THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 310

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 1-4c. New York gold, 102 5-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, December 28, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary or lower temperature, northeast winds, cloudy weather and occasional light rains, with stationary or rising barometer, possibly followed by falling barometer in the northwest and Ohio valley.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, December 27, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.86	58	E.	Fresh.	Lt rain
Indianola	29.84	59	E.	Brisk.	Lt rain
Louisville	29.99	47	N.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.04	51	N.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.98	52	N. W.	Light.	Lt. rain
New Orleans	29.93	55	N.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.95	56	E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.00	56	N.	Light.	Cloudy.

W. M. M'KELDY, sergeant.

THE HURON DISASTER.

What a Nag's Head Fisherman Saw on the Night of the Disaster—The Dead Robbed of All Jewels and Trinkets.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Lieutenant Walter Walton, assistant inspector of life-saving service on the North Carolina coast, makes his report in relation to the loss of the Huron, showing that one Evan O'Neil, a fisherman at Nag's Head, discovered the Huron coming on shore at half-past one o'clock on the morning the disaster. She drifted and pounded along the outer edge of the bar, and finally struck broadside on. He heard shouts and screams go up from the stranded vessel, and saw rockets go up, followed by burning signals from end to end, so that even light rigging and men could be plainly seen. A boat on the starboard side, full of men, disappeared when the foremast fell. The shouting and screaming continued, and in about an hour and a quarter after he first discovered the ship the signaling ceased, and all was darkness. O'Neil went home, ate his breakfast, and did not return to the wreck until after sunrise. He knew where the keeper of the life-saving station lived, only two and one-half miles distant; had a good boat, a free wind to go and return inside of Roanoke island, and yet he remained silent and indifferent for three hours. The report concludes: "It is shocking to record that out of ninety-one bodies found, about twelve of whom were officers, not a single trinket, such as would be deemed a prize by the relatives of the dead, was found on the bodies. Watches and chains, money, and even finger-rings, had been stripped off by those who first found the bodies as they washed up. Good evidence is found in the case of Lieutenant Simons, whose third and fourth fingers of the left hand had been scratched and gouged by the body-robbers in their haste to secure their ill gotten booty."

Frail Financial Institutions.

PATERSON, December 27.—There was only a very slight run on both the savings banks to-day. All the depositors were promptly paid.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Chas. U. Jaques, builder, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. Secured liabilities, $91,000; unsecured, $10,000.

BOSTON, December 27.—The officers of the West Boston savings bank availed themselves of the provision of the laws requiring notice from depositors of their intended withdrawals. The ultimate solvency of the bank depends upon realization from real estate, which has greatly depreciated in value.

NEW YORK, December 27.—It is now reported in Wall street that the losses by the failure of Netter & Co. will amount to nearly three hundred thousand dollars. Ex-Judge Dittenhoffer, counsel for the firm, received a dispatch to-day from friends of the Netters in Cincinnati, stating that friends had started for this city to arrange the affairs of the firm.

The losses by the failure of Netter & Co. are said to include the following: Davis & Freeman, on re-hypothecation of New York Central 6s, by Netter & Co., $25,000; G. G. Haven & Co., on re-pothecation of $400,000 of United States bonds, $20,000 to $25,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., on drafts on Cincinnati, $14,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., on differences from re-hypothecation of $300,000 of New York Central 6s, $6000; Matthew Morgan & Sons, $10,000 on $40,000 of Louisian consols, hypothecated by them for $20,000, and re-hypothecated for $30,000 by Netter & Co. (These bonds were the property of a principal in New Orleans); M. & H. Clarkson, $1500; Farwell & Graves, $4500; American exchange bank, $3000 on re-hypothecation of $5000 of United States bonds; Maitland, Phelps & Co. are said to have loaned $55,000 to Netter & Co. on securities belonging to Davis & Freeman. Netter & Co. are believed to have sold "straddles" on Lake Shore to the amount of two thousand shares. About $8500 of United States bonds were closed out under the rule, at the stock exchange to-day, for their account. It is now understood that all the stocks and bonds re-hypothecated by Netter have been recovered by owners on the payment of the difference.

Our Forthcoming Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The public debt statement will be issued on the second of January, instead of the first of the month, as usual. No unusual payments have been made during the month, excepting the disbursements of the accounts of the army, a considerable portion of which was from the amount reserved in anticipation of the appropriation at the special session of congress. The receipts during the month have been comparatively light, but it is believed that the statement will make a better exhibit than that of the corresponding month of last year, when there was a considerable increase of the public debt.

