THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870. VOL. 30.—NO. 195

RECONSTRUCTION.

Opinions of the Press upon the Proposed Reconstruction of Tennessee--Where and How it was Planned.

What Republican and Democratic Newspapers Have to Say about So Villainous a Policy.

It is Denounced by Democratic Organs and Assurances Given by Radical that our State will not be Disturbed.

Grant's Promised Interference in Tennessee Contrasted with his Conduct in Missouri in 1867.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald.]

I am credibly informed that Dr. J. B. Young (colored) and Eldad Cicero Camp (white) left this city together, on Saturday last, for Washington, in order to do what they could to destroy business and create anarchy in Tennessee, by so misrepresenting the condition of the State and the sentiments of the people as to induce Congress to interfere with the present State Government.

I am also credibly informed, Messrs. Editors, that on the evening previous to the departure of the two worthies named, a caucus of the leading spirits in this movement was held at the room of Dr. J. B. Young (colored), on Market Square, Knoxville, which was attended by William Rule, M. D. Bearden, E. C. Camp, H. L. W. Mynatt (all white), and other colored men.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I am a Republican and voted for Gen. Stokes for Governor. But with Gen. Stokes I am "in favor of the removal of every man's disabilities." I am glad that my neighbors can vote. I bear testimony that we have had quieter and better times since Senter was elected than we have had in Tennessee since the war. I am utterly opposed, both on principle and in justice, to the attempts of these party hacks to foment trouble and bloodshed in the State.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I hereby call on Mr. Wm. Rule and Mr. H. L. W. Mynatt to say publicly if they favor Congressional interference in Tennessee. Hundreds of as good Republicans as ever voted in any election want to know whether these men, candidates for office, favored the sending of Mr. Young and Mr. Camp to Washington on their nefarious errand. Times are so hard and taxes so heavy that it is all an honest man can do to make enough money to give his family the necessaries of life. Send Tennessee back to military rule, or disfranchise three-fourths of her white population, and we have disorder, want and trouble from one end of the State to the other. I want to know; Republicans want to know; Conservatives want to know; the newly enfranchised rebels want to know—all good citizens desire to be informed whether these candidates for their suffrage are thus secretly working to foment discord, disfranchise their neighbors and take bread from the hard-working farmers, mechanics and laborers.

Unless these gentlemen make a speedy denial of what I have above stated, the public must draw the inference.

A MARKET SQUARE REPUBLICAN.
KNOXVILLE, March 10, 1870.

From the New York Herald of the 11th.]

A delegation of colored people from Tennessee called upon President Grant yesterday and asked for military protection in that State. He referred their request to the Secretary of War, but stated that any proposed interference with the civil law was a matter requiring very grave consideration. In this he is right and practical as usual, and we suggest that Butler, Maynard and company give the matter very grave and serious consideration before they determine to reconstruct the State, and then, probably, they will conclude not to do it.

From the Nashville Union and American of the 13th.]

If the purposes of Maynard & Co. should be accomplished, the last August election would be declared a fraud, and all the acts of the present Legislature would be held null and void. What would then become of our State credit? Where would then be our tax laws and our internal improvements? Who can calculate the effect upon our industrial pursuits and interests of again placing us under the dominion of those whose rule was marked by the most gigantic frauds, the most unblushing corruption and a reign of terror? It becomes every citizen of the State, every well-wisher of her prosperity, to correct the false reports that are so basily circulated by the political charlatans whose only wish is to continue in power. It becomes every one to so conduct himself that there shall not be the slightest ground for the malignant aspersions of our accusers.

From the N. Y. Telegram of the 11th.]

WANTED, TO AID IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TENNESSEE.—Four cases of niggers hung, three of niggers scalped and skinned alive, and two of niggers' hearts cut out and the owners compelled to eat them raw. Minor cases purchased at low prices. Address R. G., *Tribune* office, or B. F. B., Washington. N. B.—Payment made in Treaties on Political Economy and Pub. Docs.

From the New York World of the 10th.]

