THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

French Postal Convention---U. S. Supreme Court---Penalty for Interference with the Postal Laws---Income Tax---Haytien Rebellion---Reckless Expenditures---Tariff and Internal Revenue Bills--Gold Sales--Nigger in the Schools---Specie-Payment Question---The Circuit Judgeships---The Freedmen's Bureau---Radical Caucus---Wendell Phillips Again.

FRENCH POSTAL CONVENTION.

Senator Ramsey, who was sent to France in order to negotiate a Postal Convention with that country, reports it cannot be done. He declares the whole difficulty in the way of reducing the ocean postages is the parsimony of the French Bureau of Finance, which will not consent to even a temporary reduction of their revenue from that source. They receive four cents on every letter, and will not abate a single centime, though they will allow us to take charge of carrying the mails and lower the rates as much as we choose, provided we guarantee them that amount. Thus nothing was accomplished by the Senator, but he pockets the $9000 in gold. Dear work, that.

SUPREME COURT.

The Washington *Chronicle* says: We learn that the United States Supreme Court will take a recess about the 20th of December, which will last for one month. During said recess the judges will, for the most part, be engaged in writing out opinions in cases that will have been argued in the Court precedent to the date of taking the recess. Some of the judges will not leave the city. When the Court shall resume its session, a further term of three or four months may be anticipated. The cases before the Court are very numerous, and are constantly augmenting, not only by reason of the natural increase of litigation arising from the enlarged population and widening boundaries of the country, but from the endless questions springing from the late state of civil war, and from the endless and ever-changing legislation concerning revenue excises, etc. Under the late law the judges of the Supreme Court are relieved from circuit duties, except to visit them once in two years, or to take part in them in some extraordinary cases if they so elect, but the prospect is that duties in the court sitting in *banc* here at Washington will engage them for the better part of the year, and therefore they will ultimately become residents of the capital. Their duties are very great. Hearing patiently for three or four hours a day arguments which sometimes darken counsel is but a small part of their labors. Records in cases have to be read up, the law touching them to be ascertained, and then come the comparison of views upon long and tedious consultations each week. The labors of executive or legislative officials are light as compared with those of the judges in question.

A WARNING.

Some time since an individual masked and by otherwise disguised as a Kuklux entered the postoffice at Fayetteville, Tennessee, and demanded a letter addressed to a certian party, which the assistant postmaster, being overawed, delivered to him without any parley. The matter having reached the ears of Postmaster-General Cresswell, he caused an investigation to be made, and the statement being verified, he has called the attention of the postmaster to the subject, and notified him that letters must, under no circumstances, be delivered to persons disguised by a mask, nor of whose identity there is a reasonable doubt. The seventh chapter of the printed instructions issued by the department for the guidance of postmasters in the delivery of letters, states that persons entitled to letters received by mail are those whose names are in the address, and the delivery should be either to the person addressed or according to his own order. This regulation is as binding upon assistants as upon postmasters, and neither should be intimidated by threats or illegal interference. The Postmaster-General says to the offending officer, and through him to all persons within the delivery of his office, that if the Kuklux or other disorganizing bands are allowed to interfere with the proper and lawful enforcement of the postal laws thereat, said office will be closed, and those people who tolerate such outrages will be subjected to the inconveniences of being without mail service.

INCOME TAX.

There is ground for believing that Commissioner Delano will advocate the continuance of the income tax on the ground its justice and equity, and because it is the least oppressive form in which a tax of equal magnitude can be levied. He will leave to the Secretary of the Treasury and the President the matter of recommending a modification of the law by a reduction of the rate. The sentiment here seems gradually centering toward fixing the rate at two or three per cent., and increasing the exemption to $2300, thus relieving the law of all features that can be construed into oppression.

THE HAYTIEN REBELLION.

Salnave's cause is on the wane. His leading Generals have deserted him, and now the announcement is made that the Haytien war vessels, Alexandre Petion, Salnave and Rouillone have been captured off Cape Haytien, and are now in the hands of the revolutionists. Gen. Lubin, who joined the insurgents at the time Chevalier did, and was proclaimed Provisional President, has rejoined the army of Salnave with the forces belonging to his command. Cape Haytien has fallen into the hands of the rebels. Gen. Chevalier, formerly an officer of Salnave, and at one time his Secretary of War, is at the head of the revolutionary army, and, by latest accounts, we learn he was marching on Port au Prince. Here Salnave has taken his stand, with the resolution to fight to the bitter end. Travellers who have arrived in this city from Hayti express the belief that before many days Port au Prince will be in the hands of the insurgents. For months past the revolutionists have been working steadily, numbers have flocked to their standard, and present appearances would seem to indicate the approaching end of the Haytien rebellion.

