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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 28 2

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-4c. New York cotton, 11 3-16c. New York gold, 102 7-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, November 21, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to colder northwesterly, and probably cloudy weather. A storm is advancing eastward toward the upper lakes.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, November 20, 1877. 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.95	62	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianola	29.99	59	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Louisville	30.07	55	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.88	58	S. W.	Gentle.	Lt. rain.
Nashville	29.98	57	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.90	63	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.87	57	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.86	61	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.

W. M. M'GLEOY, Sergeant.

THE H. S. AND M. R. R.

The Board of Commissioners to Meet in this City To-Day—Important Business.

[Special to the Appeal.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, November 20.—The board of commissioners of the Holly Springs and Memphis railroad will meet in Memphis tomorrow. The most of them leave here tonight.

ST. LOUIS.

Serious Apprehensions that Raude, the Murderer, will be Lynched—A Series of Heavy Robberies Causes Considerable Excitement.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—Frank Raude, the murderer, was pronounced out of danger this morning, and will probably be sufficiently recovered to bear moving by Friday or Saturday. The guard at the hospital was increased last night, in consequence of some talk on the streets about lynching him, but so far there have been no indications of such a thing being seriously contemplated. It is said, however, that threats of stopping the train on which he will be taken from here, and killing him, have been made by citizens of St. Elmo; but nothing definite is known about the matter.

There have been a series of burglaries committed in this vicinity lately which have caused considerable excitement and comment. Some time on Sunday last the house of Jas. S. Brown, living at Eureka, several miles west of this city, was robbed of a box containing fifteen thousand dollars in promissory notes, and certificates for eight thousand dollars in government bonds on deposit in the safe of the Deposit company; and on the same day a safe in the office of the keeper of the national cemetery, at the Jefferson barracks, twelve miles below the city, was broken open. The robbers got about six hundred dollars in money, eight hundred dollars in government certificates and a number of notes.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The President has signed the army and navy deficiency bills.

New York has a spurious liquor-license sensation in connection with several leading hotels.

A portion of the Russian army at Kars will be detached to augment the forces around Plevna.

The French chamber of deputies yesterday adjourned until Thursday, when the new ministry will be gazetted.

A rumor was current in Constantinople, Sunday, that the Russians had made an assault on Plevna, and were repulsed.

Captain Frank Munroe, of the United States marine corps, died at Mare Island, California, Saturday night, of apoplexy.

Intelligence has been received at Detroit which leads to the opinion that the schooner Kate E. Bruce, with all on board, has been lost on Lake Erie.

George Buck, miner, and James Johnson, his laborer, were killed in the Diamond mine, at Scranton, by the falling of the roofing. A blast was the probable cause of the fall.

The Russian official report states that their losses at the capture of Kars were twenty-five hundred. Among the officers killed were General Berinsky and Lieutenant-Colonel Melikoff.

A London correspondent says: "I have reason to believe that the peace party in the cabinet lately received a notable accession, and that five ministers are now virtually committed to the policy of non-intervention."

The Austrian supreme court has rejected the appeal of Henry Perreau, *alias* DeTourville, an English barrister, against capital punishment, passed on him for murdering his wife in Tyrol. It is expected that the emperor will commute his sentence to life-imprisonment.

A Harrisonburg (Va.) dispatch says Isaac Powell and Dewitt Ettinger, *alias* Glover, have been arrested, charged with placing obstructions on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad track, Saturday, whereby a train was wrecked and Engineer Thomas Chitlow and Fireman John L. Thompson were scalded to death.

General Skobeleff, during a skirmish on the night of the sixteenth instant, before Plevna, received severe contusions from the fragments of a shell. He had already received similar contusions on the night of the fifteenth. His wounds, however, are not dangerous, and he continues to direct the fire maintained against the Turkish positions.

A Russian official dispatch, dated Bogat, Saturday, November 17th, states that news has just been received that a detachment of Cossacks and infantry succeeded in driving the Turks out of Rosalie pass, by turning their fortified positions on Maragalabagh, and that the Turkish camp there was captured.

A correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs as follows: "General Horvatich has informed the Servian government that if it wishes to join in the war it should do so immediately, as the Turks are throwing up strong intrenchments, mounted with heavy Krupp guns, along the eastern frontier, and they are also concentrating troops near Glissowra and Tirnova, and may any day determine on an invasion."

The London *Times's* Paris correspondent, commenting on the latest list of probable ministers, says such a ministry must either resign after its first encounter with the chamber of deputies or the chamber must be again dissolved. In the latter case a virtual *coup d' état* is inevitable, as another chamber could not be elected in time to vote the budget, and the government would therefore have to collect the taxes without authorization.

