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MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1869

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, special commissioner of the Revenue, recently made his third annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, presenting which he asked the attention of Congress to the results of a somewhat extended investigation, instituted, he said, with a view not of establishing or confirming any particular theory, but rather of determining, through the collection of positive data, what policy in legislation is likely to prove hereafter most advantageous to the revenue, and most certain to establish the credit and industry of the whole country upon a sound and substantial basis.

Much of the results of this extended investigation he has admirably grouped under four headings, viz: Immigration, Manufactures, Agriculture and Railway Movement—with a view to answer the question, "What is the present condition of the capital and industry of the country?" As we have not space for the whole of the lengthy and valuable answer to this question by Mr. WELLS, we synopsize so much of it as applies to the headings we have above grouped together. For instance, of immigration, he says:

From the 1st of July, 1865, to the 1st of December, 1868, about 1,000,000 natives of foreign countries have sought a permanent home in the United States. Investigation made some years ago (since when the character of the immigration has greatly improved) showed that these immigrants bring with them specie, or its equivalent, to the average amount of eighty dollars per head; while their average value to the country as producers cannot be estimated at less than half the average value of an ordinary laborer in the South prior to the war, viz: $1000 each. Immigration, then, since the termination of the war, may be regarded as having added $80,000,000 directly and $500,000,000 indirectly to the wealth and resources of the country.

Of the general increase in the products of domestic industry (manufactures) the Commissioner says that within the last five years more cotton spindles have been put in operation, more iron furnaces erected, more iron smelted, more bars rolled, more steel made, more coal and copper mined, more lumber sawed and hewen, more houses and shops constructed, more manufactories of different kinds started, and more petroleum collected, refined and exported than during any equal period in the history of the country; and that this increase has been greater both as regards quality and quantity, and greater than the legitimate increase to be expected from the normal increase of wealth and population. To support this general statement he says the following specific evidence may be adduced:

1. *Cotton Manufacture.*—The number of cotton spindles in the United States, according to the census of 1860, was 5,235,757. From 1860 to 1865 there was little or no increase of cotton machinery, but possibly a diminution—many mills, under the great demand for army clothing, having been converted into establishments for the manufacture of woolens. The number of spindles, however, at present in operation, is shown, by the recent returns of the American Manufacturers' and Planters' Association, to be about 7,000,000, a gain of 33.78 per cent. in from four to five years, and mainly since the termination of the war in 1865. An estimate, based on less perfect data, given in the last annual report of the Commissioner, fixed this increase at only from 15 to 20 per cent.

2. *Woolen Manufacture.*—Imperfect statistics, collected by the Northwestern Woolen Manufacturer's Association, show the increase in the woolen manufacture of seven States of the West, viz: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, to have been since 1860 as follows:

	No. of establishments.	Capital Invested.	Sets of machinery.
1860	259	$1,618,750	294
1868	557	5,119,000	980

3. *Pig Iron Production.*—In the department of Iron Industry the Commissioner would again call attention to the last stated in his previous report, that the recent average annual increase in the production of pig iron is remarkably uniform, and greatly in excess of the ratio of increase of population; the latter, at the present time, being assumed at about the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860, viz, 3½ per cent., while the annual increase in the product of pig iron, during the last five years, has been as follows:

ANNUAL PRODUCT OF PIG IRON FROM 1863 TO 1868.

	Tons.	Annual increase.
1863	947,000	
1864	1,119,497	18.32 per cent.
1866	1,351,140	9.50 per cent.
1867	1,461,771	7.16 per cent.
1868 (estimated)	1,560,000	7.00 per cent.

For the seven years from 1860 (when the production was 913,770 tons) to 1867, the average annual increase has been 8.35 per cent.

4. *Copper.*—The product of the copper mines of Lake Superior from 1860 to 1867, inclusive, is returned as follows:

1860	6,000	1864	8,472
1861	7,500	1865	10,700
1862	9,000	1866	10,375
1863	8,748	1867	11,731

5. *Petroleum.*—In 1862 the exports of petroleum was returned at 10,887,761 gallons. During the years 1864 and 1865, with the advantage of a high premium on gold, the export increased to an average of about 30,000,000 gallons. In 1867 the export was 47,602,059 gallons, and for 1868 the export to December 18th is returned at 91,771,291 gallons.

