THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1871. VOL. 31.—No. 31

"SILLY SABINE."

A Just Rebuke to a Minister who sat in Judgment on the Dead.

"Who are You that Dares Usurp the Prerogative of God Alone?"

From the New York Herald, 8th.]

It is told of Fenelon, that half divine man, the beauty of whose life and the loveliness of whose nature, so exquisitely pictured by Victor Hugo in the good Bishop of "Les Miserables," has enshrined his name in the heart of good Christians of every shade of creed, that a young priest in his diocese having once refused to read the service over the remains of a dissolute young actress he sent for him and said, "Young man, when this girl on the day of judgment comes up before her God do you think He will ask to what profession she belonged, or that He who sees into all hearts will not judge her with tenderness and mercy by what she did or strove to do in the path in which she was placed? Who are you that you should dare to judge and assume a prerogative which belongs to God alone?" So spoke Fenelon.

Some weeks since an old artist died in this city, a kindly, gentle, good old man, upon the mirror of whose life no breath of badness had ever fallen. How many among us remember when young to have listened with delighted smile to the merry mimicry of old George Holland! How many of us caught the sweet music of our children's joyous laughter as they revelled in innocent delight over his quirks and jests and patent snuffle! And during the many years in which he played many parts there is not a man within this city who can point to a word which ever passed his lips which could touch with the faintest wound the delicate sensibility of a girl! His life was one of manly work and blameless goodness, and he brought up a numerous family to walk in the ways their father did. When he died a brother artist called on a clergyman—a young priest, too—to read over his remains the service of the dead. One would have thought the discharge of such a duty over what was left of such a man would have been to a Christian clergyman a labor of love. It was not to the Rev. Mr. Sabine. His answer was, "I want to have nothing to do with an actor. There is a little place round the corner where they do these things"—that place round the corner where they do these things of which this minister of God speaks with this tone of arrogant contempt being a church dedicated to God and devoted to the preaching of the creed to which he himself belonged. A green grocer who had not the article you required could hardly direct you to another corner grocery with an air of more savage sulkiness. This answer is the broken leather which fixes this man to the Earth. It needs no comment. If it was a thing sinful to be done why send to another church of his own creed to do it? *Qui facit per alium, facit per se.* So spoke the Rev. Mr. Sabine. There was no Fenelon to chide and to teach here; but the Rev. Dr. Tyng christens him "Silly Sabine." As to "the little church round the corner," it has since become garlanded with roses in the affections of all charitable souls.

The Rev. Mr. Sabine, in his Sunday sermon, seems to think that every man should mind his own business; but this is the business of every man. If such acts of brutal bigotry are permitted to be perpetrated in the name of religion, where are they to stop? Up to this act of barbarism one would hardly be driven into believing that at a season when the star which stood over the stable at Bethlehem seems to shed its gentle radiance around, and the thoughts and hearts of all men warm up to gentle and charitable emotions and all discordant feelings are hushed in the cultivation of the amenities of life, and the realization for once of the sense of human brotherhood and evangelical love, New York would be shocked and aggrieved at the sight of a minister of the Gospel scorning to perform the rites of the Church at the funeral of a fellow Christian, and that fellow Christian a man who led not only an honorable life, but who acquired a distinguished position in a profession which has been recognized by the Church itself as the most appropriate medium for symbolizing religious truth and the history of Christ and His apostles. Long before the days of Mrs. Siddons and Talma, both of whom innumerable dignitaries of the Church recognized as their equals, or before those of Rachel, who, notwithstanding the fact that she was born outside the pale of Christianity, was constantly received as a guest by the Archbishop of Paris, the stage was regarded not only as the theatre of histrionic art, but of the Church itself, and for many centuries since the advent of the Saviour to the present day theatrical performances were used for the illustration of religious history. Especially in the South of Europe has that connection between the stage and religion continued up to the present day, where year after year pilgrims from every part of the world throng Oberamergau, in the Bavarian Tyrol, to witness the thrilling scenes of the life of Christ, as personated by artists in whom religious ardor is so much blended with artistic genius that the audience is thrilled with evangelical rapture as well as by a sense of admiration for the actors engaged in this extraordinary annual performance. One would think, did one of these artists die, that the whole world would be ransacked in vain to find a clergyman to turn his back upon his grave save that unfortunate one who presides over the ill-fated church corner twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue, who refused to discharge his Christian duty at the funeral of old George Holland. The difference between a religious and a secular dramatic performance is simply one of degree, and had the Rev. Mr. Sabine happened to be at Oberamergau he would have, of course, displayed the same contempt for the dead actors there as he exhibited here for the remains of good old George Holland. Is it necessary to remind a minister of the gospel in this country and at this period of civilization that, even if a deceased fellow man was a murderer, he would outrage the lessons of his Master if he coldly stood aloof from the sinner's grave? What, then, can be said in a case like the present, where all voices unite in proclaiming this old man's life not only to be without stain, but a noble, useful one, concentrated on a profession not deemed unworthy of commemorating the imposing incidents of sacred history itself? It were vain and idle in the present day, after Shakespeare has transformed the stage into a high school of humanity and Schiller and Goethe have crystallized it into a handmaid of ethics and Christian thought, to enter on any defense of its recognized authority as a moral agent. It is true there are actors who derogate from the dignity of their profession, as there are clergymen who derogate from the dignity of theirs; and it would obviously be as rational to revile the church on account of the degradation of some of its public servants as to heap obloquy on the stage on account of the vagaries of some of its votaries. The stage in its highest conception is a powerful coadjutor of the church in making men better, wiser and happier, and even in its less lofty attributes it lights up with mirth and merriment the hard lot of the toiling masses, and to that extent even the lowliest harlequin may be said to be a worker of good deeds. But when we come to the higher realms of art—of comedy, as in this instance—who has ever witnessed Holland's sweet and tender performance of Humphrey Dobbin without rising a better man? And we are asked to mourn over the grave of an actor who devoted his whole life to the performance of his elaborate and artistic labors, who gladdened the hearts of thousands by his tender strokes of art, and kindled in them gentle or joyous emotions. It may be said, with all possible deference to the clergy, that as an individual such an artist made as noble use of his opportunities for good as the pastor of his. Perhaps in the sight of Heaven many actors who, with stronger temptations to frivolity and levity, labor honestly and well will soar above many clergymen, who, with hearts as hard as the adamantine rock and cold as the icy pole, presume to propound those gentle theories which are the essence of Christianity, of love to the humble and charity to all men. This outrage to the remains of George Holland, which is a distinct violation of the laws of charity and love, is not, be it remembered, offered to the living. It is offered—a much more heinous sin—to the dead. It carries the evil intent up to the gates of eternity and fills with sadness and affliction his sorrowing family and friends.

The Rev. Mr. Sabine has not even the excuse of being personally ignorant of the character of artists as a class. His father, who is an Englishman, has been for many years the favorite physician of several of the leading members of the profession, and has always expressed admiration of their many genial qualities, and his son has had ample opportunity of knowing that, with some, perhaps with many, light follies, they are a kindly, gentle race. Yet the Rev. Mr. Sabine has as yet shown no outward sign of the sorrow and contrition we must believe he feels within. He simply says he has preached against theaters, and so thinks it part of the logic of his life to refuse the rite of Christian burial to its members. But what right had he to preach against the stage? He may most properly preach against any of its excesses, which infringe upon the laws of morality, as against any social extravagance; but to anathematize the stage in sweeping generalities is excommunicating humanity itself in the personator of its most salient and comprehensive characteristics.

In what canon, we should like to know, save the uncharitableness of his own heart, did the Rev. Mr. Sabine find any forbiddal of the performance of the burial service over an actor's grave. Within the past six years some twenty artists have been buried out of churches of his communion. But a short time since, at our neighbor church of St. Paul's, not one only, but several clergymen of his creed assisted at the funeral of Mr. Henry Placide. An actor has a niche in Westminster Abbey, among the worthies of England, and Charles Dickins, proud to be considered an actor, sleeps there now. Some of the first Church dignitaries of England officiated at the funeral of Charles Kean. The stage has, beyond any other profession, been ever the handmaid of charity. Does a disaster occur, has a suffering to be healed, has a charity to be lifted up, the eye of the suppliant first looks to the stage, and never looks there in vain. It has been the favorite, because, at the same time, the most innocent and intellectual, recreation of the gentlest and noblest of every land. The head of the Episcopal Church, to which this gentleman himself belongs, the good Queen Victoria, might be seen almost nightly, surrounded by her family, at some London theatre, following with delighted interest the progress of the play, and she has a series of theatricals every season at a theatre within her own house.

In our own city during the past few winters, at Mr. Jerome's charming theater, some of the most beautiful and best and kindliest of the women of our own city, including some of the reverend gentleman's own flock, took delight in giving performances, the proceeds of which brought relief and comfort to many a suffering home. How, then, does this man dare to insult the memory of a good old artist and throw a fresh sorrow into an already afflicted home? The result is simply this, that the Rev. Mr. Sabine's name will forever remain a scandal and a byword in the annals of the church and of the stage, and his bigotry will pave the way for a broader Christianity and for a more generous appreciation of a profession which he has so wantonly outraged in the person of one of its most honored members. It may be easy and pleasant for the Rev. Mr. Sabine to say, "Pass on, this is my business," and doubtless most of the world will pass on and think no more; but we should like to lead this man to the grave he has insulted and to the household whose hearts he has wrung, and say to him, as Fenelon said to that other proud young priest, clad in a little brief authority: "Who are you that you should dare to judge and assume a prerogative which belongs to God alone?"

NEW YORK.

Customhouse Investigations—Shipment of Arms for Cuba—Shoemakers and St. Crispin's—Arms for France.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Senator Patterson and Representative Sheldon—the Congressional sub-committee to investigate the management of affairs at the customhouse in this city—have been in the city, pressing their official duties, several days, and was last night in private conference with A. T. Stewart and one of his partners. The general order of business is made the special subject of investigation of many prominent merchants and importers, desiring a return to the old system, which Collector Murphy does not favor.

The steamer Florida, suspected of being filibuster, released last week by Judge Blatchford, sailed yesterday, clearing secretly, in ballast, for Halifax, N. S. It is said that her large cargo of arms and ammunition, on board when she was seized, have been forwarded by mail steamer to Halifax, where they will be reshipped and sent to Cuba.

The steamer Rega, from Shanghai, September 9th, and the ship Mikado, from the same port, August 31st, both loaded with tea, the former by way of the Suez Canal, and the latter by way of the Cape of Good Hope, arrived yesterday.

All but five of the shoe manufacturers of this city who lately suspended on account of the Crispins' strike, have resumed work, generally conceding to the Crispins' terms.

The attempt made by the United States authorities to confiscate the ground on which the illicit distillery in Brooklyn stood, has been resisted by Attorney-General Champlin, of this State, who holds the proceedings unconstitutional.

The Belleville, New Jersey, water works were repaired to-day, and Jersey city and Hoboken will be fully supplied by Tuesday.

The steamer City of Buenos Aynes, which cleared yesterday for Falmouth, took out for the French Republic arms and ammunition to the value of $443,000. This is the fourteenth cargo shipped from this port, and it is understood other vessels are loading and are to load. The total value of shipments up to date, $12,000,000.

CUBA.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

HAVANA, January 14.—A large number of the most prominent, wealthy and educated natives of Cuba publish a long article in the *Voz de Cuba* to-day, proclaiming unalterable adhesion to Spain and the Spanish cause. There is much excitement in this city in consequence of the publication of the article, especially owing to the character of the signers, several of whom have been suspected in past days of sympathizing with the revolution and hopeful of its success.

THE WAR.

BISMARCK MAKES A POINT—THE HARD WON VICTORY OF THE FRENCH.

BERLIN, January 13.—Count Bismarck is preparing a circular showing that an abundant and unprecedented victualing of Paris at the very time of the refusal of Germany's most liberal proposal for an armistice, and which fully proves that the French leaders never seriously contemplated entering into negotiations leading to peace.

Dompierre is the headquarters of Von Golben's army.

GOOD JOKE FOR BISMARCK.

LONDON, January 15.—The French foreign office has protested against the bombardment of Paris on the ground that it was commenced without the formal notification required by the usages of civilized warfare.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

The World's special says:

The battle of Capaume, which I had hoped to have been enabled to send you the details yesterday, resulted in a real defeat of the French, although it was a hard won victory. One of the greatest events of the day was the charge made by the 8th Rhenish Cuirasseurs, commanded by Captain Von Macre, who with another detachment of cavalry was ordered to follow the retreating French on the Arras and Douai roads, beyond the village of Sapigny. He encountered two battalions of the French infantry. At the time of discovery the troops were in parallel lines over an undulating country that had hitherto hidden them from view. The most of the country around Bapaume is arable and plowed, and the frost had frozen the ridges like bars of iron. The cavalry officers knew the difficulty heavy regiments would have to overcome under such circumstances. A spot was chosen for the attack, and soon the French, deceived by the approach of the Prussians, formed the two squares nearest and awaited the Prussians' cavalry attack. At three hundred yards distance the Prussians opened a perfect shower of bullets, which rung against and pierced the advancing horsemen. The concussion was severe. Captain Maris was shot in the knee first, Lieutenant unhorsed, and Sargeant Major shot through the heart. The remains of the shattered squares gained shelter in the village, and advance of the Prussians was impossible.

FRENCH RETREATING.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to his wife as follows: "We advanced to-day north from Lemans without fighting. Our vanguard has crossed the Sarthe."

Prince Frederick Charles announces that a portion of the army of the Loire is retreating on Allencon and the rest toward Laval.

EXTRAORDINARY TREATY.

The treaty, between Prussia, Russia and the French, now talked of, is based on the following terms:

First—A modification of the commercial treaty of 1860;

Second—The Oriental question is to be henceforth regarded as a secondary matter by France;

Third—That portion of Belgium known as French Flanders to be annexed to France, in lieu of Alsace and Luxembourg, which are to be annexed to Germany.

It is supposed the latter proposition will satisfy the demands of Prussia and reconcile the people of France to the restoration of Napoleon.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

Prince de Joinville has just returned from France. He went to Chansey's army and requested command. Chansey welcomed him, but Gambetta ordered the Prince to leave the country immediately. The Prince refused to leave and expressed a willingness to serve as private, but Gambetta would send him to Bordeaux, unless he obeyed the order to leave the country. Joinville, seeing the difficult position his refusal to leave placed Chansey, and to show his appreciation of the friendly treatment he had received from the General, left and returned to England.

Duke Chartres is now in France, under the assumed name of Lessot.

The French Charge D'Affairs at London, together with several leading Imperialists, has joined the Orleanists.

It is said the Restoration contemplates a close alliance with Prussia. Bismarck was recently approached on the subject, but entirely refused to commit himself to restoration.

FRENCH LOSSES.

VERSAILLES, January 13.—Prussian fire has slackened, and the French reply continues weak. The second army took 1600 of Chansey's force prisoners from the 6th to the 12th inst.

AFTER THE "MAIN CHANCE."

HAVRE, January 14.—The Prussians, at Dieppe, have exacted a requisition of 50,000 francs.

A French force, operating in the field for the defence of Havre, had an encounter with the enemy at Bournville, at the end of which they retired in good order.

RESULTS OF THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

LEMANS, January 13.—Frederick Charles entered Lemans at 11 o'clock to-day with the 3rd and 10th Prussian army corps. There was fighting yesterday in the streets, but to-day the town is quiet. Chansey and Gambetta retreated towards Augers pursued by Mecklenberg. The Prussians captured 13 cannon, 2 flags, and 18,000 prisoners.

CONTINUED HEAVY FIGHTING.

BORDEAUX, January 14.—A dispatch from Savol dated the 13th, says: De Chansey is retreating to a new position in excellent order. The corps of Johanesberg crossed the river Sarthe Thursdry, fighting with three divisions of Mecklenburg's army.

Advices from Paris to the 12th instant have been received. The bombardment was being continued and the population were undaunted.

A dispatch from General Bourbaki, at Ornans, reports that the French have carried the villages of Orcerig and St. Marie, and his troops are gaining ground. Dijon, Gray, Lune and Vesone have been recaptured.

Mr. John B. Walter, son of the principal owner of the London *Times*, whose death by drowning was reported by the cable a few days ago, would, if he had lived, have been the fourth of his name by direct descent in the ownership and control of the great London newspaper. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that he sailed from New York on the 10th ult., on his return from his second visit to the United States, full of the anticipated enjoyment of the Christmas holidays at his father's country seat in Berkshire. He was an eldest son, and had been trained for journalism with every advantage of education which home instruction, college, and extensive travel could afford. His last visit to this country was made at the conclusion of a tour around the world.

A Chicago journal calls attention to the revival in the Western Athens of a "lost art," known to the Romans when they manufactured asphalt pavement. There is on exhibition in that city an "imperishable asphalt pavement," which is said to be impervious to water, unchangeable under the action of the elements, elastic, hard, smooth, free from dust, tougher than granite, easily handled and taken up, desirable, and which can neither rot, burst or shrink; which, above all, is cheap. It consists of lime and asphalt mingled in proper proportions. It is made up into blocks, and is laid more easily, it is said, than wooden pavements. The interstices between the blocks are filled with gravel.

TELEGRAMS.

Cincinnati Masons collect money for brothers in Paris.

The Missouri editorial excursionists arrived at New Orleans last night.

Three burglars were grabbed last night while robbing a house in Terre Haute.

All the Irish in New York will meet and welcome the coming Fenians.

Plunkett was beaten by Martin in the contest for a seat in Parliament. Martin detests Fenians.

Chapman's claim against the government has been settled at $200,000 less than he demanded.

Fox & Thomas, commission merchants, were burned out yesterday in Cincinnati. Loss $30,000, insured.

The Southern Districts of Ohio paid, in 1870, internal revenue to the amount of $14,836,816, an increase of $1,106,945.

Doctor Conneau has been on a visit to the Empress to promote the restoration of the regency and the old legislative assembly.

Admiral Porter was stricken with pleurisy Friday night last and confined to his bed until a late hour last evening. He is now better and entirely out of danger.

Grant is going deep into the different strata of the dirty San Domingo business, and therefore sends along a geologist—one Prof. Blake—Blake represents earth; the Rev. Simpson, heaven, and old Bob. Wade—that other country.

THE SUFFRAGE SEEKERS.

Arguments Before the House Judiciary Committee—Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Riddle, and Miss Anthony on the Fifteenth Amendment—General Butler's Opinion of Nursing Bottles.

The House Judiciary Committee, having set apart Friday forenoon to hear the argument of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull on her paper claiming the elective franchise for women under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, the room of the committee was crowded by the advocates of woman's rights, who assembled in Washington to attend the annual convention. The woman's rights army this year contains all its veterans, besides a number of recruits, some of them young and handsome. Messrs. Bingham, Butler, Cook, Peters, Loughridge, Kerr, Eldridge and Kellogg, of the committee, were present and listened attentively to the arguments presented.

MRS WOODHULL'S ARGUMENT.

Mrs. Woodhull spoke first. She contended that the Constitution of the United States made woman a citizen, with the right to vote, and desired to know by what ethics any free government imposes taxes on women without giving them a voice upon the subject or a participation in the public declaration as to how and by whom these taxes shall be applied for the common public use. Women constituted a majority of the people of this country, and were intrusted with the most vital responsibilities of society. They bear, rear, and educate men, train and mould their characters, inspire the noblest impulses in men, and often hold the accumulated fortunes of a man's life for the safety of the family and as guardians of the infants, and yet they are debarred from uttering any opinion by a public vote. Women had the right to vote, and it was by usurpation only that they were debarred. In her address she quoted from many legal authorities in support of her argument. Having finished, she gave the committee one of her blandest smiles and bowed gracefully.

MR. RIDDLE'S CONUNDRUM.

A. G. Riddle, an ex-member of Congress from Ohio, spoke next. He thought no man was born to lord it over a woman, or no woman born to queen it over a man. Every one was born with the rights of citizenship, and should exercise those rights upon arriving at the age of maturity. The Constitution of the United States nor any of the amendments ever conferred the elective franchise upon any human being. In that instrument the right was recognized, and the manner of its use provided. Minors could not use the elective franchise until arriving at the age of maturity, but every one was born with those rights.

General Butler—Then an infant simply has the right to cry and nurse.

Mr. Riddle—Yes, sir, and a woman has a right to wear trains and flounces.

Mr. Eldridge—But she is not obliged to.

Mrs. Hooker—My right comes not with my birth, but it is in the power of the State to say at what age I shall enjoy it. The State is bound to put me upon an equality with every other man or every other woman in the State.

Mr. Riddle then proceeded to discuss the right of woman to vote under the fifteenth amendment, and claimed that women of all colors got the right to vote at the same time the colored men did. Women now owned nothing—not even the children which she brought into the world with pangs that would kill the whole "he race." The amendment declared that persons should vote without regard to color or previous condition of servitude.

General Butler—How about widows? Their previous condition of servitude should be considered. (Laughter.)

Mr. Riddle in concluding thought he might quote one who defined the word citizen as out of place unless it carried with it all civil and political rights.

MRS. HOOKER TAKES "THE WORD."

Mrs. Hooker thought Mr. Riddle had performed all she promised for him, but the gentlemen of the committee seemed to be troubled to know about the effect of the law upon minors. She thought all would agree that a person should not have the use of the elective franchise until arriving at the age of maturity. She thought the ballot was the only thing which saved the republic from sinking; women should have a chance to understand political economy, so they could teach it to their children.

SUSAN SPEAKS.

Miss Susan B. Anthony was so glad to see many here who had not persecuted Congress as long as she had. She asked in the name of right, of womanhood, of reconstruction, that the committee would report in favor of enfranchising women under the amendments already made to the Constitution. It was the fourth year that she had been here, and she asked Mr. Butler (pointing to General Butler), though she had never seen him before, but had always gloried in him since he used the word "contraband," to say "contraband" for the women. (Laughing and stretching of necks all over the room to see General Butler.) She wanted to bring the question of suffrage before the people in a tangible and practical way, and hoped it would be brought to the attention of the House next week and thoroughly discussed.

TIME.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived the committee adjourned, and the ladies spent a few minutes in conversation with members of the committee, and evidently seemed delighted at the arguments of their champions.

The Chicago *Tribune* recently asserted that "only one or two copper mines are now in operation in the Lake Superior District," because the proprietors cannot live without a reduction of the tariff on the articles which they consume.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

A correspondent of the *Christian Register*, writing from Berlin, says that he learned, while in England, that Prince Albert was an admirer of the writings of Theodore Parker, and sent for them at the time when Mr. Parker was most unpopular in Boston. The present Crown Princess of Prussia, who used to read them to her father, also admired them, and to their influence Queen Victoria, and the heir to the throne of Prussia, owed in a great degree their liberal tendencies in religion.

The Magnolia tape mills, at Cohoes, N. Y., manufacture tape and webbing in great variety, employing twenty-five hands and turning out 100,000 yards per week, consisting of upholsterers, and boot webbing, carpet bindings, tapes, etc. They are now enlarging their works, and will more than double their present capacity by the first of November. This company has been established about one year.

A robust young girl, wounded on the plain of St. Denis, outside Paris, was recently brought into the hospital Dubois. Amputation was judged necessary. "My poor child," said the surgeon, "you see what the hankering after a few francs has brought you to." "A few francs," answered the patient, "I'd freely consent to part with another limb on the same terms." Pressed to explain, the girl admitted that she had been in the habit of taking copies of the *Siecle* and the *France* regularly to the Prussian outposts, for which she got three red Napoleons down in ready coin.

The Appleton (Michigan) *Times* says that the Appleton Iron Company has purchased a fifty acre site within the city limits, upon which they will commence immediately the erection of twelve kilns. They have six already completed in the town of Freedom. The eighteen forty-cord kilns are expected to char 15,000 cords of wood annually into 300,000 bushels of coal annually, which will be about the amount of fuel required to keep the furnace in operation.

John H. Surratt mentioned, in his lecture in Baltimore, an incident which occurred while he was serving in the Papal army. He said that, as he and a party of his comrades were sitting together, it was proposed that each should tell how he came to be there. When his turn came he evaded the truth by saying that a love of adventure had brought him. But a Frenchman said, "I know what brought you here; you are Booth; you killed President Lincoln, and you came here to hide." The Frenchman knew nothing about Surratt or his history, and his remark was the prompting of a mysterious impulse that he could not explain.

The numbers of unwounded French prisoners in Germany up to the fall of Thionville amounted to 10,067 officers and 366,842 men. Prussia, including the Federal fortress of Mayence, has 3,611 officers and 217,808 men in fortresses, and 4,015 officers and 13,657 men in open towns. This includes the fortress of Mayence, which has 416 officers and 24,829 men. There are 1,207 officers and 21,224 men in the other States of the North German Bund, 1,000 officers and 10,500 men in Wirtemberg, 205 officers and 20,412 men in Bavaria, and 8,202 men in the South German fortress of Rastadt. These returns are exclusive of 16,253 officers who are residing in France or neutral States on parole.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

LIVERPOOL, January 14, 1:30 p.m.—Cotton in active demand and advanced; middling uplands, 8d; middling Orleans, 8½d; the market closing strong; sales of 8000 bales for export and speculation. Cotton loading at Mobile sold at 8¾c. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report, 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs are unchanged.

LONDON, January 14, 1:30 p.m.—Consols, 92¾. United States coupons, '52s, 90¾; '65s, 89¾; '67s, 88¾; 10-40s, 88.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL drawings of the Missouri State Lottery. CLASS M.
7, 68, 44, 39, 28, 24, 74, 70, 14, 13, 48, 59, 33.
Prizes from $100 to $50,000, paid in money. Lotteries drawing daily.
Information furnished in the above Lottery by J. S. FRANCK, 308, N. North Court street, Memphis, Tenn. P. O. Box 147.
MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers.
ja15 St. Louis, Mo.

U. A. O. D.

THE officers and members of Cleanthe Grove, No. 3, U. A. O. D., are specially requested to attend the regular quarterly meeting of the Grove, this (MONDAY) evening, the 16th, at 7 o'clock precisely, upon business of the utmost importance. A prompt attendance is earnestly desired.
By order of A. F. DAVIS, N. A.
M. BREN, Secretary. ja16

Executor's Sale.

I WILL sell, at the auction house northeast corner Main and Jefferson streets, on TUESDAY, 24th day of January, 1871, that part of the furniture belonging to the estate of John Trigg, deceased, which was purchased by a bidder or bidders who failed to comply with terms of sale made on 11th inst. Sale within lawful hours. Terms cash.
T. A. NELSON, Executor.
Geo. Shields & Co., Auctioneers. ja15

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Memphis, Tenn., January 11, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Planters' Insurance Company, held to-day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of ten per cent. (free of the United States tax) be declared upon the capital stock of the company, to be credited upon the stock notes.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ja13 W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

Five Hundred Scuppernong Grape Vines at 20 cents apiece.

THE undersigned will send by Express, C. O. D., to any address, any number of genuine Scuppernong Grape Vines, securely packed, for 20 cents each.
GEO. THOMPSON, Hickory Withe, Tenn.
ja15 daw Fayette county, Tenn.

TO FOUNDERS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 10, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. Friday, January 20th inst., for furnishing fifty iron lamp-posts for the streets of the city. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids. For further information apply at this office.
J. H. HUMPHREYS,
ja12 City Engineer.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 157.—R.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—G. K. Bridges vs. E. K. Austin.
IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, E. K. Austin, left the State of Tennessee many years ago and never returned; if living, he is at present a non-resident of said State; and it dead, that his heirs are made parties defendants, whose names and residence are unknown:
It is ordered, That said E. K. Austin or his heirs make their appearance herein, at the court-house in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in March, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.
A copy—attest:
EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
M. D. Welsh, Sol. for compl't. ja15

THE FREEMASON FOR 1871.

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MAIN STREET, COR. JEFFERSON.

Notice of Election.

A MEETING of policy holders of the Life Association of America will be held at the parent office, in the city of St. Louis, for the election of a General Board of Directors, on TUESDAY, January 31, 1871. Polls open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
ja4 la4w W. HANLEY, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

AT 10 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING,

16th Day of January, 1871,

At No. 36 North Court street, the Stock and Fixtures now in said saloon, No. 36 North Court street.
Sale to take place at 10 o'clock a.m.
MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Sheriff.
By M. PYRE, Deputy Sheriff. ja14

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AT WHOLESALE!

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS!

We are just in receipt of a fresh assortment of goods in our line for winter use, and are prepared to sell at satisfactory prices, to merchants only.

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125 hhds. Louisiana Sugar.

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We are now receiving frequent consignments of Louisiana Sugars, and sell same on the levee at about New Orleans prices.
ja14 FARGASON & CLAY.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 736.—In the first Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—John Nelson et al. vs. John R. Clapp et al.
IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants to the cross bill of J. R. Clapp cross, filed herein, viz: Charles H. Organ, Tany Organ, R. E. Richards, and his wife, Valeria Richards, William Vance and his children, Robert Vance, Rosendid Vance, Agnes Vance, Frank E. Vance, Mary Vance Arthur Vance and Stonewall Vance are citizens of Arkansas and non-residents of the State of Tennessee:
It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the court-house in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to said cross-bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.
A copy—attest.
EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy C. and M.
L. D. McKissick, and Wilson & Beard, Sols for complainant. ja13

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Hemp, Flax and Jute Baggings always on hand, at Louisville prices, freights added.

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ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1871,

We will offer our immense stock of

Fine Dress Goods, Cretonnes, Empress Cloths,

MERINOS, DELAINES,

Poplins, Velours, Reps, and Satin de Chines.

At sacrificing prices,

FROM 12 1-2 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD.

Also our entire lot of Remnants, consisting of 2000 remnants of

Cassimeres, Cloths, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys, Domestics,

Linens, Dress Goods, Jaconets and Swisses,

Besides 1000 remnants of

CALICO, at from Five to Eight cents per yard,

A line of BALMORAL SKIRTS, at Forty cents,

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS, at $2 each, in great variety

CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOL HOSE, at Five cents a pair,

LADIES' MERINO HOSE, at Fifteen cents a pair,

A line of GLOVES, at Ten cents per pair.

The balance of our stock of

Furs. Furs. Furs.

At clearing prices. Entire stock of Furs marked down.

LARGE SABLE CAPES, AS LOW AS $2 50 EACH.

Our entire stock will be offered for cash at unprecedented prices. Citizens and strangers are invited to attend this bona fide Clearing Sale.
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Prices of ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Family Circle, 50 cts.; Colored Boxes, 50 cts.; Gallery, 25 cts.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

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3 FREE LECTURES,

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SATURDAY evening, January 14th, at 7:30, on Life, Health, and Self-Culture.
Sabbath evening, at 7 o'clock, on Man's Moral Nature, as proving the Divine Existence, and Attributes, Immortality, etc.
Monday, at 7:30, to Ladies, on Female Health and Maternity.
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Phrenological Examinations and advice as to your own and children's best Business, Health, Improvement, Marriage, etc., every day and evening to 10 p.m., at the Overton Hotel, till Saturday only. Last visit. Now or never. ja14

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 15, 1870.
The interest falling due on the 1st day of January, 1871, on the bonds of the city of Memphis, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of P. M. Byers & Co., Bankers, No. 24 Pine street, in the City of New York, on and after Monday, January 2, 1871.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.
de16

REMOVAL.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 20, 1870.
THE office of the Mississippi Valley Insurance Company has this day been removed from 14 Madison street to 393 Main street, over the German National Bank, until the completion of its apartments in Porter & Robinson's building, on Madison street, between Main and Second.
JOHN A. STERRINS, Vice President.
d30

Two Pamphlets---Read them Both.

FIRST—THE LABOR QUESTION! Prize essay, at the "Memphis Agricultural Fair, October 15, 1870; a guide as to the WHOM, the WHERE and the HOW to employ, to employ, and to reclaim LABORERS suited to the South.
Second—THE SOUTHERN STATES; "Their Wonderful Resources and their Peculiar Advantages;" a guide to SOUTHERN LAND-OWNERS, who desire to sell, lease or colonize their lands, as well as to NORTHERN and EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS and EMIGRANTS seeking profitable investments and remunerative employments in the Southern States. 20,000 copies of each of these two pamphlets now in press. Single copies of either, 25 cents, or both, 40 cents, to any address