Assassinated.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., December 27.—Mr. James O'Neil, a well-known passenger locomotive engineer of the Chicago and Alton railroad, was shot dead in the street here at three o'clock this morning, while returning home from his trip on his locomotive. The shot was mysteriously fired by an unknown hand. Some money was left on his person, so the murder is unexplained. O'Neil was known as a brave, fortunate, honest, peaceful and highly-respected man, of thirty-five years. He lived with his mother, twenty years here, never having married. Active measures are being taken to capture the assassin.

A New Process by which Dead Bodies are Preserved for Dissection.

CHICAGO, December 27.—The *Post* learns that Dr. Strong, demonstrator of Rush medical college, has discovered a process by which bodies brought to medical colleges during vacation in the summer months for dissection, and which have usually been worthless on account of the inability to preserve them in a condition valuable for dissection, may be perfectly preserved. Some two hundred were kept by this process last summer, and are now being dissected with highly gratifying results.

Another Victim of the New York Horror.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Martin Conners, injured in the recent fire in Barclay street, died to-day at the hospital. A quantity of clothing and a number of letters addressed to Nicholas Wolf, No. 63 Barclay street, were dug from the ruins to-day, but no one yet seems to know Wolf.

Alabama Paying Interest on State and Municipal Bonds.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 27.—Governor Houston has forwarded to New York city money to pay the interest on the State bonds due January 1st. The mayor of this city also forwarded money to meet the interest on January 1st on the city bonds issued under the late adjustment of the city debt.

Heavy Snow-Storm.

CHICAGO, December 27.—The heavy snow-storm at Cheyenne is coming eastward. The weather throughout the northwest is cooler, and threatening snow.

The Northwestern traveling men's association is in session here.

Massachusetts Savings Banks.

BOSTON, December 27.—The official statement of the one hundred and seventy-nine savings banks in Massachusetts, for 1877, shows the aggregate deposits to be $244,596,614, against $243,340,642 the previous year.

The St. Louis Bond Forgers.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Ferdinand Haring, indicted jointly with Wm. Muir and Joel M. Hayes, for forgery in issuing bonds of St. Louis, Missouri, and of Quincy, Illinois, has given bail.

I HAVE used Dr. Bull's cough syrup and found it the best cough remedy I ever used. —*W. P. Clarke, 920 Walnut street, Philadelphia, November 27, 1875.*

GENERAL DIAZ AND MEXICO.

Liberal Grants to Americans to Come and be Robbed on Mexican Railways.

No Probability that any Real Reciprocity Treaty will be Accepted by the Mexican Government.