6. *Coal.*—The recent increase in the production of anthracite coal, which may be taken as a measure of the product of all American coal, is reported as follows: 1862, 7,459,550 tons; 1866, 12,379,479 tons; 1867, 12,502,511 tons; 1868, to December 12, 13,000,000 tons. During the past year the supply of anthracite coal has been seriously affected by strikes and constant interruptions of labor; otherwise there is no reason to doubt that the aggregate product mined would have shown a much larger increase than has been indicated. But, as the case stands, the increase which has actually taken place proves that the conditions of ability to consume—which conditions are mainly industrial—have not been impaired, but have increased during the past year in about a three-fold ratio to the estimated increase of population.

7. *Lake Tonnage.*—The following table, prepared for the Chicago Board of Trade, shows the recent increase of tonnage upon the Northern lakes, (exclusively of canal boats,) for the years ending March 31, 1864, 1866 and 1867:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Increase.
1864	948	202,504	
1866	997	250,077	24 per cent.
1867	1,196	278,981	11 per cent.

8. *Consumption of Sugar and Coffee.*—In Europe some measure of the prosperity of the people can, it is believed, be obtained by noting the rise or fall in the consumption of certain articles which cannot be considered as belonging wholly to the catalogue of necessities, such as sugars, tea, coffee, etc. Making use of this standard, the following results are obtained:

The average monthly consumption of imported sugars for the eleven months ending November 30, 1868, as indicated by the distribution from the five principal Atlantic ports, was 82,149,769 pounds, as compared with 70,988,080 pounds for the corresponding period of 1867; and 68,730,501 pounds for that of 1866; while the average monthly consumption of coffee for 1868, deduced from the same data, has been 8,304 tons, as compared with 7,700 tons in 1867, and 5809 tons in 1866.

Of the continued increase in the agricultural produce of the United States, as another means of national progress, Mr. Wells adduces the following:

The commercial return of the number of hogs packed at the West since the season of 1859-60 is as follows:

1859-60	1,557,651	1867-68	2,701,881
1866-67	2,490,791		

This latter number was, however, exceeded during the first three years of the war.

The present ratio of the increase of the crop of Indian corn for the whole country is put by the best authorities at an average of 2½ per cent. per annum. The crop of 1868 was returned by the census at 930,451,797 bushels; and adopting the above ratio of increase, the crop of 1868, which is acknowledged to be a full one, must be estimated at 1,000,000,000 bushels, and if sold at the assumed low average of 40 cents per bushel, would net over $400,000,000.

As respects the agricultural products of the Southern States, the returns collected by the Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters before referred to, show that the crop of 1867-68 was at least 2,500,000 bales, or about 65 per cent. of the average crop for the five years immediately preceding the war; while for the year 1868-69 the estimates are generally in favor of 2,700,000 bales. The results of the two crops upon the interests of the South will, however, be materially different. During the crop year of 1867-68 the South did not raise food sufficient for known subsistence, and a large part of the proceeds of the cotton of that year were used for the purchase of food, and also to repay advances for the previous purchase of stock and implements. This year, 1868-69, the South has raised food in excess of its necessities, and the proceeds of the entire crop may be considered in the light of a surplus for future development. The following are the estimated cotton crops of the South since the termination of the war: 1865-66, 2,154,476 bales; 1866-67, 1,901,389 bales; 1867-68, 2,498,195 bales; 1868-69, estimated 2,700,000 bales.

The culture of rice at the South, which at the termination of the war practically amounted to nothing, has also so far been restored that the product of the present year is estimated at 50,000 tierces; an amount probably sufficient for home consumption, and giving certain promise of a speedy renewal of the former extensive exports of this article.

The following is an estimate of the tobacco crop in the United States since 1850, prepared by a committee of the trade for the use of the Committee of Ways and Means, at the first session of the 40th Congress:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1850	201,000,000	1865	18,000,000
1860	260,000,000	1866	25,000,000
1861	117,000,000	1867	250,000,000

As to his estimate of this year's cotton crop, we think Mr. WELLS mistaken. Our information, before the troubles in Arkansas commenced, was to the effect that the crop would not reach 2,300,000 bales; and from what we hear of the indifference of the negro laborers in places where the crop has not yet all been gathered or ginned, and the destruction by marauding bands of militia, we incline to the belief that it will hardly, if at all, reach 2,100,000 bales. But even such a difference in estimates will not affect the generally favorable result reached in Mr. WELLS' report.

