THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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HORROR.

Murder of Mrs. Van Hook, of Jackson—Mysterious Affair.

On Sunday last, as already announced in the APPEAL by telegraph, about half past nine o'clock, Mrs. N. S. Van Hook, one of the most estimable of women, was murdered in her house, corner of College and Cumberland streets, Jackson, Tennessee. She was found in her room at the hour mentioned lying upon the floor with three or four severe blows upon her head, supposed to have been done with a hatchet. Mrs. Van Hook was sitting in her room reading, her children having gone to Sabbath School, at the time she was murdered, leaving no one about the house but the cook. The murder was committed with a view of getting money, as the lady was known to have money, and had in her bureau drawer at the time about $500, which the demon in his hurry failed to find.

As soon as the facts were known the news spread all over the city in a few minutes, and a perfect panic seemed to take hold of the citizens, and several arrests were made, but up to this hour it is not known who committed the murder.

The *Telegraph* of Wednesday says: "With how much of truth we do not know, we hear it reported that the negro woman under arrest, and who was a servant in Mrs. Van Hook's family, has made a confession. What that confession is is not very well defined, and we are unable to say, in point of fact, that any confession has been made. Another rumor is to the effect that a white man is resting under grave suspicions; and many other reports and theories gain currency, attempting to clear up the inexplicable mystery that still hangs over the bloody tragedy. So far as the public knows, no progress has been made, although the most energetic means are being employed to unravel the mistery, and bring the miscreant face to face with justice.

ROBBERY.

New a Corporation Digs into the Short Ribs of Memphis—A Peck of Food for Mercantile Reflection.

The following letter from Macon, Miss., tells our merchants and the people interested in the commercial prosperity of the city, how Memphis is plundered and impoverished by the Mobile and Ohio road, and how indispensible to the prosperity of Memphis the Selma road becomes. The writer states unquestionable facts:

MACON, MISS., March 1, 1871.

Editors Appeal—We live about fifty miles below the point of intersection of your Selma road and the Mobile and Ohio road. Not the less are we interested in the success of General Forrest. Memphis, we all know, is our nearest and cheapest grocery market. It costs an enormous sum to ship the breadstuffs and bacon we consume down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and thence to Mobile, and then two hundred miles up the Mobile and Ohio road to Macon or Brooksville. Though we invested liberally in the Mobile and Ohio road, though we voted subscriptions and gave the corporation its franchises, yet it is now the greatest curse that can befall a country. The road is managed simply with an eye to the greatest possible immediate profits to the stockholders as distinguished from the bondholders. The goose is killed and cooked that lays the golden egg, the road is run to its utmost capacity, and the greatest possible exactions are levied. The whole machine must pass into the hands of the bond-holders, and the managing stock-holders are making their last grab at the coffers of the road and of the impoverished country. Of course no single pound of freight that can be forced over the greatest possible distance of the Mobile and Ohio, is suffered to touch the Memphis and Charleston road. It gives conductors and freight agents hydrophobia to hear the word Memphis mentioned. Not long ago I bought in New York a box of lamp chimneys, came home through Memphis, and, thinking that some time might elapse before the shipment from New York would reach me, I bought and shipped a box from Memphis. I reached home, and my two boxes reached me on the same day; the box from New York coming by sea to Mobile, and that from Memphis ran the gauntlet at Corinth, where it was kicked about for some two weeks because it bore the hated imprint, "Memphis." I cannot order any bacon or flour or corn, or any western product from Memphis. The Mobile and Ohio road will not bring it to me, and I cannot go to Memphis. It costs me as much to lay over at Corinth, and to pay the enormous charges levied on way passengers, as it costs to go through to St. Louis.

AN APPEAL TO MEMPHIS.

If you people in Memphis stand this thing, we can, and must, for we have no remedy. The railroad rings are too strong, and have too much money for us to cope with them at Jackson, and our last and only hope is in the success of your Selma road, and this success can only be achieved by the aid of Memphis and Shelby county. Open for us a direct route to Memphis; let us ship our cotton at two dollars instead of seven or eight dollars per bale to Memphis, and we will not only send you two hundred thousand bales annually, but will buy annually two million dollars' worth of plantation and other supplies. I don't know whether the people about Memphis have investigated this matter, but this country is being ruined for want of free access to the outer world. We can neither buy nor sell. We can't sell, because even cotton, valuable as it is, is hardly worth sending to Memphis after it is dug into for freight charges of the Mobile and Ohio road, and no man, after paying passage, could pay a hotel bill. Help us or we are undone, and we are ruined because we are not suffered to enrich Memphis. The half million you propose to invest in the Selma road will be refunded in actual cash, with usury, within six months after your road reaches the Alabama line. It will be refunded by Holly Springs alone within a year, and that citizen of Memphis who talks of opposition to a road which we tax ourselves away out here in the country to build, should be taken over into the swamps of Arkansas and decently buried. He must be intolerably stupid and stupidly selfish. Very respectfully,

D. J. W.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

From the Vicksburg News.]