Correspondence of the New York World.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 30.—As the newspapers of this city have had considerable to say concerning a contract recently made between the Mexican government and W. J. Palmer, James Sullivan & Co., a few of the prominent features of the agreement may be interesting. The contract will doubtless be approved by congress. Messrs. Palmer, Sullivan & Co. are authorized to construct a railway and telegraph line from the City of Mexico to the Pacific ocean and to the Rio Grande; the respective routes and termini of the two branches to be selected after the surveys have been made. Surveys will be commenced immediately, but, before commencing the work, the plans and profiles must be approved by the department of public works. Within four months from the time, security is furnished one hundred and fifty kilometers shall have been surveyed, and the plans presented to the department of public works, and all surveys to be completed within three years. Work shall commence as soon as the plans for the first one hundred and fifty kilometers shall have been approved, and the first section shall be completed within eighteen months from its commencement; after which at least one hundred and twenty kilometers shall be completed every year. Work shall be commenced on the Pacific coast as soon as that terminus shall be selected. The line to the Rio Grande cannot be commenced until that of the Pacific shall have been concluded. Both lines shall be completed within eight years from the commencement of the work; if they are concluded in seven years the government will pay the company a bonus of one hundred thousand dollars; if in six years, two hundred thousand dollars; if in five years, three hundred thousand dollars for each line; and if both should be completed in four years, the bonds shall be worth six hundred thousand dollars for each line. The gauge shall be three feet, the company having the privilege to lay a double track should it be considered necessary. The rights and privileges conceded to Wm. J. Palmer, James Sullivan & Co., will be extended to the company or the companies they may organize. The Union contract company (which, it appears, is the name of the company to be organized by Messrs. Palmer & Sullivan), the companies it may organize, as well as all persons who may be connected with the road, will be considered as possessing the Mexican nationality, and having no right to foreign protection. The company will prove within three months from the filing and acceptance of the bond that, at least, the sum of four million dollars has been subscribed and ten per cent. of the amount paid up. The subscription books shall be opened at this city at the same time they are opened abroad, but no subscriptions shall be received before the amounts referred to above shall have been subscribed and paid up by the charter members. The statutes of the company or companies organized shall be subject to the approval of the minister of public works, and each company shall have its principal office in this capital. After the conclusion of the Pacific branch the companies shall have their board of directors in this city, two-fifths of the members of which shall be appointed by the executive. All questions between the government and the company will be decided by the federal courts. The capital of the enterprise will be fixed after the surveys and estimates shall have been made. In case the company shall forfeit its concessions, it will still hold its property and the sections of railway or telegraph that may be constructed, and also retain its right to the subvention due for the work completed. The company will have the right to make connection with or include any other railroad already constructed, or to be constructed, in the republic. Neither the road nor its bonds can ever be hypothecated to a foreign government. The government will pay the company, out of the general treasury, a subvention of seven thousand dollars for each kilometer approved by the department of public works, but which will not be duplicated in case a double track should be laid. The first payment of this subvention will not be made until the company shall have constructed and commenced to run one hundred and fifty kilometers of the line, after which the subvention for each twenty kilometers will be paid. The property of the company shall be exempt from the payment of all duties, taxes or contributions, except the stamp tax. The employes of the company will be exempt from military service. The company will be held responsible for the liabilities of sub-contractors. The first line of steamers connecting with the railroad on the Pacific, as well as vessels bringing material to Vera Cruz for the road, will be exempt from all port dues. No imposts nor contributions will be levied for the term of five years on passengers or goods passing over the road through Mexican territory. The company will not be held responsible for non-compliance with its obligations when prevented by *force majeure*, or "superior force." The company cannot transport troops of a foreign government without due permission from Mexico, nor can it transport munitions belonging to a hostile power nor contraband of war. Within six months from the promulgation of this law the company will deposit the sum of three hundred thousand dollars in the Montepio of this city as a guarantee of good faith, or give as security the names of the proprietors or merchants residing in this republic for the same amount. The company will always have the right to substitute the deposit or bond with a mortgage on the constructed road. The following freight and passage rates will be collected: First-class freight, six cents per kilometer; second-class freight, four cents per kilometer; third-class, two-and-a-half cents; first-class passage, three cents per kilometer; second-class, two cents. The above privilege and concessions will be forfeited by the company in case of failure to comply with its obligations, except when prevented by obstacles absolutely insurmountable. The above are the principal points of a concession which is to-day in the mouths of all Mexico. We in Mexico are naturally inclined to be doubtful as to the ability of grantees in general to comply with their obligations, having seen many concessions granted, and an equal number of forfeitures. However, we have been informed by the friends of the charter in question that there is no doubt as to the ability of the company represented by Mr. Sullivan to build the road. A gentleman claiming to be interested has informed me that the sum of seventeen million dollars has already been subscribed, four million dollars in the United States and thirteen million dollars in Europe. This may be so, perhaps, and the persons interested in the enterprise may be abuntantly able to carry it out, but it is certainly odd that capitalists, either English or American, should be disposed to invest their money in Mexico at present. They certainly cannot be ignorant of what happened to the Central railway company just after the triumph of the revolution; in case they should be, I may state that the company was at work constructing a railway from this city to Lagos when the revolution broke out last February. The works were periodically visited by recruiting officers, one day in the interest of the government and the next in the interest of the revolution; the workmen were ruthlessly seized and thrust into the ranks, and this was continued until it was at length found impossible to proceed with the enterprise, and the work was suspended. Soon after General Diaz's entrance into the city, the estates given as security by the company were seized and the company forced to pay a fine of twelve thousand dollars for non-compliance with the contract, when in fact the very men who imposed the fine had stopped the work and made compliance with the contract impossible. The work done has been destroyed by the rains, and all is now as if it never had been. But government persecution of railway enterprises has not ended here. Congress, under pretense of the exorbitance of the freights charged on the Vera Cruz railway, has deliberately authorized the executive to annul the contract signed between the government and the company in March, 1873, in accordance with which the company has constructed a railroad from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, built an iron mole at Vera Cruz, and brought out from England two steam launches. On the other hand, the government has not only failed to pay the stipulated subvention, but has actually refused to allow the company to use its own mole and its own launches. As the government owes one million two hundred thousand dollars on account of the subvention, it would appear that the question of the tariff of charges has been dragged into the business for the purpose of enabling the government to repudiate its honest debts. The fact is, the contract of March, 1873, actually reduced the freights on the road. One of the most noticeable points of this new concession is the stipulation that work cannot be commenced on the Rio Grande branch of the road until that to the Pacific shall be completed. This certainly does not indicate an ardent desire on the part of Mexico to strengthen and cultivate relations of friendship and commerce with the United States. Notwithstanding that intense love of the American people with which General Diaz professes to be devoured, he prefers running a railroad to some sickly port on the Pacific—a jumping-off place, which will not be visited by a foreign vessel once a month—to connecting with the railroad system of the United States on the lower Rio Grande. Mr. Sullivan claims that the road can be constructed much easier and much cheaper by commencing on the Pacific side, but, in a conversation with your correspondent, frankly confessed that the company could not reserve the privilege to commence where it might think proper, on account of the unsatisfactory relations existing between the United States and Mexico. From this one would suppose that the Mexican government lives in such fear of American invasions that it is even opposed to the Rio Grande being crossed by the iron horse. This conduct merely confirms the statements frequently made in the columns of the *World*, that the hatred of the "Yankees" in this country pervades every class of society, and is nowhere more apparent than among the high functionaries of the goverament. Among the telegrams received here, I notice one to the effect that Mr. W. C. Whitthorne has introduced a joint resolution in the United States house of representatives, authorizing the President to open negotiations with the government of Mexico for the protection of labor and capital taken into Mexico under the railroad grants made to N. S. Reneau, in the name of Reneau & Co. The telegram has been read here by the few Americans who have the honor to know General Reneau (as he called himself here) with great surprise, mingled with not a little amusement. The fact is that General Reneau made his appearance here last June for the purpose of securing the renewal of a grant which he claims was made to him by President Juarez, while shut up in Vera Cruz, in 1859. He said his copy of the grant had been lost years ago in the swamps of Arkansas, and as no record can be found of it in the government archives, the officials here listened to his story with a benevolent smile. He had several interviews with Mr. Romero, and one with the president, but, failing to establish his claims, took his departure with a certified copy of a petition that he presented to the government in his pocket—nothing more. Hence it is untrue that his grant "has been approved by all Mexican governments, including the present, since 1859," as is stated by some American papers. The Americans in this city laugh at General Reneau the moment he told them—confidentially, as a matter of course—that he was on the most intimate terms with Secretary Evarts, and that he had made arrangements for hypothecating his railway bonds to the government of the United States. This he said in words, but by winks and shrugs he said a great deal more—indeed, on these occasions he would mutter something sounding like absorption, extension of the boundary, annexation, and the like. Mr. Whitthorne's is labor lost, for General Reneau has no railroad grants in Mexico. It is indeed gratifying to see that the members of the American congress are turning their attention to the extension of American commerce, but it is somewhat surprising to see how one-sided will look so much further than is necessary; for example, Mr. Giddings, of Texas, I see, proposes to subvention a line of steamers to ply between American and Brazilian ports, when such a measure respecting Mexican and American ports would enable Mexican merchants and manufacturers to get possession of a vast field thousands of miles nearer home. At present goods are brought from Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg and Santander cheaper than they can be brought from New York, and even under these unfavorable circumstances American goods are constantly coming to find a market in this country. If lines of steamers between New York and New Orleans and Vera Cruz were subventioned by the United States government, and forced to charge the same per mile as is charged by the European steamers which come to Vera Cruz, an advantage would be given our manufacturers which nothing on the part of European merchants could overcome. If Mr. Giddings had proposed to subvention a line of steamers between Galveston and Vera Cruz, Tuxpan and Tampico (the commercial capital of his own State) would, in case of the success of his measure, soon control the trade of Texas, the southwest, to say nothing of the many other advantages that would be enjoyed by the island city.