The extention of railroad lines and increased movement on the railroads of the United States, which in the main represent increased product, also affords some indication of the progress of the development of the country. Thus:

The total number of miles of railroads in the United States at the close of 1865, was 36,801; at the close of 1867, 39,244; giving an average increase of 1150 for each year of the intervening period.

Since and including the year 1865, the year of the termination of the war, nearly 8000 miles of railroad have been constructed in the United States, and the present ratio of increase is more than double the average of railroad history prior to 1860 (viz.: 1150 miles).

The ratio of the gross earnings to cost of the railroads of the whole country for the year 1867 was equal to about twenty-four per cent.; for the Northern States about twenty-three per cent. The railroads of the country, themselves, now receive fair cost in a little more than one year, and this ratio of gross earnings to cost is steadily increasing with the increase of the railway system and traffic of the country.

Again, the average number of tons of freight carried upon the railroads of the country is estimated at 200 tons per mile of road. The gross tonnage of the 36,801 miles of railroad in existence at the close of 1867, at the above estimate, was equivalent to 7,360,200, and if we deduct from this amount 11,000,000 tons for coal and other cheap material, and an equal amount for duplications of the same tonnage on different roads, there will be left 3,360,200 tons of merchandise moved annually upon all the railroads of the United States. At an estimated value of $150 per ton for all this tonnage, the total annual value of the merchandise traffic of all the roads at present equals $2,754,030,000.

The total amount of tonnage transported on all the roads of the country for the year 1867, is estimated by good authorities at not exceeding 10,000,000 tons. If from this we deduct 3,360,000 tons for coal and other cheap materials, and 1,000,000 tons for duplications, there will be left a merchandise tonnage of 6,000,000 tons in 1867, against 4,138,000 tons in 1867. The rate of increase in this period, therefore, has been equal to 80 per cent., and the actual increase 2,000,000 tons. At the estimated value of $150 per ton, the increase in the value of the railway merchandise of the country in 10 years, has been $300,000,000, or at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 per annum. And it should also be noted that one-half of this total increase has taken place in the seven years that have elapsed since 1860.

The earnings of the ten principal railway lines of the West exhibit for the first ten months of 1868 (with a decrease rather than an increase of freight rates) a gain of eight per cent. as compared with earnings of the corresponding months for the year 1867. Taking, also, the movements on the railways and canals of the State of New York, which are known to be accurate, and at the same time, accessible, as a measure of comparison for the whole country, we find that the total annual tonnage increased from 7,038,977 tons, in 1858, to 16,932,000, in 1868, an increase of 124 per cent., while the annual value of the tonnage thus moved increased from $986,056,780, in 1858, to $1,725,630,207, in 1867, a gain of 75 per cent.

An examination of the railroad statistics of the whole country for the above period, further indicates that during the ten years above referred to, or from 1858 to 1868, the increase of tonnage moved on the railways of the United States has been at a rate *sixteen times greater than the ratio of the increase of population.*

THE funeral of the late Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, which took place at New Orleans on Saturday, was one of the most impressing that ever transpired in that city. All the United States troops, army and navy officers on duty, Masonic and other bodies, State and city officials, and many citizens, made up a fitting testimony of the respect of a people to whom, by his afflicted widow, the custody of his remains has been given. Of this trust the *Times* says: "It will be regarded as of the most solemn and sacred character. The tomb which shall enclose the dust of the intrepid soldier and large-hearted patriot and gentleman, will be hung with the *immortelles* and consecrated by the love of a people to whom he endeared himself by so many generous acts and sentiments, and by virtues, the memory of which will be cherished by all of the present and faithfully transmitted to the succeeding generations of our State and city."

THE Senate Committee on the Judiciary, at their meeting on Wednesday, had under consideration the question of admitting the Georgia Senators to take their seats. The matter was discussed at great length, but no conclusion was reached, and the subject was postponed until the next meeting. The committee is understood to be very much divided on the question, and it is doubtful what action will be taken relative to the measures now before Congress looking to the repeal of the law admitting that State, and reducing her to a provisional government. If Congress fails to adopt such legislation the committee will probably report on the question of admitting the Senators of that State at as early a day as possible.

