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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, easterly to southerly winds, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather, occasional light rain and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

THE cotton market opened and closed steady yesterday, with middling quoted at 11¼c. In New York spot middling was 12c, and easy; futures closed barely steady, with January quoted at 11.95@11.97. In New Orleans middling was 11¾c, and quiet; January futures were barely steady at 11.83. In Liverpool middling uplands were 6½d, and Orleans 6¾d, and quiet. Futures closed weak at 6 11-16d for January-February and 6 15-16d for July-August.

AN item of news from the Rocky Mountains is to the effect that there is but very little snow on either side of the great divide or on the plains on this side, and there is reason to believe there will not be much, if any, during the remainder of the winter. If this proves so we shall miss our usual June rise, and may have "low water" all the coming summer.

THE Chamber of Commerce will meet this afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for securing aid for the distressed people of Nashville. The attendance ought to be large and the appeal to the people of Memphis should be strong and earnest. That the response will be both prompt and liberal the well-known character of our citizens leaves no room to doubt. Relief is needed now and the call from Nashville is urgent. Something should be sent forward to-day.

PRESIDENT GONZALEZ has invited Senor Matias Romero, formerly Mexican minister at Washington, to accept an appointment as special envoy to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. It is hoped that our government will meet Mr. Romero in a fair and candid spirit, and that a treaty in the fullest sense reciprocal may result. Without it the investment of American capital in railroads, mines and manufactures will prove a snare and a disappointment.

THE manufacture of table oil promises to be an industry as fruitful of profit for housekeepers as for those who are embarking their money in making it. Some figures which we publish in another column will be found a very good study for our readers. A correspondent in a communication shows that a saving of nearly one-half may be effected by using this oil in preference to lard. It is manufactured and refined here, has already been pronounced upon by competent judges and declared to be superior for cooking purposes and free from all taint. It should, therefore, have the preference.

EGYPT is likely to give England and France more trouble than they bargained for when in 1879 they jointly assumed the management of her affairs. The Egyptians have had their jealousy aroused by the occupation of Cyprus by the British and of Tunis by the French. This practically incloses them, and they think is not only a menace to their peace but to their existence. The Italian government, growing more jealous of this joint ascendancy of England and France in the Mediterranean, has addressed a note to the British ministry on the exclusion of Italy from the collective action of those powers in regard to Egypt, a step in which she is sustained by Austria and Germany, both these powers acknowledging that this exclusion is unfavorable to the maintenance of the balance of power.

AS a result of the general prosperity, but in an especial sense of the rigid economy which has characterized the management of public affairs in Alabama, the treasurer of that State is enabled to make an unusually encouraging report for the year ending September 30, 1881. He states the receipts for the year at $719,105 10, and the disbursements for the same period at $628,522 98, not including the amounts paid out upon the auditor's warrant for the support of public schools. The net surplus for the year is $90,567 17, and the balance in the treasury, $404,586 96, embracing $40,000 in State obligations not subject to use. The receipts show an increase over the preceding year of $37,930 28, and the expenditures an excess of only $34,240 27, though legislative expenses, and appropriations amounting to $75,878 13 and upwards, are included, which were not in the previous expenditures.

ELSEWHERE we publish a statement setting forth the increase in the value of plantations in Elgefield county, South Carolina, to be from two to twenty times greater than before the war. Besides this evidence of thrift and growth at the South, we learn that the assessed value of the property of Texas has increased, since 1880, fully $40,000,000—from $323,000,000 to $363,000,000. New Orleans has also felt the boom. Real estate in that city within the radius of a half mile from the City hotel has increased in value from twenty-five to fifty per cent. in the last two years. An indication on a larger scale of the great advance made by the South is furnished by the following statistics from Mississippi, setting forth the diffusion of wealth, and therefore general comfort of the people by the increased number of farms:

	No. of farms.	Av. size of farms.
1860	42,864	370 acres
1870	68,073	193 acres
1880	75,395	185 acres

In 1880 the average size of the farm was just one-half of what it was in 1860. As great a change has perhaps taken place in all the Southern States as in Mississippi, because land in Mississippi was formerly more largely owned by non residents than in most of the other States, but a change of the same kind has taken place everywhere.

