State Library.

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1879 VOL. XXXVIII—NUMBER 6

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 5 7-16d. Memphis cotton, 9c. New Orleans cotton, 9 3-8c. Galveston cotton, 9c. New York cotton, 9 7-16c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, January 7, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, warm southerly winds, partly cloudy weather.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, January 6, 1879, 10:00 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.42	37	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
Indianola	30.37	37	E.	Brisk.	Cloudy
Louisville	30.45	17	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.44	21	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	30.51	19	S E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.50	29	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.41	21	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.54	19	S E	Gentle.	Clear.

F. M. NEALE Private Signal Service.

CONGRESS meets to-day.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, of Toronto, protests against the introduction of Bunkeyism in Canada. Sensible Briton.

BEACONSFIELD, competent authority assures the public of England, continues to enjoy the full confidence of Victoria.

WORK on the Canadian Pacific is being prosecuted with vigor. It will be three thousand miles long and will pass through an unbroken wilderness.

THE shipments cotton yesterday aggregated 7128 bales, against 3595 bales the same day last year; since September 1st, 128,164 bales. Sales yesterday, 2700 bales.

THE Vicksburg *Herald*, of Sunday, comes to us with a complete list of the names of those who died from yellow-fever in Mississippi, and the parishes of Louisiana near that city.

TWENTY-SIX thousand one hundred and ninety-four persons died in New York during the year 1878, and there were seven thousand six hundred and twenty-nine marriages in the same time.

INSTEAD of going to Afghanistan, the New York *Sun* advises amateur war correspondents to go out to the mountain regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and report the movements of the moonshiners. Good advice.

THE receipts of cotton yesterday were 1111 bales, against 1605 bales the corresponding day last year; since September 1st, 211,169 bales, against 242,503, a decrease of 31,334 bales. Stock on hand, running account, 83,959.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, of New York, has ruined Davenport's theories of naturalization and placed that unconservicable man-of-all-work for the Republican party where any one of the thirteen thousand citizens he prevented from voting at the last election can prosecute him successfully.

THE legislature met yesterday and organized by the election of John R. Neal, of Ray county, speaker of the senate, and H. P. Fowlkes, of Williamson, speaker of the house, Governor Porter's message will be received and read to-day, and a time will also be agreed upon for the inauguration of Governor Marks.

THE speakers in the State house of representatives for the four previous assemblies were: 1869, W. O'Neil Perkins; 1871, J. D. Richardson; 1873, W. S. M'Ganghey; 1875, Lewis Bond; 1877, E. T. Taliaferro. In the same time the speakers of the senate were: 1869, D. B. Thomas; 1871, J. C. Vaughn; 1873, A. T. Lecky; 1875, T. H. Payne; 1877, H. M. M'Ado.

A MAJORITY of the Teller committee have determined to confine their fraud-investigations to Louisiana and South Carolina. The question is asked if there is any good reason why a sub-committee should not be detailed to investigate the northern elections, against which charges have been made, simultaneously with the investigation in the south. Senators Bayard and Wallace could do some effective work in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York, in this line, and they ought to be set it.

COLONEL E. W. MACKEY, the Republican candidate for congress in the Charleston district, South Carolina, at the last election, served a notice of contest a week ago upon his successful competitor, Mr. O'Connor, the Democratic candidate. Colonel Mackey has also prepared a reply to the letter of Mr. O'Connor, published in the north, defending the Democracy of Charleston and justifying his own election. Whatever success may attend Colonel Mackey as a letter-writer with northern Republicans, he cannot hope to do anything with the Democratic house. Mr. O'Connor is sure of his seat because he was fairly and legally elected.

IT has been determined by the directors of the Washington monument to recommend to congress the adoption of Mr. Story's plan of construction, which very much modifies the present plan of the monument to the Father of his country. In relation to the prospects of the monument, the directors are of the opinion that if congress approve of Mr. Story's plan it would be hurried up in accordance with it. Too high character of Mr. Story as an artist, which reflects so much credit upon his country, is in their estimation a sure guarantee that his modification of the plan of the monument would be favorably received and advocated by his professional brethren of the country, native and adopted.

