THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1878. VOL. XXXVII--NUMBER 228

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-16d. Memphis cotton, 9 3-4c. New Orleans cotton, 9 3-4c. New York cotton, 10c. New York gold, 100 1-2.

ACCORDING to Mr. T. H. Cainn, acting observer, the thermometer at 7 a.m. yesterday registered 54 degrees, with the wind northwest. At 2 p.m., 62 degrees, with the wind northwest, and at 9 p.m., 55 degrees, with the wind from the west, and clear.

THE Howard association reported for yesterday 48 new cases, 31 of them being outside of the city. The Board of Health reports for yesterday 16 deaths, 7 of them in the city, of which number 1 was colored and 6 whites, and 9 in the suburbs, 2 colored and 7 white. This makes the total cases to date 7095, and deaths 3029.

WE again repeat our advice to refugees not to return to the city until advised to do so by the board of health. Those who have so far disobeyed that injunction have, in most instances, paid for it with their lives. It will take half a week of severe frosts to kill the poison which still lurks about the dwellings in the city. Having borne with patience their exile thus far they can afford to nurse their unhappy condition still a few days longer.

THE Democratic convention of Lauderdale county on Monday last nominated Dr. John J. Alston for representative of the tenth district.

THE total failure of the crops in Morocco has brought about a famine, the awful results of which are only exceeded by those we have experienced in the south during this epidemic. The destitution, death and crime in Mogadore is beyond description and almost past belief.

THE secretary of the treasury has authorized, until otherwise ordered, the treasurer in Washington, D. C., and the assistant treasurer at New York to pay any outstanding, called bonds at any time before the maturity of the call, with interest accruing thereon to and including the date of presentation.

THE movement of the late conspirators, of which we give the particulars in another column, will be found worthy the attention of our planters and cotton dealers. It ought to be met by a counter movement. Instead of shipping to or by New York our merchant should select ports where discriminations in favor of monopolies are not made.

THE riot at Waterproof, Louisiana, which the telegraph of yesterday informed us resulted in the killing of thirty-two negroes, grew out of the murder of Captain John G. Peck, who was on a mission to Alfred Fairfax, the Republican nominee for congress from the fifth Louisiana district, and the negroes of Tensas parish, to remonstrate with them upon the course which they were pursuing in drawing the color line, and thereby exciting race prejudices.

THE Nashville *American* answers Colonel Tillman's cry of persecution for the Union's sake, and says: "It was not Colonel Tillman's Unionism which prevented him from receiving an impartial hearing at Tullahoma a few miles from his life-long residence, and in the district which he represented in congress from March 4, 1859, to March 4, 1871. It was his votes in congress in favor of converting greenback bonds into bonds payable in coin. That was the Unionism which killed him."

THE ruin produced in Scotland and England by the failure of the bank of the City of Glasgow is wide-spread. The spinners in Grant's mill in Glasgow have struck against a reduction of ten per cent. in wages, and the Clyde shipbuilders have notified their workmen of a reduction of seven and a half per cent. in their wages, to date from the twenty-second of the present month. The reduction affects forty thousand employes. Besides this, the London *Economist* admits that the bottom has fallen out of the financial pot, and distrust, disgust and prospective ruin prevail.

SO FAR as we can learn, the purposes of the opposition to the Democratic party in this State seem to be unsettled. Dr. Wright, the Republican candidate for governor, is making a canvass that is wanting in anything like life or fire, while Judge Marks, the Democratic candidate, carries everybody with him, and bids fair to sweep the State with the combined forces of his own personal magnetism and the principles and prestige of the party he so worthily represents. The Nationals, after hoisting the bloody-shirt, have abandoned the field.

THE Charleston *News*, commenting on Attorney-General Devens's double-and-twisted order to southern district attorneys, which we published a few days ago, says:

> The Democracy are strong enough to protect their own parts and their opponents too, and they mean to do it. They will not tolerate any interference with the freedom of election, even if this be attempted in the interest of timorous colored Democrats. A white army cannot keep the democracy from carrying South Carolina, if they choose to carry it, and Attorney-General Devens has no army to call out for the benefit of his particular friends, whether Democratic or Republican. The circular letter is a blank cartridge; it will not scare the bad cat bullies or give the Democrats more confidence and determination than they already possess.

THE National party in this State has made an ignominious failure, and the outcome of its efforts in other States is contemptible in the extreme. The Chicago *Times*, summing up the results of those efforts, says: "By gerrymandering, trading, personal influence, and the like, they have a partial interest in seven congressmen out of forty-two congressmen which were elected from three States; they have not a man they can call their own elected from a single district. They have secured no State official; they control no legislature."