To permit Tennessee to go on in her present course is to assure the vote of that State beyond all peradventure for the Democratic candidate in 1872, and wearnwhile to permit the election of eight Democratic Representatives in the Congressional elections of this fall, with a Senator of the same faith in the place of Parson Brownlow when that venerable old rogue drops. Such things are not to be permitted, of course. Perish the thought. It is nothing that, under the new *regime*, Tennessee has for months enjoyed a peace and order to which her unfortunate people have for years been strangers; nothing that the Ku-Klux have vanished out of the columns of even the remotest country paper; nothing that the late adjourned convention voted down every reactionary proposition, and finally submitted a State Constitution which gives the suffrage equally to all. These things are as dust to the injection of fresh life into the morbid veins of Radical supremacy in Congress. Butler drives to the work of disorganization; and unless a voice, irrespective of party, comes up against this new devilment, we may look to see Tennessee once more not only in herself disturbed, but the cause of disturbance in others, the head-center of more trouble South, and, by consequence, the occasion of as much damage to Federal finance as a re-opening of the reconstruction sore can compass.

From the Washington Correspondent Louisville Courier-Journal, 13th.]

General Butler will submit to the Reconstruction Committee the draft of a bill he has prepared for the reconstruction of Tennessee, when the committee meet to consider the matter on Tuesday. Its effect is to throw out of power so much of the Tennessee State government as was electrd in August last; but to reach this end it does not propose to put the State under military control nor territorial laws. The bill declares in its preamble that Governor Senter was elected by fraud, and that the acts of Congress were violated in the registration of voters, and it therefore proposes to declare the election null and void, to order a new registration and a new election, and that United States officers are to execute the same. This intended interference with a State government fully represented in Congress continues to create a decided sensation here as each step of the programme is unfolded.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, 14.]

It turns out that it is not impossible for a Southern Radical Congressman to be just and to speak the truth. Mr. A. A. C. Rogers, of Arkansas, has illustrated this fact in a very handsome manner, and he deserves for it the applause of all good men. In a speech in the House, last Saturday, he declared that he did not believe the stories of Ku-Klux outrages in Tennessee, that they were invented for political effect, and that he intended to expose and denounce the nefarious scheme they were meant to subserve. In this Mr. Rogers gives the lie to Secretary Fletcher, to the Tennessee delegation in Congress, and to the band of negroes who have been sent to Washington to aid those rascals in their attempt to reorganize Brownlowism in that State, and every honest Tennesseean will thank him for it. He may be unable to prevent the consummation of the intended outrage, but his efforts to do so will place him immeasurably above the class of men with whom he went into Congress, and he will thus do something for himself and his children, if he accomplishes nothing for Tennessee.

From the Detroit Union, 9th.]

Since the reign of Brownlow was ushered out of existence, and the reign of moderation took its place, what do we see and hear? We see and hear less of riots, of murder, plunder and pillage. All is quiet; the citizens of the State are at work rebuilding their shattered fortunes, making useful laws, and adapting themselves to circumstances as rapidly as possible. All are contented except a few restless demagogues of the Maynard, Butler, Brownlow and Stokes school, who are soon to be laid aside as waste material, unless they can induce Congress to interfere, and place the minority, which is the Radical party, in power, and thereby recuperate their waning fortunes. To be brief, the chief aim and object of General Butler and men of like ilk, is to place the State of Tennessee once more under Radical control, under a pretext that rapine, fraud and violence reign to such an extent as to be beyond the control of the State authorities."

