THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1870. VOL. 30—NO. 179

THE NEWS.

The Globe Distillery, at Chattanoga, was closed Wednesday by order of Supervisor Emory, owing to a misunderstanding of certain Treasury regulations which every revenue officer in a different way appears to interpret.

The Connecticut Democrats at their convention yesterday put James E English in the field again as their candidate for Governor. They could not have made a better nomination. The resolutions have the right ring; they are against a protective tariff, against the fifteenth amendment; for economy and specie payments. Now, friends, countrymen and lovers, go to work and elect your ticket.

As the Franklin *Review* pertinently as truthfully remarks, "every man who says he is going to vote against ratification, will freely admit that he objects to the old Constitution; there are provisions in it tyrannical, oppressive and antagonistic to republican liberty and the general interests of the people; and yet he is going to prolong the force of such an instrument—no telling how long."

Hopes are still entertained of the safety of the Inman steamship City of Boston, with her one hundred and twelve passengers. She has eighty days' provisions, and it is thought that she may bring up at the Western Islands, if no accident has occurred to her spars to prevent her making port under canvas. In the meantime, the underwriters seem to be less hopeful than the owners, if we may judge by the premium of fifty per cent. which they demand for her insurance.

The Milan, (Tenn.) *Times*, of Saturday says: "We learn that a robbery and murder was committed in or near Dyersburg, a few days ago, we have not been able to ascertain the names of the party, but it seems that a merchant had a negro in his employ who acted as a kind of porter, murdered him and eloped with a large sum of money. The negro was pursued and when last heard from had been to Humboldt and had a fifty dollar bill changed. As yet he has not been captured."

The Newton (Tenn.) *Gazette* says: "We are indebted to Mr. A. A. Davidson for the particulars, so far as developed, of a horrible case of murder and robbery at Dyer Station, on the night of the 14th inst. Some unknown person or persons entered the saloon of Robt. Corley and murdered him for his money; what amount of money is not known. He was found lying on his back, and several wounds on the head with an ax. His door was locked and the key laid on the door-step outside.

The Holly Springs *Reporter* of Saturday contains this item of news: "General Forrest, Colonel Meek, Dr. Compton, Captain Gill, and others will address their fellow-citizens of Marshall county at the following times and places, on the subject of the county subscription to the Memphis, Holly Springs, Okolona and Selma Railroad: Cornersville, February 24th; Keen's Mills, Feb. 25th; Waterford, Feb. 26th; Chulahoma, Feb. 28th; Wall Hill, March 1st; Watson's, March 2d; Byhalia, March 3d; Oak Grove, March 4th; Mount Pleasant, March 5th; Early Grove, March 7th; Lamar, March 8th; Hudsonville, March 9th; Red Banks, March 10th; Tallaloosa, March 11th; Shawnee, March 12th; Holly Springs, March 14th."

Postmaster Jones, of New York, together with other gentlemen interested in the subject, had an interview on the 24th with the Postmaster General on the subject of cheaper rates of postage. They stated to him, among other points of illustration, that the government paid more for transporting its mail by rail and coach than was charged for any other article transported at the same speed, and that the freight rates paid for postage it would cost two hundred and forty dollars to transport a barrel of flour from Washington to Portland, Oregon. The Postmaster replied that he had been considering the matter lately, and would recommend to Congress, in the event of the abolition of the franking privilege, that letter postage be reduced to two cents a letter, and circulars and newspapers to one cent.

Fletcher, at the State Capitol, is not the only "territorialist" in official trouble just now. A startling message comes over the wires from Washington to the effect that the Hon. B. R. Butler is about to walk the plank, for selling a cadetship. We find the following in the *Courier-Journal's* Washington special of yesterday: "The Military Committee is prepared, it is understood, to report in favor of the expulsion of a Tennessee member charged with selling a cadetship, against whom the evidence is as strong as it was against Whittemore. Of course, this can refer to none other than Butler, who, when he saw that he could not avoid conviction of the disgraceful act, endeavored to anticipate and mitigate his sentence by whining that he spent the money to help Stokes in his canvass for Governor. We are afraid the game's up with Roderick."

The *West Tennessee Whig* of Saturday says: "An intelligent and observing friend who resides three miles south of this city, told us on Tuesday that he had examined his fruit trees, particularly peaches and plums, and found their fruit, to a very large extent, destroyed." And of the wheat crop the same reliable organ of the people says: "Upon inquiry of our farming friends we are gratified to learn that the wheat crop in this county is very promising. The only drawback we know in this connection is, that there was an unusually small breadth of land seeded to wheat the past fall. It seems difficult for our people to realize the road to real independence. The farmer who fails to sow enough wheat for his own use, and some to spare, will never be, as he can never feel, really independent of the world. No farmer ought ever to buy a pound of flour, under any circumstances.

A dispatch from Washington, dated the 25th, says the Senate was overcrowded with spectators to-day to listen to the discussion on and the novel proceeding of swearing in the negro Senator from Mississippi. Finally it was decided by a strict party vote that Revels was a citizen; that he was duly qualified in his election, and should take his seat without even a reference of his credentials to a committee. The debate lasted about five hours, when the vote was taken, and Revels, who had been sitting in an arm-chair grinning during a good deal of the discussion, was escorted to the left of the Vice President by Senator Wilson, and took the iron-clad oath, after which he was congratulated by Colfax. There was quite an agitation over the brief ceremony in the gallery, especially among the colored portion, but no open demonstration was made. The sergeant-at-arms will give Revels a seat between Chandler and Ramsay.

The Right Rev. Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, D. D., Bishop of Chichester, in England, died on Wednesday last. He was the son of a Captain in the royal marine forces, and was born in 1786. After a preparatory education at the Manchester Free Grammar School, he entered Brasenose College, where he had for a fellow student the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart. He was in the first class in classics in 1809, and became successively Fellow and Tutor, and in 1822 Principal of his college. Eventually he rose to the dignity of Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford, under the Chancellorship of the Duke of Wellington. In 1842 Dr. Shuttleworth, Bishop of Chichester, died, and Dr. Gilbert was consecrated to the vacant See. He was the oldest of the English bishops at the time of his death. He makes the fourth who has died within a year, the others being the Bishops of Salisbury, Exeter and Carlisle.

Enforcing the XVth Amendment

The bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, by virtue of the XVth Amendment, which the Judiciary Committee has under consideration, declares that all colored citizens shall be entitled to vote at all elections in the State of their residence, subject only to the same conditions which now are or may hereafter be required to qualify white citizens to vote. In case the constitution or law of any State requires an assessment or payment of tax as the qualification of an elector, and the assessor or other person shall refuse or willfully neglect to assess the person or property of any qualified colored citizen of the United States, and residing in the hundred, ward, or district for which said assessor or other officer shall have been elected or appointed, he shall for every such offense forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to any person who will sue for the same, and shall for every such offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one month. The third and fourth sections punish any official who shall neglect to assess the property of colored citizens so that they cannot vote, or who shall fail to transcribe their names in the list of persons who pay taxes, the payment of which tax is by the constitution or laws of any State a qualification of an elector of such State; and the fifth section punishes by fine and imprisonment any collector of taxes who shall neglect willfully to receive or receipt for the taxes of colored people. The sixth section declares that if at any State, county, township, hundred, or municipal election, held by the authority of the law of any State, or at any election for electors of President of the United States, or for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, any presiding officer or judge of the election shall refuse to receive, or shall advise or concur in refusing to receive, the vote of any person on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, every such presiding officer or judge shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to any person who will sue for the same; and such presiding officer or judge shall, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred, and be imprisoned not less than one month. The Circuit Courts of the United States are to have jurisdiction of the suits for forfeitures imposed and causes of action created by this act, and the Circuit and District Courts of the United States have jurisdiction of the misdemeanors created by this act.

The Future of Tennessee.

Knoxville Correspondence Cincinnati Chronicle, Rad.]

This State should become the great State of the South. Its broad domain and its geographical position giving it a close connection with Eastern as well as Western markets; making a common interest to the East and West by its present railroad facilities, and those under construction; connecting the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic coast; by its vast mineral resources, its timber, etc., it demands from its Legislatures liberal and progressive legislation. Thanks to the Constitutional Convention, it has given the ballot to all our citizens, and now this State enjoys a degree of prosperity never before attained since or before the war. With a few exceptions, where politics were at the base, everything has been as quiet in this State as Ohio. The Governor and Legislature have been prompt in putting the mentioned disturbances down. The people, both those formerly in the rebel and Union ranks are united, and bent upon one common cause—that of making Tennessee the great Pennsylvania of the South. Politics are no more discussed, and the State is entering into a career, it is to be hoped, of great prosperity. If it were generally known by immigrants what the prospects and advantages of Tennessee really are, many more people would turn their faces toward the sunny South. Even here, the climate is so mild the farmer can work out doors all the year round. It is said by physicians that this climate is as healthy as any in the world. There are at all times a great many pulmonary invalids here, who generally go away much benefitted.

The Nigger not Played-out Yet.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing on the 23d, says: "A large gathering of the leading Republicans of the country met at the residence of Senator Pomeroy last night, to take into consideration the material condition of the colored people of the South, and discuss plans for their improvement and advancement. Among those present were Senators and Representatives from most of the Southern States, and leading colored men of the country. The members of Congress present gave statements of the condition of the colored population in their respective States, and all agreed upon the system proposed by the National Labor Union Convention as the best means to improve the material condition of the colored race. It was decided to send an agent into the South for the purpose of introducing this system among the working classes, and Mr. Isaac Myers, of Baltimore, President of the National Labor Union Congress, was designated as the proper agent to send there. It is proposed to send an agent into each one of the States, to make a beginning, and through the Union Leagues to reach the class to be benefitted. Perfect unanimity of sentiment in the matter under discussion was apparent, and the necessity of taking immediate action for the amelioration of the condition of the poor colored people of the South was unanimously agreed upon. The *New Era* newspaper, the organ of the colored people here, was indorsed as the proper exponent of the objects of the Labor Union movement, and its support and circulation recommended to all friends of the cause. The meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock.

Immigration.

The following is a revised and the most accurate attainable statement of the course of alien immigration into the United States since and including the year 1856:

1856	200,436	1863	176,282
1857	251,306	1864	165,418
1858	123,126	1865	248,120
1859	121,282	1866	318,554
1860	153,640	1867	298,358
1861	91,999	1868	257,215
1862	91,987	1869	352,569
Total in fourteen years			2,918,213

Total from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1869, *five years*, 1,514,816.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The following table shows the course of Chinese immigration since and including the year 1856:

1856	4,733	1863	7,214
1857	5,944	1864	2,976
1858	5,128	1865	3,402
1859	3,857	1866	3,365
1860	5,467	1867	5,863
1861	7,518	1868	10,684
1862	3,633	1869	12,874
Total in fourteen years			78,817

The death of the Bishop of Chichester, at the age of 84, renews the wonder at the great vitality of the English upper class. They live high, work hard, and last long. Last year quite a number of the peers died; one at 94, two or three at 90, and the others not far below, the most untimely death being of one cut off at youthful 60. Good Americans are blest if they live even this long.

THE SOUTH.

Comparison of Her Commercial Status with that of the North.

The annual report of the New York Mercantile Agency upon the business failures of 1869 gives probably the best index to the permanency of the commercial interests of the South. The number and extent of the failures in this section have been much less than in 1868, while the amount of business has largely increased. The following figures will show the actual number of failures in the South, given by States, for 1869:

States.	No. of Fail's.	1869 Aver'ge Liabil'y
Alabama	16	$16,000
Arkansas	7	35,000
Georgia	30	577,000
Louisiana	17	601,000
Mississippi	11	19,000
North Carolina	23	368,000
South Carolina	19	200,000
Tennessee	15	576,000
Texas	19	720,000
Virginia	59	1,140,000

In 1869 the number of failures in the South are much less than the previous year, and though in a few cases the aggregate losses are greater, yet there is no doubt that the worst has passed, and hereafter, as in the case of Virginia, North Carolina and Texas particularly, there can be no doubt of an improved condition from this time forward. The following exhibits the extent of the commercial failures in the Northern States and in the whole country since the year 1866:

IN NORTHERN STATES ONLY.

Date.	No.	Liabilities.
1866	654	87,270,000
1867	2,386	86,226,000
1868	2,607	57,275,000
1869	2,441	65,246,000

IN ALL THE STATES.

Date.	No.	Liabilities.
1866	1,505	53,783,000
1867	2,780	96,666,000
1868	2,608	63,694,000
1869	2,799	75,054,000

Why the Southern Colonists Returned from Brazil.

From the New York World, Feb. 28.]

The British steamer Rakaia, Captain Wilton, which arrived at quarantine on Saturday from Rio de Janeiro, came up to the city and anchored off the Battery yesterday afternoon. She is a fine iron vessel, of brig rig, with screw propeller, and is 272 feet in length. The Rakaia belongs to the Brazilian branch of the British Royal mail service, but engaged for the present occasion by the Brazilian Government to carry 120 of the emigrants from the Southern States of this Union who sought to better their condition in the Brazilian Empire. It will be remembered that when the war closed many projects of colonization were put forth among certain classes of the South, such as the Cordova scheme of the late General Price, in Mexico, etc. The colonization in Brazil, however, was preferred by the discontented of the Gulf States. Certain parties in this city fed the excitement by picturing to the would-be colonists the liberality of the imperial government and the facilities for raising cotton, coffee, etc., in Brazil, with slave labor. In this way numbers of Southern families were persuaded to abandon their country, and escape the oppression which they concluded was to follow upon their surrender. The majority of the families were entirely deceived as to the real prospect for colonists in Brazil; of this they now complain bitterly, and they add, that mixed up with them were numbers of young men from this city and other seaboard cities, who not only robbed and maltreated their fellow emigrants, but brought suspicion on the whole body after landing. In the trunks of some of those vagabonds, on search at the Brazilian custom houses, were found burglars' tools and deadly weapons. Many of the rascals were at length enlisted in the allied army, but the shrewder ones commenced at once their nefarious operations in the towns of the empire. The proceedings of those fellows soon forced the business men to refuse having any transactions with such of the colonists as were without means. The consequence was that large numbers were forced to live as best they could in Rio, until at length the Brazilian Government found it best to send them back to this country. The passengers by the Rakaia are among the most worthy. They suffered from the cold snap yesterday, as they were totally unprovided with winter clothing, although the officers of the vessel did all in their power to make them comfortable. They state that the persons having means who went to Brazil have all done well, especially those who settled in the department of San Palo. Nearly all these last steered clear of agents in this city and New Orleans.

New Tricks of Janpanese Jugglers.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The Royal Satsuma troupe of Japanese artists made their introductory bow to a San Francisco audience last night. The fame of this company, as acrobats, jugglers and equilibrists attracted a large audience to the theater. The performance opened with contortion and crab-bending by a plump little fellow, about eight years of age, whose grace, agility and good nature fairly captured the house. Then came the tub and ladder tricks, with little "All Right" as the principal feature. A skillful prestidigitateur swallowed a pipe while it was lighted, or attempted to make the audience believe he accomplished the feat, and subsequently drew it from his clothes. He also performed interesting tricks with eggs, tops, ribbons, etc. The most startling trick in his line was the pretended swallowing of needles, one by one, and then drawing them from the mouth on a long string. This was the only act where solos on the barbarous Japanese fiddle were introduced, and after the novelty of this sound wears off, it can well be spared. The slack rope and wire acts were performed very acceptably by a young woman, who succeeded in putting on a dress without the aid of the umbrella in balancing. In the hanging pole trick, a slender lad displayed skill and strength to a remarkable degree, and set the laws of gravitation at defiance with the utmost equanimity. The Oriental Hercules has jaws that would prove a sure fortune to any hotel runner. A mammoth tub, with a small boy standing upon the rim, is placed near him—forming a load that two men find difficulty in managing—when he stoops down, seizes the tub with his teeth, and raises it high in the air. In the closing scene a little girl, apparently five years of age, is placed upon the pinnace of a series of blocks, having barely room to stand. She bends a crab, puts her head between her feet, toward the audience, and her clothes are so arranged that they give her the appearance of a butterfly. Take it all in all, the entertainment is novel and interesting, and merits success.

A daughter of Josiah King, brother of ex-Governor King of Rhode Island, now lies dead in Stonington, Conn., yet such is the remarkable preservation of her features and complexion, and such the retention of warmth in the body, that the best medical men are in doubt as to whether the case is one of actual death or only temporarily suspended animation. All the ordinary tests of life and death lead to the inference that she is really dead, while absence of the phenomena of death leads to a counter conclusion. The case is considered one of the most remarkable on record. It will not only start new discussions in the scientific world, but it will bring into importance the inventions for protecting the buried against the dangers of the grave or vault, where inanimation is in doubt.

Pierre Bonaparte and the Saddler's Daughter.

Washington Correspondence New York Herald.]