THIS card from a personal friend of Senator Voorhees, which we copy from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, ought to settle the question of his being his own successor to a seat which he fills with credit to himself and honor to Indiana:

> TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 14.—As one of the immediate personal friends of Senator Voorhees I deem it my duty to state that both Mr. English, the father, and Mr. English, the son, have given the most positive assurances of their support of Mr. Voorhees, and no one in Indiana for a moment doubts their perfect sincerity. I am assured by Mr. Voorhees that he has the implicit confidence in their voluntary and cordial support. In fact, there is but one sentiment or belief in this State, and that is that Mr. Voorhees will have no opposition in his own party. A. R. CARLTON.

MR. KILLIBREW, in his report as to the crops of the State, dated the eighth, says that the next wheat crop will be cut down at least one-fourth, because planted too early. Corn will be a half crop on account of the drouth; tobacco will be sixty-nine per cent; peanuts will be very much decreased; sweet potatoes will be a full average and Irish potatoes is far above the average; sorghum is a full average; apples are below the average; hogs will be equal to the number of last year; beef cattle are scarce and mules are abundant. Labor is in ample supply, except in the tobacco districts, where it is scarce and dear.

THE attention of the Howard association and the Citizens' relief committee is called to the statement of our Howard correspondent at Horn Lake Depot. We know that both these organizations have not been able to find out all the rascally people who have forced themselves upon them as seemingly proper recipients of their charity, and that they have done the best they could to protect themselves and the public, and we also know that when, as in this case, their attention is called to a flagrant case of downright swindle they have not only been prompt to stop the outrage, but to punish the swindler. They have had a few such persons prosecuted and committed, and we trust they will "go for" this colored man and make him know what it is to feel the "halter of the law."

THE story of the "Belle of Powell Valley," which we publish this morning from the New York *Herald*, is a blot upon the name of Tennessee, and will remain so until the perpetrators of the shockingly brutal murder are brought to punishment. It is a story well calculated to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every citizen of the State. The governor of Kentucky should make a requisition for Rogers and Caywood, and the governor of Tennessee should exhaust the resources of the State to secure their arrest and surrender. Such a crime as they have been guilty of disgraces our civilization and brings free government into contempt. We have laws for the punishment of every crime, and these should be the reliance of every man, no matter what his condition. Had Rogers shot his wife's paramour when he first heard of the crime he might have had the sympathy of the public, instead of that, according to the *Herald's* statement, he condoned the offense, even after his wife acknowledged her guilt, in order to avail himself of Jackson's influence as a Republican politician. This condonation places him beyond the reach of public sympathy and enhances the enormity of a crime attended by so much that is brutal and fiendish. Rogers and the Caywoods should be punished.

IN the list of the many hundreds of victims of yellow-fever in the doomed city of Memphis, no name will be read with deeper sorrow than that of Andrew J. Wheeler, who died on Sunday morning, the eighth instant. Mr. Wheeler had been for a quarter of a century a resident of that city, and not only respected, but beloved; for in private, as in public life, he daily practiced those virtues which command love in life and regret after death. In the full vigor of matured manhood, he gave his life, a sacrifice to duty and humanity. Though not living immediately in the city at the time of the breaking out of this terrible plague, he visited there, devoting himself to the relief of the suffering. A friend in this city, from experience, fully appreciated his sentiments and doings, telegraphed him to draw on him for money and leave the city at once. The brave reply to this friendly tender should be chiseled in imperishable marble! "I cannot leave Memphis in her hour of greatest trouble. As a man and a Mason I must fight the battle! I must go on." Mason after Mason is dropping dead at my side. I confess I tremble at the future; my dear wife is safe, having just recovered from a dangerous sickness; danger is to me. I have no heart to write more, except to bless you for your noble offer of help, and to ask you if worst comes to this worst, be a friend to my wife and children." No stronger, braver words were ever penned, and they had not more than reached their destination before he whose heart dictated them had joined "the noble army of martyrs." Such heroic examples have not been wanting in this heart-rending visitation, and though we can form but an inadequate idea of the suffering and distress that reign there and all over the south, yet we know sufficient to realize and appreciate such sublime courage. Andrew J. Wheeler's name will be remembered and blessed, for such a name cannot die. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for another."

The above, from the Washington *Gazette*, is every word of it true. Mr. Wheeler proved himself, as the APPEAL stated at the time of his death, a brave and unselfish friend not only of the members of the order of which he was so distinguished a member, but of every one who was "distressed in mind, body or estate." He was one of our hero-martyrs, a type of the best manhood, a man without guile, whose heart was full of all humane emotions and quickened by the deepest sympathies.

