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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877. VOL XXXVI.---NUMBER 201

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 5 15-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 7-16c. New Orleans cotton, 10 1-4c. New York cotton, 11c. New York gold, 104 1-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, August 25, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer southeast to southwest winds, stationary pressure, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, August 24, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
Galveston	30.01	84	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	30.01	84	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.03	70	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis	30.07	70		Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.06	69	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.04	80	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.00	81	E.	Light.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.07	76	E.	Gentle.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE Presidential party passed through New York yesterday *en route* to Washington, where they arrived in the evening.

GOVERNOR PORTER and his son, Adjutant-General Porter, leave Nashville to-day to attend the governors' convention at Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Nashville advise us that every preparation is being made for a most hospitable reception of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which meets there August 29th.

THE Connecticut peace society, in session at Mystic Town yesterday, passed resolutions ascribing the panic and business oppression to the war debt and taxation, and attributing the Indian troubles to the bad faith of the government.

BOSTON has decreased her gross debt $342,667 71 from that of the preceding year, an occurrence that has not been known in seventeen years. From 1860 to 1876, it steadily increased from over $8,500,000 to nearly $44,000,000, but for the year last ended it has been reduced by the amount above stated.

WHEN Mr. Hayes drove into Bennington, Vermont, Wednesday afternoon, it is stated that the dead walls and fences were covered with immense posters, displaying these words:

FRAUD TRIUMPHANT.
RIGHT TO SEVEN.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* says there is no truth in the intimations heretofore given out from various unauthorized sources that General Toombs will stump the State against the new constitution. On the contrary, he is most heartily in favor of the instrument, and is of the opinion that its ratification is a certainty.

ADELINA PATTI has brought suit, says a Paris dispatch, for a nullity of marriage against the Marquis of Caux, alleging that the priest, Rev. Mr. Plunkett, who performed the ceremony in England, had no license from his archbishop, but acted simply as delegated by the parish of St. Phillip du Rule in Paris.

THE Greenbackers of Connecticut demand an unconditional repeal of the resumption act, full monetization of silver, and the passage of an act making greenbacks a full legal-tender, and interchangeable with bonds. They demand also the adoption of an equitable system of taxes and the abolition of monopolies, opposition to subsidies, condemning Secretary Sherman and calling for his removal.

THIS is good advice, for which we have to thank the Holly Springs *South*: "Let the Mississippi merchants, as well as those in the States accessible to the Memphis market, patronize this enterprising and growing city. Instead of aiding in building up foreign markets, let them put their shoulders to the wheel to push Memphis upon that prominent and safe ground her geographical position, her enterprise and her resources entitle her to."

THE general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons, in session at Buffalo, New York, yesterday selected the following officers: John Frizzell, of Nashville, general grand high priest; Robert F. Bower, of Keokuk, deputy general grand high priest; Alfred F. Chapman, of Boston, general grand king; Noble D. Larner, of Washington, general grand scribe; John M'Clellan, of Boston, general grand treasurer; Cristopher G. Fox, of Buffalo, general grand secretary; Henry Bostwick, of Covington, general grand captain of the host; David T. Day, of Buffalo, general grand royal arch captain.

THE article on our fourth page this morning, which gives the number of buildings put up and repaired, and the amount of money expended for that purpose in the city during the past two years, is a valuable addition to the facts already given within the past few weeks by the APPEAL exclusively, touching the growth and progress of Memphis. We are sure that our readers will be surprised at the figures and facts given in this article, and that those of them who reside in the city will build upon them hopes of a bright and prosperous future. The APPEAL is for Memphis, and the people of Memphis, against the world, and whatever can conduce to the advancement of either will be cheerfully forthcoming in its columns.

IN a circular accompanying letters of invitation to the editors of the APPEAL from Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, local secretary of the American association for the advancement of science, to attend the meeting which takes place at Nashville on the twenty-ninth instant, we are informed that while organized mainly for the promotion of pure science, the association seeks the co-operation of any friend of science, and invites to associate membership all who are interested in the application of scientific principles in the development of our vast industrial resources. The meeting is of special interest to the educators and public spirited citizens of the south, and it is hoped that all practical men, who appreciate the value of our agricultural, manufacturing, and mining industries, will unite in making it a grand success.

Arrest of the Author of Twenty-Seven Murders—His Companion Killed.

WHITING, ALA., August 24.—To-day, as the train was leaving Pensacola, the sheriff, with a *posse*, boarded the cars to assist the Texan officers to arrest the notorious John Wesley Hardin, who is said to have committed twenty-seven murders, and for whose body four thousand dollars reward had been offered by an act of the legislature of Texas. His last murder in Texas was the killing of the sheriff of Camanche county. He has lived in Florida for several years under the name of John Swain. About twenty shots were fired in making the arrest, and Hardin's companion, named Mann, who had a pistol in his hand, was killed.

RAILROAD CHARGES.

The Report to the Chamber of Commerce in 1867-8—A Reduction on Local Charges Demanded by our Business Men.

The Conclusions which Lead to this Demand—The Little Rock Railroad's Resistance Approved by all Classes of our People.

EDITORS APPEAL—It is a mistake to suppose that the Memphis chamber of commerce first took action on the important subject of excessive railroad charges in 1871. In 1867 this matter was thoroughly discussed in the Mississippi papers, and in 1868 the chamber of commerce appointed committees to wait upon the railroad officials and ascertain all the facts they could. I have before me the able report made to the chamber by the committee appointed to confer with the officers of the Memphis and Charleston road. That committee was composed of J. T. Pettit, J. C. Neely and W. R. Moore; and they say that the law limiting freight charges to thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds per one hundred miles had been sometimes violated by over-charges on that road, though the charges were often much under the legal ones. Mr. Gates also made a report on the Mississippi and Tennessee, and said, among other things, that the Memphis and Ohio (Memphis and Louisville now) charged twenty-five per cent. less than the Mississippi and Tennessee, and thirty to fifty per cent. more than the Memphis and Charleston. It is presumable that these roads are now making charges so fair as to avoid any complaint, as all this was nine years ago. I cannot but ask you to publish some extracts from the brief, but very suggestive, report made by Messrs. Pettit, Neely and Moore. These extracts do not refer to any law, but appeal to the good, practical sense of railroad managers, and will commend themselves to the public generally. I quote:

We are of opinion that it is not only to the interest of Memphis, but that of the road, to further reduce its rates of charges on many leading and necessary articles; and we are also of opinion that the local travel over the road would be much greater if the passenger rates could be reduced. Hundreds would then visit our city who cannot now do so on account of the high rates of travel. We do not wish to convey the idea that the passenger rates on the road are exhorbitant or higher than other roads, but we are thoroughly convinced that a reduction of rates would not find so many empty cars attached to the passenger or freight-trains. Wherever people can travel conveniently and cheap, they will send their products and orders. If we wish to control the trade of the country tributary to Memphis, we must offer extraordinary inducements, and remove as far as possible every obstruction. We have no time to lose; that which legitimately belongs to us is passing by very rapidly. Cities above and below us are making bold and desperate efforts to reduce us to the insignificance of a wood-yard or flag station. It is folly for us to be inactive and complain of railroads and packet-lines because our trade does not flourish. It is our trade, and not theirs, and is wholly attributable to want of energy and enterprise in our business men and property holders.

J. T. PETITT,
J. C. NEELY,
W. R. MOORE,
Committee.

It will be observed that these gentlemen thought that the law of *self-interest* should be considered in regulating railroad charges; and they suggest what must strike all as the best remedy for the evil complained of, to-wit: A general and *voluntary reduction of charges on local business*, to correspond somewhat with the charges on *through* business. They sensibly conclude that, as a rule, no road carries anything or anybody at a loss; and that if low charges will increase *through* business to such an extent as to make it *profitable*, the same rule should hold good as to *local* business. Much has been said and written to prove that *low charges will increase revenue;* but none can state the argument with more brevity and force than these gentlemen did when they said, ten years ago, that "a reduction of rates would not find so many empty cars attached to passenger and freight-trains." Singularly enough, too, the present contest between the Memphis and Little Rock and the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroads illustrates the wisdom of the policy urged by the committee in 1868. Our Little Rock road has not only won hosts of friends, at home and abroad, by the stubborn resistance it has made to injustice and dictation, but also because it has clearly demonstrated that *low rates increase business and revenues.* It now charges two dollars for carrying passengers from Little Rock to Louisville, five hundred and twenty miles. This is not half a cent a mile, and yet, as I hear, the receipts from through travel have actually increased. This is simply because they have no "empty cars," from thirty to fifty through passengers going over the line where five and six went before the reduction. Of course no one would urge so low a rate as half a cent a mile for local travel, but would not three cents a mile largely increase revenues as well as passengers? Would not such a reduction popularize that road with *local* passengers as the reduction on through travel has done with *through* passengers? Would not such a step invite the people of that State to *make Memphis their great trade center?* Is not Memphis vitally interested in securing the trade of that State whose wonderful resources are now being properly understood and appreciated? Is she not much more interested in turning the *local* trade and travel *to* her than in turning the other travel *through* her? It may seem presumption in me to venture any suggestions to such men as Pritchard and Smith, whose large railroad experience is so well and widely known and so highly esteemed; but may not their refusal to reduce rates for local travel be unkindly construed by the people who built the road? Without the money of Memphis and of Tennessee and Arkansas it never would have been built. Have not these people just cause to say to the officers of that company: "You reduce your rates for through passengers, who are strangers to you and who never gave you a dollar to build your road, but you will not reduce to your friends who live on your line, who are permanently there, and who *must* use your road in passing from Memphis to Little Rock; the men without whose money your road would never have been built—these men you hold down to the same high charges." Who will say there is no justice in such a plea as that? What is said of the Memphis and Little Rock may be as justly said of all our other lines. No sane man would wish to see them injured by any step they might adopt; but, while every other department of business is lowering prices, should not our roads do so too? Their prosperity hangs mainly on whatever builds up Memphis and the country. I believe the New York Central has four double tracks from Albany to Buffalo, with steel rails; and the cost per mile must be three or four times that of our roads. Yet its passenger rates are limited by law to two or two and one-half cents per mile, a part of the receipts going to the State. But look at the results of low fares! Population has so rapidly increased in the region lying ten or fifteen miles each side of it, that it is now estimated one-fourth of the people in the State, outside of New York and Brooklyn, may be found within ten miles of that line. It is almost a continuous village from Albany to Buffalo, with eight or ten cities, and a densely settled country ten to twenty miles back. The travel is, of course, enormous; and no cars are empty, because low fares invite travel and trade. Is it folly to believe that low fares would produce like results here, though to a much less extent? Has it ever been tried on our roads? If not, why not make the experiment? We learn few things save in that way. Is not this experiment worth trying?

August 20, 1877. J. T. TREZEVANT.

FIAT JUSTITIA

Admits the Facts of the Appeal, and Asks to be Forgiven—We Forgive—"Bless you, my British Boy, Bless you."

EDITORS APPEAL—I had not intended again asking indulgence, but your charge of impertinence must be my excuse. I have carefully read Cassel's article (a reliable authority, as you say), and fail to find anything in it to conflict with my position. I was not speaking of matters that took place thirty years ago, or even ten years ago, but within the last three years; and the only reference made to it is one sentence stating the date of the final annexation, which we all knew already. My statements were four, viz: (1) The Boers asked and got aid from the British; (2) proposed annexation; (3) afterward reslid from their proposal on account of confederation; (4) chiefly objected to confederation on account of blacks being entitled to political privileges. These propositions do not oppose the fact that there was opposition to annexation; on the contrary, they directly infer it. Cassel's article does not affect one of these propositions; on the contrary, it indirectly supports my fourth proposition by stating that the Boers treated the natives brutally. Even if I had been mistaken as to facts, I can't see where the impertinence is, unless impertinence is defined as "difference with the Memphis APPEAL as to facts and opinions." Your charges against the Indian authorities appear to have dwindled down into an opinion that they might have done more. Possibly they might, that is a mere matter of opinion I won't take the trouble to dispute; but as I stated yesterday, that is a very different matter from a charge of wholesale and inhuman neglect. As I have already written more than I originally intended, I shall not again trouble you, and if I have said anything discourteous and beyond the bounds of legitimate argument, beg to apologize. FIAT JUSTITIA.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC

Railroad Forfeits its Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres Because it has Failed to Push to Weatherford from Fort Worth.

What the Enemies of Governor Hubbard have to Say about a Supposed Decision of the Attorney-General of Texas in the Case.

Austin *Gazette*, 21st: The Texas and Pacific road have, within the last few days, forfeited their immense land reservation from a failure to construct their road from Fort Worth to Weatherford, in pursuance to the terms of their charter. The attorney-general will, at a proper time, institute a suit in the district court of Travis county, for vacating the land reservation to that company. In consequence of the agitation of the subject of granting the company an extension of time at the last session of the legislature, an act was passed providing that in the event the company did forfeit the reservation the lands should be held for the location of the three millions of acres of land designated in the constitution for building a new capitol in Austin and for other purposes. It follows that on a decree making a forfeiture, these lands are not subject to location and entry as other lands of the State. There is a grave question underlying this subject as to the power of the legislature to heal the forfeiture of the reservation at a subsequent meeting of the body. It is thought by some that under the new constitution it would not have the power to do so. If correct in this position, a great good would result to the State in securing three millions of acres of valuable lands for building a new capitol. These lands would probably sell for from three to five dollars an acre, and this would assure the construction of the finest capitol in the southwest. The *Gazette* was the first to propose the three million appropriation for a capitol.

Austin *Gazette*, 22d: The *Democratic (?) Statesman*, of the nineteenth instant, contains severe strictures on Attorney-General Boone for an alleged opinion favoring the Texas Pacific company on the subject of their failure to extend their road as required by the charter. It reflects directly on the attorney-general, and indirectly on the governor. The public, in view of those slanderous imputations, will be surprised to learn that the whole thing is a decoction of the editor's brain, manufactured out of the whole cloth, and without the slightest foundation. We are authorized by the attorney-general to state that he has given no opinion on the subject of the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific charter, or on any other subject affecting its interests. He did give an opinion in relation to granting land-certificates to the Pearce road, which had been completed to San Antonio, and his views and Governor Hubbard's were in accord. Governor Coke had authorized the issuance of certificates under circumstances less favorable than those granted by Governor Hubbard, and no complaint was made of his action. The road was entitled to sixteen sections of land to the mile under a new charter, had the old one been forfeited, and there was no injustice done to the State. The Texas Pacific company occupies a different position. They have absolutely failed to build the extension from Fort Worth to Weatherford, and do not propose to build it. They drew twenty sections to the mile, and have a reservation of many million acres. Their forfeiture has occurred quite recently, and there is no meeting of the court until October having jurisdiction in the matter. At a proper time the attorney-general will bring suit, and it will then be time enough for the enemies of the administration to censure his action.

HOWARD

Cut Off from his Resources by "Probably Only a Straggling Party" of Indians—Movements of Troops in the Indian Country.

SALT LAKE, August 24.—Many of the Bannock Indians that went with Captain Bainbridge from Fort Hall, have returned with quite an amount of stock they picked up that was used up and left by the hostiles.

A report from Virginia City, Montana, this morning, says that the Indians were reported to be on Madison river, forty miles below Henry's Lake. Most of the families in Madison valley came to Virginia City during the night. The Indians have gathered many horses and killed one man on Wolf creek; probably only a straggling party, but it cuts off communication with General Howard by that route. Couriers and provision wagons *en route* have been stopped. No news from General Howard since night before last.

General Howard arrived at Virginia City, Montana, this morning at ten o'clock. His command is waiting at Henry's lake for supplies. Some of General Miles's command are moving up the Yellowstone in front of the Indians. The Indians got about a hundred horses in Madison valley, but have left.

A report from Snake River bridge, Idaho, this evening, says that Captain Bainbridge and his force from Fort Hall have returned with Indians at Henry's Lake. General Howard is one day behind them. General Howard left Virginia City, Montana, at seven o'clock this evening for Henup Lake, where his force awaits supplies. The report of Sitting-Bull's being at Fort Peck is contradicted. He is still in the British possessions.

The Coal-Miners State Their Grievances Before Court.

CHICAGO, August 24.—The coal-miners in the vicinity of Lasalle, who struck July 27th, appeared in the United States court this morning and filed a petition respecting their grievances, which were, that after having arranged with H. B. Plant, receiver of the Northern Illinois coal company, to mine coal for seventy-five cents per net ton, and to receive full work, they were nevertheless given but three day's work per week, and had greatly suffered in consequence; that the scales were inaccurate, and the powder furnished inferior, and that under these circumstances they could only make about twenty-five dollars per month. They therefore ask that the court arbitrate upon and adjust their grievances.

The Sir Knights Convocation at Columbus, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Hanselman commandery No. 16, of Cincinnati, and Reed commandery No. 6, of Dayton, are together located in Baker building and are spending much time in decorating their quarters so that they may entertain all visiting knights in princely style. The display of bunting and various banners representing the Order of Knights Templar is very elaborate and exhibits much taste. Sir Knights Critchell and Williams represent Hanselman, and Fasold, Sullivan, Harman, Reibold and Pease represent the Reed. Cincinnati commandery No. 3 is represented by Sir Knights Stewart and Jones, and will be located at Halles hall.

The Scales Turned for One of the California Congressmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—Referring to the contest between Pachico and Wigginton, candidates for congress in the fourth district, in which Pachico had a majority of one vote, the *Examiner*, of this evening, says, editorially: "We are informed that an error has been discovered in the return of Kern county for representative in congress, by which Wiggington receives an addition of three votes, which were erroneously credited to Pachico. This will give the seat to Wigginton, as it more than counterbalances the claim of a majority heretofore made for Pachico."

THE WAR.

Terrible Tales of Russian Atrocity—Men, Women and Children Put to Death Under Circumstances too Painful to Contemplate.

Desperate Effort by the Turks to Carry Shipka Pass—Gloom and Despondency of the Russian Peasantry—Effects of the Draft.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Turkish minister of foreign affairs informs his diplomatic agents abroad that the Russians, on entering Eski Saghra, disarmed the Mussulmans and employed Mokdars to fetch them out of their houses, and that eleven hundred were put to death. When the Russians entered Lovatz, fifteen women and children, who were fleeing from the invaders, were put to death. Others, to escape outrage or death, had to abandon everything, even their children. Every Mussulman house in Lovatz was pillaged. After the recapture of the town the Russians carried devastation and carnage into the neighboring districts. The Russians drove out all Mussulman inhabitants of the village of Herste, and burned all the men and some of the women; only one woman escaped. Seventy Mussulmans and the imaum of Yuklem were shut up in a barn, which was fired. Forty-four other Mussulmans were massacred, and the Mussulman women outraged. Eight young girls who resisted were killed, and two were burned with the men. The greater part of the other women and children were taken outside the village and with their children at their side were slaughtered. Twenty women and children who escaped the massacre were rescued by Ottoman troops. The English military attache himself witnessed all these horrors. The Russians disarmed the Mussulmans of Eski Saghra, Kezanlik and the neighboring villages, and distributed the arms among the Bulgarians, who drove down four hundred Mussulmans to the river Tundja and massacred them. At Eski Saghra and in the neighborhood, the Bulgarians continue to massacre the Mussulman population. The atrocities are committed by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. The women and children who had sought refuge at Khidir Keni were massacred, and other families shut up in a granary were delivered by our troops, among them several women and children who were wounded. The Bulgarians put to the fire and sword the Mussulman village of Safedja and several others, after having carried off the women and girls whom they outraged, killed and mutilated horribly. One woman and her two sons were the only persons saved.

London.

LONDON, August 24.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at the Russian headquarters explains the mystification which has arisen concerning the reported capture of Bainkoi pass by the Turks. He says: "On the sixteenth instant a column of Suleiman Pasha's force attempted a reconnoitre of the pass. It has been reported that they were successful. But though the column did indeed force its way into the defile, it was there so roughly handled by the Russian artillery, and by a regiment holding the pass, that it was compelled to retire."

The *Pester Vienna* correspondent remarks relative to the attack on the Shipka pass, that all along the main range of the Balkans, especially along the Tundja valley, the face of the mountain is a precipitous rock, through which the road leads up in steep curves. However much the bulk of the pasha's forces may be inured to mountain warfare, and however heroic the efforts he has made within the last two days may have been, it will be little short of a miracle if they should ultimately succeed in carrying the pass.

Several special dispatches remark the hostile tone of Germany's semi-official press toward Turkey. The Turkish embassy at Berlin having, through a telegraphic agency, contradicted the report that the perpetrators of the Salonica massacre have been released, the ministerial *Norodentsche* expressly begs to observe that the statements put forward by the Turkish foreign office are notoriously untrustworthy.

Sulieman Pasha has been reinforced by two divisions under Rassim Pasha, from Philipopolis.

On account of the numerous accidents on the overworked Roumania railroads an agreement has been made by which they pay four thousand francs for every soldier hereafter killed, and twelve thousand francs for every officer killed.

A Moscow correspondent writes of the war in Russia, that the peasants are being called off to join the imperial army from all directions. Wherever one goes the families are mourning, because either the father or brother are under orders to start within, perchance, only a few hours. Families are broken up on all sides, and the wives are selling the household furniture. The streets of Moscow are thronged in many places with household goods. The price of provisions is rising proportionately; among the upper classes homes are in the same state of change; those who have retired from the army or navy are, in many cases, recalled; all will, it is presumed, be summoned in the course of time. While I write a general call is being made for all to serve in the militia, and notices to this effect have been served on all those residing in number one of the six divisions of Moscow. House-to-house visitation is also going on relative to the number of men, servants and horses kept by every householder. A quota of each must now be parted with for the public service; a substitute on the part of the former is not accepted. Funds are rolling in for the sick from all sides, and the peasants are even urging the acceptance of their mite.

The bulletins from the Russian general commanding Schipka pass show that on August 22d the Turks erected two batteries of long-range artillery and made trenches, through which they approached the Russian position. The Russian loss August 21st was two hundred, and on August 22d much less. The latest bulletin recounts the operations of Thursday. It says the Turkish fire commenced at half-past four o'clock in the morning and lasted till noon; meanwhile the Turks made several desperate assaults, but were repulsed. Our heroes did not yield a foot. At noon the firing slackened, and the reserves under Radetzky began to arrive. Our losses have been great. The population of Giurgevo has been ordered to leave because of the cannonade between the Rustchuck and Russian batteries on the northern bank of the Danube.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs on August 21st that three of his brigades ascended the hights of Schipka pass, in spite of the shower of Russian projectiles, drove back the Russian outposts and advanced to within one hundred yards of the enemy's intrenchments. There was desperate fighting for fourteen hours, and although the Turks retained the ground they conquered, the enemy still held their fortified positions, which were defended by fourteen cannon and a large force. The telegram concludes: "We shall bring up our siege guns to-morrow and renew the struggle. We hope to be successful."

Morton Out of Danger.

RICHMOND, IND., August 24.—By request of a representative of the Associated Press, Dr. Bliss, Senator Morton's Washington physician, made the following written statement at ten o'clock to-night: "The senator has been steadily improving since yesterday, making a rapid and satisfactory recovery from the attack of indigestion which occurred on Wednesday. He is cheerful and hopeful, occupying his easy chair several hours today, reading and discussing the more prominent topics of public interest. His physicians feel warranted in pronouncing him out of danger, and should no unexpected complication occur that a speedy recovery will be insured."

Erie, Pa., August 24: Everaars, a jeweler, who lately returned from an unsuccessful search in other States for employment, was found drowned in the lake this afternoon. He had been quite depressed, and it is supposed to be a case of suicide.

JUDGE TRIGG'S

Injunction Writ, Restraining the City of Memphis, the Mayor, the Tax-Collector, or any Other Man, from Receiving Anything but Cash for Brown.

They are also Restrained from Obeying, or Permitting, or Submitting to the Execution of any Process or Writ of any Kind from any State Court Whatsoever.

The following is a copy of the injunction writ from the United States circuit court, served on the city and her executive officers on Thursday last. It is a crusher, from which we cannot see any avenue of escape, not even by the alternative of a receiver:

Talmadge E. Brown vs. City of Memphis, and others—The President of the United States of America to the City of Memphis, John R. Flippin, Samuel P. Walker, J. J. Rawlings, Fred C. Schaper, S. H. Brooks, J. C. Neely and H. M. Neely, and their clerks, attorneys, agents, servants and workmen—Greeting:

WHEREAS, Talmadge E. Brown hath lately exhibited his bill of complaint to us in our circuit court of the United States, for the sixth circuit and western district of Tennessee, sitting in equity, against you, the above-named defendants therein, and obtained from the Honorable Connally F. Trigg, judge, etc., an order that writs of injunction do issue according to the prayer of said bill, we, therefore, in consideration of the premises, do strictly enjoin and command you, and all and every the persons before mentioned, and each and every of you, that you, the City of Memphis, and all its officers and agents, and particularly you, John R. Flippin, as mayor, and you, Samuel P. Walker, as city attorney, do absolutely desist and refrain from in any way interfering to prevent the collection by the said J. J. Rawlings, as tax-collector for the State of Tennessee and Shelby county, and *ex-officio* tax-collector of the city of Memphis, and likewise Frederick C. Schaper, as tax-collector of the city of Memphis, of all or any part of the taxes heretofore levied and charged on the tax-books in their hands, respectively, for the purpose of paying the balances due on the decrees heretofore rendered in our said circuit court in favor of the said Talmadge E. Brown against the city of Memphis, in what is known as the Nicolson pavement case, wherein he recovered judgment for the amount due him on his contract with the city for laying the said Nicolson pavement. Or the indebtedness whereon the said decrees are based in lawful money of the United States, and from instructing, directing or advising the said Rawlings and Schaper, or either of them, not to collect, or the persons charged therewith on the said tax-books not to pay the said taxes, or any part of them in such lawful money, and, in general, from interfering with or preventing, or in any way delaying or hindering, or discouraging implicit and perfect obedience on the part of any one, all persons whomsoever affected thereby, to the judgment aforesaid of the thirtieth of March, 1875, and the said former judgment of 1873, and the several writs of mandamus issued thereunder, and each and all the commands thereof. And you, the said J. J. Rawlings and Fred. C. Shaper as tax-collector as aforesaid, that you, respectively absolutely desist and refrain from receiving payment of any of the taxes on the tax-books in your hands to be collected for the payment of the decree of the sixteenth of March, 1875, or the indebtedness whereon the same is based on the former decree of March 19, 1872, in favor of the said Talmadge E. Brown against the city of Memphis, recovered in our said circuit court as aforesaid, in any scrip, receipts, or any kind of indebtedness of the city of Memphis, or in anything except lawful money of the United States, and from in any way disobeying or neglecting, or omitting to perform, or deviating from, or violating the said judgment of March 30, 1875, and the several writs of mandamus issued thereunder, and the said former judgment of the said circuit court rendered in the year 1873, as aforesaid, and the writ of mandamus issued thereunder, and each and every command and requirement of the said judgments and the said writs of mandamus, and that you desist and refrain from obeying or permitting, or submitting to the execution of any process or writ, of any kind whatsoever, from any court whatsoever in the State of Tennessee, to the extent that such process or writ, or the execution thereof, may interfere with, or prevent, or hinder, or delay, or may tend to interfere with, or prevent, or hinder, or delay the prompt collection by you, respectively, in lawful money of the United States, of each and all of the taxes levied for the purpose of paying the balance due the said Talmadge E. Brown in the said decree of March 6, 1875, or the said former decree, or the indebtedness whereon the same are based in favor of the said Brown against the said city of Memphis, charged on the tax-books in your hands, respectively, and remaining uncollected, or your full and complete obedience to and performance of each and all the requirements and commands of the said writs of mandamus and each of them, and the respective judgments whereon they are based; and also that you, respectively, desist and refrain from surrendering, or releasing, or delivering up to any one whomsoever any property, of any description, lawfully seized or held by you for the payment of the taxes levied to pay the indebtedness of the city of Memphis to the said Talmadge E. Brown, or any part thereof, as aforesaid, without the payment of such taxes, except to the party or parties to whom the same may be lawfully sold or disposed of for the payment of the said taxes, or in obedience to some process, or order, or command of the said circuit court of the United States. And you, S. H. Brooks, J. C. Neely and H. M. Neely, as the firm of Brooks, Neely & Co., your clerks, agents and attorneys, that you do absolutely desist and refrain from further prosecuting the action of replevin which you have recently brought in the circuit court of Shelby county against J. J. Rawlings, tax-collector, whereby you have pretended to replevin certain property belonging to you, levied on by him for the purpose of compelling the payment of a portion of the Brown mandamus taxes due from you for the year 1876, under the levy made for the said year by the city, on your capital as merchants, and you are hereby commanded and required forthwith to dismiss the said suit, and to surrender up the property aforesaid so replevied by you to the said J. J. Rawlings, to the end that he may proceed to dispose of the same under the levy he has made thereon for the payment of the taxes due by you as aforesaid, and you do absolutely desist and refrain from any further action or suit in any court of the State of Tennessee, against the said J. J. Rawlings, for any act or thing which he may lawfully do, or cause to be done, or permit, in the collection, or attempting to effect the collection, of the taxes levied for the benefit of the said Talmadge E. Brown. These commands of our said circuit court you, the said defendants, shall strictly obey until the further order of our said court to the contrary, and this you shall in no wise omit under the penalty prescribed by law.

Witness the Hon. Morrison H. Waite, chief-justice of the supreme court of the United States, and the seal of the said circuit court, at Memphis, Tennessee, this the twenty-third day of August, 1877, and the one hundred and second year of the American independence.

HORACE E. ANDREWS, Clerk.
By L. H. PILLSBURY, Deputy Clerk.

COTTON GINNING

STAR COTTON-GINS

No. 68 Union Street.

HAVING refitted our ginning establishment with the latest improved gins, Cotton-dusters, Cleaners, and every kind of machinery necessary for ginning cotton, we are prepared to do better work, making a better turnout, better sample, and clearing the seed closer, than any gins in or around this city. All cotton in ginhouse covered by insurance. Sacks for shipping seed-cotton furnished. Merchants ordering sacks from our gin will not be held responsible for same, but parties to whom sacks are shipped will be held responsible for same.

Our terms for ginning are as low as the lowest. Our facilities are unsurpassed. Our ginning establishment is complete in every particular.

J. V. PATRICK & CO.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as the administrator, with the will annexed, of John Harbert, deceased, before the Probate Court of Shelby county: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment of such indebtedness to me; and those having claims against the estate are notified to present the same to me. Memphis, August 10, 1877. [sat] C. W. HARBERT, Adm'r.

DIED.

PANDOLFINI—Near this city, August 24, 1877, FRANCESCO PANDOLFINI, aged 48 years.

Funeral will take place from St. Bridget's church this (SATURDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the deceased, and of L. Fazzi, are invited to attend.

WHITLEY—On Sunday, August 19, 1877, at her residence, in Tipton county, Mrs. SARAH J. WHITLEY, in the 66th year of her age.

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

REV. R. H. PHILLIPS, Rector, assisted by a ful corps of experienced officers. The 33d annual session will commence Sept. 12, 1877. Buildings spacious, with gas and hot and cold water. Heated by steam. Extensive grounds. Patronage from nineteen States. School first-class. Terms moderate. Seven churches within three minutes walk. For catalogue address the Rector. daw

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

MISS CLARA CONWAY, Principal,

Assisted by skillful instructors, will open a private school for Young Ladies and Girls Monday, September 10, 1877.

MISS CONWAY having spent the last six months in the study of the best modern school methods, in addition to her experience as teacher and principal, feels justified in assuring the people of Memphis that she is prepared to offer them unusual facilities for the thorough education of their daughters. Free-hand drawing, the basis of industrial art education, will receive the same attention as in northern schools, forming part of the regular course, without extra charge. Penmanship, as an art and a science, after the most approved plan. Special attention to elocution, for which a teacher has been employed. In addition to the regular elocutionary exercise, there will be a daily vocal drill, united with calisthenics, for the purpose of vocal and physical culture. A normal class and Kindergarten will be opened October 1st—the first for the benefit of ladies desiring to teach in the public school or elsewhere; the last, for the harmonious and beautiful development of the child, according to Froebel's principles

TERMS—In all departments, $25 per session of five months. Music and languages at professor's charges. Location of school will be announced hereafter.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF R. R. ASSESSORS, SENATE CHAMBER, Nashville, Tenn., August 25, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, That we have completed the assessment for the years 1875 and 1876 of following railroad: Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company. Also, for the years 1877 and 1878: The Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company; and the Boone Iron Company's Railroad.

All parties interested may, by the statute of March, 1877, file with us, within fourteen days from this date, such exceptions and proof as they may desire.

T. R. SHEARON, President.
Z. N. EWING,
FRANK R. ROSES,
J. B. STACY, Jr., Sec'y. Railroad Assessors.

A. H. MERRILL,
Agent
Depot Buffalo Scales

214 Front st., Memphis

Having secured the services of

C. H. Bowman,

A Practical Scale-Maker, and established a

REPAIRING-SHOP,

Will give prompt attention to

Testing and Repairing All Scales

AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

TO CLEAR OUT!

REFERRING to our "Jeans Circular" of 15th July, we beg to offer from a

Big Clearing Sale

Beautiful "Doeskin Jeans" (finer than "Humboldt")	41½c
Splendid Wool Filling Jeans (finer than Louisville or "Bowling Greens")	30c
The best 25-cent Jeans in the market.	
4-4 Bleached Muslins (finer than "Hope")	8c
Good Plain Osnaburgs	5c
Good Plaid Osnaburgs	8½c
Heavy 4-4 Brown Muslin	7c
Heavy 7-8 Brown Muslin	6c

together with a splendid NEW STOCK all other kinds **DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS!** in like proportion. Order soon if you want any of these specialties. We have only limited lots of them, and may not be able to get more at the prices named.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
396 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

P.S.—The prettiest stock NEW FANCY PRINTS to be found in the southwest.

Fresh and New Stock

1000 buckets Fairbanks's Lard,
50 tierces Fairbanks's Lard,
50 half-barrels Fairbanks's Lard,
1000 bags Coffee—(Rio, Java, Laguayra and Mocha),
500 barrels Sugars—all kinds,
1000 boxes Starch and German Soap,
100 boxes Shipping Cheese,
100 half-chests Tea—all grades,
Pickles, Sauces, Extracts, Brooms, Washboards, Sieves, Desicated Cocoanut, Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Hominy, Grits, etc., in great variety.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO

☞ Of superior ENGLISH manufacture, and justly celebrated for Elasticity, Durability and Evenness of Point. In 15 Numbers.

THE SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS

★★ Varieties suited to every style of writing. For sale by the Trade generally. A Sample Card, containing one each of the Fifteen Numbers, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

RICH'D H. ALLEN, JR., THOS. H. ALLEN, JR., and HARRY ALLEN, have been admitted as partners in my business, interest taking effect from the first day of last September. The business will be continued under the same name and style as heretofore.

August 24, 1877. THOS. H. ALLEN.

THOS. H. ALLEN. RICH'D H. ALLEN, JR. THOS. H. ALLEN, JR. HARRY ALLEN.

THOS. H. ALLEN & CO

Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants
MEMPHIS.....TENN.

Allen, Nugent & Co.

(Successors to J. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.)

COTTON FACTORS, New Orleans