# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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## ARKANSAS.

### Restoration of Peace---Sub idence of Clayton.

### He Will Not Inflict Himself upon the Senate.

Special to Memphis APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 3.—There was peace to-day in all the borders of Little Rock, and joy overspreads Arkansas. Recent rows here among the Radical thieves and plunderers of State have repelled immigrants, and cost Arkansas millions of money. Letters received here from all old States say: "We are afraid to come to a country having rulers so depraved, selfish and corrupt." These letters and the newspapers from other States, especially the New York *Evening Post*, and the course of the APPEAL, which wished to get rid of Clayton and enfranchise the people of Arkansas—all these facts have exerted a marked influence and been much talked about. Public sentiment has squelched the selfish, ambitious knaves. To-day there was no personal abuse in the Capitol. It was expected that to-day Clayton would set at rest the conjectures concerning his future course. It is said that the ring in the Senate will not bring on the impeachment trial until after the 4th of March, to prevent Clayton from accepting the Senatorship. It is known that he is anxious to go to Washington, but his friends are determined, if possible, to prevent it. It is the general wish that he may go, but I think I can say positively that he will remain.

Both Houses are now engaged upon their regular business, and impeachment and personal abuse have ceased.

[BY MAIL.]

THE REPUBLICAN HOOTS.

The *Republican* hoots at the idea of Clayton going to the United States Senate, and throws out the idea that he intends to remain Governor for two years longer, and that there is no alternative to the people's representatives, now left them, but quietly to submit to his yoke, and yield to the demands of the Senate. In connection with this programme, Clayton is practising his old tactics to bribe and corrupt certain opposition members of the House with promises of office and other official patronage. Will he succeed? That is now the inquiry that is upon the tongue of every man, and weighs heavily upon every heart.

WHAT M'CLURE HAS DONE.

The *Gazette* says: "We venture the assertion that John McClure, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and ex officio war editor of the *Republican*, has done more real damage and injury to the material interests of Arkansas by his abominable writings, in the last two months, than all the Ku-Kluxes, real or imaginary, that have figured in our political history for the last three years.

"Before the appearance of these horrible and hideous articles in the *Republican*, we noticed that Arkansas bonds were regularly quoted in the New York market; but now they have "silently crept away," and are no longer quotable. Now Arkansas has no standing at all in the money market of the world; her credit has gone down below par, and all because such jaguar fools and block-heads as those whom Clayton has selected as the leaders and exponents of his administration will insist on making a display of their folly and stupidity at the expense of the very best and most vital interests of the State."

WHAT A RED-HOT RADICAL SAYS OF CLAYTON.

The Searcy *Tribune*, a red-hot Radical paper, says: "We have no hesitation in saying that Governor Clayton has, by reason of his indiscreet judgment toward Lieutenant Governor Johnson, entailed upon himself the unenviable attitude he now occupies in the State. He was elected to the United States Senate by a unanimous vote, in the belief that Lieutenant Governor Johnson, in whose integrity the people have entire confidence, would be his constitutional successor as Governor. Had Governor Clayton accepted the high office of United States Senator, to which he had been honorably elected, and allowed Mr. Johnson (the people's choice) to be his successor, the administration of the government would have been pursued harmoniously. The eminence to which Governor Clayton had aspired has, through his imprudence, become somewhat prostrated, and will no doubt impair his standing and influence in the United States Senate, should he accept the election that entitles him to a seat in that august body. We hope that the Senate will do their duty in such a manner as the facts of the case and their conviction of right and justice may determine."

THE SENATE RULES FOR IMPEACHMENT TRIALS.

We have, says the Little Rock *Gazette*, hastily glanced over the rules of practice and procedure adopted by the Senate for the conduct of impeachment trials, and unhesitatingly pronounce them to be infamous in character, and designed especially to prevent and defeat a fair and impartial trial. These rules were prepared by the majority members of the Senate while they were out in the bush, and bear the unmistakable impress of that reckless disregard of constitutional restriction and defiance of public sentiment and the popular will which have characterized the conduct of those Senators in all important matters of legislation with which they have had to do since the commencement of the present session.