PREPARATIONS are already being made for the approaching meeting of the British parliament, and the ministry are determined to avoid the scandal and reproach of the last session by introducing the cloture, which, if adopted, will enable Mr. Gladstone to shut off debate at any moment on the vote of a bare majority. This is not only contrary to the traditions, but to the spirit and practice of the house of commons, and will hardly find justification in the adroit obstructive management of the Irish Land Leaguers. A weighty objection, as the London correspondent of the New York *World* points out, is the danger to which it exposes the minority. In these days when political *bouleversements* are the rule, when the country changes its political views at every general election and returns first one party and then the other by tremendous majorities, such a weapon in the hands of an unscrupulous minister might be used with disastrous effect. These objections are entertained by many leading liberals, for although Mr. Gladstone is in power to-day it may be Lord Salisbury's turn to-morrow, and they do not relish the idea of having the cloture applied to them by a tory majority. It is said, however, that Mr. Gladstone is determined to make it a question of confidence, and his leading supporters say he will dissolve parliament if the house does not consent to it. This he may have an opportunity of doing. The conservatives are in favor of a general revision of the rules of the house, with the view of putting an end to Irish obstruction, but they will oppose the cloture as endangering freedom of debate.

THE NATION'S PETS.

The Plan Proposed by Secretary Kirkwood for the Civilization of the Indians.

Mrs. Nicholson's Petition—Severe Strictures on Justice Hunt—The National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Immigrants arrived during the year 1881, as far as reported, seven hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Will Have to be Modified.

The census deficiency bill, which recently passed Congress and is now before the President for his signature, is held to be a violation of section 3477 of the revised statutes, and will have to be modified, according to the judgment of Judge Lawrence, so as to provide for the payment of assignees instead of clerks, the latter having assigned their claims.

Don't Want It Repealed.

The soldiers and sailors of the National League this evening condemned the attacks recently made in Congress and the newspapers upon the arrears of pension act; expressed a disapproval of all efforts bringing about its repeal, and thanked Senators Voorhees and Ingalls for the defense of the measure, and advocating the interests of the soldiers and sailors of the republic.

The National Board of Trade.

The National Board of Trade resumed its sessions to-day. The committee on bankruptcy submitted a report indorsing the Lowell bill. The discussion of that report occupied most of the day's session. A recess was taken to allow the members to pay their respects to the President. The President received them cordially, and expressed great satisfaction at meeting the representatives of the trade and commerce of the country.

The Woman's Suffrage Association.

To-day's sessions of the Woman's Suffrage Association convention were well attended. At the morning session the report of the executive committee was presented, and a resolution adopted declaring that that it is the immediate duty of the Forty-seventh Congress to submit the proposition for a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, which shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising United States citizens on the ground of sex.

Ingalls to Reply to Beck.

Senator Ingalls will take the first opportunity when he can get the floor, to reply to Senator Beck's speech against the arrears of pension act, and to press a vote upon his resolution declaring against the repeal of that act. He has received a number of letters from different sections of the country thanking him for his defense of the pensions act, and also engrossed copies of resolutions adopted by various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, approving the position he has taken.

National Home for Disabled Volunteers.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to-day estimates of the appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year were agreed upon, and a committee appointed, consisting of General Franklin, General McMahon and Colonel Harris, to wait on the House Committee on Appropriations to-morrow in regard thereto. General Dudley, commissioner of pensions, met the board this afternoon by invitation to confer in regard to a bill affecting the pensions of inmates of the different homes.

House Judiciary Committee.

The House Committee on Judiciary heard further and final arguments to-day on the distribution of the Geneva award fund.

Members of the New York Tariff Convention now in the city appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means to-day. John Jarrett, of Pittsburg, representing the amalgamated iron and steel workers, addressed the committee in regard to the condition of the workingmen of this country as contrasted with those in European countries. An address favoring the appointment of a tariff commission to investigate the whole question was delivered by Josh Wharton, of Philadelphia.

Justice Hunt Severely Criticised.

Senator Bayard in discussing the Davis bill to retire Judge Hunt, of the Supreme Court, criticised Hunt somewhat sharply for compelling Congress to retire him. Mr. Bayard said that it was plain that the infusion of new blood was badly needed in the Supreme bench, and he would be glad to see it; that the court was in arrears in its work, and public business was suffering. He deeply regretted that the obstruction in the way of infusing new life in the court had to be removed by an act of Congress.

Senator Davis [Ill.] said the bill was not for Hunt's benefit, but for the public good; that Hunt had a right to retain his place on the bench if he chose.

Senator Hoar protested against this construction of Hunt's rights, and indorsed what Senator Bayard had said. When a judge becomes incapacitated from performing his duty, Hoar thought he had no further right to his position, and he said that, for himself, he would saw wood the remainder of his life before he would permit his father to remain on the bench if unable to discharge his duties or to take advantage of enforced retirement.

There has been no criticism in public heretofore because the judge did not resign, and it has been said that his family were able to support him. Therefore Senator Hoar's remark is supposed to allude to the apparent unwillingness of Hunt's family to take care of him.

Mrs. Nicholson's Petition Denied.

