THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868. VOL. 29.-NO. 62

FOR RENT.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—The Residence of J. Stagwood Meeker on Brinkley avenue, north of Poplar street, for rent on reasonable terms. Apply to Meeker Bros. oct6 1m

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. oct27

FOR RENT.—An elegant Residence on Union street; and two New Cottages convenient to business. Rent very low. Apply to HANSON & SWINGLEY, oct22 tf Attorneys, 15 Union street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The whole or a fractional part of section 12, township 2, range 10 west, in DeSoto county, Miss. 2¾ miles from Hernando and 3 miles from DeSoto Front. About 400 acres on a ridge from 100 feet above the highest overflow—60 acres cleared. H. L. BEDFORD, nov1 1w Germantown, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—A good chance for a baker or confectioner is to buy my pleasant home in Columbus, Ky., at the railroad depot and steamboat landing. Very good stand for retail and transit business. Lot 25 by 180, with stove, bakery and a good dwelling house. Price $1000. Must be sold within a month. HANK KIRCHNER, Proprietor. Columbus, Ky., October 25, 1868. o 28 2w

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand STEAM SAW MILL and Fixtures, all complete. Inquire of Henry T. Jones, Adm'r of Wm. C. Harrison, deceased, at Germantown, for terms. HENRY T. JONES, Adm'r oct21 1w4w* of W. C. Harrison, dec'd.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT.—The Patent Right of a newly invented "Lock Guard" for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the undersigned. It is useful, and will pay active men who engage in it. Sample One in use at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address SAM SHLOSS, Appeal. sep 17 tf

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 3 acres to 300. My residence, with from 14 to 20 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Boyzier, Treevant & Co., my agents, in the city. N. M. TREZEVANT. jel7

WANTED.

WANTED—By a competent man, a situation as Book-keeper or Salesman—as Book-keeper preferred. The applicant has been engaged in business in Memphis for twelve years. The best of city and country references given. Address T., care J. M. Keating, APPEAL office. sel1

STOLEN.

HORSE STOLEN.—On last Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, from my yard, my riding HORSE. I followed him as far as Holly Springs and Lafayette. The thief offered him for sale in both the very stables at Holly Springs. I am inclined to think he will make for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Said horse is a large bay, 17½ hands high, very broad across the hips, a little lower on the left hip than the right, left hind foot white, broad flat forehead, walks and trots well, and a No. 1 horse; very shortsody for a horse of his size; on the left shoulder is a brand M., and J. P. under it, and on J. P. on the left hip; saddle and harness marks around his girth, a white ring around his ankles. I don't recollect which; may have a little worn by collar. I will give Fifty Dollars for the recovery of the horse, or any information so that I will get him again, or one Hundred Dollars for the thief and horse. F. J. BOYDT. Sardis, Miss., October 1, 1868. oct6 1m

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Incorporators and stockholders of the Memphis, Holly Springs, Okolona and Selma Railroad, in Okolona, on MONDAY, November 9th, for the purpose of organization. A prompt and full attendance is expected. oct31 N. B. FORREST, President, protem.

Notice.

I HAVE a good EIGHTY SAW PRATT GIN, which I will sell cheap. I refer to Messrs. Galbreath, Stewart & Co. A. WRIGHT. sel 8

Notice.

I HAVE two beautiful and well improved Plantations in Lee county, Ga., within three miles of the city of Albany, bounded by one of the best railroads in the State, and a fine Lot and commodious Dwelling in the city, which I will gladly sell or exchange for other property, nearer to me. ap15 A. WRIGHT.

LAWYERS.

JOHN F. CARUTHERS. WM. J. SYKES.

CARUTHERS & SYKES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ayres Building, East Side Court Square, Memphis, Tenn. oct6 1m

MARLAND L. PERKINS, Attorney at Law —AND— SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY, Rooms 5 & 6 Knickerbocker Building, 16 MADISON STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN. ☞ Special attention given to Internal Revenue and Admiralty cases. ma28

ALBERT PIKE. CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE

PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE, Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors

ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas. ☞ The Senior partner will hereafter especially attend to cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, of that city. Office in the MADAM VINCENT BLOCK, corner of Court and Second streets.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON.