SENATOR MAXEY'S RESOLUTION, authorizing the appointment of a commission by the government of the United States to confer with another to be appointed by Mexico, with regard to a commercial treaty, if it had been carried under the last administration in this country, would, I believe, have been productive of much good; but even if General Diaz's government could be induced to appoint such a commission, no agreement could be reached, because there is an idea prevailing here, which has been encouraged by Europeans, that the United States government wishes to force Mexico to enter into a commercial treaty which would be the ruin of this country. It will be remembered that some time last year the city papers, but not perfectly understanding the nature of the treaty between the United States and Hawaii, insisted on the Mexican government demanding equal rights with Hawaii, by virtue of the treaty concluded between the United States and this country on the fifth of April, 1831. The government took the matter up, and the employe of the State department to whom it was given for examination reported in favor of Mexico demanding the same reciprocity as exists between the United States and Hawaii. As Mr. Villarta did not like this report, he referred the question to a committee of merchants—Mexican and European, the latter predominating—appointed for the purpose by the board of trade. The result accorded with Mr. Vallarta's desires; the Mexican government was recommended to make no such demand, and the unfortunate employe who had advised the contrary was roundly censured. Mr. Maxey will have to wait for the conclusion of his commercial treaty until men than those now in power come to authority in this country.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Crazy Man Deliberately Murders a Peaceable Citizen, and then Blows out his Own Brains.