James M. Mason, Robert M. T. Hunter, Thomas L. Clingman, Thomas Bragg, James Chestnut, jr., A. O. P. Nicholson, William K. Sebastian, Charles B. Mitchell, John Hemphill and Lewis T. Wigfall were expelled from the senate of the United States on July 11, 1861, on the ground that they were engaged in a conspiracy to destroy the Union and the government, and that with a full knowledge of such conspiracy they had failed to advise the government of its progress or aid in its suppression. Nicholson was a senator from Tennessee, and his term would have expired on March 4, 1865. He attended the extra session of 1861, but did not return to attend the regular session. His widow, Caroline A. Nicholson, now petitions Congress for whatever salary may be due him. Before his expulsion he had served two years, and had been paid up to March 4, 1861, leaving three months unpaid. He was pardoned in 1865 and died in 1876. The petitioner explains as follows her husband's absence from his seat in July, 1861:

The state of Tennessee having decided by a large majority to withdraw from the Union, he considered that his seat was thereby vacated. For this reason he did not return to the Senate, and he remained quietly at home, taking no part in the war.

It appears, however, that Mr. Nicholson never made any claim for salary in the eleven years of his life after the close of the war. The petition has been rejected by the Senate Committee on Claims. The report says: "We do not deem it proper after the expiration of twenty years to pass a special act of Congress to compensate the senators and representatives who seceded in 1861, for their services in Congress in the early part of that year."

Indian Civilization.

The bill prepared by Secretary Kirkwood for the improvement of the condition of uncivilized Indians, and which was submitted by the President to Congress, provides for the appointment of a commission of three members, to be known as "The Commission on Indian Civilization," and for a secretary and interpreters to the commission. The bill provides that the commission, under authority of the secretary of the interior, shall visit such tribes as the President may designate and authorizes them after obtaining information to enlighten their judgment and understanding in the premises, to enter into agreements with the Indians, with their free consent, for a reduction of reservations in cases where the commission shall deem such reduction advisable. In such cases the bill provides for surveying the boundaries of diminished reservations, to extend the public surveys over the same and over ceded lands, and also provides for the sale of ceded lands for cash, the expenses of the surveys and sale of lands to be paid from the proceeds of such sales, and the balance to be placed to the credit of the Indians. The bill further provides for conveying diminished reserves by patents, by the Indians, given government ownership, except in allotment in severalty in their tribal capacity. It provides for the allotment of land in severalty, and if it is proved that the Indian has cultivated the selected ten acres, it will be patented to him, and the cost of improvements to the amount of $100, in each case to be defrayed by the government from surrendered lands; the proceeds of the sales of surrendered lands to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the interior in the erection of houses, purchases of harness, horses, cattle, farming implements, etc., and in the erection of school buildings, payment of teachers, and for the subsistence of school teachers, when necessary. The commission is directed, in cases where it is not thought advisable to reduce reservations, to enter into agreements for a survey of the boundaries of the reservations, to extend public surveys over them, and to convey allotments in severalty. The commission is also authorized to negotiate for the cession of entire reservations and the removal of the Indians to other reservations, the surveys and sales of such reservations to be made by the government, and the moneys to be expended for the Indians on the reservations to which they may be removed. Provision is also made for allotments in severalty on their new reservations. The object of the bill, as explained by Secretary Kirkwood, is to eventually make the Indians self-supporting, to give them a full title to their lands in severalty, educate and civilize them. Another feature of the bill is to provide by treaty for paying the Indians within a limited period after the passage of the act, or after the sums shall become payable, the principal of all trust funds now held by the United States government for the Indians. And still another feature is the gradual reduction of the annual appropriation by Congress for the support of the Indians until, in the near future—as the Indians become self-supporting—such appropriations shall entirely cease. It is in full accord with the recommendations of the secretary's annual report, and with the views of the President upon Indian affairs as expressed in his message to Congress.

Minor Mention.

In the Police Court, counsel for the defense in the straw-bond Star-route cases not being ready to proceed, the hearing was postponed until to-morrow.

President Arthur and Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, were among the guests to-night at the dinner-party given by Ex-Secretary Blaine.

The House Committee on Military Affairs recommend that the government accept the title to the lands known as "Garrison Hill," Erie, Pennsylvania, for establishing thereon a home for indigent soldiers and sailors.

Senator Coke's bill to regulate inter-State commerce and prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers was taken up and referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Coke, Miller [N. Y.] and Kellogg.

There is some doubt as to the President's signing the census deficiency bill, which has been before him the past two days. The President is desirous of making the bill a law, but is restrained by a point raised in objection thereto by the first comptroller.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed to recommend the passage of McMillan's bill to reduce the fees of inspectors for examining and licensing masters, engineers, mates and pilots of steam vessels to fifty cents each, instead of $5 and $10 respectively, as authorized by the existing law.