From the Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Ben Butler is himself again, and enters once more on the reconstruction war path. He was terribly discomfited by the sad end of Whittemore, together with the castigation John Logan gave him on that occasion, and for the moment retired from active service. But now, that more political deviltry is proposed, he leads in the infernal task. He proposes as soon as the Georgia question is out of the way, to try his hand on the State of Tennessee. That State having scornfully rejected Radical rule and ideas, is to be taught a lesson—that is if Butler can devise a measure to reduce it again to vassalage. The precise mode by which this is sought has not yet been made public; but, with this remarkable man, there's always a way when he wills it. *But it will not pass. I have the assurance of several well posted and influential Republicans that Tennessee will not be disturbed.* But a bold and vigorous attempt will be made by Butler, Maynard, and others of that class.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Tennessee question does not attract much attention yet, *because few persons believe that the Reconstruction Committee will recommend a return of the State to military rule.* The Tennessee Representatives argue that the Reconstruction acts have been violated; that the State Constitution has been revolutionized; that the Legislature has followed in the path of the old Georgia Legislature; that a reign of terror prevails in the State; that the press of many of those who supported Stokes for Governor are unsafe, and that the method of treatment in the case of Georgia is now demanded for Tennessee. A bill to meet the alleged necessity of the time is before the Committee.

From the Baltimore Statesman, 12th.]

There is not much doubt that Congress will attempt to reconstruct Tennessee, a State already fully represented in Congress. Butler declared that Congress had the power and ought to exercise it, and could interfere in Massachusetts, if necessary. Georgia was the entering wedge of this monstrous usurpation; Tennessee comes next—then Maryland and Kentucky, upon that test precedent; then any other State in the North or West that is deemed expedient. State rights have gone forever, unless the Conservatives of the country can unite and come to the rescue.

From the New York Tribune, 11th.

Whatever rights the National Government may or may not have in the way of preserving order in the State of Tennessee, the power to enforce the civil rights bill is unquestioned, and, on the showing made to the President yesterday, the opportunity for it seems clear. General Brecklinridge, the other day, expressed in simple Anglo-Saxon the opinion of all honest and sensible members of the late Rebel army concerning the thieves and assassins who, under the name of the Ku-Kluk klan, still disturb certain portions of the South. If the President should find it necessary to use troops for suppression of these outlaws, we predict that he will receive no heartier support in any quarter than from men like B., Washington. N. B.—Payment made in Treaties on Political Economy and Pub. Docs.

From the New York World of the 10th.]

To permit Tennessee to go on in her present course is to assure the vote of that State beyond all peradventure for the Democratic candidate in 1872, and wearnwhile to permit the election of eight Democratic Representatives in the Congressional elections of this fall, with a Senator of the same faith in the place of Parson Brownlow when that venerable old rogue drops. Such things are not to be permitted, of course. Perish the thought. It is nothing that, under the new *regime*, Tennessee has for months enjoyed a peace and order to which her unfortunate people have for years been strangers; nothing that the Ku-Klux have vanished out of the columns of even the remotest country paper; nothing that the late adjourned convention voted down every reactionary proposition, and finally submitted a State Constitution which gives the suffrage equally to all. These things are as dust to the injection of fresh life into the morbid veins of Radical supremacy in Congress. Butler drives to the work of disorganization; and unless a voice, irrespective of party, comes up against this new devilment, we may look to see Tennessee once more not only in herself disturbed, but the cause of disturbance in others, the head-center of more trouble South, and, by consequence, the occasion of as much damage to Federal finance as a re-opening of the reconstruction sore can compass.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Her Financial Condition---Figures and Facts from the Auditor's Report.

A Radical Paradise---A State without a Debt!!!---How Long will it Continue so?

Hon. H. Musgrove, Auditor of the State of Mississippi, on the 8th inst., reported to the Mississippi Legislature "the transactions of this Department from January 5th to March 1st, 1870, and in order that you may obtain a correct and intelligible view, and form a proper estimate of the transactions of this department, I also report the receipts at the Treasury and disbursements made by my predecessor, Hon. Thomas T. Swann, as shown by the books of this office, from the 16th day of October, 1865, to the 4th day of January, 1870, inclusive:"