RECKLESS EXPENDITURES.

It has been stated in some quarter that the expenditures of the Navy Department under the present administration have been far less than for the corresponding time of the close of Mr. Welles' administration, and that during the same time a much larger amount of work had been done in fitting out naval vessels at less cost. It is not so. The expenditures of the Department since March 4 have been enormous and reckless. Congress, at its last session virtually instructed the Secretary of the Navy to reduce the expenditures of his department, the number of vessels in commission, and the number of enlisted men. Mr. Welles, up to the close of his administration, carried out the instructions of Congress, by reducing the force at all the yards, and the number of vessels in commission; but since the advent of the new administration under Borie and Porter, the expenditures have been most lavish and needless, so much so that the balance on hand July 1, 1869, and the appropriations of some of the bureaus of the department for the fiscal year 1869 and 1870, are already exhausted, although but five months of the fiscal year have expired; and, as a consequence, a deficiency bill for a large amount will be submitted to Congress at the commencement of the session, and its immediate passage urged, or the wheels of the department will cease to revolve. It would be well for Congress, before passing a deficiency bill, to appoint a committee to investigate the expenditures of the department, and its mode of transacting its business. Its manner of settling machinery contracts would hardly bear investigation; at least its mode of transacting business would hardly commend itself to a business man. Congress will act wisely if it investigates before appropriating more money to be recklessly expended. The last year of Secretary Welles' administration the watchword was "economy and retrenchment;" of the present "extravagance, waste, and recklessness."

TARIFF AND REVENUE BILLS.

The Committee of Ways and Means held their preliminary meeting today, all the members present except Mr. Blair, of Michigan. The tariff bill was taken up, and, after a general discussion upon the propriety of placing certain articles on the free list, it was agreed, first of all, to address a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing the proposed free list and inquiring what amount of revenue has been derived from the articles which it is proposed to strike off. Until a reply is received from the Secretary the committee will suspend action. What they wish to ascertain is whether the government can afford to do without the revenue which it has been receiving from these sources. The committee to-day seemed to be unanimous in the opinion that it is absurd to tax chalk at the rate now fixed by law, and without waiting for the Secretary's reply to their letter, voted to put it on the free list. The committee hope to be able to perfect a bill before the holidays. As soon as the tariff is disposed of they will take up the Internal Revenue Bill. The measure proposed by Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, of which mention has been made recently in the newspapers, for the collection of the whisky tax is scouted by the committee. The theory proposed by Mr. Myers is an old one, which was examined by the committee a year ago and was rejected as impracticable. It was decided then that no better system could be devised for enabling the distillers, who were so disposed, to cheat the government.

INCREASE IN THE HOUSE.

Several prominent members of the Census Committee have under consideration the advisability of increasing the representation in the lower branch of Congress to 300. The representation at present is 243, and this would be an increase of fifty-seven. The principal argument in favor of this is in order to take in the two-fifths not included in the apportionment under the census taken in 1860.

GOLD SALES.

A number of Congressmen had an interview with Secretary Boutwell this morning to remonstrate against the sale of $11,000,000 of Government gold during December. They urge, it is said, that the present low price of gold has already depressed the commercial interests of the country, and that if any further sales are made business will be paralysed and financial ruin will follow. After leaving the Secretary the interviewers visited the President, and it is thought that the order will be recalled.

NIGGER IN THE SCHOOLS.

It is a healthy sign to observe the unanimity with which the newspaper press of Washington, of all shades of politics, denounce the recent attempt of Bowen to break up the public schools of this city by introducing negroes into them as pupils. Even that most Radical of all Radical sheets, the *Chronicle*, comes out in a sensible and manly editorial, in which it sets forth the enormity of this latest infamy of Bowen in its proper light.

SPECIE PAYMENT QUESTION.