Judge Baker, of the Alexander circuit court, at Cairo, Illinois, yesterday decided two important mandamus cases brought from Union county on a change of venue by the Cairo and St. Louis railroad against Union county, and the same road against the city of Jonesboro, to compel the issue of railroad bonds to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars. The mandamus was refused mainly on the ground that the railroad was not completed according to the contract of subscription.

A Paris correspondent thinks the new French ministry will be formed as follows: General Gremanldt de Rochebouat will be president of the council and minister of war; M. Batbie, minister of instruction; M. Pouyer-Quertier, minister of finance; M. DePeyer, minister of justice; M. DeWelche, minister of the interior; M. Bonneville, minister of foreign affairs; M. Decomes, minister of commerce, M. De Montgolfier, minister of public works; Admiral Grequel Des Touches, minister of marine.

The trial in London of the four detective police inspectors, John Merkiejohn, Nathaniel Druscovich, William Palmer, and George Clarke, and Edward Frangatt, solicitor, for conspiring to defeat the ends of justice, in connection with the turf frauds, on the Countess de Goncourt, resulted in a verdict of guilty against all except Clarke, with a recommendation to mercy of Druscovich and Palmer. Each was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, made his first appearance as a lecturer last evening, at Chickering hall, in New York. The event was apparently one of great interest in social and professional circles, as it attracted an audience which almost filled the great hall, and which, in point of character, was very far above the average lecture audience. The *World* says Mr. Watterson was introduced by Parke Godwin, and greeted with enthusiastic applause. His lecture abounded in good points, the humorous and the serious being happily interwoven.

A London telegram last night contained the following from the seat of war: "The Moscow *Gazette* states that the Russian main army is advancing on Erzeroum. A Constantinople telegram reports that the Russians summoned Mukhtar Pasha to surrender Erzeroum, but that place will be held to the last extremity, by order of the sultan. All Sofia telegraphs that four thousand Montenegrins, who attacked a position defending the road from Antivari to Scutari, have been repulsed with a loss of three hundred killed."

WASHINGTON.

The Case of Butler, from South Carolina, Discussed in the Senate, without Result—A Bill Introduced in the Senate Providing for

Cheap Transportation of Freight between Tide-Water on the Atlantic and the Mississippi Valley—Several Other Bills Introduced in the Senate.

The Paris Exposition Appropriation Bill Consumes the Day in the House—Full Text of the Bill as Passed—General Topics.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—During the morning hour several bills were introduced and referred, when the bill to enable Indians to become citizens was considered and discussed by Senators Thurman, Ingalls and Whyte. The discussion lasted till two o'clock, when the further consideration of the bill was postponed until the tenth of December next. The senate then went into executive session.

When the doors were opened, Senator Thurman submitted a resolution that the committee on privileges and elections be discharged from further consideration of the credentials of W. C. Butler as senator from South Carolina.

Senator Conkling suggested to his friend from Ohio [Thurman] that the resolution be withheld until to-morrow morning, unless something was to be gained by taking it up this evening. The motion to discharge the committee was unexpected, and several senators who would like to be heard in regard to this matter are not here to-day.

Senator Thurman said he merely desired to have the resolution taken up now, so that it would come up as unfinished business tomorrow. If there should be other business then of more importance, a majority of the senate could lay this resolution aside. He said he offered this resolution with reluctance, because he knew the members of the committee would be apt to regard it as a reflection upon them; but the State of South Carolina had had but one senator on this floor since the fourth of March last. Five weeks of the present session had elapsed, and no report had been made on the credentials of Mr. Butler. He did not propose to go into the merits of the case now, but, as far as he had been informed, there was no controversy whatever between the contestants from South Carolina [Messrs. Butler and Corbin], about the facts, so there was no necessity of going outside or the record to learn the facts. He had also been informed that it was not the desire of either of the contestants to go outside of the record or to take testimony *aliunde*. This delay in the South Carolina case was a reproach to the American senate.