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

Document A shows the receipts at the Treasury from October 16th, 1865, to 1st of May, 1866, to be	$2,679,519.72
Document B shows the disbursements by warrants from October 16th, 1865, to May 1st, 1866, to be	296,285.82
Document C shows the receipts at the Treasury from 1st of May, 1866, to 1st of May, 1867, to be	916,122.50
Document D shows the disbursements by warrants from 1st of May, 1866, to 1st of May, 1867, to be	555,327.83
Document E shows the receipts at the Treasury from the 1st of May, 1867, to 1st of May, 1868, to be	429,551.19
Document F shows the disbursements by warrants from the 1st of May, 1867, to 1st of May, 1868, to be	576,434.72
Document G shows the receipts at the Treasury from the 1st of May, 1868, to the 1st of May, 1869, to be	501,723.11
Document I shows the receipts at the Treasury from 1st of May, 1869, to 1st March, 1870, to be	424,772.13
Document J shows the disbursements by warrants from 1st May, 1869, to 1st of March, 1870, to be	387,301.32
Document K shows a recapitulation of the receipts at the Treasury from 16th of October, 1865, to 1st March, 1870, on all accounts, to be	4,351,741.43

Of this amount the following amounts were received in uncurrent funds, to-wit:

Confederate Treasury notes	$ 780,277.24
State Military notes	15,649.16
Mississippi Change Notes	1,417.08
Mississippi Cotton Notes	1,472,145.18
Total	$2,267,488.66

Document L shows a recapitulation of the disbursements by warrant on all accounts from October 16th, 1865, to March 1st, 1870, to be $2,319,532.80

The Treasurer's report to this office shows the amount of outstanding warrants to the 1st March, 1870, to be 240,712.12

and the outstanding warrants on account of the Constitutional Convention to be 47,281.82

PROBABLE RECEIPTS, 1870.

The receipts at the Treasury will probably amount to $550,000. This is simply an approximation founded upon the receipts at the Treasury, for the fiscal year 1868.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

Document M shows the amount due the several Chickasaw counties on account of interest on the Chickasaw school fund, to 1st of November, 1869, under act of March 7, 1856, to be $151,216 57.

The amount due by the State on account of the Chickasaw school fund arising from the sale of Chickasaw school lands is $87 62.

Upon which amount the semi-annual interest due said counties is computed.

DEPRECIATED WARRANTS—A REMEDY.

I would respectfully offer the following suggestions to your honorable body: Our State, at this time, presents the anomalous condition of having no public debt, and yet her warrants are at a heavy discount, there being no funds in the treasury to pay them. This condition of affairs should not exist. The resources of the State are ample, and her citizens should not be subjected to loss on account of any depreciation of her paper. As to the remedy for this evil, there may be great diversity of opinion. After much thought and consideration, I have come to the conclusion that under the existing state of affairs, the best course to be pursued would be to fund all outstanding warrants, at fair rate of interest, thus securing a loan from our own people; then require the taxes of the State to be paid in currency and the tax collectors to report to the Auditor, and pay into the treasury quarterly all taxes collected by them.

A FINANCIAL AGENT WANTED.

I would further suggest that the Auditor be authorized to employ a financial agent whose duty it shall be to look after the State revenue, to examine the assessment rolls of the several counties and see that they are properly made. Also, when necessary, to examine the books of the tax collectors in order to ascertain that their reports are correct and promptly transmitted to the Auditor; to see that proper bonds are given, so far as all State agents are concerned, and to discharge such other duties as may be required of him under the instruction of the Auditor.

A WASHINGTON telegram says that James W. Mason, who was nominated by the President as Minister Resident and Consul General at Liberia, is a mulatto, a native and resident of Chase county, Arkansas, where he is now largely engaged in planting. After graduatidg in Oberlin college, Ohio, he was taken by his father to Paris, where he again graduated at a French national school. Enlisting in the French army, he served throughout the Crimean war, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished services. About a year ago he was nominated as Judge of the Court at Cape Town, but owing to unfavorable legislation in regard to the continuance of the courts in Africa, he declined the appointment. His present nomination as Minister to Liberia was made on the recommendation and at the instance of Senator McDonald.