The following postmasters were to-day confirmed by the Senate: Pennsylvania—W. F. Gallier, Bradford; F. J. Barrows, Williamsport; A. T. Walton, Stroudsburg; George Middauer, Waynesboro; Illinois—M. H. Robertson, Sandwich; W. A. Jordan, Morris; Michigan—D. Horton, Fentonville; Kentucky—S. S. Clay, Paris.

Secretary Lincoln has taken up for consideration the question of locating a pontoon bridge at Dubuque, Iowa, and has received several applications to approve the selection of the site immediately adjoining the present railroad bridge which crosses the Mississippi river at that city. The construction of the bridge was authorized by Congress in 1875.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB.

Entries for the Spring Meeting—An Unparalleled Showing.

LOUISVILLE, January 19.—The Louisville Jockey Club publishes the entries to the spring stakes to-morrow, the number being 759, a showing unparalleled. In the Alexander stake there were 85, Ladies' stake 45, Tennessee stake 41, Runnymede stake 67. The three-year-old stakes are: The Derby 64, the Oaks 49, the Stark 58, the Tobacco 51, the Fleetwood 46. The alleged evens are: The Cup 26, the Sweepstakes 42, the Indiana 51, the Five Brothers 24, the Magnolia 30, the Merchants 48, and the Turf 60. The Stallion stakes closed only for 6's, and 22 have subscribed, enabling their representatives to enter August 1st. The number of stables and owners represented far exceeds anything of the sort in America. The stables of Churchill & Johnson, Molton Young, O. E. Lefevre, C. J. Enwright, Peter Fox, Harry Caldwell and J. J. Phelan are already here, while those of J. A. Grinstead, Henry Owens, P. W. Hudson and A. W. Burnham will arrive in the coming week to prepare for the great carnival in the spring. The improvements are being pushed rapidly.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Session of the Ohio Grand Encampment—Officers Elected.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—At to-day's session of the Grand Encampment of the Ohio Grand Army of the Republic the reports of officers presented yesterday were approved. Youngstown, Ohio, was selected for the next meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, T. C. Clark, of Columbus; senior vice-commander, J. O. McGowen, of Youngstown; junior vice-commander, F. W. Young, of Wooster, Michigan—D. Horton, Fentonville; Kentucky—S. S. Clay, Paris. These officers were duly installed. Resolutions were adopted declaring the order of the Cincinnati postmaster, approved by the postoffice department, excluding men over thirty years of age from service as carriers, as unjust to the soldiers of the late war; also instructing delegates to the National encampment to use their influence to change the ritual so as not to require recruits to kneel when taking the oath; also deploring the assassination of James A. Garfield, and tendering condolence to his widow and family, and recommending the election of Commander Kounts, for commander-in-chief. Adjourned.

JUSTLY INDIGNANT.

The Brooklyn Board of Education After Mr. Beecher.

NEW YORK, January 19.—At a meeting of the Board of Education of Brooklyn this evening, the committee appointed to demand from Henry Ward Beecher proofs of the statement which he made in his New Year's sermon in regard to the public schools of Brooklyn made their report, which congratulated the board on the happy termination of the quarrel by Beecher. One member declared that the report was adding insult to injury. Beecher's statement had been scattered broadcast, and no denial of the statement had been made. There was no word of regret, and there was no knowing but that Beecher still believed in the truth of his statement. The report was not accepted nor was the committee discharged, and the whole matter was laid on the table for further consideration.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Quite a Discrepancy.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—The statement of Seymour & Stevens shows their liabilities to be $100,090 and assets $45,000.

Three at Montreal.

MONTREAL, January 19.—Alphonse Marcotte, a dry goods merchant, who had retail stores in this city and other towns of this province and in Winnepeg, has absconded. Liabilities about $300,000; assets, said to be large. Wm. McLaren & Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, have suspended. Liabilities, $70,000. It is thought their creditors will compromise and that there will be no interruption of their business. McGerrin, Tucker & McDonald, saw and planing-mills, have failed. Liabilities, $90,000; assets will probably pay twenty-five cents on the dollar.

The Illinois State Temperance Union.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 19.—The State Temperance Union, before its adjournment to-day, adopted a resolution calling on the legislature at its next regular session to submit to a vote of the people an amendment to the State constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation or sale in this State of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes.

MR. SAMUEL MCKENZIE, Cumberland, Maryland, writes: "I am 68 years of age. About four years ago I began to go into decline, suffered from dyspepsia, stone in the bladder, weak lungs, and general nervous debility. Nothing I tried did me any good until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. This remedy has made me again robust and strong, and I feel all the fire and activity of youth once more in my veins."