FROM the Philadelphia *Times* we copy a tabulated statement of the results of the recent elections, from which it will be seen that, as the New York *Times* has said, the Republican party has reason for sorrow and not for joy. For months before the campaign commenced the rank and file of the administration party were warned that the great issue was the possession of the next house, and that to gain so desirable an end, local ambitions were to be squelched, if necessary. The Greenbackers were to be encouraged in their ridiculous attempt to establish a third party, and all that the most pronounced partisanship could suggest of means to the end desired was to be made effective. Elect members to congress, and let everything else go. And yet, in spite of this advice, the Democracy have made in eight States a gain of ten members of the house over those in the present congress. And yet leaders of the Hale stripe are loudly proclaiming a Republican triumph and predicting gains in the November States. That gentleman says, in the course of an interview with a New York *Tribune* correspondent:

> The congressional committee is now engaged in securing the services of all the speakers of national reputation in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa to speak in the November States. The committee is now in communication with Elihu B. Washburne, General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, General Garfield, Charles Foster, William W. West, of Ohio; Stanley Matthews, J. D. Cox, Major Butterworth, Congressmen Danforth, Keifer and M'Kinley, Thomas Brown, J. F. Wilson and Senator Kirkwood. The committee expects gains in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, and that the Republicans will hold their own in the other November States.

Secretary Evarts also takes the same rose-colored view of the prospect in November. He says:

> The demoralization of the Democrats upon the financial question, the breaking up of New "solid south," and the exhibition made by the cipher dispatches, will have a decidedly bad effect on that party's success. The Republicans are everywhere working more unitedly, and their position on the financial question, as its importance becomes impressed on the public mind, bring them large additions; and, though they may lose a few congressmen, they will more than make up the loss.

On the other hand, the Democratic leaders are even more confident, and predict large gains as a result of the victories already won. For instance, General Ewing, of Ohio, thinks that the Democratic and Greenback parties of Pennsylvania together will roll up a majority of thirty thousand against the Republicans. And in New York, in spite of Tammany and anti-Tammany, and the cipher dispatches, the Democrats expect to make large gains.

LOUISIANA.

No Necessity for Troops at Waterproof—The Rioters Effectually Squelched.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17.—Marching orders were not issued to the State troops. Governor Nicholls thinks it will not be necessary for them to go to Waterproof, as it is reported that quiet has been restored there.

Divorce Scandal.

Baltimore *Telegram*, 5th: "The circuit court has been engaged for several days in the trial of a remarkable divorce case, the parties to the suit being of great wealth and the highest social standing in Maryland. The plaintiff is J. D. Kremelberg, a leading merchant, and formerly purchasing agent in America for the French government. The defendant, Mrs. Kremelberg, (*nee* Jenkins), is only about twenty-five years of age, and a woman of extraordinary beauty and brilliancy in society circles. The charge is adultery on the part of the lady with Baron Albert von Brunig, whom she met while traveling abroad a few years ago. They traveled over the continent, and it is understood were frequently guests at the hotels under circumstances that were at least suspicious. The intimacy continued for nearly a year, at the expiration of which time Mr. Kremelberg visited Europe, and, it is said, charged his wife with criminal intimacy. They at once separated, Mrs. Kremelberg retaining the custody of two children. After her return here a formal separation was arranged, the husband paying two thousand a year to his wife, who took up her residence at a fashionable hotel. Recently, it is said, statements were circulated derogatory to the character of Mrs. Kremelberg, who thereupon sued for an absolute divorce. Mrs. Kremelberg is still a leader in society circles, her relatives refuse to believe her guilty, and the ablest counsel has been engaged on both sides. Every effort is being made to keep the proceedings from the public. Among the documentary evidence introduced are a number of letters from the baron to Mrs. Kremelberg, written, it is said, in terms of the tenderest affection, and from the lady to him. The case will probably continue another week. Mrs. Kremelberg is at present at her father's residence, and her friends assert their full belief in her innocence."

INCREASING AND SPREADING

Through West Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, and Part of Alabama, the Fever has Terrorized the Planters and Paralyzed the Bravest and Best Among Them.

The Harvest of Death Not Yet all Gathered—The Harvest of Cotton Waits on the Movements of the Dreaded Monster, and the People Pray for Frost.

Mason's, Tenn.

Special to the Appeal.]

MASON'S, October 17.—Received liberal donations from the Cincinnati relief society to-day. Yellow-fever is holding the fort. Two new cases and two deaths in the last twelve hours. M. H. ELEAN, Acting Mayor.

Brownsville, Tenn.

Special to the Appeal.]

BROWNSVILLE, October 17.—Only five new cases reported to-day, all colored. Dr. Gundtlad, of St. Louis, died this evening. Henry Wood is very ill. Total cases to date, five hundred and twelve; deaths, one hundred and sixteen; on hand, about ninety. An easier feeling prevails on account of the cooler weather. S. M. PROVENCE.

Water Valley, Miss.

Special to the Appeal.]

