THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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LETTERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Grand Musical Festival in California---Chorus of Two Thousand Voices---Two Hundred Bass Instruments---Cannon Fired in Time With Anvil Chorus---The Roar of Voices---The Success of Camilla Urso.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22.

Editors Appeal:—For days past, the various lines of travel to this city have been crowded with visitors to witness the Grand Musical Festival inaugurated by Camilla Urso. This successful musician attracted to this city, by her popularity, and desiring to do a good turn by those who have so well supported her, originated the plan of this festival for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association, which is laboring beneath a crushing debt, and which, since 1852, has been the means of dispensing so much pleasure to Californians. It is a worthy object, and the people of this State and the adjoining Territories have been wonderfully aroused to its interest.

This morning broke beautifully, and the city looked gay and patriotic, with its thousand flags hung from the staffs which are raised upon every prominent building. The hotels and streets were jammed with visitors, and the cosmopolitan town fairly shook with the step of so many strangers. The State militia turned out in bright array in honor of the day and the occasion. Such a jubilee should well begin on Washington's birth-day. Since the first of December last, Madame Urso has been drilling her chorus of two thousand grown musicians, and about the same number of children. Perhaps the happiest effect produced at Gilmore's Boston jubilee was had by the singing of eight thousand children. It is thought that the juvenile concert on the 24th, of two thousand voices, will be as expressive and almost as grand. This festival is regarded here more in the light of a curiosity than any other thing. Few expect a musical treat such as they had this evening. In the pavilion there were crowded more than twenty thousand people. They were sardined and dove-tailed until it was necessary to move the mass if you desired a change of base.

When the hour arrived for the grand jubilee overture, by Weber, the curiosity people were astonished that two hundred brass instruments could create such a silence as reigned in that concourse. *It* seemed as if the roof of the immense building would be lifted by the swelling sound, and at the first lull hats went off, hands up, and such a shout it has never been my misfortune to hear in so small a space. Boston's eight thousand voices never could checkmate that roar. Then came a lull, and twelve hundred strong voices, accompanied by the military band of two hundred instruments, and the firing of cannon on the stand, struck up the national anthem, *America*. Soldiers and old tars, who are accustomed to forget their patriotism in the dull times of duty during peace, rose in their seats, and with bared heads listened in rapture. The heart seemed to stand still, and we never felt loftier and grander except, perhaps, when old Joe Johnston rode by us at Dallas, cap in hand, teeth clenched, and with the air of Jove, the bravery of Harry Percy, led us to victory. The surrender of Lee may have awakened such a feeling in the souls of Grant's men, but I do not believe it.

The grand military band next rumbled through a *pot pouri* of national melodies from all nations, and then the German gentleman of song opened in *The Prayer of the Earth. Jupiter!* How they sang! I know few of them, but my sight was transfixed by a stout songster, of nearly a ton's burthen, who led off. The manner in which he shook his head, and slung the demi-semiquavers right, left and upward, was a caution to modest composers. *It* was grand—yes, sublime. The Germans are the best gentleman singers; and I did long to hear Sabatzky's deep, mellow voice in that congregation. There are none like him here, though he might be proud to hear the best in San Francisco.

The next piece was "Night shades no longer," a chorus from Rossini's *Moses in Egypt*. Twelve hundred voices did ample justice to this, and it pleased every one.

Then came part second, beginning with Auber's "Fra Diavolo," done up by all the instruments and the drums of the militia companies. This was noisy to say the least, and enjoyed by military men, though the strains of the author were forgotten amid the din of well pummeled sheep skins, including the big drum of a size with that of Gilmore at the Boston Jubilee. The German societies then sang the popular "Hunter's Chorus," the horn *obligato* being performed by twenty brass instruments. The renowned "Anvil Chorus" was next rendered magnificently, with the assistance of one hundred firemen, with each an anvil, six pieces of cannon, the bells of the city, and the crash of nearly four hundred instruments, and two thousand full grown voices. This ever popular piece always brings down the house. It came near rivaling the late earthquake of last week. The tremor was felt across the bay, and this selection from the Troubadour was the feature of the evening. The cannon, fired from the stand by electricity, kept admirable time. The Tannhausen match was well executed, and without any particular furore, but when the closing piece of the first day's programme was commenced, the enthusiasm was unbounded. Some old rebels, like ourselves, sat moody and careless to all appearances, but all felt that the Star Spangled Banner was the finest national hymn extant, and so, amid the booming of cannon, the crash of horns, and all manner of fiddles, the ring and din of thousands of voices, and the chiming of bells, the national anthem of the true blue closed the performances of the great Urso Festival for the first day. To-morrow I will give you a description of the "tout ensemble" at the Pavilion. G.

