THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1870. VOL. 30 - NO. 155

NASHVILLE.

Proceedings of the Senate and House Yesterday.

Progress of the Constitutional Convention

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—*Senate.* A resolution to prevent the introduction of new bills after February 8th, except of a general character, was adopted.

The House bill enabling non-resident aliens to hold and convey real estate by contract or devise, was so amended as to make the act of no effect unless by existing treaty with the country of such aliens similar privileges are accorded citizens of the United States.

The Senate bill to amend an act establishing a system of internal improvements in Tennessee, passed in 1852, was made the special order for next Monday.

The Senate bill relating to a hospital for the insane, passed its third reading.

A motion to amend by changing the Superintendent's salary from $3000 to $2000 was rejected.

House.—Fleming, from the Joint Committee on the Governor's Message, said a bill would be offered tomorrow to carry out its recommendations.

Steele introduced a bill to apportion the representation in the Legislature. It provides for seventy-five members in the House, and twenty-five in the Senate. Passed first reading.

A bill requiring that no tax shall be assessed upon joint stock manufacturing companies, except upon the actual value of the real and personal property, passed its first reading.

Bills relative to delinquent Railroads were deferred till to-morrow.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee to investigate the Agricultural School Fund, reported the facts in the case, how the money was expended, etc., and advised the removal of the fund from the East Tennessee University, and that a State University be established in some more central locality, or a division of the fund appropriated by the State. The Committee submitted a bill on the subject, which was ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Common Schools.

Convention.—In the Convention, the Committee on Common Schools reported a resolution for appropriating the money realized by poll tax to the cause of free education.

On taking up the report of the Judiciary Committee, the fourth section was amended and adopted. It provides that the Judges of the Circuit, Chancery and other inferior courts shall be elected by the people of their districts, shall be thirty years of age, a resident of Tennessee for five years, and elected for a term of eight years.

Section five, as adopted, requires that the Attorney-General and Reporter shall be appointed by the Supreme Court, the Judges elected for a term of eight years, and a resident in the district or county one year.

Section six, as reported by the Committee, was adopted—39 to 26. It provides that Judges and Attorneys for the State may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of the Legislature.

Section seven, in reference to the salaries of Judges, was adopted as reported, which are to be ascertained by law, and no fees or other perquisites allowed.

Section eight, as adopted, confers jurisdiction of the Circuit, Chancery and inferior courts to the limits now established by law until changed by the Legislature.

Sections ten and eleven, giving Judges power in civil cases, to issue writs of certiorari to remove causes or transcripts from courts of inferior jurisdiction, and defining what causes they shall be incompetent to try, was adopted.

XLIst CONGRESS---2d SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—*Senate.* Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill authorizing the funding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend the banking facilities and establish specie payments. It provides for the issue of three classes of bonds, of $400,000,000 each, the first for ten to thirty years, at five per cent., the second for fifteen to twenty years, at four and a half per cent., and the fourth at twenty to sixty years, at four per cent. It also provides for setting aside yearly $150,000,000 of customs receipts to pay the interest on the public debt and for a sinking fund to redeem the debt.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. Abbot, setting forth the occurrence of frequent violations of the public peace in various Southern localities, and that protection in life and property was the right of every citizen, and obstructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the power of the Government to give protection to its citizens within the limits of such States, and to report what legislation is required, and especially to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of establishing a national police force for the better enforcement of the laws.

By Mr. Kelloggg, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the post delivery system, which, he the same can be dispensed with, without detriment to the public good.

On the motion of Mr. Morrill, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the use of the Bureaus of Construction and Repairs and Steam Engineering, on applications to the credit of other Bureaus in that Department, as may be required, was taken up.

Mr. Sherman said the last session of Congress appropriated all the money deemed necessary for the Bureaus of Construction and Repairs, and yet the Navy Department went on to contract an expenditure twice the amount appropriated, and the extent to which the Department had given in making the transfers of money without waiting for specific legislation by Congress, as was shown by the fact that upon July 1, 1868, there was $146,000,000 among debts still appropriated and unexpended, and of this amount $17,000,000 belonged to the Navy Department, and he therefore proposed that Congress should not only put an end to this practice of the Departments, in transferring appropriations from one service to another, but should provide for carrying all unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year to a surplus fund, from which appropriations can be made only by special legislation. He, however, favored the present bill, as it would enable the Government to proceed with work now incomplete in the various navy yards, which, if left in its present condition, would be liable to injury from neglect and decay, and inflict a loss on the Government.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and Mr. Cragin spoke in support of the bill; and Mr. Trumbull opposed it, because it in time of peace would continue the employment of 7000 men in the construction of war vessels.

The bill was laid aside and the bill relating to the extension of the time for the completion of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, extending from Baltimore to Washington, was taken up and passed. The naval transfer bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved to amend by making direct appropriations to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and Steam Engineering, of the amount equivalent to that proposed to be transferred from other Bureaus.

Mr. Howard opposed the bill, because he did not believe in converting the United States into an eleemosynary institution.

Mr. Nye followed in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Merrill, of Vermont, said the understanding in the Senate appeared to be, that the men were to be employed as a matter of charity. He therefore moved to amend by adding the words that "wages to be paid to the employees shall be at no higher rate than that paid by private citizens in the respective localities."

Mr. Morton said the amendment would absolutely overturn the eight-hour system now in use in the navy yards of the United States, and after some further discussion, it was adopted—yeas 29, nays 22.

The bill was finally laid aside in order to permit Mr. Carpenter to address the Senate upon the bill relative to the neutrality laws.

House.—The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Julian: Bill amending the homestead acts.

By Mr. Allison: Bill bringing the weight and measure meter system into public use.

Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill in aid of the execution of the laws in Utah, which was recommitted. The tenth section makes incompetent as Grand or Petit Jurors all who believe in, advocate or practice bigamy, concubinage or polygamy. The thirteenth section enacts that every man in Utah who shall live or cohabit with one or more women other than his lawful wife, as his wives, shall be guilty of the crime of concubinage, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years.

The 17th section authorizes the United States Marshall, if resisted or threatened with resistence in the execution of any writ or process, to apply to the commander of any military camp in the Territory for a posse.

The 19th section enacts that no alien practicing bigamy, polygamy or concubinage, shall be admitted to United States citizenship, nor shall any polygamist hold any office of trust or profit in the Territory, vote therein or be entitled to the benefit of the homestead or pre-emption laws.

The 23d section enacts that marriage in the Territory may be solemnized by Justices of the Supreme Court, by Justices of the Peace, duly appointed and qualified, or any minister of the gospel if regularly ordained and settled. It declares also, that all consanguinous marriages are incestuous and rendered punishable by twenty years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The bill is very long, containing thirty-four sections.

Mr. Frisch, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill in aid of the construction of a railroad from Mobile to the western boundary of Louisiana. Recommitted.

Mr. Reeves offered a resolution for a per capita dog tax of $4 50. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Rogers introduced a bill for the location and entry of swamp lands by actual settlers, in Arkansas. Referred.

Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act of March, 1867, in relation to additional bounties, and extending its benefits to the widows and children of soldiers who had enlisted for a less period than one year, and been killed or died in the service. Passed.

On the motion of Mr. Schenck, the tax bill was made the special order for the 1st of March, to be taken up after the Tariff bill.

Mr. Butler, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress, and asked to have it put upon its passage.

The bill having been read, Mr. Butler said it was exactly, word for word, the bill under which Virginia had been admitted to representation, although in some respects the members of the Committee, himself included, would have been glad to have had it changed, yet the whole matter having been so fully and thoroughly discussed and a precedent set in the case of Virginia it was thought, after mature deliberation, that it was best to admit the State under the same conditions and with the same provisions as Virginia. He moved the previous question, first allowing his colleague on the committee, Mr. Beck, to offer a substitute, and Mr. Beck thereupon offered it. It declares that Mississippi is entitled to representation without preamble or condition.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, another member of the committee, said that on his side of the house they acquiesced in this measure, though not willingly. This case, in their judgment, differed essentially from that of Virginia, in that, that a General of the United States army, in command of Mississippi had so used the military forces in that State as to elect himself to the United States Senate by use of the army.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Beck's substitute, and it was rejected—yeas 85, nays 28, and the bill, as reported, was then passed.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply the deficiency for the Navy as follows: Bureau of Steam Engineering, $1,050,000; Construction and Repairs, $1,950,000; total, $3,000,000; and to convey into the Treasury the following unexpended balances: From the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, $1,400,000; Bureau of Equipments and Recruiting, $390,000; Bureau of Navigation, $250,000; Yards and Docks, $951,000; total, $3,000,000. He yielded temporarily the floor for further business, as follows:

Butler, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Elections, reported from the Eleventh New York District, a resolution that Green, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Van Wyck is. He gave notice that he would call it up on next Tuesday again.

Mr. Burr presented a minority report with appropriate resolutions.

The House then took up the bill reported by Mr. Dawes to supply the deficiencies in the navy.

Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, moved to reduce the appropriations to $1,500,000, and argued against the useless expenditures of the navy at a time when there was no public necessity, and his amendment was agreed to without a division, the yeas and nays being refused, and the bill as amended passed.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

HUDSON, N. Y., February 3.—A terrible accident occurred this morning on the Boston and Albany Railroad, one-half mile east of the village of Chatham. A large freight train, going east, broke its couplings, and eleven cars ran back down a heavy grade, coming in collision with another freight train, and piling them up in a mass of ruins with the engine, instantly killing Miles Phillips, conductor, Charles Sprague, brakesman, and Henry Sibley, fireman. John Lasth, brakesman, was seriously injured, and Wm. Booth, engineer, was slightly injured. The cars were heavily loaded with valuable produce, all of which is nearly ruined. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Pass a l'Outre.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Capt. Blackeney, of the steamship Rappahannock, reports eighteen feet of water on the Pass a l'Outre bar.

The Suez Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, February 3.—It has been fairly demonstrated that vessels drawing more than seventeen and a half feet of water are unable to pass through the Suez canal with safety.

Death of Ex-Gov. Tremble.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Ex-Gov. Allen Tremble died at his residence at Hillsboro, Ohio, this morning, in his eighty-seventh year. He has resided there since 1805.

The XVIth Amendment.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—In the Kansas Senate yesterday, the memorial asking Congress to submit the XVIth Amendment to the various States, was tabled by the vote of the Lieut.-Governor.

Georgia Ratifies 8 th Amendments.

ATLANTA, February 3.—The House ratified the XIVth Amendment unanimously, and the XVth by a vote of 93 to 24. The Senate ratified both the XIVth and XVth Amendments by a vote of 27 to 10.

Impeachment of Judge Leemant.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—The House appointed a Committee to inquire into the charges against Judge Leemant, of the Fifth District Court, of illegal decisions and incompetency, with a view of impeachment.

Defaulting Postmaster.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Suit has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court against the sureties of Taliaferro, late postmaster here, for nearly $23,000 deficit in the sale of revenue stamps.

Stone-Masons' Strike.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The stone-masons are still on a strike, and are quite resolved not to give in to the reduction proposed by Commodore Vanderbilt. The strikers number 110 men, and are all employed on the new Hudson River Railroad depot. The Commodore wants the men to work for $4 instead of $4 50 per day.

Convention of Trotting Associations.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The convention of delegates from the various trotting associations of the country assembled in this city yesterday. Fifty-one associations were represented. A permanent organization was effected, as follows: President, Wm. Parks, Brooklyn; Vice-Presidents, J. C. Simpson, Dunmore, and George E. Saltman, Reading, Penn; Secretaries, Geo. H. Smith, Rhode Island, and B. G. Race, Cincinnati. A committee was appointed to reduce the trotting rules and canon.

An Informer Whipped.

RICHMOND, February 3.—Information has been received that Charles Thomas, living some eight or ten miles from Floyd Courthouse, was forcibly taken from his home last night and unmercifully whipped by a party of disguised men. It appears that Thomas had recently been in the service of the Internal Revenue as informer, and upon his reports several parties engaged in illicit distillation of whisky were arrested and their property seized in that neighborhood. It is supposed the friends of his victims administered to Thomas the castigation. He was stripped, bound, and received several hundred lashes.

Indians on the War Path.

CHICAGO, February 3.—A letter was received at Sheridan's headquarters here to-day, from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, dated January 29th, which says that Bull Bear, a prominent chief of the Cheyennes, had come to that post with important news from several hostile tribes thereabouts. He states that the Kiawas, Comanches and Apaches, who are very numerous and formidable, are making preparations for war upon the whites, and the Cheyennes are to join them. No little apprehension was excited among the white soldiers of the Territory who heard this news, and it is to be feared that serious trouble with the treacherous redskins is in store for them at an early day.

Debts of the Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—At a Radical caucus at Jefferson City last night, the question of the expediency of submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution, of enfranchising all those now deprived of suffrage, without respect to race or color, was discussed, and carried by nearly a two-thirds vote.

In the State Senate yesterday, the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, reported amendments repealing the double liability clause, in the Constitution abolishing District Courts, and repealing all disfranchising provisions in the Constitution. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

On day-before-yesterday the House adopted an amendment to the Agricultural College bill, providing that there shall be no restrictions on students entering the college, on account of color or sex, and yesterday after a long discussion it was reconsidered.

Frayser, Trenholm & Co., Confederate Agents, Desire a Compromise.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Three years ago the Government made an agreement with Frayser, Trenholm & Co., for a settlement of the effects they had on hand as agents of the Confederate States, and which claimed by the United States as public property. This agreement, if consummated, would have placed in the treasury half a million dollars in gold. An agent of these parties is now here to induce the Government to compromise the matter by taking their promissary note for $800,000 in currency, and dismissing all legal proceedings against them here and in England. Frayser, Trenholm & Co., have, it is said, several millions worth of landed estates which is under injunction by order of the Court, to satisfy the claims of the United States. An interesting case will soon be made of it.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The jury in the Glasson divorce case could not agree, and were discharged yesterday. They stood seven for the plaintiff and five for defendant.

There were 657 immigrants landed at this port since January 26th, making a total of 4284 who have arrived since the 1st ult.

Prince Arthur, with Gen. McDowell, visited the harbor and forts this afternoon, and was received with a royal salute at Governor's Island.

Rev. Horace Cook is now with his family near Boston, under medical treatment.

The tax levy for city purposes amounts to $8,854,000.

The reported death of Varley, the Revely, the blacksmith, was a hoax. He will probably recover.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters is now in session here. They have adopted a form of obligation pledging all companies to abide by the regulations and requirements of the Board, or its Executive Committee, and agents who place risks at less than the tariff, are, on conviction, to be removed.

The name of the director of the Russian opera troupe is Dimitri Agreneffkvsity Slavinsky. He was only partially baptized, because the jaws of thirty-six clergymen were dislocated successively while they were trying to get past the name into the rest of the service. The Emperor won't allow it to be printed in the directory.

NEW ORLEANS.

Exposure of Legislative Villainies by Gov. Warmouth.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—The Committee appointed by the citizens' meeting in Lafayette Square, Monday night, waited on Gov. Warmouth yesterday afternoon, and presented the resolutions. The Governor, replying, said he was glad personally to see them, but desired, however, to say something relative to that meeting, in justice to himself and the Government he represented; stated that he had vetoed a great many bills making subsidies and grants to individuals and companies, which in a few instances had been passed over the veto; that there were many in the Legislature ignorant of the manipulations of lobbyists—men who have been recently enfranchised—they have to be taught and instructed. "I think, gentlemen, that if you will give me the support and assistance which you ought to give, from your standing in this community, I shall be able to restrain these people from running into the excesses complained of in these resolutions.

"Let me make one complaint against you, gentlemen, as the representatives of those in whose behalf you appear. You charge the Legislature with passing corruptly many bills looking to the personal aggrandizement of individuals and corporations. Let me suggest to you that these individuals and corporations are your very best people. For instance, this bank bill that is being lobbied through the Legislature now by the hardest kind of work. We have been able to defeat that bill twice in the House, and now it is up again. Who are doing it? Your bank presidents. The best people of the city of New Orleans are crowding the lobbies of the Legislature, and continually whispering bribes into the ears of these men to pass this measure. How are we to defend the State against the interpositions of these people, who are potent in their influence in this community?"

The Governor went on at length, making disclosures as to how various measures were engineered through the Legislature by the same good citizens, to sign one of which he had been offered $50,000 by one party, and in addition, Mayor Conway, of this city, had offered him any consideration for his signature. The bill was vetoed. The bill here referred to was the five million gold bond bill for redeeming city money. He was also offered $50,000 to sign the Nicolson pavement bill, which he vetoed. The Governor complained of the refusal of the leading men of the state to counsel with him, although he had invited them to do so, and said: "I make this complaint to you as an individual. I make it as a citizen of Louisiana. I came here to settle among you, and by accident I have been elevated to the position I now occupy; and if you and the 2500 citizens who were present at the meeting which sent you here would only give their support to me and honest members of the Legislature, there will be no difficulty in restraining improvident legislation. I think I have a right to ask it, and if you will give it I assure you that many of the evils complained of will be avoided."

In the course of his remarks, the Governor stated that Auditor Wickliffe had robbed the State of half a million dollars, and said in conclusion it was his purpose to administer the affairs of government and State to the best of his ability for the interest and welfare of the people.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

From Paris.

PARIS, February 3.—Several Deputies propose soon to move in the Corps Legislatif the restoration of the property of the Orleans family.

From Spain.

MADRID, February 3.—The notorious Carlist leader, the Marquis of Hennazee, recently sentenced to perpetual banishment for participation in the late Carlist insurrection, has escaped. He was on his way to the port of Cadiz in the custody of the civil guards, and the supposition is that the escape was the result of collusion, as the Sergeant himself has not been heard from since.

From England.

LONDON, February 3.—Mr. Douglass has received a letter from Ashbury, declining his formal of challenge for a race between the yachts Sappho and Cambria. He now offers a new proposition to Douglass for three races from Noblight, around Cones lighthouse, off Sussex coast, thence around Beachbout, twenty miles to sea and back to Noblight, a distance of fifty-five miles. Ashbury recalls his former offer to race the Sappho, and unconditionally insists on a time allowance. Should a race now take place, and the New York rule of measurement be observed, Douglass will probably accept the Oness lighthouse race offer.

A dispatch has been received here from Bombay announcing that the Great Eastern was signalled off Malabar coast, on the 29th ultimo.

The amount of specie in the Bank of England has increased £228,000 since last Thursday.

ALL SORTS.

Every woman may be said to XL at forty.

Rank in the navy—the smell of the bilge water.

Cigar-store Indians are forbidden in the streets of Boston for the future.

Even the butchers now, following the fashion, are wearing gored shirts.

A Vermont man the other day sat down on the edge of a shingle-shave; and now, when he wants to come down stairs, he has to slide down the banisters on his stomach. He was satisfied with his pants before, but now he don't like the cut of them.

The man in New Haven who mixed gunpowder with his coal was not overwhelmed with surprise when his next door neighbor's cookstove was blown through the side of the house into the yard; but he thinks his coal will last longer in the future.

Lefranc, the tenor of Maretzek's company, was a blacksmith in the Crimea, for the French army, during the war. He would be very effective, we should think, if he would attempt a part in the Anvil Chorus. We would like to hear his bellows among the bars.

An Ohio man has failed because it took all his money, to pay the premium on his father's life insurance. He has been shelling out for years and years, and although the old man is ninety, it really seems to that young man that he will never die. He is beginning to get disheartened about it.

After going to so much pains to place in the pavement before his store door a marble slab with his name on it, it was rather disheartening for Ferguson lately to hear a young man from the country express his surprise that the Ferguson family should have selected such a place for a family burying-vault.

A young man near Cincinnati buried his father among the roots of a grapevine last March, and a heavy crop (of grapes, not parents) is expected next fall. This combines filial affection and holy sentiment so nicely with utilitarianism, that we recommend the plan to persons having any dead parents on hand.

A woman who wants a divorce at Indianapolis says her husband has only bought her a pair of shoe-strings since their marriage. Well that is rough. What man, with anything like decent respect for his wife, would want her to be "sashaying" through society dressed in a simple pair of shoe-strings?

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cotton heavy and declining; uplands 29½c. Flour 85 15@5 60. Whisky 96@99. Wheat—No. 2 Spring $1 38@1 39. Corn 89@90. Sugar—Cuba 9½@10½c. Rice dull, 6@7. Molasses 69@70. Coffee dull.

Dry Goods—There is a firmer feeling prevalent in the cotton goods market, without leading to any animation, although there is a little more doing. We quote an advance in Ginxs Blue Denims from 25 to 2c; Otis Ill from 25 to 26c; Ginxs C from 19 to 20c; Clark's Madeira from 38 to 39c; Western Star Duck heavy has declined from 25 to 30c; White No. 6 Cowlet Jeans have risen from 25 to 27½c.

Money—The market is easy at 4@6c. on call; premium business notes 6@8. Sterling weak at 8½@9. Gold dull and lower; opening at 32¾ and closing at 30½@30¾; clearances, $15,000,000. The sub-Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 121.35@121 35-16. Governments heavy and 1@¼c lower. State securities except New Tennessee's are steady. Old Tennessee's 64; New 63½.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—Cotton quiet. Low Middling 25c; Good Ordinary 23. Stock on hand 1866 bales. Wheat, red, $1; amber $1 10; white $1 15. Corn 80c loose; 97½c sacked and delivered. Oats, loose, 50c; sacked 55c. Flour $4 50 to $6 50 for superfine to fancy. Bacon, clear sides 17c; shoulders 13½; country hams 17½c; city sugar-cured 20c; pickled city 18c. Lard 17½c. Bulk clear sides 15½c; clear ribbed 14½; shoulders 13½c. Rump pork $24 per bbl.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Flour, superfine, $4 20@4 40. Wheat, No. 2 Spring 83c. Corn 76c. Oats 56@56c. Barley $1 60@1 65. Rye 70@78. Whisky 90c. Pork $26 25. Lard 16c. Bulk shoulders 10@10½c; sides 14@14½c. Bacon shoulders 12½c; sides 15@15½c; hams 18@19c. Butter 25c. Eggs 20c. Cheese 17@18c. Sugar 10@10½c. Coffee 19@24c. Molasses 70@77c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Flour—Spring X $3 80@4 00. Wheat 80@81½c. Corn 71c. Oats 38½c. Rye 66@67c. Barley 76@78c. Highwines 91c@$1. Pork $25 50. Lard 16c. Bulk sides 15½@15¾c; shoulders 10c; middles 15c. Hams 14½@15c. Sugar 10¼@10¾.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Cotton steady, 25½c. Flour, family, $5. Wheat $1 05. Corn 86c. Oats 65c. Sales of Tobacco 300 hhds, $6@$20 00. Mess pork $27 50. Bacon shoulders 12½c; sides 15½@16½c. Bulk shoulders 11c; sides 15½@16c. Hams, sugar cured, 19½@20c. Lard tierces, 15½c. Whisky 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Cotton 29½c. Sales 4900; Receipts 7,564 bales; Exports to Vera Cruz 450 bales; constwise 650 bales. Flour $5 40@5 50@6 12. Corn 67@71 c. Hay $28 00. Oats 72c. Pork $29 50. Bacon dull, prime 15½c. Shoulders, prime 12½@12c. Whisky 90@91 c. Coffee—fair 19@19½c. Prime 19¾@20c. Bacon shoulders 10c; sides 16. Lard 16½. Sugar 10¼@10¾. Sterling 41. New York sight ¼ discount.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Cotton irregular; Uplands 12½d; Orleans 12½d; sales 10,000 bales. Wheat—9s for California white, 7s 3d@7s 6d for Red Western, and 8s 3d for Winter. Flour 25s6d. Corn 28s 9d. Oats 2s 6d. Pease 40s. Barley 5s.

LONDON, February 3.—Consols for money 93¾. U. S. 5-20's, 80¾. 10-40's, 86¾.

FRANKFORT, February 3.—bonds firm; 93@93½.

HAVRE, February 3.—Cotton opened heavy.

PARIS, February 3.—The Bourse is flat; rentes 73f 50c.

Nestle is the comfortable and proper name of a Frenchman who has invented a patent, duplex elliptic, cast-iron wet nurse. It is a kind of a chair surmounted by a tank. You lay the baby in the chair, pour "sustenance" into the tank, turn a spigot, give the baby one end of a hose, and it gets along as nicely as if it were drinking from the maternal fount. It may be worth while to mention, in passing, that the invention is a suck-cess.

MARRIED.

CLARKE—GRISHENGER.—On Thursday, 3d inst., at the residence of Mr. A. W. Draw, 257 Poplar street, in this city, by Rev. Dr. A. H. Kerr, Mr. EUGENE D. CLARKE and Miss ANNIE H. GRISHENGER.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MAYDWELL.—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. SUSAN M. MAYDWELL are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 181 Second street, This (FRIDAY) Morning, at 10 o'clock.

DIED.

SMITH.—In Shelby county, Tenn., January 12, 1870, at the residence of her nephew, David F. Hurt, Mrs. CHINOE HART SMITH, in the ninety-first year of her age.

(As the last representative of a large family, many of whom occupied positions of honor and trust in our country's history, and as one whose life was closely interwoven with the perils, disasters and triumphs of that history, from the date of our Independence, Mrs. Smith deserves more than a passing notice. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Hart, and Sarah Simpson, of North Carolina, who emigrated to Kentucky during the dark and trying hours of our revolutionary struggle. As their route lay through a trackless wilderness, their progress was necessarily slow, and before they passed through Virginia, the emigrants realized that they could not reach Kentucky in time to settle comfortably before winter set in. Mr. Hart and Col. Donaldson, the father of Mrs. Andrew Jackson, who was one of the party, determined to rent a house and spend the winter in Virginia.

During their brief sojourn in that State, Mrs. Smith was born, and was called by her father Chinoe, the Indian name for Kentucky.

When the spring opened the little party again set out, Col. Donaldson carrying the infant on his horse before him and Mrs. Hart taking charge of his rifle. On their arrival in Kentucky they were compelled to seek refuge in the fort at Boonsboro', from the Indians, who had become hostile to the settlers. While they were quartered within the fort it sustained the memorable siege by the Indians, during which it was so gallantly defended by Boone and his pioneers. Here Mrs. Hart was captured, with others, and carried off by the Indians, but was rescued by Daniel Boone and a party of his men. As soon as he deemed it safe, Mr. Hart settled his family on a farm and hoped for repose, but, unfortunately, his conclusions were premature, and he fell a victim to Indian treachery, within a few hundred yards of his house. This blow, together with the constant perils to which they were exposed, was too much for the widowed mother, and she soon followed her husband to his last resting place.

Mrs. Smith and her little brothers and sisters found a home in the family of their brother-in-law, Col. Isaac Shelby, by whom they were brought up as his own children. In October, 1797, she was married to Mr. John Smith, son of Francis Smith and Annie Preston, of Virginia, and settled in the vicinity of Frankfort, Ky., at which place they lived until 1851, when they removed to Henderson, in the same state, and thence to Memphis, in 1859; here the remainder of her long life was passed, except a brief sojourn in Shreveport, La., to which place she retired during the occupation of the city by the Federal army.

Her mental and physical powers were wonderfully preserved. Her strong, clear intellect and wonderful memory retained their wonted vigor to the day of her death, while her physical strength was so remarkably preserved that only the morning before her death, she insisted on being permitted to arise and dress herself, as had been her custom for so many years. Much of this was doubtless due to the watchful care and tenderness of two daughters from whom she was never separated. In all the relations of life, as wife, mother, neighbor and friend, Mrs. Smith nobly discharged the duties devolving upon her; and wherever her lot was cast, she soon drew around her a circle of affectionately devoted friends, who were ever ready to administer to her happiness and comfort. In 1836, the marriage that had existed without interference for fifty-six years, was broken by the death of her husband, leaving her with only a small remnant of a once large family circle. More than fifty years ago she united with the Presbyterian Church in Frankfort, Ky., and was ever ready to contribute liberally to its support, responding promptly to the calls made for its advancement. Although quiet and unobtrusive in her Christian character, her influence was profoundly and happy results. Her bible and prayer-book were her daily companions, and it was her habit to read them through once each year; and until her extreme age forbade the exposure, her seat was seldom vacant in the sanctuary. The last few months of her life were spent in the family of her nephew, from whom she received every kind attention that loved friends can bestow. Her decline was gradual, and like a sheaf of corn, fully ripe for the golden harvest, she was gathered unto the garner of the Lord. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

Memphis, January 31, 1870.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE stated communication of Leila Shriner Lodge No. 189, will be held THIS (FRIDAY) Evening, February 4th, at 7 o'clock, for dispatch of business.

All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order of R. W. MITCHELL, W. M.

S. STEAN, Secretary. feb4

NEW ADVRETISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

OFFICE OF FREIGHT AGENT, M. & T. R. R.,
Memphis Tenn, February 4, 1870.

FREIGHT for Local Stations only, on Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad will be received this day. J. M. PAMPLIN, Ag't.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of "Weatherjee & Weber," in the saloon business, at 44 Jefferson street. Theatre building, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Mr Weatherjee.

WEATHERJEE & WEBER.

☞ The Saloon will be closed for a day or two, and will then be re-opened by Mr. Weatherjee himself.

H. WEATHERJEE.

February 4, 1870.

TO THE TRADE.

We have on hand and offer for sale at LOWEST MARKET RATES,

1500 bbls. FLOUR, all grades,
1000 bbls. SALT,
1000 bbls. POTATOES,
500 pkgs. MACKEREL,
300 pkgs. MOLASSES,
150 hhds. SUGAR,
300 bags COFFEE,
200 bbls. WHISKEY.

Also, a general and complete assortment of goods usually kept in our line.

STEWART BROTHERS & FIZER.
feb4

LABOR.

Notice to Planters and Others

THE MEMPHIS IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION is now completely organized, and has received its first installment of

WHITE IMMIGRANTS,

Consisting of able-bodied men of Teutonic and Scandinavian origin. Planters and others desirous of securing labor will do well to call on the

Allen Brothers,

At the Commercial Hotel, or
MAJOR DeVASSA, No. 7 Court St
feb1

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

At Close of Business, Jan. 22. 1870.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$ 371,582 97
Overdrafts	6,479 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	10,700 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages	52,138 65
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	9,791 62
Due from other National Banks	33,318 95
Due from other banks and bankers	22,967 19
Banking House	45,000 00
Current Expenses	1,318 75
Cash Items (including stamps)	4,925 46
Bills on other National Banks	86,400 00
Fractional Currency (incl'g nickels)	7,395 31
Legal Tender Notes	114,000 00
	$1,004,358 53

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$ 200,000 00
Surplus Fund	50,000 00
Exchange	5,511 16
Expenses	232 87
Nat. Bank Circulation outstanding	174,700 00
Individual Deposits	521,564 19
United States Deposits	6,104 85
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	31,872 07
Due to National Banks	7,631 59
Due to other Banks and Bankers	5,957 78
Dividends Unpaid	2,280 00
	$1,004,358 53

State of Tennessee, }
County of Shelby. }

I, W. W. Thacher, Cashier of the First National Bank of Memphis, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. THACHER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of February, 1870. HUME F. HILL, Notary Public.

Correct—
F. S. DAVIS,
I. N. CARTER,
WM. R. MOORE. feb4

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1869, by John Collier, and duly recorded in the Courthouse of the United States at St. Louis, State of Missouri, in Book R., pages 757, 758 and 759, and for the purpose of paying the debts secured thereby, and therein described, I will, on

Tuesday, the 15th day of February, 1870,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 12 o'clock noon, in front of the Law Court room, in the Greenlaw Opera building, in Memphis, Tennessee, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the one-half interest in and to the steamer Hooper, the same being conveyed in the deed aforesaid. Title believed to be good, but I convey only as Trustee.

feb1 H. C. WARINNER, Trustee.

Assignee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a general order issued from the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, on the 15th day of December, 1869, I will,

On the 4th day of March, 1870,

At 12 m., sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Designated on the plan of Hill's subdivision of land, in the tenth Civil District of Shelby county, as the north half of Lot No. fifty-one, fronting on the west side of Sassafras street, one hundred feet, and extending westward for depth between parallel lines, one hundred and eighty feet, to the alley midway between Orleans and Walnut streets.

The said lot being a part of the estate of Joseph H. Choate, in bankruptcy, and to be sold free as aforesaid by the said Choate, bankrupt, in front of the United States District Courthouse, according to law. Six months credit will be given for the purchase money, the payment of which will be secured by a bond with approved security, at the option of the purchaser, and a lien retained on the premises for the purchase money.

ALSO, at the same time and place, I will sell the interest of said Choate in the copartnership assets of the late firm of Choate & Co. Terms of sale, etc., the same as of the real estate.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Assignee.
feb1

COUNTY COURT SALE OF LAND.—Jamison Cooper form, 1869.

J. J. Woods and Mary Woods vs Georgia, Dora and Martha Hamner—Petition for sale of land.

Under and by virtue of an order of resale, made in the above entitled cause at the January term, 1870, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, before the courthouse door, in the city of Memphis, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1870,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m., and 4 p.m., the following described tract of land, containing one hundred and five (105) acres, lying in the eleventh surveyor's district of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, on the south side of Wolf river:

Beginning at a stake with post-oak pointer, in the northwest corner of a two hundred acre tract entered in the name of Wm. Lawrence; thence south 25 chains and 30 links to a stake with an elm pointer; thence west 3 chains and 67 links to a stake with white-oak and sweetgum pointers; thence south 14 chains and 79 links to a stake with two red-oak pointers; thence east 18 chains and 41 links to a stake with sweet gum pointer; thence north 16 chains to a stake with gum and elm pointers; thence west 25 chains to the beginning.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; balance, on a credit of one and two years, with interest; purchaser executing notes, with approved security, a lien being retained on the land for the deferred payments.

JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.
By BERNARD COLL, Deputy Clerk.

The sale of the land mentioned in the petition in this above entitled cause is, by the consent of the parties in interest, continued until the further