Mr. McKeen Buchanan acted "Richelieu" at Owensboro, Ky., on February 28th. The house was poor. The actor came before the curtain twice—first to request silence, and next to rebuke Owensboro. According to the newspaper dispatch on this momentous subject, he said that he was acknowledged to be at the head of his profession, and was the only Southern actor recognized by foreign countries; that he is a native of New Orleans, and, while of the firm of Kennedy & Buchanan, had sent many hogsheads of sugar to Owensboro. He offered to play again if $150 were guaranteed. The money was *not* guaranteed, however, and the indignant actor departed with the natural conviction that he had sweetened Owensboro in vain.

SAN FRANCISCO custom-house officers have to look sharp for opium, which pays for smuggling, on account of a duty of one hundred per cent. The last steamer from China brought over several hundred dollars worth of opium, which it was intended should pay no duty. It was found in a heavy chest, most innocent looking, whose thick sides were hollow and filled with the drug. A consignment of Chinese pails was also found to be made of opium with a shell of wood forming the outside of each. Several dozen pairs of shoes gave up their contents, contained in tin cases let into the thick soles. A bundle of feather dusters held a lot, and one Mongolian was stripped of his high waterproof boots to reveal his legs swaddled with the precious drug.

XLIst CONGRESS---2d SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—*House.* After presenting a number of important petitions, the Funding bill was called up by Schenck, who moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Garfield moved to refer it to the Committee on Banking and Currency as it proposed to revolutionize the whole banking system, and did not propose to increase the public debt or to borrow money to carry on the Government.

Niblack asked if there was any reasonable prospect of an increase of the volume of currency by the present Congress.

Mr. Garfield did not feel authorized to make any statement while the Committee on Banking and currency proposed to report, but would say that for two weeks the committee had under consideration the specific point, how best to meet the very general demand, especially in the West and Southwest, for enlarged banking facilities, and the committee hoped to be able to report very soon, but considered the question of a loan at a lower rate of interest indispensable to, and necessarily connected with, any proposition to increase the banking facilities. The two should necessarily go together, and the committee would be utterly unable to report a bill that did not include, also, the issue of bonds at a lower rate of interest, on which to base the entire banking facilities of the country.

Mr. Niblack inquired whether any increase of currency would be made in National Bank bills or legal tender notes

Mr. Garfield replied that the resolution of the House did not state which form the increase should take, and therefore the committee would leave the matter open to discussion as the House made no recommendation on the point.

Mr. Schenck said the bill was one that related in its whole object and matter to the national credit, and as such should go to the Committee on Ways and Means. He added that without claiming that it gave him any jurisdiction over the subject, that part of this very bill relating to public credit had been written by himself Mr. Schenck, in conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, within the first week of the session, but he certainly should not have troubled himself with any of the matters connected with the funding bill, if he had not expected the subject would, in the course of business, come before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Judd, member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, argued in favor of referring the bill to that committee. The entire basis of the banking interest of the entire country was affected by the bill, while it did not provide for creating revenue, or creating a new debt.

After further discussion by Messrs. Ward, Randall and others, a vote was taken, and the House, by 65 to 79, refused to refer the bill to the Banking Committee, and then sent it to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, then addressed the House in an hour's speech on the subject of various bills proposing a change in the present mode of paying pensions, arguing against the plan of having them paid by postmasters, or by internal revenue collectors. The subject was then postponed two weeks, on motion of Mr. Dawes. Yeas, 73; nays, 62.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit Texas to representation in Congress, stating that it was identical with the Virginia and Mississippi bills, with the exception of the additional provisions that its passage will not affect the conditions on which Texas was originally admitted into the Union.

Mr. Ward, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, offered an additional proviso that Texas shall be admitted with all the rights of all other States of the Union, without qualification or fundamental conditions except as stated in the bill.

Butler said there was no objection to the proviso except that it was useless.

The amendment was rejected by a party vote, as was the substitute offered by Beck, simply admitting Texas to representation, and the bill passed.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Schofield in the chair, on the Deficiency bill.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, an item of fifteen thousand dollars was invested for a court house and postoffice at Des Moines, Iowa.

On motion of Mr. Atwood, the item for a court house at Madison was increased from twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. Coburn moved to add to the item of $400,000 for the New York postoffice a proviso that no part of the money shall be expended until the plan and cost is fixed by law. After considerable discussion, the committee, without action or amendment, took a recess till evening.

Senate.—House resolution giving a year's salary as Justice of the Supreme Court to the widow of the late Hon. E. M. Stanton, passed.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill authorizing the transportation of imported merchandise from port of first arrival within the United States to Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis without examination, inspection and appraisement. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill providing for the distribution of arms in the Southern States, in the same manner as provided by the act of April 20, 1868, which has not been modified. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill extending the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, to certain other judicial proceedings.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to incorporate and charter the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad, to connect between those points.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back various propositions referred to that committee in regard to the increase of currency, which, at his request, were tabled. They were introduced to enable the Secretary of War to revise the general regulations for the government of the army.

Mr. Rice offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report the effect of the Fourteenth amendment upon the Indian tribes of the country: whether by provisions thereof the Indians are not citizens of the United States; and whether thereby treaties between the United States and Indian tribes are not annulled.

Mr. Thurman remarked that as there has not been any official notice of the ratification of the amendment the resolution was premature. The objection being sufficient, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution requiring the Postoffice Committee to report upon the expediency of establishing a daily mail service on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and Cairo. Adopted.

The concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special Joint Committee on Indian Affairs was then taken up.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend so the committee would have but one subject to consider, to-wit: The general policy of the Government with reference to Indian treaties.

Mr. Drake moved to table the whole subject.

Mr. Harlan hoped the vote would be considered a test of the sense of the Senate upon the resolution. The vote resulted in a tie, but the motion was determined against by the Vice President.

The morning hour expired and the subject was laid aside, and the Georgia bill came up.

Messrs. Stewart and Edmunds addressed the Senate upon the status of affairs in Georgia.

Mr. Bingham's amendment limiting the term of the present Legislature and the Governor was opposed and favored.

Mr. Drake offered an amendment providing that whenever any Legislature of the late rebel States, or Governor thereof, represent to the President that organizations exist therein for the perpetration of acts of violence against persons and property, or to obstruct the laws of the Federal or State Governments, and it is unable to suppress such violence or destruction, it shall be the duty of the President to furnish United States troops for the subjugation and disposition of such organizations. Upon the arrival of such troops in the districts in which these organizations exist martial law shall be declared, and a levy made upon the inhabitans to pay the expense of transportation of such troops, and these shall be subsisted upon the inhabitants.

At four o'clock the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From France.

PARIS, March 15.—The *Gaulois*, Independent organ, states that a well attended caucus of the members of the party left in the Corps Legislatif, was held last evening, at which it was decided to demand that questions relative to the Budget shall hereafter be controlled by that body.

The caucus also adopted a resolution offering its opposition to the system of Executive creation of credits, granting money, making war, and proclaiming neutrality, without the authority of the Corps Legislatif.

From England.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Times* expresses its confidence in the belief that the House of Commons will exclude sectarianism, but not religion, from the bill now before that body.

Letters received from Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, mention the prevalence of the cholera, and refers to the movements of the expedition which recently set out to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone.

A telegram from Hong Kong chronicles another collision between one of the Eastern and Oriental lines, which recently run down and sunk the German ships Carrie and Jamie off the coast of Japan. No particulars.

LONDON, March 15.—The journals of England almost unanimously denounce the present postal rate on newspapers, characterizing it as an unjustifiable tax on knowledge. They demand as times are so easy that this tax be reduced or totally repealed.

From South America.

LISBON, March 15.—A stermship from Rio Janeiro brings later news from the allied army. Lopez had retreated northward to a point near Miranda, in Maito Grasso, a province of Brazil. He was accompanied by a few followers who were making every effort to pass the frontier in Bolivia. Generals Mena and Barrios, allied commander, had made a judicious disposition of his troops, and entertained strong hopes of capturing Lopez and his band before they could escape from Brazilian territory. Now the war is practically over. The first division of the army of Brazil had returned to Rio, and was received by the citizens with the greatest enthusiasm.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton firmer, closing quiet—sales 4000 bales, uplands 32c. Flour—superfine $4 55@4 75. Whisky 87c. Wheat—No. 2 spring $1 06@1 09. Corn—mixed western 86@88c. Rice, coffee and sugar dull—fair 9¾@9¾c. Molasses quiet, 77@81½c. for Orleans.

Dry Goods—There was much more life today, but the market was far from being settled. The agents of J. & P. Coats' cotton thread having reduced the price to 80c, causes a more lively demand. Sprages & prints have advanced to 10½c. for fancy, as have Garner & Co.'s, while new styles of Lancasters, Cocheltons and Glenmores, all at 11c. with generally a steady and fair demand. Brown cottons are all weak. Appleton A's are off to 16c; Indian Head, 15c; Pepperell 15c; Lawrence H, 14c; Indian Orchard B H 12½ to 11½c; do. O to 14c; do. N to 13½c; do. N, 14½c; do. L to 9½c; Dwight's W 18c; Amoskeag, 18c; Stark A, 18c; Atlantic A, 15½c; do. H, 13c; do. V, 10½c. Bleached muslins, finest makes, are steady, while other makes are a little depressed. Social D, 4-4, are reduced to 11½c; Mount Vernon, to 10½c; Hamilton A, 3-4, to 7c; Commonwealth O, 3-4, to 6½c; Battle A, 4-4, to 11c. Allendale Sheetings are higher, at 10½c; Kearsarge Plaids and stripes, 18c; Chattahoochie Plaids, 14½c; Clerk's Ticklings, 7½c; Cabot A, Brown Sheetings, 14½c; Dwight Z, 13½c; do. U, 11½; do. R, 9, and do. Q, 10½c.

Money—More active and easy, at 5@6 on call. Sterling heavy, 79@85. The recent steady reduction in rates is supposed to have been occasioned by leading bankers, for the purpose of buying up cotton bills and those of second class bankers.

The gold market has been animated; but irregular and feverish, throughout the day. The price opened at 112¼, advanced to 112¾, on a Washington telegram stating that several members of the Ways and Means Committee had waited upon the President, who informed them that he did not want any funding this season, and was content with the present financial situation. Subsequently, dispatches were announced, to the effect that the reference of the bill to the Ways and Means Committee was favorable to its passage in the House; and, still later, that the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations had voted against the annexation of St. Domingo; and, still later, came the news that the House Committee on Banking and Currency could not agree on the redistribution of the 45,000,000 of National Bank circulation. Under these telegrams the Gold Room became excited, and the price declined to 112¼@112⅛ at the close. Other accounts represent the reference of the funding bill as being unfavorable to its passage, at least without material modifications.

The weakness in Foreign exchange has acted unfavorably on the market, and assisted the bear influence. The carrying rates for gold were 5@6, and clearances $2,000,000.

The cotton market was the scene of considerable activity and excitement, and prices advanced ½c on the spot, and ⅛@¼c on contract. This rise is due to the advance in Liverpool, which created much surprise, in view of the heavy receipts at ports there.

Governments are quiet, and closed firm. Under the reference of the funding bill, considerable purchases were made by financial institutions. State bonds strong, except Tennessees—old 58½; new 56½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Flour—low grades plenty; low doll; choice scarce and firm, $4@$5 25@$6 00. Oats 65c. Hay $26. Pork $28 12½@28 50. Lard dull, but firm, at 13¼@14c; kegs 14½@15c; choice nominally unchanged. Cotton quiet and firmer—middlings 22c; low middlings 20¾@21c; good ordinary 19¾@19½c; sales 600 bales; receipts 42,821 bales; exports coastwise, Liverpool 1765 bales; to Cronstadt 500 bales. Gold 111½. New York sight exchange par. Sterling exchange 30½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Flour and grain unchanged. Cotton quiet and firm—middlings 20½@20¾c. Tobacco—sales 352 hhds, $2 20 for trash. Whisky quiet, 92. Mess pork held for $29 25. Bulk meats—shoulders 9½c; sides 13½@14½c. Bacon—shoulders held at 11c; sides 13½@15c; hams 16½@17½c. Lard 13¼@14c. Butter 30@35c. Eggs 20c. Sugar and coffee ¼c lower—Rio 17@18½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Flour—spring, superfine and extras $4 75@4 90. Wheat—no spring in market. Corn—mixed bulk 63c. Oats 48@51c. Barley 85@92c. Rye 72c. Whisky 90½@93c. Pork $27 50. Bulk shoulders 9½c; sides 13½c. Bacon shoulders 11c; sides 14½@15c. Lard 13½@14c. Butter 30@35c. Eggs 20c. Sugar and coffee ¼c lower—Rio 17@18½c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Flour—spring extras $3 70@3 95. Wheat 76@77½c. Corn 71@71½c. Oats 36½@36¾c. Rye 65½@66c. Highwines 92@92½c. Pork $25 85. Lard 14c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—Cotton firmer—middlings 20c. Flour—extra family $5. Corn 72c. Oats 65c, including sacks. Tobacco unchanged—sales liberal. Pork $27. Bacon shoulders 11c; sides 15½@16c. Bulk meats—shoulders 10½c; sides 14½@15c. Lard 15½c. Hams 19c. Whisky 88@90½c.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Cotton steady and unchanged—sales 12,000 bales. Manchester advices favorable. California white wheat 8s 5d; red Western, No. 2, 8s 4d@8s 2d; red winter 8s 10d@8s 11d. Receipts for three days 12,500 quarters, half American. Flour 20s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 27s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 3s. Peas 37s 3d. Beef 84s 6d. Lard 62s.

LONDON, March 15.—Consols for money, 92¾. 93 on account. American securities buoyant—5-20s, 92@91; 93@93½; 67s, 89½; 10-40s 87.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—U. S. Bonds quiet—93½.

PARIS, March 15.—The Bourse is dull; rentes 74f 42c.

MARRIED.

PARTEE—FOARD—On the 1st inst., at the Presbyterian Church, in Concord, N. C., by Rev. E. H. Harding, Mr. NOAH PARTEE, of this city, and Miss MINNIE FOARD.

North Carolina papers will please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HAMMELL—The friends and acquaintances of P. H. HAMMELL are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (WEDNESDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, corner Sixth and Georgia streets, Fort Pickering.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF HERNANDO INSURANCE CO., MEMPHIS, March 14, 1870.

☞ At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, the same to be credited upon the stockholder's notes.

mh15 F. M. NELSON, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of Lodge A. Scott Lodge No. 299, will be held This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, March 16th, at 7 o'clock, for work in the M. M. degree. All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order of R. W. MITCHELL, W. M.
S. STERN, Secretary. mh16

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

St. Louis Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the First Day of January, 1870,

Made to the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State.

The Capital Stock is paid up, and is $100,000

ASSETS:

Loans secured by Deeds of Trust on real estate	$1,269,501 48
Loans on policies in force	2,016,546 00
Cash on hand, in bank and office	125,398 99
Loans on personal security	21,038 64
Tennessee State bonds	20,000 00
Coupons on same, due Jan. 1, 1870	1,260 00
Virginia State bonds	80,000 00
Office furniture and safes, at home office and agencies	6,797 34
Revenue stamps on hand	50 55
Real estate—being office lot, and building in course of erection	111,465 42
Deferred annual, semi-annual and quarterly premiums on policies in force, in agents' hands, and in course of transmission	645,742 38
Due from agents, and for first premiums on policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	155,343 84
Accrued interest	59,961 18
	$4,567,066 60

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock	$ 100,000 00
Dividends unredeemed	61,256 74
Bills payable—being deferred payments on purchase of office lot	61,150 44
Reserve to reduce bonds, notes and and other assets to present value	228,786 25
Losses audited, not yet due and unadjusted	75,860 00
Unadjusted, unsatisfactory proofs and fraud	45,560 00
Reserve for reinsurance, dividends, etc	3,994,259 17
	$4,567,066 60

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COMPTROL