THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1873. VOL. 33.—NO. 20

If the movement now on foot to raise the salaries of members of Congress to ten thousand dollars per annum is successful, it will make the cost of the National Legislature something over four million dollars. If it would only diminish the stealing and corruption among the members it might be worth while to give them ten thousand dollars. But experience has proven that when we paid the smallest salaries we had the most honest Congressman.

THE poll-tax has been repealed, for practically that is, the effect of an act passed by both branches of the present Assembly, which says, "That so much of section one, of an act passed June 11, 1870, entitled 'an act to regulate the elective franchise, in accordance with article four, section one, of the constitution of the State,' as requires that each voter shall give the judges of election, when and where he offers his vote, satisfactory evidence that he has paid the poll-taxes assessed against him for the year preceding the election, be and the same is hereby repealed."

WE cannot omit, even for one day, what has been solemnly imposed upon us as a duty in the interest of our taxpayers. We must again repeat our question: "Will Mr. Johnson, inform the tax-payers through the APPEAL, to whom he is responsible, why he refuses to take coupons in payment of taxes, when, by doing so he will be able to pay the interest past due?" We don't want that third section, and won't take it, for an answer. The provisory clause damns it with all honest men. The Mayor should answer directly and distinctly, and if he does not we hope the General Council will force him. We must have this common matter settled, and won't rest until it is. Answer Mr. Mayor.

HOME NEWS.

Monetary.

NEW YORK, January 22.—There were nine offers of bonds made to-day, amounting to $686,400 at 113, 112@112 49. The government advertises to buy $1,000,000.

Seized for Debt.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The Havana mail steamers Columbia and Crescent City, are under seizure for debt. The crews have not been paid in six weeks. The Moro Castle, another steamer of the line is expected to be seized on her arrival here.

Stokes.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The announcement that Foster would be hanged had a very depressing effect upon Stokes and other murderers in the Tombs. When Foster received the news he secluded himself in his cell, refusing to see any one.

The Japanese Currency Factory.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The printing of the bonds and currency for the Japanese Government in this city has been completed, and Mr. Yeoso, Japanese Commissioner, who has been superintending the business, will shortly return to his own country.

"Cheeky."

NEW YORK, January 22.—E. L. Sanderson, a lawyer, and Mr. James, had a quarrel in front of the courthouse in Brooklyn a short time since, and used violent language. A reporter of the *Union* published the language used, and Sanderson admits the reports substantially correct. He now brings suit for libel against the *Union*, laying the damage at fifty thousand dollars.

The Coal Trade.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The schedule of prices for coal for February market has been fixed upon by nearly all large concerns. The rates of the Wilkesbarre Iron and Coal Company, which is favorable to the Philadelphia and Reading Company's scheme, show but a slight increase. There is an increase of fifty cents in prices. Lump, fifteen; steamer, five for broken, twenty for egg; fifteen for stove, and thirty-five for chestnut. The Pennsylvania Coal Company which has not, as yet, agreed to enter into the combination, will sell its Pittsburg coal at the price charged in January.

CRIME, CASUALTY AND FIRE.

Sawdust Swindlers Pulled.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The police yesterday arrested five persons in two establishments in Broadway, whence circulars offering counterfeit money are sent out to different parts of the country.

A $50,000 Fire.

TOLEDO, January 22.—A fire this morning partially destroyed two buildings, corner Cherry and Superior streets, occupied by W. R. Janivere, grocer, and J. B. Symons, butcher. Loss, fifty thousand dollars; fully insured in the Home, of New York, and the American and Franklin, of Philadelphia.

Destructive Inundation.

POET DEPOSIT, MD., January 22.—The telegraph office has been opened in the second story of the operator's residence. The river is falling slowly. The gorge of ice is still thirty-five feet high. The only danger now is of a rise above coming down on this gorge, which would sweep away half the town. The damage in the city is immense.

Unprovoked Murder.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The man who was murdered last night by Nixon was to-day identified as Charles Phyle, a resident of Williamsburg. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, and leaves a wife and four children perfectly destitute. Nixon is a notorious rough. From the evidence obtained to-day it appears that the murder was without provocation.

A Green-Eyed Stabbist.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—George Catterell, colored, was stabbed and instantly killed about eleven o'clock last night, by John Green, while coming out of the house of Dr. Gill, on Pine street, where he had been to visit a colored girl to whom he was engaged to be married. Green was her discarded lover, and is believed to have committed the deed in a fit of jealousy. He was arrested.

Terrific Explosion.

PITTSBURG, January 22.—Last evening, while the workmen at Bateman & Garrison's foundry were moving a ladle filled with several tons of molten metal, the crane-hooks broke, letting the iron fall into a hole which contained some two feet of water, and a terrific explosion followed. The roof of the building was carried away and the walls cracked. The houses in the vicinity had their windows badly shattered. Several of the workmen were slightly injured though none seriously. The damage to the foundry amounts to about ten thousand dollars.

General Gordon Elected to the U. S. Senate from Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22.—The fifth ballot in the General Assembly today resulted in the election of General Gordon United States Senator. Gordon received 112; Stephens, 86; Ackerman, 14. It is believed that Stephens's opposition to the Cincinnati movement caused his defeat. A movement is on foot to send him to Congress from the eighth District, made vacant by the death of General Wright. Stephens will be elected if he will accept the nomination.

Conkling Re-Elected.

ALBANY, January 22.—Roscoe Conkling was re-elected United States Senator to-day for six years from the fourth of March next.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives Yesterday.

Synopsis of the Senate Substitute for the Bill to Regulate the Distribution of the Geneva Award.

The Mississippi Levees—Government Asked to Assume Their Construction.

WASHINGTON, January 22.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE.

The House resolution of thanks to the captain and men of the steamer Moccasin for their services toward the wrecked Metis, in August last was concurred in.

The petition of the merchants of New Orleans was presented, asking the Government to assume the construction and care of the levees of the Mississippi.

The House bill abolishing the grades of admiral and vice-admiral in the navy was passed.

The bill for the construction of six sloops of war was referred.

Senator Cragin, from the Naval Committee, reported favorably the House bill to prevent the employment of officers on the retired list, and the bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy.

Senator Buckingham, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Creek Indians for portions of the lands occupied by them, which passed.

Senator Stewart, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported, with an amendment, the bill supplemental to the bill incorporating the Pacific Railroad Company, which passed.

Senator West presented the credentials of Senator McMillian, elected by the Warmoth Legislature to fill the unexpired term of Kellogg, of Louisiana; and also the credentials of Ray, elected by the Kellogg Legislature. They were both refered to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Senator Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for Senator Morton's bill to regulate the distribution of the Geneva award. The substitute authorizes the President to appoint five commissioners, to be called the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; one of them to be called the Presiding Judge. The court to make and publish its own rules of procedure, conforming as far as possible to the rules of practice in United States Circuit Courts; and is to have the same power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of testimony. Special provision is made that books and papers deemed material to the consideration of any claim must be produced. Salaries to be as follows: Judges, six thousand dollars each—clerk to be appointed by the President—three thousand dollars. Short-hand reporter, twenty-five hundred dollars. The President is specially authorized to appoint some person to act as Consul for the United States before the Commissioners. The sittings of the court are to be held in Washington City, and are to exist one year from date of first convening, and six months longer if the President shall deem it necessary. It shall be the duty of the court to receive and examine all claims not excepted hereinafter stated, directly resulting from damages caused by the Alabama and Florida and tenders, and by the Shenandoah, after her departure from Melbourne, February 18, 1865, and to decide on amount and validity of claims according to principles of law and their merits, and in conformity with the provisions of this bill; and no claim shall be admissable or allowed for damages in respect to which the party injured, his assignee or legal representative, shall have received indemnity from any insurance company or otherwise, but allowance may be made for difference between loss of the sufferer, and insurance received. No claims shall be allowed for uncarved freights, gross lots, prospective profits, or for officer's and seamen's wages for a longer time than one year from the breaking up of any voyage. No claim admissible in behalf of any insurance company or insurer, neither for selves nor assignees, for rights for the parties insured unless such claimant shall show to the satisfaction of the court that during the late rebellion the sum of the loss by war risks exceeded sums of premiums or other gains by reason of war risks, and any such allowance shall not be in excess of loss. No claim will be allowed in favor of any insurance company not lawfully existing at the time of the loss under the laws of some State in the Union, or in favor of any person not at some time entitled to the protection of the United States in the premises, or in favor of any person who did not at all times during the late war bear true allegiance to the United States. In estimating the compensation to claimants, the court must ascertain and certify to the Secretary of State, with judgment, the amount and four per cent. interest on the actual loss sustained from the respective dates of each case by the claimants. Five per cent. of the total amount of judgments is to be retained in the Treasury for the reimbursement of the United States for expenses, and the remaining ninety-five per cent. shall be paid to the claimants, together with the interest, unless the amount received from England shall prove insufficient, in which case the claimants will be paid *pro rata*.

Senator Ames from the Committee on Finance, reported the original bill establishing four dollars and eighty-six sixty-five one hundredths as the custom-house value of sovereigns or pound sterling of England or exchange bills. It also provides that all contracts made after the first of July, 1873, based on assumed par of exchange with England of 4 pence or $4 49 to the pound sterling null, and it is also provided, that the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of the United States shall be that of pure metal of such coin of standard value, and the value of foreign standard coins in circulation in this country shall be estimated annully and promulgated on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, being the bill to provide for the construction of six new sloops of war increased by amendment to ten, was resumed, and an amendment was offered by Mr. Sherman providing that neither vessel shall be commenced untile complete specifications for it shall be proposed, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment which would virtually repeal the eight-hour law so far as the construction of these vessels were concerned, but he subsequently withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Morrill offered an amendment providing that the Board of Surveys shall have the power to authorize changes in the plans of the vessels, and shall estimate the cost of such changes, and contractors shall be bound by such estimates. Agreed to.

Mr. Casserly moved to substitute the main points in the House bill for the bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs. Lost.

The bill was then passed; yeas 39, nays 8.

Mr. Ramsey moved to assign next Monday for the consideration of the Postal Telegraph bill.

Senator Conkling said he would object to fixing any day for the consideration of the bill until some action should be taken to abolish the franking privilege.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the calendar, and several bills, granting pensions, were passed.

The bill to allow women the right to vote and hold office in the Territories was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Senator Ramsay, the bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up. The vote stood: Yeas 25, nays 13, the following voting in the negative—Ames, Bayard, Carpenter, Edmunds, Hamilton (Maryland), Hill, Johnson, Lewis, Machen, Norwood, Pool, Robertson and Stevenson.

Senator Morrill offered an amendment providing that no allowance shall now or hereafter be made to any member of Congress in lieu of the franking privilege. Without this, he said, its abolition would be useless.

Senator Hamlin said that, to give the country the full benefit of the abolition of the privilege, the bill ought to be amended so as to reduce and limit the amount of public printing.

Senator Frelinghuysen did not favor the abolition of the privilege, because he thought it undesirable that there should be any tax imposed by the Government on communication between the people and their representatives. To him, personally, it would be a relief, but he looked on it as a privilege valuable to the people, and of which they ought not to be deprived because it was abused; abuses, however, should be corrected, and that could be best done by limiting the privilege to postal weighing to one ounce and by the preferation of a single compendium in one volume of the public affairs most necessary to the people.

Senator Edwards spoke of the bill as an utter delusion. The abuses of the privilege ought to be corrected, but the benefits of the privilege belonged to the people and not the members, and the people should bear, as they ought to bear, the burden of it. However, if it was abolished he was in favor of abolishing it honestly and completely, and not as proposed by the bill. He hoped no one would accuse him of shirking the question, "Are you for it?"

Senator Edmunds—I am against abolishing most decidedly. I hope the Senator understands.

Senator Conkling—I do now.

Senator Tipton said he would vote to correct the abuses of privilege, but not to abolish.

Senator Wilson said he did not regard it as a privilege, and was willing now and had been to relinquish it unconditionally, but he was not sanguine of a saving being effected by abolishing it.

Senator Hill gave notice that when the Legislature Appropriation bill should come up he would offer an amendment, increasing the compensation of Members of Congress, and moved that, in the meantime pending, the bill lie on the table.

The last amendment was offered.

Senator Morril then agreed to it.

On motion of Senator Carpenter, the bill was so amended as to abolish the franking privilege July 1st.

The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over without action.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, the Washington ferry bill, to amend the act granting the right of way to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Tyner, the Senate amendment to the bill for a Government building at Nashville, Tennessee, was concurred in.

The House then took up the bill for the creation of Commissioners of Commerce, and for giving bounties to American ship-builders.

After speeches against the bill by Potter, Kerr, Wood and Farnsworth, Mr. Hale moved to lay the bill on the table, which was carried by one hundred and twenty-one years against sixty-four nays. The bill was defeated.

Mr. Garfield, from the Appropriation Committee, reported a bill appropriating one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred dollars to supply the deficiency for the expenses of the United States mixed commission on American and British claims, which passed.

Mr. Potter (New York) said that the effect of the amendment referred to was simply to transfer half of the sailors from the control of the shipping commissioners to that of the sailors' boarding-house keepers. He was glad it was in opposition. He hoped the House would not pass it.

After a brief discussion of the bill it was passed.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, vetoing the act reducing from two years to six months the time in which new trials should be on motion granted in the United States Court of Claims. The President failed to see any advantages in the proposed law, and regarded it as tending to facilitate the perpetration of frauds in the United States. The message was referred to the Judiciary.

The House adjourned.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Charles O'Neil, of Philadelphia, called on the President this morning and had a conversation with him relative to his recent proclamation affecting members of school boards and directors of public schools. The President said he did not intend his proclamation should apply to members of such boards and school directors who held offices, and such need not resign. He also said, that if necessary, he would modify to reach such classes, his desire being that those interested in public schools should not diminish their laudable and unrewarded exertions in so good a cause.

The President signed a bill to incorporate Loomis's Aerial Telegraph Company.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections commenced the examination of Louisiana this morning, and will resume the Caldwell investigation on Saturday. The Committee did not hold a meeting to-day.

POLITICAL.

The Illinois United States Senatorship.

SPRINGFIELD, January 22.—The General Assembly in joint session to-day declared Richard J. Oglesby, elected United States Senator for six years, from the fourth of March next.

Suspicious Character in Limbo.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—On Monday Solomon McComos was arrested at Charlestown, Clarke county, Indiana, on suspicion of having been implicated in robbing the safe of the Treasurer of that county some time ago. McComb confessed, implicating a blacksmith named George Caldwell, near New Market, Indiana, and Thomas Reynolds, of Charlestown. The parties are now in jail at that place and much excitement prevails in the vicinity. Numerous other robberies in that neighborhood are now attributed to these parties.

Cabinet Change Desired.

NEW YORK, January 22.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Washington says that a large circle of Republicans, there who are anxious to have a change in the head of the State Department to the end that some New Yorker may become Secretary of the Treasury, have made late despatches from Madrid on the Cuban question on the occasion of adverse criticism upon Mr. Fish.

A Contested Election Settled.

LITTLE ROCK, January 22.—In the Senate to-day a report was adopted in the contested election case of Wishard vs. Hanks, favorable to the latter, on the ground that notice of the contest was not given in time. Wishard claims to be elected by twelve hundred majority, and didn't know but he would be returned elected until the Legislature met. The report in favor of Hanks was adopted by a strictly party vote, the Republicans voting for and the Democrats against it.

Don't Want Specie Payments.

COLUMBUS, O., January 22.—In the Senate a resolution was offered by Senator Putnam (Democrat) opposing the bill introduced by Senator Sherman in the United States Senate, providing for a speedy resumption of specie payment, and asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure a further issue of legal-tender notes sufficient to meet the rapidly expanding wants of our rapidly growing country, and to oppose all measures looking to a contraction of the currency by a resumption of specie payment, or otherwise. The resolution was laid on the table.

NASHVILLE.

Proceedings of the Legislature—New Business Introduced in Both Houses.

Bills Passed Third Reading—Memphis Court Costs to be Audited and Paid.

Heavy Pressure on the Subject of Whisky Traffic—The Tippling Laws will be Amended.

Meeting of the State Teachers' Association at the Capital—Its Proceedings.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, January 22.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

The following new bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Senator McCall: To authorize notaries to take acknowledgments of deeds.

By Senator McConnell: To secure greater convenience in surveying.

Also, to regulate the rates of toll on ferries.

By Senator Brandon: To repeal so much of the fishing act as relates to Stewart county.

By Senator Robertson: To enforce the act forbidding the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors.

The following Senate bills passed the third reading:

To furnish civil officers with Thompson & Steger's code.

Repealing the law allowing parties defendant to sever so as to transfer cases to their own counties.

The Senate adjourned at noon, to give the use of the chamber to a meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

HOUSE.

New bills in the House:

By Mr. Williamson: Directing the Comptroller to audit the costs of the Common Law and Criminal Courts of Memphis for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, and present the same to the Attorney-General of the State for his opinion. Should he decide that these costs ought to be paid, the bill directs orders to be drawn on the Treasurer for their settlement. The bill was referred and ordered printed.

By Mr. Trusley: To provide for the holding of a convention at Nashville, in November, 1874, to remodel the constitution of the State.

By Messrs. Washington, Lindsley and others: Bills, accompanied by petitions, to regulate and abate the abuse of whisky traffic. Petitions of this character are daily received from various parts of the State. There is now but little doubt of a law materially amending the tippling laws with a view to meeting the wishes of the public in this respect.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State Teachers' Association met in the Capitol to-day, Hon. Samuel Watson presiding. After prayer by Rev. John A. Edmondson, an eloquent address of welcome was made by Senator James, who said the members of the legislature would gladly avail themselves of the experience of the association in matters of public education referred to.

General attention was now attracted to insure education throughout the world. In comparing the difference between countries where a liberal system of education prevails, and those without such a system, Mr. James expressed the opinion that it was the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as would foster and encourage education among the people.

Judge Watson was appointed Chairman of the Memorial Committee.

The report of the Assistant Superintendent of Education was read, which contained a full review of the work done and suggestions for the establishment of schools in various parts of the State.

The President of the Association announced as the Committee on Memorial, S. Watson, Ex-Governor Neil S., Brown, J. B. Kilbrew, Prof. Presswell, and J. M. Coulter, Organization: Rev. W. Shelton, John Frizzell, H. N. Bennett, E. A. James, Miss Elliott. A Resolution was introduced against the changes made by the present school Law except those deemed by the General Assembly necessary to advance the cause of education. Prof. Bennett addressed the Association, giving interesting facts relative to public education in Tennessee, and refuting the idea that this State stands second in illiteracy among the States of the Union and gave Tennessee the fifth rank, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama showing more ignorance in proportion to population than this State.

Mr. Brizzell offered a resolution urging the importance of the State Board of Education, County Boards and District School Commissioners, with such provisions as will secure the education of the greatest number with least possible expense. Also expressing the opinion that the funds necessary to carry out the system should be provided by the State to the extent that it may be a fixed, permanent school fund of the State. Also by county taxation according to the direction of the Legislature.

Prof. H. Presswell gave illustrations of the workings of the present system in Washington county, and stigmatized the county system as a signal failure.

Rev. J. M. Phillips spoke to the same effect.

The discussion has barely established the fact that a majority of the Association favor the State system of education.

FOREIGN.

Prussia Mourns for Napoleon.

BERLIN, January 22.—By order of His Majesty Emperor William, the German court will go into mourning one week for Napoleon.

Three Communists Shot.

PARIS, January 22.—Feronilly, De Camp and Benot, condemned Communists, were shot early this morning on the Sartory plan. Feronilly died without uttering a word. De Camp's last words were, "I die assassinated. Down with false witnesses, lawyers, and Thiers." Benot died cheering the Republic and the Commune army. Only one volley was fired, as all died instantly. There were but few spectators on the ground.

The Bonapartes.

LONDON, January 22.—It is reported that a conference has been held at Chislehurst. It was decided that the Empress Eugenie and Prince Jerome Napoleon should be the political guardians of the Prince Imperial, and therefore direct the movements of the party. It is said that no manifesto announcing the intentions of the Bonapartists will be issued.

The Prince Imperial will not be called Napoleon IV, but be known as Count Pierefonds. He has adopted as his motto, "Strength, but not impatience."

Spanish Items.

MADRID, January 22.—Congress is engaged in debating the bill providing for compulsory service in the army.

The special committee on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico will probably present their report to that body to-morrow. The question of the indemnification of the slave-owners has been settled, and the details alone delay the report. The committee will propose the emancipation of the slaves to be complete in four months after the promulgation of the passage of the bill.

Marshal Serrano and the conservative deputies will decide to-day upon the course they intend to pursue.

The members of the late Cabinet has published a declaration repudiating the idea that they favored the sale of the Island of Cuba.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Latest Intelligence from beyond the Equator—Particulars of an Infernal Plot against the President of Peru.

Another "Sick" Mountain—A $200,000 Conflagration—Ravages of Smallpox—General Summary.

NEW YORK, January 22.—South American papers received here give the details of the plot to assassinate President Pardo, of Peru, in December last. The railway train containing the President was to have been blown up, on its entrance to Lima, by means of a torpedo. The house in which the preparations were made is near the railway. It appears that the lives of the passengers on the train were all to be sacrificed. The conspirators were two brothers of the name of Bogardus, and Heredia, an old army officer. Quarreling, they were arrested, when Heredia confessed, and told the police officers that some time previous he met at the house of ex-Minister Pierola Bagardus and others who had engineered a plot and offered him money to aid it.

There was a slight earthquake on the twenty-sixth of December at Arequipa.

President Pardois to arbitrate between Chili and Bolivia.

It is feared that the smallpox will make great ravages in Lima.

At Guatemala, Central America, a new constitution was adopted providing that electors are be twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, or in lieu thereof be worth one thousand dollars.

The volcano near Santa Anna, in Salvador, gives indication of eruption.

There was a two hundred thousand dollar fire at Chili, on the eleventh of December.

The town of Lota, Chili, is reported to be almost depopulated from smallpox.

The United States steamer Kansas, which is to aid in the Nicaragua canal survey, arrived in Aspinwall on the first of January.

In Bolivia, Lafaye, who shot President Malares, has published a statement that Malares was making a dangerous attack on his *aide* when he (Lafaye) interfering was also attacked, and indignation getting the better of reason, he fired seven shots at the President, killing him. He then went to the barracks immediately and put the troops under arms.

KAMEHAMEHA'S OBSEQUIES.

The Peculiar Ceremonies Observed on the Occasion—A Curious Mixture of the Barbarous.

Honolulu Correspondence New York Tribune.]

The death of his late Majesty Kamehameha V. has left the Hawaiian kingdom without a head. The Sovereign just deceased was the grandson of the great Kamehameha, a famous warrior who, about sixty years ago, reduced under his sway all the islands composing the group, and established a dynasty. The reign just closed had extended over a period of nine years, the King expiring at the age of forty-two, on the anniversary of his birth. It has been known for months that the Sovereign was in a very precarious state of health, but no official bulletin stating the facts was allowed to be published. On the morning of the eleventh instant he walked to his breakfast table, and soon afterward returning, lay down and expired without a struggle. Some account of the ceremonies observed in this mid-ocean kingdom on occasions of a death in the royal family will probably be of interest. It is the universal custom of the natives to wail for the dead. Men and women join in uttering a long-drawn, plaintive cry, broken into a quaver as by the striking of the hand against the throat. The cry was sent up by the household attendants as soon as the King was known to have expired. The royal standard was lowered and forty-two minute-guns fired from the battery on Punch-Bowl Hill, an extinct crater just behind the city.

It is the custom here, when one of high rank has died, to immediately prepare the body for lying in state during the very few hours that this climate will allow. It is then inclosed in an antique coffin, which remains for several weeks in the palace, surrounded by signs of honor and accessible to visitors. During this period the natives resort nightly in throngs to the premises and spend the time in wailing. In accordance with this custom the annexed proclamation was issued by authority of one of the royal household: "A Command—This is a command, a call, an invitation to the common people, the tribes, the families and divisions of the ancient subjects of the different islands, to assemble and come, men, women and children, to attend upon and watch the corpse of our King and lord, to remain there every night until the day of the funeral. The mauka gate of the palace yard will be open for you every evening until the hour of half past seven o'clock after which it will be tabu. Drunkenness and disorderly or bad conduct is forbidden. But the quiet expression of sorrow, and real songs of grief, is what is allowed." I was one of the few foreigners who, by taking advantage of the earliest opportunity, gained access to the palace before the gates were shut, which was done even before the expiration of the brief time appointed for visitors. The residence of the Sovereign is a small and plain building in the center of a large square, inclosed by a high stone wall. Passing through the gates, now draped in mourning and guarded by the police, we approached the palace steps, on either side of which a detachment of Hawaiian soldiers was drawn up, presenting a fine military appearance. Throngs of natives were pouring up the broad way, intent on taking a last look on their dead ruler. All the officers of the Kingdom, civil and military, were in attendance. The body of the late King lay upon a high dais, dressed in a uniform that presented an incongruous combination. There were red pantaloons and a black coat; the hands were incased in white kid gloves. Three orders adorned the breast. To a stranger in the kingdom, the most interesting of the surroundings were the large mantles which were thrown over the bier. These are the famous feather cloaks, the peculiar possession of royalty. They are made by fastening yellow feathers upon a network of twine, the feathers being procured from a bird that bears one only under each wing. A vast amount of time and labor must be expended to make one of these mantles, which are large enough to cover the body of a man and fall in folds about him. They descend from generation to generation, and are never allowed to pass out of the royal family, forming as they do the State robes. The appearance is exceedingly beautiful; a fine golden color is enhanced by the graceful forms in which the flexible material naturally falls. At the head of the dais was a stand bearing the sword and hat of the deceased, and on other tables were flowers and a silver dish in which was burning incense. The Cabinet Ministers stood together at the head, while the sister of the late King, known as Ruth, the only surviving member of the race of Kamehamehas, sat by the side of the corpse, the picture of sorrow. On each side of the body were two men continually waving what are called *kahilis*. There are staffs bearing feathers, made to stand erect like gigantic plumes. The original idea in this custom is said to be to keep evil spirits aloof from the dead. It is a general observance among the natives. The line of visitors passed by within view of the body, and out into the palace yard. On the veranda of a house adjoining the King's residence stood a native woman, who has for many years exercised boundless control over the King. She has been known as his "sorceress," and is said to have sustained to him even more intimate relations. She was uttering the wail for the dead at the top of her voice. She had a girdle drawn tightly around her body to assist in the prolonged exercise of the lungs. Her misused power is gone, and she knows herself to be the object of universal aversion. The burial of the late King will not take place for several weeks.

AN INDOOR TRAGEDY.

Well nigh half a century ago a newly-married couple settled in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania. They had what their neighbors deemed a fair capital with which to begin life—a well-stocked though small farm, sound health, good common sense, and a more than average amount of shrewd intelligence and culture. Under all this was a sincere trust in God and a jealous, sensitive love for each other, neither of which their neighbors knew much about. American backwoods farmers take pride in covering their emotions under a hide as tough as that of their own beeves. They had three or four children, and night after night, over the kitchen fire, the problem they set themselves to answer was, what is the best thing we can do with them, and for them, the question asked daily with such a wrenching of heart in myriad homes, and answered so differently. The fear of God seemed to Jacob and his wife the best heritage to give them; the next best, plenty of money. To give them the first, they began by hedging the children's lives with a system of rules, borrowed half from the Jewish laws, half from the theory of their sect. Strict morality, the keeping of Sunday as a periodical day of penitence and wretchedness, the learning under penalty of dark closets and thrashing of the chief duty of man, therein was their religion. Life they were shown as a straight and hard path through a dark valley with the terrors of Sinai behind, and the traps and pitfalls of a flaming hell on either side. Even Jacob's wife, Mary, holding her darlings to her breast, than which no mother's ever ached or throbbed with more tenderness, had no other sermon to preach to them. It never occurred to her or her husband that it was into just such fields of grain as those about them, under just such towering cedars, that Jesus led his disciples and taught them, by the sunshine and the rain, the tender mercies of God. The world grew green around them, faded again and wrapped itself in snow, year after year; the river sang its mysterious song to the woods at their very door; and overhead the stars that had declared to the patriarchs of the old world the infinite secrets of Jehovah, blazoned them forth still unregarded. Day unto day uttered speech, and night unto night showed forth knowledge of Him, but both father and wife were deaf and blind. God was to be approached only through a dog-eared catechism, and fields and river were worth only so much fish and wheat per year. "The children's salvation being thus provided for, the next thing to be insured was money. Husband and wife worked and stinted as only a Scotch-Irish family can work or stint. All produce that was saleable went to the market; the children were reared on the refuse, the skim-milk, poorest bacon, and watery potatoes. Their clothes were coarse and patched, their feet bare and chilblained. The house grew barer year by year, the father's back more bent, his face harder, but the balance in bank increased dollar by dollar. As for the plump, bonny Mary, she had long ago joined that sisterhood of lean, yellow-skinned, toothless women who, with dirty calico dresses and wisps of hair twisted up behind, are sometimes found in farm houses, like ghastly megrims, or daylight spectres of a wasted life. When churning and scrubbing were done she would sit up until near morning washing and darning their clothes, that they might look more "genteel" than she, dragging her aching body to look at them when they slept, praying for them with a fierce longing to have power to be God himself—to be able to protect and care for them. The boys had certain strong annual propensities and physical tendencies which required skill and knowledge to guide or restrain. One had a morbid imagination; another a tendency to alcoholic poisoning, against which his diet and training from infancy should have defended him. The girls, left to themselves, were filling their brains with sickly, false fancies of life and their works in it. But what time had Mary to read or acquire any knowledge of the world she was to comprehend or help her children? There was the scrubbing and churning to be done, the money to be saved. Boys and girls were sent to colleges and seminaries; every advantage that education could give them was theirs; the only mistake Jacob and his wife made in this respect was not to educate themselves as well. The children went forward; they sat down and grubbed. What is the end of it all? The daughters grew up dyspeptic and sickly for the lack of early proper food; they married and died before middle age, brilliant, hard women, and neither of them in any sense religious. One son went into politics, was successful, is now a member of Congress, and will be one of the most influential of his party. Jacob and his mother read of his life in Washington, his wife's receptions, his popularity. But long ago he was a stranger to them. It is years since he crossed the old threshold. What is there in common between him and the ignorant, boorish farmer and his wife? A few weeks ago, the last of the sons came home to die; the one of all the children who had real power of intellect; the only one who was not ashamed to talk of "mother" fondly to the last. He died in her arms a drunken, worthless sot. The thin, haggard woman closed his eyes without a tear. "I have lost all my children," she said. "I must have made a mistake somewhere in the beginning. God knows." Is no other mother making this mistake?

FUNERAL NOTICE.

GOOD—The funeral of JOHN L. GOOD will take place at the Linden street Christian Church this (THURSDAY) afternoon, at two o'clock. Services by Rev. David Walk.

DIED.

RANDOLPH—At his father's residence in Shelby county, Tennessee, on Tuesday, January 21st, of small-pox, in his fifteenth year, THOMAS H. RANDOLPH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, executed by T. P. Lewis on the 24th day of May, 1872, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county in Book No. 857,522, I will, on

Tuesday, February 25th, 1873,

Between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and twelve noon, at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, lying and being in the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the half-mile stake on the eastern boundary line of section nine, town one (1), range seven (7), and running thence north along said section line 680 yards to a stake; thence due west 1140 yards to a stake; thence south 680 yards to a stake on the east and west dividing line of said section; thence east 1140 yards to the beginning, containing 190 acres, more or less, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. Equity of redemption is expressly waived in said Deed of Trust, and the title is believed to be perfect, but I convey only as Trustee.

J. N. FORD, Trustee.

Memphis, January 20, 1873. jan23

[OFFICIAL.]

AN ACT

To repeal so much of section 1 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise, in accordance with article iv., section 1, of the Constitution of the State," as requires the payment of a poll-tax to entitle a voter to vote:

Section 1.—*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That so much of section 1 of an act passed June 11, 1870, entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise, in accordance with article iv., section 1, of the Constitution of the State," as requires that each voter shall give the judges of election, when and where he offers his vote, satisfactory evidence that he has paid the poll-taxes assessed against him for the year preceding the election, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 2.—*Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed January 16th, 1873.

A. T. LACEY, Speaker of the Senate.

W. S. MCGAUGHEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 17th, 1873.

J. W. C. BROWN, Governor.

I, T. H. Butler, Secretary of State, certify that the foregoing is the true copy of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, passed January 16th, 1873.

T. H. BUTLER, Secretary of State. jan 21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL convocation of Memphis Royal Arch Chapter, No. 38, will be held this (THURSDAY) evening, Jan. 23d, at 7 o'clock, for Work in M. E. M. M. Degree.

All M. E. M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

W. S. MATTHEWS, M. E. H. P.

JOHN W. WARD, Secretary. ja23

MEMPHIS THEATER

SPALDING & POPE.....PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1873.

For 6 Nights, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

JAMES ROBINSON!

The Champion Bareback Rider of the World, and his Great

CIRCUS, MUSEUM AND CHAMPION SHOW!

THE ONLY JAMES ROBINSON!

The Master Horseman and Champion of Every Land.

$10,000 for any rider that will equal him

FRANK PASTOR,

The best Pad Rider in the World.

SHAPPLE AND WHITNEY,

The Celebrated Athletes.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS,

The Challenge Gymnasts.

PHIL SHERIDAN, The Dog Equestrian.

BILLY BURKE,

The young American Grotesque & Trick Clown

CLARENCE, The Boy Wonder.

MASTER EUGENE, The Infant Miracle.

MADELLE LOUISE DOSHELL,

"Queen of the Floating Coal," in her Journey to the Clouds blindfolded.

MR. WM. GORMAN,

The Inimitable Two and Four-Horse Rider.

MR. CHARLEY KING,

The gentlemanly delineator of Shakspearian comedy

LAWRENCE VOLMAR,

The Great Volligenr.

☞ Monday, Jan. 27—Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE,

$500,000! CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8th, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will also participate in the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 "	30,000
500 Cash Gifts of 100 "	50,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 50 "	90,000
Total 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, one hundred thousand tickets only will be issued, a large portion of