WATER VALLEY, October 17.—No abatement of the fever here. About thirty-six cases under treatment. Two deaths in past twenty-four hours, H. W. Freeman, secretary relief association, and Wm. Bartlett. Drs. Davis, Smith, Dickson and Gant are active, good workers. L. W. LAWSHE, President Relief Association.

Senatobia, Miss.

Special to the Appeal.]

SENATORIA, October 17.—There has been six deaths from yellow-fever at this place to date. There were seven new cases to-day; also several suspicious cases. Twelve cases of yellow-fever are now under treatment, and two are expected to die to-night. We have only one resident physician with us. About six-sevenths of the people have left town. There is not a town official here or a minister of the gospel. The entire work is left with a few members of the Anderson relief association, who are doing noble work. The Howard supply train stopped here to-day and rendered valuable assistance, which was greatly needed. I fear much greater distress here than at the present time, as all indications are that the fever is spreading in the country. May God help us. E. P. R.

Lagrange, Tenn.

LAGRANGE, October 17.—Four new cases and no deaths.

Grand Junction, Tenn.

GRAND JUNCTION, October 17.—No new cases and two deaths.

Byram, La.

BYRAM, October 17.—Four new cases; no deaths.

Baton Rouge, La.

BATON ROUGE, October 17.—New cases, seven; deaths, three.

Rocky Springs, La.

ROCKY SPRINGS, October 17.—Twenty-three cases and six deaths to date.

Goodrich's Landing, La.

GOODRICH'S LANDING, October 17.—One hundred and ten cases and forty-two deaths.

Duck Hill, La.

DUCK HILL, October 17.—No fever in town; eleven deaths to date in the country.

Pass Christian, Miss.

PASS CHRISTIAN, October 17.—Two deaths and twenty-five cases for the past two days.

Canton and Vicinity, Miss.

CANTON AND VICINITY, October 17.—Thirty cases and ten deaths for the past three days.

Morgan City, La.

MORGAN CITY, October 17.—Seventeen cases and five deaths.

Southwest Pass, La.

SOUTHWEST PASS, October 17.—No new cases or deaths in the last four days; no cases on hand.

Yazoo City, Miss.

YAZOO CITY, October 17.—Six cases and three deaths, among the latter, a Sister of Charity.

M'Comb City, Miss.

M'COMB CITY, October 17.—Seventy-five cases and eleven deaths to date. The fever is abating.

Pearlington, Miss.

PEARLINGTON, October 17.—There were eight cases of yellow-fever and one death at Logtown to-day.

Tallulah, Miss.

TALLULAH, October 17.—There are twenty-five cases of yellow-fever under treatment; five deaths to date.

Thibodeaux, La.

THIBODEAUX, October 17.—Thirty-seven new cases and three deaths. Total cases, five hundred and twenty-one.

Paincourtville, La.

PAINCOURTVILLE, October 17.—Ten new cases and two deaths. Total cases to date, one hundred and fifty; deaths, thirteen.

Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, October 17.—Three new cases yellow-fever for the past twenty-four hours; one death, John M'Ewen, clerk in postoffice. Good prospects for frost to-night.

Paris, France.

PARIS, October 17.—The fete at Trocadero for the benefit of the fever-stricken people of the United States, realized sixteen thousand four hundred francs.

Bay St. Louis, Miss.

BAY ST. LOUIS, October 17.—We think the fever is decreasing, though we have a few new cases daily, some of them malignant. Twenty-one cases and four deaths to-day.

Clinton, La.

CLINTON, October 15.—The fever is still spreading in the country. Miss Mary Riely died yesterday. Seven new cases since last report. The fever is now one mile from Clinton.

Helena, Ark.

HELENA, October 17.—The excitement here is abating. Six out of seven physicians say the disease is not yellow-fever. One physician, who is a member of the board of health, still contends that it is yellow-fever.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, October 17.—In the last twenty-four hours there were two deaths from yellow-fever—Edward Legras, sr., and one colored. Eight new cases to-day, of which three were colored.

Holly Springs, Miss.

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 17.—New cases to-day, twelve; deaths, three. The fever is slowly spreading in the country. The weather for the past two days has been quite cool; fires pleasant; prospects of a heavy frost in the morning.

New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17.—Eugene Dumel, brilliant writer of *Meschacelie* newspaper in St. John Baptist, died to-day of yellow-fever. No abatement of fever on the coast. Dr. Wm. Martin, assistant-surgeon United States navy, who has been on duty for the Howard association at Biloxi for some weeks, returned here to-day. He reports but few cases of yellow-fever there at present.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the yellow-fever relief commission to-day, the sad announcement of the death of Lieutenant Benner, United States army, commanding the relief-boat John M. Chambers on its expedition down the Mississippi river, was made by the chairman, who paid tribute to the courage and bravery of this officer, who had voluntarily risked his life in the cause of mercy and humanity. Secretary M'Crary and the officers of the relief commission to-day telegraphed the officials commanding the steamer to proceed up the river to quarantine below St. Louis. Money will be sent them to supply all their wants.