WE have been given to understand that the Supreme Court of this State is so far behind that the business of last year will not be taken up until that of the year preceding has been disposed of in all the Circuits of the State. Appeals, therefore, of the past year must stand until regularly reached as per calendar.

THE WEEKLY APPEAL.

Our weekly edition, filled with the most interesting news, correspondence and miscellaneous matter, will be issued to morrow, at five cents per copy or $2 50 per annum.

The WEEKLY APPEAL has a wide country circulation, and, therefore, offers to merchants and others a most desirable medium through which they may bring to the notice of their country trade their various stocks of goods, besides affording a fund of amusement and instruction to the general reader.

THE citizens of Memphis, whose railroad stock property has recently been bealeged by a few rings, will be happy to learn—and agree with us in congratulating them that it is so—that the people of New Orleans have just escaped from the meshes of a ring every way as adroit and persistent as any of those which assailed this city. From Saturday's New Orleans *Times* we learn that the vultures who were preying upon the stock of that city, in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, have been utterly repudiated by the Directors of that corporation, and in so peremptory a manner that they will be compelled to retire from that field as from this.

By Telegraph.

Closing quotations of Middling Cottons to-day at the leading Cotton Marts:

Liverpool	11¾d
New York	28½c
Cincinnati	27½c
Louisville	27c
New Orleans	26½@27c
Memphis	28@28 1-2c

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, January 11.—In the House to-day, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor and Secretary of State to employ counsel to prosecute Rutter, the Memphis banker, who is charged with embezzling a large amount of the school fund.

A band of Ku Klux made a raid in Livingston, Overton county, on the night of December 30th. What particular object they had in view is not known, but they had a sharp conflict with a party of negroes, forgetting to carry with them a half dozen horses and their shrouds. The negroes claimed the horses as trophies and sent them away for safety. The Ku Klux returned on the night of the 24 of January, largely reinforced, and demanded of Mr. Lewis, the State's Attorney, what disposition had been made of the horses. Mr. Lewis informed them that he did not know, and they then exacted a promise from him to ascertain the whereabouts of the horses, stating that they would return again. Some of them visited the town the next day, and were very threatening. Mr. Lewis, who brought the news of the raid, is here trying to get the State authorities to take some action on the subject. The Sheriff of Overton has armed a posse of fifty citizens, and is awaiting further demonstrations of the Klan.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 11.—The indications of the first day's business of the Confer ence leave but little if any doubt of the success of the Turkish government, though its representatives consented to maintain the present status until the close of the Conference. It is the general impression that but one more session will be held, and that a war between Turkey and Greece will be obviated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.—The Sublime Porte has officially congratulated the people of the Danubian Principalities on their loyalty during the recent crisis.

FLORENCE, January 11.—The recent disturbances in various parts of the kingdom, fermented by the resctionists, have been suppressed. The unpopular taxes are now being collected without difficulty.

PARIS, January 11.—The floating debt has been reduced 2,000,000 francs during the year. The finance minister says the gratitude of the nation is due to a system for removing the only cause of rupture of the European powers and of domestic distrust.

MADRID, January 11.—Additional troops will soon sail for Cadiz.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 11.—Current rumor says that Father McMullen, who went to Rome two months ago to complain against Bishop Duggan, of this Diocese, has obtained an order from the propaganda citing the Bishop to appear before the Council and show cause why he removed Fathers McMullen, Riles and McGovern.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* (Democratic) says that Senator Ramsey, is sure of re-election.

The *Press* charges that Donnelly has united with Washburne to defeat Ramsey. Donnelly's friends are confident of his success.

The Comptroller of St. Paul is to be impeached for refusing to sign the city bonds for the Lake Superior Railroad on technical grounds.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—The river is falling slowly, with 10 feet 2 inches in the canal. A heavy snow storm prevails.

Arrived—Dexter, from New Orleans. Departed—Alaska for New Orleans, Silver Spray and Tempest for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Departed—Clarksville for Arkansas river. Business is dull. The river is falling, with 28 feet in the channel.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Arrived—Lady Gay. Departed—Olive Branch for New Orleans. The river has risen 2 feet since Saturday. There is some excitement in boating circles by the announcement that another Vicksburg company goes into operation in the spring.