Senator Wadleigh, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, argued that it was not a question of privilege to move to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the credentials of one claiming to have been elected senator. No member of the committee, who knew what the work had been, would stand up in the senate and say the committee had been guilty of tardiness. The cases of Kellogg and Spofford were first taken up by the committee because they thought it right to do so, and they did not think it would be proper to lay aside these cases and take up another. In his opinion, the desire to take this case from the committee was caused by the fact that the work of the committee on the Spofford-Kellogg case was nearly closed. In one or days the committee would be prepared to decide that case. Upon the Republican side of the chamber the senators supposed the Butler matter would be inquired into and reported upon by the committee, and not a senator had prepared himself to discuss it in the senate, having relied upon the committee to present the whole case, hence the motion of the senator from Ohio [Thurman] was unjust to the Republican senators. The committee on privileges and elections had shown no desire to delay, and he hoped that they would be allowed to report on this case, or at least time should be given for the senators on this side of the chamber to prepare themselves for discussion, and he felt it to be his duty to object to the consideration of the resolution to-day.

Senator Thurman said that the chairman of the committee on privileges had stated that the committee felt it to be its duty to consider the Kellogg case first, but why the committee considered this case in preference to Eustis's case, he was at a loss to know.

Senator Mitchell said when the committee on privileges and elections first met, a motion was pending in the senate to discharge the committee from further consideration of the Eustis case, and therefore it was thought best to take up the Kellogg-Spofford case, and not consider the Eustis case while the motion to discharge the committee was pending.

Senator Thurman said it was he who made the motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the Eustis case, and, after discussion, withdrew the motion himself. It was all done at one session of the senate, and therefore could not have been pending when the committee took up the Kellogg case.

Senator Saulsbury, a member of the committee on privileges and elections, said that the motion of the senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] in the case of Mr. Eustis was made on October 16th, while the committee on privileges and elections did not meet until October 19th, so that all the cases were before the committee when it met. In reply to Senator Wadleigh, the chairman of the committee, he said that a member of the committee had called the attention of its members to the fact that a motion would be made to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the Butler case; and, therefore, the senators on the other side of the chamber knew it, and had time to prepare themselves. The chairman had said that the committee had been diligent, but he [Saulsbury] must say that the committee had had ample time to dispose of the Eustis and Butler cases, and still have made the same progress which it had made in the Kellogg-Spofford case. He made a motion to take up the Eustis case, but it was lost.

Senator Wadleigh renewed his objection, and further consideration of the resolution went over until to-morrow.

The following bills were introduced and referred: Senator Whyte, from the printing committee, reported, with amendments, the resolution to print twenty-five hundred copies of the narrative of the North Polar expedition by the United States steamer Polaris. Agreed to. By Senator M'Pherson (by request): To provide for the cheap transportation of freight between tide-water on or near the Atlantic to the Mississippi valley. Senator Cameron [Pa.] presented a memorial of the select and common council of the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, in favor of an appropriation by congress for the erection of a public building in that city. Referred.

The Vice-President appointed Senators Davis [W. Va.], Beck, Allison, Ingalls and Cameron [Penn.], as a special committee to examine the books and accounts of the treasury department in regard to the alleged discrepancies, etc., authorized by the resolution of Senator Davis agreed to yesterday.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer in the chair, on the Paris exposition bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the clause providing that the allowance to the commissioner-general shall not exceed five thousand dollars, and that of the other two commissioners not to exceed one thousand dollars. After debate the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Luttrell offered an amendment providing that the governors of each State shall nominate, and the President appoint, two honorary commissioners; and that the President shall appoint twenty-four honorary commissioners, who may report on a special subject and service without pay. And providing further, that, in case the authorities of any State shall appoint commissioners to represent the interests of such State at the exhibition, said commissioners shall have the same status in the commission as the honorary commissioners provided for by the bill, and shall not be entitled to any compensation. Adopted.

Mr. Mayham moved to strike out the whole of the fourth section to the bill, which appropriated one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for necessary expenses.

Mr. Blair [N. H.] said that some members were willing to vote one hundred thousand dollars but were not willing to vote one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In other words, he said, that the great Yankee nation got upon its ear and said that it would be d—d if it would give one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for such a purpose.

Mr. Hamilton [Ind.] spoke of the commissioners to the last Paris and Vienna exposition as men who were rolling in wealth, and he pointed particularly to Mr. Hewitt [N. Y.] as having an income which was probably larger than the capital of any other member of the house.

Mr. Hewitt, in a tone of great indignation, denounced the remark of Mr. Hamilton as against the rules of order.

Mr. Hamilton, paying little attention to the response, spoke of some of the commissioners to Vienna and Paris as drinking champagne till they were under the mahogany, and as being a disgrace to the country.

Finally the committee rose, and the house ordered that all debate on the fourth section of the bill should cease. The house then again went into committee of the whole, and the various amendments that were afterward offered were disposed of without discussion.