FARMVILLE, VA., December 27.—A shocking tragedy occurred here to-day. Colonel William Randolph Berkeley, an eminent lawyer of this place, was seated in his office conversing with Mr. Alfred Moth, cashier of the English and American bank, when a knock was heard at the door, and Colonel Berkeley got up to answer it. On opening the door a shot was fired from without, and the colonel fell back with a ball in the temple. Immediately afterward Captain William H. Kennedy entered the office, and, stepping behind Colonel Berkeley's desk, placed a pistol to his own head and fired. Mr. Moth says all he heard was a remark by Captain Kennedy as he fired, which intimated he had some grievance against the colonel. It is stated that Kennedy made three previous attempts on his own life, and for a long time has been in a moody and despondent condition. Colonel Berkeley died instantly. He leaves a large family. He was a member of the law firm of Berkeley & Berkeley, of Richmond. Kennedy still lives, but no hope of recovery. He was formerly from Petersburg.

Another South American Revolution.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The Panama *Star and Herald* says that a rebellion has broken out at Panto Arenas, which the government was at first entirely unable to quell, and was organized solely for the purpose of exterminating Captain Guizalde, chief of the garrison. The rebels, after cruelly assassinating the captain, set fire to all the buildings, including the hospital, with all the patients in it. The rebels stole seven thousand dollars from the treasury and robbed all the commercial houses. In their confusion they killed several of their own men. Of the houses composing the colony only about one-half remain standing. The total number of killed is forty, with fourteen wounded.

A College Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., December 27.—A convention of colleges, organized under authority of land grant from congress, was held here today. Representatives were present from Illinois, Massachusetts, Iowa, Missouri, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio. J. M. Gregory, of Illinois, was chosen president, and J. R. Smith of Ohio, secretary. The session was occupied by the reading of a paper by President Gregory, of Illinois, on college degrees for the several courses of study, literary, scientific and technological. At the afternoon session papers were read on scientific studies and courses of study by President Runkle, of Massachusetts. At the evening session discussion was had on military instruction and drill in these colleges, and a paper on new congressional appropriations for scientific and technical education was read by Prof. Atherton, of New Jersey.

Murder.

BALTIMORE, December 27.—Lord G. Jamison killed W. F. Warfield in a quarrel, near Barnesville. Warfield was paying attention to a sister of Jamison.

NASHVILLE.

The Senate Graded Interest Bill Rejected by the House—The Proposition to Submit to the People Tabled.

The Rejection of the Senate Bill Ruled to be the Passage of Mr. Phelan's Bill on Third Reading, which

Raises Cain in Another Quarter—The Legislature Resolves to Adjourn Sine Die To-Day, without having Accomplished Anything.

Special to the Appeal.

NASHVILLE, December 27.—The sessions of the house were marked by feverish anxiety to reach some definite result, and rose to a high pitch of excitement when it was discovered, finally, that nothing could be accomplished.

The senate bill, with Mr. Gregg's amendment, was rejected by 54 to 19, and after a heated discussion and much confusion, the vote was reconsidered by 43 to 30.

Mr. Collier's amendment to submit the question to the people was tabled by the following vote:

Ayes—Baker, Bearden, Brandon, Brien, Brooks, Brown [Maury], Brown, Bullock, Cannon, Coleman, Day, Denton, Donnelly, Dugan, Enloe, Frazer, Frierson, Graham, Goodwin, Hawkins, Haywood, Hendrick, Jerolds, Johnson, Key, Kendrick, Leech, Mahoney, M'Andrew, M'Cammon, M'Elwee, Neal, Overton, Rogers, Smith, Tate, Tilman [Marshall], Washington—38.

