THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1870. VOL. 30—NO. 137

ALL SORTS.

Henry Ward Beecher's salary has again been increased. It is now $20,000.

The Jews of San Francisco are to erect an asylum for orphans and aged Israelites in that city.

The rain in California for the past few days has revived the hopes of a larger agricultural yield the present year than ever before.

The remains of William Lake, the circus man, who was murdered in Missouri last summer, have been taken to Cincinnati for final interment.

During the month of December about one and a half million pounds of tobacco were sold, and about one million pounds delivered in the Henderson, Ky., market.

George D. Prentice's disease is rheumatism of the heart. Under the skillful and assiduous attention of Dr. Benson, who has been unremitting in his personal kindness as well as his professional care, Mr. Prentice continues to improve, and it is hoped that he will soon be out of danger.

The two ships David Crockett and Swallow left San Francisco together on the 8th of September last, and arrived at Liverpool, the first on December 31st, and the other on the 1st of January, being but one day apart. This, for a voyage of so many thousand miles, is very nearly equal sailing, and is quite remarkable.

Mario did not poison himself for grief at Grisi's death, but is singing away at the opera at St. Petersburg as if nothing had happened. Next season he goes to London, but at the close of the engagement will retire from the stage in order to indulge his postponed grief in a decorous and fashionable manner.

St. Louis merchants report that the weather does not hold out very flattering prospects for a heavy supply of ice. A little has been cut there, which has been consumed by pork dealers and brewers. Portions of it show a thickness of four and a half inches. On the Illinois river ice has been cut averaging nine inches, and at Dubuque it is fully ten inches in thickness. It is not believed that the crop will be less than last season, but it is certain it will not exceed it, and, as a consequence, the high rate will be maintained.

It may be safely asserted, says a New York letter, that the great tragedian, Fechter, who receives $500 in gold every night, will not be a financial success to those who have engaged him. He does not come up to the expectations of the critics or even of the general public. Charles Dickens has vastly overrated him, and the second night of his appearance there were several empty seats to be noticed at Niblo's. His acting is certainly very fine, but his elocution is not faultless, and often he betrays his French origin. Still, his performance will form an epoch in the history of the American stage, and with Booth at the Sixth Avenue, and Fechter at Niblo's, it is refreshing to be once more installed in the midst of a legitimate drama season.

That must have been a strange scene in Madagascar when the Queen had the royal idols brought and committed to the flames. She had embraced Christianity, and when the chapel for divine service was ready, the disgraced deity, which consisted of two pieces of silk with a small splinter of wood in the middle, was taken from his temple and thrust into the fire. The crowd declared that being a god he would not burn—yet, somehow, "he" was very soon consumed; and then, with no little pathos, "the people, seeing that now they had no gods to worship, sent to the Queen to ask what they were to worship for the future." The foundation of their faith had indeed been greatly shaken. The Queen is to send teachers of Christianity among them, and Madagascar, one of the "dark places of the earth," is likely to have turned the last page of the sanguinary records which have hitherto formed so large a part of her history.

Radical Tactics.

The *Union and American* publishes the following printed Congressional circular, which is being circulated by the Radical members from Tennessee:

DEAR SIR: The question of the peculiar status of Tennessee is engaging the close attention and scrutiny of the leading Republican members of Congress; and, at the suggestion and earnest request of the most influential and informed Republicans of the State, I take the liberty, in this method, to communicate to you the fact that it is desirable and necessary to our success in bringing the late Gubernatorial election in Tennessee before Congress at its coming session, that a specific but brief statement should be sent from every county, clearly setting forth the extent and character of the frauds and other illegalities perpetrated during the August canvass; and in addition thereto, a respectful prayer that Congress take appropriate and immediate action, to the utmost limit of its power, to rescue the loyal people of Tennessee from the calamities that have befallen them.

The conduct of registrars, and those who acted in concert with them to subvert the franchise law, should be concisely and pointedly set forth. A large number of signers to the petition would not be objectionable; and, in fact, it is my opinion, would facilitate Congressional action. Yet, a large number of leading men in each county will be sufficient.

All such papers, if not taken by some trusty person, should be sent by the first of December, or early in the month, to Washington, to the address of a Republican Congressman.

Let there be no delay. The loyal people throughout the country expect every genuine Republican in Tennessee to do his duty in this dire emergency. Let us not disappoint them, and thus save ourselves from impending disaster.

Your obedient servant,

Just below the above was the following in the hand-writing of the Hon. Mr. Smith, a member of Congress, so-called, from the Memphis district:

"Get up the illegal vote of your county, also a petition to Congress, signed by the loyal people of your county, and send to one of our Republican Congressmen without delay. Act at once."

The friend who sends us the foregoing says: "Documents such as the foregoing, are still in circulation through Tennessee. All sorts of tricks are resorted to to get names to these circulars. The names of large numbers of the colored population are signed to it without any authority. Many of them are induced to have their names put to it under the belief that they are petitioning Congress for bounty, or for pensions or for free gifts of lands. If some honest Republican member of Congress would get hold of one of these petitions and send out the original to the county town from which it was sent to Washington, with the request that it be placed in the County Clerk's office for examination, there is no doubt but that much light would be thrown upon this Radical way of getting up petitions. Isn't Butler or Sumner manly enough to tear the sheepskins off these ravenous wolves?"

We submit the above, for the purpose of informing the public, North and South, of the means which are used by political tricksters in desperate straits to save themselves from the deluge of public opprobrium.

An American traveler in Paris was recently informed by Minister Washburne that the Emperor Napoleon was never stronger in power than now, and therefore has sufficient force to suppress any disturbance.

THE BONAPARTE HOMICIDE.

Sketch of Prince Pierre's Career.

Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, whose name figures so prominently in connection with the quarrel arising out of an article in the *Marseillaise*, has had an adventurous career, and unlike his elder brother, Lucien, has chiefly followed military pursuits. He is the third son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon 1, and was born at Rome in 1815. In 1832 he came to this country to join his uncle, Joseph, formerly King of Spain. He next proceeded to Columbia and joined the army of Santander, by whom he was placed in command of a squadron. Soon after he returned to Italy, where he was regarded with disfavor by the Papal Government, which, in 1836 intimated to him that he should leave the Papal States. Surrounded by a troop of mounted police, he wounded two and killed their chief; he received, however, two wounds in the encounter, and had to surrender. After a rather long detention at Fort St. Angelo, in Rome, he returned to this country. He next went to England, and thence to the Island of Corfu. During an excursion in Albania, he had a quarrel with the Pallikares, and sustained almost unaided a deadly combat.

The English Government having induced him to leave the Italian and Greek coasts he left for London, after vainly offering his services to France, and to Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt. In 1848, on hearing the news of the revolution, he hastened to Paris, recalled to the public the life and opinions of his father, who had always entertained republican principles, and obtained a military appointment. He was elected in Corsica to the Constituent Assembly, and was placed on the Committee on War. He usually voted with the extreme left, and against having two Chambers; for the right to labor; progressive taxation; amnesty for the transported prisoners; and in favor of the entire republican constitution. On many occasions he testified to the sentiments of his cousin, Louis Napoleon. After the election of December 10th he continued to sit with the Mountain party, and disapproved of the expedition to Rome. The democrats received a consistent support from him, except in relation to personal matters of the President. Re-elected for Corsica, he acted as one of the most ardent adversaries of reaction. The anger of the Right was often excited by his democratic ardor.

M. Pierre Bonaparte also energetically denied that any projects were entertained respecting a *coup d'etat*, in rather unparliamentary language. He showed the same intractable disposition in his military conduct. In 1849 he left for Algeria, where he assisted at the first operations of the siege of Zaachta, and then, before the assault, and without permission, he returned to France. The Minister of War deprived him of his military rank, and this measure, which was followed by a duel between M. Pierre Bonaparte and a journalist of the extreme Right, received the express approbation of the Assembly.

The *coup d'etat* having placed in an awkward position the members of the Bonaparte family, who had pronounced in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution, M. Pierre Bonaparte retired to private life. At the re-establishment of the Empire he received, with his brothers, the title of Prince, but without being any longer a member of the Imperial family. He does not frequent the Court of the Tuileries, lives sometimes in Corsica to gratify his taste for hunting, and at other times in a country-house at Auteuil. He devotes part of his leisure to literary pursuits, and translated Niccolini's tragedy of "Nabuchodonosor into French.

His recent killing of Noir has brought his name once more prominently before the people of Europe and America. Speaking of the homicide, a leading French journal, always unfriendly to the Bonapartes, says:

"It is undeniable that with this crime M. Rochefort must primarily be associated. His conduct for the last two years, has been disgraceful in the extreme. It has been his work, his worship, during that period, to heap insult on the Bonaparte family, and especially on the Emperor. The Emperor has been indulgent to a fault. Again and again he could have arrested and punished him. All his *Lanterne* faults, however, were in a sense winked at, and the wasp—for he is no better nor nobler than that creature—was granted a safe conduct across the frontiers, was permitted to come on to Paris, and even to take his seat in the Chamber. One would naturally have concluded that in gratitude for such magnanimity he would have sought by fair, honorable and constitutional means to accomplish whatever good purpose he might have in his heart. But his mean, waspish nature, like his gratitude, finds no place; nor with such souls has nobility of purpose anything in common. Not finding vent for his spleen in the legislative body he must needs resume his own pen and use up the venom of his hirelings; and his new paper, the *Marseillaise*, has been more offensive than was his miserable *Lanterne*. Acting in the name of liberty, he has proved himself to be liberty's bitterest foe. He has done his best to kill a cause which was not only full of promise, but which was bringing forth precious fruit. If the Emperor should now see fit to reimpose restrictions on the press it is our confident belief that France would stand by him and sanction the reaction. M. Oliver indeed feels this, for he has warned Rochefort's in the legislative body in the words, "if you force us we will be power." The office of Rochefort's paper was assiged by the police. Well may Frenchmen say "save us from such friends as Henri Rochefort." He is the Marat of the second Empire.

Buy a Through Ticket.

We learn that one of the leading Eastern railways has an arrangement nearly completed to issue through tickets by rail and steamer around the world. It is believed the whole thing can be completed by the first of February. The tickets are to be good until used, giving travelers an opportunity to make excursions in Japan, China and the Holy Land, or wherever tourists may be disposed to leave the main line of travel. The arrangements are now complete, and prices fixed from New York as far east as Alexandria, in Egypt, and west to Yokohama and Shanghai. An agent is now on his way to arrange with the English steamship lines between China and the head of the Red Sea and the railway to Alexandria. As soon as this is done, it will be announced in New York by telegraph, and the tickets will be ready for delivery. A table of distances, with time, between important points, etc., is to be printed upon them, and a synopsis of all information that will be essential to the traveler. The whole trip can be made inside of ninety days, and the entire cost will be about seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold. We are not informed whether this sum will include stateroom and meals upon steamers, and berths on Pullman's Palace Car line, from New York to San Francisco, but we presume it will, for it is intended to combine the highest possible speed and comfort for the traveler. The scheme is important in its magnitude and probable results upon the commerce and the civilization of the world, but it is now certain that a few weeks, at most, will see it fully realized. The cost of an entire trip around the world will be from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars in coin.

Death of Baron Von Beck.

VIENNA, January 16.—Baron Von Beck, Minister of Finance, is dead.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Circumstantial Evidence in Missouri.

From the Kansas City Times, 12th.

The Circuit Court of Nodaway county, Mo., has been in session during the past week, Judge I. C. Parker, presiding. Most of the time was occupied in the trial of Solomon McAlpine for the murder of John Callicott, developing a most singular case of circumstantial evidence.

In August, 1866, these two young men left Hollyville, Iowa, to come to St. Joseph to buy apples, expecting to load their wagons here and return to Iowa and sell their fruit. Not long after, some few days, we believe, McAlpine returned to Hollyville, told some plausible story about his partner having made other arrangements and gone on to St. Joseph, and for some time no further notice was taken of the matter. The continued absence of Callicott, and the fact that nothing was heard from him, finally induced the arrest of McAlpine, but on his examination nothing was elicited criminating him, and he was discharged. A long search for Callicott proved unavailing, and for eighteen months a profound mystery enveloped the case.

In March, 1868, a party of railroad engineers, surveying the route of the Missouri Valley Railroad, some six miles northeast of Marysville, found the skeleton of a man. An investigation aroused the suspicion that it was Callicott. The authorities in Iowa were written to, and witnesses were brought down. The mother of Callicott recognized a bony protuberance on the chin of the skeleton; also the absence of a tooth drawn on the day he started on his fatal trip, and his mother preserved the tooth. It fitted the jaw of the skeleton, and a dentist testified that it had been drawn from the office. Pieces of a blue coat and several peculiar buttons were found near the skeleton.

These were recognized as resembling parts of Callicott's dress when he left home. There were three bullet holes in the skull. The identifications were so complete that Mr. McAlpine was re-arrested, and, after several continuances, the case came to trial on last Monday, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner. The judge instructed the jury that any want of proof mitigating the crime from murder in the first degree need not restrain their rendering a verdict of murder in the second degree. We learn that neither McAlpine nor his friends or attorneys manifest any dissatisfaction with the verdict, and the case will not be appealed.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Its Growth and Proportions in the United States.

The amount of property insured by fire and marine policies in the United States is $3,092,000,000.

In Hartford, Connecticut, alone, there are nine fire insurance companies, with cash assets of $12,000,000.

From the organization of the Government to 1862, the losses by fire in the United States have exceeded $1,000,000,000, averaging about twelve and a half millions per year. In 1864 the losses were $28,000,000; in 1865, $32,000,000; in 1866, about $100,000,000; an average for the three years of $60,000,000. These losses are exclusive of those caused by the war.

To illustrate the rapid progress of the business of fire insurance in the State of New York alone, an examination of the statistics of that State show that in 1863 there were sixty-four fire insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of $13,056,010, receiving cash premiums of $5,900,858 75. In 1866, the year of the organization of the insurance department of New York, there were ninety-six companies, with a capital of $20,482,800, receiving cash premiums of $7,261,595 52. In 1867 there were 104 companies, with an aggregate capital of $28,811,332, receiving cash premiums of $25,310,481 79, showing, since the organization of the department in 1860, an increase of 40 per cent. of the aggregate insurance capital of the State and an increase of nearly 350 per cent. in the amount of premiums received in 1867 over that of 1860.

During the same time—eight years—ending December 31, 1867, the aggregate losses by fire, paid by the companies referred to, amounted to very nearly seventy-one millions of dollars.

By the tables of the New York Insurance Department, from 1859 to 1867, nine consecutive years, it is found that there was in that State an aggregate insurance capital of $224,413,112, paying the stockholders an aggregate dividend of $21,696,628, an average of about 9.40-100 per cent. on capital employed. And it will be found that these results hold good in other States where there is a large amount of capital invested.

Female Physique.

The *Britannia*, speaking of the lack of physical development of English girls, tells them how to bring about a better state of affairs:

On the continent things are very different. There are to be found numerous gymnasiums in which women are trained to all kinds of athletic sports—where we find fair damsels of all ages, in elegant and suitable costumes, disporting themselves in the open, under the superintendence of a trainer or trainesses. But surely you would not advocate the introduction of such a system in this country? we can hear the shocked English *mater familias* say. The idea of any modest woman being dressed in knickerbockers, and twisting herself into all kinds of positions in a gymnasium! And why, we ask. Is there anything half so horrible in a woman being dressed appropriately, and going through a "movement drill" which will bring into healthful play every muscle of her body, give a bloom to her cheeks, and develop the beauties of her form, as in her going to any one of our theaters to view unblushingly the nakedness of modern ballets, and listening to the barely covered indecency of modern dramas? We know we shall be called heretics. We know the "proper young woman" of the day will read this article with abhorrence, but we also know that we are working in a good cause, and that the day will come ere long when even the greatest prude will go to her drill as regularly as now-a-days she goes to her studies. Then, and not until then, shall we see that most pernicious of all fashions, tight lacing, receive its death blow. English women will then see what a fearful deformity a small waist really is. The practice of athletics will soon teach them what the human form should be, and they will learn to appreciate the beauty of nature far more than they now admire the deformity of fashion.

A Useful Hint for Cold Weather.

The reason a room takes so long to be warmed after a fire has been kindled is, that the air goes up in a steady column from the mouth of the register, sides of the stove, or front of the grate, to the ceiling of the room, and from thence begins to distribute itself downward, which, of course, is a slow process. To expedite this, take a palm-leaf fan, a shawl, a large towel, or something similar, tan violently or swing the shawl vigorously, thus compelling the upper and lower strata of air to unite, the hot upper to mix with the cold lower. In this way the upper portion, where the thermometer would indicate 80, and the lower, where it would 40, will be compelled to mix, and one would be surprised to witness how much sooner the apartment becomes comfortable.

WASHINGTON.

Summary of News at the Seat of Government.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—A letter dated Sangibar 23d, from Consul Webb, received at the State Department, states that a letter had been received by the British Consul from Dr. Livingston, dated May 30th. Livingston was at Ujiji, on Yanyeryki Lake, where he had found his supplies. He was in good health and spirits, and proposed traveling to windward of Yanyeryki unless some boatmen and further supplies for which he sent reached Ujiji.

An early adjournment of Congress is favored, and considered practicable by a number of members of Congress, some arguing that with industry the necessary business can be finished by the first of May.

Information just received from Montana indicates that the most resolute measures to execute the criminal laws of the Territory against the murderers of Malcolm Clark, a prominent citizen of the Territory murdered by Blackfeet Indians last year, who were in the district, has been adopted. On the 23d of December, Maj. Sullivan and Capt. Pope, accompanied by United States Marshal Wheeler and an adequate military force, left Helena for Teaton river to demand from the Blackfeet Indians the surrender of the murderers of Clark, and, if necessary, to arrest them by force.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have been considering the question relative to rank, but are only waiting to receive the report of the Board on the subject before embodying their views in form to be acted upon by the House.

Next week the National Woman's Suffrage Convention will be held in this city. The leading objects are stated to be the enfranchisement of women in the District of Columbia and the passage of the XVIth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. To secure that object, Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Simpson, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Theodore Tilton, and others, will be present.

Delegations of the Cherokees, headed by Mr. Downing, their chief, have arrived at Washington. The treaty made last year between them and the Government was not ratified by the Senate for want of time, and they are here more especially with reference to that subject.

PITTSBURG.

Campbell Elected for the "Long Term."

PITTSBURG, January 16.—Thomas Campbell, convicted of the murder of his wife, by beating her to death, last November, was sentenced to 11 years, 9 months and 28 days in the penitentiary, being the longest term that could be imposed.

Jimmy Hamill proposes to row Walter, Brown, Coniter and others in regetta here next spring.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ratification of the XIVth and XVth Amendments.

JACKSON, January 15.—The Legislature to-day ratified the XIVth and XVth amendments.

The election for United States Senators will occur Monday. B. G. Eggleston, R. N. Flower, and Maj.-Gen. Ames are prominent candidates.

Gen. Alcorn's letter to Gen. Ames, declining the Provisional Governorship, says that coming from military authority, and subject for support to the military power, the fitness of things appears to me to forbid the acceptance of it while I hold the immediate prospect of the position of Civil Governor by that sanction most acceptable to my interests as an American citizen, and that of popular choice, I may perhaps be indulged in the frank confession that, under the fellowship, error and chastisement by which I am bound to the Southern people, I am constrained by an irresistible force of my heart to draw back from lot or part in the Government by any other right than that of their own conscience.

A New Invention in Letter Boxes.

A curious invention is described by a Berlin paper as follows: One of the citizens, the proprietor of a large bathing establishment, has invented a letter box that not only receives all letters deposited in it by the carrier, but also pays the requisite postage on all unpaid letters, gives a receipt for all registered letters, as well as telegraphic dispatches, at the same time giving the owner of the box immediate notice whenever anything is deposited in it. This would seem hardly credible, yet it is, like most inventions, quite simple, as will be seen by the following description:

This automatic letterbox consists of two parts, one in the other, the outside case containing the mechanism, and the inner one being a common receptacle for the letters, etc. The outer one, which is made of brass, is square, and measures about eight inches each way, having a horizontal lid at its lower edge (on which the owner's name is placed), working on hinges, which is, however, kept closed by springs. As soon as this is opened to put a letter into a box, a clock work is set in motion, which can communicate with a bell, either on the door where the box is fastened, or in a distant room, placed in communication with it either by a pneumatic tube or electric wire. If the box is required to pay postage, the letter carrier places his key (which fits all boxes on the route) in the lower right hand key hole, turns his key, when a sort of coin, of the value of about three cents, is thrown out into a projecting receiver, and the clock is caused to strike at the same time. As often as he turns the key he receives such a coin, until he has the amount required. If a smaller amount is required he goes through the same manipulations with the lower left hand key hole, by which a coin valued at one cent is thrown out. These coins are of common metal, of no intrinsic value, and have on their face the number of the letterbox in which they are to be used, and must be bought the same as our stamps in the postoffice. They are of value only to the Postoffice Department, and to the owner of the box, and it would therefore be useless to steal them by means of false keys. If a receipt for a registered package is to be given, the carrier uses the upper left hand keyhole, when a paper roller, visible from the outside, through a small window, is caused to revolve, accompanied by the ringing of a bell, and a partly separated gummed strip projects through a small service, which the carrier tears off, and upon delivery at the postoffice it is pasted in a book designed for that purpose. On each corner of this receipt is the number of the box from which it is taken, and the centre of it is the running number of the receipt. The owner of the box can always see from the outside, if a receipt during his absence, for instance, has been taken away, provided he has taken notice of the last visible number. The same action is taken by the telegraph messenger, only he uses the upper right hand keyhole, instead of the left hand one, and he also sets the hands on a dial on the top of the box, to the hour and minute at which he delivers the message. The dial contains numbers from one to twenty-four, thereby avoiding the use of the lettes a.m. and p.m., and each point between the figures indicates five minutes. By means of the box the delivery of letters and dispatches at night is facilitated without disturbing the party for whom they are intended.

ST. LOUIS.

Defalcation---Organization---Insane Bishop---Legislative.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—Alexander Martin, referee to adjust the accounts of Wm. J. Kieffer, Treasurer of the Western Boatman's benevolent Association, charged with embezzlement, against whose bondsmen a suit has been pending for a long time, rendered judgment to-day of $20,716 in favor of the plaintiff.

The Protective Tariff Association perfected its organization to-night by electing a full list of officers. A meeting will be held on Monday night, at which speeches for and against protection will be made.

The *Western Watchman*, a Catholic journal of this city, in reply to statements made in a Chicago paper that Bishop Duggan is confined in some ecclesiastical institution for maladministration of office in his diocese, says the Bishop is positively insane, and confined in an insane asylum in this city.

A State labor mission has been formed here.