PANIC IN PARIS.

Tremendous Excitement on the Bourse—Connell, the Irish Outlaw Leader, Pleads Guilty to

All the Indictments Against Him—The First Case Appealed from the Land Commissioners Decided.

BERLIN, January 19.—In the Reichstag yesterday, after a brief debate, the motion of Herr Windthorst abrogating the law forbidding the exercise of ecclesiastical functions without government authorization, was read a third time. The majority was as large as that for the second reading last week. The Clericals are elated.

ENGLAND.

THE CHANNEL-TUNNEL SCHEME.

LONDON, January 19.—At a meeting of the Southeastern Railway Company the shareholders' agreement was sanctioned with the new Submarine and Continental Company, which will take over and carry on the channel tunnel scheme, the railway company retaining a large number of shares to be offered to its present stockholders. A large number of these are already taken up.

AUSTRIA.

STONING AN AMBASSADOR.

VIENNA, January 19.—Johann Zeich, a native Bohemian volunteer in the Russian army during the war with Turkey, hurled a large stone through the window of the carriage of D'Oubril, Russian ambassador, this afternoon, while D'Oubril and his secretary were returning from the Greek church. Neither of the occupants of the carriage were hurt. Zeich was arrested. The outrage was prompted by revenge because the Russian embassy had rejected a petition presented by Zeich. Zeich was wounded in Shipka Pass. He narrowly escaped lynching after the outrage.

THE BALKAN INSURRECTION.

The *Freie Presse* states that Tuesday a detachment of the Eleventh infantry encountered eighty insurgents near Herzogovina. One officer and five soldiers were wounded. The insurgents fled to the mountains, leaving six dead and four severely wounded. Undoubtedly a complete insurrectionary organization exists. The strength of the insurgents is said to be five hundred at Davidovecs, three hundred in Crivoscie, and eighty under Stefan Kovacsevics near Lipnik. Austria protested against the attitude of Dervish Effendi, the Turkish consul at Ragusa.

FRANCE.

THE COMMITTEE SELECTED.

PARIS, January 19.—A committee consisting of thirty-three members of the chamber of deputies to examine the bill for the revision of the constitution has been selected. It contains a large majority of advocates for a general instead of a restricted revision of the constitution, who are also opposed to the insertion of the principle of *scrutin de liste* in the constitution. Thirty-two of the thirty-three members of the committee on the revision of the constitution are hostile to the government bill. The voting for them in the bureaux was in the proportion of two to one against the government. The ministerial journals state that the government will make the adoption of the bill a cabinet question, and will refuse to accept any modification. The members of the cabinet are firmly resolved to resign unless the chambers adopt the whole of the revision of the bill.

TREMENDOUS PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

LONDON, January 19.—A dispatch to the *News* from Paris says: "There was a tremendous panic on the Bourse Thursday. Union Generale shares fell 1300f. A number of Lyons speculators have been ruined. No financial disaster is known in Paris, but all depends upon the ultimate position of the Union Generale, whose great backers are all in strong positions. The crisis will only touch speculators."..... A later dispatch from Paris says that the panic has not been equaled since the 15th of April, 1877. The last straw came from Lyons. When the failure of the Lyons et Loire was announced the panic affected every stock and share in the market.

IRELAND.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

BELFAST, January 19. — Commissioners O'Hagan, Little and Vernon, sitting as a court of appeal, yesterday delivered judgment in the first appeal from the decision of the assistant commissioners under the land act, who reduced the tenant's improved fixed rent lease from £36 10s to £30. The question decided was whether the rent should be varied. The court affirmed the decision of the assistant commissioners. Commissioner Vernon dissented. Great importance is attached to the judgment, as it settles the point in the land act known as "Healy's clause." The case will be carried to the court of appeals.

The principle in the above case was by Mrs. Dunseath against a decision reducing the rent of a person who formerly held on lease, but is now a yearly tenant by about £6, fixing it at £30. The appellant's counsel submitted three important points under the land act. His maximum claim was that the landlord is entitled to rent for all improvements made prior to the expiration of the lease. It was contended that by a change of the tenancy of the tenants holding, from a lease to a yearly tenancy, these improvements could not be considered as made by tenant or his predecessors in the title. If the court declined to grant the proposition, the landlord was entitled to receive rent for all improvements made during the currency of the lease, except those made by the interested tenant, as his predecessors in occupancy could not be considered predecessors in title. Finally, the landlord was at least entitled to rent for all improvements made prior to the lease and to some rent in respect to improvements made during the lease, as the tenant by having use of these improvements had already been partly compensated. Commissioners O'Hagan and Little decided against appellant on all these points.