CAIRO, January 11.—Down—Armenia, 8 a.m. Up—Sam J. Hale. The river rose 5 inches. The weather is clear and cold.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Mr. Butler's bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act was introduced by Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, and put through under the previous question by a large majority.

The mail from Richmond on Saturday was robbed of a package, while being taken from a Potomac boat. Most of what was stolen, however, will prove unavailable.

The United States Supreme Court today issued a peremptory mandamus to the District of Columbia Supreme Court to restore Jas. H. Bradley to the right to practice in that court.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, January 11.—Gen. Kilpatrick was on Saturday night presented with $2000 worth of silver ware by the Connecticut soldiers.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, January 11.—The loss of the brig A. R. Dunlap, from Boston, is confirmed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition from citizens of Georgia, setting forth that it is impossible for avowed Union men to live in the rural districts of that State; that it is impossible to bring to justice the murderers of Union men; that intimidation and force have been used to make a certain class of citizens vote contrary to their interests; that palpable violations of the 14th amendment are constantly occurring; and that legislation of some kind is absolutely necessary to remedy this state of things. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rice presented a memorial from the Legislature of Arkansas for the sale of the Hot Springs reservation. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State for aid to build a Railroad along the west side of the Mississippi river. Referred to Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

H. V. Miller presented his credentials as Senator elect from Georgia. Referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Williams, from the Committe on Public Lands, reported adversely upon the claim of John H. Russell to the Hot Springs in Arkansas.

After the introduction of some other unimportant business the Senate took up the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy.

After a debate, and without action thereon, the Senate at 3:30 p.m. went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to aid in the administration of Justice in Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The bill recites that a large majority of the judges of the State courts are disqualified under the fourteenth amendment, and that the United States courts in that State are discharging from punishment criminals convicted of murder because of the disqualifications of such judges, and that great confusion is being caused thereof in the administration of justice and in the titles of real estate. It therefore provides for the suspension of judgments and decisions until the question of the validity of the courts arising from such disqualification be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; all cases before such courts to be continued, but no further proceedings had until such decision is made.

Mr. Hinton, of North Carolina, introduced a bill to repeal the act of July 8, 1864, affecting the Court of Claims, so as to give that Court jurisdiction of claims for army supplies, furnished by loyal persons in the late rebel States, except in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several bills were also introduced for the removal of political and civil disabilities and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Conley, of South Carolina, in relation to the introduction of disloyal text-books into the public schools of the Southern States. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Whitmore introduced a bill to repeal the act to protect the rights of actual settlers on public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Mullins: A bill for the appointment of a committee to adjust and audit the claims of loyal citizens of Tennessee against the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By the same: A bill to remove and punish all unconstitutional office holders. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Hooper introduced a bill to amend the Revenue laws, so that a bond may be given for the value of a distillery and the land on which it is situated, in case the property is leased or mortgaged, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba, and securing its annexation to the United States without purchase, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It resolves that Spain, having thrown off its own Government, has no right to inflict a government on the people of Cuba, contrary to their wishes, and that it is the duty of the United States to acknowledge the independent government, now successfully established in Cuba, by the people thereof, or to take measures for the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as the people of Cuba may indicate, provided that no payment be made to the dethroned Queen, or any other person arrogating the right to dispose of or control the Island contrary to the wishes of the people thereof.

On motion of Mr. Washburne the rules were suspended by a vote of 88 to 28, and a substitute for the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the same as was reported to the House last week from the Committee of the Whole, annulling the pay to the Consulate for Valentia, Spain, but including the general sections that had been struck out on points of order, and was allowed to be reported, and then passed.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and a bill declaring who may vote for the election of President and Vice President, and for Representatives to Congress, which were ordered to be printed, and which he gave notice that he would call up for discussion and action in the course of a week or ten days.

The first section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution provides that the right of any citizen of the United States shall not be abridged or denied by the United States in any State by reason of race, color or previous condition, or of slavery, by any citizen or class of citizens.

Section second gives Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of the first section of the bill, and provides that no person shall be deprived of the privilege of holding the office of elector of President and Vice President, Representative in Congress and member of the State Legislature, by reason of race, color, etc.