Courtland, Ala.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

COURTLAND, October 14.—I know it is "akin to treason" to criticise a critic or correct a reporter, but I must be allowed to say that your dispatch in yesterday's issue from Decatur does four doctors some injustice. There was no doubt in regard to the type of sickness of the man who died here last week. His was a clearly defined case of bilious fever—no yellow-fever symptoms in connection. I write because I had a conversation with your reporter and Dr. Dowell, and presume the dispatch was based on my information of the death alluded to. We are as yet free from the scourge. C.

Nashville, Tenn.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, October 16.—The secretary of the Nashville citizens' relief board on the presentation of a request of Dr. A. Webb, of Collierville, by Mr. G. Haase and M. Polk Person, sent one hundred and fifty dollars to Collierville. The grand master of Masons, on presentation of a request of Dr. Webb by G. Haase directed a bill of provisions to be sent to Collierville and to be paid for out of moneys contributed by the Masons of the United States. Thus it will be seen that the citizens of Nashville and the Masons, and not a Jew, are helping the Gentiles at Collierville, as Mr. Gentry would seem to indicate in your issue of the thirteenth. A. W.

Louisville, Ky.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—Louisville is crowded with Memphians who are welcomed on every hand by her noble citizens. If you will take a stand in the Louisville hotel from eight to ten o'clock in the morning, you would almost imagine yourself on Main street, Memphis. Among the late arrivals are Mr. Chas Fisher, Hiram Gage, Major Moore, Dr. W. E. Rogers and Dr. W. B. Rogers, the latter accompanied his father, who had just recovered from the fever, to look after him in his prostrate condition, but before they reached Louisville he was taken with malarial fever, and being exhausted by two months yellow-fever practice, has been confined to his bed since his arrival. He is improving this morning, and we hope to see him out in a day or two. Lowenstein Bros. detained their large stock of goods *en route* for Memphis, and have opened up a wholesale house here for the present. Messrs. Jefferson and Williamson go to St. Louis tonight. Mr. Aldridge, who has labored so faithfully in Memphis as a Knight of Honor, found his wife on his arrival here extremely ill with the yellow-fever. She is in a more favorable condition this morning, though slight hope is entertained of her recovery. Weather warm and no frost in sight. MEMPHI.

Raleigh, Tenn.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

RALEIGH, October 16.—Since my letter of the thirteenth we have suffered sadly in the loss of one of our oldest and most honored citizens, Mr. John Dailey, who had been a merchant of our village for the past forty years; his good wife and eldest daughter were also victims to the fearful scourge that has very nearly depopulated our little town. The deaths for the past twenty-four hours are:

Mrs. James Balston, Mr. Linberg,
John Fuller, colored.

Among the new cases is Maggie, the daughter of Esquire P. M. Winters. His son Tommy is convalescing. Mrs. Haines, of Chelsea, is very low, and her friends have no hopes of her recovery. The following are our convalescents, who all feel happy and turn a pitying eye on us in their walks:

A. M. Stoddard, Miss Lizzie Stoddard,
W. G. Cannon, Mrs. Nuckles,
Mrs. Hilliard, Mrs. E. Duffy,
John J. Duffy, Geo. Coleman,
Mrs. James Coleman.

and a few others whose names I cannot call to mind at present. At present we have an excellent physician in the person of Dr. N. J. Fogarty, of the Howards, who returned to us last Wednesday morning, and was warmly greeted by citizens and refugees. Rations for Camp Duffy, and the refugees in this vicinity, arrived from the Citizens' relief during the week, and have been dispensed by Mr. John Dailey, two days assistants, namely, Uncle Jimmie Menzies and Harry Stoddard. ANON.

St. Louis, Mo.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—The people of this city have done well by all the Memphis refugees, and have given our merchants, especially, a hearty reception. I send you a card which appeared in the St. Louis *Times*, of the twelfth instant, which please publish. Rev. Dr. Crisman is general superintendent of the board of missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian church:

THE ST. LOUIS QUARANTINE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MEMPHIS, TENN., October 11, 1878.