CONNELL TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE.

DUBLIN, January 19.—At the Cork Assizes to-day the outlaw leader, Connell, pleaded guilty to various charges against him. He will be witness in other cases, in which the members of his band are defendants. At the time of his arrest, in the latter part of December, for having arms in the proclaimed district, Connell was already suspected of being leader of the band which had committed the outrages rendering the district of Mill street one of the most notorious in Ireland. His arrest took place at Mushra, under exciting circumstances. A large force of police, acting on private information, surrounded the house of Thomas Shea, a farmer, living in a lonely district near the Mushra mountains. Upon knocking, the police were admitted and two of them rushed up stairs and found Connell in bed, but dressed. He endeavored to divest himself of his waistcoat, but the police, after a fierce struggle with him, obtained possession of the garment, and found in one of the pockets a gold watch stolen from a man named Cudmore during a recent moonlight raid. They also found in his possession a list of persons who had committed offenses against the unwritten law of the Ribbon Society, and who were consequently marked for vengeance. The list is signed and countersigned with fictitious names, and concludes thus: "Examined and approved of as work for night squad. Captain Moonlight." Among the intended victims were James Sullivan and Dennis Cookley, farmers, who were to be shot on suspicion of paying rent, and Sullivan's two daughters, whose hair was to be cut to the bone—one for having spoken to a policeman and the other for dealing with a proscribed person. Other persons were mentioned whose ears were to be cut for lesser offenses. In consequence of the documents found on Connell five young men were arrested in Mill street, named Keeler, Connor, Leahy, Farrell and Hurley. Farrell and Leahy have been identified as belonging to the party who participated in the attack on the house of Mrs. Fitzgerald.

GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, January 19.—Hanlan says that he has to encounter a good man, but will do his utmost to win.

LONDON, January 19.—There were two failures on the Lyons bourse yesterday, with aggregate liabilities of £160,000.

LONDON, January 19.—Dr George H. Lamson has been committed for trial on the charge of the wilful murder of Percy M. John, his brother-in-law, by poison.

QUEBEC, January 19.—The government has reduced the pay of the laborers on the Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa railroad from $1 to sixty cents per day. The men refuse to work or allow others to take their places. Disturbances are threatened at Calument, and the government has sent the chief of police and two men to preserve the peace.

VIENNA, January 19.—The president of the Vienna police, whose conduct during the Ring theater fire was much blamed, has resigned.

LONDON, January 19.—It is believed that Ayoob Khan will refuse to leave Meshed for the interior of Persia unless the shah assigns him a large allowance.

LONDON, January 19.—A dispatch from Alexandria says that the material support of England and France is necessary to support the khedive's authority.

VIENNA, January 19.—The only mobilization of the army expected is the gradual calling of the reserves of those battalions already in the disturbed district.

LONDON, January 19.—Vienna dispatches report that an insurrection is gradually spreading in Southern Herzegovina. The movement is attributed to foreign agitators.

ALEXANDRIA, January 19.—The minister of war has visited the military station at Affaisies to ascertain its capacity to receive the new regiments of Egyptians to be created.

BERLIN, January 19.—Herr Ritter, minister of finance, in presenting the budget to the landtag announced that the surplus from 1881 would be devoted to the tax of the poor and income tax.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 19.—The *Novoe Vremya*, commenting on the agitation in England in regard to the maltreatment of Russian Jews, says that the Jewish question is absolutely an internal question, and no foreign interference can be permitted.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings in Both Branches—The Inaugural Ball.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., January 19—*Senate.*—Bills referred: To prevent extortion and encourage the lending of money; exempting persons over fifty years of age from road duty; for the relief of taxpayers of the first levee district; to replace section 2381 of the code; to amend sections 2915, 484, 127 and 10 of the code; to enable the board of supervisors of Bolivar county to compromise suits against the state treasurer; for the relief of Messrs. Cowan and McCabe, of Vicksburg; to allow justices of the peace and constables compensation in criminal trials.

Bills passed: To incorporate the Pioneer Compress and Manufacturing Company; to amend the act incorporating the Planters Compress and Storage Association of Vicksburg; to amend the charter of the town of Meridian; to require stock to be fenced in in Pontotoc county.

The act to authorize the governor to offer a reward for the apprehension of the assassin of General Tucker was tabled, subject to call.

The bill to incorporate Gordon Mills was recommitted.

The action indefinitely postponing the act incorporating lodges at Edwards was reconsidered and the bill passed.

Resolutions adopted: Inviting Senator Lamar to address the legislature on the political topics of the day; inviting J. M. L. Curry to address the legislature on the subject of education.