One day when Prince Pierre Bonaparte was driving to the races some part of the harness gave way. Fortunately a saddler's shop was close by; and while the broken harness was being repaired the Prince regaled himself with a glass of water and discovered how marvellously pretty was the saddler's daughter who served him and courtsied so modestly to his royal highness. True, he had seen beauty in its most artistic and cultivated forms, bewitching and dazzling enough to turn even a prince's head a score of times. But this roadside flower captured the Prince with the strategy of loveliness, and his heart was left behind him as he rode on to the races. The Prince, like other men, found it difficult to live without a heart, and he was not long in winning that of the saddler's pretty daughter. The story can hardly be repeated too often, as what succeeded was so knightly and true, and withal so rare. The Prince decided to marry her, and so placed her at school, from which she emerged with the necessary acquired graces. She was quick and apt, and so extremely good looking that, when Prince Pierre presented his wife to the Emperor, his Majesty was gracious enough to forget her origin, and received her cordially. It would finish beautifully to add that the Empress imitated the Emperor in his reception of her. But alas! Eugenie, who is the most charming bigot in France drew her robes about her in scorn at the presumption. But for all that the wife of Prince Pierre graces the court circles of Paris, or did until Auteuil, and the people take pride in her.

"To Let."

From the New York Star.]

On Broadway, between Waverly place and Canal street—a distance of eleven blocks—there are sixty-three stores and offices to let. On this same block thirty-eight are large stores. On the block opposite the Metropolitan Hotel there are five magnificent stores labeled "to let," and between Waverly place and Bleecker street, there are thirteen business places standing empty. We think that this is pretty good evidence that business is "dull" in this city, and that rents are coming down. They must come down. The necessaries of life are lower by twenty per cent. than they were a year ago; the wages of mechanics have been reduced, and now down must come house rents, or not only mechanics but business men must flee to Jersey and Brooklyn. The emigration to Brooklyn last summer was large; this year it will be larger. In fact, New York is being drained every day by Brooklyn and Jersey, and that is the reason we find so many dwellings to let, even in the most desirable part of the city. In one block in Waverly Place, we noticed yesterday six private dwellings to hire, and a dozen bills of "apartments to let," and it is very much the same in all parts of the city. Real estate agents put on a bold front, and declare that there is "nothing the matter," but in private they acknowledge that "rents must come down, and that real estate is flat upon its back." Well, it is time house rent was reduced from the abnomal figure it attained during the war. The Astors and the Stewarts cling very tenaciously to war prices, but we believe next spring will "fetch 'um."

Theatrical Sensation.

A dispatch of the 24th, from New York, says: "Another theatrical smash, making the third this week, is the sensation this evening. On Monday the French Theater Opera Bouffe managers took money from the people and furnished no performance, the actors refusing to play because they had not received their pay. Last night Max Maretzek issued his proclamation suspending the Italian opera for the season, because it was not supported. This evening, when the people went to seek an hour's recreation at Tamany, the doors were closed, the actors standing in groups excitedly discussing the state of affairs. Some of them stated that they had not been paid at all; others that they had only received part of their pay and did not intend to perform. It is stated, however, that the Tamany Amusement Company foresaw the occurrence, and privately circulated the report that no performance would take place to-night. Mr. Grover, the manager, has gone to Philadelphia. Mr. Jarrett is out of town, and for the time being the Tamany Amusement Company fail to furnish amusement to a theaterless people. The fact that three large theaters have been compelled to close their doors in one week, owing to a want of patronage, is regarded as evidence that our mercantile community do not feel in a very happy mood just now.

Presbyterian Church Extension.

A dispatch of the 24th inst. from Cincinnati says the joint committee of the General Assemblies of the late Old and New School Presbyterian churches on the reconstruction of the Board of Church Extension was in session here yesterday and to-day. The object of the conference was to arrange the preliminaries for consolidating the pecuniary and other interests of both bodies in the work of church extension.

In regard to the organization of a new Board of Church Erection, the committee advised the organization under the special charter enjoyed by the New School Church, which will probably involve its location in New York city. They recommend the Board to consist of twenty-one members, six of the number from the Northwest. The spirit of the deliberations was earnest, practical, and indicative of a forward movement by the church. The General Assembly will take final action on the recommendations of the Board next spring.

"Anti-Robber Question."

A New York editor has been shown a very wonderful invention, termed an "anti-robber stick," in the handle of which is located a small galvanic battery. A slight pressure causes the instant throwing out of a strong steel needle at the other end, and penetrating the highwayman who comes in contact with it. The galvanism of the machine at once paralyzes him, and it becomes an easy matter to capture or get away from him. The editor aforesaid saw the inventor experiment on a dog. He touched the animal with the needle, and instantly the dog became as stiff as a poker, being unable to wag even his tail. The only objection to this invention seems to be that the robber could use it with just the same effect as the honest man. Its utility, therefore, is questionable.