Second Day of Urso's Festival---The Tout Ensemble---Camilla Performs---The Crowd---The Earthquake of the 17th of February---News items.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23, 1870.

Editors Appeal: I promised in my letter of yesterday to give you something of a description of the general appearance of things in and around the Pavilion in which the festival is being held. Picture to yourself a building covering a space nearly as large as your own beautiful and tasty Court Square. Within hang the flags of all nations, and a hundred other splendid decorations. The boxes decked off with velvet and silk; the seats apparently an amphitheater of ancient Rome; the galleries rising one above the other as in a mammoth theater; the lobby and aisles extending away on all sides, and the whole jammed with ladies, gentlemen and children. Perhaps there are more people of more different nations here than in any city on the continent, and they are easily distinguished. Here in the reserved seats and galleries sit the beauty and the chivalry. Silks, satins, velvets, muslin, furs, and cloth, variegated with the fanciful head gear of the ladies—the blond, brown and black waterfalls—make up a grand parterre as gaudy and as elegant as was ever presented by collections of natural flowers. In the lobby stand those who have no season tickets, and who come to view, once for all, a scene the remembrance of which they will carry with them to their graves. The hundred firemen in bright red shirts, detailed as special policemen, formed a pleasing contrast to the black coats and broad array beyond them. And then the musicians, instrumentalists and vocalists seated in tiers, ready at all times to perform their parts. The leader takes his position, the singers rearrange themselves, the brazen instruments are raised, silence reigns, and then, with an overwhelming crash, the grand orchestra breaks into Cherubini's Overture in "Ali Baba." The multitude sits enraptured. Fans drop lazily into the laps of lace and velvet. Eyes are fixed on the stage, and, in breathless enchantment, all pronounce this the finest orchestra performance of the jubilee week. Here twelve hundred voices break out in Mozart's "Gloria in Excelcis," making a choral success. Again the grand orchestra delights the audience with a symphony; and, after another choral, Camilla Urso takes her stand for the first time among the musicians. She is about to accompany the orchestra in one of Beethoven's grand concertos. Sweetly, and clear as the bell in a silent flock, the notes drop from her violin. Above the bold breath of the double bass, above the swan-like notes of the clarionet, above the picolo in its shrillest notes, above the army of brass and wood, rise the quiet and unostentatious strains of the magic viol. Ole Bull sits a listener, and his proud face is wreathed in smiles. Above rivalry, as above the necessity for it, he adds his bravo to that of the multitude about him. The grand old master, who has won the love of all who ever saw him, except unworthy rivals, has charmed this community. In person resembling our Harry of the West, he combines the look of a nobleman, and adds a glorious grace to his exalted profession. There is none of the look of the professor about him, but he is the embodiment of a kind-hearted, charitable gentleman.

In part second the four selections were Hayden's "The Heavens are telling," an overture from Weber, a chorus from Handel's "Messiah," and the Anvil Chorus again, as represented on yesterday.

The collection of musicians is thought to be superior on account of so many restless musical spirits seeking adventure here. It is a marked fact that California is full of music, and about as good as can be found in the United States. Perhaps it is the effect of previous association, but it is a fact that I have listened in vain for the voice of a Scrantom or a Sabatzky, not to mention some of the spirits of feminine song who so delight your Memphis audiences.

During this winter we have had about half a dozen earthquakes, occurring principally at night. On Thursday, the 17th, at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, the city was put in commotion by a sensible shock, and in a few seconds the houses seemed to bound upward and then rock back and forth. Immediately the streets were full of the terrified; women fainted, school children made for home, horses became alarmed and went dashing through the streets; some buildings were split from top to bottom, and a few glasses broken, but no one was killed. I inclose to you some ridiculous accounts which you may see fit to use.

Proctor is here; his engagement is not yet announced. The theaters are now all full. The amusing Zavistowsky sisters, Barrett, Raymond, Bonfanti and Sangalli are well patronized. Ole Bull and Camilla Urso are the great attractions. Perhaps no musician has been more kindly and enthusiastically received than Ole Bull. He will give a concert soon for the benefit of the poor in this city. This is in keeping with the character he bears for munificence, which has often led him to bestow his charities upon impostors, and caused him to invest his means in ventures for the benefit of his own and our people, which have impoverished him and enriched many who pretended to assist him. Of such was his colony of Swedes in Pennsylvania.

Money is tight, but getting easier. The State at large is flourishing. The Legislature is Democratic.

To-morrow closes the festival. I will write you of the success the children meet with, and give a short history of the Urso. G.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Mardi Gras—How it was Celebrated—The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3, 1870.

Editors Appeal: Mardi Gras has past and gone to be regretted by all who witnessed its *unique* and successful celebration. Suffice it to say that it was the finest celebration witnessed here since *ante bellum* days. The procession of the Mystic Krewe of Comus, was gotten up in the grandest and most imposing style.

The subject selected by the Krewe was the history of Louisiana. Sixteen grand cars bore the representatives of the grand past, picturing the remarkable eras in Louisiana history, from the time of DeSoto, in the year 1539, down to the time of Jackson, in 1815; the representation of the old Spanish Conquerers; the French under Bienville; the Jesuit Priests; the Ursuline Nuns and the American Indians, etc., was true to life. The flaming torches added much to the weird scene; while gazing upon these marble figures tattering as the tumbrils rolled under them, you were led to expect every moment that these gaunt, ghostly figures would crumble away into dust, and disappear in the long forgotten past. The different epochs in Louisiana history as they were represented by the Mystic Krewe, awoke in every mind feelings of awe and wonder, while to the scholar it recalled knightly days of Spanish and French Chivalry, when DeSoto, DeSalle, Bienville, Iberville, Ulloa and O'Reilly fought beneath the shifting flags of Spain and France. The poet has truly written of such characters when he says:

"Those knights are dust,
Their good swords rust;
Their souls are with the Saints, we trust."

The Phantom Pageant was led by a venerable figure on horseback, representing the Father of Waters—old "Micha Sepe." He wore a crown, from beneath which fleecy locks flowed down upon his shoulders, which were covered by an alligator's skin; he carried a paddle in his hands, while he led those marble dead statues of the past on their march.

By this time you have, no doubt, received the New Orleans papers containing a full description of the pageant, consequently we will pass on to the other attractions.

THE STREETS, ETC.

Fully fifty thousand people were in Canal street last night. The *point d' appui* being the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, where the statue of Henry Clay looks toward the great river. Harry of the West was never so courted during life. Hundreds were on the pedestal—idlers, loungers, etc. Dozens of urchins clung to his great legs and one of those little idolators, more enterprising than his friends, placed himself astraddle of his neck, forming a group of statuary ludicrous and comic. But all this was in keeping with the day given to mirth and revel. The demi monde held high carnival and appeared on the streets *en masquerade* in every conceivable costume. The great debauchee of the female sex seemed to be, to rush into pants. Dozens of *petite* figures, gayly dressed, in gentlemen's apparel and sporting mustache and imperial, strutted up and down Canal street during the day. Many of them succumbed to these manly habits, smoking cigars and drinking whisky and were carried home in hacks, a tangled mass of tinsel, folly and frailty. The streets were brilliantly lighted, while from the balconies and galleries thousands of fair ladies gazed down upon the motley scene. The masks upon the street afforded infinite amusement to pedestrians by their comical appearance. To sum it up, it was a sight impossible to describe, but which was quite as impossible not to enjoy.

After the procession of the Mystic Krewe, balls were given at the different theaters and halls throughout the city, where the masked revels were kept up late into the night.

To-day all is quiet along the Mississippi. The revel is over and business resumes its sway.

The Legislature of Louisiana is in session in the city. This morning we walked into the lower House, and at first glance we thought the masquerade had been transferred with politics. The assembled wisdom of the State is composed of negroes and white men. Seeing a negro occupying the Speaker's desk, we asked a billious looking gentleman standing near us "who he was." He replied, "That, sir, is Mr. Isabel, the Speaker." He was right. That was the famous negro Isabel. He shows his African origin without the slightest trouble, being quite as black as he could possibly be manufactured. We noticed the clerk also to be a negro. The postmaster of the House ditto. About fifty members sitting throughout the house intermixed with white members were in the same predicament. Several of the African members were busily engaged in reading the morning papers, and had their feet stuck up on their desks after the manner of white legislators, when one of those dusky law makers arose and hallooed out, "Mista Speaka!" The Speaker would reply, "The gentleman from St. Mary's" always given the perpendicular orator a local habitation and a name. Twenty of these sable orators would rise to their feet at the same time and address "Mr. Speaker," who had to select the member entitled to the floor out of this crowd of advocates.

The Senate seemed to be in the same condition, so far as color is concerned. Lieutenant Governor Dunn presides over this body. He is a burly black negro, but he presides with some dignity. To show the tendency of the times, a prominent German Radical introduced Lieutenant Governor Dunn into a German ball a few nights since, much to the chagrin and indignation of his German fellow-citizens who were in attendance, who, though they were Radicals, were not quite prepared for this vision at so early a day.

Another phase of Radical rule in this city is, that one-half the police force are negroes.

While in attendance at the lower House, we noticed on the left of the Speaker a fine portrait of General Washington. The old gentleman did not seem to be in very good humor, and looked frowningly down upon the black and tan assemblage in front of him. We thought we caught an expression on his face as if he wanted out, and would infinitely prefer being out of doors, *a la* Clay and Jackson, exposed to the rain and sun, even though urchins took liberties with them on *Mardi Gras* day, rather than witness the debasement of Louisiana by Radicals and negroes.

To-day many are leaving the city returning home, after enjoying the festivities. Many Memphians will return to-morrow. On Friday next, a grand Fireman's parade will take place which will be, it is said, a fine display.

Memphis is well represented in New Orleans, as nearly two hundred familiar faces can be seen at the different places of amusement, and, in fact, you can meet a Memphian at any time and at all times. OPAL.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Committee on Banking and Currency, today, had an interchange of views on instructions of the House to report a bill increasing the volume of currency $50,000,000. The Committee is at a loss to know whether the intended increase should be in greenbacks or in National bank notes, and therefore, the character of the bill is as yet undetermined. It is probable that in this connection they will report a plan for funding the national debt.

The following nominations were sent in to the Senate to-day:

E. P. Meigs, of Tennessee, Consul at Montevideo; Jas. W. Mason, of Arkansas, Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia.

The President has determined to sustain General Root, Collector of Internal Revenue of Buffalo, District of New York, and therefore has withdrawn from before the Senate the name of Mr. Kibbe, nominated as Collector Root's successor.

Official statistics show imports into the United States for ten months ending October 31, 1869, amounted to about $400,000,000, against $320,000,000 same time in 1868. Exports same time $365,000,000, against $360,000,000. Of imports $275,000, and of exports $215,000,000, were in foreign vessels.

A letter received to-day by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from General D. S. Stanley, commanding at Fort Sully, urges the government to fulfill the promises made to the Sioux Indians by the treaty made at Fort Rice, and says the friendly Sioux have done everything they could to induce the hostile Sioux to bury the hatchet, but constantly complain that buffaloes, cattle, etc., were promised but have not been given them; and this a constant cause of discontent. As the friendly Sioux number about eight thousand, it would be advisable, the General believes, to lose no time in procuring for them settlements of lands and means to cultivate them.

Jos. W. Mason was to-day nominated as Minister resident and Consul General at Liberia. He is a mulatto, and native resident of Chicot county, Arkansas, where he is largely engaged in planting.

Isaac N. Dawley has been appointed special Postoffice Department Agent for Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, vice N. D. Duffield, removed.

In the House to-day a bill was passed giving to a colored man living in the District of Columbia, who lost both feet at second Bull Run, a pension commencing from 1862. It appears that this man, being a teamster, and employed in the quartermaster's department, his name was not on the master roll. His case was unfavorably reported on in the present and preceding Congress. In opposition to his claim it was urged that its passage would be a precedent requiring the expenditure of two or three million dollars every year to meet similar exceptional cases for which provision would have to be made, in addition to the expenditure of thirty-three or thirty-five millions per annum for pensions.

The President has accepted an invitation from citizens of eastern Connecticut, to attend a proposed grand mass meeting in Woodstock, on July 4th, in honor of the day, and particularly in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Ben. Butler will address the meeting. Grant, in accepting the invitation, which he did without qualification, said he hoped Congress would adjourn early so he could go to Long Branch in June.

The expenditures from the Treasury Department for February were: Civil and miscellaneous, $5,712,441; War Department, $3,862,757; Navy Department, $1,570,063; pensions, $5,250,000; Indian Department, $203,227. Total, $16,298,488. The above does not include the expenditures on account of the principal and interest of the public debt. Custom receipts last week, $4,879,767.

THE ONEIDA AND GOLDEN CITY.

Particulars of the Wreck of the First Off Japan, and the Second Off California.

Brutal Indifference of a British Captain---Loss of 120 Men in Consequence.

The following, which we take from the columns of the St. Louis *Republican*, of Thursday, was telegraphed yesterday to this city by the incompetent agent of the Associated Press at Louisville:

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 31, via San Francisco, March 2.—The most terrible accident and horrible exhibition of humanity known in the East occurred about twenty miles down this coast at half-past 6 p.m., January 24th. The United States steamer Oneida, homeward bound, collided with the British Peninsular and Oriental iron mail steamer Bombay, Captain Arthur Wellsby Eyre, the Bombay striking the Oneida starboard quarter, carrying away her propeller, cutting off her wheel, stern running and her timbers cut entirely through by the bows of the Bombay at water lines. Three times the Oneida hailed the Bombay with "Ship Ahoy! Stand by! You have cut us down!" Blew her whistle, fired her guns, all of which the officers of the Bombay say they did not hear, though the guns were distinctly heard at this port, 20 miles away. The Oneida went down stern first in about twenty fathoms of water, with twenty officers and 155 men. The captain of the Bombay did not stop to recover those on board; *nor did he on arrival here report the accident or inform the authorities.* The first known of it was by the arrival, on foot, the next morning of Dr. Stodalost, the surgeon, and fifteen of the crew. But two cutters were available and the officers, almost to a man, refused to take to them while the men remained aboard. Discipline was complete to the last, but being put in boats, the officers remaining at their posts till the ship went down. The only United States Government vessel in Japan being a store ship, Minister DeLong was obliged to accept from the English, French and Russian men-of-war steamers' steam launches, cutters, etc. In company with Colonel Shepard, consul at Yeddo, and Mr. Farrington, he proceeded to the scene of the disaster, where all in human power was and is still done to rescue the sufferers and recover the bodies of the lost. DeLong, on his own responsibility, chartered the gunboat lately sold by the United States Government to private parties, manned her with a mixed crew of the survivors of the Oneida, volunteer citizens, and engineers furnished by the Russian corvette, placed her under the command of naval officers, and sent Consul Shephard to represent him, while he, with great energy, was making a thorough investigation by a naval court of inquiry. DeLong is entitled to great praise for prompt and earnest action. The position of the Oneida was to-day seen from the spar which at low tide rises four or five feet above the water. No bodies yet found. *Had the Bombay sent her boats to the assistance of the Oneida, all, or nearly all, might have been saved.* The feeling of indignation against Captain Eyre is terrible; but none of his company, and few of his countrymen attempt to shield him.

The following is a correct list of the officers lost: Commander, E. H. Williams; Lieutenant Commanders, F. Stewart, A. W. Mullinix; Navy Paymaster, T. W. Tulleck, jr.; Masters, Walter Sergeant, J. K. Phelan; Ensigns, A. Cowan, Chas. E. Brown; Midshipmen, A. Allen, G. K. Bower, J. C. Hull, G. K. Adams; Assistant Surgeon, Frothingham; Engineers, N. B. Lettig, Barstow, C. W. Senter, John Torrence; Carpenter, J. D. Penner; Paymaster's Clerk, A. C. Thomas; and 95 men.

LATER.—The following additional facts by investigation show awfully respondent by somewhere else as well as with the Bombay. The Oneida in the late typhoon lost all but three small boats. One of these was cut in two by the collision, leaving but two boats to save 179 men. The last words Captain Williams said when Lieut. Commander Mullinor reported the vessel sinking, were, "I know it! but what can I do? I asked for more boats, and they were not allowed me." Thus, through the negligence of somebody and the inhumanity of the Bombay's officers, a battle-scarred and historic ship, with as brave officers and men as ever stood between her flag and her enemies, have been lost to their friends and to their country.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The particulars of the loss of the Golden City, which left here February 18th for Panama, with a valuable cargo, including a cargo of teas, were received by the China. The steamer had a heavy treasure list, and about 400 passengers. On the morning of the 22d, about 7 o'clock, she went ashore near Point Lazoro, Lower California, about fifteen miles from bay Santa Maria. Passengers' baggage and treasure were loaded with little difficulty, the sea being smooth; but the location was barren and far from habitation. A party was sent immediately to Point Larzoro to erect a signal and keep a lookout for the Colorado, which was signaled about noon on the 24th, but it was impossible for the steamer to receive the sufferers aboard at the scene of the disaster on account of the heavy surf. They were compelled to walk to Santa Maria Bay, over a barren waste, and to endure great sufferings from hunger and thirst. Several passengers were lost in the sand hills and undergrowth, and were left behind by the steamer. Only a small quantity of provisions and water was saved from the wreck. Fortunately the Colorado arrived soon, or intense suffering would have resulted. When the wreck commenced breaking up, the cargo drifted ashore. Casks containing liquor were broken out by the passengers, and drunkenness and disorder ensued. Fearing that bloodshed would result if this order of things were not put a stop to, a strong party was organized to destroy the liquor as fast as it came ashore. Passengers have no confidence in Captain Comstock, and paid no attention to his orders. An indignation meeting was held on the Colorado, and passed resolutions that, in their opinion, the wreck of the Golden City was due to the incapability or gross carelessness of the commanding officers, and much unnecessary suffering ashore can be traced to the same source. Passengers, with but few exceptions, reached here by the Colorado last night. Baggage and treasure were left on the beach under proper guard.

The roll call aboard the Colorado showed the following steerage passengers missing: Alice Stilas, Michael Donovan, Alex. McPherson, F. Angel, Fred. Clark, John Abel, Walter Addison, G. Rouche, Joseph Thibley, Nicholas Abel, Peter Abel, M. Goldman, Andrew B. Sanford, Jas. Cannon, Charles Borg, N. Tobias, O. Donald, A. Iverson. Five are known to be gone in boats, for the Colorado; it is reported that four others remained in camp, which leaves nine missing. One hundred and ninety-five names are on the steerage roll. Six or eight paid passengers, whose names were not added, are supposed to be missing. One was lost while trying to reach Colorado. Captain Comstock and several other officers remained in camp to guard baggage and the treasure of the company. Agents say that none of the cabin passengers are missing, but the statement is hardly justified. So far as steerage is concerned, passengers brought back by the Colorado have been besieging the Captain's office all day claiming the return of their money, reissuance of tickets, payment for loss of their baggage. It is stated that the resolution of passengers condemnatory of Captain Comstock is unjust. Only a part of those on board the Golden City approved them. He should be given credit for having rescued every soul, every passenger. The sufferings of the passengers of the Golden City on the march from the scene of the disaster to Santa Maria Bay to take passage on the Colorado, are described as terrible. They had no water, and but little hard bread. Old men, women and children, walked 22 hours over rocky mountains, under burning sun, and arrived at their destination entirely prostrated by fatigue. Every passenger has his version, but all agree in the principal incidents. When all reached land, one boat rigged with a sail and manned by six or eight men was sent to sea to look for the Colorado, but is supposed to have missed that steamer in the night. Nothing has been heard of the boat since the time of sailing. The Colorado accounts differ as to the number of passengers missing. Some say nine and some say fifteen. The latter is considered the nearest correct, but all agree that all came off the steamer Golden City in safety.

FROM NASHVILLE.

SPECIAL TO THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—The Senate had a quorum to-day, but transacted no business of interest.

The House had only thirty-three members present. There will not be a quorum in either body to-morrow.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—There was no quorum in the House to-day, and will not be during the remainder of the session, Monday having been fixed for the adjournment.

The financial policy for the year has been completed, and no provision has been made to pay the State debt or interest. The general tax law will raise only a sufficient amount to pay the expenses of the State government and Comptroller's warrants in the hands of those to whom issued.

The scaling bill of Mr. Steele, Chairman of the Finance Committee, meets with the general approval of the members and of the people who have been over-burdened with taxation, and oppose the payment of any bonds sold contrary to law or illegally issued.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Governor Warmouth has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature, to convene on Monday, March 7th, and continue for ten days.

The Missing Steamer City of Boston.

HALIFAX, March 4.—The steamer Druid returned from Sable Island, where she has been cruising in search of the City of Boston, but obtained no information of the missing steamer. Very little hope of her safety is entertained here.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The Senate today adopted the constitutional amendment prohibiting appropriation by the State, county or local authorities of any public money for sectarian educational purposes, by a vote of 22 to 6.

In the House an amendment to permit Bible-reading in the public schools was voted down.

Pullman's Palace Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The papers, this day, were finally executed transferring to the Pullman Palace Car Company, all cars, equipments, patents and contracts heretofore belonging to the Central and Southwestern Transportation Company. By this arrangement, Pullman acquires the right to run cars over 6000 miles additional railroads.

New Orleans Items.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—The anniversary celebration of the firemen passed off quietly; the procession was large and imposing.

Ex-Auditor Wickliffe was arrested this morning upon the affidavit of acting Auditor Graham, charging him with the embezzlement of Coupons of State, valued at over $500,000. Failing to give $50,000 bail, Wickliffe was sent to prison.

West Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 4.—The Legislature adjourned this morning, and a large amount of important legislation was left unfinished for want of time.

The contest over the capitol question ended Thursday night in retaining the location in Charleston. This is, therefore, probably, the last Legislature that will assemble in Wheeling. The Governor and heads of the State departments will leave for Charleston in a few weeks.

Indian Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Gen. Hazen, commanding department of the Arkansas, arrived here yesterday from the Indian Territory, and furnished the *Republican* with an account of affairs in that country. He says all the tribes of Indians of the southwest held a council at Antelope Hills, in December, at which it was generally agreed that a war of extermination should be inaugurated against the whites in the spring. Their policy changed, and since then the Arrapahoes, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and other southwestern tribes, have been peaceably inclined, and with care on the part of the Government, good order may be maintained. An important council of all wild tribes of that region will be held on the north fork of Canadian river, on the 20th inst., under the auspices of Superintendent Hoag, the object of which is to secure peace among tribes hostile to each other. The prospects of success in this direction are quite good.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From Spain.

MADRID, March 4.—It has transpired that ex-Queen Isabella has spent over five millions of her capital within the past eighteen months.

From Turky.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.—The Sublime Porte has granted a large mosque as a church to Armenian priests excommunicated by the Pope.

From England.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Times* intimates that the Pacific railroad will extirpate Mormonism in America.

The Board of Underwriters have again declined risks on the missing steamer City of Boston.

Another agrarian crime is reported in Ireland. Patrick Dunn, of King's county, was shot, and in spite of repeated menaces, the murderers have not been discovered.

From Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The Czarina has written a tender and consoling letter to Mrs. Burlingame.

The Emperor has sent a communication by telegraph to the Government authorities at Washington, expressing his profound sorrow for the affliction both nations must bear in the death of Anson Burlingame.

From France.

PARIS, March 4.—Charles Eugene Delanny has been appointed to take charge of the Paris Observatory, in place of M. Leverion.

It is again reported that M. Rouher desires to become a member of the Corps Legislatif.

Reported manifesto from the Emperor will appear on the sixteenth birthday of the Prince Imperial.

Archduke Albert, of Austria, here on a visit to the Emperor, will make a tour of the seaports of France, leaving Monday.

French authorities have discovered numbers of Carlists in the south of France.

XLIst CONGRESS---2d SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—*House.* The Georgia bill, on motion of Mr. Butler, was put over until after the morning hour.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Wood made a personal explanation to the effect that a newspaper statement that he had appointed persons residing out of his District as cadets, was false in every particular.

Logan confirmed Wood's statement.

The Senate bill repealing the provision contained in act for extending the time for the construction of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad to complete the first section of twenty miles of the road, was passed, 119 against 38.

At 3 p.m. the Georgia bill came up and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, proposed it be discussed to-day and to-morrow and vote taken on Monday. No other business to be transacted to-morrow, that proposition was agreed to without objection.

Mr. Farnsworth withdrew the point of order made yesterday.

Mr. Butler addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He argued that Georgia presented herself now for the first time asking in proper guise for admission. She had never been admitted by law. Two of her representatives had been admitted to the House, but under a mistake of facts; but it has been thought Georgia had been organized honestly fairly and legally. He stated that her admission was demanded now by the most comprehensive reasons; it would be the grave and solemn exercise of the power of Congress over States which having got into the Union undertook to oppress citizens of the United States, and to rebel against the laws and against the spirit of the Constitution. The State of Tennessee, for instance, believing herself beyond the power of Congress, had proceeded to abrogate every law and every constitutional provision, on which she was admitted to representation. If the judgment of the House went with his own, he proposes to exhibit also to Tennessee the power of Congress against wrong, rapine and murder. The Governor had sent a message to the Legislature, stating he was utterly powerless to protect citizens of Tennessee against organized bands of robbers and murderers, but the Legislature had adjourned without providing any such means. Hundreds of men were being murdered weekly in Tennessee, and there was no redress. He proposed to bring the condition of that State very soon to the attention of the House and country.

Mr. Hawkins inquired of Mr. Butler where those murders were committed.

Mr. Butler—In Tennessee.

Mr. Hawkins—Whereabouts?

Mr. Butler—All over the State; like a man with the smallpox, they break out all over. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hawkins—I have never heard of such things.

Mr. Butler—None so deaf as those who will not hear. I have got presentments of two grand juries in that State saying they are utterly powerless against bands of organized ruffians there, and we ought to deal with the State of Georgia so as to demonstrate to the world that we have abrogated and elongated power of Congress to deal with men wherein they may be under whatever sort of State obligations, who rendered life and liberty, citizens of the United States unsafe. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the bill, providing that the power granted by the constitution of Georgia to the General Assembly to change the time of holding elections, and to prescribe a day for the meeting of the General Assembly, shall not be so exercised as to postpone election of members to next General Assembly beyond Tuesday after the first Monday in February, 1872. He explained the object of the amendment to be to give to loyal men who elected to the first Legislature, their full two years of legislative service. He would treat the negroes who had been turned out of the Georgia Legislature precisely as he would have treated the loyal Legislature of 1861, if there had been one who was turned out by the rebels—that is, he would restore them to their positions and keep them there for their full term.

Mr. Farnsworth, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, argued against the bill, assuming that it was unnecessary, as Georgia was now entitled to representation, and declaring that Congress had got itself far enough in the muddle with its reconstruction legislation, and that the sooner it finished and the plainer it made it the better. He understood very well the object of the bill. It was not upon the theory that the admission of Georgia members to the Fortieth Congress went for nothing—like a Rip Van Winkle dream—and that they were to come back and be sworn for the Forty-first Congress; it was to prolong the tenure of office of certain gentlemen in Georgia, and the bill might as well be entitled that as anything else.

Without concluding his argument, Mr. Farnsworth yielded the floor, and several petitions were presented.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton decidedly lower; sales, 2000 bales; Uplands 27½c. Flour $4@$4 50, for superfine. Whisky 90c@$1. Wheat 1@2c higher, at 79@1 25. Corn 3@5c higher. Rye dull. Coffee firm; Rio 13½@15c. Sugar quiet; Cuba, 9½@10c; Havana, 10½c. Molasses dull.

Dry Goods—Business rather quiet. Cotton goods remain unchanged. Arnold's prints, 16c, and Lonsdale, 19c; Cocheco, 16c; Salem, 16c. Spragues, fast blacks, 24c. Cotton, 4-4 bleached, 14@c; dressed are unchanged. Wool dull.

Money—Money unusually easy, at 4@6 on call, nearly all business 5@6. A prominent bank to-day made a loan for 60 days at 4½ to a Government bond firm, but this does not affect the feeling in regard to the future. In the money market loans have been made for 60 days on stocks at 7@, and commissions of 5@6@7. There is an increasing fear of a closer money market in April, when the country will be likely to call upon the city for currency to make her yearly settlement. Business paper continued. Sterling heavy and lower, at 8½@9. Carrying rates for gold 5 per cent. to flat. Clearances, $7,000,000. Governments heavy and drooping, but closed steadier. State securities weaker. The decline in new North Carolinas was based on the following telegram from Raleigh: "The bill repudiating all special tax bonds passed both Houses by a large majority. It is now a law. The Court will declare bonds unconstitutional." Old Tennessees, 59½; new, 60½.

The Gold Room to-day has been the scene of intense excitement, and the price declined to 115½, lowest point touched since August 18th, 1867, when it sold at 112½. The downward movement began yesterday afternoon, and sales were made late in the evening as low as 116½. This morning, before the formal opening of the Gold Room, transactions were between 116¼@115½. The first reported sales were 116, after which price fell to 115¾, again advanced to 116, fell to 115¾, and closed at 115¾. The *Post* says the market was depressed by weakness in Foreign Exchange, and by the statement of the Foreign trade movement of the United States, telegraphed from Washington yesterday afternoon, which makes the balance of the trade against this country for the six months ending December 31, 1869, only about $2,000,000. As the statement is an official one, it is entitled to consideration, although it bears marks of having been prepared to make as favorable an exhibit as possible.

The *Commercial* contends that the statistics are enormous, and that the sales were balance should be $20,000,000, instead of $2,000,000; to which should be added $95,000,000 of interest on the bonds held in Europe, making $95,000,000, or at the rate of $190,000,000 per annum. The *Commercial* adds, however, that this balance, it is assumed, has been set off by the export of securities.

The cotton crop is very large, and being marketed rapidly. Caution on the part of importers has brought imports and exports closer together than for years past, and the official figures show our foreign trade is nearly evenly balanced. In these official figures no account is made of shipments of American securities, and there are many believers in the theory that Europe is in debt to America and not America to Europe. Thus it will be seen that the railroads are bringing the country to the verge of specie payments. It is the natural and real cause of the present decline in gold.

The decline in gold to-day unsettled trade in mercantile circles and had a depressing effect on the produce market. Provisions of all kinds lower. Flour declined 15c; wheat dull and almost unsalable, notwithstanding the cable dispatches reported an advance of 1d in Liverpool. In cotton great depression was felt; buyers and sellers brought business very nearly to a stand still. Prices declined fully ⅛c, and there was no disposition to speculate on still lower prices in future. The decline in cotton, of late, has entailed heavy losses on speculators holding cotton in hope of a spring rise, and notwithstanding a feverish condition, which might result in much lower prices, if the cotton on the spot was thrown on the market.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Flour, family, $5@5 25. Wheat, $1 06@1 08. Corn 72c. Oats 46@48c. Rye 89@90c. Barley 70@80. Cotton nominal, at 27½c. Tobacco—sales of 76 hds. tobacco at $11 25@12 50. Whisky 88c. Bulk shoulders, 9½@9¾c. Pork $25 75. Bulk sides, 13¾@14½c. Bacon—shoulders, 11½c; sides, 15@16c. Lard 13¾@14c. Hams 17@18c. Butter 35@50c. Sugar 9½@10c. Molasses 75@80c. Coffee 18@24c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Flour, spring extra $4@4 25. Wheat 75@77c. Corn 39@39½c. Oats 27½c. Rye 67@67½c. Barley 86@87c. Highwines 90@90½c. Pork $25 75. Lard 12½c. Bulk sides, 12½c; rib middles, 12½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Flour, spring extra $4@4 25. Wheat, No. 2 spring 85@86c. Corn, mixed, 36@36c. Oats 43@43½c. Rye 73@73c. Whisky 90c. Sugar 9@9½c. Coffee 20@22c. Pork $27. Clear sides, in bulk, 13½c. Bacon, shoulders, 12c; clear sides, 15½@16½c. Lard 14c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Tobacco, sales, 753 hogsheads at $3 75@5 50 for trash, and $6@7 75 for leaf. Cotton declining; low Middling 25½c. Grain unchanged, except wheat, which sells at $1 10@1 25. Provisions weak. M