The minority report of the Judiciary Committee, dissenting from the action taken by Lieutenant-Governor Shands in the Waddell-Perkins case, was argued by Messrs. Cowan and Luce for the report, and Kyles and Reynolds against. No action was reached.

House.—The resolution instructing the representatives in Congress to oppose Cowden's scheme, passed.

Acts passed: To repeal section 67 of the code; to authorize the district attorney of Union county to employ counsel to aid in prosecuting certain cases; to incorporate the town of Seven Pines.

Bills referred: To designate a lawful fence; to authorize the board of supervisors of Oktibbeha county to fund outstanding indebtedness, and to amend section 2129 of the code.

The bill to change the boundary lines of Amite and Pike counties was indefinitely postponed.

INAUGURAL BALL.

The inaugural ball takes place to-night. Great preparations have been made for it. Weather very bad.

CHURCHILL'S DILEMMA.

The Aspect of the Case Grows Worse as the Investigation Progresses.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 19.—Creed Walker, cashier of the German Bank, was before the Churchill investigating committee this afternoon, identifying the warrants which the statement of the committee shows Churchill has double credit for, amounting to $13,000. Nearly all of the warrants were identified by Walker. There are two transactions with the bank for which the governor, when treasurer, took double credit—one on auditor's warrants included in a note given for borrowed money, the other for $7000 in warrants redeemed by drafts on Latham, Alexander & Co., New York bankers. The report is current that Churchill's first-term bondsmen have engaged Judge William Rose to represent them in the courts.

THE NASHVILLE FLOOD.

The River Still Rising Slowly—Railroads Partly Under Water.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 19. — The river is rising slowly, 52 7-10 inches on the guage and within two feet of the rise of 1847. A large amount of money was raised to-day and committees appointed to superintend the issuance of provisions to indigent sufferers from backwater. Backwaters from the Cumberland have submerged portions of the Memphis and Louisville railroad, preventing the running of trains. The northwestern division of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway is ten inches under water from the Tennessee river, but trains are still running, except at night.

COCKING MAIN.

The Mason Depot Party Climb the Spine of the Jackson, Tenn., Party.

Yesterday a cocking main was held at Sheppard's tank, near Mason Depot. A number of Memphis lovers of the exciting sport boarded the early train and witnessed the main. An APPEAL reporter was informed by one of those who attended it that it was marked by very exciting sport. The contests were all closely fought and the boys all enjoyed it immensely. The main was between the Mason Depot party and the Jackson, Tennessee, party. The former were the favorites and fully justified the confidence placed in them. The Mason Depot cocks won the day, both in the main and the shakebag. Seven cocks were shown and matched. Both sides showed fine cocks and in fine order, and the handling on both sides was exceptionally good.

THE SMALLPOX SCOURGE.

RICHMOND, VA., January 19.—There are 86 cases of smallpox (all told) in Richmond.

PITTSBURG, January 19.—There were 20 new cases of smallpox reported to the Board of Health in this city to-day.

CHICAGO, January 19.—The health officers of the city are fast becoming alarmed at the prevalence and growth of smallpox in the city. There were five deaths and seven new cases to day. The officers state that although both of the pesthouses are full to overflowing, not one-twentieth of the cases are known to the authorities.

THE druggist who hesitates now is lost for the winter. He should sling together some sweet oil and liquorice and bring out his cough cure at once. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does not pay him enough profit.

RUM THE CAUSE.

The Coroner's Jury at the Scene of the Spuyten Duyvel Disaster—The Testimony of

The Conductor and Engineer — The Train Stopped by Passengers—A Disgraceful Affair.

NEW YORK, January 19.—A coroner's jury visited the scene of the Spuyten Duyvel disaster this morning, and the brakeman, Geo. Milieus, who is charged with causing the accident by his neglect, was started from the point on the railroad track where the last car of the Chicago express stood, and proceeded to the spot where, according to his statement, he flagged the Tarrytown train. The time he took to go that distance was about two minutes. The jury then boarded the train and were taken over the course of the Tarrytown train before it ran into the express. The jury then returned to the city. The taking of testimony will probably begin this afternoon.

THE TESTIMONY.

Taking testimony began this afternoon. George Hannafred, conductor of car No. 6, of the train which was run into, repeated the story of the lateness of his train, etc.; witness said further, it was his impression that the stopping of the train was caused by some person not connected with it, who applied the air-brakes. On being asked why he thought the train was stopped by some of the passengers, he said he surmised that such was the case: "for," said he, "there was a boisterous party on the train, singing, smashing hats, and conducting themselves in a very disgraceful manner; they were passing around bottles of whisky, and the foundation of that accident was rum; he had not sufficient help on the train to stop such proceedings; among the passengers were any number of ex-coroners, senators, assemblymen and aldermen, and he could not deprive them of their bottle; this was an every day occurrence, but more especially so Friday.

Frank Burr, engineer of the Tarrytown train, testified that he had passed three hundred and fifty feet of the cut before he saw Mileus; his train was running at the speed of twenty miles an hour; the brakeman he saw was standing about thirty-five feet from the rear of his train; there was one signal man in the cut; but in the cut the engineer could not see the signal over fifty feet away; had he seen the brakeman he would have stopped from the cut he could have stopped his train in time; he was on the right side of his engine, and on the curve the smoke-stack and sand-box interfered with his view.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

NASHVILLE SUFFERERS.

The People of Memphis to Extend Assistance to Them.

The overflow at Nashville has already occasioned a great deal of suffering, and the people of Memphis should respond liberally in aid of the distressed. It is only necessary to call the attention of the people to the matter to insure their attention to it.

Yesterday morning a gentleman sent a telegram to Messrs. Fogg, Nashville, C. T. Gibolson, of this city, which was as follows:

NASHVILLE, January 19, 1882.

E. F. Gholson:
Great deal of suffering. John P. White is chairman of relief committee. W. M. DUNCAN.

The following call has been posted on the blackboard of the Cotton Exchange:

MEMPHIS, January 19, 1882.

Napoleon Hill, Esq., President Memphis Cotton Exchange:

SIR—We, the undersigned members of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, respectfully ask that you call a general meeting of the exchange, for the purpose of relieving the distress of the sufferers by overflow at Nashville.

N. HILL, J. T. PETTIT,
WM. BOWLES & SON, C. P. HUNT,
J. JACOBS, JOHN W. DILLARD,
HENRY B. CAMP, FERGUSON & HAMPSON,
JAMES YOUNGE, R. FALLEY,
W. A. PESCHOLD & CO., ROBT. WOLFENDEN,
J. H. DOLAN, H. M. NESBY,
G. P. MACLAREN.

In accordance with the foregoing request a general meeting of the Cotton Exchange is called for Friday, January 20th, at 3 p.m.

NAPOLEON HILL, President.

TWO CASES

Of Smallpox in Memphis, which Should Occasion No Alarm.

A short time ago a negro was sent to the smallpox hospital with that disease, from which he has since died. On investigation it was found that he did not take the disease here, but had it when he came here on a steamboat. Since then two more cases have been reported here to Dr. Thornton. The first is that of J. Sullivan, the reel driver of Engine No. 2, who was taken sick at No. 15 Winchester street. He was first found to be sick three or four days ago by Dr. Henning, and then the case discovered to be one of smallpox was reported to Dr. Thornton, who immediately had the house placarded and ordered it to be isolated. The health officer and health officer discovered that a negro child named Fanny Gray, aged eleven years, living on Broadway and Orleans streets, had a case of varioloid. The same precaution was taken there by the health officer. A short time ago the doctor addressed a communication to the County Court concerning vaccination, which should receive attention promptly.

D. HIRSCH & Co.'s Old Judge cigars, factory 973 34 Collee, Dist., N. Y. are best. 9 for 25c

DIED.

WARD—On Friday morning, January 20, 1881, at 12:15, at 911 Georgia street, Mrs. C. A. WARD, wife of Thomas Ward.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's (SATURDAY) paper.

TO COTTON PLANTERS!—I have for sale on my plantations at Osceola, Arkansas, several varieties of COTTON-SEED, preserved with especial reference to seed, including Jack, Peerless, Boyd Prolific, Madagordia silk, etc. These seed were grown the past year on the alluvial river bottom lands in Mississippi county, Arkansas, and are the product of seed shipped thence last spring, grown the previous year on Tennessee highlands. Address,

J. W. JEFFERSON & CO.,
No. 272 Front street, Memphis.

FOR RENT.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
Corner Front and Jefferson Sts.
Rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to
MENKEN BROTHERS.
J. FLAHERTY & CO.

UNDERTAKERS!
317 and 318 SECOND, MEMPHIS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF METALIC CASKETS and CASES alway on hand; also Robes and Trimmings.
Orders by telegraph will receive our prompt attention. All goods shipped C. O. D.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of the terms of a Trust Deed executed to us by R. H. Poindexter, C. C. Poindexter and wife, Lula K. Poindexter, R. Poindexter and wife, Sarah A. Poindexter, W. L. Poindexter and T. S. Poindexter, on 11th of April, 1881, and recorded in Book 10, page 211 to 215, of Register's office of Fayette county, Tenn., and at the request of the beneficiaries mentioned therein, we will, on

Friday, 27th day of January, 1882,

at 12 m., on the platform in front of R. R. depot, at Mason Depot, Tipton county, Tenn., sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder