THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS TO-DAY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley cooler; northerly, possibly shift to warmer southerly winds, with rising barometer and clear or partly cloudy weather.

A BLUNDER CORRECTED.

Yesterday, in pursuance of our pledges to place before the readers of the APPEAL everything in relation to the yellow-fever and Memphis that might find publication abroad, we printed a dispatch sent to every city in the country by the Associated Press from Washington last Monday, on the authority of the National board of health, to the effect that for the four weeks ending with the twenty-seventh of March last two cases of yellow-fever had been reported in Memphis. We also printed an official contradiction of this, together with dispatches and additional comments upon it from other papers, which went to show how far the injurious misstatement had traveled and the interest it had awakened on the part of the health authorities and people of other cities. This was not a pleasant publication to make in view of the anxiety of our own people and the tendency with many of them to become frightened and panic-stricken at every mention of the name of the much dreaded disease. It was not a pleasant publication to make, but it was our duty to make it, not only that we might give it the prompt contradiction it deserved, but that we might with the assistance of our health authorities trace it to its source and so prove to the public that there is no reliance to be placed in any statements as to diseases of any kind, but those that officially emanate from the city board of health. We have traced the dispatch to its source, and the result is a confirmation of the official denials of Dr. Thornton and Dr. Mitchell. The following dispatch from the secretary of the National board of health, in answer to the one we published yesterday, sent to him by Dr. Mitchell, is to this effect and ought to be satisfactory to every doubting Thomas, and ought to fortify the claims of our authorities to credibility in this regard:

(Copy of Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1880.

Dr. R. W. Mitchell, Memphis, Tennessee:

The report was a mistake of the telegraph operator of the Associated Press, and has been contradicted over and over again. No cases of yellow-fever have been officially reported to this office from either Memphis or New Orleans. TURNER.

While we accept this as a satisfactory explanation, we must warn the National board, as we do our own citizens, our physicians and the press of the country at large, to be careful how they allow themselves to be made the media of retailing falsehoods, or misstatements, or mistakes that are calculated to injure the trade of Memphis and deprive her merchants and mechanics, her professional and laboring men of the legitimate means of support. No man worthy the name would willingly injure his neighbor or interpose anything between him and the winning of bread for himself and his family. By narrowing down to individuals the effects of these rumors and lying statements as to yellow-fever, we are able to arrive at some idea of their effect upon a whole community whose energies have been several times paralyzed by epidemics. No one who is not lost to all sense of responsibility would be guilty of it. God knows we have suffered enough without, after all our expenditures of money and labor to effect a thorough system of sanitation, being subjected to weekly panics upon no better warrant than rumor, or no firmer foundation than the mistakes of a clerk or telegraph-operator. We appeal to our brethren of the press; we appeal to our neighbors in the country not to give credence or circulation to reports that are a hindrance and detriment to our trade, and that are calculated to prevent the free intercourse between town and country that is to us as the air we breathe. Memphis has always dealt fairly and honestly in this matter with the people beyond her borders. She has published every case of yellow-fever, and promptly, that has ever occurred. She has not concealed, nor has she sought to conceal from herself a case of that or any other infectious disease that has occurred within her limits. On the contrary, we have had to complain that there was an eagerness with some of our own people to make cases, and a strong tendency with the majority to believe on the least provocation that they existed, and to act upon that belief. We have had to complain of a proneness to exaggerate, and we are sorry to believe a disposition exists with even some well-informed persons to seize upon unauthenticated rumor and magnify it to an extent that will justify them in a course that has long been a foregone conclusion. This ought to be discouraged. If our own citizens set an example of panic and of yielding to fears that have no basis of fact, what can be expected of those who have no interest in us and who are to profit by our misfortunes? The future of the city is involved in these rumors so prejudicial to her interests. Constant dropping wears away a stone—constant assaults upon our good name if not promptly met will at last break us down. Every man and every woman in Memphis is interested in frowning down and preventing the spread of such reports, and every one of them should make it a special duty to act for their own and the city's welfare. For ourselves, with the fullest faith in the good sense and discretion of the health officers—city, State and national—we shall make it our special duty to run down every such report, trace it to its source and uncover the authors until there is an end to the nefarious habit. We beg our citizens to assist us in this good work—to assist us in the suppression of this vice, for vice it is, partaking as it does of the nature of lying and defamation—we ask them to report every retailer of such rumors, so that the law may, if possible, be brought to bear to punish them as severely as they merit. In this way, and this way alone, may we expect to avoid the spasms of panic which, last year, both before and after yellow-fever was known to be here, cost us so much of patience and labor to contradict, that we might retain our trade and, as a long-suffering community, continue to enjoy at least the means of living. Let us endeavor to prevent mistakes, mis-statements or rumors by acting as promptly in self-defense as the APPEAL did yesterday.

SENATOR MORGAN, of Alabama, in the course of an interview with a New York *Herald* correspondent, said that "Mr. Tilden could not get the solid vote of the south. He would lose Florida, Virginia, Mississippi and North Carolina, and would make Alabama close and doubtful. His nomination would endanger the canvass for our State officers. I was four years ago an earnest and enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Tilden for the nomination, believing him the proper man to administer the government, but the times have changed, and he is no longer popular nor available. His nomination would endanger two or three of our congressional districts. With any acceptable nominee the State would be all right."

A DISPATCH from Washington to the Boston *Herald* states that there is no sentiment there at all for Washburne, and that it is remarkable how bitter the feeling against him is among western men, especially those of his own State. A prominent Illinois gentleman, who holds an office there, and who went to the Cincinnati convention in 1876 to see if he could not do something in behalf of Washburne, says that he cannot carry his own county for any office to day, and that Bob Ingersoll's fiery exclamation, "I hate that man!" expresses the feelings of a majority of the Illinois Republican leaders about him.

ST. JOHN'S SUGGESTION

That an Influx of Black Republicans into Kansas Would Offset the Votes of the Democratic Immigrants, and Thus Insure His Re-Election as Governor.

Given as a Reason for His Sympathy for the Movement—The Carson Mint—Arrears of Pensions—Confirmations and Promotions by the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President nominated the following postmasters: Tillie Olden, at Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania; Luke Arthur, at Duluth, Minnesota; Hans A. Anderson, at Albert Lea, Minnesota; Jas. H. M'Gee, Cawker City, Kansas.

FROM THE BAR'L, POSSIBLY.

The secretary of the treasury received from New York, to-day, a package containing one thousand dollars and marked "income tax." Gone to the conscience fund.

CARSON MINT TO RESUME.

The secretary of the treasury has decided to resume coinage at the United States mint at Carson May 1st, sufficient bullion having been accumulated. The department is in receipt of advices leading to the belief that silver bullion will be delivered at Carson at the prices paid in San Francisco.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds have agreed to report bills making appropriations for the following public buildings: Public building at Leavenworth, Kansas, not to exceed a cost of one hundred thousand dollars; courthouse and postoffice at Frankfort, Kentucky, one hundred thousand dollars.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The Greenback Labor convention elected the following delegates to the National convention at Chicago: T. J. Durant and Lee Crandall. Alternates: R. W. Wade and W. W. Johnson.

ST. JOHN'S SYMPATHY EXPLAINED.

Before the exodus investigating committee, Dr. M. F. Stringfellow, of Topeka, Kansas, testified that the Kansas Freedmen's relief association was managed and controlled from the very start by the Republican office-holders and politicians, and that Governor St. John was the leading spirit at its inception. St. John's interest in it was owing to the fact that, if the white immigration to the State, which was largely anti Republican, was not checked or neutralized by negro emigrants, his chances for re-election would be very slim.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

It is stated that Ernest Dichman, minister resident of the United States at Bogota, will leave for South America in the United States steamer Tennessee on Thursday next, having received further instructions regarding the interoceanic canal matter.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Of arrears of pensions, there remain less than three thousand cases unadjudicated. The total amount already disbursed on this account is twenty-four million five hundred thousand dollars, and the number of claims for arrears now on file amount to two hundred thousand dollars.

CONFIRMED AND PROMOTED.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: United States consul—J. S. Potter, of Massachusetts, at Crefeld; Wm. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, at Canton; J. A. Halderman, of Kansas, at Bangkok; John W. Barr, of Louisville, United States district judge for the district of Kentucky; Mathias C. Ostorne, United States marshal for the middle and southern districts of Alabama; George L. Nichols, postmaster at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Indian agents—George W. Lee, of Michigan, Mackinac agency, Michigan; Jacob Kaufman, of Iowa, Fort Berthold agency, Dakota, and also a large number of army promotions.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

How the Ultramontanes Lost an Acquired Advantage—Result of the Late Election in Berlin.

The *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, says the ultramontanes, by supporting the government on the customs question, were at one time in a way to secure a position of influence, but subsequently, by their strongly hostile attitude on political questions in no way connected with religion, arrested the progress of reapprochement, which would have been so useful in promoting religious peace, and asks in conclusion how can the Prussian government possibly feel encouraged by such proceedings to meet the wishes of the ultramontanes.

At the supplementary election for members of the reichstag in the second electoral district of this city, Prof. Virice, progressionist, headed the poll with eight thousand ninety-six votes, while Kuoerner, social democrat, obtained two thousand nine hundred and eight votes. The latter figure is now compared with seven thousand four hundred and seventy-four votes registered for the social democrats in the same district in 1878, after dissolution of reichstag, and inference is drawn that the anti-socialist law has already achieved a marvelous feature of its intended effect. The anti-socialist bill will be read a second time in the reichstag to-day. The socialist members have proposed many amendments to the bill, which they will detend, point by point, thereby offering a greater obstruction than is anticipated. The clerical party propose an amendment to insure freedom of electoral meetings, and will oppose the bill far more strongly than was expected.

In the reichstag yesterday Herr Liebnecht, socialist, persuaded the house to cause a suspension during the session of criminal proceedings pending against Deputy Weimer, socialist, for using unparliamentary language.

TENNESSEE TOPICS.

Gallatin will build a new operahouse.

Texas merchants are buying goods in Nashville.

Whisky killed a negro at Middleton last week.

Mrs. Julia A. R. Jackson died recently in Knoxville.

The Rhea Springs *News* is out for Savage for governor.

Mason has shipped over seven thousand bales of cotton this season.

Davidson county Republicans will go to Chicago instructed for Grant.

The Presbyterian church at Mason has been freshened up with a coat of paint.

The Clarksville *Tobacco Leaf* nominates Hon. J. W. Clapp, of this city, for governor.

The editor of the Ripley *News* is led three votes of being elected mayor of the town.

Chattanooga Republicans urge that their party nominate a candidate for governor.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Banner* says Knoxville is the cleanest place he ever saw.

Hon. W. P. Caldwell is announced as a candidate for congress from the ninth district.

Mount Emory church, near Maryville, East Tennessee, was accidentally burned Sunday night.

Haywood county, through its quarterly court, contributed fifty dollars to the Jackson statue fund.

Acid from a fire-extinguisher painfully scalded Mr. John M. Turner at Jackson last Friday.

Mr. J. L Wiedom, of Jackson, uses a cane, necessitated by a kick upon the knee from an unruly horse.

Mr. W H Bruton has leased his interests in the *Whig*, of Jackson, to his former partner, Mr. D. L. Balch.

Mr. George Young, of Mason, and Miss Georgia A. Ballard, of Belleville, were married at Belleville Wednesday.

J. M. Sweeney, of Carroll county, planted peach seeds last year and they came up last year, and the little trees bloomed this spring.

The Brownsville papers fairly set up on their hind-legs and howl because of the politeness shown Grant on his visit to this city.

John Jamison shot and killed a negro boy in Jackson last Monday, and is in jail in default of bail to the amount of five hundred dollars.

A dispute about a cow between Garland Anderson and James L. Robinson, of Hardeman county, last week, resulted in the former being shot dead by the latter, who is yet at large.

The municipal election held in Mason last Friday resulted in the choice of C. C. Poindexter for mayor. R. B White for marshal, and Mike Cohn, I. W. Ashner, I. S. Clement, C. T. Booker, R H. Rose and J. S. Waller for aldermen.

The Fayetteville *Express* is authority for the statement that the gift of a bible to a church in that county, thirty-five years ago was the means of keeping a spring running that had, before the gift, been only an erratic, wet-weather source of water supply. This story must be true, as names, dates and location of the spring are given.

Somerville *Falcon*: "Some time since we placed in nomination Colonel J. M. Keating, of the Memphis APPEAL, as a most suitable person to represent the tenth congressional district in the Cincinnati convention. This nomination has been indorsed by the entire press of the district, and leading journals all over the State speak of it as a most appropriate suggestion. True, there has been some dissenting opinion developed by the discussion of the matter, but there can be no doubt that Colonel Keating is every way acceptable to the major portion of the Democratic voters, and will thoroughly represent their political opinions in the convention. But the district will be allowed two delegates, and looking for the second name we can find no one better qualified for the position than Albert T. M'Neal, Esq., of Bolivar, whose name has already been suggested. Mr. M'Neal is a lawyer of decided ability, and is universally recognized as a man of force and integrity of character. We indorse all that other journals have said in his favor, and tender his name, together with Colonel Keating's, to the Nashville convention, hoping that both will be favorably considered by that body."

NASHVILLE.

The Great Railroad Suit to Come Up in Court on the Twenty-sixth—A Long Array of Counsel.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, April 16.—W J. Freeman, of Memphis, son of James R. Freeman, of the supreme court, was to-day appointed by N. Baxter, clerk, deputy clerk of the supreme court.

George A. Pease, formerly a clerk at the Peabody hotel, and since January first clerk at the Maxwell house, died this morning from the effects of a carbuncle, with which he had been suffering for thirteen days.

A heavy fight is to be made in the United States circuit court, Judge Withey presiding, in the case of Stevens *vs.* Tennessee railroad, on the twenty-sixth instant. A large array of counsel will appear. The counsel for plaintiffs are Charles O'Conor, of New York, Andrews & Hoadley, of Cincinnati; and Sam Watson, of Nashville. Counsel for defendants are Stanley Mathews, of Cincinnati; Baxter and Richardson, of Louisville; Charles F. Southmayd, of New York; Judge Fentress, of Bolivar; Luke E. Wright, B. M. Estes, and J. B. Heiskell, of Memphis; Wm. Baxter, of Knoxville; Edward Baxter and Smith & Allison, of Nashville.

Giles County's Cotton Production.

Pulaski *Citizen*: We have taken some pains to ascertain the cotton crop of this county for the season of 1879-80, and, while we cannot give the exact figures, we are able, perhaps, to furnish something like a correct estimate. We are guided, of course, in our calculations by the shipments from the different railroad stations. These are as follows:

	Bales.
Pulaski	9,408
Lynnville	1,368
Wales	917
Buford	194
Aspen Hill	150
Prospect	1,466
Total	13,499

A small portion of the cotton contained in the above schedule was received from other counties, but we are confident that it is safe to estimate that as much of the staple went out of Giles to shipping points in other counties as came into it; hence we make no alteration in the figures. The Pulaski cotton-mills have either consumed or stored away about two hundred bales, and it is thought the stock remaining on hand undisposed of in this place and in other parts of the county will amount to about eight hundred bales. Accepting these figures as reliable, and they certainly cannot be far from correct, the entire crop of the county was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine bales, the value of which approximates eight hundred thousand dollars. These figures will give some idea of Giles county's importance to the commonwealth, especially when it is borne in mind that they represent the value of only one product of her soil. If her shipments of wheat, corn, cattle, mules, horses, hogs, etc., were included, the sum total would assume vaster proportions.

A Young Girl Fatally Injured.

Philadelphia special the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "A terrible accident occurred at the performance, the other day, of the combined shows of Cooper & Baily and Adam Forepaugh, who are now exhibiting here. One of the sensational features has been a daring act by the Davene family of acrobats, who are known from their performances in Kyrally Brothers's black crook company, during the early part of the season. Mrs. Davene hangs by her feet to a trapeze forty feet in the air, and holds her husband, who is suspended head downward. Their daughter, Lucy, a pretty girl of nineteen, whose stage name is Mile. Lotto, ascends a pedestal thirty feet distant, and swings on a trapeze by her teeth until she has acquired the necessary momentum, when she loosens her hold, flies through the air and is caught by her father. On the first performance of the act, last Monday, the girl missed her father's grasp three times, but fortunately fell into a net stretched below. To-day, while endeavoring to get the momentum she struck her head against the pedestal, causing a frightful wound, and throwing her senseless to the ground twenty feet below. There were eight thousand people present at the time, and a terrible scene followed. 'My daughter, oh, God, my daughter is killed,' shrieked the wretched mother, as the bleeding form was carried underneath her. Physicians were summoned, who pronounced her suffering from internal injuries, and possibly concussion of the spine. She vomited a great quantity of blood, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery."

Spain and Cuba.

MADRID, April 16.—In congress to-day the debate on the Cuban budget was continued. Rodas, in the name of the committee on the Cuban budget, replying to the attacks made yesterday by Sabra, a Cuban deputy, combatted the separatist tendency shown in the latter's speech. He said that the colonial policy pursued by the present ministry was almost identical with that of the Campos ministry, and declared that in spite of insurrection and the speeches of Cuban deputies aiming at the separation of Cuba from Spain, that colony would remain Spanish to the end.

Arrested for an Old Murder.

ZANESVILLE, April 16.—Godfrey Smalley, residing near Marietta, Ohio, has been arrested by Lieutenant Linton, charged with the murder of Jacob Baughman on August 13, 1863. Mr. Baughman was a wealthy farmer residing near this city. Being a bachelor and living alone, his body was not found until the day following his supposed murder. Smalley is now in jail, and from the partial confession made by him there seems to be no doubt of his guilt.

The Austro-Italian.

ROME, April 16.—The Italian dramatic autnor, Cavelothe, went to Trieste to superintend the production of a play, but was expelled by the Austrian authorities. Two members of the chamber of deputies have given notice to Premier Cairalli of a desire to interpellate the government respecting the expulsion. Cavalothe is a member of the Italian chamber of deputies.

Suicide of a Crooked Cashier.

MONTREAL, April 16.—Nathaniel Weaver, who shot himself here yesterday, turns out to be a defaulting cashier of the Citizens national bank of Urbana, Ohio. He lost eighty-five thousand dollars of the bank's money in grain speculations and left two years ago, taking up his residence here. He had sent for his wife, who arrived a few hours after he committed suicide.

Failure of a New York Leather House

NEW YORK, April 16.—The failure of W. Carring & Son, leather dealers at Rochester, affects New York merchants to the amount of nearly fifty thousand dollars. The "reference books" gave the firm a good and excellent reputation.

WERE man to conform *more* to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellow's compound syrup of hypophosphites as a restorative for the power of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress and enlightenment would indeed be marvelous.

The Dublin Land League.

DUBLIN, April 16.—At a meeting of the national land league to-day, Mr. Parnell presiding, it was resolved to call a conference of the land reformers at Dublin on the twenty-ninth instant, to formulate the demand for a change in the land system.

Maine's Democratic Convention.

BANGOR, April 15.—The Democratic State committee decided to hold a convention June 1st for the nomination of a candidate for governor and the selection of delegates to Cincinnati.

WRECKED BY THE WIND.

From San Francisco to Wheeling a Heavy Storm Prevailed Yesterday, Wrecking Buildings and Destroying Property, but Without Loss of Life.

Trains on the Union Pacific Road Stopped by the Violence of the Wind—Snow Sheds on the Sierras Blown Down—Damage Done Nearer Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The storm that has prevailed throughout the State for several days has been the severest ever known. On the line of the Central Pacific, through the mountains, the snow-sheds were broken down between Emigrant Gap and Cisco. Yesterday's eastern-bound express got only as far as Alta Virginia. The lightning express is stopping at the same point. A snow-plow train with eight engines, which left Summit this morning to effect a connection again from Emigrant Gap, when half a mile west from Summit jumped the track and dashed through the snow-sheds, carrying away four hundred feet. The west-bound emigrant and freight-train, due at Sacramento last night, has been stopped by slides two miles from any station, where it still remains. Every effort is now being made to clear the track.

THE WIND OUT WEST.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—The severest storm of the season visited this State this morning. In northern Illinois several inches of snow fell, impeding trains in the vicinity of Oshkosh. No serious disasters are yet reported on the lake, but it is feared the gale was severe on vessel property, and reports of disasters are expected.

The propeller Caroline Williams reached this port this evening, and reports having abandoned the schooner Walter Allen for rescuing the crew. The schooner sunk soon after, between Manitowac and Sheboygan.

AT CINCINNATI AND VICINITY.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—An unusually heavy rain this morning was followed by high winds all day here. A number of houses were unroofed, and some weak buildings blown down. The wind extended widely through the central and southern portions of the State. At Newark, Ohio, a livery barn was blown down, the iron roof was blown off Scott & Co.'s furniture establishment, the iron and slate roof of the gasworks was blown off, buggies were overturned and fences and trees blown down. At New Philadelphia and Canal Dover the storm was destructive. At the latter place the roof of a rolling-mill was blown off. At Milford Center the postoffice and several other buildings were unroofed. At Lebanon the roof of the Lebanon house was blown off.

ON THE UPPER OHIO.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 16.—A high wind which prevailed in this city all day culminated this afternoon at five o'clock in a cyclone of some force, passing over the city, blowing due east. The main force of the wind seemed to be concentrated on the freight depot of the P. C. and S. L. railroad, and the greater part of the roof of that building was completely torn off. A ten inch rafter was driven through the roof of the freight depot of the B. and O. railroad adjoining, and through an eight inch brick partition wall. Two other rafters of the same size were driven through the roof of the same building, doing considerable damage, but luckily injuring no one. The damage to tobacco alone aggregate one thousand dollars. No other serious damage to property reported. The wind was followed by a thunder-shower, and the accounts of to-day's wind-storm state that the steeple of the Zion street Methodist church was materially damaged; also that a portion of the roof of the blacksmith-shop of Sweesker's machine-shop was torn off by the violence of the storm. The neighboring towns of Bellair, Bridgeport and Martins Ferry, Ohio, also suffered to some extent, trees being uprooted, fences prostrated and loose property whirled about in an indiscriminate manner. More serious damage is reported in the suburbs, unroofing the casting-room of the Martins Ferry blast furnance. Windows in this city were broken and a number of smoke-stacks and out-buildings prostrated.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

A Damage Suit Against the Old City Government of Memphis Sought to be Revived in the State Supreme Court Against the Taxing-District.

Yesterday the following order was served upon Dr. Porter, president of the Taxing-District:

The State of Tennessee to the Sheriff of Shelby County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, in a cause pending in the supreme court of said State, for the western division, at Jackson, wherein John O'Connor and others are complainants and the city of Memphis defendant, it was this day suggested to said court that the legislature of the state of Tennessee, since the appeal herein was taken, has created and limited the Shelby county, the city of Memphis, and has created a municipal corporation embracing the same people and the same territory which formerly constituted the city of Memphis, known as and styled the Taxing-District of Shelby county; and whereas, on motion of the complainant it was ordered by said court that our said court do assemble on Monday, the twenty-sixth of April, 1880, requiring the said Taxing-District of Shelby county to show cause, if any there be, why this suit should not be revived against it as the successor of the city of Memphis, and should not progress to judgment and execution against it as such successor. These are therefore to command you, that you do cause to be made known the tenor and effect of this writ to the said Taxing-District of Shelby county that appears before our said court at the courthouse in the city of Jackson, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1880, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why said revivor should not be made. Herein fail not and have you then and there this writ.

Witness: John H. Freeman, clerk of said court, at the office in the city of Jackson, the first Monday in April, 1880. JOHN H. FREEMAN, Clerk.

By D. F. DAVIS, Deputy Clerk.

The history of the case is as follows: Some years ago John O'Connor leased from the city of Memphis, for a term of years, the old race-track grounds out on the Hernando road, and spent a large amount of money in improving and decorating the same. Subsequently the rightful owner of the ground secured possession and ousted O'Connor before his lease from the city expired. O'Connor then sued the city for damages and was defeated. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, but before a decision was reached the legislature abolished the charter of the old city government and established the Taxing District of Shelby county; hence the motion made to revive the suit against the new city government.

ASKING THE ABROGATION

By Congress of the Famous Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—A Review of the Compact.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Representative Cox, in his report from the committee on foreign affairs relative to the interoceanic canal and the Monroe doctrine, quotes at length from the President's message upon this subject, of March 8, 1880, and severely arraigns the policy of Mr. Clayton in seeking to induce Great Britain to abandon her unfounded claim upon the territory of an independent Spanish-American State, and inviting her to share with us a duty and privilege peculiarly our own, that of protecting an interoceanic communication of infinite interest and concern to this country. Having blundered thus at the outset, the report says, he went into the most complicated and ill-arranged series of transactions, the final outcome of which was the treaty with Great Britain, April 19, 1850, known as the Clayton Bulwer treaty. The report continues: "Fortunately for the country the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had scarcely come into operation before its fundamental principles were violated by Great Britain by the firing upon the American steamer Promethus, November 21, 1850, while she was going out of the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, by the English brig-of-war Express, then lying in that port to enforce a British dominion over that part of Nicaragua. Other similar infringements followed, the most conspicuous being the deliberate establishment by Great Britain, on the seventeenth of July, 1852, of a new colony in Central America, off the coast of Honduras, under the name of the colony of the 'Bay Islands,' by and on account of which Mr. Case, in the senate in January, 1853, declared the treaty to have been virtually nullified by Great Britain. The report then details the negotiations and controversies between this government and Great Britain growing out of these occurrences and the ineffectual efforts to negotiate a new treaty coming down to 1869, and continues, "The outbreak soon after this of our unhappy domestic troubles and great civil war diverted public attention from the Central American questions, and the ill-advised Clayton-Bulwer treaty was gradually suffered on both sides to lapse into the oblivion from which it has but recently been evoked by persons disposed to controvert the policy and purposes of the United States with regard to any protectorate of life and property over any part of the Central American States or the isthmus. The circumstances under which this treaty was originally negotiated have been profoundly modified by the lapse of thirty years, and it appears to your committee to be entirely clear that as an obstacle, and possibly peril, is in the way of a complete and pacific assertion of the grand, necessary and vigorous American policy laid down in the President's message of March 8, 1880, this treaty should be finally and formally abrogated. It has been shown to have led only to great misunderstandings and controversies with the power with which we were unwisely led to make it. It has always been equally inoperative either to guarantee independence of Central American States or to advance the general interests of commerce. So long as it shall have even a formal shadow of existence, it cannot but tend to cloud and obscure, perfectly simple, just and equitable policy of the United States in regard to interoceanic transit. Your committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested, if the same, in his opinion, shall not be incompatible with the public interest, to take immediate steps for a formal and final abrogation of the convention of April 19, 1850, between the United States of America and Her Britanic Majesty, commonly called the "ship canal treaty" or the "Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

ULYSSES IN EGYPT.

General Grant in Cairo, which he Describes as the Starting Point in his Military Career.

A Graceful Reference to the Courteous Receptions Extended him in his Tour Through the South.

CAIRO, ILL., April 16.—General Grant arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon and was escorted to the stand by the committee, followed by a procession of about two thousand, consisting of military and fire companies and civic societies. After an address for the city government by Mayor Thistlewood, and an address in behalf of the people by Judge William H. Green, General Grant was introduced and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—After an absence of seventeen years from Cairo, the point from which I might almost date the beginning of my late military career, it affords me great pleasure to come back and find that instead of my dressing a camp a prosperous city has been built up and devoted to the interests of peace. It has been my good fortune to have just passed through a little bit of every one of the southern States, all of the States lately in rebellion, and of all of which much has been said, and it is gratifying to me, and I know it will be to you, that in every one of them the scenes, the decorations and the speeches, were the same as we see and hear here to-day. The stars and stripes were floating everywhere. The great portion of the speakers in every instance were men who in the conflict wore the gray, and the speeches which they made show their present devotion to the flag for which we fought, which is all we ever asked of them, that they should respect and honor the flag and become good citizens, and hereafter, if it should be assailed by a foreign foe, that they should unite with us as one people. From the assurances they give, I believe they are sincere, and I hope they express the sentiments of a great majority; for united as one people, united as generous rivals in building up our several States for the whole Union, and feeling that loyalty for the flag, we are a great people, the greatest nation in the world. To stand divided we are too nearly equal, man to man, to be a great and prosperous people. Let us all hope that there may be a genuine union of sentiment; a generous rivalry for the building up of our several States, and the national pride above the State pride. I had no idea I should say so much; it was the remarks made to me that brought this out. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, citizens and friends, I thank you for what we have seen here to-day.

The general leaves for Bloomington at nine o'clock to-morrow morning by special train.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Who is to be the Candidate of the High and Low Tax and the Republican Parties.

Fayetteville *Express*: The press of the State seems favorably inclined to the renomination of Governor Marks.—*Brownsville States.*

Shelbyville *Commercial*: Not if the court knows itself, and it thinks it does.

Hartsville *Sentinel*: It is generally understood that the friends of Governor Marks will make a strong effort to secure his renomination. Neither low tax nor high tax men have any special preference for him now.

The Tipton *Record* and several other papers favor the renomination of Governor Marks.

The low-tax Democratic county conventions have put forward the name of R. E. Templeton, of Lebanon, as the low-tax candidate.

Colonel R. K. Byrd, of Kingston, has announced his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. He is a State credit man.

General W. A. Campbell, of Jackson, is also spoken of as a Democratic candidate. He was a supporter of the 50 4.

The Republicans have mentioned several names who will be probably nominated among them William H. Wisener, of Shelbyville; Dr. W. P. Jones, of Nashville; Horace Maynard, of Knoxville; James A. Warden, of Shelbyville; W. M. Woodcock, of Lebanon; Judge Alvin Hawkins, of Huntingdon, and Judge A. M. Hughes, of Columbia.

AMBROSE TO ANSWER

Indictments for Perjury, Embezzlement and Making Fal e Claims.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—It is unofficially announced that the grand jury of the United States district court, which adjourned to day, found indictments for perjury, embezzlement and making false claims against M. S. Ambrose, who is in the city under a heavy bond, and will not probably be brought to answer the indictments until to-morrow.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Phillips, the Lewd Brute.

EDITORS APPEAL.—Some weeks ago there was, according to proof conclusive, a girl child, eight years old, decoyed, in company of two young girls, by one Phillips to his room on Second street, and there outraged by the brute Phillips, from which the child has not recovered yet, and perhaps may never recover. The case was placed in the hands of the chief of police, and in a few hours the criminal was in the clutches of the law. On examination before the lower court he was found guilty and sent to jail, it not being a bailable case; subsequently the grand jury found a true bill against him. In the face of all this, a day or two ago, he (Phillips) was admitted to bail without a trial, or even a notification to the mother of the child. Will Mr. G. P. M. Turner, State's attorney, explain to this community how he could rise superior to to the laws of Tennessee and turn one of the worse criminals loose on bail.

THOMAS RANDOLPH.

The Harmony Hills Strike.

TROY, N. Y., April 16.—A delegation of striking operatives to-day informed the management of the Harmony mills, at Cohoes, that the operatives were ready to resume work upon a guarantee that the rights of the union would be respected. The management replied that the union would be aided if formed for the benefit of sick members; but if its purpose was to dictate to the Harmony mills company, then that question must be settled now and forever.

A Democratic Forecast.

ALBANY, April 16.—The *Argus* to-morrow will contain the following: "Out of the total membership of three hundred and eighty-four delegates to the Democratic convention to be held at Syracuse next Tuesday, we are now advised of the election of two hundred and sixty of this number. Two hundred are Tilden men, forty are anti-Tilden, and twenty are doubtful or preferences unknown."

IN regions where liver complaint and bilious diseases prevail there has long been felt the need of a medicine that would act specifically on the liver, be safe from after effects, and yet so simple that it might be used by anyone. Dr. Tutt's liver pills supplies this want. They are prescribed by the most eminent physicians.

Cincinnati Southern Excursionists.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 16.—The Cincinnati excursionists arrived from Atlanta this evening. They had ovations at every station between Atlanta and Augusta. They are the guests of Augusta, and will spend Saturday here.

A Failure in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16.—Ladd & Davis, extensive dry goods dealers, made an assignment because of unfortunate outside speculations, in which the senior member of the firm was engaged.

London Co-Operative Stores Burned.

LONDON, April 16.—The co-operative stores on Bedford street strand were partly destroyed by fire. The building and stock was insured for one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

Eugenie at Cape Town.

LONDON, April 16.—Ex Empress Eugenie has arrived at Cape Town, South Africa.

COLONEL LAZELLE, U. S. A.,

In his Examination Before the Court of Inquiry, Draws Some Conclusions Not at all Favorable to the Innocence of the Clip-Eared Whittaker.

In Answer to Questions Propounded by Hon. Mr. Townsend the Colonel Gets Very Close to the Mutilated Martyr—His Opinions as to Liars in General.

WEST POINT, April 15.—At the afternoon session Colonel Lazelle gave his reasons why he thought Whittaker was shamming. He was strongly impressed with the idea that the handwriting of Whittaker compares closely with the handwriting in the note of warning. The finding of the necktie was, he thought, against Whittaker, because no person in civilian's dress would have brought it there. Whittaker's manner since the occurence has been of uniform frankness and candor—extremely so, and so have all the cadets been frank and candid; he thought Whittaker could have freed himself; all the peculiarities of his case could have been the result of practice; he had no doubt of Whittaker's veracity outside of this affair; he believed if civilians committed the deed they would have brought cords to bind Whittaker with, instead of using strips of belts; he did not think the belts used were brought into the room. Townsend questioned the witness, who in reply said he thought a vigorous kick would have broken the fastenings on Whittaker's feet; a man who would commit such a deed would not hesitate to deny it; he thought it improbable that one cadet would do it and lie, still more improbable that two cadets would do it and lie, still more that three would do it and lie, and yet he thought a cadet bad enough to do it would not hesitate to lie; he said if there were reasons why they should have committed the outrage to drive Whittaker away, there were equally strong reasons why he should have done it himself to stay, as witness understood he was steadily going back in his studies. Adjourned.

CINCINNATI REFUSES

To Grant Permission for Telegraph Wires to be Run Into Music Hall During the Convention.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—The board of councilmen this evening, by a vote of seventeen yeas against thirteen nays, refused to grant permission to the Western Union to erect poles to carry wires to Music Hall. It requires twenty-six votes to grant such permission. It is thought the vote may be reconsidered, but the board does not meet again until two weeks from to-day. The action causes some concern, because it reopens the subject of the removal of the Democratic National convention, on the ground of lack of telegraphic facilities a Music Hall.

A BITE from a rattlesnake is sometimes not more dangerous than a severe cough or cold. A well-merited reputation has Dr. Bull's cough syrup, and this remedy is sold by all druggists. Price, 25c.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DENISON—The friends and acquaintances of the late G. L. DENISON are invited to attend his funeral services, to be held at the First Presbyterian Church, this (SATURDAY) morning, 17th, at 10½ o'clock.

DIED.

FLEECE—At home, Friday, April 16, 1880, AGNES DE GRAFFENRIED FLEECE, beloved wife of George B. Fleece.

Funeral at residence this (SATURDAY) afternoon, April 17th, at 3 o'clock, thence to Elmwood. Carriages in attendance at J. Flaherty's.

FISHER—At Leadville, Colorado, Saturday, April 10, 1880, THOMAS FISHER, of this city, in the 47 year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 79 Linden street, this (SATURDAY) morning, at ½9 o'clock. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Church at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages at residence

James P. Smith & Co.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ICE!

Car lots a specialty. Storage, 125 000 Tons.

Board of Health---Order No. 3.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
MEMPHIS, TENN., April 14, 1880.

Notice is hereby given, that sewer connections can now be made within the following limits: From Jackson street on the north, to cotton street on the south; and from Bayou Gayoso on the east, to Second street on the west. Without further notice the officer will not remove earth boxes again. All parties interested will be required to comply with the ordinance applicable to the subject.

By order of the Board of Health.

H. B. KING, M.D.,
Secretary Board of Health

Dividend Notice.

MEMPHIS CITY
FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
19 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN., April 13, 1880.

At