EX SECRETARY OF THE NAVY BORIE, who is *en route* for Paris, where he will join General Grant, with a view to making a tour of the east with him, a few days ago expressed himself as opposed to his friend becoming a third-term candidate for the Presidency. "I hope," Borie says, "he will not accept it for his own sake. He has nothing to gain by it. General Grant has received all the honors that the American people can be tow. He is a *good* man, a real *good* man; he has been President for two terms, and he is too good a man to be stuck in such a hole again." We hope with Borie, but for the country's, not Grant's sake. Ever since Black Friday we have been suffering from Grant's Presidential career. We have had too much Grant and don't want any more.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY, in answer to complaints from merchants and business men against the ruling which excludes matter printed by the papyrographic process, the electric pen and the type-writer, from the mails, except upon payment of the first-class or letter rates of postage, says that he favors the extension of the third-class privileges to everything of this character, however, which is not in the nature of personal correspondence, and a section of the bill for the classification of mail matter, which was reported by the postoffice committees of both branches of Congress of last session, and is now upon their calendars, provides that all circulars printed by the papyrographic process, the electric pen, or the type-writer, shall be classed as third-class matter. This bill will probably become a law during the present session of Congress.

THE SEA OF ICE.

The Steamboats at the Landing, in Wolf River and in Tennessee Chute, Below Fort Pickering Point—The Danger at the Flat-boat Landing.

The Coal Fleets of Bryan & Co. and Brown & Jones on the Mississippi Shore, Above the Mouth of Wolf River—Probabilities of Danger of a Coal Famine.

The heavy floating of ice in the Mississippi river at present has justly created unusual apprehension in the minds of steamboatmen and coal dealers. The situation is somewhat alarming, because one cannot tell or predict what a day or a night may bring forth. Our polar navigator and investigator examined closely into the situation on the river yesterday, from the islands above the city down to the points above the head of President's island below the city. The thermometer indicated five degrees above zero yesterday morning, after a hard freezing night. At noon the river presented a beautiful sight. It was filled from shore to shore with floating ice, from one to ten inches in thickness. It ground, growled and hissed as masses of ice collected and were forced on top of each other. The ice barriers on either side of the river were some feet above the floating ice, and against this ice barrier or shore the floating ice ground out music audible even to those standing on top of the bluff.

THE STEAMBOATS.

In the afternoon the James D. Parker steamed out of the locked ice and floated down the river in search of a safe ice harbor around the point in the Tennessee chute, at the head of President's island. It took her several hours to work out of the ice fields and secure a haven of safety. But few boats were at the landing yesterday afternoon. The Coahoma was lying at the foot of Court street, but Captain Stack Lee, of the boat, had gotten up steam and managed to seek a port of safety in Wolf river in front of the government survey grounds on the north side of Wolf river, just above the mouth. At this point remains a clear and deep water, and the port was perfectly safe. The only boats in port yesterday were the James D. Parker and Coahoma, which left and found ports of safety. The Phil Allin and the Keystone are moored above the paved landing north of Jefferson street. These boats are ice locked and will probably remain there. They are in no danger at present, but should an ice gorge form at Randolph, or between here and there, the break up may damage those boats considerably. The Bells of Texas left the port on Sunday afternoon for St. John's river, Florida. She worked her way down through the heavy floating ice. Wolf river is kept clear of ice near its mouth by the trips of the transfer boat, Pierson, of the Little Rock railroad.

At the Hopefield point or elevator, the ferryboat John Overton and wharfboat are swing in comparative safety. The H. C. Yeager, bound from Cairo to New Orleans, arrived at Hopefield point yesterday afternoon, being several days out from Cairo.

Below Fort Pickering point, in front of the head of President's island, the following steamboats are safely moored in a good ice harbor: James Howard, Katie Hooper, Josie Harry, George W. Cheek, Golden Crown, Omaha Belle, James D. Parker, City of Vicksburg and City of Augusta. On the opposite side of the river, below, and sheltered by the Arkansas point, is the steamer Red Wing. All these boats are in a comparative good place of safety. The wharfboats of the Memphis and St. Louis packet company, the R. E. Lee wharf boat and Glenn's wharfboat are at the landing in the above order and in their old places. Below Glenn's wharfboat lies the little Red river packet Jay Hardy, ice-locked and safe for the present.

THE TRADING FLATBOATS.

Between Union street and the ruins of the old Memphis and St Louis packet company's elevator, the situation is somewhat dangerous, owing to the heavy ice which is jammed and piled up against the trading-boats, which are lying in the eddy formed by the elevator piles, which act as a breakwater at that point, the foot of Beale street. There are now lying in the harbor of Memphis twenty-two produce-loaded flatboats. They came mainly from the Ohio, some from the vicinity of Wheeling, in West Virginia, but the larger number from points below Cincinnati. In the aggregate they contain about thirty thousand barrels of potatoes, perhaps six thousand barrels of apples, five hundred tons of hay; also, on board of a number are cabbage, meats, lime, fire-brick, pottery, tinware, and a dozen other articles of prime necessity to our people and to the inhabitants along the river farther south. Many of these boats arrived at Memphis within the past few days, before the heavy floating ice reached this point. The boats are as follows:

LIST OF BOATS IN PORT.

Fink & Greenwall, from Uniontown, Kentucky, arrived last week with 2000 bushels of peachblow potatoes in bulk.

Dan Lyons & O'Connor, ar ived a few days ago with 800 barrels of lime and 300 barrels of seed potatoes from Harrison county, Indiana. The boat goes south in a few days.

Call & Goucher arrived a few days since with 400 barrels potatoes, 400 barrels apples, some oats and sundries from Newport, upper Ohio; will go south after the ice breaks up.

Allen & Conrad, from Leavenworth, Indiana, arrived last week with 800 barrels peachblow potatoes.

Cramer & Webber, from Rockport, Indiana, arrived a few days since with 2000 barrels mixed potatoes, and are selling here.

Those in port for some time are as follows:

Peckenpaugh & Emmick, here two weeks, from Alton, Indiana, with bay; have yet 100 tons on hand.

Powell's boat, four weeks here from Norths landing, Indiana, with 2800 barrels potatoes.

Roberts Bros., two weeks here from Milton, Indiana, have 60 tons hay and 300 barrels peachblow potatoes.

Clement's boat, from Weston, Kentucky, three weeks here, with 2800 barrels peachblow and Jackson white potatoes.

Jake Danner, six weeks here from Brooks burg, with 1100 barrels early rose and other seed potatoes.

Ray's boat, two weeks here, with 800 barrels potatoes, also cabbage and sundries.

Pickens's boat, six weeks here, with 800 barrels potatoes, seed varieties; also cabbage and sundries.

Trotter's three boats, from below Louisville, with 6000 barrels seed potatoes.

Hamilton & M'Cullum's boat, from below Louisville, with 1400 barrels peachblow potatoes.

Hay & Sherman's boat, six weeks here, with 1400 barrels seed potatoes.

Miller & Brandenburg's boat, six weeks here, with 1600 barrels seed potatoes.

Bennett Bros.' boat, four weeks here, with 2200 barrels seed potatoes.

A. J. Stewart's boat, from Newburg, upper Ohio, four weeks here, with 800 barrels apples.

Lindsay's apple boat, four weeks here, from Mount ville, West Virginia, upper Ohio, had 1500 barrels or more.

John Varley's boat, four weeks here, from Newport, upper Ohio, with 2500 barrels apples.

Dalrymple's coaster, from Rising Sun, Indiana, will go on south soon.

Bennett & Bros. flatboat, laden with potatoes, was sorely pressed with floating ice, as were also several others. Yesterday hands were at work taking out the cargoes, so that the gunwales, instead of the lighter upper works would receive the sharp pointed ice cakes and be able to resist them.

THE FLOATING ICE.

The ice all day long yesterday floated slowly down the river. At the paved landing at the foot of Jefferson street, it piled up against the piling and breakwater placed there by the city at the request of Wharfmaster Pat Kalaher, who has an eye to business. It was just above this point that the steamboats and coal barges were crushed and sunk in December, 1872. The floating ice strikes this point after being deflected from the coal-fleet landing above the mouth of Wolf river. It piles up at and below the foot of Jefferson street, and crushes itself against the icy barrier. Here you can see ice from two to ten inches in thickness. From this locality the floating ice is whirled out and it goes crushing and grinding along the steamboat landing down to near Union street, when it sheers off into mid-stream.

THE COAL FLEETS.

The greatest danger is apprehended by those owning the coal barge fleets moored about the river bank and the islands above the mouth of Wolf river. A steamboat can get up steam and help herself when in the midst of floating ice, but a trading flatboat or a coal barge is perfectly helpless in a like situation. They float until they are cut down by the ice or are crushed against the shore ice or banks.

BRYAN & CO'S FLEET.

Our commissioner visited the coal office of Bryan & Co., on Madison street, yesterday, and from Mr. Bryan learned the following facts: Bryan & Co. have some 300,000 bushels of Pittsburg and St. Benard coal in flats and barges moored along the bank immediately above the mouth of Wolf river. The floating ice strikes nearly and sharply at this point, the coal barges are protected by strong empty barges, moored on the outside, and against these the ice grinds and crunches. The ice at this place is floating, and efforts are made to keep the coal barges from being frozen in. Two dangers are apprehended. *First*, the continued cold spell which will freeze in the coal barges, which will then be in a helpless condition. *Second*, the forming of an ice gorge above the city, which, when it breaks up, will do great damage. At present no especial danger exists. Should a gorge form above the ice will run out at this point rapidly, and we will have open water to points below. Should this gorge occur Bryan & Co. will remove their coal fleet to some point of safety below the city on the Arkansas shore. The shell-boat belonging to the company, and lying at the business landing at the foot of Adams street, was cut through several times by the floating ice, but is now protected by empty barges moored outside.