Mr. White offered an amendment directing the commissioner of agriculture to collect and prepare suitable specimens of the agricultural productions of the several States and Territories for exhibition.

Mr. Morse moved to increase the appropriation to two hundred thousand dollars. Rejected.

Mr. Wright moved to reduce the amount to fifty thousand dollars. Rejected—84 to 126.

Mr. Wright then moved to make the amount seventy-five thousand dollars. Also rejected, without division.

After further debate, the house again rose, debate on Mr. Hamilton's substitute ceasing immediately. The house then went into committee of the whole, and Mr. Hamilton's substitute, allowing representation but making no appropriation, was carried—166 to 42. The object of the majority in voting on this proposition in committee of the whole, was to defeat the amendment offered by Mr. Cox [N. Y.], and for which Mr. Hamilton's was a substitute. The vote was then taken on Mr. Cox's amendment as thus amended, and it was rejected—99 to 124. This effectually disposed of both Mr. Cox's and Mr. Hamilton's propositions. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house, when Mr. Monroe moved the previous question.

Mr. Cox [N. Y.] appealed to his own side of the house not to second the previous question, which would preclude him from offering his amendment in the house. The previous question was seconded (125 to 99), and the main question was ordered. The several amendments adopted in committee of the whole were agreed to, and then the bill was passed—yeas 139, nays 124. The following is a text of the bill, as passed:

WHEREAS, The United States have been invited by the Republic of France to take part in a universal exposition of the productions of agriculture, manufactures and fine arts, to be held in Paris, in 1878; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said invitation is accepted, and the governors of the several States and Territories be and are hereby requested to invite the people of their several States and Territories to assist in the proper representation of the productions of our industry, and of the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary in order to secure to their respective States and Territories the advantages to be derived from this beneficial undertaking.

Sec. 2. That the President be authorized to appoint a commissioner-general to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, and, under the general direction of the secretary of state, to make all needful rules and regulations in reference to contributions from this country, and to control the expenditures incident to the proper installation and exhibition thereof, and for the preparation of the reports on the exposition; and that the President may also appoint twenty additional commissioners; *provided*, that no two said commissioners shall be appointed from one State; of whom three shall be practical artisan experts, three shall be skilled representatives of commerce and manufactures, four shall be practical agriculturists, nine shall be scientific experts, corresponding to and specifically assigned to report upon the nine groups into which the exposition will under official regulations be divided, and one to report upon the exposition at large and the general results thereof; that the allowance to the said commissioner-general for salary and personal expenses shall not exceed five thousand dollars for his whole term of office; and the allowance of the twenty additional commissioners, for salary and for personal expenses, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars each, not including such clerical service as may be allowed by the commissioner-general; and the governors of the several States shall nominate, and the President may appoint, two honorary commissioners from each of the several States, and the President shall appoint twenty-four additional honorary commissioners, among whom there shall be at least one resident of each of the Territories, which said honorary commissioners may report on special subjects, and shall serve without pay or other expense; and it is further provided that in case the authorities of any State or Territory shall appoint a commissioner or commissioners to represent the interest of such State or Territory at such exhibition, said commissioner or commissioners so appointed shall have the same status in the commission as the honorary commissioners provided for herein, but shall not be entitled to either pay or compensation out of the money hereby appropriated; *provided always*, that no person appointed by virtue of this resolution shall have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in any article exhibited for competition, or act as agent for any exhibitor, and no more than one of the commissioners entitled to compensation, nor more than five of the honorary commissioners, shall be appointed from any one State or Territory.

Sec. 3. That the President be authorized, in his discretion, to assign one or more of the public vessels to transport to and from France, free of cost, articles which may be offered for exhibition by citizens of the United States, and that the several departments of the government which contributed to the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, may place under the control of the commissioner-general for exhibition such articles as shall be deemed desirable to make a proper collective exhibit on behalf of the government of the United States; and said commissioner-general shall cause the same to be returned to the several departments at the close of the exhibition, and the expenses thereof shall be defrayed out of the moneys herein appropriated.

Sec. 4. That in order to defray the necessary expenses above authorized, and for the proper installation of the exhibition, and the expenditures of the commissioner-general, made under direction of the secretary of state, and with his approval, and not otherwise, there be hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes herein specified, which sum shall be expended under direction of the secretary of state, and the commissioner of agriculture shall collect and prepare suitable specimens of the agricultural products of the several States and Territories for exhibition.

Sec. 5.—That it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to transmit to congress a detailed statement of the expenditures which may have been incurred under the provisions of this resolution, together with all the reports called for under section 2, which reports shall be prepared and arranged with a view to concise statements and convenient reference.