The second and third sections of the bill provides a punishment for persons who interfere with the exercise of that privilege.

The fourth section imposes imprisonment at hard labor for four years for any person who holds office in violation of the third section of the 14th amendment to the Constitution, and subjects him to indictment at any time within ten years.

The fifth section gives to the courts of the United States exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the act.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, with Blaine, of Maine, in the chair, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The steamship Ætna, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, encountered a very tempestuous voyage. Mr. Malinax, fifth officer of the ship, was swept overboard and drowned on the 26th. Five others were also washed overboard at the same time, but were rescued. Several of the crew and passengers were badly injured by the same sea, one having his collar bone broken. The deck was swept of the officers' quarters; the boats were swept away, and the greatest consternation prevailed among the two hundred passengers on board. The voyage was one of the most severe ever experienced.

The *Herald's* Norfolk dispatch of yesterday says the reports received by Lieut. Rogers state that the negroes are quiet at Baxter's farm. No apprehension of immediate difficulty. An officer of Gen. Stoneman's staff is here investigating the late emeute. As a precautionary measure, troops have been sent to Taylor & Wise's farm, where a difficulty is apprehended. The summary manner in which the soldiers dealt with the negroes at Baxter's farm had a wholesome effect in restoring order.

At the inquest Wednesday of a little girl, who was fatally burned by the explosion of kerosene oil on Monday evening, it was shown that the oil was below the low standard, being almost pure benzine. The coroner charged the jury, and they rendered a verdict to the effect that the accident was due to the culpable negligence of Reiser & Lahenmiker, the manufacturers, and Samuel Schoonmaker, the vender of the oil. They also recommended that all kerosene in the city be properly tested. The coroner held the manufacturers and Schoonmaker under heavy bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Six bales of silk, worth ten thousand dollars, were stolen from a Bremen steamship, at Hoboken, on Saturday. No arrests.

It is stated that the Congressional Investigating Committee have testimony sufficient to hang politically many politicians here. They have evidence to prove that not less than 300,000 fraudulent votes were cast in this city by repeaters alone. The business was reduced to a science, and had it not received such a sudden check by Marshall Murray, no doubt it would have become of general application in all the large cities of the Union. By his timely action Mr. Murray prevented the 300,000 from becoming 600,000. Several of the witnesses testified that they voted from nine to thirty-nine times. Each one of these witnesses have testified because those who employed them did not pay them according to agreement. The committee have summoned nearly four hundred witnesses upon the one question of using fraudulent naturalization papers. These papers were offered by the hundreds and thousands. The committee have the testimony of the printer who manufactured these documents, who had his presses running from the first of June up almost to the day of the election. He printed over 100,000 of them. The committee have evidence that the naturalization evidence in the County Clerk's office is being rapidly destroyed.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton quiet; sales 550 bales; uplands 28½@28¾c. Superfine flour $7 30@$8, closing $8@$8c lower. Whisky $1 89@1 09. Coffee active and firmer. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull. New mixed Western corn $2@$2c.

Dry Cod—Low and medium grades of muskins have risen ½c. New styles of light print 16½c. Medium styles of Spragues prints are offered at 18c. Per fig Mills show some beautiful pieces a 3c. The southern trade is buying more freely than the West. All cotton goods will go higher within the next thirty days, standard sheetings 16½@17c. Infe-or articles range from 12½c to 14½c. Brown drills 16½c.

Money—Money is in free supply and more active. Call loans 7. First class commercial paper 8@9. Sterling 9½@9¾. Gold 35½@36. Sterling 47. Commercial 44½@45½. New York sight ½ to ¼ dis ount. Flour weaker; superfine $7 40; XX $7 50@$8; XXX $8. Corn quiet; white 77½@78c; yellow 8 @80. Oats, drooping, 65@67c. Bran dull at 80. Hay dull; prime $21 50@25. Pork active at $30 75@31. Bacon scarce; shoulders 16½; sides 18½@18¾c; new sugar cured hams 21@24c. Lard firm; choice 20@21c. Sugar cooler; common 9@9½c; prime 12@12½c; yellow sugar 10½c. Molasses dull; Cuba de 40@42 on all grades; common 58@60c; choice 70@72c. Whisky and coffee unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Flour firm; family $7 75@8. Corn fire, ears unchanged. Rye $1 40. Cotton 27½@28c. Whisky 86@90c. Pork $30. Bulk shoulders 15c; sides 18½c. Lard 18½@19c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—Tobacco sales 41 hhds; new common logs to medium sulting leaf $4 50@6. Cotton 27c. High wines 86c tres. Pork $30. Lard 19½@20c. Bulk shoulders 15½c; sides 18½; clear ribbed. Bacon shoulders 16½; sides 18½@19c. Sugar fine from $8 50@9. Wheat $1 80@$2. Oats 60c. Corn 86@90c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 11—4:30 p.m.—Consols 92½. U. S. 5-20 bonds 73¾.