It would appear from certain indications that a quarrel is brewing between "Gens" Garfield and Schenck, both of Ohio. The former is the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and the latter of the Ways and Means. "Gen." Garfield is determined to make his committee what he says it was intended to be, namely, the "Financial Committee" of the House. To this his doughty colleague demurs. The personal rivalry of these worthies will probably, strange as it may seem, have an important bearing upon our financial policy. As I think that of the two (although it is hard to tell) Garfield is the shrewder, by and will, therefore, overcome his rival, his views respecting "resumption" must not be overlooked, and I therefore give them. He deems it very important, in the first place, that specie payments should be resumed sometime (the exact date being of minor consequence) during the administration of Gen. Grant, for obvious political reasons. He believes that any attempt to resume suddenly would impair public confidence, and *lead to a run on the Treasury which it could not stand*. And he, therefore, favors a gradual curtailment of the greenback circulation! Sensible man. this Mr. General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee of Banking and Currency of the United States House of Representatives! But the ex-General is not satisfied with planting himself upon such solid platitudes. He sets up a theory for a member of the administration, apparently for the express purpose of overthrowing it. As his revelations upon this point are important, not only as conveying the views of a Cabinet Minister (none other than Fish), and as also giving an inkling of the general animus of Yankee legislation, I will let the present Congressman, late "General," and whilom itinerant preacher of the Gospel, speak for himself. He says: "I have had numerous consultations recently with a member of the Cabinet, whose name I am not at liberty to mention, and I find that he is strongly in favor of retiring the National bank circulation and substituting in its place legal-tenders or United States notes. This policy has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. It would put great power in the hands of Congress and be the means of great temptation to them. For instance, suppose that, on the eve of an election, it should be found that there was a deficit in the amount of revenue. The question would be how that deficit should be met. You know there are but two ways of meeting it. One is by taxation, and the other by issuing an additional supply of greenbacks. The first the people would feel immediately, while the last would only be felt after a time in the depreciation of the currency. Now, suppose it should be a time when the elections were likely to be closed. The party in power would say, 'Don't let us ask the people for any more taxes; why can't we as well turn out the amount of greenbacks?' The National banks would probably oppose the retirement of their circulation. The large city banks would not feel it much, because theirs is more of a regular banking business. But the country banks, that depend a good deal on their circulation for their profits, would feel it sensibly."

THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIPS.

The law creating the nine new circuit judgeships went into effect on the 1st, and the President again had the long list of candidates under consideration. It is, probably, the most complete digest of applications for office ever made. The name of every applicant is given, and a list of names of the supporters of each is attached thereto, together with a carefully prepared brief of the reasons assigned, and other matter pertaining to the personal history of each candidate upon which the claim for appointment is based. A member of the St. Louis bar, named Strong, appears as another candidate for the Iowa circuit. The chances seem to be between him and J. T. Dillon, of Iowa.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The work of the Freedmen's Bureau is now almost wound up. It has but one hospital under its control, and that is in the District of Columbia. Its officers are now devoting their attention to the education and the collection of bounty-money, due such colored soldiers as served in the army during the war. Over $6,000,000 have been collected for these soldiers, and there are many claims still unsettled. The total cost of the Bureau has been a little over thirteen and a half million dollars.

RADICAL CAUCUS.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Senate will be held next Monday morning, for the purpose of filling the committee vacancies occasioned by the death of Senator Fessenden and the resignation of Senator Grimes; but so far as can be learned at this juncture, no effort will be made for a change in the officers of that body. The members and Senators who are arriving by every train, do not seem to have their minds made up on the policy to be pursued on any question. They all seem disposed to wait until the President's message is made public; and there is reason to believe that they will be largely controlled by its recommendations and those of the heads of departments. This is especially the case with regard to Cuba and financial matters. Should the message be adverse to the Cuban insurgents, there is reason to believe it will receive very little attention from Congress. Just now it is almost impossible to get a Congressman to commit himself on either side.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AGAIN.

The arch-traitor and negro lover, in a speech delivered at Newburyport, Massachusetts, on the first instant, demanded of Congress to assume the Government, which the Executive had abdicated; that it compel the States lately in rebellion to educate its eight million dunces, and, if it refuse to do so, then the Government itself, at the expense of all the people, shall assume the duty, afterward sending the bills for collection to the different States. It must protect the citizens as well as legislate for them. The war is not ended; it has just begun. In the latter portion of his lecture the speaker severely criticised the New York *Tribune* for virtually saying, on Saturday last, that we would not carry on this Government unless we entreat Jeff. Davis to come and help us. Mr. Phillips said the Southern whites have got the business and the wealth, and have captured the Supreme Court. A worse than Taney wields its thunderbolt to-day, a recreant Republican, a man who drags the ermine through the infamy of Tammany Hall and means to contest the election with the candidate of the Republican party. If the Republican party had a brave man at its head it would marshal its forces, nail its colors "no forgiveness" to the mast, and absolutely impregnate every Northern mind with the idea—(the speaker continued)—with a demand that the land should be given to the blacks as freely as possible.

NASHVILLE.

General Summary of Legislative Proceedings.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.

NASHVILLE, December 3.