PIKE & JOHNSON, Attorneys, Counsellors & Solicitors, WASHINGTON, D. C. THIS firm will practice in the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or the Departments. The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has long been known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. jy3-sep8 1y

S. WRIGHT, L. D. McKISICK, LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law, In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

OYSTER BAY, UNDER THE VARIETIES THEATER. Oysters Served in Every Style. ☞ OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. oct27 1m

J. M. Alexander, (Late of Fulton, Tenn.,) DEALER IN New and Second-Hand Furniture, No. 272 Second Street, Ayres Building, - - - - MEMPHIS, TENN. ☞ STORAGE SOLICITED. oct28 1m

J. STOLTS, DEALER IN Coal, Mammoth, Petro and other Illuminating Oils, LAMPS, Burners and Chimneys, of every variety; also, Stoves and Tinware. County Rights for sale for the Non-explosive Mammoth oil. Parties desiring to purchase the Petro Oil can rely upon getting the genuine Cleveland-made article only genuine. oct3 3m J. STOLTS, 56 Jefferson Street.

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

—Queen Vic rules over 7,000,000 square miles and 200,000,000 people.

—A little girl at Plaistow, N. H., lately killed herself by eating matches.

—Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" are to appear in German.

—Milton and Faraday have had new streets in Paris named after them.

—Emerson says Shakspeares sonnets, should be read aloud only by poets.

—A thousand lives a year are lost in Great Britain by accidents.

—Wurtemburg still forbids marriages between Christians and Jews.

—A family in Wisconsin all have ten toes to the foot. This is a some toe-tal.

—Great Britain employs over three hundred thousand people in its coal mines.

—The largest advertiser in France is a man who has invented a patented bait for fish-hooks.

—Extremes meet. Spain's last Queen was notoriously loose; Spain's new ruler is certainly Prim.

—A church in Paris, St. Genevieve, presses upon its foundation 80,000 pounds to the square foot.

—The population of British America is four millions, and its area 632,860 square miles.

—A resident of Waltham, Mass., has traveled on the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad 118,000 miles.

—The Grand Duchy of Baden, at the census lately taken, contained 1,434,797 inhabitants.

—Several families in Germany have lately died from poisonous mushrooms and trichinæ pork.

—The Governor-General of India receives $125,000 salary, with another $100,000 for expenses.

—Bayard Taylor is said to be worth $80,000 besides three shares in the New York *Tribune*.

—Sixty thousand gallons of wine will be made this year in the vicinity of Burlington, Iowa.

—A "congress of poets," recently assembled at Saint Remy, in Provence. They ate, conversed, and, alas, wept.

—The Baptist Cemetery, at Woonsocket, has become a common, and cattle, hogs, goats, etc., now graze upon it.

—An Iowa girl of sixteen recently killed a large lynx with a corn-cutter, after it had whipped two dogs.

—More than four hundred thousand life policies are in force in the State of New York, representing upwards of $1,000,000,000 in risks.

—In Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, the savings banks alone hold $10,000,000 of Government securities.

—British India contains an area of near a hundred thousand square miles and a population of a hundred and fifty millions.

—Edgar Quinet, the author of the celebrated work on the French Revolution, is writing a book on the American War of Independence.

—Henri Rochefort, rumor in Paris says, has been offered a position on the Independence Belge, of Brussels, at a salary of 40,000f a year.

—At Dresden, in the well-known piano forte factory of Earnest Rosenkranz, established 1797, the seven thousandth piano was finished a few weeks ago.

—In the United Kingdom there are 9,036,506 cattle, 35 508 424 sheep, 3,166,300 pigs, and 30 369,845 humans, of which latter Ireland owns 5,522,343.

"Coles Eeler-Oh," "Pip pip-Pipsy-Wipsy-We," "Muffin, Tea, and Crumpet," "She Gives me Lumbago," are the late London popular songs.

—On an inn at Weisenstein, Germany, a vine, measuring two feet in circumference at the bottom, and forty feet in hight and width, produced more than 2000 bunches of rich grapes.