FRANKFORT, January 11.—United States 5 20's closed at 70½.

LIVERPOOL, January 11—5 p.m.—Cotton closed active; sales 15,000 bales; Uplands 11¾d on the spot, and 11¾d afloat; Orleans 11¾d.

DIED.

PROUDFIT—Of consumption, on the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock a.m., Mrs. LAURA N., wife of W. P. Proudfit.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the family residence, No. 116 Madison street, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

Services by Rev. Dr. Wheat.

YERGER—In this city, on the morning of the 11th inst., at the residence of her father, E. M. Yerger, KITTY AYRES, in the 20th year of her age.

Jackson (Miss.) papers please copy.

The friends and acquaintances of Edwin M. Yerger and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his daughter, KITTY AYRES, at Calvary Church, this (Tuesday) morning at 11½ o'clock. Services by the Rev. Dr. White. Carriages in attendance.

OBITUARY.

BOOTH—Died at the residence of her father, R. D. Baugh, in this city, yesterday evening, at 7½ o'clock, MARY L., wife of Henry H. Booth, after a brief illness.

The remains will be conveyed to Holly Springs for interment. The bereaved and grief-stricken relatives, especially her husband and her father—who, by her death, is left childless—have the fullest sympathies of the public.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—Angerona Lodge 198, will work in the E. A. Degree, this Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock.
All properly qualified are invited.
By order: JOHN ZENT, W. M.
JOHN BEAMISH, secretary. Ja12

Notice.

THE business of Moore, Whitfield & Co., will be continued as heretofore.
VIRGIL V. MOORE,
Ja12 Surviving Partner.

STOLEN—From my premises, near Forest Hill, shelby county, Tenn., on the night of the 4th inst., a large Yellow Mare Mule, five years old, full sixteen hands high, black stripe across her shoulders and several around her legs, a large knot on her have; mane and tail natural. I will give twenty-five dollars for her delivery to me, or to D. H. Townsend, in Memphis. [1861] W. T. BRITTS.

Notice.

ON and after this date we will not be responsible for any goods purchased out, except by order of either member of the firm.
A. SEESSEL & SON.
Memphis, January 1, 1869. j4

For Rent.

STOREHOUSE, No. 22½ Jefferson street, north side, first tenement west of Main street.
Apply to SMITH & KITRIDGE,
j8 No. 32 North Court Street.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

WM. COOPER is at his old rooms, at Y. W. DAY'S GALLERY, 328 Main street. Those desiring Portraits by him would do well to call immediately, as his stay will be very short. j16

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the German National Bank of Memphis that there will be an Election held at the Banking House on
Tuesday, January 12th, 1869,
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., for the purpose of choosing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing Year.
de11 td MARTIN GRIFFIN, Cashier.

A. O. SHULTZ,
PRACTICAL
Locksmith, Safemaker and Machinist,
No. 119 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Established in Memphis 1836.
BURGLAR and Fire-proof Safes made and repaired.
Light Machinery, Printing Presses, etc., repaired.
Iron Doors, Shutters and Vaults made.
Locks repaired or made to order.
Bells hung and repaired.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
My celebrated COTTON AUGERS always on hand, and Cotton Scales sharpened. j16

Tennessee Cotton Cordage
OF UNSURPASSED QUALITY, IN LOTS to the trade, at low prices.
DAY & PROUDFIT,
no11 1m Agents for the Manufacturers.