We have not had time to critically examine each one of these rules; but there are several of them so monstrous and outrageous in their character as to strike every honest and intelligent mind with amazement and indignation at the very first blush.

There is a provision in rule vii. which says that "all questions of evidence and incidental questions shall, on the demand of one-third of the whole number of the Senate, be decided by the ayes and nays." This rule clearly contravenes that provision of the Constitution (article 5, section 3, which says that the ayes and nays 16), members of either House, of the question shall be entered upon any at the request of five on the jour. "The Senate, acting as a members." ment or in any other court of impeach. to set aside this capacity, has no rig. tution, any provision of the Co. tate its promote than it has to vio. ir. The visions in any other particular. The object in violating the Constitution in this instance is evidently to shield and protect the majority members in whatever infamous rulings they may make on the all-important questions of evidence that will arise in the conducting of an impeachment trial.

Rule xxvi. makes the same provision for the ayes and nays in regard to questions arising on the competency or relevancy of the evidence offered, and is equally repugnant to the constitution.

But the most infamous of all this infamous batch of one-sided rules is xxii., which provides that

"The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side, but such arguments shall not exceed thirty minutes to each person."

The idea of compressing an argument on the facts and law involved in an impeachment of the Governor, on numerous charges of malfeasance and maladministration, is simply preposterous and absurd. This rule bears upon its face the unmistakable evidence of a determination on the part of the Senate not to give the House of Representatives and the people a full, fair and free opportunity to make good their charges brought against the Governor.

We hope, however, that the board of managers will not be brow-beaten and driven off by these unjust and unfair rules, but that they will go to work with the more vim and determination to make the very best use of the time, means and opportunity allowed them to prosecute and make good their charges against the Governor. They are not limited as to time in bringing forward the evidence, and this, after all, is all that is required to enable the public to make up their verdict in the case. Bring forward your charges, Messrs. Managers, and do the best you can under the circumstances—the public will fully understand and appreciate the difficulties and embarrassments under which you will labor.

## WASHINGTON.

SENATOR SPRAGUE ACQUITTED.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The sessions of the Mexican Claims Commission have been resumed. Senator Thurman, from the select committee appointed on the motion of Senator Sprague, to investigate the charge against him of unlawful traffic with the rebels of Texas during the war, to-day submitted a report. The committee, after examination of the papers furnished by the War Department, find no evidence of any complicity of Senator Sprague in the alleged transactions. They implicate Messrs. Harris and Hoyt, and possibly some others.

ARIZONA INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

A private letter received from Florence, Arizona, says the Indians are worse in Arizona to-day than ever before. Within the past two weeks they have attacked and killed or captured three different parties within twenty miles of this place. One party of four men, in charge of two fine mule teams laden with barley, was attacked, one man being killed and the others escaping after a vigorous fight. A day or two subsequently the Indians attacked a foraging party, consisting of three men with a fourhorse team, two men being killed and the team captured. Next that was heard of the Indians, they had killed two men passing on horseback from Sacaton to Salt river.

MEMPHIS AND SAN FRANCISCO—THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

In the House the report of the Committee of Conference on the Southern Pacific railroad bill was agreed to. The House concedes the change in the title of the company to the Texas Pacific railroad. The Senate agrees to the House substitute, with two additional sections, one providing for a similar grant of public lands in Louisiana to enable the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railway Company to connect with that its eastern terminus by way of Alexandria, and the other for a similar grant to enable the Southern Pacific road by way of Los Angelos to connect at or near Colorado river.

LEGISLATION FOR THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate added new legislation to the great importance of one amendment, which disposes of the question of paying interest on the Union Pacific railroad bonds, by directing payment to the road of the amount withheld for the transportation of troops and supplies. This will probably be agreed to by the House.