Noes.—Alexander, Boon, Collier, Colyear, Dodson, Douglas, Fisher Ford, Garner, Gleaves, Gregg, Goodpasture, Hancock, Haines, Houston, Landis, Lavender, Little, Manson, Nelson, Oliver, Perry, Peters, Athelan, Quarles, Savage, Shepherd, Simonton, Thompson, Tillman [M'Nairy], Tally, Travis, Wilson and Speaker Taliafero.

The senate bill was then rejected by the following vote amid great confusion:

Ayes—Brandon, Brien, Brooks, Brown [Meigs], Cannon, Coleman, Day, Denton, Douglass, Enloe, Fisher, Gregg, Oliver, Overton, Perry, Peters, Shepperd, Thomason, Tillman [M'Nairy], Tolley and Wilson—27.

Noes—Alexander, Baker, Bearden, Boon, Brown [Maury], Bullock, Collier, Colyar, Dodson, Donnelly, Dugan, Ford, Frazer, Frierson, Garner, Gleaves, Graham, Goodpasture, Goodwin, Hanes, Hawkins, Haywood, Houston, Jerolds, Johnson, Kendrick, Landis, Lavender, Lytle, Mahoney, M'Andrew, M'Cammon, M'Elwee, Neal, Nelson, Phelan, Tate, Tilman [Marshall], Travis, Washington and Speaker Taliaferro—46.

Mr. Savage's bill to submit the question to a vote of the people. Rejected—35 to 39.

Mr. Phelan moved to take up the Frierson bill on the third reading and consider it by sections. Carried. He then moved to strike out all after the enacting clause in Frierson's bill and insert in heu the bill heretofore introduced by the bill. He said he did this as a last effort at a compromise before the whole subject was set adrift upon the wild waves of popular opinion and excitement.

The motion was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Alexander, Brien, Brooks, Brown [Meigs], Cameron, Coleman, Collier, Colyar, Day, Denton, Douglass, Enloe, Fisher, Ford, Gregg, Hancock, Hanes, Haywood, Hendrick, Key, Lavender, Lawrence, Leech, Manson, Neal, Nelson, Oliver, Perry, Piler Savage, Shepherd, Thomason, [Tilman, [M'Nairy] Tolly, Travis, Wilson.—38.

Noes—Baker, Beardon, Boon, Brandon, Brown [Maury], Bullock, Dodson, Donnelly, Dugan, Frierson, Garner, Gleaves, Graham, Goodpasture, Goodwin, [Hawkins, Houston, Jerolds, Johnson, Kendrick, Landis, Lytle, Mahoney, M'Andrew, M'Cammon, M'Elwee, Oldham, Overton, Rogers, Simonton, Smith, Tate, Tillman [Marshall], Washington, Taliaferro—36.

Mr. Phelan claimed that the vote amounted to a passage of his bill on a third reading, which claim was sustained by the speaker. Great excitement prevailed, and amidst loud protests against this ruling, a motion to reconsider the vote was made. At this moment a message from the senate, transmitting a joint resolution to adjourn to-morrow was received and read. Considerable confusion prevailed, but a motion to suspend the rules was carried and the joint resolution adopted, after which the house adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

This is a victory for Phelan's bill, but a barren one, as the adjournment will prevent action by the senate.

YOUNG LORD MAYO.

He Ran Off with Another Lord's Wife, and they Put Him in an Insane Asylum

London correspondence New York *Herald:* All London is now whispering: "Is Lord Mayo mad?" The question involves a pretty scandal. Lord Mayo is twenty-six years old. He is the son of the famous Mayo who went to India as governor-general, and was stabbed one twilight evening by a Hindoo convict. The young lord was a fair boy, with a bad temper, fond of boating, who left school to enter the army. He served under Valentine Baker, now Baker Pasha, of the Turkish army. From the hussars he was transferred to the guards, and was known as an attentive, conscious officer. He was in the swell clubs, expert in polo, rode to hounds, handled the ribbons well, bought bric-a-brac, and played on the banjo. He saw enough in Abyssinia to make into a hunting-book. Suddenly all London, who had looked upon the young peer as a man of promise, was amazed to hear that he had left town, taking with him the wife of a friend, also a noble lord with one of the oldest titles in England. Of course, ruin came upon the erring pair. The divorce court relieved the noble lord from his eccentric spouse. Mayo went out of his regiment, tried to enter the Austrian service, and by this time would probably have been a pasha under Ghazi Osman like his old colonel, Valentine Baker. But suddenly comes the news that he is locked up in an insane asylum. In England the laws governing insane asylums are rigid, but they do not exist in the Island of Jersey, where his lordship is in duress. So all Pall Mall is asking, "Is Lord Mayo mad?" Pall Mall has its doubts on the subject. It is very wrong for an officer of the army to run off with some one else's wife, but Pall Mall remembers that Lord Cardigan did so, and afterward led the light brigade. And as Mayo is a young man, and has high connections, and was in all probability not the most to blame, Pall Mall hopes he may win a new place in the army.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Turks again Defeated by the Montenegrins—The Russians Feel Compelled to March on Constantinople by the Action of England.

Ragusa.

RAGUSA, December 27.—The Montenegrins yesterday defeated a body of Turks occupying an intrenched position between the river Bojana and the town of Dulcigne. The Turks lost many prisoners, three flags, and a quantity of provisions.

Belgrade.

BELGRADE, December 27.—Prince Wrede, the Austrian diplomatic agent, has informed the Servian government that Austria decisively protests beforehand against Servia extending her action, either warlike or revolutionary, to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Servia has, consequently, given her formal assurance that the strictest orders have been forwarded to the commanders of the Drina corps to refrain from hostilities in the direction of Bosnia.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 27.—The British fleet has left Besika bay, for the Gulf of Vourla, near Smyrna.

London.

A Bukarest dispatch says the bridge across the Danube at Nicopolis was totally destroyed by the ice on Wednesday. The destruction of the bridge at Sistova must follow unless it is immediately removed. The weather seems to have arrested the Russian onward movement, and it begins to look as though the campaign was over for the year. The railroads are not working regularly, and the commissariat have all they can do to keep the troops supplied in the camps near Plevna, without increasing the difficulty by sending them further inland.

A Vienna special says it is stated from several sides that England, although declining to mediate, has confidentially sounded Russia as to the terms on which she would be inclined to make peace, and the Russian cabinet has been far less reserved than might have been anticipated.

A Berlin special says Russia is sounding the various Mediterranean States as to their disposition relative to the opening of the Dardanelles.

Mahmoud Damad has returned from a tour of inspection in the Balkans.

The Servians cannonaded Novibazar and Perot, but were repulsed. It is believed that they intend to burn Novibazar and advance to the Balkans and Mitrovitza and Prischtina.

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 27.—The *Agency Russe* observes that the English cabinet, in encouraging the Porte to further resistance by convoking the English parliament earlier than usual, will compel the Russians to march on Constantinople, causing the precise result which it seeks to avert.

The *Agency Russe* says the Porte's request for mediation will be declined, because, according to international law, mediation is only possible when solicited by both belligerents, otherwise mediation become intervention.

Paris.

PARIS, December 27.—The *Moniteur* states that Japan has denounced all commercial treaties, and resumed its right to revise the customs duties at pleasure.

A Russian official dispatch states that the steamer Russland, commanded by Adjutant Baranoff, has returned to Sebastopol from a cruise in the Bosporus, bringing as a prize the Turkish transport steamer Messina, with seven hundred Turkish troops on board.

The French government has requested Don Carlos to leave France, and he started for the frontier to-day.

Berlin.

BERLIN, December 27.—It is probable that Herr von Benningsen and Herr von Ferkenbeck, the respective speakers of the Prussian and German parliaments, and both eminent members of the moderate liberal party, will become ministers of finance and of the interior respectively. The ministry of commerce will be combined with that of agriculture under Dr. Friedenthal. Prince Bismarck's motive in establishing closer relations with the moderate liberals seems to be a wish to form a strong majority for the support of his financial and political projects. It being doubtful whether an increase of direct taxes would be politic, Prince Bismarck, contrary to the recognized programme of the liberals, intends to resort to indirect imposts, especially heavy excise and tobacco duties. Probably other motives are connected with these cabinet changes, which it would be difficult as yet to fathom. If the emperor approves the new appointments, they are likely to be announced about the end of January, when Prince Bismarck returns to Berlin.

The emperor seems to have approved, in substance, the propositions submitted by Prince Bismarck respecting a new commercial and financial policy.

Russia has ordered twelve hundred Krupp field guns.

It is reported the pope is relenting, and wishes to consent to a *modus vivendi* with Germany.

A CINCINNATI SENSATION.

Seduction and Breach of Promise in High Life—Important Documentary Evidence Stolen from a Physician's Office.

Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

CINCINNATI, December 25.—A burglary was committed in this city at an early hour this morning, which will have an important bearing on the Tytus-Dickey case. Miss Dickey, a young woman of wealth and great beauty, who formerly moved in the first circles of society in Cincinnati and surrounding cities, recently brought suit against John B. Tytus, son of a wealthy paper manufacturer at Middletown, for bastardy. Miss Dickey's child was born four years ago, and her disgrace was kept profound secre; until a few weeks since, when the woman who had custody of the child wrote to Miss Dickey's relatives. Suit was then brought against Tytus for breach of promise, damages being placed at twenty thousand dollars, and also a criminal suit for bastardy. The preliminary examination, held a few days since disclosed the fact that a physician in this city named the Dr. M'Carty, of No. 100 West Seventh street, attended Miss Dickey at the time her child was born, and had in his possession a series of letters and other documents showing that Tytus paid all bills growing out of the case, and acknowledged his responsibility in the affair. This package of papers was this morning stolen from M'Carthy's house by a burglar, who effected his entrance through a front window. Dr. M'Carthy believes the burglar had no other motive in entering the house than to secure these papers, and cites as proof of this that a gold watch lying in plain sight was left untouched. The interest in the scandal has been great from the start, owing to the prominence of the parties involved, but this event has made it intense. Other gentlemen of highest social position in Cincinnati are accused of improper relations with Miss Dickey years ago, and the destruction of this evidence may enable the defense to shift the responsibility for her ruin upon other shoulders.

The Northwestern Traveling Association in Second Annual Session.

CHICAGO, December 27.—The second annual meeting of the Northwestern Traveling association opened here to-day. It is a mutual insurance and benevolent association, embracing eleven hundred members, of whom six hundred have joined in the past six months. Overtures were submitted from the similar association of St. Louis, looking to a union of the two bodies, which were favorably received and will be acted on hereafter. President Draper delivered an address of welcome and congratulation at the growth, health and success of the association. The treasurer reported over four thousand dollars on hand, and no deaths since last meeting. Several amendments were offered and referred to committees.

Murphy's Whereabouts Discovered.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Some light has at last been thrown upon the probable hiding-place of the absconded Commissioner Murphy. To-day Superintendent Walling received a dispatch from the police authorities at Buffalo, stating that a check on the Pacific bank for ten thousand dollars, drawn by Murphy, had been sent by the manager of the Consolidated bank of St. Catharine's, Canada, to the Farmers & Mechanics bank, Buffalo, for collection. From this the superintendent infers that Murphy is at St. Catharine's. It is also understood that Murphy's friends in this city have received recent messages from him. It is said that he intends opening communications with the city authorities with the view of bringing about a compromise, and that he will return to New York in a few days.

"Oiling the Governor."

RICHMOND, IND., December 24.—Subordinate employees of Superintendent Miller, of the Indianapolis division, Pan-Handle railroad, and a few personal friends, this evening presented a silver service, costing seventeen hundred dollars, to Mrs. Miller.

July Rioters Sentenced.

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 27.—Ten men, connected with the riot in interfering with the mining operations last August, were to-day sentenced to pay fines varying from ten to one hundred dollars, and imprisonment from thirty days to nine months.

Work or Bread.

TORONTO, December 27.—About one hundred unemployed laborers waited on the mayor to-day, and stated that they must have work or they and their families would starve. A majority of them will be set to work breaking stones to-morrow.

An Unusually Open Winter.

ST. JOHN, N. B., December 27.—All the harbors on the Nova Scotia coast are still open, and vessels are arriving and departing.

Memphis Appeal

Daily & Weekly

Papers for the People

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MARRIED.

JONES—WOODSON—On the 26th inst., at the residence of W. W. Bondurant, Withe Depot, Tennessee, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. TOLBERT JONES, of Memphis, and Miss MINNIE WOODSON, of Withe Depot.

HARPER—FLINN—At Leath Orphan Asylum, December 27, 1877, Mr. HEZEKIAH HARPER and MISS IDA FLINN.

Masonic Notice.

KILWINNING LODGE, No. 341.—Will hold a stated communication this (FRIDAY) evening, Dec. 28th, at 7 o'clock sharp for dispatch of business and work in the M. M. degree. Visiting M.'s fraternally invited.

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

A. J. KNAPP, Secretary.

Notice---Butchers' Union.

THE annual election for Directors of the above Union will be held at Gengel's Hall, this (FRIDAY) evening, December 28th, at 7½ o'clock.

WM. GETZ, Secretary.

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