—According to the Chicago *Evening Journal* these three books are the sum total of great libraries: The Bible, Shakspeare, and Webster's Royal Quarto.

—In a Meriden, Conn., family, the father is a Universalist, the mother a Methodist, the son an Episcopalian, and the daughter a Baptist. That family ought to be represented in heaven.

—A Maine man has packed no less than 1,600,000 cans of green corn this year, employing over 700 hands, not to mention huskers, and having 1500 acres of sweet corn under cultivation.

—In 1866 there were in Paris 1,800 000 persons, of whom 1,098,000 were born out of Paris. The city workmen and their families amount, in Paris, to 740,000; servants and door-keepers, 216,000; students, 17,000; and vagabonds, 50 000.

—In New York stock theaters the business manager gets $5000 a year; the stage manager $60 a week; the leading man $75 a week; the leading lady the same; the soubrettes $50, and the ballet $8 a week.

—Louisa Muhlbach, whose books have enabled two German publishers to make a large fortune, is poor. In a recent letter she says that she would like to have money enough to buy a small house and garden, which she might leave to her two daughters.

—The wife of Gen. Moltke, a matron of sixty, was recently severely injured by the explosion of a pistol, fired by her little grand nephew. At first it was thought that the lady could not recover, but the latest reports state that she is out of danger.

—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is the largest steam line in the world. The yearly cost of coal is four millions, the whole expenses, $12,235,000, and the receipts half a million more. It has nearly a hundred steamers, running 860,000 miles a year.

—The estimated cost of conveying a ton of merchandise a mile on the ocean is from half a cent to one and a half cents; on the lakes two cents; on the river two and three fourth cents; on the canals two to five cents; and on the railroads from three cents to thirteen and a half cents.

—The quarrel between Wilkie Collins and Crisafulli, the Parisian manager, is becoming more and more interesting. Wilkie Collins has written a rather insulting letter in reply to that in which the French manager demands an explanation about the words "*ce monsieur*," which Wilkie Collins applied to him; and Crisafulli threatens to sue the English novelist for defamation.

—Beust's position in the Austrian Cabinet is considered, in Vienna, very precarious. The Emperor has as yet withstood the importunities of the reactionary party which strongly desires Beust's overthrow; but his irresolution and weakness are always so very great that no reliance whatever can be placed on him. In a month the Absolutists may be again in power, and the Emperor may again issue decrees of proscription against the very men who are now his constitutional advisers.

—Amely Bolte, the German authoress of "Madame de Stael," and other able novels, has lately published in the German papers a letter, in which she expresses her sincere regrets that so many German journalists should have joined in the contemptuous tone in which the French journals speak of the Revolution, Mrs. Cady Stanton, and other prominent American advocates of female emancipation. "Despite some eccentricities," says Madame Bolte, "these noble-hearted American women are fighting a battle in which they should have the sincere sympathies of every chivalrous mind. They are bearding that most formidable monster, prejudice, in its den, and reap, of course, much derision on the part of the thoughtless; but such was the fate of all courageous reformers, from the creation of the world down to the present day."

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Full, Clear and Explicit Explanation.

The Law and the Constitution.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Pursuant to a law of Congress, passed in 1845, electors for President of the United States will be "appointed" next Tuesday. Previous to the passage of this law, they had been appointed on different days, as directed by the Legislatures of the several States, each for itself. The first time at which the election was held on the same day in all the States, was in 1848, when Taylor and Fillmore were elected over Cass and Butler.

The manner of appointing electors is still within the power of the Legislatures of the several States, whether by popular elections in districts, or at a general election, or by the Legislature itself. But all the States have, we think, concurred in passing laws to elect by general ticket. We are not sure that Florida, as constituted, is not the exception.

The Constitutional provision is, that "each State shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of the Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress."

But the Congress has passed a law—the execution of which it has committed to military authority, thereby superseding all civil attempts to contest the validity of the enactment—by which three of the States of the Union, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, are excluded from the right of voting, and their inhabitants restrained, under the penalties of military law, from attempting to vote for President.

The number of States permitted to vote under these restrictions is 34, of the 37 of which the Union is legally composed.

