THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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PARIS.

Where the Prussian Shells are Falling---The Places that have been Struck.

From the St. Louis Republican.]

Late telegrams announce not only that the bombardment of Paris has begun in deadly earnest, but that the projectiles from the German batteries are flung into the heart of the city, and have inaugurated the work of destruction in localities where the things destroyed are an irreparable loss. A brief notice of the buildings and places already struck by shot and shell, cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.

The Luxembourg palace lies directly south of the Louvre, and on the opposite bank of the Seine. Built originally by Marie de Medecis, it was, in 1612, bequeathed by that famous woman to her second son, the Duke of Orleans, and was known as the Palais d'Orleans. It subsequently passed into the possession of the Duchess de Montpensier, the Duchess of Guise and Alencon, Louis XIV., the Duchess of Brunswick, Madame d'Orleans, queen dowager of Spain, and Louis XVI.; the latter occupying it at the beginning of the first revolution. In 1795 the sittings of the Directory were held there, and afterward those of the consulate and senate. In 1848 it was the headquarters of Louis Blanc, and was used for the meetings of his socialistic disciples. The palace itself is constructed in the shape of a regular square; the center of the facade being a beautiful pavilion crowned by a graceful cupola, and decorated with statuary. The front facing the Luxembourg garden has three main buildings united by two large galleries, one of which is devoted to the best works of living artists. It now contains some of the choicest pictures of Horace Vernet, LeSnis, Granet and Deveria; but on the death of any of these their paintings are immediately removed to the gallery of the Louvre, whose walls are reserved for the masterpieces of deceased artists only. The *Salle du Senat*, where that body met under the empire, is a semi-circular room ninety feet in diameter, and the ceiling is handsomely frescoed; the *Salle du Trone* is gorgeously fitted up, and contains a few good pictures. The *Cabinet de l' Empereur*, immediately adjoining, also has two or three paintings of value. The library of the Luxembourg is said to be very complete, and embraces about forty thousand volumes. The bed chamber of Marie de Medicis is still preserved unchanged, and within it may be seen a precious little collection of pictures by Rubens, Poussin and Philippe de Champagne. The gardens attached to the palace were laid out and planted by Desbrosses at the beginning of the seventeenth century. They cover an area of 3000 by 2000 feet; are entered by nine gates, and are richly adorned with statuary, principally, however, of the modern French school. Advices from Paris say that the works of art in both palace and garden have perished, but this we think somewhat doubtful, as it would necessarily involve the utter demolition of the structure and surrounding grounds.

The church of St. Sulpice, which is mentioned as having been hit, is a venerable edifice; its corner stone having been laid by Anne of Austria, in 1645, though the final completion did not occur until a century later. It is 432 feet long, 174 feet wide, and 95 feet high. Two grand towers surmount this church, one 210 feet high, the other 174. The portico, which is especially admired, is a double range of Doric columns, forty feet high; the entrances are approached by a flight of steps intersected by double columns supporting a gallery and colonade of the Ionic order. The interior of St. Sulpice is not less elegant and impressive than the exterior, containing twenty-two chapels, the principal of which is behind the choir and called the lady chapel. The walls of this apartment are incrusted with white marble, and resplendent with gilding and fresco. The dome has an elaborate fresco of the ascension, and the walls of the main building represent the annunciation, visitation, birth and presentation of the Savior. The organ is esteemed the finest in Paris; the case is superbly carved, and shows King David and fifteen other figures playing on musical instruments, or bearing cornucopias. In front of the church is a fountain, erected by Napoleon I., around which a flower market is held twice each week.

The Sorbonne, also reported struck by the enemy's shot, is one of the oldest educational institutions in Europe, having been founded by Robert de Sorbon in 1258, as a school of theology. The present building was begun under the auspices of Cardinal Richelieu, and his bonds lie in the chapel. The Sorbonne is the seat of three of the faculties of the Academy of Paris, theology, letters and sciences; and students resort thither from all parts of the continent.

The church and military hospital of the Val du Grace, was originally a convent for nuns, founded by Anne of Austria in 1621. In pursuance of a vow made before the birth of Louis XIV., the queen laid the first stone of the church in 1645. The dome is among the highest in the city, and the interior has a fine fresco of Paradise painted by Mignard, and introducing over two hundred figures. Near the high altar is a little conissoual, once used by poor Louise de la Valliere, previous to her consumption of the vows; and close at hand is the house where she lived. Anne of Austria bequeathed her heart to this church, and it was preserved in a casket with those of other Bourbon monarchs, for many years. Under the pavement lie the remains of Henrietta, queen of Charles I. of England. In the court-yard, adjoining the hospital, is a bronze statue of Baron Larrey, surgeon-in-chief to Napoleon I., and to whom the Emperor left a bequest in his will. He is represented leaning on a gun, holding in his right hand a scroll showing these words: "I leave 100,000 francs to Surgeon-in-Chief Larrey, the most virtuous man I know." This hospital is a government institution, and at the present time is crowded with the sick and wounded defenders of Paris.

THE STORM AT CHICAGO.

The Heaviest Fall of Snow Ever Known in That City.

From the Chicago Times, 16th.]

The tremendous storm which has just passed is without a peer in the knowledge of the oldest inhabitant, and is remarkable not only for its violence and duration, but for several peculiar features connected with it. Until within a recent period the facilities for taking weather observations were slight and imperfect, but the action of the War Department in organizing meteorological stations in all the principal cities of the country has now put it within the province of observation to secure all the facts of interest at the earliest possible date. The great snow storm which visited Chicago on Friday first made its appearance on the 10th ult., at Reno, among the Rocky mountains, where it commenced its initiatory rage with such violence and with such a blinding fall of snow that the workmen repairing the Union Pacific track could not see ten feet before them. It made its appearance in Cheyenne on the 11th, and since then has been steadily advancing across the country. It has been one of those peculiar northeast storms whose coming was not indicated by the falling of the mercury in the barometer. On the other hand, the barometer rose, while the thermometer fell. The immediate cause of the storm is indicated in the falling of the thermometer so suddenly after such mild weather. The earliest direct news of the storm was received from Cheyenne, the most westward meteorological station, it having commenced to snow there about 4 p.m., on January 11. Reports were also received from Omaha, Duluth, and St. Paul on the same day, showing that the storm had also commenced in those cities. The storm continued with no cessation of violence till about midnight of the 12th, when the weather telegrams failed to give any further knowledge of it. It had suddenly disappeared; but only to strike Chicago with a premonitory drizzle of rain on the morning of the 13th, the same symptoms showing themselves in St. Louis and Milwaukee. It changed to snow in the afternoon, and the storm then let out the full power of its fury. The snow fell in perfect clouds all night, taking the form of heavy, dense particles from the warmth of the atmosphere, and drifting in great masses that testified to the violence of the blasts that accompanied it.

On Saturday the storm showed strange changes, from snow to sleet, from sleet to rain, and vice versa, but all the while borne on such a fierce tempest that it was difficult to stand under its attack.

The storm continued during the greater part of yesterday with the same savage violence which marked its earlier stages. The mixture of rain and sleet with the snow, which had characterized the storm of the previous day, disappeared, and all day there was a steady fall of moist snowflakes of great size and weight. There has been no such storm in Chicago within the memories of its citizens, except the great storms of the winters of 1867 and 1864. The weather on these occasions was many degrees colder, and consequently the fall of snow comparatively light. The amount of snow that has fallen during the present storm is almost unparalleled; but, great as it is, it furnishes no gauge for the quantity of moisture that has reached the earth, as the amount of rain and sleet held in the snow makes it almost as heavy as salt. Another interesting feature of the storm has been its extreme duration, as compared with its violence. As bitter as the driving rain has been, the storm took thirty-nine hours to reach Chicago from Omaha, a progress which would give the very slow momentum of about ten miles an hour. This accounts for the long time it has clung to us, and the reluctance, not shared certainly by the subjects of its visitation, with which it has left us. The utter destruction of the eastern lines leaves no data by which to institute a comparison of relative violence, but the amount of wind has been about the same in Chicago as in all the meteorological stations westward, and it is fair to presume that the fierceness of the storm has known no decrease in its advance toward the seacoast. Previous to the commencement of this unusual visitation, the weather in all parts of the country except the Atlantic seaboard had been very mild for the season. It is the first storm, according to the statement of the telegraph operators, which has ever been known to travel the immense distance from Reno, among the Rocky mountains, where the present storm commenced.

But the absence of any daily accurate meteorological reports till the present season, may possibly allow the authoring of a doubt on a subject where none but the most certain data are at all trustworthy. The storm in its progress, as has been stated, has shown quite a uniform degree of violence, a characteristic not common in storms extending over a wide stretch of country. Ordinarily, storms augment to a certain point, and then as regularly decrease in power till their force is entirely spent. When all the data shall have been collected bearing on this unexampled carnival of the storm elements, science will undoubtedly be able to draw unusually interesting conclusions from the conditions of its inception, and the peculiarities of its course and continuance.

One statement may be accepted as reasonably certain, and that is that Chicago and the region round about for a distance of less than a hundred miles, has been the scene of its greatest fury. As already stated, the fall of snow has been the largest ever known in this vicinity.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Sad Deaths.

EVANSVILLE, IND, January 19.—A *Journal* special says that William Bishop was frozen to death, and William Turner drowned, near Mount Vernon last night. Cause, drunkenness.

The New Senator from Minnesota.

MILWAUKEE, January 19.—The Legislature, to-day, elected Hon. William Windom to the United States Senate, long term, and Hon. O. P. Stearnes, short term, both Republicans.

Activity at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, January 19.—There is considerable activity in the Brooklyn navy-yard, preparing ships for sea. It is rumored that Admiral Rowan will be sent as commander of the European squadron.

A Specimen of Woman's Rights.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 19.—The widow of the late Dr. Wayland, of Steuben county, this morning shot a produce dealer named Wm. H. Lewis, killing him instantly. She also shot her brother, named Warren Northrop, who will probably also die.

Diplomatic.

LONDON, January 18.—The journals of St. Petersburg criticise in caustic language the reply of Von Beust to Gortchakoff's note, and his policy is not calculated to secure the friendship of Russia or the Western powers.

For "The Little Church around the Corner."

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 19.—The Vicksburg Opera House gave a matinee this afternoon, in response to the call for the Holland testimonial, the gross receipts to go to "the Little Church around the Corner."

Railroad Accident.

NASHVILLE, January 19.—A brakeman on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad was killed near Estelle Springs last evening by being thrown from a train.

The coal supply of Nashville is exhausted.

Cincinnati a Port of Entry.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—Dispatches just received on 'Change from Richard Smith, of Washington, say that the port of entry is now in satisfactory shape, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be immediately bonded so that our importers may commence operations.

The War in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 19.—The commander of the Federal troops in Robeson county has telegraphed to Washington for more troops, the small number now in his command being unable to cope with the outlaws. As a measure of precaution, a squad of soldiers accompany each train on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad. It is conceded that little can be done toward the capture of the outlaws without a large force.

A German dispatch, dated Brevillers 17th, reports that General Kettler occupied the towns of Frazier and Cheubuer, taking the latter by surprise, with three hundred prisoners. The French afterward made sharp attacks on Chagny, Bredencourt and Frazier, but General Kettler maintained his position. Fighting continued through three days, during which the Germans lost eleven hundred men.

NASHVILLE.

Proceedings of the Legislature Yesterday—Resolution in Relation to the Penitentiary—Revenue Bill Passed—New Counties.

SENATE.

Special to the APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, January 19.—J. C. Fleming, Senator-elect from Hardeman district, was sworn in and took his seat.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Hart: To repeal chapter 95, Acts of 1869-70, entitled "An Act to provide for medical services in county jails."

By Mr. Hawes: To require County Courts to appoint commissioners to settle with revenue officers.

By Mr. Luttrell: To amend an act passed January 25, 1870, defining the duties of druggists in regard to spirituous and vinous liquors.

House resolution, directing the Comptroller to report specifically and in detail what railroad companies have retired their indebtedness, was concurred in.

Senate bills on third reading:

To change the name of the county of Clay to that of Bransford. Passed.

RELIEF FOR LAWYERS.

To authorize the Governor to appoint temporary Judges, Chancellors, and Attorney Generals in certain cases. Passed.

FOR TIPPLERS.

To suppress drunkenness. A bill in lieu was offered by Mr. Self, providing that a majority of qualified voters in any civil district or incorporated town shall determine whether spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold and drunk on the premises, which was adopted and the bill passed—ayes, 16; nays, 6.

NEW COUNTY.

The House bill to establish Houston county, out of fractions of Humphreys, Stewart and Dickson, passed third reading.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. McElwee: To amend the exemption laws, by exempting wages to the amount of seventy-five dollars from garnishment.

By Mr. Slack: To increase the tax on privileges.

By Mr. Tucker: To amend the act to provide for the appointment of public administrators.

By Mr. Caldwell: To authorize the Comptroller to take charge of the Bank of Tennessee.

By Mr. McBath: In relation to partnerships.

By Mr. McBath: Relative to jurors.

By Mr. Jones, of Hamilton: To amend an act for the reorganization of public schools.

By Mr. James, of Hamilton: To establish a new county out of portions of Hamilton and Bradley.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Rhea introduced the following:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Committee on the Penitentiary be directed to request a conference with a committee representing the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Association, and the directors of the Penitentiary, with a view of trying to get up such a law as will enable the Secretary to so manage the labor of the Penitentiary as to come as little as possible in conflict with private enterprise.

Rejected by a very decided majority, which would lead to the inference that the present Legislature was not favorable to any change in the management of the Penitentiary.

House bills on third reading:

For the preservation of game in Rutherford and Fayette counties. Passed.

To increase the county revenue by authorizing County Courts to assess a tax of not less than fifty cents, nor more than two dollars, on each dog. Passed.

To abolish the Chancery Court at Madisonville. Passed.

To repeal an act repealing an act to secure to the laborer his just reward. Rejected.

To prevent abuses under the attachment laws. Passed.

To secure the rights of tobacco planters and to amend the inspection laws. Passed.

REVENUE.

Senate bill providing for revenue for the State passed on its third reading, by 43 ayes, just the constitutional number. The bill, as amended and passed by the House, assesses a tax of six mills on the dollar on all taxable property. The merchants are taxed license equal to the *ad valorem* tax now paid. Traveling and local insurance companies are taxed twenty-five dollars for the State and ten dollars for each county in which they do business. Railroads and all other incorporated companies are taxed six mills on the dollar on their net earnings, and commercial drummers, whether selling by sample or otherwise, are taxed fifty dollars to the State, and counties are authorized to assess an additional tax of ten dollars each.

A Spanish Canard.

HAVANA, January 19.—Prisoners captured by the Spanish troops declare that the Hornet has gone to Hayti; and that Marvel Raymond Silva, insurgent Governor of Camargo, Sarrial and other insurgents, in consequence, have surrendered themselves to the Spanish authorities at Puerto Principe.

From the Cuban Rebels.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Information has been received in this city that the guns and munitions of war landed upon the coast of Cuba on the 6th, from the steamer Hornet, did not fall into the hands of the Spaniards, as reported from Havana, but were received by the insurgents before that vessel sailed from Aspinwall. President Cespedes and the commander of the expedition had fixed upon the point of disembarkation and the time within which it should be effected. Cespedes was not far distant from Puerto Brava on the 6th inst. The steamer reached there at the time agreed upon, and the whole cargo landed by night on the 7th.

New Orleans Items.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Three boats departed for Red river yesterday and three to-day, all with good cargoes. An impetus is given by the concert action of merchants to steamboatmen.

A collision between the British steamship Mexican and the United States steamer Pike has occurred, by which the Pike was badly damaged, the starboard wheelhouse being carried away.

Two attempts at garroting are reported, one of which was successful.

Supervising Architect Mullett has arrived, and is taking steps looking to the completion of the New Orleans custom-house.

WASHINGTON.

ABOUT ABOLISHING THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—General Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in an interview yesterday morning with the Committee on Ways and Means, very strongly advocated immediately abolishing the income tax, his principal argument being that the cost of collecting is greater than the amount obtained, so that no revenue is derived from it. General Pleasanton also recommended that some law be passed providing for the export of spirits.

EFFECT OF A "SELL."

A report was circulated yesterday evening that the French had capitulated to the Germans, and that a telegram to that effect had been read in the Senate. Among the anxious inquirers at the newspaper offices were several gentlemen connected with the Foreign Legation, some of whom were not a little disappointed that no such news had been received, having given credence to the report.

BONDED WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

To-day a committee of gentlemen, consisting of Richard Smith, W. H. Harrington, Ben. Eggleston and H. D. Huntingdon, representing the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, called upon Secretary Boutwell relative to a modification of a recent regulation made under the port entry act of July 14, 1870, governing the transportation of goods in bond across the continent, without breaking the bulk. The committee represented that, having conferred with Western importing merchants and officers of railroad companies, they found that the following provisions would remove the main objections, and secure the immediate action of merchants and railroad companies: First—Special inspectors of the Treasury Department on the line of bonded railroads are not to be appointed except in extraordinary cases, where the Secretary of the Treasury may deem it necessary. Second—Railroad Companies whose termini may be at port of first arrival shall give the general bond, which shall be construed to cover the transportation of goods to the port of final destination. Third—Importers may give bonds for any specific amount to cover imports of double the value of each invoice, including duties to be entered on the bonds; and where amounts for which such bonds are given shall thus be entered new bonds are to be executed. Bonds may also be given to cover special invoices. All bonds are to be given to and executed by the collector of the port of final destination, and a certificate that such bonds are satisfactory from that officer shall be sufficient evidence for the collector at the port of final arrival. Fourth—The examination of goods at the port of final arrival shall be for the purpose of identifying the packages only. Fifth—On page nine, regulation three, strike out "each package" and insert "same;" and in form A, second and last column, make it read "a dutiable value of invoice" instead of a dutiable value of package. Sixth—When a railroad company may not have sufficient bonded goods to fill a car they may carry other goods in the same car, provided the bonded goods in such cases be placed in boxes, to be locked and sealed by the collector of the port of first arrival in the same manner as provided for cars. Seventh—An office of the Bureau is to be established at each port on first arrival to attend to the examination of goods for transportation in bond, and such officer shall be required to give special and immediate dispatch to all such goods. Secretary Boutwell generally accepts the suggestions which are substantially provided for by law, except the third, which he says cannot be adopted without further legislation, and a full examination of the statutes, and a conference with Mr. Bamfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, the Secretary is of opinion that the importer must give bond in each case, but it may be made and approved at the port of final destination, and be transmitted to the Collector of the port on the 1st, who will receive without question and send forward the goods.

THE CASE OF THE NEGRO SMITH.

Mr. Porter, of Virginia, attempted again yesterday to introduce into the House a resolution calling for an investigation of the case of Cadet Smith, of West Point, and have a letter read from Mr. Clark, of Hartford.

Mr. Wood objected, and Porter will ask the House on Monday next to suspend the rules in order to pass a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent Cadet Smith from being ill treated and persecuted on account of his color, and also inquire what legislation is necessary to redress the wrongs heretofore practiced upon him on account of his color.

The letter from Mr. Clark speaks of Cadet Smith as a boy of great ability, truthful and correct in his deportment in every respect. The writer had purposely taken Smith from the Academy in July on account of the persecution he was subjected to. But in an interview with President Grant, the latter said: "Don't take him away; the battle might as well be fought now as any time." So he was permitted to stay.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the ship-of-war Cayume to Magdalena Bay, Lower California, to make survey of the bay and ascertain the best harbor for a coaling station.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Isaac Hanscom, Chief of Bureau Construction and Repairs of the Navy Department; Henry Warner, Receiver of Public Moneys, Oregon City, Oregon; D. C. Rugg, Postmaster, Huntsville, Alabama.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: Albert G. Edwards, as Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis; G. Evans, of Missouri, Register of the Land Office, at Boonville, Mo.; J. R. Rawley, Surveyor of Customs, St. Joseph, Mo.; Elias W. Fox, Surveyor of Customs, St. Louis, Mo.

SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

Mr. Banks presented a memorial from the city of Washington, protesting against the cruelties practiced in the war between France and Prussia, asking an expression of sympathy by Congress for the Republic of France. It was referred to the House. Adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

The Russian budget is very satisfactory.

The Duke of Mecklenburg captured Alenson on the 16th.

The telegraph says that some policemen were assassinated lately in Ireland.

Baron Beust, in the Austrian Chamber, defended the policy of friendliness toward Prussia.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, published a letter in a Charleston paper yesterday, giving the lie to the New York *Sun*.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies discussed the "interference in the war" question yesterday, but adjourned without doing anything.

Anna Bell, Treasurer of the Woman's Typographical Union in New York, was arrested yesterday for embezzling $150 belonging to the Union.

United States Commissioners inspected yesterday a section of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, between Pierce City and Neosho. They say the road is in a fine condition.

THE WAR.

INVESTMENT OF LONGWY.

LONDON, January 19.—The investment of Longwy is completed.

The Germans on the 15th disposed of 1000 Gardes Mobile near Langes.

The German loss in the battles with Chausey is officially stated at 177 officers and 2203 men killed and wounded, and 22,000 unwounded prisoners.

CHAUSEY RETREATING.

LONDON, January 19.—A dispatch from Versailles says that the French under Chausey are retreating from Laivaille. The Germans are in full pursuit, and have already passed the town of Valges, fourteen miles east of Laivaille. Two thousand additional prisoners were taken.

Alencon was occupied by the Germans on the night of the 16th. Von Werder maintained his position southward of Belfort on Monday against the renewed attacks of the French army on the east. The German loss is comparatively small.

A dispatch dated Pruntest, of the 17th, reports renewed fighting to-day along the whole line.

The King of Prussia, in a letter to Prince Henry of Luxemburg, counsels him to be prudent and cautious, and asserts that Prussia never intended to attack the independence of Luxemburg.

THE CONFERENCE—BOURBAKI AT BELFORT.

Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, January 19.—The Conference on the Eastern question held an informal session and adjourned till the 24th.

It is believed that General Bourbaki has gained a victory and raised the siege at Belfort. The bombardment of Paris ceased to-day.

Special to New York Herald.]

LONDON, January 17.—The Conference met to-day. The meeting was strictly formal. Earl Granville was called upon to preside. An adjournment took place until the 24th. A communication relative to the French representative was read, but no action was taken in the matter. Although the proceedings were kept strictly secret, it may be confidently stated that Russia formally declares in advance that the action of the Conference must be without prejudice to the abrogation of neutrality on the Black sea, which has already been accomplished by the Russian Government. In regard to the rumors of peace propositions being made at the Conference, Count Bernstoff is under strict orders from the Prussian Government to oppose any introduction of the subject, and to withdraw from the convention unless the overtures proceed directly from France.

FIGHT NEAR HAVRE.

HAVRE, January 19.—A French force was attacked yesterday near St. Domaine by the Prussians, and that village shelled. The enemy was repulsed with considerable loss.

The Uhlans entered Redtic and levied a contribution of 100,000 francs. The money not being forthcoming, the invaders seized the Mayor and the chief citizens, and carried them off as hostages for its payment.

A force of fifty thousand men, who left Cherbourg to reinforce the Army of the Loire, failed to join it, railway communication having been cut by the enemy.

THE BOMBARDMENT AND BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

LONDON, January 19.—A special dispatch to the London *Times*, dated Versailles 17th, says Bismarck has been ill, but has partially recovered.

The bombardment of Paris proceeds slowly but steadily. The Germans avoid firing on the public buildings. A flag of truce was sent into the city with news and letters.

A French brig, with a cargo of provisions, was captured off Bordeaux by the German frigate August.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to aid the construction of twenty or more first-class steamships, together with ship yards, machine shops, rolling mills, wharfs, docks, etc., and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, naval, and other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill to allow imported railroad iron to be transported in bond from the port of entry to the place of use. Referred.

Mr. Beck introduced a resolution for an appropriation for improving the Maumee river above Toledo. Referred.

Mr. VanHorn, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes and to organize a system of government in the Indian Territory. It creates a temporary government by the name of Territory of Oklahoma—bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Kansas, on the west by the eastern boundary of New Mexico and Texas, on the south by the northern boundary of Texas, and on the east by the western boundary of Arkansas and Missouri. The proposed Territory embraces 5076 square miles, containing over 45,000,000 acres, and is occupied by 68,870 Indians. The bill went over until Tuesday next.

The special order was the Senate bill, reported back with amendments from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the time to construct the railroad from St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior, or Bayfield. The vote laying the bill on the table was reconsidered, and after considerable discussion the bill went over until Tuesday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which appropriates $11,438,000.

Mr. Wood moved to add a provision for the item for a contingent fund for the State Department, and that no part should be used in the effort to annex the Republic of Dominica.

Mr. Banks remarked that it would not be necessary to use any contingent fund for the expenses of the San Domingo Commission, as some two years ago an appropriation of $250,000 had been made in connection with that Island, which had not been expended. Without disposing of the question, the Committee arose.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Among other petitions presented was one by Mr. Harlan, from the citizens of Iowa, praying for the establishing of an umpire to prevent wars.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported with an amendment, the bill to abolish the offices of Admiraland Vice Admiral of the Navy, and asked its present consideration. The amendment is that the offices shall continue only until a vacancy occurs. Mr. Cragin remarked that this was the exact provision relating to General and Lieutenant General of the Army. The bill was considered and passed.

By Mr. Hamlin: To secure cheap transportation of breadstuffs and provisions from the West to the seaboard, at uniform rates throughout the year, providing the United States government shall aid in the construction of the Potland, Rutland, Oswego and Chicago railroad by a loan of six per cent. thirty year bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars per mile for its whole extent, from Portland to Chicago. The road is to be double track and furnished with steel rails and iron bridges. The Postmaster General is to establish the rates of transportation for freight and passengers. Referred.

By Mr. Cole: A bill to abolish tonnage dues on American vessels. Referred.

By Mr. Pratt: A joint resolution granting to the Chicago, Illinois and Southern Railway Company, the right to build a bridge over the Big Wabash river, and declaring the same a post road. Referred.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition from J. L. M. Curry, ex-Congressman from Alabama, praying to be restored to his position and rights. Referred.

Mr. Ramsey's resolution to make the bill subsidizing the steamship lines to the Gulf of Mexico from San Francisco, via Honolulu to Australia, and on the Atlantic, made special order for Friday next, including the Mediterranean and Oriental steamship bill and all similar bills which in the meantime might be reported and adopted.

Secretary read and presented written remarks by Mr. Brownlow, whose physical infirmity prevented him personally addressing the Senate in the advocacy of the private claim of Mrs. Malinda Harmon, of East Tennessee. The statement set forth in advocacy of the claim is that of bridge burning operations in East Tennessee in the early part of the war in the Union interest, and the execution of the claimant's son and husband for alleged complicity in the same. The bill appropriates $4696 to pay the mortgage executed by Mr. Harmon to his counsel, who defended him before the military commission of the enemy which tried him. Passed.

A communication was received from the Chief of Ordnance suggesting the necessity for a restriction of the donation of bronze cannon. By the rapid reduction of the number on hand, it was doubtful whether the donations already authorized could be honored.

The motion of Mr. Morton for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the charges of violence to the laws in the South was agreed to, and the Senate went into executive session.

MARKETS

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 16½c. Flour very firm; sales 9,000 for shipping grades. Extra wheat is quiet and unchanged; red and amber, $1 50@1 55. Corn dull and drooping; not mixed, 79@80c. Pork, 39½@40c. Coffee is firm and demand fair; Rio, 13½@16½c. Sugar, steady with moderate demand; Cuba, 9½@10c. Molasses dull and drooping; New Orleans, 60@65c.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The Gold market to-day has been firm, with all sales at 110⅛ @110¼; rates for carrying are from 1 to 7 per cent. gold. Clearances are about $17,000,000. The awards of gold by the Treasurer to-day, amounted to one million at 110.02@110.05. Governments are steady and without decided change. Stocks were steady all day, the chief feature being the Hannibal and St. Joseph, Union Pacific, New York Central and Pacific Mail, which advanced from 1 to 2½ per cent., the market closing firm at highest prices of to-day. Money was very easy at 5 to 7 per cent. State securities are firm; Tennessees advanced half of a per cent.; old Tennessees 64; new, 64. Sterling Exchange, 109½. Foreign dry goods market is inactive and otherwise without material change. Prints for Y, bleached cotton flannels, were sold at from 16½c to 18½c; do. Y brown, from 15½c to 16½c; do O brown, from 16½c to 18½c. In other classes of goods, there is no particular change observed. Printing cloths are scarce and high, and are held at 7½c. Prints are in limited demand at 16c. Fresh to best style standard brown sheetings are steady and firm at 12½@13c; brown drills move slowly at the same figures. New York mills sold to-day at from 16½c to 18½c; Wamsutta at 17c; Tuscarora at 18c; Hills Semper Idem at 16c; Red Bank, 16½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 19.—Bagging nominal; sales nothing. Cotton in good request; middlings, 16½c. Flour less active but firm; extra family, $7@7½. Grain dull. Groceries are active and firm; prime to fancy sugars dull. Provisions fairly active but firm; mess pork, $32 50; lard, 20½c; bacon, 9½c for shoulders and 13½@13½c for clear ribs and clear sides; bulk meats, 9½c for shoulders and 13½@13¾c for clear ribs and clear sides; hams, 20@22c. Whiskey quiet and firm; fine and fancy, $1@1 05; Rye, $1. Barley—No. 2 firmer but closed steady at 85c. Provisions dull and easier. Wheat quiet and firm; prime 124@128c. Corn, bulk, 80@82c. Oats, 45@47c. Hay, $20@22. Pork, 32½@33c. Lard, sealed at 19½c for kettle. Hogs, $6 75@7 25. Cattle unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Flour firm; superfine $6 75; XX $7@8 12½; XXX $8 25. Sugar cured hams are dull at 19@19½c; all others are unchanged. Cotton, unchanged; sales 5000 bales; middling 16½@16c; receipts, 9273 bales. Exports, foreign, 10,548 bales; stock, 190,236 bales. Sterling, 20½@25½; sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 110¼.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, January 19.—Cotton—quiet; low middlings 15½c. Bulk meats—shoulders, 9½c; clear sides 13½c; clear rib, 13½c; bacon, country sides and hams, 13½@14c. Sugar cured hams, 17c. Lard 12½c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat 95c@$1 15. Flour, $6 50@8.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, January 19.—Cotton unsettled; good ordinary, 15½@15¾c; net receipts, 181 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1265 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 57,848 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, January 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 16½@16¾c; net receipts, 1561 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1336 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 34,537 bales.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, January 19.—Cotton quiet and weak; middlings, 16¼c; net receipts, 16,994 bales; exports coastwise, 119 bales; sales, 1000 bales; stock, 81,152 bales.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 19, 4:30 p.m.—Consols, 92¾ @93¼. U. S. coupons, 1867, 92¾@93¼; 1868, 92¾@93¼; 10-40s, 88. Erie, 19¾. Illinois Central, 110. Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.—Cotton unchanged; middling, loading: Middlesold at 8 pence.

MARRIED.

ROBINSON—HARRIS—At 3 p.m. on the 12th instant, at the residence of Major A. G. Harris, the bride's father, by S. H. Ford, D.D., Mr. E. G. ROBINSON, jr., to Miss JENNIE HARRIS, all of this city.

(South Carolina and Dyer county (Tenn.) papers please copy.]

WYNKOOP—ABBOTT—On the 18th, at Calvary Church, by Rev. R. A. Simpson, Mr. G. H. WYNKOOP, of Philadelphia, to Miss HAT T. ABBOTT, of this city.

DIED.

HILL—On the 19th January, 1871, GEORGE HOBBIE, aged 2 years, 11 months and 11 days, child of William A. and Annie H. Hill.

The funeral will take place this afternoon (January 20th) at 3:30 o'clock from the residence, second house east of the State Female College, McLemore avenue. Services by the Rector of Calvary Church.

JUDGE P. T. SCRUGGS. A. R. HERRON

SCRUGGS & HERRON,

CRIMINAL ADVOCATES

No. 151 MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

mine the *variety* to plant. All successful growers are agreed that the Early Rose is the best variety and the Early Goodrich next best. These potatoes are to be had at the stores of R. G. Craig & Co., 377 and 379 Main street. All seeds from this establishment *warranted genuine*.

TO LAWYERS.

All the decisions of the Supreme Court of Tennessee are published in the Nashville *Daily Union and American*, promptly, as they are delivered. Those at Knoxville and Nashville are now in course of publication, and those at Jackson will follow. These publications are *official*. Price of the *Daily Union and American*, eight dollars per year, and for shorter period, at the same rate.

NASHVILLE *Union and American*, also *Banner*, at Joe Locke's 236½ Main street.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

JAMES ROSE, one of the Magistrates for the 13th Civil District, can be found at the office of Lanier, McMullen & King, No.— Second street, during all business hours. jal7

THOS. C. LOWE. JESSE NORMENT

LOWE & NORMENT,

Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,

BOLIVAR, HARDEMAN CO., TENN.

Special attention given to collections. (nov9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Masonic Notice.

THE regular monthly communication of DeSoto Lodge No. 226 will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, January 20, at 7 o'clock pm.

By order R. C. WILLIAMSON, W. M.

R. W. SHELTON, Sec'y. ja20

FAIRBANKS' SCALES!

Prices Reduced!

UNITED STATES Standard Scales—every size and variety. Every Scale warranted.

McCOMBS, HELLER & BYRNES,

jan20 Sole Agents.

LOTTERY.—Official drawings of the Missouri State Lottery. CLASS G.

22, 8, 35, 36, 9, 37, 46, 17, 23, 11, 59, 33.

Prices from $10 to $5000, paid in money. Lotteries drawing daily. Information furnished in the above Lottery by J. E. FRANCIS, 464 North Court street, Memphis, Tenn., P. O. Box 767. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo. jan20

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

CALLED meeting Friday night, January 20, at usual hour and place. Important business. M. BURKE, President.

F. STITZ, Secretary. jan20

NOTICE ITALIAN.

THE members of the Società di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana will meet at their hall, 37 South Court street, SATURDAY NIGHT, 21st instant, at 7 o'clock precisely. A full attendance is requested, as there is business of importance to be transacted. By order of the Trustees.

jan19 A. B. VACCARO, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in the saw and grist mill business, near Cuba, Shelby county, Tennessee, between Francis Hester and Charles M. Widdig, under the firm name of F. Hester & Co., is this day dissolved. FRANCIS HESTER.

January 18, 1871. jan20-6tw

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, December 16, 1870.

☞ From this date no credits will be given to tax collectors for land sales, until proof satisfactorily made establishes the fact that the delinquent has no personal property from which the taxes can be collected. The practice of selling real estate for taxes, at a cost to the State, when personal property can be sold, was never contemplated, as will be shown from the following extracts from the code:

SECTION 857. The collector, upon receiving the tax list, shall immediately, by advertisement at four of the most public places in each civil district, give twenty days notice of the place and time when and where he will attend and receive taxes.

SEC. 864. Such sale shall be by public auction, and no more property shall be sold than be suf