THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 233

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-4c. New Orleans cotton, 10 7-8c. New York cotton, 11 1-8c. New York gold, 103.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, October 2, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, southerly winds, stationary temperature, increasing cloudiness, rain areas, and falling barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, October 1, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.84	80	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianola	29.83	79	...	Calm.	Clear.
Louisville	29.95	72	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	29.95	75	...	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.97	69	...	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.74	77	N.E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.86	74	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.89	74	N.E.	Fresh.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE Workingmen's party of Massachusetts will undoubtedly nominate Wendell Phillips for governor.

THE Democrats of Hartford, Connecticut, yesterday elected their entire municipal ticket by handsome majorities.

IT is now demonstrated to the conviction of the Russians that Plevna cannot be taken without siege operations on the most extensive scale.

THE APPEAL just now holds out unusual inducements to advertisers, by reason of its daily increasing circulation in country as well as town.

THE testimony which Senator Dorsey bears to the effect of good government in Arkansas is largely in the nature of self-condemnation. The same results might have been reached ten years ago, had it not been for the senator and those who act with him.

MR. JOHN S. TOOP, the superintendent of the cotton exchange, has our thanks for a framed copy of his tabulated statement of the cotton movement for the year ending the first of September last. It is a most creditable piece of work—creditable alike to him and Mr. Tracy, the printer—and cannot fail to challenge the admiration of all who see it.

THE tide of trade has at last set in. Nine hundred bales of cotton were received yesterday, and we may reasonably expect that hereafter, during the season, we shall rapidly gain until we have passed the best averages of other days. Our merchants are active and enterprising, honest and earnest, and there is no reason why we should not this year make rapid strides toward regaining the prosperity of '59–'60.

THE survivors of the First Tennessee (Confederate) regiment are making arrangements for a reunion, which has been appointed to take place at Nashville on the twenty-fifth instant. Among other distinguished personages expected to be present on the occasion we see mentioned the name of General Loring, who was with that regiment during its first year's service, but who now commands all the armies of the khedive of Egypt.

IT now appears that Mr. Good, of Virginia, is not out of the race for speaker. In a recent letter to a friend he says: "I am not willing to thrust myself forward as a candidate, because that would imply that in my opinion my claims and qualifications are superior to all others. At the same time, if my associates in congress should think proper to elect me, I should esteem it a very high honor, and would endeavor to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity and impartiality."

WE publish in another column a communication in regard to the independent movement in Mississippi, signed "G.," to which we invite the special attention of our readers. It treats of the disease as it manifests itself in Panola, and shows that it is worse than even most Democrats imagined. It is nothing more than a scramble for office—the motive power of most independents—and is made up of a combination of all the elements of Radicalism, dissatisfied Democrats and the Independents, who are ready to espouse the cause of either party for office.

WHAT we want just now is a revival of the old rebel yell, accompanied by a shot or two. The south is threatened with an inroad of tramps, who are moving on the principle of migratory birds. Bands of them have already crossed the Potomac and entered Virginia, as the frequent robberies of railroad trains and depots show. These bands must be broken up, disbanded and dispersed. The whipping-post and chain-gang must be revived for their benefit. A free country like ours cannot afford to support an army of bummers. "Rope's-end" will ease us of them.

THE article which we copy on our second page from the New York *Herald* is a careful, candid and unanswerable review of the practice and position of Hayes in the matter of civil service. The *Herald*, while dealing kindly with the President, is very severe, not only making charges, but proving them by names and places. The truth is Hayes is just a little tinctured with demagogueism, glossed by a shade of religious feeling. The "God and Humanity" business is mixed in him in about equal quantities, and both are drawn out as occasion may require. He is a politician in a high place—that's all.

THE Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* states that the contest for some time going on in the ranks of the Democratic party of New York, over the question of the State ticket, bids fair to result in favor of those who desire an entirely new ticket. The friends of Governor Tilden and Governor Robinson desire the re-nomination of the present State officers. The Tammany influence, headed by John Kelley, together with the friends of Ex-Governor Church, are for a new ticket. The fight is regarded as a continuation of the struggle which took place in 1876 for delegates to St. Louis.

AT the fourth annual congress of the Protestant Episcopal church, to be held in New York on the twenty-eighth of October, and which is not to be confounded with the general convention of that church to be held about the same time in Boston, the following topics will be considered: "The Church Architecture that we Need;" "True Policy toward the Indian Tribes;" "The Relation of the Popular Press to Christianity in America;" "The Spiritual Forces in Civilization;" "Christianity and Popular Amusements;" "The Influence of the Pulpit upon Modern Thought and Life;" "Organization and Administration of Charity;" "The Relation of the Christian Church to Social and National Life in America." Addresses will also be delivered, or papers be presented, by eminent clergyman and laymen.

PRESIDENT HAYES will let the cat out of the bag. In an interview with the editor of the Chattanooga *Times*, referring to the time when war was threatened at the north, over the anticipated intention of inaugurating Mr. Tilden, "he spoke with the utmost confidence concerning the result that would have followed. Warming up as he spoke, though without the least evidence of vindictiveness in his heart, he remarked that they had three-fourths of the army, and such other advantages as could not have been equaled in the event of a conflict." This part of the interview was not prolonged, says the *Times*. It would have been better for Hayes if it had never taken place. In what he said he made admission of a conspiracy to rob Tilden of the Presidency, and shows that while courting peace now, he was not averse to bloodshed to accomplish the theft of the Presidency.

THE Nashville Democrats and Workingmen combined could not elect Duling mayor. Kercheval was elected for the third time, and by a majority—over eleven hundred—so decided as to leave no doubt of the will of the people. The Nashville *American*, accounting for a defeat so marked, says: "As usual, numerous reasons are assigned for the result. Some object to the nomination made by the Democrats and Workingmen. This objection comes from those who refuse to participate in or have anything to do with conventions; who always hold conventions to strict accountability for their sins of omission and commission, and yet never give any credit for their good deeds. Others attribute the election of Kercheval to the lavish use of money. That money was used in his behalf in a very profuse manner was apparent to every citizen. That Kercheval has none to spend, and that the ward politicians who run his machine have none, are facts well known. Where did the money come from? Who are the wealthy citizens who furnished it, and why did they desire the re-election of a man so notoriously incompetent? These are questions pertinent to a correct understanding of the vote yesterday."

A DISPATCH from Paris says it was rumored last night that Duc de Broglie and M. Berthout had resigned from the French cabinet. This report, for the present at least, is unfounded, but the alarm which it created was very remarkable. The dispatch goes on to say: "The apprehension of a forcible *coup d'etat* by the government is so great here that the resignation of the Duc de Broglie and of certain of his colleagues, who are known to be opposed to any such measures, would be considered as a preface to the violation of the law, although it is hard to tell in whose interest such a violation would be. The empress disapproves of the government's course the sixteenth of May last. The prince imperial is also said to have lately expressed similar disapproval. To an interviewer he declared that he would not throw impediments in the way of regular government. It is certain that the opinion of the cabinet itself is divided. Some of its members think of a *coup de force* in case of a defeat at the election. Others, and the non-Bonapartist Conservatives, contemplate a second dissolution, but the senate will not support a dissolution simply to help the government."

ALL the fools are not dead. We must have one or more in our midst as witness the efforts at treasure finding, supposed to lie at the bottom of the burning of Cochran's mill. A similar case has recently come to light in New Jersey, where Walter Chapin, a native of the State, sixty-five years of age, is at Ticonderoga, engaged in his fifth attempt to find a box containing eighty-five thousand dollars in specie, which he claims was hidden at Osmand's bay in 1759 by the French paymasters who had to desert the Montcalm. He settled the precise spot by use of old charts and a divining-rod, and at a depth of fifteen feet struck upon something of wood and iron which he believed to be the box. He has mortgaged his farm and put all the proceeds into his search, so that it is a case of life and death with him. Our readers will also remember the hunt for Captain Kidd's treasure on Long Island, and the attempts all along the Mississippi to secure the buried fortunes of almost-forgotten adventurers, and cargoes of sunken steamers. Occasionally one of these ventures proves profitable and gives results, but as a general thing they are of the *ignis fatuus* order, luring men on to loss of fortune and character.

THE members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, who went on the Texas excursion so generously tendered them by Vice-President John C. Brown, of the Texas and Pacific railway, traveled over three thousand miles, and visited Fort Worth, Dallas, Austin, Houston, San Antonio, Galveston and Sherman. Prof. E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, remained at San Antonio, in the neighborhood of which he will spend a month or two in geological investigations, with a large party of laborers. Everywhere the press manifested the deepest interest in furthering the objects of the tourists. The latter had been so much interested in the journey as to promise one of their number a carefully-prepared series of articles on "Science in Texas," to be published in book-form early next year. The excursionists unanimously adopted a series of resolutions highly complimentary to the Texans and railway officials for the generous hospitality and courtesies extended them, embracing similar expressions toward the railway officials of Tennessee and the local committee at Nashville, who contributed so liberally toward the very agreeable entertainment of the members of the association during its sitting in that city. We feel assured that much will be gained to our State by the assemblage of so large a number of the leading scientists of the country at Nashville, developing as it has to them such a wide field for investigation and research in all branches of science.

A Negro Killed by Hon. Cassius M. Clay in Self-Defense.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—A telegram to the *Courier-Journal* from Richmond, Kentucky, speaking of the killing of Perry White by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, formerly United States minister to Russia, gives the following verdict of the coroner's jury: "Perry White came to his death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by C. M. Clay, Sunday, September 30, 1877. The testimony being given us, under oath, by C. M. Clay, he being the only witness, we are constrained to justify said Clay; and believe that he did it in self-defense." No particulars accompany the telegram as to how the killing was brought about. It is understood that White attacked because of his mother's dismissal from Clay's farmhouse.

The President will Visit Frederick, Maryland.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Colonel George R. Dennis, W. H. Faulkner, Colonel Thomas, and Calxin Page, of Frederick, Maryland, with Lewis Mabbery, mayor of that city, called upon the President to-day, and invited him to attend the agricultural fair at that place next week. The President accepted the invitation, and fixed Thursday, the eleventh instant, as the day for his visit. He will be accompanied by several members of the cabinet, all of whom have been invited.

M'Donald's Plea Against Proceedings Against Him.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—General John M'Donald, formerly supervisor of internal revenue of this district, and of whisky ring notoriety, against whom three indictments are pending in the United States court here for conspiring to destroy the public records while in office, to-day, through his attorney, filed a plea in bar against further prosecution, the plea being based upon the President's full pardon, which he alleges embraces the same offense with which he is now charged.

A Workingmen's Demonstration.

WILKESBARRE, PA., October 1.—An enthusiastic workingmen's demonstration occurred here this afternoon, the occasion being the release from prison, under bail, of Hovey and Harrison, leaders of the mob during the recent riots, who have been imprisoned at Pittsburg. They were escorted through the streets by twelve hundred workingmen.

THE voice of reform is heard through the land, and speaks of the "good time coming." So, too, the spirit of reform is working in the nurseries of the land to banish those dangerous opium and morphia preparations, and establish useful and harmless remedies, of which Dr. Bull's baby syrup is acknowledged as the very best for all the disorders of babyhood and early childhood. Sold everywhere at twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE HOMICIDE

Of Sunday—Captain Frank Wait Shot and Fatally Wounded in Front of the Peabody Hotel by Alexander Wooldridge.

Insults and Aggravations Leading to the Commission of the Crime—Attempts to Secure an Apology and Retraxit—The Fatal Shot.

At half-past twelve o'clock Sunday, Frank Wait was shot twice by Alex. J. Wooldridge, in front of the Peabody hotel, and will probably die from the effects of the wounds. As soon as the two shots were fired a big crowd began to assemble at the Peabody hotel, in order to ascertain the

CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY,

which was so unexpected and in such a public locality. The facts of the case and provocation for the shooting of Mr. Wait are already known to many of our readers. Among the ex-Federal soldiers attending the Confederate reunion at Estival park, Saturday, was Frank Wait. During the afternoon Mr. Wait became boisterous, and freely used profane language, irrespective of the ladies and gentlemen who could hear his words. It is said, and is doubtless true, that Mr. Wait's disagreeable conduct during the day was partially due to liquor. Although four policemen had been sent to Estival park by P. R. Athy, chief of police, these officers did not attempt to quiet Wait, much less to take him from the grounds. Mr. Wait, among other things, cursed the bar-keeper and swore that he was a scoundrel and had swindled him. The police took no cognizance of this. Soon thereafter Mr. Wait had a negro waiter to bring him a piece of barbecued meat and claimed that he paid the boy. This evidently aroused his anger, for Wait was heard to utter

VERY UGLY EXPRESSIONS,

and said that he could "whip any G—d d—d s—n of a b—h of a rebel on the grounds." Although his conduct was such as to cause his arrest, still he was not even remonstrated with by the police. Later in the afternoon Wait made the remark that no blue-bellied Yankee could get anything to eat, and that it was a hell of a barbecue. Wait seemed to take delight in these kind of remarks, which he continued in a rough and ungentlemanly manner. The servant had no right to charge Mr. Wait, nor any other person. Whether or not Wait paid the servant is unknown, though he continued to repeat that he did, and to say it was a shame. Mr. Alex Wooldridge, a member of the supply committee, remonstrated with Wait, and told him that he must be mistaken, as every necessary arrangement had been made to feed the people, and there was no charge for victuals. Mr. Wooldridge further informed Mr. Wait that the servant had no right to charge him, as this was contrary to the rules and regulations of the occasion, and said that he would look into the matter. This explanation of Mr. Wooldridge instead of pacifying the rude man only increased his anger all the more. Wait being a large man called Wooldridge

A GOD DAMNED LIAR,

and used epithets too offensive for us to repeat. These words of Wait were as false as they were vulgar, applying as they did to Mr. Wooldridge, his mother and his relatives. Wait, not satisfied with the grossly offensive and shameful words he had used, assaulted Mr. Wooldridge, who is quite small in size, and slapped him in the face. Mr. Wooldridge, goaded by the insult, which was about as severe as could be given, drew a derringer pistol for the purpose of defending himself, and if necessary to shoot his assailant. The cap chanced to fall off and the pistol of course failed to fire, although Mr. Wooldridge snapped it. By this time friends interfered and further difficulty was for the time averted. Being a gentleman, and having due consideration for the propriety and character of the occasion, Mr. Wooldridge readily consented not to say nor do anything to his assailant while on the ground. Wait, however, continued

HIS INDECENT LANGUAGE,

and seemed to gloat over his successful use of vile epithets. It was the desire of Mr. Wooldridge and his friends that Mr. Wait should apologize for his conduct, and it was hoped that he would do so the next day. Wait on returning to the city, visited a Monroe street saloon, and again began to drink and also to repeat the vile language of which he had used toward Wooldridge. Several persons who heard Wait endeavored to induce him to refrain from such language, for they knew that his words were false, unprovoked, and of such vileness as to cause serious results should Mr. Wooldridge hear of his conduct. The denunciation of a man's mother and family, in a saloon, and in a coarse, unfeeling manner persistently indulged in, is sufficient to arouse the deadliest feelings. No difficulty, however, ensued that night, for Mr. Wooldridge was absent with his friends, and agreed to act in such a manner as to give Wait an opportunity to apologize and retract what he had said. With an earnest desire to

ADJUST THE MATTER

amicably, which they supposed could be done, as Wait was evidently under the influence of liquor, and had no cause for the language he used, a written apology was drawn up, and put in the hands of certain parties to be delivered to the slanderer. This article was as follows:

MEMPHIS, September 30, 1877.

J. A. Wooldridge, Esq.:

SIR—My assault on you and the offensive language used was caused by too much stimulants, and being unconscious of what I did and said. I apologize and regret exceedingly the occurrence.

It will be seen that this paper is moderate, considering the great wrong done by Wait, who was given an opportunity to act the part of a gentleman in an honorable retraction. During Sunday morning Wait, who had been in the vicinity of Monroe and Main streets, was approached by Mr. Wooldridge's friend with the paper. Wait positively

REFUSED TO SIGN THE PAPER,

and said that he would apologize verbally, but no man but a G—d d—d s—n of a b—h would ask him to sign such a paper. As the matter had gone that far he did not care whether it was settled or not, etc. Mr. Wooldridge's friends then separated from Wait, who returned to the front of the Peabody hotel and, in a loud voice, began to talk of the difficulty and the paper which they wanted him to sign. His excited manner and vehement speech attracted quite a crowd. Wait was heard to say that he had done wrong in slapping and insulting Mr. Wooldridge; that he was sorry for it, and would make a public apology there, but he would not sign any paper, and no gentleman would ask him to do it. At this time Wait was standing on the pavement, near the large lamp-post, and just south of the Peabody hotel entrance. Wooldridge happened to be at the other lamp-post and heard the remarks of Wait. In a few minutes the latter started toward the hotel door, where he met Wooldridge, and said that no body but a G—d d—d s—n of a b—h would ask him to sign the paper referred to. Thereupon

WOOLDRIDGE DREW HIS PISTOL

saying, "God damn you," fired twice. He was prevented from firing a third shot by Billy Burns, who caught him by the wrist and, with the assistance of another gentleman, took his pistol. When Wait found that he was shot, he cursed Wooldridge, and told him he was a coward and had murdered him. Saying this, Wait leaned against the lamp-post, and was soon taken into the hotel and put in bed. Drs. Nuttall and John Erskine were summoned and examined the wounds, which they at once pronounced dangerous. At the time of being shot Wait, as is usual, had no coat on, and hence there was nothing but his shirt to resist the bullets. One ball entered the left side just above the hip, and is supposed to have traversed the bowels, as it was cut out on the opposite side. The other ball, which was from the first shot, entered the left breast near the nipple, but its course could not be traced; this ball was not removed. Owing to his pain, the physicians wanted to give the wounded man an opiate, but he objected, and said he would be damned if he took anything until he saw his children. Mrs. Wait and children being sent for, hurried at once to the wounded man. In the meantime a big crowd had gathered

AT THE PEABODY HOTEL,

and everybody was talking about the shooting. The police, being told of the occurrence, went in search of Mr. Wooldridge, who, after shooting Wait, slowly walked up Main street, spoke to a friend or two, and, after taking a drink to steady his nerves, quietly went out of town. About two hours after the shooting, Commissioner Frank, with P. R. Athy, chief of police, repaired to the building where a cousin of Mr. Wooldridge has an office. Captains Weatherford and Arata, with eight policemen, besieged this building, southwest corner of Main and Madison. The useless presence of the police of course attracted a great crowd, and called forth the opinion that the officers were anything but apt in the business. The building was guarded all night, strange as it may seem, but why, it is not known. Mr. Wooldridge had no difficulty in eluding the police, as he did not hurry nor dodge, but was seen by several persons up at the corner of Madison and Front streets. Mr. Wooldridge will surrender whenever it is known what will be the result of Mr. Wait's wounds. The affair has caused general comment, and while it is regretted, the public do not censure Mr. Wooldridge for doing what he did. Wait does not enjoy an enviable character in so far as gentleness of feeling or modesty of deportment are concerned.

HE IS ROUGH

in his manners, and addicted to the use of immoral language. He came to Memphis just after the war, and first drove a wagon. He started a parcel of express wagons, and was afterward associated with Mr. Lewis in the coal business. Subsequently he bought out Mr. Lewis, and is now known as a dealer in coal and ice. He has always been noted for energy, enterprise and thrift. Mr. Wooldridge has been living at Horn Lake, Mississippi, but was raised in Memphis. He is a quiet man, whose conduct has always been such as to entitle him to the esteem and respect of the community. Had the police performed their duty and made Wait behave, or else taken him from the grounds Saturday, the difficulty would not have occurred. If the purpose of the police was to maintain order at Estival park, they should have done their duty. The failure of the police to do their duty gave Wait an opportunity to do, what has already been mentioned, at Estival park, and the consequence of this official neglect is now before the public.

At two o'clock this morning Mr. Wait was

IN A DYING CONDITION,

but when awake was conscious of his approaching end. The physicians yesterday afternoon told him there was no hope, and he had better make his arrangements. The wounded man said, "All right," and then had a private talk with his wife, who, with her two little children, have been at his bedside all the time.

AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK

Mr. Frank Wait died.

MEXICO.

Bullis's Command, which Pursued the Thieves into Mexico, Reported to Have Had a Serious Engagement with Indians.

Mexican Troops in Pursuit of the United States Forces—A Conflict Imminent—Reinforcements Sent to Bullis—First Steps Toward War.

GALVESTON, September 30.—A Fort Clark special of the twenty-ninth says: "Information was received here this morning that Bullis had had a seven engagement with the Indians near Pleos river, in which he lost several of his command." The reports are conflicting as to the results of the battle. One of Shafter's guides arrived this morning. He reports that several companies of cavalry, with two gatling guns, had crossed the Rio Grande at the mouth of Pedro Pinto creek, and are in pursuit of hostile Indians.

GALVESTON, October 1.—The latest specials from the Rio Grande give no information of a collision between the Mexican and Federal troops, although it is thought that Shafter and Bullis have had an engagement with the Indians on Mexican soil. Reinforcements have been sent Shafter. There are now eight companies on the Mexican side. General Falcon, commanding the Mexican forces at Piedras Negras, has ordered his officers to keep on the trail of the Americans until they recross the river.

The *News's* Fort Clark special says: "Colonel Shafter crossed the Rio Grande yesterday with six hundred men and two Gatling guns, to extricate Bullis from his dangerous position. One thousand Mexicans left Pedras Negras, Sara Gossa and Ville Neneva to-day. Their destination is unknown."

FROM FERNANDINA.

Letter Received by the Howard Association—Ravages of the Epidemic in the Above-Named City.

In response to a letter recently sent to the mayor of Fernandina, Florida, where the yellow-fever is raging, the Howard Association of Memphis yesterday received the following letter, which explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS BOARD OF HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEE, FERNANDINA, FLA., September 25, 1877.

James R. Smith, Esq., Secretary Howard Association, 260 Front street, Memphis, Tennessee:

DEAR SIR—I am instructed to convey to your noble association the grateful acknowledgements of this community for a remittance (donated to our sufferers from yellow-fever) of two hundred and fifty dollars, and for the permission given to me to draw upon you for two hundred and fifty dollars more should our necessities require more aid. Much good will be accomplished with the amount already received, and we earnestly pray that there may be no further need of trespassing upon your kindness. Still, should it become necessary, we shall not hesitate to do so, believing that you freely offer and willingly give. We have had fifty-six deaths to date—sixty-two new cases within the last forty-eight hours. Hardly a family in New Town has escaped the terrible disease, and at Old Town about twenty-five per cent. of the actual population are prostrated by the fever. Thanking you for your expressions of sympathy and kind wishes, I am, very respectfully yours,

S. T. RIDDELL,
Attest: Mayor and Chairman Board of Health.
T. E. GROVESMAN, Secretary Sanitary Committee.

THE BROWN MANDAMUS.

Questions Argued in the Case, Which is Now Under Advisement by Judge Trigg, of the United States Court.

Argument in the case of T. E. Brown *versus* city of Memphis *et al.* was concluded yesterday before Judge Trigg, of the United States court. After hearing the case, court adjourned, and Judge Trigg now has the cause under advisement. The features of this case are as follows: First—motion to dissolve injunction granted to Brown on his bill. Second—motion for injunction against Brown and the city to prevent the collection of tax levied on property in the ninth and tenth wards, and on which the "front foot assessments" were paid, and to enjoin the collection of the taxes on the capital of merchants. Third—Motion by the city on its cross-bill for an injunction against Brown to prevent his collecting the remainder of his judgment; first, because of usury on the loan of the two hundred and thirty-nine bonds by the city to him; and second, because Brown failed to comply with his contracts for the laying of the Nicolson pavement. The attorneys in the case are Messrs. Randolph for Brown, Walker for the city, Humes & Wright for the merchants, and Meyers & Merriwether and Estes & Wright for the owners of the property in the ninth and tenth wards on which assessments have been paid.

Sale of the Cincinnati and Lexington Railway.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, extending from Louisville to Mt. Sterling, and from Louisville to Cincinnati, was sold by order of Chancellor Bruce to-day. The syndicate representing the second-mortgage bondholders and floating creditors purchased the line for seven hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars, subject to three mortgages, one in favor of the city of Louisville for one hundred thousand dollars, another in favor of the Guthrie, Knight & Howles heirs for seven hundred thousand dollars, and a third in favor of Norvin Green and others amounting to three million dollars. The road is an unusually prosperous one.

An Immigration Society Organized in Kansas.

ATCHISON, October 1.—A number of German-American citizens of this city organized to-night an immigration association for the purpose of inducing and directing immigration to this State. Ex-Mayor Rohr was elected president and Robert Forbyn secretary. The association will publish a circular setting forth the needs and resources of the State, and will be prepared to furnish all desired information to those seeking locations in Kansas. The association has no lands nor personal interest to serve, its only object being to promote immigration to Kansas, and to furnish such information as immigrants generally desire concerning the different resources.

Spotted-Tail's Crew.

CAMP ROBINSON, NEB., October 1.—It is not definitely known how many lodges of the Indians left the Spotted-Tail agency on September 23d, but it is supposed that nearly all of them have returned. Four companies of cavalry, that left here last week to turn them back, returned to-day, and report not having seen any Indians. There is a good deal of excitement among the Indians at the different agencies in regard to their removal to the Missouri, and it is doubtful if this will be accomplished without Snider rifles.

MR. LO!

Who Might Very Well be Named Mr. Cunning, has a Last Word with the President—He Wants Priests, Teachers, Provisions, a Reservation,

Houses, Farming Implements, and, when he Feels like it, a Chance to Murder and Rob the Peaceful Settlers—What Hayes Said in Response.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The final conference with the Indian delegations took place to-day at the executive mansion. The Indians were in citizen's dress. The President having remarked that he was ready to hear what more his friends had to say, Spotted-Tail took a seat at his side, and informed the President he had decided to have an agency on Wounded-Knee creek, and he wanted his provisions and clothing sent there. He wanted his great father to agree to this. "We don't want," said he, "to move just now. We want some time to sell out what property we have at our present homes. We will move in the spring or any time afterward. We want our provisions removed to the agency I have named. You told me your nation increases. We want to increase too, in numbers, in property. You wished us to live like white men, and so we are dressed today in white men's clothes. I want the kind of cattle which the whites have—short-horns. I want everything in writing before I go home, so that there can be no mistake. We want teachers of English. We want Catholic priests to teach us. We should like a saw and grist-mill. We want agricultural implements and seeds. We want five or six stores. Then we could buy cheaper at one than at another. I am very well dressed, and so are the others. They want forty dollars apiece to buy things for their women and children, and they would like to have a trunk apiece to carry their clothing in. As the weather is getting to be a little cold, we should like to have an overcoat apiece. We see you are wearing overcoats, and we should like to have them."

Red-Cloud spoke next. He said he had reamed the country where he had now lived for fifty-six years, and should like to save his agency at White Clay creek; that ground he could not give up. If he should be sent to Missouri river, the Long-Tail Rats there would get them into boxes and destroy them. If you were in our country and saw our people, water would come into your eyes. I am poorer than any of them. Your army officers took my horse, and other horses have been stolen from me and my crops destroyed. The injury is at least ten thousand dollars. I want half of this in money, the remainder in other things

The President then addressed the Indians as follows:

MY FRIEND—I am glad to see you this morning. I am glad to see you dressed like white people. You look well in your clothes like white people, and it shows that you wish to live like white people. I have not much to say about the business that brought you here in addition to what I said to you last week. You have spoken about the places where you wish to have your agencies. I am glad you would be satisfied to have agencies in the reservations allotted to you, but as I told you it is too late in the season to change your present agencies. It is too late to move your supplies to the places you have named. Winter will soon come on, the streams be frozen up, and therefore no movement of supplies can be made. We wish you to help your people to remove near the supplies, and General Crook will assist you to do so next spring. Places can be selected near White river that will suit you. And now as to the things that you have asked for. You want trunks, overcoats and money. The great council of my nation has put money and property for you in charge of the secretary of the interior. He can give you whatever the great council has authorized him to give you, and I think he can satisfy you; this is the end of our grand council. I am glad you came; let me advise you to move as near the supplies as you can, and next spring you can go to your reservation; I am glad you are satisfied with White river and hope you will all reach your homes safely and in good health. Before you go the secretary will give you as many of the things you have asked for as he can, and now I will be glad to shake hands with all of you and wish you well.

The Indians then shook hands with the President and the secretary of the interior. The Indians seemed well pleased with the President's address. To-morrow they will visit the tomb of Washington, and before leaving for home will be presented with overcoats and other warm raiment, and a small amount of money.

MOONSHINERS

Captured in Arkansas and Safely Carried to Little Rock by the Marshals after a Sharp Fight, Resulting in the Death of One of the Assailants.

LITTLE ROCK, October 1.—United States Marshal Torrans has just made a successful raid on the gang of illicit distillers operating along the Missouri line. Deputy-Marshal Woodard, in charge of a *posse*, on Thursday last captured two stills, destroyed a large amount of mash, beer and raw whisky, and arrested four men, and while on the way to Opposition, in Sharp county, where he intended leaving the prisoners under guard preparatory to making other arrests, he was attacked by twenty friends of the prisoners, but after a sharp fight, in which one of the attacking party was killed and others wounded, he succeeded in driving off his assailants and bringing in his prisoners. They were brought before Commissioner Goodrich for examination to day, and, in default of bail, were committed for trial.

OUR DEBT.

As Shown by the Records on the First of October.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The following is the public debt statement for September: Six per cent. bonds, $799,293,600; five per cent. bonds, $763,266,650; four and one-half per cent. bonds, $250,000,000; four per cent. bonds, $10,000,000; total coin bonds, $1,712,560,250; lawful money debt, $14,000,000; matured debt, $19,334,320; legal-tenders, $356,978,654; certificates of deposit, $43,110,000; fractional currency, $18,786,642; coin certificates, $37,997,900; total, without interest, $456,872,796; total debt, $2,202,767,367; total interest, $27,123,816; cash in the treasury—coin, $119,152,043; currency, $14,206,417; currency held for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,110,000; total in the treasury, $185,303,928, less estimated amount due military establishments for which no appropriation has been made, $7,000,000; total, $178,303,928; debt less cash in the treasury, $2,051,587,254; decrease of the debt during September, $3,882,524; decrease since June 30th, $778,570,968; bonds issued to the Pacific railroad company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, $64,628,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, $969,352; interest paid by United States, $35,957,629; interest paid by transportation of mails, etc., $8,750,652; balance of interest paid by United States, $27,206,977.

ARKANSAS.

Crops—Business—State Debt—The Proposed Compromise with the Bondholders.

New York *Bulletin*: Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, was found by the *Bulletin* reporter at the St. James yesterday, and in response to some general inquiries as to affairs in his State of interest to the business public here, said: "The material interests of Arkansas may be regarded as fairly prosperous. First—The government of the State is devoted to those interests, and in every detail is encouraging development, as much as can be done by wise administration of the laws, equable taxation and perfect security of property. Second—The season has been forward and favorable. Our wheat crop is a large increase over that of last year, when, for the first time in the history of Arkansas, we exported wheat. We are now making breadstuffs to spare. This is owing to the development of the northern and western portion of the State, or its highlands, a section that will not produce cotton, but will produce the cereals of the northern States abundantly; and in this section nearly all of our immigration, which is large, and mainly from the northwest, is locating. The southern and eastern portions of the State are sustaining their reputation for producing more cotton to the acre than almost any region on the globe. The crop promises to be full. The advances have been moderate, and I believe our merchants are on a sounder basis than for years. I have heard of no failures; business seems comparatively bright and safe, and the outlook is quite as fair as could be asked for, considering all things. The State debt is just now receiving much attention, and a party of gentlemen authorized by the State board of finance to confer with bondholders are now in New York to submit a basis of compromise. The board of finance propose to fund the outstanding bonds in new bonds bearing three per cent. interest for four years, and thereafter six per cent. interest, on the scale of thirty-eight cents on the dollar for the Halford bonds, sixty-three cents on the old State bonds, and ninetteen cents for the railroad and levee bonds. If a majority of the holders of the outstanding bonds, nearly all of which are held in New York, will accept this basis, the governor will immediately call a special session of the legislature to ratify the contract. The disposition of the bondholders here, so far as ascertained, is favorable to the proposition, and the parties negotiating feel confident of a majority within a few days. Our levees are kept in excellent condition, considering their extent and the means in hand, and our railroads are doing about as well as elsewhere."

MISS CONWAY'S SCHOOL.

A Flourishing and Well Managed Institution—The Kindergarten and its Excellent Features.

Yesterday the APPEAL commissioner visited Miss Clara Conway's female school and kindergarten, located in the commodious and well-arranged and neatly furnished building at the southeast corner of Third and Washington streets. The kindergarten is now an assured fact, for which Miss Conway deserves great credit and merits a generous support. In the management of the kindergarten she has laid the foundation for a great and popular system of education, which of all others is best adapted to the pleasant but reliable instruction of the young. The kindergarten is in charge of Miss Iola M. Gwathmey, who, out of one hundred and forty graduates in the St. Louis kindergarten training-school, was adjudged the most thorough and accomplished. She comes here well recommended, and for the especial purpose of popularizing the kindergarten system in the south. The kindergarten is not a work for a selfish or an indolent person to engage in, nor is it a trade, but a mission which engages for its success the highest requirements of intellectual culture and the best qualities of heart. The art can only be acquired in the training-school, and from one like that where Miss Gwathmey was graduated at the head of the entire class. It is well worth a visit to Miss Conway's school just to see the little ones in the kindergarten, where instruction is made pleasant, and intellectual development comparatively easy, because of the interest aroused. The primary department will be connected with the kindergarten, and the pupils receive its training, while vocal music and German will be taught without extra charge. There are already fifty-five pupils in attendance, of which eight belong to the kindergarten, which has seats for twenty children. The following are the teachers in the school: Miss Clara Conway, principal; Miss Jennie Hunter, elocution and gymnastics; Miss Iola M. Gwathmey and Miss Jennie O'Neil, primary department; Mrs. Monsarrat, vocal music, and Prof. Witzman, German. The school is complete in every department. Miss Conway has devoted much time to the study of the kindergarten system, and visited the best regulated institutions of the kind in America. Her energy, intelligence and enthusiasm will soon make the kindergarten popular here.

WHEN you see a bright baby, pleased with itself and everybody else, be sure that Dr. Bull's baby syrup has been used. Only twenty-five cents per bottle.

DIED.

WAIT—At a quarter past three o'clock this (TUESDAY) morning, October 2, 1877, FRANK WAIT, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral at three o'clock this evening, from his late residence, corner of Linden and Tennessee streets.

BUSHELL—On 1st inst., MRS. CARRIE BUSHELL, wife of Wallace Bushell.

Funeral will take place from residence, on Pigeon Roost road, this (TUESDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock.

GREEN—Monday morning, October 1, 1877, at dawn of day, GEORGE FLEECE GREEN, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his mother this (TUESDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock, and burial at Greenwood Cemetery at 11 o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Dr. T. H. Bridgforth.

At a citizens' meeting, held in Pleasant Hill, Miss., on the evening of the 25th ult., with a view to perpetuate the memory of Dr. T. H. BRIDGFORTH, deceased, W. F. Henly was made chairman and L. W. Williamson, secretary; T. H. Padgett, C. A. Marshall and J. Dr. R. W. Gray, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the meeting. Soon the following were submitted, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His providence to remove from us our friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. T. H. BRIDGFORTH; and whereas, it is always proper to do justice to the memory of the worthy dead,

Resolved, That Dr. T. H. Bridgforth, both in morals and intellect, was highly exemplary.

Resolved, That we believe he was a man who was destined, had he lived, to make an eminent success in life.

Resolved, That the community, country and State, have lost a worthy citizen.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the bereaved relatives, and request the publication of these proceedings in the Press and Times and the Memphis APPEAL. W. F. HENLY, Pres't.

L. W. WILLIAMSON, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name and by the authority of the State of Texas.

I, R. B. HUBBARD, Governor of the State of Texas, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, approved August 16, 1876, do hereby invite Sealed Proposals for a lease of the Texas State Penitentiary, at Huntsville,