"Our esteemed and worthy citizen, General Wirt Adams, came near losing his life night before last, but was saved by that Divine Hand which directs all things for the best. It appears that a German, who was a worthless, drunken vagabond, was paying attention to a girl in the employment of the General, and became very annoying to her and also to Mr. Adams and family. He made his appearance Thursday evening, and was ordered by General Adams to leave the place. He refused; but was shoved from the gallery of the house, when he turned and fired upon the General with a double barrel shot gun. No damage was done, but it was the greatest accident imaginable that our worthy townsman was not killed. The same man fired into the train on the same night, but everything passed over without injury being done to any one."

Sir Stafford Northcote thinks the High Commission will make everything all right.

ARKANSAS.

The Senate is Officially Notified of the Impeachment of Clayton by the Managers.

The House to be Notified when the Senate is Ready to Try the Impeached.

Clayton Prefers to stay at the Rock and take his Chances Rather than go to Washington.

The House Anxious for the Speedy Trial of the Governor—Neal's Motion—Chief Justice McClure.

Special to the Memphis APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 2.—The comedy is coming to a close. We are at the end of the fourth act. The "drop" is down, and the people, recovered from the excitement of an expected tragedy, are, like laughter, "holding both their sides." The Senators who had been "hid out" are again in their places, and are busy stiffening each other's back-bone, making ready for the day when impeachment shall commence in earnest. Their first movement was to frighten Caraloff, but he wouldn't scare worth a cent. They then turned upon the "managers" of impeachment for the House, who flattered a little, and threatened to resign. But, taking courage from the attitude of Caraloff, they "changed their mind," and to day gave the world evidence of the fact by officially notifying the Senate of the impeachment of Clayton, who has determined to stake his all upon the Senate majority and take the chances. Mallory, the Governor's pet, was in the chair, and with ill-disguised spleen and venom responded to the civil notification of the managers that "due order would be taken of the matter at the proper time." Subsequently, a resolution was adopted setting forth that the Senate would take due notice of the impeachment of Governor Clayton and inform the House of Representatives when it would be ready to proceed with the trial. There was a little nervousness manifested by Senators of the Mallory stripe when these proceedings were being had, but the chairman kept his chums well in hand and held them up to their work. If Clayton were to change his mind, and go to Washington, I do not believe Mallory could manage the crowd, who are restive under his manipulations, even now, while they are within reach of the Governor's whip. But there is no such good luck as that in store for Arkansas. Clayton has officially notified the United States Senate that he will not take his seat, and immediately upon the meeting of that body a writ will issue for an election to fill the place thus vacated by him. Clayton, it is said, is to be succeeded as Senator by Mallory. It is not expected that the Senate will impeach: but it is understood that there will be such a mass of testimony introduced as ought to impeach, and as will ultimately squelch Clayton and his impudent partisans. The House is eager for the fray. To-day Mr. Neal, as a matter of privilege and with a view to harmony, introduced a resolution postponing until the 14th of March, the consideration of all reports or questions relating to contested seats and matters giving rise to personal abuse, excepting questions arising out of the impending impeachment. He was very earnest and pointed in his remarks, and was listened to with attention. He said he was in favor of devoting all the time of the House to practical legislation. Of course, in a House where there is a majority urgent for the impeachment and removal of Clayton, a motion of this character was adopted with few dissenting voices. A statement circulated here that certain Senators would desert Clayton, convict him on the impeachment charges, elect Johnson to the Senate, expel Mallory and go for a Constitutional Convention, has no foundation. There is not one of the Senate majority that dare to do otherwise than as they are advised by Clayton or Mallory.

CHIEF JUSTICE M'CLURE.

Editors Appeal—In the present disturbed condition of public affairs in the South, growing out of the late civil war, it is the duty of enlightened journalism to allay party excitement and acrimony, and to be just to individuals, and not to condemn men unheard.

These remarks are called forth by reading a late article, published in the APPEAL of Tuesday, and taken from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, grossly reflecting upon the character of the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas.

The vulgar character of that assault upon a high public functionary of a sister State, would condemn its author as unworthy of credit in any court of justice. Upon such testimony the present and best men in the country could be outraged.

Such libelous attacks by the press upon high judicial officers, should be condemned by all just men.

The writer of this communication is not the advocate of Chief Justice McClure. He has no connection with party politics in Arkansas, nor has he any sympathy with Republicanism; but he knows the Chief Justice personally; has practiced before him as an attorney; has witnessed the dignity, ability and impartiality with which he presides over the Supreme Court of that State, and does not hesitate to denounce the article in the Ohio paper as libelous and unjust to an upright and able public officer.

Reading, as your correspondent does daily, the APPEAL, and approving as he does the enlightened sense of justice, and the matured judgment with which it treats all public subjects, and all men, no apology is considered necessary for addressing you this communication, which is called for by both *truth* and *justice*.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

There need be no further speculations about the organization of the new House of Representatives. The old officers will all be re-elected. That prince of scallawags (Stokes, of Tennessee) has used every means to undermine the present Sergeant-at-Arms, but he has been given to understand that his thirty pieces of silver had already been more than paid.

Senator Bayard, in his great speech against the Enforcement act, said: "Alexander Hamilton, the father of the Constitution, in announcing the objections made to it, said: 'The fears that the integrity of the States will be destroyed is based on the *improbable* contingency that the General Government may, at some future day, use the military for ambitious purposes.' Well, this improbable contingency is now upon us."

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FRANCE.

THE TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO PARIS

Special to N. Y. Herald.]

PARIS, March 2, p.m.—Troops in some cases on entering the city were mobbed and narrowly escaped injury. Some persons near the Arc de Triumphe congratulated themselves on the difficulty experienced by the Prussian cavalry in getting over heaps of sand and stone; they pointed to the Arc and said "Wait till we enter Berlin!" Germans took no notice of the insults.

At 11:15 a.m. the head of the German troops advanced up Grand avenue. After the dragoons came Bismarck, the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg and Wurtemburg, Leopold, of Bavaria, General Adalbert and Prince Charles of Prussia. When the Prussian infantry passed under the Arc de Triumphe, they were received by a crowd with whistling, screams and derisive shouts.

A squadron of hussars came next. Bismarck did not enter the *Arc de Triumphe*, but turned round and rode back to Nevally. The grandest part of the military spectacle was the march along Champs Elysees, where was to be seen the bayonets and helmets glittering in the sun and the flags torn by battle fluttering in the breeze.

A crowd of men and boys blocking the way, were dispersed by the Uhlans.

The Uhlans and Bavarians are especially hated.

The troops looked splendidly, and surprised the French, who owned that they could not beat them.

All quiet, but the authorities are still apprehensive of trouble.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—*House.*—The Conference Committee on the Southern Pacific railroad bill have compromised, and will report in favor of the main trunk, with a branch from Marshall, Texas, to New Orleans, via Alexandria and Baton Rouge, and a branch of the Southern Pacific railroad in California, from the thirty-fifth parallel, to connect with the trunk road at Colorado river, near the thirty-second parallel.

DIRECT TAX OF 1871.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the Senate information as to what States and Territories have paid their proportion of the direct tax levied by acts of August 5, 1861, etc. In the report appears the following States and Territories that have satisfied their quotas in full: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Dacotah and the District of Columbia. There is still due from other States and Territories about $4,000,000. Wisconsin has claims against the Government for $129,618.

THE "TRULY LOIL" IN CLOVER.

A bill has been passed providing for three Commissioners for the examination of the claims of loyal citizens of the late rebel States for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States. The Commission is to exist for two years and take testimony, and report its opinion in writing in each case, and to certify the amount and value of the property taken, furnished or used. The Commissioners are not to be residents of the Southern States, to hold sessions at Washington and have authority to adjourn and meet for further prosecution of their duties, at such time and place in the Southern States as they shall themselves appoint; to make a report of their proceedings at the commencement of each session of Congress, to the Speaker of the House, who is to lay the same before Congress for consideration; the Commissioners to have $5000 a year, and clerks and shorthand reporter at $2500 each, and a messenger at $1200, who accompany the Board; the necessary and actual expenses of travel to be allowed and paid on vouchers, as other judicial expenses are. Passed.

QUESTIONABLE COMPLIMENT.

Mr. Townsend offered a resolution to the effect that the policy of the Government in educating the colored people and extending to them civil and political equality is a source of national pride. The same resolution acquits Gen. Howard of the charges brought against him, declaring the accusations wholly groundless, and says that he is deserving of the gratitude of the American people for his able and faithful management of the Freedmen's Bureau. The resolution was adopted by a strict party vote.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. Hooper moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the income tax. Rejected; yeas, 91; nays, 116. The result was received with laughter.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

A verbal amendment by the Senate to a bill to provide for the collection of debts due from Southern railroads and corporations. Concurred in.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. Beck, the Senate bill to remove political disabilities from several citizens in Kentucky. Passed.

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, noticing it applied to several members of the Breckenridge family and asked Beck whether they had petitioned for a removal of their political disabilities. Mr. Beck pledged his word that every person named in the bill had done so.

Mr. Tillman moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to remove the political disabilities from several persons in his district (Tennessee.) Agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

SENATORS ELECT.

Senate.—The credentials of Henry Cooper, of Tennessee, and J. R. West, of Louisiana, Senators elect, were presented upon request in writing of Brownlow.

The House bill for colleting duties due the Government from Southern railroads, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hill presented a communication from the present and former members of the Legislature of Georgia, remonstrating against the character of the election of Foster Blodgett as U. S. Senator from that State. Ordered filed.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee of Conference, reported, with an amendment, a bill amendatory to an act for the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the second reading of the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill. He said he would not insist on a final vote until to-morrow.

Mr. Davis opposed the motion, and characterized the measure as an attempt to farm out the State of Kentucky for the benefit of a corporation.

Mr. Sherman's motion was agreed to and the bill taken up, partly read and laid over for its final reading to-morrow.

The deficiency appropriation bill was then considered as in committee of the whole and various amendments reducing appropriations adopted, including an amendment limiting the total cost of the new postoffice and sub-treasury building in Boston to one and a half millions, and also an amendment limiting the advertisement of mail contract lettings to one newspaper in each State in which the contracts are to be let. A new amendment making appropriations for the clerks and messengers in the offices of the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore and New Orleans was adopted.

DRY AS DUST.

The appropriation to provide for the collecting, translating and publishing all documents relating to the early history of the West, commencing with the discovery of the great lakes, 1668, and including the explorations of the Rocky Mountains since 1782. Adopted. The bill was then passed.

A resolution was introduced calling on the President for any information communicated by the legation of Constantinople, relating to the restrictions of the passage of the straits of Dardanelle and the Bosphorus by ships of other nations. Adopted.

The fortification appropriation bill was passed.

The river and harbor appropriation bill was taken up, pending the consideration of which, the Senate went into an executive session, and afterwards took a recess.

At the nail manufacturers' convention in New York, yesterday, the following prices were agreed to: Cut nails—10 penny to 60 penny at standard br lowest rates; 8 and 9 penny, 50 cents; do 4 and 5 penny, fine, $2; do spikes, all sizes, 25 cents; do fencing nails, clinch nails, $1 50 per keg; above same size, cut nails, finishing, flooring, casing, slating, box, trunk, tobacco and coopers', 50 cents a package; same, above size, as common nails.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—For the new loan in five per cents., the first considerable subscription from New York was received in this city yesterday. The First National Bank of that city sent $1,000,000. Correspondents in the country will probably soon increase the amount to $10,000,000. The immediate prospect for the loan is $100,000,000 at home, and the same amount through eminent banking agents abroad will be promptly taken up as soon as negotiations can be made.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans members-elect to the ensuing Congress held a caucus to-night for the nomination of officers. Speaker Blaine, Clerk of the House, McPherson and Doorkeeper Buxton were nominated by acclamation. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway was nominated on the first ballot. Stokes received twenty votes. W. S. King, the present incumbent, was nominated Postmaster. The Democratic and Conservative members also held a caucus to-night. Morgan, of Ohio, was nominated Speaker. The following nominations were made by acclamation: Clerk, James G. Berrett; Sergeant at Arms, Nicholas Izenburg; Doorkeeper, Owen Thorne; Postmaster, Seaton Gales; Chaplain, Ignatius T. Cooper. It was unanimously resolved that the Forty-second Congress ought to adjourn the first session at the earliest day practicable.

PAYMENT FOR SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The amendment to the army appropriation bill which was adopted yesterday provides for the examination and payment of claims of Southern loyalists for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished the Union army in the same manner as similar claims are now examined and paid in Northern States, and West Virginia and Tennessee, and that the examination be made in the office of the third Auditor of the Treasury and that the accounts be subsequently revised by the second auditor. The House committee on claims carefully examined this subject and favor their payment. They prefer that the claims should be thoroughly investigated by the commissioner appointed for that purpose, in order that loyalty of claimants may be proved beyond doubt before claims are passed upon by the accounting officers of the treasury. It was stated in the course of the debate in the Senate, that the aggregate amount of these claims will not exceed one million of dollars, but that the amount will however depend entirely upon the strictness of the test of loyalty prescribed, and it is in danger if it will exceed one million dollars.

ALL QUIET IN PARIS.

The following dispatch was received this morning by Secretary Fish:

"PARIS, March 2, 12:10 a.m.—The German entry into Paris was peaceful and quiet. All is quiet in the city.

(Signed) "WASHBURNE."

TELEGRAMS.

John Smith has got an office as Indian agent.

William the Good, says he won't go into Paris.

The bill to inquire into Ku-Klux outrages passed the Senate yesterday.

The Government of France is to be transferred back to Paris immediately.

Nothing will be done this session with the remaining contested election cases of Georgia.

None of the American "high commissioners" have got any instructions whatever, except to "palaver."

Nineteen bids for government gold in New York, yesterday. The awards will be made to Williams at 110 79-100 to 110 91-100.

Nathaniel Surdam, a wheelwright, was run over and instantly killed by a locomotive, in Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday.

Fish was about to resign until he heard of the "Joint High Commission." He then got himself appointed on the Commission.

The Radical and liberal wings of the Republican party, in St. Louis, have united and promise to work in harmony for the future.

Pat McDermott, a moulder, of Louville, fell dead in a foundry last night, from heart disease. About a year ago his brother died at the same place and in the same manner.

The Directors of the Webster Bank, Boston, have presented their late embezzling cashier, E. C. Daniel, with $1500 to defray his expenses until he can get established in business.

Sir Edward Thornton and other British members of the High Commission, visited the Capitol yesterday, in company with General Schenck, and were introduced to prominent members of the Senate.

A ninety thousand dollar fire occurred in Ottawa, Canada, yesterday. Insurances—Imperial, $6000; Ætna, $7500; Liverpool, London and Globe, $6000; Hartford, $8000; Western, $5000; North British and Mercantile Queen, $10,000.

The steamship Perrien, for Havre, yesterday carried provisions, arms and other military stores to the value of $751,600. The United States steamship Supply will sail to-day for Havre, laden to the utmost extent with supplies for the suffering French.

Four young women graduated as physicians from the New England Medical College yesterday, one of whom, Miss Nye, of Belleview, Neb., is shortly to go as missionary physician to Constantinople, under the auspices of the American Board.

The Marshall *Reporter* of last week, February 10th, recorded the death of two citizens of Marshall county who had passed the age of four-score years, and who had been living in our midst for many years, honored and loved by all who knew them. Mrs. Catherine McIver died on January 23d, aged eighty-six; Uncle Johnny Barry died February 2d, in his eighty-fifth year. We this week publish the notice of the death, at Oak Grove, Marshall county, February 4, 1871, of Mrs. Mary Robertson, in her seventy-fourth year. She died as did the others, full of years and full of honors.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CAIRO, March 2—Port list: John Kilgour, New Orleans for Louisville, 6 a.m.; Charles Bodmann, New Orleans for Louisville, 7 a.m.; John Kyle, New Orleans for St. Louis, 7 a.m.; Diamond, Louisville for Memphis, 8 a.m.; Peninah, Red river for St. Louis, 9 a.m.; Ironsides, St. Louis and return, 2 p.m.; St. Joseph, Memphis for St. Louis, 3 p.m.; Grand Tower, St. Louis for Memphis, 5 p.m. The river rose 10 inches. Raining since 3 p.m. Mercury, 64.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—River 34 feet and falling; 68 feet bridge space. A slight shower to-day. Raining steadily to-night. Weather warm for the season.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—Weather cloudy and pleasant. Monongahela 9 feet 2 inches and falling steadily. Business extremely dull on the wharf. Hercules departed for Louisville with 155,000 bushels of coal.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—River falling slowly, 11 feet 8 inches in the chute, 10 feet 8 inches on the rocks. Business good. Weather mild with a heavy rain to-night and high wind. Arrived: R. C. Gray and Sam. J. Hale, from Cincinnati; Shamrock, from St. Louis. Departed: S. J. Hale, for Memphis; Wauneta, New Orleans; Shamrock, for Cincinnati; Virginia leaves for New Orleans to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Arrived: Belle Memphis, from Memphis; Olive Branch, from New Orleans. Departed: Commonwealth, for New Orleans. River rising. Weather warm, raining all evening and still continues.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Arrived: City of Alton, M. J. Wicks, from St. Louis; Warner and barges, from Pittsburg; Alaska, Cincinnati. Departed: Robert Mitchell and City of Quincy, for Louisville; Groesbeck, for Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—River falling with eighteen feet on Harpeth shoals. The weather is mild and rainy.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

LIST OF UNCALLED FOR LETTERS.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the Memphis Postoffice and not delivered by carriers yesterday.

All letters directed to street and numbers will be delivered promptly by carriers.

LADIES' LIST.

Mason Emma		Green mrs E
Boothe miss S		Slade mrs J L A
McMain mrs		Gannon mrs
Coleman mrs H (col'd)		Peoples mrs M M
Rosse I miss A (col'd)		Miller mrs N K
Montgomery mrs H		Moore mrs T W
Rogers miss E		Delfart mrs M E
Stewart mrs M J B		Metzhse miss E
Cupels mrs N		Napier miss K
Moore miss L J		Piesins mrs C
Sneff mrs J B		Hiesk mrs R A
Jackson mrs M R		Peoples Amelia C
DeHaven mrs M T		Noel miss C E
Lamb mrs J		Wood mrs E C
Jackson mrs S		Broome mrs I
Meemer miss I		Junkin mrs M B
Jackson mrs M E		

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Bixby R M	Tiller W B	Elliott J
Fitzmorris W	Savelly A B	Cundiff J M
Zimmie H J	Mitchum W L	Kraus C P
Johnson D P	Marmiles R H	Cassidy C
Colotish J	Kelley W	Dunnison J
Buckley T C	Rodgers J R	Froom P N
Pegue P	Lee A	Wilson J G
Hewes J	Haynes B	Bowling J
David W A	Norris W	Henderson J T
Maynard J T	Collins R A	Ferguson M M
Sobs J	Russell M B	Pearsons J H
Pindergast J	Mayger R	Bowers I J
Mitchell D (col)	Van Fosdick & Co	Bates T L
Ranch J M	Spencer C F	Kizer J
Jackson J F	Vosch E F	Finly R
Kerns W A R	Jones J E	Taylor cod W F
Baker M J	Shears G N	Moore W L
Penn W J	Dickson J	Conner M
Merritt s G	Campbell H B	Lea J A
Bishop I	Blanton J W	Blanton J W
Cogan J J	Taley F	Lichtebergar M
Hill H	Mason H H	G
Sykes G M	Armstrong J M	Lyons F
Helstand DeW		

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands, 16c. Flour in fair demand and advanced; $6 70@6 90 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat firm and in fair demand; red and amber, $1 65. Corn in fair demand and advanced; western mixed, 80@80c. Winter pork, $21 75. Lard in fair demand; Rio, 8½@8¾c. Sugar in fair demand and advanced; Cuba, 6¾@7c. Molasses in fair demand and steady; New Orleans, 65@65c. Rice, 8@8½c.

Dry Goods—The weather is extremely fine, but the market is still devoid of animation, although some general improvement is manifest among the jobbing trade. The break in the prices of prints noticed yesterday has become more general. Orientals, Washington, American, Conestoga, Richmond, Allen's, Harris, Freeman's and Magnolia fancies are all off 5c., while Cochero stands at 10½c. Pacific, Merrimac, Hamilton and Damil Du ram drop at 1c. In other styles of goods there is no change to notice, except in Red Hand bleached muslins, which are selling at 10½c.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Gold continues dull and stationary, with all business at 110. Money loans were made at from 3 to 5 per cent; clearances, $68,000,000. Government securities have been very steady all day, with but little variation, closing at about the opening prices; 5-20s of 1861, 114¼; do. 1862, 113¼; do. 1864, 112; do. 1865, old do. 113; do. 1865, new, 112¼; do. 1867, 111; do. 1868, 111¼; 10-40s, 109; currency 6s, 110¼. Stocks were quite active, with some little advance in prices, particularly Northwestern and New York Central; Indiana Central was the most active stock on the list, opening at 38½, selling up to 39¾, and closing at 39¾. Ohio was off a little. Central Pacific and Union Pacific were active and nominally easy; the market closed very strong and firm. Money may be at 6 per cent. State bonds dull; Tennessee issues strong and advanced from ½ to 1 per cent; old Tennessees, 61½; new do., 66½; 6's North Carolinas firm. Sterling exchange, 109½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Flour scarce and wanted; superfine, $6 50@7; XX, $7 25@7 50; XXX, $7 50. Pork firm; mess, $23 75; bacon, 10½@12½@12½c. Sugar-cured hams, 16@18c. Lard firmer; tierces, 10½@10½c; keg, 11@11½c. Sugar dull and lower; prime, 7½@7¾c. Corn, oats, bran, hay, molasses and whisky are unchanged from yesterday's quotations. Cotton active and lower; sales, 10,700 bales; good ordinary, 17½@17¾c; low middling, 18½; middling, 19@19¼c; receipts, 7000 bales; exports, to foreign ports 15,700 bales, and coastwise 875 bales; stock, 383,491 bales. Sterling, 20¾; sight, ½ per cent discount. Gold, 111.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling, 16½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family, $6 75@7. Wheat opened dull and closed firm at $1 38@1 40. Corn in fair demand and advanced to 66@67c; supply light. Rye steady at $1@1 05. Oats unchanged; No. 2, 50@51c. Barley steady at 90@1 40. Pork dull and nominal; mess, $22 75 asked. Lard dull and unchanged; no demand. Bulk meats in fair demand at lower rates; sales of 400,000 lbs sides at 9½c, and shoulders at 7½c; clear sides held at 10½@10¾c, with small sales; clear rib, 10½c—the market closing unsettled and depressed; shoulders offered at 7½c, seller for April; delivered in Chicago, and clear rib at 9½c, delivered in Milwaukee. Bacon dropping and only in limited jobbing demand; fully 1@1½c asked. Hogs dull and a shade lower at $6@7 25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Flour scarce and firm; superfine winter, $5 75@5 90; extras, $6@6 50. Wheat in good demand at full prices; No. 2 spring Kansas, $1 37; choice red fall, $1 62@1 70. Corn stronger; mixed on track, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 50c; No. 1 white, 51c. Oats dull at 36c in bulk, and 38@40c sacked. Barley steady; choice fall strong, and $1. Rye lower at 80@81c. Whisky dull at 88c. Mess pork quiet at $23 75, cash; for April, $24. Bulk meats only in limited jobbing demand at 8@8½@9c. Bacon dull; a small lot of loose country shoulders and hams sold at 8 and 11½c; picked loins on orders, 9¾@11½ and 12c. Hams, sugar-cured, 18@19c. Lard dull at 12c for steam. Hogs lower at $6@7. Cattle dull at $2 75@5 75.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring was active and 1@2c higher, closing steady at $1 29@1 29½, cash and seller for March; this afternoon steady at 1c. Corn—No. 2 mixed higher at 50@50½c cash and seller for April; this afternoon quiet at 50½c, seller for March. Oats in good demand and 1@2c higher, closing firm at 40@40c. Rye—No. 1 held at 80c. Barley—No. 2 quiet at 70c. Highwines, 86½c. Provisions dull; mess pork, $21, cash, and $21 75, seller for April. Lard, 12½c, cash. Dressed hogs quiet at 6@6 12½; live steady and 25c lower at $6 75@7 85. Cattle dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 2—Bagging inactive. Cotton in demand and stock light; middling, 18½@19c. Flour firm and in good shipping demand; low grades scarce; extra family, $6. Grain quiet; receipts equal to demand. Groceries—New Orleans sugar and coffee in good demand. Hay in fair demand; choice, delivered, $20. Provisions dull and nominal; mess pork, $21 75; lard, 12½c; bacon, 9½@11@12c; bulk meats, 8½@9@9¼c; hams, sugar cured, 16c, and plain, 15c. Whisky steady at 88. Tobacco—sales of 240 hhds at $2 70@5 75 for common lugs to medium leaf, and $27 50@43 50 for common to bright wrappers.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—Cotton dull; low middling, 17½c. Bulk meats—clear sides, 11½c; clear rib, 11½c; shoulders, 8½c, packed. Bacon—clear sides, 12½c; shoulders, 8½c; hams, 13c. Sugar-cured hams, 16c. Lard, 13c. Corn, 70c. Oats, 40c. Flour, $6@8.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, March 2.—Cotton quiet; middling, 16c; net receipts, 183 bales; exports coastwise, 69 bales; sales, 1500 bales; stock, 81,326 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—Cotton easier; middling, 19½c; net receipts, 197 bales; exports to Great Britain, 805 bales, to continent 500 bales, and coastwise 189 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 31,114 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—Cotton quiet; middling, 16½@16¾c; net receipts, 208 bales; exports, to Cronstadt 1653 bales, and coastwise 136 bales; sales, 1200 bales; stock, 45,653 bales.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, March 2.—Cotton dull and heavy; good ordinary, 15½c; net receipts, 164 bales; exports coastwise, 26 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 88,194 bales.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 2.—Cotton quiet; middling, 19½c; net receipts, 655 bales, gross 2053; sales, 300 bales; stock, 800 bales.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 2, 1:30 p.m.—Consols, 93¾. Bonds steady; 5-20s of 1862, 92; do 1865, 91¾; do. 1867, 97; 10-40s, 89¾. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 35. The Bank of England has increased its rate of interest ½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL, March 2, 1:30 p.m.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands, 7¾d; middling Orleans, 7¾d; sales, 10,000 bales. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 38s. Provisions quiet.

MARRIED.

WARD—BOYD—On Wednesday, March 1st, at the residence of Mrs. Rowzee, Louisville, Kentucky, by the Rev. R. S. Wilson, Dr. R. P. WARD, of this city, and Miss MATTIE J. BOYD, of Louisville, Ky.

ARRINGTON—BRASWELL—On the evening of February 28th, 1871, by James Rose, J. P., WILLIAM H. ARRINTON to Mrs. LUCY JANE BRASWELL.

Atlanta, Ga., papers please copy.

I. O. O. F. FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE officers and members of Memphis Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at their hall this (FRIDAY) morning, at half past 8 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, PETER HOLT.

Sister Lodges and members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of A. W. JONES, N. G.

JAS. W. WATTENBURG, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOTTERY.—Official drawings of the Missouri State Lottery. CLASS 103.

49, 67, 35, 64, 71, 42, 32, 18, 6, 53, 68, 54, 74.

CLASS 104.

54, 33, 69, 44, 12, 62, 42, 29, 11, 61, 25, 50.

Prizes from $100 to $30,000, paid in money. Lotteries drawing daily. Information furnished in the above Lottery by J. E. FRANCE, 405½ North Cross street, Box 167, Memphis, Tenn., P. O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers St. Louis, Mo. mh3

English, German and Hebrew Job Printing neatly executed. mh3

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE stated communication of Lelia Scott Lodge No. 289, F. A. M., will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, 3d inst., at 7 o'clock.

All M. M.'s fraternally invited.

By order H. H. HIGBEE, W. M.

M. S. JUDAH, Secretary. mh3

Are indorsed and prescribed by more leading Physicians than any other tonic or stimulant now in use. They are A SURE PREVENTIVE for Fever and Ague, Intermittents, Biliousness, and all disorders arising from Miasmatic causes. They are highly recommended as an anti-dyspeptic, and in cases of indigestion are invaluable as an Appetizer and Restorant, and in cases of General Debility they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES, invigorating the system, giving tone to the mind, and giving tone and elasticity to the whole system. The HOME BITTERS are compounded with all the purest care, and no Tonic Stimulant has ever been offered to the public SO PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, and at the same time combining such medicinal agents, indorsed by the medical fraternity as the best known to the Pharmacopœia. It costs little to give them a fair trial, and

Every Family Should Have a Bottle.

We ask every one to read the following certificates from many of the most eminent physicians in the country:

ST. LOUIS, July, 1870.—JAMES A. JACKSON & CO.: Gentlemen—Since you have communicated to the medical profession the recipe of the "Home Bitters" I cannot, therefore, be held to be guilty of prescribing a secret or patent medicine as a secret or patent medicine, the patent having been taken for it. We have examined the formula for making the "Home Bitters," and unhesitatingly say the combination is one of rare excellence, all the articles used in its composition are the best of the class to which they belong, highly Tonic, stimulant, Stomachic, Carminative and slightly Laxative. The mode of preparing this is strictly in accordance with the rules of pharmacy. Having used them, seen its effect in our private practice, we take pleasure in recommending them to all persons desirous of taking Bit