The whole number of votes of all those permitted to vote would be 317.

The excluded States, entitled to 23 votes, are: Virginia 10, Mississippi 7, Texas 6.

The whole number without mutilation is therefore 294, of which the majority necessary to elect is 148.

We subjoin for convenient reference a list of the States, with the votes to which they are severally entitled.

The recognized States are:

1. Alabama	8	18. Minnesota	4
2. Arkansas	5	19. Missouri	10
3. California	5	20. Nebraska	3
4. Connecticut	6	21. Nevada	3
5. Delaware	3	22. New Hampshire	5
6. Florida	3	23. New Jersey	7
7. Georgia	9	24. New York	33
8. Illinois	16	25. North Carolina	9
9. Indiana	13	26. Ohio	21
10. Iowa	8	27. Oregon	3
11. Kansas	3	28. Pennsylvania	26
12. Kentucky	11	29. Rhode Island	4
13. Louisiana	7	30. South Carolina	6
14. Maine	7	31. Tennessee	10
15. Maryland	7	32. Vermont	5
16. Massachusetts	12	33. West Virginia	5
17. Michigan	8	34. Wisconsin	8
34 States			294
3 States excluded			23
Total			317

Louisiana is entitled to seven of these votes.

The provisions of the constitution as to the method of casting the votes of electors, after being "appointed"—that is, after being chosen in the States—are few.

College is merely a conventional term, employed to describe the aggregate of electors in each State when assembled to vote. There is no such title known to the law. The directions of the constitution are: that the electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, naming them separately in their ballots; sign, certify and seal lists of the persons voted for, and transmit them to the President of the Senate, at the seat of Government; and the President of the Senate is to open the certificates and count the votes, in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declare the result.

The time and manner of doing these things are prescribed by laws of Congress.

By the law in force the Executive of each State is to furnish to the electors, on the day of their assembling, a certificate of their appointment in triplicate.

They are required to meet on the first Wednesday in December at the place which shall have been designated by the law of the State. The State laws have universally designated the seat of the State government in each. They are to vote by ballot, and make three certified and sealed lists, with certificate of appointment attached, and forward them one by a special messenger to the President of the Senate, and one by mail, also directed to him, and one is to be deposited with the United States District Judge of the district in which the electors assemble.

It is required that these lists shall be delivered at Washington before the first Wednesday in January.

In the absence from the seat of Government of the President of the Senate, the lists are to be deposited with the Secretary of State, to be by him kept to be delivered to the President of the Senate "as soon as may be."

Congress is required to be in session "on the second Wednesday of February succeeding every meeting of the electors," when the certificates of the votings of the electors, "or so many of them as shall have been received," are to be opened by the President of the Senate and counted, and "the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States ascertained and declared, agreeably to the Constitution."

The actual result of this election may be popularly known within a few days, the official votes will not be cast until the first Wednesday in December. The official and authenticated result will not be declared before the second Wednesday, which will be the 10th day of February next.

Finally, by the same laws it is provided that "the term of four years for which a President and Vice President shall be elected, shall, in all cases, commence on the Fourth day of March next succeeding that on which the votes of the electors shall have been given."

AFTER MARRIAGE.

The following is from Mr. Towle's article on "French Marriages," in *Hours at Home*, for November:

"The young wife, who has been a close prisoner all her life, whose every movement has been narrowly watched, who could not put her foot beyond the threshold of her home except in company with one of her elders; who, if she has been sent to school, has found herself literally surrounded by high, plank walls, shutting out the world; whose every natural emotion has been carefully controlled—finds herself at once, all of a sudden, endowed with unrestricted freedom to do what she pleases, go where she pleases and see whom she pleases. From absolute confinement she has leapt with a bound into absolute liberty. She is amazed to find herself on the street alone; she has entered almost a new state of being. And if she has spirit, vivacity and no very substantial leaven of moral and religious feeling, she is too apt to abuse her new found freedom, and to enjoy its license to excess.

"The young husband pursues much the same course of life as that which he pursued in the days of bachelorhood; perhaps, if there is any change, it is to a greater luxuriousness, to a more inveterate devotion to selfish and enervating pleasure. The augmentation of his fortune, (in a large preponderance of cases his incitement to marriage,) enables him to give himself up with less restraint to self gratification. Instead of driving to the races in a hack, and taking a place in the large booth with the *commune vulgus*, he may now be transported thither in his own barouche, attended by liveried coachman and footman, and may sit beneath the same pavilion which shelters the august heads of the sporting aristocracy. He was went, in the old days, to mount to the third gallery at the theater; he may now have his *loge* for the season at both theater and opera, his fresh pair of gloves every night, and his enameled lorgnette, with which to ogle the painted beauties on the stage, and the false-haired and eyebrowed belles in the *stalles*. Instead of French cigars, he will have genuine Cuban; instead of the *vin ordinaire*, he will sip St. Julien and Cliquot. He has hitherto belonged to a little punjclub in an obscure faubourg; he will now be elected to an aristocratic society on the Rue St. Honore; and whereas he formerly contented himself with a street to the paternal country-seat in August, he will now be found amusing himself with *rouge-et-noir* at Baden, promenading the sea-shore and flirting with other men's wives at Biarritz, or emulating the fashionables in water drinking at Vichy.

"It is surely that either husband or wife find their amusements apart from home. They meet at meal time, and after the evening entertainment of each, toward midnight. Often the husband has his circle, the wife hers; he husband will be at one theater, the wife, on the same evening, at another. The wife will have her gentlemen 'admirers,' the husband his favorite 'sweethearts,' or worse."

ANOTHER HORROR.

Explosion of a Locomotive at Gravel Pit Station, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—Five Persons Killed and Several Others Wounded.

CINCINNATI, October 31—A terrible railroad accident took place at Grand Pit, a station distant abut eighteen miles from this city, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, last night, about eight o'clock. A special freight train left the city at 6:25, last evening, in charge of Mr. Mills Howe, conductor, and James Gardner, engineer. Reaching Grand Pit about 7:9 o'clock, the train was stopped on the main track for the purpose of taking wood for the engine. Shortly after the train stopped, and while the brakeman was passing the wood aboard the tender, the engineer oiling the engine, the firman piling the wood as it came aboard, and the conductor and a party of little boys who had gathered about to see the locomotive, standing alongside the engine, which was the powerful freight locomotive No. 19, the locomotive exploded her boiler with a report that was heard for miles around, and with a force that killed the conductor, fireman, and one of the boys outright, and wounds two more of the boys, who have since died. The engineer, Mr. Gardner, and a brakeman named Henry Howe, brother of the conductor, Mr. Mill Howe, were also injured quite severely. So terrible was the force of the explosion, that the engine was shattered into a thousand fragments, some of which were thrown to the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, a distance of nearly a mile; while others, large and small, have since been picked up all around the scene of the accident, within a radius of 1000 yards. The conductor, Mr. Howe was lifted up and thrown against the wood-pile, and struck in the face and body with several fragments of the boiler and so fearfully mangled and burned by the escaping steam, as to be almost unrecognizable. Both legs were broken, his body crushed to a jelly, his face and breast gashed, and skull crushed. The firman, John Mullone, who was standing near the fire doors, was also horribly mangled, and instantly killed. One of the boys, named John Smith, son of one of the employees of the road, residing at Grand Pit, was blown a distance of 300 yards, against a gravel bank, and instantly killed. He was about 12 years old, his brother, a few years younger, was also blown a long distance, together with the flying wood, and so badly injured that he has since died. Another boy, Thomas Murphy, about 15 years old, was lifted up and thrown a distance of 50 feet, against a wood-pile, which fell on his body, completely hiding it from view. He died a few minutes after being taken from the debris. His little brother, about 6 years of age was blown a distance of 40 feet, into a lot of tall weeds, where he was afterwards found, crying lustily, but comparatively slightly injured. Mr. Murphy, father of the boys, resides at North Bend, about five miles below the scene of the disaster; how the engineer, Mr. Gardner, who was standing within three feet of the engine when she exploded, escaped death is a mystery. He was knocked down and pretty seriously injured in the head, shoulders, and hips. He was taken to Lawrenceburg last night, in an insensible condition, but at last accounts had recovered his consciousness and was in a fair way for recovery. Henry Howe, the brakeman, had his hip and knee crushed, and received internal injuries, which it is feared will prove fatal. Several other persons were slightly bruised and scratched by the flying fragments.

OUR FUTURE.

The South to Bring About a Commercial Revolution.

From the New York World, Oct. 27.]

The Southern States promise to be the motive power by which our capitalists and commerce shall be dragged out of the rut in which they have been stagnated since 1865. Last year the South was in debt, and its surplus money was mortgaged to and swallowed up by Northern capitalists. This year they are comparatively free from debt, because their credit is limited. Their crop of cotton, tobacco, etc., are likely to realize in money value more than ever, at least $300,000,000. The Southern crops differ from those of the North and West, essentially as far as they affect our money markets, inasmuch as they command specie in the markets of the world, even on their own soil. Europe and America compete to buy Southern products on Southern soil, for cash, at the option of the Southerner, in greenbacks or gold. Besides the $300,000,000 of produce salable for cash, in the markets of Europe and America, the Southerners, owing to their poverty and the crushing policy to which they have been subjected by Congress, and the sentiments which swayed Northern capitalists, have this year raised corn, wheat and other food, which will leave them with a larger amount of surplus cash on hand than the South has ever seen in any one year since the foundation of our Republic. The Southern States before this year were dependent on the Western States for the bulk of their food, but now they are not only wholly independent of them in this respect, but they have commenced to be exporters of wheat and flour. The Southern States will this year realize from their products a cash surplus and net profit, over and above all their expenses of living, of at least $60,000,000. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that there is a strong popular prejudice against the national banks throughout the whole Southern country, so that the New York City bank managers will do well to prepare in time for the absorption and retention in the South by private hoarding of at least $60,000,000 in greenbacks, and perhaps some gold. The New York banks are not in the condition they ought to be to respond to this drain for $60,000,000 in greenbacks. The South will not be put off with national bank notes, owing to the strong prejudice which exists against them there. The temporary locking up of greenbacks by stock gamblers, limited to about $10,000,000, is of trifling importance compared with the locking up of $60,000,000 greenbacks in the South. Reference to the contraction of greenbacks by Mr. McCulloch will awaken some doubt as to whether the aggregate amount in circulation will be sufficient to respond to this Southern drain for $60,000,000, without producing a financial crisis in the North. On October 1, 1865, the amount of legal tender notes in circulation was $678,126,948, and on September 1 of this year they were reduced to $387,823,291 legal tenders, and $62 205,000 three per cent. certificates; making the total outstanding legal tenders $449 028,291, showing a decrease of $228 000,000 since October 1, 1865. These are startling facts. They are the opening up of a new era in financial affairs, in which the Southern States are destined to produce a revolution in our banking and currency systems for which every prudent banker and merchant will prepare. "Bank contraction," enforced and inevitable, is near at hand from this drain of greenbacks to the South.

ROBBERIES EXTRAORDINARY.

How the Merchants, Steamship Owners and Railroad Companies of New York Have Been Swindled by Cartmen.

From the New York Herald, October 30.]

During the past twelve months many of the large mercantile houses of New York, whose customers reside in the distant sections of the Union, particularly in the South, West and Southwest, have been perplexed at the singular regularity with which they have been apprised that cases of goods received by their purchasers did not at all agree with the invoices accompanying them; that not only were there grievous variances with the bills in the number of pieces or quality of certain articles bought in good faith and expected to be received, but there were substitutions of merchandise of inferior qualities that pointed to criminal negligence on the part of the shippers or gigantic rascality of the carriers. Scores of cases are on record among the extensive dry goods firms of our city where those who bought merchandise from them have instantly upon their receipt advised the sellers that packages of silks, valuable cloths and finer qualities of clothing had certain pieces missing, and that in the places thereof were substituted pieces of miserable stuff, such as Canton flannel, unbleached shirtings, etc., and as a consequence a settlement of the matter was demanded, there must be reductions upon the bills or the missing pieces supplied. Such information to the business firms of our city, whose transactions amount to hundreds and millions of dollars annually, recurring with great regularity, perplexed them severely, and at once they invariably appealed to the porters of their establishments, and closely questioned them in regard to the manner of packing and delivery of such cases. From these employees there never could be obtained the least information; and then in despair the merchants would turn to the buyers, and in many instances deny the statements, or to the carriers of the merchandise, and after representing the circumstances and producing the receipts, showing that such and such cases or packages of goods were "shipped in good order," accused that the property had been stolen *in transitu*, and therefore demanded payment. Steamship companies, whose vessels ply southward, have thus been appealed to, and where payment has been refused suits in the almost countless number have issued, thousands of dollars thus being spent in litigation; and, on the other hand, both on vessels, on railroads and in the stores where the goods were purchased, innocent persons have been dismissed on suspicion of being interested in the crime. Again, business connections of long standing have been permanently severed, as the sellers of the merchandise, reposing confidence in their employees, questioned the honesty of those that purchased them, and thus engendered ill will that never could be reconciled.

To that extent have the merchants of New York recently been subjected to such complaints, and so many have been the lawsuits against steamship and railroad owners within the past few months that, after the consultation, it was decided to call to their aid the services of the police, if possible to unravel the criminal mystery surrounding these cases. In accordance with this resolution detectives Farley and Eustace, of the Central office, Mulberry street, were detached to work up the matter and fix the blame upon the guilty parties. With this end in view they have labored zealously, and yesterday afternoon effected such arrests and were witnesses of such criminal actions that the mystery connected with the shipping of dry goods from New York, with the result alluded to, is now no longer inexplicable, but very plain. The blame has, during the entire time, been placed to the credit of the wrong parties. Neither porters, shippers nor buyers have been the guilty persons, but upon the shoulders of the cartmen who have been entrusted with the shipping of the goods rests all the criminality. Their *modus operandi* has been as follows: After receiving the cases for shipment from their stores "in good order," instead of proceeding to the vessel or freight depot where they could ship them, they would drive to certain "fences," or places where stolen goods are received, and there would leave a case or cases, as the boldness of the manipulater suggested, and opening it would, in police vernacular, "weed" it, or extract certain pieces, and from the "fenceman" obtain goods of a very inferior quality, which were substituted; the case or cases would then be nailed up and shipped in "good order." The arrests referred to are these: Messrs. T. Jackson & Co., of 95 Chambers street, are "boss cartmen" and own many carts and employ several men, among them one Michal Feeney. Yesterday he was sent to the clothing house of Messrs. Alsberg, Jordan & Co., No. 51 Walker st., and obtained six or seven cases of goods intended for a Southern port. Instead of driving to the point where they could be shipped, Feeney drove his cart to the "fence" of Samuel Liebeck, No. 143 Laurens street, where he left one of the cases, and then drove his cart to the corner of Thompson and Houston streets, left it and returned to Liebeck's place and went in. The detectives, who had faithfully "piped him," after waiting a certain time, and calling to their aid officer Gaylor, of the Eighth precinct, entered the "fence," and there found Feeney had broken open the case, and one-half of its contents—fine ready-made clothing—was already upon the floor, and articles of a cheap character in readiness to substitute therefor. Feeney acted as if thunderstruck at his arrest, and made a clean breast of it, confessing that he had been engaged in this work for twelve months past, and that he alone knows of about $10,000 worth of goods thus stolen. He gave the detectives the names of other operating cartmen, and from this knowledge brothers "Gus" and John McKee were also apprehended and lodged with him at the Central office.

These arrests exposed a system of villainy the boldest and shrewdest in the annals of crime, and the detectives connected with the case and the merchants who have suffered feel that it will never be known how much has in this manner been stolen, the number of innocent persons that have suffered and the business enemies that have thus been made. There will be additional arrests soon and still more extended developments are expected. It is due to Messrs. T. Jackson & Co. to state that they are innocent of the villainy that their servants have been engaged in.

The query now arises in the early stage of this remarkable criminal case: Will not certain steamship and railroad companies take legal action and cause many merchants of our city to make restitution of the moneys they have paid on account of supposed robberies of goods while they acted as carriers?

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