Mr. O'Neill presented a petition from all but one of the Philadelphia national banks and certain trust and saving fund companies, against the unlimited circulation of silver coin. Referred.

Adjourned.

Miscellaneous Items.

COMMITTEE WORK.

The senate finance committee to-day resumed consideration of the house bill for the remonetization of silver. Amendments were proposed, and in succession rejected by the uniform vote of four against three, providing for a limitation of the legal-tender power of the silver dollar to the amounts of ten, twenty, or fifty dollars in any one payment. An amendment providing that silver dollars shall be legal-tender only for the same purposes as the existing United States notes or greenbacks was also voted down. In lieu of the free coinage clause, heretofore stricken out, an amendment offered by Senator Allison was adopted, making it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to purchase, each and every month, a sufficient amount of silver bullion to enable the department to coin at least two million, but not more than four million, silver dollars per month; and bullion so purchased is to be immediately coined. For this purpose he is authorized and directed to use any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; provided, that the total amount of United States notes thus employed and withdrawn from the treasury shall not at any one time exceed five million dollars.

The amendment is silent as to the disposition the department shall make of the silver dollars, but in view of the foregoing requirement, and as they are to be a legal tender for the payment of government indebtedness, the presumption is that they will be promptly paid out for current expenses, if not in interest on government bonds. These purchases and coinage of silver bullion at the rate from two million to four million dollars per month are, by the terms of the amendment, to proceed indefinitely.

Another amendment was offered providing that, after the enactment of a bill, a commission shall be appointed to confer with any similar commissions that may be appointed by other nations using the double metallic standard, for the purpose of recommending the adoption by all such nations of some uniform relation of value between the metals.

The hour of assembling of the senate arrived before action could be taken upon this amendment, but the indications are that it will be adopted to-morrow, and that a majority of the committee will then order the bill reported without any additional amendments of importance. The committee were divided upon the main question at issue, as follows: In favor of the amendment restricting the legal-tender power of the proposed silver dollar—Senators Morrill, Dawes and Bayard; against them—Senators Howe, Jones, Allison and Wallace. Senators Kernan and Ferry were absent, and paired. Senator Allison's amendment is understood to have been agreed to by all present, except Senator Jones, who contended that it would not practically affect the operations of the bill in any way, or make it more acceptable to either of the two parties.

The committee on foreign relations to-day had under consideration the nominations of Sanford, of Florida, to be minister to Belgium, and Hilliard, of Georgia, minister to Brazil. The committee were of opinion that there were questions involved in the respective cases which require deliberate consideration, and, after some discussion, definite action was postponed.

The senate committee on privileges and elections, meeting this evening, generally agreed to take no testimony in the Spofford-Kellogg case, but to admit in evidence the Louisiana investigative reports to both houses of congress. A Republican member of the committee said they would probably reach some definite conclusion in the case within the next few days.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The President has nominated William J. Hunter for receiver of public money at Hayes City, Kansas; William H. Billson for United States attorney for Minnesota, and Robert N. M'Laren United States marshal for Minnesota.

The senate in executive session confirmed Sullivan M'Cutchen for United States attorney for the eastern district of Michigan; Charles C. Allen for United States marshal of the western district of Missouri; for collectors of internal revenue—Jewett Palmer for the fifteenth district of Ohio, and William M. Woodcock for the fifth district of Tennessee.

THE PRESIDENT'S WARNING TO ARMY OFFICIALS.

General Sherman has issued a general order from headquarters of the army, in which he says: "The President is much concerned to find before him for action proceedings of courts-martial in several cases where officers have been tried for violation of the thirty-eighth article of war, which provides that any officer found drunk on duty shall be dismissed from the service. The President desires it to be made known to the army that he cannot be lead to underrate the magnitude of the evil which the crime alluded to is likely to produce in the service. No person addicted to it can expect to be trusted with any responsible duty, and a person who cannot be trusted better not be entrusted with office. It must, therefore, be understood that any clemency which may have been heretofore extended, by mitigation or commutation of sentence, cannot hereafter be relied upon as a basis of hope for like favorable action. After this solemn warning a vigorous execution of sentences imposed in due course by courts-martial may be expected."

DIABOLISM.

Full Particulars of the Destruction of the Confederate Monument by Fiends at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga *Times*, 20th: "This community was shocked from center to circumference on Sunday by the news that a human fiend in human shape had defaced the monument at the cemetery which was in course of finishing to the Confederate dead. We heard it early in the afternoon, and though it appeared to be well sustained, the vandalism of the act in a community so noted for its patriotic devotion for the dead, was too great for us to credit. We could but believe that there was some mistake—that some accident, the fruit of carelessness, had occurred, instead of such a piece of diabolism as was reported. In company with a prominent merchant we went to see for ourself. We found that four large dressed stones, forming the pedestal of the monument, and a still larger dressed and moulded stone, intended as a part of the cap of the pedestal, had their top and bottom corners knocked off, while some of the raised letters on the slab were defaced. There was the work to speak for itself, and there lay the instrument, an iron crowbar, with which it was done. There were many ladies and gentlemen present to see it, but not a word escaped a soul. It seemed as if, in the presence of a deed so black and infamous as that, every tongue was robbed of utterance. Among all civilized nations, and among nearly all savage tribes, everything pertaining to the dead is held as religiously sacred. Even in times of war, however fiercely the spirit of hostility may rage between contending peoples, memorials of the dead are sheltered from mutilation, and guarded with a vigilance which bespeaks the honor in which they are held. No trait shows more perfectly the grace and loftiness of human character than this reverence for the dead, and for the mementoes which loving hearts and hands have erected to them. In their presence the bitterest jealousies and enmities are silenced. Under their sacred ægis, hands that have been withheld or coldly given, are warmed afresh with love, and clasp as tenderly and as truly as ever—hearts that have been estranged grow as soft and tender as ever they were before a single wave of discord swept across them. There are guardian angels around such memorials, in whose presence nothing but a *ghoul* could come without being melted into unwonted love and reverence. To the erection of this monument some of the purest and noblest women of Chattanooga have devoted time and thought for years. In this labor of love, they had the warm approval and the cordial material help from many who, in the past, were arrayed in deadly hostility to the fathers, and husbands, and brothers and sons, to whose undying memory it was to be erected. All enmities of the past were forgotten in this noble work to help perpetuate the fame of those illustrious men who fell in the defense of a cause which, while the world shall stand, will be invested with an imperishable glory. On the laying of its corner-stone, the busy marts of trade were closed and deserted; the streets were bare; the citizens of Chattanooga, irrespective of section, gathered to the spot. The societies and orders of the city were there; the national troops which, a few years ago, met the brave men that now lay cold in death, on the field of battle, conducted the procession with all the impressiveness of drilled precision, to pay a soldier's tribute to the memory of heroism. In everything that was said; in everything that was done, there was an order, a decorum, a reverence, as profound as ever the Greeks paid to the heroes of Thermopylæ or Marathon. Leonidas or Miltiades never commanded braver or more loyal souls than those resting silently under the green sod of that cemetery, waiting for the muster-roll of eternity to be called; there, waiting in their martial glory, are men who, in their day, carved a fame more exalted than that of the veterans of Cæsar, more enduring than that of the Old Guard of Napoleon. These are the men whose memory the women of Chattanooga, in the beauty and holiness of their love, sought to perpetuate. These are the ones to whose memory the men of Chattanooga, in the nobility and chivalry of their nature, paid a just and manly tribute; and these are the men whose memory, in the face of all these exalted tributes of reverence, has been desecrated by the hand of one in the form of a human being, but with a heart and soul of a very devil incarnate. He may never be discovered—no reward may be able to bring him to light—but his crime will find him out and pursue him, and never let him rest, wherever he may be. Day and night it will be before him, as a shadow that will never get out of his path. The righteous indignation and loathing of the people of Chattanooga will follow him always. There is a brand upon him deeper, and darker, and more infamous than that of Cain: and he shall know it in the glance of every eye and in the tone of every voice. Here we leave him—with the memory of his crime as his constant companion—to the pitiless lashings of his conscience, that will some time make him hate the light of day and dread the terrors of the night."

MEXICO.

Changes in Diaz's Cabinet—Divisions in Congress—A Strong War Party—Changes in the Presidential Election Laws, Etc., Etc.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 12.—The differences among the members of the cabinet resulted in ministerial changes. General Manuel Gonzales is to be secretary of war. Senor Zamacona will remain in Mexico at present, and, it is said, will be secretary of foreign relations. Divisions have also arisen in congress. The friends of Senor Vallarto proposed a resolution in the senate approving his diplomatic course on the American question. It was voted down. Fears are entertained that the perfidious course of Vallarto will force a war upon the United States. A law passed the senate prohibiting the election of a president to the second term. It is expected to pass the house. General Trevino was about to leave the capital with twenty-five hundred men for the Rio Grande. Trevino will then have four thousand regular troops. A suggestion has been made that the Mexican and United States governments combine their forces on the frontier to drive out the Lipan Indians, who are considered the sole cause of the border difficulties.

COL. WILEY M. REED.

Remarkable Preservation of the Dead Soldier's Remains—Sketch of his Life and Character in the Pulpit and in the War.

Yesterday the body of Colonel Wiley M. Reed, of Forrest's cavalry, was brought to this city and shipped last night, by G. H. Holst & Co., to Nashville, Tennessee, for reinterment. Colonel Reed, who commanded a Mississippi regiment, was wounded three times at the battle and capture of Fort Pillow by General Forrest in 1864. His body is in almost a perfect state of preservation, although it has been thirteen years since his death. The features preserve their identity, while the complexion of the dead soldier is not unlike it was in life. The head is turned to the left, and only the right side of the face is visible. With the exception of the end of the nose and the lips, which are slightly decayed, the entire face is preserved and wears a natural appearance. The hair and heavy dark brown whiskers, sprinkled with gray, are the same in appearance as when this gallant soldier was alive. The Confederate uniform of gray in which the body is dressed also looks natural, the large brass buttons being partially covered with mould, though not sufficiently to efface their brightness. The black cravat, as it is tied, is also preserved in a natural state. The merino undersirt and pearl collar buttons show no signs of decay. On the coat collar are seen two gold stars, indicating the rank of a colonel, but these are now black with mould. Colonel Wiley M. Reed was a native of Giles county, Tennessee, and when the war commenced was pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church in Nashville, Tennessee. If we mistake not, the new and handsome church of which Dr. Baird is pastor, occupies the site of that church on South Summer street. Rev. Mr. Reed raised a company and joined the Fifth Tennessee regiment, with which he was present in many battles. At Shiloh, where the illustrious General Albert S. Johnston was mortally wounded, he took a prominent and active part. His bravery led to his promotion, and Colonel Reed was placed in command of a Mississippi cavalry regiment. At the resistless charge of Forrest's cavalry on Fort Pillow, Colonel Reed was one of the foremost leaders. Fearless of the shot and shell from gunboat and rampart, he drew his sword, and seizing the Confederate flag, mounted the earthworks. While waving the flag, and pointing his sword toward the enemy, Colonel Reed was struck by three minnie bullets, which produced fatal wounds, one being in the neck. Colonel Reed was taken to Jackson, Tennessee, where he was left because of his wounds. In three weeks this brave officer died. His body was inclosed in a plain metallic coffin, and, after remaining in a vault at Jackson, was removed and buried at the old White homestead, on the Poplar boulevard, seven miles east of this city. Yesterday, as above stated, the coffin was exhumed, but the wooden case had decayed, and the damp earth covered the metallic casket. Upon removing the lid, the friends and relatives of the dead soldier were surprised to see that the remains were so well preserved. Yesterday and last night hundreds of persons visited the establishment of G. H. Holst & Bro., No. 320 Main street, and gazed upon the face of the dead soldier. Colonel Reed was a brother-in-law of our well-known citizens Dr. L. A. White and W. B. Waldran. He left a wife and seven children. The oldest son, Mr. Edgar Reed, came down for the remains, which were forwarded last night to Nashville, where they will be received by the Masons to-day and interred with the rites of the order at M. L. Wright cemetery. Colonel Reed was noted for his exemplary habits of life and exalted character, not only as a modest and useful citizen, but as a brave and gallant officer and a christian gentleman.

The Roll of Honor.

The progress of many a bright and promising scholar is often arrested and discouragement brought on by absence from school, caused in so many cases by a cough, cold or sore throat. Give Dr. Bull's cough syrup, and let your children answer "present" when the roll is called.

COAL AND WOOD.

GRAHAM & BRYAN,

Successors to

St. Bernard, Coal Association,

No. 13 Madison Street.

ALL KINDS COAL AND WOOD.

HATS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!

THE BEST GOODS!

THE LATEST STYLES!

THE CHEAPEST GOODS! IN THE SOUTH.

LEIDY & CO.

COTTON GINNING.

JOS. M. HENOCHSBERG. J. V. PATRICK

COTTON GINNING STAR COTTON-GINS

No. 68 Union Street.

FROM THIS DATE, we will Gin all cotton consigned to our Gins for the Seed, and make No Charge for draying it from the river, or Delivery of same to your merchant, the Seed Alone Pays All Expenses, except your freight. All cotton is covered by insurance while in our hands. Order Sacks and ship only to the Star Gins. Besides 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, Make a Finer Sample and clean the Seed Closer, than any other gins in the city.

J. V. PATRICK & CO.

I have this day associated myself with Mr. Jos. M. Henochsberg as a partner to our firm, and now, with increased facilities, will still further try and place the Star Cotton Gin superior to all others.

October 1, 1877. J. V. PATRICK & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Mosby and C. P. Hunt, under the firm name and style of Mosby, Hunt & Co., is this day (November 1, 1877,) dissolved, by the said Mosby retiring therefrom. C. P. Hunt, and his partner in business, T. J. Hunt, will take charge of the assets, and pay all of the indebtedness of Mosby, Hunt & Co.

SAMUEL MOSBY, C. P. HUNT, T. J. HUNT.

In retiring from the firm of Mosby, Hunt & Co., I take pleasure in recommending my successors to the patronage of the old firm. S. MOSBY.

Memphis, November 1, 1877.

C. P. HUNT. THOS. J. HUNT.

C. P. HUNT & CO.

WHOLESALE

Grocers

COTTON FACTORS

And COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 306 Front street.

MOSBY & HUNT BLOCK.... MEMPHIS, TENN.

Referring to above, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the favors hitherto bestowed the old firm, and promise our most careful attention to all business intrusted to our care.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Radford, Stratton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. L. Radford withdrawing from the house, and B. M. Stratton continuing at the old stand, under the firm name and style of B. M. Stratton & Co., where the business of the old firm will be settled. W. L. RADFORD. B. M. STRATTON.

Thanking our friends and the public for their liberal patronage extended the old house, would request that the same be extended to the new firm. W. L. RADFORD.

B. M. STRATTON & CO

(SUCCESSORS TO RADFORD & STRATTON,)

DEALERS IN

CHOICE AND FANCY

GROCERIES!

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Teas, Coffees, Etc.

281 Main Street.

NEAR MADISON.... MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Phelan & Murphy was dissolved by mutual consent September 10th, Mr. Ben. Phelan retiring.

NEW FIRM.

J. J. MURPHY. B. F. MURPHY

MAJ. J. J. MURPHY and B. F. MURPHY, under the firm name of Murphy & Murphy, will continue the Fire, Marine and Hull Insurance Business, at No. 5 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. They will represent only first-class companies, and are prepared to take risks on Gins-houses and all other classes insurable property.

Dr. T. G. Bracking,

GYNECOLOGIST AND SURGEON,

(LATE OF NASHVILLE, TENN.,)

HAS LOCATED AT 27 SOUTH COURT STREET, Memphis, Tenn., fully prepared and furnished with all the means and facilities for the successful practice of his profession. His arrangements for the reception and treatment of lady patients are ample and superb. His reputation in the successful and speedy cure of Female Diseases, in all their forms, is sufficient, he trusts, to insure the continued high confidence and liberal patronage which he has enjoyed for years past in this country.

All surgical operations executed with the utmost skill and precision.

(Obstetrical Cases promptly and skillfully attended to.) T. G. BRACKING, M.D.

DELINQUENTS!

TAKE NOTICE!

On the 20th day of December, 1877, at the Courthouse door, in the city of Memphis, and county of Shelby, I will offer, for public sale, the Real Estate belonging to Delinquent Taxpayers, which real estate can be seen upon my books in my office.

J. J. RAWLINGS, County Trustee for Shelby county.

HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES!

BEST singers at only $3 50; also, other Singing Birds, Parrots, Parrot Cages, Mocking-bird Cages, Brass and Japanned Cages for Canaries; Seed for birds, Mocking-bird Food, SINGER GRAVEL PAPER for the bottom of cages, and every article usually kept in a first-class bird-store. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. A book, giving directions for the care of birds and how to raise them, will be furnished with every bird, or will be sent by mail on application (inclosing stamp to pay postage). Apply or address the MEMPHIS BIRD STORE, 213 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate.

No. 1008, R. D.—First Chancery Court—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. Wm. O. Lofland et al.

Pursuant to a decree entered in this cause November 16, 1877, in the Chancery Court of Shelby county, and recorded in minute-book 19, page 537, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the courthouse, in the city of Memphis, on

Saturday, December 15, 1877,

the following real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said decree, to-wit: Part of lot No. 379, on the plan of the city of Memphis, on the southwest corner of Exchange and Third streets, fronting 88 feet on Exchange street by 148 feet deep, being the same property upon which W. O. Lofland resided at the time of the