BROWN & JONES'S COAL FLEET.

Our commissioner called at the office of Brown & Jones, 282 Main street, and from Mr. N. M. Jones learned the following particulars as to their fleet of coal barges, etc.: The coal fleet of this company is moored above the mouth of Wolf river, near the islands and north of the coal fleet of Bryan & Co. It is in a dangerous position, because at that point the floating ice strikes with greatest velocity and force. They have four hundred thousand bushels of coal on board the fleet. The ice is kept from freezing around the barges by men employed for that purpose, so that if necessary the fleet can be taken to a safer position. An old sunken steamboat lies at the head of this coal fleet, and it is safely tied to the shore and held fast by anchors. The steamboat protects the coal fleet greatly at present. Empty barges have been strengthened and have been placed on side the coal barges, so as to protect the latter from the sharp cutting ice. Should the upper coal fleet be cut down and torn loose, then everything below will go with it. Should a gorge take place at Randolph (and it was reported yesterday that such had taken place), then the river at this point will become clear of ice for a time, or until the gorge breaks up. When this occurs, Brown & Jones will move their coal fleet to some safer port higher up near the islands or to a point below the city. The fleet at present lies where the fleet of Brown & Jones did in December, 1872, when so much damage was done and such great loss was incurred by the firm. Hands are continually kept employed chopping the ice from around the barges, so that no lock can take place, and that the fleet may be kept floating. The great danger is that when a gorge occurs the river below falls rapidly and boats are frozen in; then when the gorge breaks the river rises with great rapidity, everything is lifted up, and a general smashing and breaking up comes.

Ten miles above the city the towboat Alice Brown, with six coal barges belonging to Brown & Jones, are ice-bound and frozen in. One barge was lost on the way down, and three were dropped down the river and were secured at the coal fleet harbor above the mouth of Wolf river. At present the coal barges at the fleet harbor are snug and safe.

ABOUT A COAL FAMINE.

At present but little coal is in our city yards—not enough, by any means, to stand a coal siege of any duration. The coal companies keep their great supply in their barges, or fleets, above the mouth of Wolf river. It saves handling coal twice by so doing. There is a good supply of coal at the yards, but the supply would soon be exhausted were the coal fleets to be cut off as a base of supplies. In consequence of this apprehension on the part of the public, housekeepers throughout the different coal offices yesterday, and secured coal to be delivered within a day or two from the yards.

Other News from the River.

Several parties arrived here yesterday in a skiff, they having worked their way down through the floating ice from the steamer Osceola Belle, which boat is safe in an ice harbor up the river. The boys had a cold and dangerous trip, but they succeeded in reaching our landing. The news received here yesterday morning that a gorge had taken place at Randolph needs confirmation, but the rivermen are of the opinion that the gorge exists, because the ice was not running so heavily last night as it had been during the day. It is asserted that early yesterday morning the crew of the steamer James D. Parker, lying at the old elevator, and the occupants of the several flatboats near the vicinity of Beale street, were startled by loud cries. They came from a dinkey of a trading boat that was floating in the ice in the middle of the river. There was no sign of a light aboard the small craft, and but one object—a solitary being—upon the boat was seen and heard calling for help. One of the officers of the Parker called to the man and inquired what the trouble was. He bounded shouted back that his craft was imbedded in the ice. He was without food or fire. "I am nearly starved; haven't had anything to eat for two days," came his cries. Efforts were made by the boatmen to reach him, but their attempts were fruitless, and the craft when last seen was still floating down the stream on the great white ice-torrent which was grinding its way to the gulf. At ten o'clock last night the weather seemed to have moderated somewhat, the thermometer indicating nineteen degreesa bove zero, or thirteen degrees below freezing point.

NASHVILLE.

Judges Baxter and Trigg Differ in Opinion in the Case of the State vs. Special Deputy Collector Davis, Charged with Murder.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, January 6.—Judges Baxter and Trigg to-day heard a motion to remand to the State court for trial the case of the State of Tennessee *vs.* Special Deputy Collector James M. Davis, on an indictment found in the circuit court of Grundy county against Davis for the alleged murder of Joseph Haynes, and removed to the United States circuit court, under section 643 of the revised statutes of the United States, providing for the removal to the Federal courts of all civil and criminal actions instituted in the State courts against revenue officers for acts done under color of their office. Davis, in his petition, says that while in pursuance of his duty as collector he seized an illicit distillery, when he was attacked and fired upon by Haynes, and, returning the fire in his own self-defense, killed Haynes. Judge Baxter, in delivering his opinion, said that he and Judge Trigg were both citizens of Tennessee as well as of the United States, and desired to uphold the rights and jurisdiction of both, but it was unnecessary that there should be any irritation in the case; that the question of jurisdiction ought to be settled amicably. To have a final decision of the question by the United States supreme court, he and Judge Trigg would certify a difference of opinion, which was done. The court expresses the belief that the State courts would suspend their efforts to assert jurisdiction and thereby give cause for excitement and irritation, until the question is finally settled by the supreme court of the nation.

Curious Facts as to Electricity.

New York *Times*: "Some curious facts regarding the properties of electric light have become familiar to experts, which raise the question whether it may not prove physiologically injurious. One of them is the very high penetrating power of an illumination generated by the incandescence of metals, or by their slow combustion. The heat of the carbon points used as candles is probably about the same as that stated by Henry Draper, in a recent electrical experiment of his, namely, the almost fabulous intensity of about ten thousand degrees Farenheit. Of course, the degree of mellowness and diffusion, which is usually associated with a good working light, is scarcely possible with electrical illumination, the absorption by contiguous bodies is very great, and the shadows cast by opaque and semi-opaque bodies are black as midnight. Now, the retina of the human eye is habituated to a certain given intensity of illumination, which is many degrees below that of electricity, and any very material advance in intensity must, necessarily, prove irritating. But this is by no means the main point. In a recent conversation with a member of the *Times* staff, Mr. Edison made the curious statement that it was not available for microscopic illumination. In other words, it lacks the property of visualizing microscopic objects, when placed under the object glass, and produces, instead, simply certain intensely beautiful and complex prismatic effects. It is not worth the while to enlarge on these points. They are not decisive of any question at issue, but they fairly raise the point whether the properties of electric light are such as to render it a safe and wholesome substitute for the light produced by combustion."

REV. WM. H. CHAPMAN, pastor of M. E. church, Georgetown, D. C., writes: "Having had an opportunity to test the excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's cough syrup, I hesitate not to say it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family."

WASHINGTON.

Bondholders Should Read the Last Call of the Secretary of the Treasury—Progress of Resumption in Tennessee Towns.

The Department of Justice Closed in Respect to the Memory of Hon. Caleb Cushing—Thurman will Not Go to Ohio—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Subscriptions to the four per cent loan to-day, $11,073,550. Secretary Sherman was at the treasury department to-day.

ANOTHER CALL FOR BONDS.

The secretary of the treasury has called for the following five-twenties, the interest to cease on the sixth of April next: Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1867—namely, $50, No. 11,001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; $100, No 11,001 to No. 16 000, both inclusive; $500, No. 11,001 to No. 16 000, both inclusive; $1000, No. 15 001 to No. 20,000, both inclusive; total, $6,000,000. Registered, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after July 1, 1872, as follows: $50, No. 401 to No. 550, both inclusive; $100, No. 2801 to No. 4400, both inclusive; $500, No. 2001 to No. 2850, both inclusive; $1000. No. 7401 to No. 11 000, both inclusive; $5000, No. 2601 to No. 3550, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 2001 to No. 3800, both inclusive; total registered, $4,000,000; aggregate, $10,000.

RESUMPTION IN TENNESSEE TOWNS.

A letter received by Treasurer Gilfillan today, from the cashier of the First national bank, of Nashville, says: "It may be a matter of interest to know that we have taken in more coin than we have paid out, thus, I believe, it has been all over the State."

RESPECT TO CALEB CUSHING'S MEMORY.

The department of justice closed at noon to-day, in honor to the memory of the late Caleb Cushing. The flags on the building are flying at half-mast.

A UTAH CASE DECIDED.

A decision was rendered this afternoon by the supreme court of the United States in the case of George Reynolds against the United States, brought here by an appeal from the supreme court of Utah. This case involves the whole question of polygamy in the Territories, and the constitutionality of the laws passed by congress for its suppression. Reynolds was indicted by the grand jury for contracting a bigamous marriage. He was tried in the third judicial court of Utah and found guilty. He appealed to the supreme court of the Territory, and finally to the supreme court of the United States, which now affirms the judgments of the lower tribunals, and decides that congress has the power to make laws prohibiting polygamous marriages in Utah, and that such laws are constitutional.

THURMAN'S DECISION.

Senator Thurman this afternoon prepared a letter, addressed to the Columbus, Ohio, banquet committee, saying that it will not be in his power to attend the Democratic celebration of the eighth instant, as he is just beginning to recover from a severe cold, and cannot but recognize the fact that it would be imprudent for him in such extremely cold weather to make the trip. He offers a few reflections upon the toast—"The Jackson Democracy"—the theme upon which he was appointed to speak, and confines himself solely to that subject.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JUSTICE HUNT.

It is learned to-day that Justice Hunt, of the United States supreme court, was stricken with paralysis, at his residence in this city, last Saturday, and is now in such a condition that his recovery is despaired of. One side is entirely paralyzed, and he is to-night unable to talk. It is regarded as impossible he may live a few days, and apprehensions are expressed by one of his intimate friends, who seen him to day, that a fatal change in his condition may recur within a comparatively few hours. The fact of his very serious illness was not known even to his associates on the bench until this afternoon.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE POSTAL LAW.

The recent ruling of the postoffice department that the products of papygraph, electric pen and manifold parcels must pay letter rates of possage, was based on the law as it is and not as the department thinks it should be. Among the amendments to be proposed by the postal authorities to congress, is one which will permit matter prepared by these processes at third-class rates, whenever the communications are of the nature of correspondence.

SUPPLIES FOR THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

A large supply of envelopes of all kinds, and stocks of the various blanks supplied by the postoffice department, are now on the way to the Chicago postmaster.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Peach trees are much damaged by frost in Illinois.

Fifteen hundred men are engaged in a railway strike in England.

Admiral Touchard, member of the French chamber of deputies, is dead.

Hon. Henry Cooper was inaugurated mayor of New York yesterday.

Cleveland, Ohio, was the victim of a seventeen thousand dollar fire yesterday.

The Princess Caroline, wife of Prince Henry of Hesse, died yesterday at Treves.

Three firemen were frozen to death during a fire in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, yesterday.

One hundred and ten thousand dollars is the total amount of loss by the Chicago fire.

Seven European steamships are overdue at New York. Strong gales and heavy seas are reported.

Sutter Bros., tobacconists, of Chicago, have failed for one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

The Mexican excursionists arrived at New Orleans yesterday. They leave there to-morrow for Vera Cruz.

Francois Philbert was suffocated to death while trying to escape from a burning building in Quebec, yesterday.

Five hundred coach-builders struck in Liverpool yesterday against an increase in the number of working hours.

The Spanish government will in March close a contract for a large amount of Virginia and Kentucky tobacco.

The extensive establishment of the St. Louis beef-canning company, at St. Louis, was cleaned up by fire yestereay.

A snow-plow locomotive on the New York Central road exploded near Buffalo, yesterday, fatally injuring the fireman.

The Teller committee arrived at New Orleans yesterday, and will begin their investigations into Louisiana elections to-day.

The funeral of the late Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, yesterday, is said to have been a very plain affair.

Several detachments of *gendarmie* have been sent from Paris to subdue the brigands of the Pyronese, who are said to be in great force.

The striking miners of the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company have been paid off, and the collieries will probably be closed.

Ex-President William Bluhen, of the Allentown, Pennsylvania, First national bank, was yesterday arrested there charged with embezzlement.

One J. W. Hull, who robbed a firm in that city of thirty thousand dollars government bonds recently, is wanted by the New York detectives.

Ex-Governor Bravo, who was the head of the rising in the States of Colima and Moachican, was killed recently with fourteen of his followers.

The supplement of the official *Gazette*, in St. Petersburg, says that the plague in Astrakahan, which was abating, is again raging with great violence.

The operatives of the Newburg, New York, cotton mills were placed on half time yesterday. The low price of manufactured goods is given as the cause.

The debt of the city of Brooklyn foots up nearly thirty-seven and a half million dollars, an increase of over one million and a quarter over last year.

At Cheyenne, Sunday night, a band of maskers took a notorious character, called "Dutch Charley," from prison and hung him to a telegraph pole.

The case in the New York courts to remove W. H. Vanderbilt from the executiveship of his father's estate awakens much interest, the courts being daily crowded.

Sixty thousand pounds worth of bar silver arrived at London Saturday, by way of Plato on the Chili packet. The whole was secured at 49⅝d for Austria, for which quarter there is a slight revival of inquiry. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is thirty-five thousand pounds.

Ex-President Grant arrived at Londonderry, Ireland, yesterday, and was presented with the freedom of the city. A grand banquet was given in his honor last night.

James W. Quick, treasurer of Pike county, Pennsylvania, it is thought, has gone wrong to the amount of ten thousand dollars. He and the amount are mysteriously missing.

Madame Anderson, who is walking for glory and money in New York, at ten o'clock last night had made her four hundred and seventh mile, in the same number of hours.

Six of the parties implicated in the burning-at-the-stake of two men, named Mitchell and Ketchum, near Fort Kearney, recently, have been arrested and lodged in prison there.

Hon. Morton M'Michael, sr., publisher of the *North American*, ex-mayor of Philadelphia and president of the Park commission, died at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Philadelphia.

Bismarck, replying to a memorial from the members of the German leather trade, in favor of protection, writes that he is ready to support their views as far as personal influence can avail.

The "little joker" ballots were the basis of Judge Carpenter's opinion in Hartford yesterday, unseating the Democratic member of the city legislature and placing a Republican in his seat.

It has been found that Oliver Perry, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and John Trader, who is in the penitentiary for life in that State on another charge, are the parties who ravished, murdered and robbed an old woman named Eva Peters, near that city, on the night of March 15, 1875. Perry has been arrested.

A London dispatch states that five hundred of the shipwrights employed in the Middleboro shipyard struck against the reduction of wages. The men were paid off and the yard closed. The Brittania iron works at Middleboro has closed, throwing two hundred men out of employment. The Midland railway employes at Carlisle have yielded.

LEGISLATIVE.

First Day of the 42d Session of the State Legislature—Very Full Attendance of Members—Election of Speakers of Both Houses.

Clerks and Assistants Elected by Both Houses—Other Officers to be Elected To-Day—List of Candidates for All the Offices.

HOUSE.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, January 6.—The entire membership was present, except Pearson, of Hawkins, and Beasly, of Franklin, absent on account of illness. N. Gregg, of Sullivan, was elected temporary chairman. Mathes, Rodcrick Random Butler, H. P. Fowlkes and John A. Gardner were nominated for speaker. Gardner's name was withdrawn after the first ballot, but he was subsequently renominated. On the fourth ballot it stood as follows: Mathes, 15; Fowlkes, 36; Butler, 16. Mathes's highest vote was 29. After the fourth ballot, Mathes withdrew his name. Fowlkes was elected on the twelfth ballot. E. B. Wade, of Rutherford, was elected first clerk on the second ballot; John Slack, of Sullivan, was elected assistant clerk on the fourth ballot. Pending the ballot for principal doorkeeper, the house adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

Senators Driskell and Miller were absent. Senator John R. Neal, of Rhea, was elected speaker on the sixteenth ballot, receiving thirteen votes. The fact that Savage, who is considered an extremely low-lax man, is the only one at first to cast his vote for Neal, is considered as rather a good joke, inasmuch as Neal is a State credit man, and intimated as much on taking the chair. On the sixth ballot D. C. Long, of Madison, was elected principal clerk. Thomas S. Steele, of Bedford, was elected assistant clerk. Mrs. Eliza Cook, of Williamson, was elected engrossing clerk, on the fifth ballot, over Misses Emily Peyton, of Sumner; Bettie Scovel, of Davidson; Robert Brown, of East Tennessee, and G. W. Crozier, of Montgomery. Twelve candidates were put in nomination for sergeant-at-arms, and the first ballot was taken, without result, when the senate adjourned. In the house there are fourteen candidates for the same position.

The Offices to be Filled and the Candidates.

Nashville *Banner*: Among those prominently mentioned in connection with the speakership of the house: M. T. Bryan, of Davidson; H. P. Fowlkes, of Williamson; J. Harvey Mathes, of Shelby; J. A. Gardner, of Weakley, and J. Lytle, of Rutherford. We are not certain that Mr. Bryan can be classed as a candidate, but if the house should see fit to elect him as a speaker, we are satisfied he would very acceptably fill the position.

For Chief Clerk of the Senate.—S. B. Sherrill, of Wilson, D. L. Rivers, of Weakley; Frank Moses, of Knox; Edward Hickman, of Davidson; T. C. Long, of Madison; and John E. Helms, of Hamblen.

Assistant Clerk of Senate.—Jo. Carter, Davidson.

For Sergeant at-Arms for the Senate.—— Campbell, of Davidson; Archie Tromas, of Robertson; and C. H. Anderson, of Rutherford; W. J. Moss and —— Nance, of Davidson.

Engrossing Clerk of the Senate.—R. J. Brown, of Rhea; Miss Emily Peyton, of Sumner; Mrs. Cook, of Williamson; and Miss Scovel, of Davidson.

Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.—Jimmie Harris, of Washington; —— Holman, of Robertson; Holman, of Davidson; Morrison, of Claiborne; —— Russworm, of Sumner; —— Colvert, of Davidson.

For Principal Clerk of the House.—Eth. B. Wade, of Rutherford; Harry D. Martin, of Davidson; and A. B. Upshaw, of Maury.

For Assistant Clerk of the House.—Chas. C. Plummer, of Davidson; E. H. Wilkes, of Wilson; John Slack, of Sullivan; W. H. Scoggin, of Davidson; A. P. Scoggin, of Obion; and W. D. Lester, of Davidson.

For Engrossing Clerk of the House.—J. L. Debow, of Smith; J. W. Gaines, jr., of Davidson; R. W. Branch, of Davidson; John Blivins, of Hawkins; R. S. Fletcher, of Madison; C. P. Priestley, of Carroll; R. W. Lee, of Gibson; —— Lumb, of Henry; and Miss Stevens, of Williamson.

For Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.—M'Elvey, of Humphreys; Beall, of Smith; Rollins, of Sumner; Dodson, of Greene; H. T. Prater, of Rutherford; Wallace, of Wilson; R. L. Philips, of Marshall; T. P. Ackerman, of Davidson; and William Ferris, of Davidson.

For Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.—W. A. Sparks, of Washington; W. H. Wetmore, of Wilson, and T. H. Kelley, of Benton.

For Doorkeeper of the House.—James A. Atwell, of DeKalb; ——. Driskill, of Gibson, Josiah Ferris, jr., and T. B. Ballou, of Davidson.

The following are candidates for the office of State librarian; Mrs. Paralee Haskell, present librarian; Mrs. Robert Hatton, Thompson Station; Mrs. General Bob Foster, of Nashville; Mrs. Dr. Lytle, of Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. W. Barrow, of Memphis; Mrs. Lowe, of Nashville; Mrs. Ware, of Nashville; Mrs. Brown, of Memphis; Mrs. Clare, of Nashville; Mrs. Smith, of Dyersburg; Mrs. Gillem, of Memphis; Dr. E. L. Drake, of Fayetteville; John B. Lillard, of Edgefield.

There was a Satare.

Evarts's New England Day Speech: "There was, as we all know, in the formation of this great union by the war of the revolution—there was a suture, so to speak, by which the slave-holding colonies, while united, were yet distinguished from the mother country. And that suture, in the progress of our politics, became a fissure, and then at last it became a chasm. But now the chasm, and the fissure, and the suture have all disappeared, and this is one country, with the same freedom and the same legal and political equality all over. We can find now really for the first time the nation at one with itself, without opposing interests and without jealousies or rival advancement, and without conflicting or uncertain alliances in sentiment or feeling with any foreign nation."

Brownsville *Bee*, 3d: "Tom Moody was killed by Dan Rice, near Durhamville, last Saturday night. Moody had just been paid for his year's work, and it is thought he was murdered to get his money."

Sofia, January 5: Four of the leaders of the Macedonian insurgents, three of whom are Austrians, who are under arrest here, have been ordered to quit the country.

WINTER'S FREAKS

Continue to Cause Humanity, Even in the Tropics, to Shiver and Shake—Unprecedented Cold Weather in All Parts of the Country.

Roofs of Houses and Tree-Tops in New Orleans Covered with Ice—Snow-storms in the Land of Eternal Summers.

At Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 6.—The mercury last night was down to twelve degrees.

At New Orleans the Lowest Temperature in Thirty-Two Years.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The weather is clear and cold. Last night the mercury fell to twenty degrees, which is the lowest temperature since 1857.

Snow-Storm at Mobile.

MOBILE, January 6.—The snow-storm on Saturday lasted all day, followed by a hard freeze. The thermometer was six degrees in the morning. Yellow-fever is dead.

Little Rockers "Skeetin'."

LITTLE ROCK, January 6.—The thermometer was four degrees above zero this morning. The river is closed and the ice is five inches thick. Skating is lively in front of the city.

Passenger Trains Nearly on Schedule.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—The Atlantic and Great Western and Erie roads state that there is but little detention on account of snow on these roads. Passenger trains are running within one or two hours of their usual time.

A Snow Blockade Raised.

CLEVELAND, January 6.—The snow blockade on the Lake Shore road was raised today and trains commenced running to this city and to Buffalo. A through passenger train for Chicago, the first since last Thursday, leaves Buffalo about one o'clock this afternoon.

The Wave Extending into the Tropics.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 6.—A drizzling rain fell last night, the thermometer falling to thirty degrees. Everything is covered this morning with a coat of thin ice. This is almost unprecedented, nothing of the kind having been known for at least thirty years. Frost has not gone down yet, whether the orange trees and fruit are injured. Snow fell in considerable quantity as far south as Dupont, Georgia, and trains arriving here this morning from Savannah are covered with it. A few flakes were observable here yesterday.

Clearing the Snow From Up-Country Railway Lines.

BUFFALO, January 6.—The roads leading east will probably be opened for business tomorrow. The main track on the Central line is still clear as far as Rochester, but the efforts put forth will probably clear the whole track by to-morrow. On the Erie road the Rochester division and the Danville branch are in order, and the balance of the road will probably be cleared by to-night. The Lake Shore road is again clear. The Pacific express left to-day, and the through train from Chicago, which has been detained at Dunkirk since Thursday arrived this afternoon.

Daily Increase of Suffering in Great Britain.

LONDON, January 6.—The weather is again cold. There has been daily increase