Senate.—The Committee on the Penitentiary submitted a report recommending the indorsement of the action of the Comptroller in refusing to issue a warrant to Ward & Briggs, lessees, for two hundred and seven dollars.

Mr. Cubbins introduced a bill to incorpororate the Air Line Cotton and Fast Freight Company.

Mr. Morris introduced a bill authorizing clerks of courts to grant writs of injunction in certain cases.

The Senate adopted a resolution to adjourn on December 21st to the first Monday in April.

The House resolution requesting Congress to pass a law removing all disabilities imposed on citizens by the XIVth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted unanimously.

The House amendment to Senate bill directing Samuel Watson, trustee, to dismiss suits against those who have heretofore paid notes due the Bank of Tennessee, was concurred in. The bill is now law.

Senate bill to reduce the tax on real estate and personal property to twenty cents on each hundred dollars, has passed—ayes 14, noes 8.

House—Mr. Fleming presented a memorial from the operatives employed by the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, protesting against the lease of that road to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, on the ground that the former road is largely indebted to them for services rendered.

Mr. Hunley introduced a resolution recommending that the Constitutional Convention allow women to vote, hold offices, sit on juries, and have all other legal privileges which are exercised by men. Referred to the Special Committee.

The House bill regulating the pay of the clerks of the courts was rejected.

The Senate bill to abolish the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, Judge Houk, passed third reading—ayes 69, noes 1.

BRUCE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, December 3.—A resolution was offered in the House to-day requesting the Constitutional Convention to confer the right of suffrage on the women. A motion to lay it on the table was lost, and the resolution was referred to a special committee.

The bill to ratify the lease of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was amended, but no final action taken. The running of the road will stop on the 5th, if the lease is not ratified in a shape satisfactory to the lessees.

The Senate adopted unanimously the House resolution requesting Congress to remove all disabilities imposed by the XIVth Amendment, and passed on its third reading.

The bill to reduce the State taxes from four mills on the dollar to two, passed by a vote of 14 to 8. No description of property is exempt.

TRADE.

Additional Proceedings of the National Board of Trade.

RICHMOND, December 3.—In the National Board of Trade to-day the resolution for a double track railroad from the center of the source of the grain trade of the West to the Atlantic seaboard, was discussed and finally laid on the table.

The 19th proposition, a Niagara ship canal, was considered, and a resolution to memorialize Congress on that subject, setting forth the necessity for the same, was adopted.

The 17th proposition, the reduction of railroad freight charges, was then taken up, and Mr. Richardson, of Chicago, offered a resolution asking Congress to fix the rate to be charged for the transportation of freight and passengers on each railroad in the United States—the rate to be based on a reasonable income from the money invested. Each resolution was tabled.

The 20th and 21st propositions, referring to the James River and Kanahwa Canal and the Northern Pacific Railroad, were postponed until to-morrow, and a resolution in favor of establishing meterological observatories to give warning of coming storms on the Lake, and for the benefit of commerce, was referred to the Executive Council.

Congressmen Gathering.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—About thirty Senators, and twice that number of Representatives, have arrived.

WEST INDIES.

The Haytien Rebellion---Foreigners in Danger.

Cuban Items---Reported Landing of Filibusters.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A Portau-Prince letter of the 10th states that Salnave is concentrating all his troops and placing cannon in every available position in defense of the city. The palace is commanded by cannon, and it is his intention to pull down buildings in the neighborhood to render its possession certain. It is reported that the crew of the steamer Pequot have transferred their vessel to the revolutionists. At present there is not a single man-of-war of any nation in port to protect foreigners.

Gen. Velubin, who was placed in command of Bizates, has disappeared.

Later Havana letters state that fifty leaders of negroes and Chinese conspirators, in and near Sagua, were shot, and three hundred lashes administered to all others.

Cholera, small-pox and yellow fever continue to rage at San Juan, and the deaths are averaging from twenty-five to thirty per day.

Gen. Lusca has 10,000 Spanish troops with him at Cinqua Villas, but cannot make any progress.

Gen. Pueio, although reinforced heavily by European troops, asks leave to abandon Puerto Principe, as the European officers conspire against him in every projected engagement.

It is reported that another expedition from the United States had landed on the Southern shore of Cuba.

GALVESTON.

Destructive Fire---Four Entire Blocks Destroyed.