The Lower House of the Missouri Legislature passed a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to convert the agricultural college lands apportioned to this State to the use of the common school fund.

The special committee to investigate the affairs of the penitentiary, report many damaging things about the various officers of the prison; also Auditor of State Thompson. Much feeling exists, and abusive cards against the committee are published.

NEW YORK.

News, Chit-Chat and Gossip of Gotham.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Havna letters of January 8, say that the insurgents are again overrunning Bayona and Manzantil.

The Spaniards express the belief that their military operations have been complete and successful, and that the Cinco Villas district will be entirely pacified shortly.

The war-steamer Nepsic, of the Darien expedition, starts to-morrow.

The steamer Yantic and store-ship Girard, composing the rest of the expedition, will be off soon.

The Stanton fund has reached one hundred thousand dollars, and promises to grow much larger.

A boy aged 12 years, named James Moore, was fatally stabbed last night, in the Bowery, by Antonio Comeo, a German, who was arrested.

In the Brooklyn election fraud cases, the counsel for defense yesterday made application for full information as to the proceedings before the grand jury, including the evidence taken, etc. They claim that such proceedings should be published. The decision was reserved by Judge Pratt.

The strike on the Long Island Railroad is probably in consequence of the reduction of the wages of the employes.

During the past years over eighty thousand dollars' worth of goods have been stolen from the Hudson River Railroad by thieves who broke into the cars along the route and plundered right and left.

The telegraph strike here is considered about at an end.

Leo Bolotsky, a Russian, residing with a mistress at 23 Bleecker street, was dangerously stabbed last night by Dan Biddle, said to be a grandson of Commodore Biddle. He gave himself up, but claims Bolotsky assaulted him first. He lives with a sister of Bolotsky.

Port au Prince advices of December 15th state that the revolutionists demand the surrender of refugees who have taken shelter in the American Consulate, but were compelled to take the back track and apologize by the British and French men-of-war summoned to his assistance by our Consul.

Salnave has been captured on a schooner, endeavoring to escape to Cuba, by a revolutionist war-steamer, and taken to Fort au Prince and imprisoned.

The French and English commanders were assured that all prisoners should be treated with consideration, and that there would be no bloodshed.

A special cable dispatch from London to-day contains the following items:

The London *Tablet* states the majority in the Ecumenical Council favoring infallibility is 83.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states the Government will not avail itself of permission of Chambers to prosecute Rochefort.

A squad of Police in Cork were fired at yesterday while attempting to capture a deserter. Considerable excitement ensued.

Thirty of the Paris rioters of Wednesday were to-day sentenced to prison.

Extensive republican preparations for a demonstration are being made for the reception of Ledru Rollins at Paris.

The proposed changes in the ecclesiastical discipline were debated by the Ecumenical Council yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton steady; uplands 29½c. Sales 530 bales.

Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat heavy; spring $1 16@1 18. Corn heavy; sales of Western 80@83c. Coffee quiet. Sugar Cuba, 10@10½c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 75@80c.

Dry Goods.—The market is still devoid of animation, and prices show no particular change, except the choicest grints, which opened at 19½c; is higher than any other market sale.

Money.—Money is easy at 5@7 per cent. as a general rate. The bank statement is remarkably strong. The large increase in loans arises chiefly from the heavy amounts of gold hypothecated with the banks. The enormous increase in deposits is a result from an increase in loans and the gain in specie and of legal tenders. The increase of the latter is due mainly to the return of currency from the interior. The specie represents the excess of coin derived from the Treasury sales, and the interest payments over the payments for customs. The surplus over the legal reserve has increased two and one-half millions, and the banks now hold thirty millions above legal requirements. Loans $259,301,397; increase $5,695,658. Specie $37,810,687; increase $18,456,67. Legal tenders $55,485,75; increase $1,710,100. Deposits $200,687; increase $21,270. Circulation $638,008,53; decrease $165,45. The statement is indicative of cheap money and an increase of speculation in the Stock Exchange. Sterling is quiet and firm at 8@9½. Gold is weak; it opened at 22½, fell to 21¾ and closed at 22. Sales reported, twenty-nine millions. Government lower and closing steady. State bonds firm. Old Tennessees 51; New 55¾.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—Cotton quiet at 29c. Sales 3,000 bales; receipts 10,408 bales; exports yesterday 4283 bales; to-day, to Liverpool 3577 bales, to Havre 262 bales, to Genoa 1100 bales, to Genoa 2700 bales, Amsterdam 2800 bales.

Flour $5 30@5 75@6 25. Corn scarce and active at $1 12. Oats 75@78c. Bran $1 20. Hay scarce and firm; prime $30 00. Pork dull; held at $29 00. Bacon 13½@13½c. Hams 20c. Lard 16@17c. Sugar, prime 10½@10¾c. Molasses—prime 67@68. Whisky dull at 90c gal 00. Coffee quiet; fair 15¼@15½c; prime 16@17½c. Exchange on London 9 per cent. Sterling 31½. New York sight ¼ discount.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—Cotton advanced ⅛c. Flour—extra family, $5. Corn 75c. Oats 50@55. Rye 90@95c. Cotton—middlings 21½c. Whisky 92. Pork $28 25. Bulk shoulders 16½; sides 18@19. Bacon shoulders 18½; sides 19½@19¾. Hams 19@20c. Lard 16@c. Butter 25@30c. Eggs 25c. Cheese 17@17½c. Coffee 18@20c. Sugar 11@12c. Molasses 70@80c. Tobacco sales 48 hhds; prices unchanged.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 15.—Flour—Spring Extra $4 25@4 30. Wheat, Prime Corn 76c. Oats 39@40c. Rye 76c. Barley 80@83c. High wines 92@92½c. Pork $27. Bulk shoulders 16½@16¾c; sides 17¾c. Lard 16c.

LONDON, FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 15.—Consols for money 92⅞. U. S. 5-20's, 86@87. 10-40's, 84¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—Cotton firmer; uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged.

PARIS, January 15.—The Bourse is dull. HAVRE, January 15.—Cotton quiet.

PEMBINA.

Latest Accounts from the Red River Region.

CHICAGO, January 16.—A special from St. Cloud, of the 14th, says Dr. Shaffer arrived there from Pembina, the same evening, and reports matters in a very serious state at Fort Geary.

The French under Riellau are masters of the situation, and have seized the Hudson's Bay Company's safe with $250,000 in gold, to pay his troops.

Father Thiebeault and Colonel De Bleury, a Commissioner from the Canadian Government, were on their way to open negotiations with Riellau, and thinks he may do good.

It was rumored that the Sioux Indians were coming down from Dakota, and the Minnesota people are much alarmed, and afraid of another Indian war.

Riellau, the commander-in-chief, has 350 men in arms, and the Hudson's Bay officers are apathetic, and winking at Riellau's acts.

The Scotch and English half-breeds are passing in large parties from Cheyenne, and report that a large number of buildings, of a more substantial character than those destroyed by the recent fire, will soon be erected.

A letter from Pembina, dated the 3d, announces that the Sioux Indians at that time were within three miles of Fort Geary, and informed parties sent out by Riellau to stop them, that they were on the warpath against the half-breeds, insurgents and Americans, instigated by Shawman, who, as asserted by the French, was employed to do this work by McDougall. Considerable excitement prevailed at Fort Geary.

Another correspondent says that Donald G. Smith, who was sent by the Hudson Bay Company to supersede Gov. McTavish, had publicly acknowledged the validity of Riellau's government.

There seems to be some prospect of the mission of Fathers Thiebault and Besalaberry having some success, as these gentlemen seem inclined to concede to nearly every demand of the insurgents.

BOSTON.

Heavy Defalcation in the City Treasurer's Office.

BOSTON, January 16.—The Boston *Post* says there has been a clerical error or defalcation of some fifteen thousand dollars discovered in the City Treasurer's office, and that the employees of the office are held under arrest until an investigation is made. No names are mentioned.

A cable dispatch last night conveyed to Parepa Rosa the announcement of the death of her mother in London, in consequence of which another opera was substituted for the one in which she was to appear.

John Hayes and John Long, who were discharged from the State prison on the discovery of their innocence, after four years' imprisonment, have applied to the Legislature for compensation.

CHICAGO.

Death of the Governor of Utah---Heavy Failure.

CHICAGO, January 15.—Governo Durkie, of Utah, died at his hotel early this morning of pneumonia. His remains will leave for Kenosha, Wisconsin, this afternoon.

Bradford & Bros., of Milwaukie, one of the heaviest houses in the Northwest, failed yesterday. A defalcation by one of the employes is alleged to be the cause. They offered to settle at fifty cents on the dollar.

The Burlington and Missouri Railroad is now completed to Omaha, and trains will commence running next Monday from this city to Omaha, via Chicago and Burlington Railroad, to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad.

TRANSATLANTIC.

LONDON, January 15.—Private letters received from Paris to-day, mentions the tranquility of the city and the absence of excitement or uneasiness.

The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived to-day, bringing later intelligence from Paraguay. Advices previously received, announcing the flight of Lopez and termination of the war, are fully confirmed. It seems that Lopez did not retreat towards Bolivia, as he was last heard from wandering, with a few followers, about the center of the Brazilian provinces.

An Artful Dodger.

NEW YORK, January 9.—A special dispatch from Montreal says that Caldwell was discharged yesterday by Judge Crunsal on the charge of murder, and before the warrant for his arrest on other charges was served he made his escape. Immediately after the announcement of his discharge his counsel walked him out of the court room and locked the door right in the face of the High Constable, who was on the point of serving the warrant. The Consul General has offered a reward for his arrest.

DIED.

ACREE—On Sunday evening, January 16th, Dr. G. W. ACREE, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral This (MONDAY) Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his residence, No. 229 Alabama street.

I. O. O. F. FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE officers and members of Chickasaw Lodge No. 8 are requested to assemble at their hall This (MONDAY) Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, P. G. G. W. ACREE.

Officers and members of Memphis Lodge No. 8, and all transient brethren are fraternally invited. By order of the N. G.

LEON LEVY, Sec'y. A. HUNN.

THE officers and members of Gayoso Encampment No. 8 are requested to assemble at their hall, This (MONDAY) Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, P. G. G. W. ACREE.

Officers and members of Memphis Lodge No. 8 and all transient brethren are fraternally invited.

By order of D. C. TRADER, C. P.

THOMAS BACON, Scribe. jal7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bill for Divorce.

Law Court of Memphis—S. J. Collins, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas B. Collins, Defendant.

CHANCERY OFFICE, January 14, 1870.

AFFIDAVIT having been made in this case that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That said defendant appear at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in February next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Memphis Daily Appeal.

A copy: ALFRED MATTHIAS, Clerk.

J. R. Robertson, Ad'y for Plaintiff. jal7

A RARE CHANCE.

CIRCUMSTANCES of a private nature compel me to sell that well-known and well-paying establishment known as the Cochran Hall. To a man of enterprise this is a splendid chance, more especially as I offer it at easy terms. Apply on the premises, to

jal4 L. C. LODE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE one hundred and seven acres of Woodland, situated seven miles from Memphis, and two miles from Whitehaven, M. & T. R. R., which I will sell very low. There are fifty wood wagons, which come in twenty yards of it, and pay $1 25 per cord for wood, and pay expenses for cutting.

For more particulars apply to F. Lane, F. C. Stephenson, adjoining the place, or Mrs. E. F. Harris. ja16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of Rambaut & Parker was dissolved on the 15th inst. by mutual consent, W. G. Parker retiring, and R. D. Rambaut continues the business, in his own name, on his own account, and assumes the payment of all debts due by said old firm.

Jan. 15, 1870. ja16 R. D. RAMBAUT. W. G. PARKER.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Harris & Goodwyn is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from January 4, 1870, Mr. E. R. Harris retiring.

E. R. HARRIS. FRANK W. GOODWYN.

I assume the liabilities of the firm, and will continue the Cotton Brokerage Business in my own name.

☞ Office, No. 7 West Court street.

ja16 FRANK W. GOODWYN.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

FORSYTH'S STANDARD SCALES,

Of all kinds. Nearly 200 varieties, adapted to every business. Every Scale warranted CORRECT, STRONG AND DURABLE.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Corner Monroe and Front streets, Sole Agents for Memphis and Vicinity.

A full stock always on hand. ja19 daw

MILAM, BOWLING & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

266 Front Street,

Corner Court, - - - Memphis, Tenn.

oct9

Treadwell Brothers, WHOLESALE GROCERS

No. 15 Union Street,

LEE BLOCK, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

Have on hand and to arrive:

250 hhds. Louisiana Sugar,
500 packages Molasses,
500 bags Coffee,
500 barrels Salt,
500 barrels Flour—all grades,
250 barrels Whisky—all grades,

And numerous articles not mentioned. ja16

CARPETS!

CHEAPER NOW THAN EVER.

I WILL OFFER, FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS, for CASH, Carpeting at extremely LOW PRICES, as follows:

Best Velvets at 98 30 per yard;
English Body Brussels from $2 65 to $2 80;
English Tapestry Brussels from $1 75 to $1 85;
Three-plys from $1 75 to $1 85;
Ingrains from 65c to $1 35;
Hemp Carpeting at 35c per yard;
Oilcloth, Matting and Shades in proportion.

Call and see for yourselves. TERMS CASH.

E. FEGAN,

ja16 260 Second Street.

WOODRUFF GENERAL LAND AGENCY,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE I offer for sale the lot and building in Battle Row, known as the Michael Tomi Property, which has a front of 92 feet on Water street, and extends north to the low water line of the Arkansas river. This is one of the oldest, and with a small expenditure in repairs, could be made one of the best business stands in the city of Little Rock. It is within fifty yards of the Little Rock ferry and steamboat landing, and the same distance from the contemplated bridge at the Point of Rocks, which will certainly be built within a year or two. The owner of this property made a considerable fort