The plot thickens in Washington The cadet brokers had an unpleasant time of it on Wednesday. There were thirty-nine members of the House who were anxious to postpone Mr. Whittemore's case. Among them we notice the name of Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky. Perhaps it would be well for him to explain why he was willing to retain a confessedly corrupt man in the House a single moment. It has been hinted that Mr. Golladay has also been engaged in this corrupt business, although the charge has not been formally made. His vote squints a little that way. If he has, let the Democrats in Congress wash their hands of him at once, and move his expulsion. The Democracy will take no stock in such men.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Maine State Debt.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 27.—In the Senate yesterday, a resolution for the payment in coin of the debts of the State, contracted prior to February 25th, 1862, was tabled.

A Murderer Sentenced.

DETROIT, February 27.—The trial of George Vanderpool, of Manistee, Michigan, for the murder of Herbert Field, was concluded Saturday. Verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Being asked why the sentence should not be pronounced, the prisoner spoke ten minutes, calling on God to witness his innocence of the crime. He was sentenced to solitary confinement for life.

Republican Nominations.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—The Republicans, last night, nominated W. H. Granger, a prominent mechanic, for Mayor. There are three independent Democratic candidates in the field. As matters now stand, unless the Democrats concentrate their strength upon one candidate, the Republicans will doubtless elect their ticket should the provisions of the XVth amendment be in force upon the day of election.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer of New York to continue the sale of one million of bonds on alternate weeks, during the month of March, on account of the sinking fund, on the sale of two millions of gold in all; also, the wife of Prince Pierre graces the court circles of Paris, or did until Auteuil, and the people take pride in her.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Flags on public buildings and in the shipping were displayed at half mast to-day, in respect to the memory of Minister Burlingame.

The grand Musical Festival closed yesterday. The gross receipts are estimated at $50,000.

Prominent Irishmen of this city propose a monster petition to the Government of the United States, in reference to the cruel treatment of Irish political prisoners in the English prisons. The movement was made public by the English and Irish press asking the Government to appoint a committe to visit the different prisons and ascertain the real facts. The petition will be signed by the whole Irish population here, and forwarded to Senator Casserly, for presentation to the President.

Capital Removal.

MILWAUKEE, February 27.—The citizens of Milwaukee, assembled at a mass meeting last night, adopted resolutions pledging themselves to furnish the State with grounds and a capitol buildings equal, if not better, than the present ones, provided the capital is removed to Milwaukee. A number of the members of the Legislature were present and spoke strongly in favor of the removal, and though if submitted to a vote of the people, nine-tenths would vote for it. A committee of influential Milwaukians were appointed to visit Madison and labor in the cause, as nearly all the members of the Legislature have to pass through Milwaukee to get to Madison. It is thought that the majority for the removal will be large.

Two servant girls, named Kostar and Far, employed at the City Hotel, were fatally burned this morning in kindling a fire with kerosene.

The Blonde War.

CHICAGO, February 27.—Last night after the Blondes had given bonds, Mr. Story, editor of the *Times*, sued out another warrant against Henderson, one of the defendants, charging him with assault and attempt to kill. The Sheriff, it is said, was ordered to serve a warrant during the performance, but declined to do so. He served it this morning, and after examination Henderson was required to furnish five hundred dollars bonds to answer before the Recorder's Court this afternoon. The Blonde troupe left for Detroit via Michigan Central Railroad. Just before leaving Story obtained a capias for the arrest of Henderson in civil suit, and an officer went to the depot to serve it, but Henderson escaped in a carriage. He went to the Fort Wayne depot and left on the train which started the same hour as the Central, and probably joined his troupe where the two roads cross, some thirty miles from here.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The corner-stone of the magnificent Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third and Sixth avenue, to be laid the first of June, and which cost three hundred and forty thousand dollars, is all paid for, and by June the Masons will have sixty thousand dollars cash on hand with which to commence operations. The cost of the building is estimated at four hundred thousand dollars.

The rumored resignation of Rucker, General Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, is officially denied by Fisk.

A board of engineers, headed by Gen. McClellan, held a meeting yesterday to devise means for a more rapid transit through Manhattan Island.

The *Sunday News* reports that Nathan Kingsley, senior of the firm of Kingsley & Co., vinegar manufacturers, has absconded with thirty thousand dollars, leaving his son and partner in the lurch.

The Seward banquet is set for next Thursday evening at the Astor House.

A railroad enterprise with the title of the Matopac and Boston Railroad, projected starting at Croton, on the Hudson, and connecting at Brewster station with the Boston, Hartford and Erie, Harlem, and other roads.

Counterfeit twenties on the Market National Bank of this city were put in circulation yesterday.

One hundred and forty doctors graduated yesterday from Belleview Hospital Medical College, representing 24 States.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From Paris.

PARIS, February 27.—The Emperor declares officially and personally that perfect harmony exists between himself and the present Ministry, and that he believes they have the sympathy of many honest Frenchmen.

The journals which support the Deputies of Right have commenced an attack on Oliver, Minister to Liepa. A Court organ declares that it will not join in the attack, but protests against the measures of Oliver as contrary to its principles.

It is asserted that the Council of State will propose a reduction in the army contingent on the first day of Carnival, which will pass without the slightest trouble.

There was a procession which marched through the streets quietly and not interfered with by the police. The weather was very fine and the display attracted great crowds of spectators.

The Bishop of Laval publishes a letter declaring he would die rather than aid in the projects spoken of at Rome. The Bishop does not indicate what these projects are.

France has made a new attempt to dissuade the Ecumenical Council from acting against her interest.

From Germany.

HAMBURG, February 27.—The *Cornehall* says a project is on foot for the establishment of a discount bank in this city by capitalists here and at Berlin, Frankfort and New York.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Cotton heavy and lower. Sales 3000 bales; Uplands 29½c. Flour $4 70@5. Whisky, firmer $1 01@1 01½. Wheat $1 62; Spring $1 48. Corn, mixed, 90@95c. Rice steady, Carolina 7@7½c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet, Cuba 9@9¾c.

Dry Goods Market.—The market was moderately active. All bleached and brown cottons firm. There is a much better feeling in the print market; Glasgow ginghams reduced from 10 to 12½c. No other change.

Money Market—Money easy at 4@6 percent on call. The bank statement is unfavorable, banks are losing heavily on their reserve. Loans $323,056,982, a decrease of $1,370,868. Circulation $33,835,995, increase $126,594. Deposits $211,324,763, decrease $158,909. Legal tenders $35,771,824, decrease $1,962,212. Sterling dull at 9½@9¾. Gold lower; opened at 17¾, lounged 17¾@ fell to 17¾ and closed at 17¼@17½. Private dispatches from Washington report the debt statement to March 1st, which is likely to show a reduction of four or five millions. Imports for the week, dry goods, $2,245,797. It is reported that the Government will sell $8,000,000 next month and that bonds at London were up to 90¾ and even 91, which had considerable effect. Carrying rates 3@5 per cent. Clearances $63,000,000. Exports to-day $86,000, and for the week $621,762. Government securities lower, in sympathy with gold, opening higher but subsequently lost more than was gained. State bonds unsettled, new Tennessees lower. A telegram from Nashville reports the passage of the tax bill and funding the accruing interest until 1874. It is reported that the former reduces taxes from 6 to 2 mills on the dollar, and cuts down privilege and license tax materially. Dispatches from Raleigh, N. C., state that the Legislature passed a bill requiring railroads to return all their unsold bonds, estimated at three and a half millions, exclusive of two millions special tax-bonds already withdrawn in this market. Old Tennessees 35, new 80¾.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—The demand for cotton is good, and prices are firm at 22½c; sales 7500 bales; Receipts 4638; Exports to Liverpool 3043, Havre 980, Cronstadt 1592. Flour quiet; fine, $5 75@6; XX, $6 50@7; XXX, $6 50@7 50; choice, $7@8 50. Corn $1 25. Oats, 60c. Bran scarce at $1 80@2. Hay, $35. Pork dull at $29 @29 25. Bacon shoulders, 15½c; sides, 17@17½c; hams, 19c. Lard dull; demand, 16½@17c; keg active, 18½@18½c. Molasses, all fermenting to sour. Coffee, fair, 17@17½c. Sugar, 17@17½c. Whisky unchanged. Prime sugar 14½c; gold 139¾, sterling 128¾. New York sight bills par.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—Flour dull; family, $5 25@5 50. Wheat, $1 60@1 80. Corn, prime 75@76c. Oats, 40@45c. Rye, 80@86c. Barley 90@1 05. Cotton very dull at 22¼@22½c for middling. Tobacco in good demand at full prices. Whisky, 95c. Pork, $27 00. Bulk meats—shoulders, 15½c; sides, 16@16½c. Bacon—shoulders, 17½c; sides, 18@18½c. Bulk shoulders, 15½c; sides, 16½@16¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 19½c. Lard, tierces, 16½c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, February 26.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 20c; Good Ordinary, 20c. stock 6000 bales.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, February 25—p. m.—Cotton sales for the week, 54,000 bales; exports, 5000; speculation, 6,000; receipts for the week, 59,000, of which 16,000 were American; stock, 311,000, of which 126,000 are American. Sales to-day, 10,000; Middling Uplands, 12d. Market firm and unchanged; flour quiet but steady at 19s 9d. Wheat quiet; red western, 7s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 8000 quarters, including 7000 American.

PARIS, February 25.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f 85c.

BREMEN, February 26.—Bonds opened firm at 86¾.

HAVRE, February 26.—Cotton quiet at 127f on the spot.

DIED.

WOODSON.—On Sunday morning, February 27th, SAMUEL L. WOODSON, in his 58th year.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (MONDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 69 Madison street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.

YOU are hereby ordered to attend a regular stated conclave of Memphis Commandery No. 4 Knights Templar, This (MONDAY) Evening, February 28th, at 7½ o'clock, for the dispatch of business.

Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited.

By command RD. PARKER, Acting E. C.

T. J. BARCHUS, Recorder. feb28

No. 198 1-2 MAIN STREET.

The latest styles of Elastic-Jointless Skirts, of great Purchase, and Fresh Corsets of every size, and the improved Breast Protector.

FOR SALE.

100 barrels 110 fire-test Coal Oil,
500 boxes Panola, Rosin and Palm Soaps,
1000 dozen Coal Oil Lamps,
250 dozen other Coal Oil Burners,
50 gross Coal Oil Wicks,
5 dozen Tubular Lanterns,
50 dozen other Lanterns.
For sale low to the trade, or retail.

O. P. PRESCOTT & CO.,
feb27 No. 40 Jefferson Street.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,
217 SECOND ST., Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 27th.

As the city has been indicted for allowing cotton to obstruct the streets, it has become necessary to remove the same; therefore, I give notice to all parties who, after this date, allow cotton or other obstructions to remain in the streets or sidewalks, that they will be arrested and prosecuted according to law. T. W. O'DONNELL,
feb27 Chief of Police.

DR. W. E. ROGERS,

Operative Surgeon,

IS giving special attention to Surgery and Diseases of Females. Office hours from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Office, No. 279 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. feb27

Spring Goods

NEW POPLINS!

Lenos Anglaise,

Japanese Silks

JUST OPENED AT

Menken Bros.

Special attention is called to their Cheap Line of

Black & Fancy Silks

A new lot of

Lonsdale Muslins

—AND—

10-4 Bleached Sheetings

Menken Brothers

Cor. Court and Main Sts.,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
feb27

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

SECURITY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital, - One Million Dollars.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870:

Cash on hand or in course of transmission	$ 165,550 24
Premiums due or in hands of Agents	122,464 32
Bills Receivable for Inland and other Premiums	75,281 96
Call Loans, exclusively on United States Collaterals	205,200 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	578,254 00
United States Stocks	716,834 27
State, County and City Bonds	175,326 00
Salvages, Interest Accrued, etc	34,677 49
Other Property, miscellaneous Items	147,601 29
Total assets	$2,017,869 81

LIABILITIES, $119,654 42.

19TH DIVIDEND, JANUARY 17, 1870.

A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government Tax have been declared, payable on demand.

THE SECURITY (Fire and Inland) INSURANCE COMPANY, with the above record, offers its Policies on as favorable terms as those of any other company equally reliable. Its agencies exist in all of the principal cities, towns or villages in the United States.

A. F. HASKINS, President.
W. B. BUCKHOUT, Vice-Pres't.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.
W. H. CUNNINGHAM,
Superintendent Western Branch, Chicago.
WALKER & JUSTARHIEVE,
Gen'l Agents Inland Department, Buffalo.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, January 1, 1870.

I, G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Security Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on insurance companies; and I further certify that W. R. VREDENBURGH, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases.

Wherefore, said Security Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee. G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.

R. V. VREDENBURGH, AGENT,
feb15 No. 22 Madison Street.

Incorporated 1828.

Ninety-Fourth Semi-Annual Statement

Of the condition of the

North American Fire Ins. Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

January 1st, 1870.

Cash Capital,	$500,000 00
Surplus,	302,572 28
	$802,572 28

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage, being first lien on Real Est