GALVESTON, December 3.—A destructive fire occurred here this morning. Four entire blocks and three-fourths of two others were destroyed. The fire originated in the clothing establishment of Cohn Bros., corner Strand and Tremont streets. A high wind from the northwest was prevailing at the time, and the fire swept in a southerly direction, burning the blocks on Tremont, between Strand and Postoffice streets, and three blocks between Mechanics and Church streets, West and Twenty-fourth streets, except the stores of T. E. Thompson, Sam Hanlon, J. Bernstein, R. F. George, N. Grossmayer, Texas Express Office, J. M. Conger, Price & Terry, C. H. Jordan, and Berbacker's building on Mechanics street, which was unoccupied. Dennis Neil's residence was the only residence saved.

Later.—About fifty business firms and shopkeepers were burned out by the fire this morning. The Merchants' Mutual Insurance building, theater and Metropolitan Hotel were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from one million to a million and a half dollars.

No election returns has been as yet received.

THE NAVY.

Settlement of the Dispute Between Line and Staff Officers.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The Board of officers recently in session at the Navy Department to determine on the rank of staff officers, have adjourned, and submitted to the Secretary their report, which will be transmitted to Congress. It is understood that the Board has recommended that Surgeons of the fleet, Paymasters and Engineers, of more than twelve years standing, shall rank with Commanders. Surgeons, Paymasters and Chief Engineers of less than twelve years standing, the Secretary of the Admiral, and the Secretary of the Vice-Admiral, shall rank with Lieutenants passed. Assistant Surgeons and First Assistant Engineers shall rank next after Masters. Third Assistant Engineers shall rank with Midshipmen. The above ranks are one grade below those held by staff officers for several years past.

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Steamer D. C. Hoskins---Three Men Drowned.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The steamer D. C. Hoskins, Capt. Edward Wakeman, hence on November 14th, bound for San Francisco, foundered in the Gulf stream, about 400 miles from New York, on the 17th of November, at 10:30 p.m. The captain, first assistant engineer and ten men, left the steamer in one boat, and were picked up by the schooner Grasmere on Nov. 19th, and taken to Bermuda. After getting alongside of the schooner, one of the men stepped suddenly to one side of the boat and capsized her, and three of the crew were drowned. The steward, a passenger and a seaman, with four or five others, in another boat, are missing, as is also a raft containing seven more.

WHISKY.

Extensive Raid on Brooklyn Distilleries--Lots of the Ardent Spilled.

Stills Captured---Contraband Whisky Seized, etc.

NEW YORK, December 3.—One of the greatest whisky raids made in the neighborhood of this city since the passage of the present revenue laws took place this morning in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, in the section adjoining the Navy Yard, known as Irishtown. Extensive arrangements were made for the attack, as it was apprehended resistance would be offered. Maj. Gen. McDowell ordered out 500 regular troops to co-operate with the revenue officers, under Collector Pleasanton. The distilleries were twenty in number, and were situated on Marshall, Little, United States, Plymouth and Water streets, and on Hudson avenue. The troops formed in a line, and the revenue officers attacked the distilleries. Thousands of gallons of whisky were allowed to run from the vats. A number of stills were running at the time. Thirty-five barrels of whisky were seized. Thirteen distilleries were either destroyed or captured. They were stored in the Navy Yard. The still, pumps etc., captured are valued at several thousand dollars. The stills broken up were capable of running out five hundred barrels of whisky every twenty-four hours. A few of the stills were removed last night. On the former raid nine stills were seized by the officers. The working party were attacked in Little street, where there was a crowd assembled which numbered nearly 2,000 people. Several persons were injured by bricks thrown from housetops. The presence of troops, however, prevented a serious outbreak. The crowd followed the troops to the Navy Yard, keeping up a volley of missils. A German, who was in the working party, had his head laid open by an ax, while in the house of one of the ruffians. The rioters congregated about the gates and in the adjucent streets, muttering threats of vengeance against the troops and revenue officials, but at a late hour this afternoon the troops returned to Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton in transports.

TEXAS.

Further Election News from the Lone Star State.

GALVESTON, November 3.—The total vote here is 2,175. The county vote will not be known until to-morrow. Reid, a negro, is believed to be elected District Clerk. Austin, Bell and Williamson counties are nearly unanimous for Hamilton and Haynes. In Travis county nearly half the whites remained away from the polls. Hamilton's majority in Travis is about 200. Nothing has been heard from other counties. Nothing definite is known, but Davis has doubtes carried Harrison county by several hundred majority. Richmond gives a large Republican majority for Governor and Congressmen.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Eulogistic.

NEW YORK, December 3.—All the papers here have extended eulogies upon Mr. Richardson.

Running on Full Time.

LONDON, December 3.—The Lancashire cotton mills are again in full operation.

Richardson's Remains.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Richardson's remains have been forwarded to Franklin, Massachusetts, for interment.

Fremont and the El Paso Railroad.

NEW YORK, December 3.—John C. Fremont, it is said, has obtained a loan in Europe for his Southern Pacific Railroad.

First of the Season.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A heavy snow-storm commenced falling this morning. The ground is covered for the first time this winter.

The Bible and the Public Schools.

CINCINNATI, December 3.—The argument in the case wherein the Bible is excluded from the public schools, was concluded to-day. The court reserved its decision.

The Ecumenical Council.

ROME, December 3.—A synodal conference was held yesterday when a Papal Allocution was delivered and the oaths administered to the officers of the Ecumenical Council.

Burlingame and the Prussian King.

BERLIN, December 3.—Burlingame had an interview with King William yesterday and presented his credentials. The meeting was characterized by the usual complimentary speeches

Japs. on the Wing.

CHICAGO, December 3.—Prince Sudoniana and suite, from Japan, will arrive in Chicago, via the Pacific Railroad, on Sunday. He will remain a day or two and leave for the East.

Mr. Peabody's Funeral.

LONDON, December 3.—The ironclad Monarch is ready to sail with the body of Mr. Peabody, but it is thought she will remain for a few days, awaiting the rest of the fleet. Her cabins are draped in black cloth and white silk.

Mississippi Elections.

JACKSON, December 3.—Additional returns from six counties give Alcorn several thousand additional majority. Dent has carried but three counties, and these by small majorities. The whole Radical ticket, with few exceptions, has doubtless been elected.

Alleged Election Frauds.

NEW YORK, December 3.—At a meeting of the citizens of Williamsburg, last evening, District Attorney Morris made an address, stating that immense frauds had been perpetrated at the last election; that he held the proofs, and that the perpetrators would be brought to punishment.

Metairie Races.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—The first race over the Metairie course to-day was a hurdle of two miles, between Lancer, Sacks and Chalmette, which was won by Lancer in 4.05½. The second was mile heats, best three in five, between Don Juan, Betty Bay, Bonita, Whisenhunt, Larkin and Carolan. The latter was the winner. Average time, 1.47½.

The Times on the Council.

LONDON, December 3.—The *Times* says things at Rome are arguing ill for the Council. Gallicanism is rampant. The Austrian and German Bishops demur to the dogma of Infallibility, and discord is apprehended among the Italians. Antelello shakes his head at a performance in which he never felt any sympathy, and it will be some time before it can become clear whether the Council will bring the Church peace, or a sword.

Having Fun with the Boys.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A riot, the impelling cause of which was politics and liquor, occurred in the liquor store of Thomas Donahue, in Second avenue, this afternoon, in which Florence O'Connell, a noted politician and candidate for Alderman, was mortally wounded. George Johnson, fatally shot, and James Morton and Thomas Donahue badly injured, but will recover. O'Connell's brother, John, is supposed to have shot Johnson, and Donahue is believed to have shot O'Connell. All who were present and are uninjured are under arrest.

Apprehended Fenian Raid.

NEW YORK, December 3.—It is believed that the movement of troops in this vicinity is to capture a gathering of men who are believed to have formed a rendezvous preparatory to a Fenian raid on Canada. Some time ago Gen. O'Neill, commander of the Fenian forces, issued an order to the Brotherhood to the effect that before another winter had passed away decisive action would be resorted to by the Fenian forces to achieve the objects of the Brotherhood. For the past two months great activity has existed at Fenian headquarters, in this and other cities, and an immense number of men have been enlisted, who are assured that before long they shall find work to do toward achieving the independence of Ireland. It is concluded that the troops will be immediately transported to the Canadian border, in order to checkmate the probable Fenian raid. Another report is to the effect that the troops are to capture another Cuban expedition, which has been gathering in large force not many miles distant from the city. The troops left their quarters early this morning for their destination.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Money—The market is steady at 7% on call, with exceptions at 6% to Government dealers. Sterling quiet at 109@109½. Gold is without decided change, opening at 122½, advancing to 122⅝, declining to 122¼, and closing at 122¼. The currency rates were 6@7%. Gold and currency clearances $3,500,000. The Sub-Treasurer sold $1,000,000 at 122 5-16@122 3-16. Governments are firmer with an active inquiry from German bankers and prices advanced from ⅛@¼. State bonds weak; Old Tennessees 55. New Tennessees 65.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 2300 bales uplands at 23c@25c. Flour $4 70@4 75. Whisky $1 03@1 06. Wheat—Red $1 35. Corn $1 10@1 12. Pork dull: Carcline 0@27½c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet—Cuba 11@12c. Molasses dull.

Dry Goods—Prints of the best makes are selling down to 19@20c, and Waneatta at 8½c, and cannot be made at a profit, while poor styles of Delaines are selling as low as 16c. Wide brown sheetings are depressed and Andro-Scroggin 9-4 are being jobbed at as low as 42½c and 10-4 at 47½c. Standard sheetings are scarce and firm, except Augusta A, which are selling at 16c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 3.—Flour—Family, $5 25@5 50. Wheat $1 10@1 15. Corn, outs and rye quiet; others unchanged. Cotton ½c lower; middlings 23½c. Tobacco firm and unchanged. Whisky 86@87. Pork dull 50. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon shoulders 12c; sides 15c@18½c. Hams 21@22c. Lard 17½@18½c. Butter 30@35c. Eggs 28½c. Sugar 13@14½c.

CHICAGO

CHICAGO, December 3.—Flour—Spring extra $3 25@3 50. Wheat 90½@90½c. Corn 70½@70c. Oats 42c. Rye 73½c. Barley 82c. Highwines 90c. Sugar—Cuba 13½@14½c. Pork $30 00. Lard 18½@18½c. Bulk sides 14@15c. Dry shoulders 14½c. Hams 18@19½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—Flour—Fall superfine $4 25. Wheat—Spring 86c. Corn ranges from 72@73c. Oats 49@50c. Rye 83c. Whisky $1. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork held for $31. Bulk shoulders 12½@12¾c, sides 16½c. Bacon unchanged. Hams 21c. Lard 17½@18c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—Cotton in good demand but at lower rates at 23@23½c; sales 3550 bales; receipts 346 bales; exports to Liverpool 6412 bales; Homburg 623 bales; week's sales 25,000 bales; receipts net 32,701 bales; gross 36,681; week's exports to Liverpool 16,982 bales; Havre 5551 bales; other foreign ports 3323 bales; coastwise 598 bales; stock 101,773 bales. Corn shares and firmer; white $1 18½. Oats scarce and higher at 60c. Hay scarce and firm at $24@25. Pork—New held at $34, old $31 25@34 50. Lard 16@20½c. Others unchanged. Gold 122¼. Sterling 107. New York sight par

FOREIGN.

LONDON, December 3.—Consols 92½@92¾; 5-20s, firm; 82s 86; 70s, 84½; 67s, 87½; 10-40s, 90½.

LIVERPOOL, December 3.—Cotton—Week's sales 120,000 bales; for export 17,000; for speculation 20,000; sales of the week 90,000 bales; American. Week's receipts 49,000 bales, of which 15,000 are American. Stock afloat 292,000 bales, of which 139,000 bales are American. The market to-day is dull; uplands 12@12½c; Orleans 12½@12¾c; sales 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. The Manchester market is quiet but firm. Receipts of wheat for three days 60,000 quarters, including 35,000 American; Western No. 2, 8s 6d@8s 9d; winter 8s 9d. Western flour 25s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 38s. Oats 3s. Peas 38s. Pork 115s 6d. Beef 108s 6d.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SMITH.—The friends and acquaintances of J. J. Smith and T. C. Finnie are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. J. J. SMITH, from the residence of her brother, T. C. Finnie, corner of Vance and Wellington streets, This (SATURDAY) Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Service by Rev. Mr. Carmichael.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cotton Motes Wanted!

I will purchase and pay CASH for Cotton Motes and Frosted Cotton, on delivery in Memphis, within the next three months, to the amount of three thousand bales.

Office at Gayoso House. Memphis, November 27, 1869. W. B. WIGGS. d w s

SALE OF BIG CREEK FARM LANDS.

FREE conveyance to the sale of the Holmes' Farm Lands, on Big Creek, will leave our office on Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock, and return same day.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO
de4 Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

I WILL, at the December Term, 1869, of the County Court, apply for Letters of Administration on the estate of Edward Chase, deceased. [de4] H. DOW.

WM. M. SMITH,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE, 308 1-2 Second St.,
CORNER OF MONROE.
de4

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of Lonsdale & Otis, Agents of the "St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company," is this day, by mutual agreement, dissolved—N. S. Otis withdrawing.

J. G. LONSDALE,
NEWTON S. OTIS.

MEMPHIS, December 1, 1869.

A CARD.

IN withdrawing from the Agency of the "St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company," I deem it due my friends, and those of the Company, to return my warmest thanks for past confidence, hoping that it may be continued to me in the different sphere of business I shall be engaged in; while I trust a renewed and increased patronage may be bestowed on the Company I have so long represented.

N. S. OTIS.

December 1, 1869.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have been appointed General State Agents of the "St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company," for West Tennessee, North Mississippi, Arkansas and North Alabama, with headquarters in Memphis, and style of firm, J. G. LONSDALE & CO.

J. G. LONSDALE,
J. W. WILKERSON,
J. P. WELLARD.
de4

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by L. Williams to L. Bell, on the 15th day of July, 1868, and of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, in Record Note Book No. 6, page 126, in book 67, for the purpose of securing a certain indebtedness therein set forth, I will, according to the terms of said deed, as Trustee, sell, on

THURSDAY, December 23, 1869,

at 12 o'clock m., for cash, in front of the Court-house, Greenlaw Block, between Union and Gayoso streets, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of satisfying a note secured by the said deed, the following described property, lying in the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, to-wit:

A tract of land containing (100) one hundred acres, near the Brownsville Road, about 3½ miles from Raleigh, and being the same tract of land devised to said Wm. L. Bell by the last will and testament of Jane Blair (for more full description, reference is made to said will, recorded in the county of Shelby, Tennessee, March Term, 1868, pages 128 to 131), and also the cropping on said tract, consisting of — acres of wheat, 20 acres of corn, 3 acres of potatoes, and other vegetables, and 25 acres of cotton.

The title is deemed good, but I will convey and sell as trustee. F. W. BUTTINGHAUS,
de4 Trustee.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States—For the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of W. R. Clements, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of W. R. Clements, Bankrupt:

TAKE notice that a final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of T. J. Latham, Esq., Register, in the city of Memphis, in said District, on the 21st day of December, A.D., 1869, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of declaring a second and final dividend.

I also give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of W. R. Clements, bankrupt, in said court, and that on the 21st day of December next I shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th Section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

WILLIAMSON McCLELLAND,
Assignee, etc.
MEMPHIS, December 2, 1869. de4

HIDES AND LEATHER.

D. B. THOMAS. B. F. GROSS

THOMAS & GROSS

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER

AND DEALERS IN

Leather & Shoe Findin's

Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip Skins, Tanners' and Currriers' Tools, Tanners' Oils, Etc.,

366 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

Cash paid for Hides and Leather in the rough. no19

Independent Cotton Press,
203 MADISON ST.

OUR purchase has been confirmed by the U. S. District Court of Missouri for the Southwestern Freight and Cotton Press Company, we are now prepared to compress 1200 bales cotton in 10 hours. Will have two new presses up within a few days, which will turn out 600 bales in addition to what we are now compressing.

MORSE & HUDSON.
no21

25 Wood Choppers Wanted.

APPLY TO C. WHITE'S Wood-yard, ¾ miles below Memphis, in Arkansas on the river; good timber, ash and oak; $1 50 per cord for chopping; pay every Saturday; supplies furnished at wood-yard at Memphis prices. For better information apply to L. LAWHORN, dealer in groceries and family supplies, 22 Main street, near Memphis and Ohio Railroad Depot, Memphis, Tenn. no30

AMUSEMENTS.

MEMPHIS THEATER.

Spalding, Bidwell & MacDonough, Propr's.
R. W. YOUNGE.....Acting Manager

LAST NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, and the young and talented actor, Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM, who will appear at the MATINEE in the wonderfully interesting drama of "Susan."

Mr. ROBERT McWADE, To-night, 'To-night! Memphis' favorite comedian, to-night.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4th, 1869.—Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's beautiful play of "The Lady of Lyons." Pauline, Mrs. D. P. Bowers; Claude Melnotte, Mr. J. C. McCollom.

To conclude with an original Burlesque on the Fifth Act of Richard III, entitled

DICK MIT DREE EYES.

Dick Mit Dree Eyes (in Dutch), Mr. Robert McWade.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.—Miss MARRIOTT, the celebrated English Tragedienne, for one night only.

Third and last appearance of Mr. Robert McWade.

☞ A great bill will be presented. ☜

BROOM'S OPERA HOUSE

(Jefferson Street, near Main.)

CHAS. H. H. BROOM.....Lessee and Proprietor
CHARLEY WHITE.....Stage Manager
PROF. FRANK ARNOLD.....Leader of Orchestra

Open Every Night,

(COMMENCING THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2nd, with a Mammoth Company.

The entertainment to consist of Negro Minstrelsy, Songs and Dances, Fancy Dances, Ballads, Duetts, Quartetts, Extravaganzas, Burlesques, Pantomimes and Farces.

Admission, 50c; Private Boxes, $5. se22

PARLOR MUSIC HALL,
235 Second Street.

JOHN W. THOMPSON.....Lessee