JOHN REED,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 62 Jefferson Street, entrance in alley. Special attention given to Stair Work. Houses and Verandahs framed ready for shipping. [novl1 1m

AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
—BY—
MONSARRAT, LANIER & CO
On Next Wednesday, the 13th Inst.,
At 11 o'clock a.m., we will sell, at Public Auction, in front of our Sale-rooms, No. 279 Second street, A LARGE NUMBER OF VALUABLE
BUILDING LOTS
Including Both Resident and Business Property.
ALSO, SEVERAL VALUABLE
RESIDENCES AND STORE HOUSES
IN MEMPHIS.
Among the list we enumerate the following
A Valuable Lot and Residence on the south side of Henry avenue. Lot 61 by 160 feet. Residence contains some five or six rooms, with kitchen, cistern, etc., attached, located just east of Dunlap street.
A Valuable Business Lot on North Side of Washington street, 25 by 70 feet, east end of lot No. 383, and in rear of the Lenner House, now occupied as a Marble Yard.
Two Dwelling Houses and Lots, situated on Third street between Greenlaw and Mill, each house containing six rooms, hall, kitchen, etc.
Also, one Lot 40 feet front on south side of Greenlaw street, between Second and Third.
Twelve Beautiful Building Lots at the intersection of Randolph road with Mill and Sixth streets in Chelsea—in a fine elevated position and most excellent neighborhood.
Four Valuable Business Lots at the southeast intersection of Fourth and Washington streets—part of lot No. 18. Lots 20 by 40 feet on Washington, and 22½ by 40 feet on Fourth.
A Valuable Business Lot on North Side of Poplar street, just opposite the Store house of Page & Co., and very near the Market House. Lot 25 by 150 feet.
Three Magnificent Building Lots on south side of Court street, just east of Fourth, part of lot No. 8, in block 409—each lot 25½ by 148½ feet to an alley.
A Storehouse and Lot on Main and Overton streets—part of lot No. 182, at the intersection of Main and Overton streets. Lot fronts 18½ feet on Main to 89 feet in depth; has a front also of 30 feet on Overton by 52½ feet in depth, being in the shape of an L. Storehouse on Main street, Residence on Overton.
Two Beautiful Building Lots on the east side of Washington street, just 40 feet south of Linden; each lot has a front of 40 by a depth of 171 feet. Part of lot No. 1, in block 51. Choice resident lots in an excellent neighborhood.
A Magnificent Residence on North Side of Poplar a rest, formerly occupied by Capt. Dan Able. The lot contains two acres, and is beautifully improved. Residence new, and contains some 12 or 14 rooms, large and spacious halls, dining rooms, pantrys, bath rooms, etc., with out-houses, kitchen, smoke-house, stables etc., all in good order; also, an excellent garden and orchard.
Sales commence promptly at 11 o'clock a.m.
MONSARRAT, LANIER & CO.,
Ja12 Real Estate Brokers.

MAGNIFICENT
RESIDENCE ON POPLAR ST.,
AT AUCTION,
By Monsarrat, Lanier & Co.
ON NEXT WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1869, we will sell, at public auction, in front of our salesroom, No. 279 Second street, at 11 o'clock a.m., that valuable LOT AND BRICK RESIDENCE on the north side of Poplar street, east of Memphis, formerly owned and occupied by Capt. Dan Able. The Lot contains two acres of ground, and is elegantly improved. The Residence and other improvements consist of a large Two story Brick House, containing some 12 or 14 rooms, substantially built, and finished off in the most approved and modern style—kitchens, servants' rooms, stables, ice-house, cistern, etc.; also, an excellent garden and a large grass plot, the lot being well supplied with a beautiful assortment of choice shubbery, etc. The premises are located near the present terminus of the city street railway—possesses all the advantages of a delightful suburban residence, with all the conveniences to the city. The encumbrances or claims therefore existing in regard to the title to this property having been recently compromised and settled, the owners are now fully prepared to make a perfect and indisputable title to the premises. Persons desirous to purchasing are especially invited to examine the premises before the day of sale. The same will be shown at any time upon application at our office or upon the premises.
TERMS OF SALE—One half cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest.
MONSARRAT, LANIER & CO.,
ja10 Real Estate Brokers.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
—OF—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
At Auction,
NO. 328 FRONT STREET,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869.
BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the U. S. District Court, Western District of Tennessee, in the case of W. A. McSherry & Co. vs. J. Dessauer, in bankruptcy, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder