's handwriting of a meeting of the board of audit which never took place, Peckham said this paper had been in evidence in every trial of the ring suits, and that the theory of the prosecution had always been that the said meeting was never held. There was not a word of truth in the report that there were negotiations for the settlement of the case against Sweeny. Not even a proposition had been made or suggested on Sweeny's behalf to the counsel for prosecution. Peckham also stated that the whole matter of settlement with Tweed was still indefinite. Townsend, his counsel, had simply proposed to make a proposition, but the proposition had not yet been made.

## THE MORMON MASSACRE.

**A Witness Whose Testimony would Give More Light on the Mountain Meadows Massacre.**

**He Knows Lee's Complicity in the Horrible Affair, and Says the Butchery was Almost Exclusively Done by Mormons.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The *Call* of this morning publishes an interesting interview with Captain John Morse concerning the Mountain Meadows massacre. The gentleman referred to has figured during many years of an eventful life as a frontiersman, prospector, trapper and trader, and was in Utah prior to the Mormon settlement and for many years after. At the time of the massacre he was living with a band of Indians not more than thirty miles from Mountain Meadows. Two days after the tragedy he visited the scene and saw the mangled bodies of the slaughtered emigrants lying on the ground, as they had been left by the destroying horde of Mormon fanatics and their allies, the Indians. Captain Morse was intimately acquainted with Lee, and that disputed saint in a conversation occurring years before the trial admitted to Morse his complicity in the atrocities; but in his confession, so consistent and in his off-hand declarations, he threw the responsibility of the butchery upon the leaders of the Mormon church, and directly implicated no accessory before and after the fact Brigham Young. Morse disputes Lee's statement that there were five hundred Indians present, claiming that there were not more than three hundred in that whole section of country. The butchery was planned by the Mormons and almost entirely done by them, the Indians not killing over half a dozen. He says that plunder was the chief incentive to the massacre. At that time the Mormons were excessively poor, having no money and scarcely anything else. They would trade their produce with Indians, even for old clothes. The train was a very rich one, and excited their cupidity. Morse was very much with Lee during his stay in southern Utah, and the latter unbosomed himself freely. The subject of the massacre seemed to so dwell on his mind that he constantly reverted to it. Concerning the implication of Brigham Young with the massacre, Morse relates the following interview with Lee: The last time I saw him was in Martin county. I got to his ranche at night. The night I got there he received a letter; in fact, I brought it myself from a place called Kanava, which stated that troops were on Lee's track, hunting him up, and he had better move on a little further. He showed me the letter, and I said: "Lee, this is all an infernal lie; there are no troops on your track; this is all put up by those Mormons in St. George, (where Brigham Young was), whom Brigham has influenced to get you out of the way." I told him to take my advice, and go into the gentile camp and give himself up, and make a clean breast of the whole thing and he would get along first rate. I asked him if Brigham Young was interested in the massacre. He at first said "No." I said: "I know better; a good deal." He says, "Of course there is no use lying to you. As a matter of course I was under orders. Brigham Young knew everything with me from the time we left Salt Lake; but his intention was to let them pass on to Muddy, and then catch them at Muddy. Do you suppose that any of these men you know were of them? Do you suppose they would have entered into this arrangement if they had not believed in the Mormon church, and that this thing emanated from Brigham Young, their Mormon prophet?" Captain Morse says that no attempt was made to procure his testimony, further than that he was sent for to attend the first trial, but did not appear, being down on the Colorado river, near Fort Youma. Lee was confidential with him on account of their frequent solitary companionship on prospecting and other expeditions, and because he knew Morse had other sources of information from the Indians. Captain Morse is now a resident of this city.

A London correspondent says that he regrets to hear that Mr. Eugene Schuyler, United States consul-general at Constantinople, is in a difficulty with the Washington government, in consequence of his published charges about the Turkish outrages.

## THE MILITARY PROVINCES.

**Instructions from the Secretary of War to General Augur, by Direction of His Fraudulency, Ordering the Maintenance of the Status Quo in Louisiana.**

**The President Regards Nicholls as Without Legal Courts, and Therefore he has no Legal Status—But then, you know, Hayes Promises Well—Let us Indorse Him Again.**

**Proclamations by Governor Nicholls and Eliza Pinkston's Governor, Packard—Trouble Looming up, and Perhaps Bloodshed—Hampton's Manly Reply to Hayes.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—The *Times* publishes the following dispatches:

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1877.

Hon. S. B. Packard, New Orleans, Louisiana:

Your dispatch of the twenty-fourth has been received. The secretary of war has sent to General Augur the following:

General C. C. Augur, New Orleans:

A commission will shortly visit Louisiana. In the meantime the President desires that the situation remain unchanged. Please report what changes in the situation, if any, have occurred since the close of the late administration. By order of the President.

W. M'CRARY, Secretary of War.

The following was sent to Packard by Kellogg:

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1877.

Governor S. B. Packard, New Orleans:

President Hayes said yesterday to Mr. Ellis, and others, in the presence of Congressman ——, that Nicholls has no legal courts. His (Nicholls) supreme court is rendering judgments and entangling property, when its judgments are entirely worthless

W. P. KELLOGG.

**Governor Nicholls's Proclamation.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Governor Nicholls to-day issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1877.

To the People of the State of Louisiana:

The State government being now complete in all its branches, and in full performance of all its functions, it becomes the duty of the people of Louisiana to promptly discharge their pecuniary obligations to it in order that all just claims against it may be punctually met. To the ordinary motives inducing the payment of taxes is now added that of evincing, by such payment, confidence in the strength and stability of that government, and a just appreciation of the fact that it is the one chosen by the people. The evidence already received on this point is entirely satisfactory, and I confidently expect a continuance of the same patriotic action throughout the State. The people of Louisiana may rest confidently assured that the government of which they have chosen me the executive head, will not be imperiled or impaired by any compromise of their rights. The government being now a fixed fact, I desire to publicly acknowledge the services of and to thank, on behalf of the people of Louisiana, the patriotic men who, on the ninth day of January, 1877, responded to the call of the civil authorities of the State to prevent the illegal attempt to oust them from their legal possession of the courthouse buildings, and who have since quietly, thoroughly and most patiently performed their duties as citizens. I desire to say that their great services are fully appreciated, and that in due time I shall seek occasion to make manifest the feelings of the people on this subject.

F. T. NICHOLLS, Governor.

**A Counter Proclamation by Packard.**

The following counter proclamation was also issued by Packard:

STATE OF LOUISIANA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1877.

To the Citizens of Louisiana:

A so-called proclamation of Francis T. Nicholls, claiming to be governor of the State of Louisiana, just made public, contains gross misstements which I deem it my duty thus authoritatively to refute. Mr. Nicholls, who asserts that his government is a fixed fact, complete in all its branches, is destitute of one shred of legal title to the office which he attempts to usurp. The pretended legislature which canvassed his claims to the office of governor had not before them any legal returns of the election, as prescribed by the constitution, and lacked two of a quorum in the senate and twenty of a quorum in the house, the secretary of state refusing upon a formal demand made upon him by the partisans of Nicholls, placed only the legal returns of the election before the legislature recognized by Governor Kellogg—that legislature meeting in the Statehouse as required by law, and, having a full, legal quorum present in both houses, opened and canvassed the returns, and declared me elected governor. The vote of the State of Louisiana was further passed upon during the recent contest over the Presidential election by the highest tribunal in the union. That tribunal declared the vote of the State to have been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and by doing so proclaimed in effect my election, for the vote cast for me exceeded by nearly seven hundred that cast for several of the Presidential electors. The constitution names as executive officers of the State, a treasurer, secretary of state, auditor, attorney-general and superintendent of public education; not one of these important branches of the government is in accord with, or under the control of Governor Nicholls. State-Treasurer Elliot in 1874, for a period of four years, refuses to recognize the authority of Mr. Nicholls, or to sign any tax papers that he may attempt to issue. The secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, attorney-general and superintendent of public education, elected with me and recognized by the outgoing government, are in possession of all the records and archives of the State pertaining to their respective offices. These include the machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes. The supreme court appointed by my predecessor recognizes me as governor. Outside of the city of New Orleans the great majority of the district judges acknowledge my authority. In nearly all the peaceful, prosperous and productive parishes of the State the authority of my government and its officials is unquestioned. The few country parishes which assume to recognize and support Mr. Nicholls are mostly those where turbulence prevails, as it did during the late campaign, and where political assassination is still practiced and approved, and general lawlessness banishes prosperity. Mr. Nicholls, in his proclamation, thanks the patriotic men who, on January 9, 1877, responded to the call of the authorities of the State to prevent illegal attempts to oust them from the legal possession of the court buildings. It is notorious that the patriotic service thus rendered consisted in seven thousand armed White Leaguers, with artillery in battery, taking violent possession of the court-rooms and the archives of the supreme court of the State, a court of unquestioned legality, and installing in their stead a pretender—a tribunal commissioned by Nicholls and officially declared by the President of the United States to be devoid of any legal authority. The harsh and arbitrary proceedings and illegal arrests and incarcerations without the benefit of trial, which have since been inflicted upon the supporters of the State government by the judicial tribunal thus temporarily usurped by Mr. Nicholls and his adherents, are a sufficient proof of the insincerity of the pledges alleged to have been offered, that under his rule, if his government should be allowed to stand, the rights of all citizens would be respected. If revolution be made successful under Mr. Nicholls, what is to prevent some other chieftain with an equal right setting up in turn another government in our midst, thus completing the resemblance to the Mexican customs, which the White League, by its action now and in November, 1874, has initiated. The so-called Nicholls government rests its claims largely on the support it receives from the rich and aristocratic classes residing in this city. It is a threatened oligarchy of wealth, a menace to the middle and poorer classes, who form the majority, whose right to rule this minority would deny. A government established on such a basis would tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It would be a violation of principles which underlie the very foundations of republican government. The middle and poorer classes, white as well as black, are interested in stamping out, once for all, the theory that revolution can be successfully relied upon as a mode of resisting power in opposition to the will of a majority of the people. It seems to me the true course, even for those who voted for my opponent, is to give to the legal government their aid and support in restoring order and enforcing the laws, lest the anarchy now prevailing in New Orleans and the disturbed parishes should extend to other parts of the State, disorganizing labor and destroying the prospects of the valuable crops upon which even the members of the cotton exchange, and other wealthy corporations of the city rely for subsistence. If force instead of law is to determine the rightfulness of the government, the great body of producers who voted for me can hardly be blamed should they prove as patriotic as the aristocracy of New Orleans, and abandon their legitimate pursuits to defend the government of their choice. If they leave the plow at my call there will be no harvest for either the cotton exchange or cotton-pickers; both alike will suffer, and here it may not be inappropriate to recall the fact that the sixty-five million dollars added to the wealth of the country by the staple crops of Louisiana, last year, were mainly produced by my supporters, and that the cotton exchange and other corporations who now undertake to decide upon the lawful government of this State are largely composed of aliens, whose business in the State is to handle the crops which these native born citizens have raised. Mr. Nicholls urges the payment of taxes to his unauthorized collectors. It is due to property-holders who may be misled by the specious representations so constantly made by the Nicholls government, that I should warn them that receipts given for taxes paid other than to legal collectors, will not be valid against the State. It is hardly necessary for me to reiterate my determination to defend to the last extremity my title to the office to which I have been declared elected, and the rights and privileges of those by whose votes I have chiefly been called to the executive chair. I am daily in receipt of letters and messages from the north, east and west, assuring me of the active sympathy and, if need be, the support of the great party which has so long and so successfully administered the affairs of the country. The reign of political terrorism and disorder in this State is rapidly drawing to a close. Official information reaches me that in a few days a national commission will visit this State and pass upon its condition. Confident of the justice and rectitude of my claim, I have no doubt of the result, and I am encouraged to believe that so soon as the legal State government shall have received from the national authorities that recognition to which it is justly entitled, it will be enabled to draw to its support the active co-operation of a large class of conservative citizens, whose influence has heretofore been crushed under the tyrannies of that intolerant oligarchy, whose last desperate effort to govern by minority we now witness. It will be my earnest purpose to so administer the government as to oppress none, and maintain the rights of all, and I have confidence that justice will eventually prevail and right be established.

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

**Governor Hampton's Reply to the President's Invitation to Visit Washington.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 26.—Governor Hampton received yesterday a letter from the President inviting him to Washington. To-day he has written the following reply:

COLUMBIA, March 26, 1877.

To R. B. Hayes, President United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the twenty-third instant, addressed to me by your private secretary. As you express a desire for a personal conference with myself, I accept, through motives of proper courtesy to yourself, the invitation you have extended, though I cannot hope by doing so to throw additional light on questions which have been already so ably and thoroughly presented, and the solution of which is so obvious and simple; but, understanding from the communication I have received that the object contemplated by the proposed conference is solely that I might place before you my views of the impediments to a peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State government in South Carolina, and of the best method of removing them, I shall avail myself of your invitation, so that I may reiterate in person what I have the honor to submit in writing: that in my judgment all impediments to the objects so earnestly desired by yourself and so anxiously expected by the people of the State can at once be removed by a withdrawal of the Federal troops from the Statehouse. This action on the part of the commander-in-chief of the United States forces would not only be hailed by our people as evidence that the civil authority is no longer to be subordinated to the military power in our country, but it would establish law, insure domestic tranquillity, revive our wasted industries, and give assurance that this State is to be restored to her just rights under the constitution. Whatever grievances exist, whatever wrongs we suffer, we propose to redress them not by resort to force, but by legal and constitutional agencies. In seeking such redress I feel sure that I represent fully the determination of the thoughtful and conservative portion of our whole people when I give assurance that no proscription shall be exercised here on account of political opinions, that no discrimination shall be made in the administration of justice, and that all citizens, of both parties and both races, shall be regarded as fully protected by and amenable to the laws. Joining most heartily with you in the earnest desire you express that you may be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States in the political derangements which affect the government and afflict the people of South Carolina, and fervently trusting that this auspicious result may soon be reached, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WADE HAMPTON, Governor of South Carolina.

Governor Hampton leaves to-morrow night and will arrive in Washington Thursday morning. Everthing quiet throughout the State.

**A Move in the Right Direction.**

CHARLESTON, March 26.—The chamber of commerce held a large meeting to-day to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegation of responsible men to Washington to confer with the President on the gubernatorial difficulties. In opening the meeting, President Tupper said: "Our business is languishing, capitalists have become timid and are withholding their substance, property is depreciating in value, and a feeling of uncertainty and gloomy depression pervades the State. It is believed that President Hayes has not been properly informed as to the true condition of things in South Carolina. Too many politicians, too many candidates for office and men claiming to be in office have been interviewing and supplicating him in their own behalf as well as in ours. It is time for the merchants, bankers and business men of Charleston, who want no office and will accept none at his hands, to speak for Hampton and South Carolina." It was resolved that a committee should be sent to Washington to represent to the President the true condition of affairs here, and the terrible effect political complications are exerting on the business interests of the State and the city.

## NASHVILLE.

**The Last Day's Work of the Legislature—What Both Houses Effected—The Speakers Caned.**

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 26.—*Senate.*—House bill conferring additional jurisdiction upon justices of the peace in misdemeanor cases passed third reading. Mr. Chambers offered senate joint resolution for a joint committee to investigate and report on what is denominated the back school fund, with power to send for persons and papers; said committee to report to the extra session of the general assembly, if one should be called, if not, then to the next general assembly; adopted. The chairman of the conference committee on the house appropriation bill reported the amendments recommended by the committee; report of the committee concurred in. The following house bills passed third reading: To encourage the raising of blooded stock in M'Nairy county; exempting the speed ring from tax; to repeal the tax on marriage licenses.

*House.*—The following senate bills passed third reading: To require a registration of liens and judgments; to regulate the tax on real estate brokers; to regulate the laws for an inspection of tobacco; to amend the law providing for the appointment of recorder's courts; to create a State board of health. A message was received from the governor returning, without approval, house bill No. 685, it being contrary to section fourteen of the bill of rights, which provides that no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment of indictment or impeachment. The bill applied to minor offenses, and its supporters claimed that it would do away with much expense. A peculiar force was given the veto, as the governor was a member of the last constitutional convention which framed the bill of rights.

At the night session, Mr. Manson offered a resolution requesting the governor to signify to the house some action on two important bills. A long discussion ensued, some contending that the adoption of the resolution would be an insult to the executive. Finally, Mr. Lowe offered a substitute asking the governor whether he had anything further to communicate. Pending discussion the house adjourned.

One of the bills referred to is the bill fixing taxes at ten cents on the hundred dollars. The other repeals the forty-cent tax. The time allowed by the constitution to the governor for the consideration of these bills will be up to-morrow and next day. The legislature would have adjourned to-day but for the failure to hear from the governor on the bills. The friends of the bills say they will stay and see them become laws.

Canes were presented to-day to Speakers M'Adoo and Taliaferro.

WE have received, in pamphlet form, the speech of Hon. Casey Young upon the decision of the electoral commission.

## WASHINGTON.

**The Bargain that was Made with Charles Foster and Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, to Secure the Withdrawal of the Troops from South Carolina and Louisiana.**

**Prompt and Sensible Protest by the Representatives of Louisiana Against Hayes's Proposed Commission—His Fraudulency Backs Down from his Assurances.**

**Hayes, Evidently in the Hands of the Extremists of his Party, is Playing to Secure the Election of Three Radical United States Senators from the Eliza Pinkston-Ridden States.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There is much conversation here about written pledges said to have been given by President Hayes's friends and advisers during the progress of the electoral count to certain Democrats. The following are the facts: When filibustering in the house was at its hight several Democratic senators, among whom was Senator Gordon, were called into counsel by some of the southern representatives, who felt it to be their duty to vote against all dilatory motions and to stand by the electoral bill in good faith. Senator Gordon stated that he had no responsibility as to the count, inasmuch as he was not a member of the house, but he did feel a responsibility in protecting, as far as he could, the government of Hampton and the people of South Carolina, as he had been specially asked to do so, and would therefore go to Foster, of Ohio, and others, and know in advance of the completion of the count what was to be the fate of South Carolina and Louisiana. Senator Gordon did go with John Young Brown, of Kentucky, and demanded written pledges, in his capacity as friend of the Hampton and Nicholls governments, that they should not be disturbed, whatever might be the result of the count. It is alleged, and not denied, that some such pledges in writing were given by Stanley Matthews and Representative Foster.

**The Rads have Received New Inspiration.**

A very largely-attended meeting was held to-night, under the auspices of the Republican central committee, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted warmly indorsing the President's pacification policy, and pledging eternal support.

**The Cabinet Still Woolgathering on the Problem of How to Get Rid of Louisiana and South Carolina.**

The cabinet was in session two hours to-day considering the situation in South Carolina and Louisiana, and the civil service rules. There was nothing definite done.

**Hayes Wabbling on the Gudgeon.**

Concerning the alleged assurances of the President to southern gentlemen involving the withdrawal of troops from the capitols of Louisiana and South Carolina, there is authority for saying that the President has given no assurances of immediate action on that subject. In all cases he has said that the gravity of the questions required caution and deliberation, and hence the same were taken for Tate and Quitman counties. This Abstract shows that there are very few perfect titles in Tunica county. Many of them are utterly defective, and there are scarcely any that are not clouded by tax-titles. In some instances I find that valuable plantations, about the titles of which the holders have entertained no doubt, are held by titles that would avail nothing before a court, either in prosecuting or defending a suit in ejectment. The defects in these titles may generally be cured if they are ascertained at once and the proper remedy applied. I will furnish Abstracts on short notice, charging one dollar for each conveyance noted on the abstract. Payable on delivery. V. B. WADDELL, Austin, Miss.

which blows hot and cold. There are a few Democrats of the opinion that the two governors will be asked to agree upon some tribunal, whose decision they will accept as final. In short, that another eight-to-seven returning board will be set up to get rid of Hampton on the *alivande* plan. Chamberlain's friends say that he will come and be glad of the opportunity. John Patterson says that he is now all right. The apprehension, he says, was that Hayes would act without reasonable caution. To-day's action indicates that he is going to give Chamberlain a chance. The southern men, generally, are so exasperated over the manner in which Hayes has treated them, that they threaten to make public the Foster-Matthews agreement, to let the country know how they have been sold out.

## THE EX-PRESIDENT.

**Promises the Forkopolitans that he will be a Better Man in Future—Confession is Good for the Soul.**

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The following is Ex-President Grant's speech, made on the floor of the chamber of commerce here to-day:

GENTLEMEN—This reception was entirely unexpected to me, but I assure you I am very glad to meet you all, and feel very thankful to you for the kind reception. I have no doubt but that I will be a great deal better fellow now than I was six months ago. I don't suppose I will have any political opponents, as now since we are all sovereigns together; I hope we will continue to be for a great many years yet. I feel that I have considerable life, health and strength left, notwithstanding the past sixteen years of labor and toil I have undergone, which, perhaps, is not surpassed by any other sixteen years of my life.

With a slight move of his hand he dismissed the subject and his hearers, and descended the platform. A very large number of citizens, irrespective of party, pressed forward to enjoy a shake of the general's cordial hand. He will visit his old home in Brown county a few days and return to the city on Thursday to become the guest of the Cincinnati club, after that he will go to St. Louis.

## DIED.

MEAD—On the 25th inst., T. W. MEAD, aged 60 years. [Cincinnati papers please copy.]

Services at the residence, No. 54 Monroe street, this (TUESDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

MCDAVITT—Monday, March 26, 1877, JULIA, youngest daughter of James H. and Fannie M. McDavitt, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral from the residence, 124 Adams street, this (TUESDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. Services by Rev. G. T. Stainback.

HARPER—In Helena, Arkansas, March 22d, at 8 o'clock p.m., of congestion, JOHN C. HARPER. [East Saginaw and Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.]

POLK—In New Orleans, on the 25th of February, 1877, GEORGE BREVARD MECKLINBERG POLK, third son of Col. George W. Polk. He was born on the 15th day of December, 1848, in Maury county, Tenn.

**Knights of Pythias.**

REGULAR meeting of Memphis Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., will be held this (TUESDAY) evening, March 27th, at 7½ o'clock, for transaction of important business. Transient Knights fraternally invited.

By order J. WOOD, C. C.
W. H. ATKINSON, K. of R. and S.

**V. B. WADDELL,**

**Attorney-at-Law, General Land Agent,**

AND Proprietor of the Abstract of Land Titles in Tunica county, Mississippi. Look to your land titles. I have now complete, a perfect Abstract of Titles of all lands in Tunica county, Miss., as it was before portions of the same were taken for Tate and Quitman counties. This Abstract shows that there are very few perfect titles in Tunica county. Many of them are utterly defective, and there are scarcely any that are not clouded by tax-titles. In some instances I find that valuable plantations, about the titles of which the holders have entertained no doubt, are held by titles that would avail nothing before a court, either in prosecuting or defending a suit in ejectment. The defects in these titles may generally be cured if they are ascertained at once and the proper remedy applied. I will furnish Abstracts on short notice, charging one dollar for each conveyance noted on the abstract. Payable on delivery. V. B. WADDELL, Austin, Miss.

**Horses and Mules.**

JUST RECEIVED, a fine lot of plantation and city Mules; also, a good assortment of Saddle and Harness Horses. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. FORREST & CO.

**Notice.**

THE adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis Building and Savings Association will be held TUESDAY EVENING, March 27th, at 8 p.m., at 41 Madison street, to consider the reduction of interest on loans from 10 to 6 per cent. on future payments of new and old loans. The members are hereby all notified to attend this meeting. The 3d series of stock will be closed this week. Parties desiring to borrow on real estate at 6 per cent. had better call at once and subscribe shares. This is the oldest Association in the city, and the money will be loaned out April 2, 1877.

G. H. JUDAH, President.
S. STURM, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having claims against the steamboat ELLA will please present them at once to John M. Peters, No. 282 Main street, Memphis for examination and adjustment.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Master.

**WORKINGMEN'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.**

**Notice to the Shareholders.**

MEMPHIS, March 21, 1877.

YOU are hereby notified to attend a CALLED MEETING of the shareholders of the Workingmen's Building and Loan Association on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, March 27th, at 7½ o'clock, to consider an amendment of the constitution adjusting and determining the matter of INTEREST heretofore and to be hereafter charged to borrowers.

L. LAGRILL, President.
CHAS. T. PATERSON, Secretary.


**PARKER'S**

Why suffer with **Dyspepsia** or **Headache**, when they may be speedily cured by **Parker's Ginger Tonic**? A dose before meals strengthens the appetite, and enables the stomach to easily digest its food. This pleasant remedy promptly checks **Diarrhœa** without **Constipating** the bowels. **Consumptives** find welcome relief, and steadily gain strength from its invigorating properties. It is the best remedy for **Coughs** and **Colds**, and the **Aged** and those too feeble to bear the cold of winter, find a comforting strength in its stimulating warmth. **Cramps, Colic, Dysentery, Heartburn** and **Cholera Infantum** quickly yield to this remedy, and it overcomes **Rheumatism** and **Gout** by correcting acidity of the stomach and promoting healthy secretions.

Sold by all Druggists.

**GINGER TONIC**

**Browne, the Plumber.**

**Gas Pipes, Water Pipes, Steam Pipes, Stone Pipe, Rubber Pipe, Bath Tubs, Pumps, Hydrants,**

**Gas Fixtures! Gas Fittings! Brass Fittings!**

EVERYTHING CHEAP.

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**258 Second St., opp. Court Square**

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**JOHNSTON & FORD,**

**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,**

**No. 40 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn**

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ON

**ALL THE BANKS,**

AT

**S. C. TOOF'S**

**15 Court Street.**

**Spring Silks! Spring Silks!**

**MENKEN BROTHERS**

HAVE COMPLETED THEIR LINES OF

**NEW STYLES FANCY SILKS**

IN QUADRILLE, GRISAILLE AND RAYE EFFECTS. ALSO,

**BLACK SILKS!**

New Costumes! New Walking Suits! New Styles Polonaises and Dolmans Opened Daily.

**SUN UMBRELLAS IN DIFFERENT STYLES!**

CANOPY-TOP SUN UMBRELLAS.

**SPRING DRESS GOODS!**

Combining Richness and Elegance, in New Shades and Colorings. Also, a large assortment of LOW-PRICED GOODS.

**MOURNING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY**

Cassimeres and Cloths for Men's and Boys' wear. Embroideries and Laces.

**CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!**

Lace Curtains, Rugs, Window Shades.

**MENKEN BROS.**

T. SHERWOOD. J. A. HOWE.

**WHEELER, PICKENS & CO.,**

**WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.**

Base Balls, BATS. Croquet Sets Baby Carriages.

Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, Churns, Trays, Sifters, Rope, Twine, Feather-Dusters, Baskets, Spinning-Wheels, Brushes, Paper Bags, Etc.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT, 380 Main. WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT 328 Main

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**WILLS & WILDBERGER,**

SUCCESSORS TO

**BOYLE & CO.,**

**STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS,**

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**GROCERS and COTTON FACTORS**

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**A. VACCARO & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,**

No. 320 Front street, Memphis.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COOK'S CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL.

**SPRING AND SUMMER!**

**MURRAY & RIDGELY,**

**MERCHANT TAILORS!**

WE invite special attention of our City and Country Costumers. We are prepared with a large stock of French and English Suitings, Woolens, Worsteds, Cassimeres and Vestings, of our own importation, our feeling confident that it will justify our claim, that for First-class Goods and Beauty of Finish, we stand unsurpassed, **and our prices will compare favorably with any market**, and we solicit an inspection of our stock from gentlemen contemplating ordering their Spring and Summer Clothes.

**No. 38 MADISON STREET, MEMPHIS.**

**JOHN LILLY,**

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**WINES, LIQUORS**

AND CIGARS,

14 Union street, Memphis, Tennessee

**WOOD!**

DELIVERED to all parts of the city on short notice. Leave orders at P. G. Bigley & Co.'s, No. 9 West Court street, or at 147 DeSoto street. Wood sawed and split to order.

mh22 P. CROW.

**WANTED.**

WE desire to establish a **General Agency** in Memphis or vicinity to control the sales of a **Sta