For the information of many anxious friends in the south I wish to make the following statement: "William Turney, clerk of the steamer Belle of Wheeling, packet trade, Arkansas, died at the quarantine hospital, of this city, on the eighth instant. He was twenty-two years old, was a native of Tennessee, a nephew of Judge Peter Turney, now the governor-elect of that State, a grandson of Hopkins L. Turney, for many years United States senator from Tennessee, and a nepnew of mine. His sister and myself were with him when he died. He gave well-defined and most satisfactory assurances that he was ready to die, and would await our coming in heaven. And for the further information of the many relatives and friends, I wish to say that he had every attention and comfort at this quarantine which could be afforded by kind and skillful physicians and watchful nurses. And on behalf of these relatives and friends, we hereby tender our grateful thanks to Drs. Davis, Dorsett and Dudley, and the nurses, whose names I did not get, for very solicitous attentions to the noble young man for eighteen days; also to Mr. C. W. Francis, health commissioner, and the accommodating clerks in his office, for courtesies shown us; also to the officers of the relief commission for their promptness in the matter of providing us with a good steamer, and we are pleased to see that, at a meeting of the citizens of Weakley county, a few days ago, they fully indorsed the action of Governor Porter and Treasurer Polk in the premises. Our expenses will average about three hundred and fifty dollars per day. We have on hand twenty-six hundred dollars in cash, but our rations are about out, and we estimate that we will have to carry our sick and destitute for at least twenty days yet, and there are outstanding bills enough against the association to consume the remainder of our funds when presented. In our extremity we can only appeal to our friends who have already denied themselves for us, but will hope God will bless them with a gracious reward. But for Mayor M'Grath we would have been out of money long ago. He has received up to the last few days about money enough to pay our coffin bills. When you were here last you kindly proposed that your association would let us have money enough to carry us through, but you have already done a great deal for us, and you are doing so much now outside of your city that we could not reasonably expect it. I have just learned that there is a telegram in your hands from Governor Porter saying that he is forwarding some supplies, and I feel satisfied that others will respond. The corps of efficient nurses you sent, and Superintendent R. A. Peebles, of your city, are doing noble work; indeed, it is the opinion of many people here, that R. A. Peebles and Mayor Mike M'Grath have been to Brownsville what General Smith and Butler P. Anderson were to Grenada. The Memphis and Louisville railroad company, the Southern express company, First national bank of Memphis, Brownsville saving bank, and the Howard association of Memphis, have placed us under many obligations for kind favors. Yours truly,

R. S. RUSSELL,
Treasurer Howard Association, Brownsville, Tenn.

Horn Lake, Miss.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

HORN LAKE DEPOT, October 17.—The Howard association has been imposed upon by parties they know nothing about. One Robert Boyd, a healthy, stout negro, living on Cross Waldran's farm near this place, has been drawing rations for the past six weeks from the Howards. He has had two shipments previous to the one sent yesterday. He has now in this depot two boxes (I suppose delicacies) and three sacks of flour, one hundred pounds each. These goods come straight from the Howards, as there is no freight charged by the railroad or any waybill. Now, Messrs. Editors, I think this demands an investigation; I think the Howards have been imposed upon and they should know it. We have a great many refugees in our neighborhood who need these things but have never asked them of the Howards. Nearly all the refugees out here are workingmen and women and have been idle since the epidemic; I think they would be the proper ones to receive such benefits from the Howards. LEX.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Power's block, Rochester, New York.

LUST AND MURDER.

The Story of the "Belle of Powell Valley" and Her Amour with a Mulatto Blacksmith—An Illicit and Unholy Love that Leads to Death

In Its Most Forbidden and Awful Form, A Death That Shames the Tortures of the Comanches—Will the Governor of Kentucky Demand the Murderers?

The New York *Herald* Tazewell (Tenn.) letter: This little town, situated in the wild mountains of Tennessee, near the Kentucky line and twelve miles from Cumberland Gap, has for a month been considerably excited over the dramatic termination of a somewhat disgraceful scandal. The alleged facts in a nutshell are simply these, and I give them as they are commonly related: Mrs. Emma Rogers, the wife of Jesse C. Rogers, the clerk and master of the chancery court of Claiborne county, was detected by her husband in dishonorable intimacy with one Edward Jackson, a mulatto of this town. The husband attacked Jackson and shot at him. The negro fled to the mountain fastnesses and thence to Kentucky, where he was intercepted, arrested, and, after a time, unlawfully turned over to Rogers and a party of friends who had pursued him. This party then started back to Tennessee with their prisoner. *En route*, it is alleged, the poor creature was tortured in a manner eminently worthy of the most atrocious feats of the inquisition. When within a mile of the Tennessee line, at a point in Whitley county, Kentucky, he was hanged to a sapling and his body and face riddled with bullets. The alleged perpetrators of this terrible deed, viz: Jesse C. Rogers, the husband; James Caywood, the father of the false wife; William H. Caywood, a brother of James, and John Rogers, a cousin and brother-in law of Jesse's, are still at large, and from present indications are quite likely to remain so.

PARTICULARS OF THE CRIME.

Jackson fled to Bald ridge and was soon lost to view in the thick undergrowth thereof. He then skulked about in the mountain fastness near the town until he learned that Rogers and the Caywoods were making arrangements to hunt him down, when he fled to Kentucky by circuitous mountain paths, going by way of Lee county, Virginia, thence to Flat Lick and Barbersville, in Kentucky, thence to London, thence by Crab Orchard to Stanford, where he took the railroad for Lebanon, intending to take refuge in Ohio, but he was intercepted at Lebanon, arrested and lodged in jail. Immediately after the flight of Jackson from the stable, Rogers went to his house and commenced at once to make arrangements to carry his wife to her father's, in Powell Valley, saying he was never again going to have anything to do with "that negro wench." That afternoon he did take her to her father's, where she remained a few days, during which time pressed to be very repentant, declared she was put under a spell by some unknown and unusual power used upon her by Jackson; that she could not resist him, and whenever she attempted resistance he would use some strange and pleasant-tasting drug upon her, by which he had complete control of her. Rogers pretended to believe this nonsense, and again brought the disgraced woman back to his house in full confidence that his belief in her story and swore his intention to remain with her, which oath he has kept good. Rogers, learning that Jackson had fled to Kentucky, had printed and circulated in that State a large number of circulars charging Jackson with criminal outrage in Claiborne county and offering a large reward for his apprehension. This advertisement was also inserted in several Kentucky papers, and led to the arrest of Jackson at Lebanon. He was arrested there on suspicion of being the party advertised for, and held under the law of Kentucky allowing parties under suspicion to be arrested and held thirty days for identification and extradition.

CAGING THE WICKED NEGRO.

O. H. Ellis, a man whom Rogers had sent to Kentucky to look for and intercept the fugitive, promptly notified Rogers of Jackson's incarceration. Jackson was arrested at Lebanon on the twelfth of August, and on the twenty-fourth Rogers, his cousin, John Rogers, and the two Caywoods left here, and by traveling both day and night they reached Lebanon about noon on the twenty-sixth. When they reached Lebanon, it is alleged, Rogers represented himself to the jailer as being J. D. Mays, sheriff of Claiborne county, and presented a paper purporting to be the requisition of Governor Porter for the body of Jesse Jackson, and upon this flimsy authority the jailer of Lebanon surrendered the wretched Jackson to these individuals. Jackson protested against this proceeding with all earnestness; told the jailer that Rogers would kill him; that he was not J. D. Mays; that his requisition was a forgery; that he (Jackson) was willing to return to Claiborne county when the proper papers in the hands of the proper officers came for him; and, in conclusion, earnestly entreated the jailer to hold him and protect him from the infuriated Rogers; but his appeals were not heeded, and he was turned over to Rogers and his party.

IN THE HANDS OF ENEMIES.

After securely handcuffing the negro, they started, ostensibly, for home. They came by rail from Lebanon to Lexington, in Laurel county, Kentucky, and thence across the mountains to London. Soon after leaving London, it is claimed, a rope was put around Jackson's neck, and he was tied across a bareback mule. They traveled the mountain road only a few miles from London, when they left it and took the small mountain trail which leads through Knox and a portion of Whitley counties, Kentucky, and to the west of Cumberland Gap. And now comes what appears as most cruel. The rope fastened to the mule which was ridden by John Rogers, and, thus secured, the whole party started from his mule, a long rope attached to his neck and wound around his body, the other end of the rope securely fastened to the mule which was ridden by John Rogers, and, thus secured, the whole party started from his mule, a long rope attached to his neck and wound around his body, the other end of the rope securely fastened to the mule which was ridden by John Rogers, and, thus secured, the whole party started from his mule, a long rope attached to his neck and wound around his body, the other end of the rope securely fastened to the mule which was ridden by John Rogers, and, thus secured, the whole party started from his mule, a long rope attached to his neck and wound around his body, the other end of the rope securely fastened to the mule which was ridden by John Rogers, and, thus secured, the whole

could not see them plainly or hear them distinctly, but he could hear the agonized cries of the doomed negro and see the light of the fires that were soon built. Here another torture borrowed from the ingenuity of the aborigines was inflicted upon Jackson. His hands were placed in the fire and burned until several of the fingers were destroyed. The muscles of his arms and the calves of his legs were severed, and thus for three long hours he was tortured in ways, which were vastly more barbarous than the modes of the Sioux Indians of America and the cannibals of the Pacific Islands. Thus is the story told. At length, when the ingenuity, and heartlessness and stolid malice of the Caywoods could suggest no additional torture, Jackson was suspended by the neck to a bent-down hickory sapling, and as the sapling swung back to its place five bullets were lodged in the face, head and body of the unfortunate victim. As soon as their terrible work was done the four fiends cut Jackson's body down, laid it on the ground, and, placing his hat over his face, left it, and at once started for Tazewell, arriving here the next day, and reported that they were bringing Jackson along, and when on Pine mountain, the night before, he broke from them, ran and escaped in the gloom and darkness of the night. On Friday, the thirteenth of August, a party of road-workers found Jackson's body lying where the murder was perpetrated, and promptly notified the coroner of Whitley county. The coroner summoned a jury, held an inquest which lasted about fifteen minutes, and returned the following verdict: "An unknown colored man burned, hanged and shot by a party or parties unknown." Then this jury and the coroner ordered the burial of the body, made out their accounts for services said to have been rendered and adjourned, when, if they had been as anxious to get at the facts as they were to certify to their accounts for services, they would have continued their session at least as many hours as they did minutes, and thereby have ascertained most of the facts related above, when they could have rendered a verdict that would have had some salutary effect. What could a nation do without coroners' juries?

DISCOVERY OF JACKSON'S REMAINS.

On the morning of the first of September 'Squire King, coming into town to attend the circuit court, brought the first intelligence of Jackson's death. Wilson Jackson, father of the murdered man, John Hipshur, William Kelly, William Newby, and a number of other men, white and black, immediately started to Pine mountain in search of the body, which they found buried in a rough pine box by the side of the hickory to which he was hanged. On the arrival in town of the party with the remains, they went to the courthouse, which is just opposite Rogers's residence, and stopped the wagon at the gate of the courtyard. Immediately a crowd gathered, principally people, principally negroes, surrounded the wagon. The mournful wailings of Jackson's wife, mingled with the indignant cries of the crowd of negroes, made a deafening hubbub. Jesse Rogers and William Caywood, who were in the courthouse at the time, looked on with apparent indifference; and Mrs. Rogers, at an upper window of her house, arrayed in gorgeous attire, also viewed the exciting scene with as much coolness as though such a thing were an everyday occurrence.

JUSTICE DEFIED.

Colonel John Neatherland, a lawyer of this county, who is the attorney for the Jacksons, at once applied to Judge Rose, of the second judicial circuit, who was then holding court here, for a bench warrant for the arrest of Jesse Rogers, John Rogers and the two Caywoods. The warrants were issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Robert Stone for execution. This remarkable man went to the "wanted" men on the street, read his warrants to them, and, being informed by them that they would "be here in a few moments," went on his way, and the accused criminals went to Rogers's house, out the back door and fled to the mountains by the same route that marked Ed Jackson's flight from the scene of the shooting in May's stable. That night horses were sent to the fugitives, and they quietly rode to Powell Valley, the home of James Caywood, where Mrs. Rogers joined them the next day. Since that time Jesse Rogers and the Caywoods have been here several times; they were here a whole day last week conveying and settling for all their property. Jesse Rogers was here to-day trading horses, but no one attempted to arrest him. The Rogerses and Caywoods say they are not afraid of molestation in Tennessee; their only fear is that the governor of Kentucky, in accordance with the numerously signed petitions that have gone to him from the people of some of the border counties, will issue his proclamation offering a reward for their apprehension and return to Kentucky, where the crime was committed. Nothing has yet been done, however. The widow of the murdered negro, has, through her attorney, entered suit against Rogers and the Caywoods for damages in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, but there is rather a poor prospect of raising any money that way. Last year Jesse Rogers and William Caywood went out to Kansas and bought a considerable quantity of land, and it is believed that if it gets "too warm" for them here they will move out there. It is said by those who have seen and talked with William Caywood since the murder that he is nearly crazed with remorse, but that the other criminals seem to be destitute of any feeling in the matter. Mrs. Rogers is now living with her husband at her father's in Powell Valley, and has lost none of her gaiety. She seems to be perfectly unconcerned about the tragedy.

DIED.

JONES—Tuesday night, October 15, 1878, at Central Park, WILLIE, son of Captain Dan Jones, aged sixteen years.

JOHNSTON—At his late residence, corner Fourth and Gholson, Fort Pickering, October 9, 1878, of yellow-fever, WILLIAM PERCY JOHNSTON, son of Charles Johnston, the well-known jeweler.

HART—Saturday, October 12, 1878, MATTIE EDWARDS, wife of Junius Hart, aged thirty-two years. [Cincinnati papers please copy.]

BALL—In Fort Pickering, October 15, 1878, 12 m., of yellow-fever, MARY LEE, beloved daughter of William and Sonie Ball, aged three years.

DWYER—At her late residence, corner Sixth and Looney streets, Thursday, October 17, 1878, Miss LIZZIE DWYER, aged twenty-two years.

Funeral from the residence at nine o'clock this (FRIDAY) morning.

FARRELL—October 16,