The amendment allowing the payment of

CLAIMS OF LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH

for supplies taken by the army during the war was strongly opposed by the House. A conferee asserts that it would cost the Government at least $50,000,000. A compromise may possibly be made substituting a proposition to organize a commission to examine into the claims and the proofs of loyalty presented by the claimants, and report to Congress for further legislation.

ERIE RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Agents of the New York and Erie railroad were at the Treasury Department yesterday, making inquiries in regard to the manner of proceedings to bond that road, under the act authorizing the transportation of imported goods, without appraisement.

BELKNAP WRITES A LETTER.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to Senator Cole protesting against the reduction made by the Senate in the items of appropriation for the purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the erection of barracks and quarters. He says without appropriations, at least as much as allowed by the House, many troops will have to be withdrawn from Western posts for want of shelter and the cavalry dismounted in a great measure and withdrawn from the frontier. The Senate has thus far reduced the appropriations for horses to four hundred thousand dollars, and for barracks to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

INTERNATIONAL HOBNOBBING.

Earl DeGray and Ripon will give a dinner to the American members of the high commission. The commissioners will dine with the President on Tuesday. Secretary Fish will give them a reception on Wednesday. It is reported that the American half of the joint high commission is to be reinforced by the addition of George Battes and E. H. Darby, of Boston, who have given years of study to the subject of neutrality laws and reciprocity treaties.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

is expected here in a few days. His health is considerably improved, but friends who have seen him recently have but little hope that he will be able to resume his duties this spring. He intends to spend the summer and fall in Europe.

PROVISIONS OF THE GREAT RAILROAD BILL.

The Texas railroad bill, now before the President, differs little from the Southern Pacific railroad bill, lately passed by the House—land grants upon similar terms as the main line, and the right of way conceded to New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, and the road must be opened from New Orleans to Marshall Texas, within five years, and to the Southern Pacific railroad in California, from Fort Yuma via Los Angeles to a point at or near Tahechabs. Passed.

Intelligence has been received at General Sheridan's headquarters at Chicago, that the Indians are breaking up their camp on the North Pacific railroad, and preparing to move south on the opening of spring, to occupy their reservations in the Indian Territory. The Arapahoes are foremost in the move, having already started on their journey in large numbers. Apprehensions that the breaking up of the winter would at the same time cause troubles among the savages themselves, as well as the whites, are dispelled by this information. Government agents are actively engaged assisting the movement of the tribes, and everything is expected to pass off smoothly and war be averted.

THE curious fact that a needle or other steel wire inserted in a living body, will immediately become oxidized, while, if the body be dead, no oxidation will take place, was recently brought to light by Dr. Laborde, of Paris. This is a simple test as to whether death has taken place, and will be available in cases of trance or catalepsy.

The total loss by fire in Chicago during the month of February, was $20,055, on which there was insurance to the amount of $17,600.

## FOREIGN DISPATCHES

### PRUSSIA.

IMPERIAL GRATITUDE TO GOD.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Empress has received from the Emperor:

VERSAILLES, March 3.—I have just ratified the conditions of peace, which the Bordeaux Assembly have accepted. Thus far the work is complete, which was through seven months' battles to be achieved, thanks to the valor, devotion and endurance of our incomparable army and sacrifices of the whole Fatherland. The Lord of Hosts has everywhere visibly blessed our enterprises, and by His mercy has permitted an honorable peace to them. Be honor to Fatherland and thanks.

(Signed) WILHELM.

### FRANCE.

THE LAST OF THE WAR.

Herald special.]

VERSAILLES, March 2.—The preliminaries of peace arranged by Bismarck and other plenipotentiaries with Thiers and Favre are as follows: Article 1 specifies the line of demarkation. Article 2 provides that France will pay Germany five milliards of francs, one milliard at least in 1871, and all the rest in six years from the ratification of the article. Article 3 provides that the evacuation is to commence on the ratification of the treaty by the Assembly. The German troops will then immediately quit Paris and left bank of the Seine, and the departments of Cher Indre, Loire and Seine Inferieur. The French will remain behind the Loire till the signing of peace, except those in Paris—where the Government is not to have more than forty thousand troops. The Germans will evacuate the right bank of the Seine gradually, after the signing of a definite treaty and the payment of a half milliard francs. After the payment of two milliards, the Germans will only hold the departments of Marne, Ardennes, Meuse, Vosges, Mieurts and Belfort. After the payment of three milliards, the Germans will only keep 5000 troops in France; but if a sufficient money guarantee is given, the Germans will evacuate completely. Otherwise, three milliards will carry. Interest at five per cent. from the ratification. The fourth article provides that the German troops shall make no further requisitions; the French Government will find food for the army in occupation of the ceded department. Favorable arrangements will be made with the inhabitants and time given.

FAVRE ACTIVE.

PARIS, March 2.—Favre has gone to Versailles to-day to demand the immediate evacuation of Paris, by virtue of the terms of the convention.

THE EMPEROR OVERCOME.

VERSAILLES, March 3.—The correspondent of the *Herald*, just returned from Paris, witnessed the grand review of troops at Longchamps; he says the Emperor was received by the military with ringing cheers and flag salutations, the bands playing as he passed. On passing Bismarck, the Emperor waved his hand in friendly greeting, and took up his position. He viewed the troops for a moment with deep emotion, and then the order was given to march, the bands struck up, and, with proud step, 30,000 men marched past in such perfect order that each battery presented but the profile of one gun.

The Emperor leaves for Germany on Saturday, instead of Monday.

The ratification of the treaty of peace is expected here to-night. If it comes, the Germans will evacuate Paris to-morrow; but if not the Twelfth corps will probably take its turn and enter Paris.

PEACE.

VERSAILLES, March 2.—Favre today notified Bismarck of the vote of the National Assembly, ratifying the preliminaries of peace. Bismarck at once replied that he was ready to exchange the formal ratifications, and that the Emperor had already signed the treaty.

PARISIANS AND GERMANS—THERE CAN BE NO PEACE.

LONDON, March 3.—It is believed the Germans will leave Paris this evening, or at latest to-morrow morning.

There is great excitement in Paris in consequence of rumors that a crowd of Parisians, observing some Prussians in Court Louvre and Place du Carrousel yesterday, attempted to use force for their expulsion, but were kept back by a line of troops, and pieces of cloth being hung over the gate hid the Prussians.

Conflicts are expected if the Germans do not soon evacuate the city.

Some Germans wished to pass the line of demarkation by offering their hands and saying: "Now peace is concluded, we are friends;" but were repulsed with "From the conditions imposed by Bismark, we never can be friends."

Some disguised Prussian officers penetrated the city, but were soon recognized, and their lives endangered from the people. They were protected by the authorities, and reconducted to the German lines.

The populace is less calm than on yesterday.

BRUTAL PARISIANS—EVACUATION OF PARIS.

LONDON, March 3.—The profier of England's mediation has been accepted by both parties in the dispute between Egypt and Spain.

A special to the London *Times* from Versailles says the Germans will evacuate Paris to-day, and Prince Frederick Charles retires immediately behind the Seine. The Emperor and Crown Prince will leave in a few days for Terrienes or some other point near Paris on the right bank of the Seine.

The Parisian populace wreaked their vengeance on several men and women who were seen communicating with German soldiers.

### ENGLAND

GIANTS IN DEBATE.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Patten, Conservative member from North Lancashire, resumed the debate on the Irish question. He urged a withdrawal of the motion for the Commons to use further measures and grant greater powers to the Government to effectually repress mischief, secret combinations in Ireland, and particularly in West Meath county, and return to the policy authorizing the Government to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of necessity. He said the Government had by its motion confessed the failure of its Irish policy.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, objected to the course suggested by the member from North Lancashire, which he said was based on exaggerated statements.

After these remarks, Mr. Goschen, replying to the remarks of Disrael, said he was quite willing to see the right honorable gentleman exult over the supposed superiority of the tory policy, which was simply that of conquest. In the meantime, the Government might postpone the inquiry, if upon investigation it was found to be untimely and premature. The Government would violate the Constitution if it should suspend *habeas corpus*, unless a necessity for such an action was first assured by inquiry. He concluded by a warm appeal for the adoption of the motion before the House.

The Premier was evidently ill and exhibited signs of anxiety.

Sir Robert Peel and other members followed in vigorous attacks upon the Government, asserting that action and not investigation is wanted—action which the Opposition would gladly back. To check dissatisfaction inflamed from America, the Solicitor General interposed, and denounced the ingratitude shown the leader, who has insured the passage of so many important measures, without ever before incurring denunciation as a feeble-minded tory. He scored Disraeli, as Shakespeare's lean apothecary, whose poverty and not his will drove him to such resources.

Maguire, at this point, moved adjournment of the debate, but Disraeli and Gladstone both protested against closing the debate, which caused the motion to be defeated.

GERMANS EXCLUDED FROM HAVRE.

LONDON, March 2 — A league has been formed at Havre to prevent the return of the German employes.

### BELGIUM.

BELGIUM'S FAITH IN PEACE.

BRUSSELS, March 2.—The Belgian army is being placed on a a peace footing and the militia have been sent to their homes. The peace plenipotentiaries will hold their sitting at the Hotel de Ville, Brussels.

## HOME DISPATCHES.

Good Thing.

NEW YORK, March 3.—This morning Louis Van Eaton, the celebrated forger, was sentenced to the State prison for nine years.

Have We an Alien Amongst Us?

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—At the Alumni celebration of Washington University last night, Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain railroad, pledged seven per cent on forty thousand dollars for five years to establish a professorship of mining and metallurgy, reserving the right to make it perpetual should the experiment prove successful.

Counter-Claims.

NEW YORK, March 3.—According to Washington correspondents, the counter-claims set up by Great Britain for damages sustained by the property of Englishmen in the United States during the war of the rebellion, and those of Canada for injuries sustained by her citizens during the several Fenian raids upon her border, will, in all probability, be insisted upon and urged in mitigation, at least, of the Alabama bill. It is even intimated that the total damages from these sources on the English side will run up an amount considerably larger than the total on ours.

Cuban People.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The expulsion of Casanova from Havana recalls the fact that in the spring of 1869 Consul Hall wrote to the Department of State that Casanova was connected with a filibustering expedition as its commander. He was released, and the Consul secured for him a passport to leave the island. Casanova some weeks ago procured a passport from this Government, and returned to Cuba under the pretext of attending to business affairs, but, it is alleged, with other intentions, which were made known to the Department of State. The subject of this recent expulsion from Havana will, however, be investigated.

The Everlasting Negro.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Some time ago, a negro mail agent was put on the road between Louisville and Lexington, and shortly afterward he was attacked at Benson station by unknown persons. Since then a squad of soldiers have been guarding him on the road, but the 8 a.m. mail service suddenly discontinued on the line, it is said, by order of the department. Citizens and all parties were astonished and seriously inconvenienced, and the matter is the subject of considerable speculation and more complaints.

The Judiciary Committee, in the State Senate to-day, reported the bill providing that no person shall be incompetent to testify in State courts in civil or criminal cases on account of race or color.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—*House.*—Mr. Cox offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, In view of the difficulties involved in the performance of the duties of Speaker of this House, and the conspicuously able, courteous, dignified and impartial discharge of those duties by Hon. Jas. G. Blaine during the present Congress, it is eminently becoming that our thanks be tendered and they are hereby tendered him.

Mr. Cox advocated the resolution in a speech highly complimentary to Mr. Blaine. The resolution was adopted, Mr. Mungen being heard voting no.

The Senate bill in relation to the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company's claim for certificates of land, which should have been issued before the war, passed.

A resolution to pay Thomas Baird, of Georgia, $2500 for contesting a seat to which he was not entitled, passed.

The House took a recess.

*House.*—The conference reports on the postoffice appropriation bill and the army appropriation bill were agreed to. The latter contains a provision for the election of a board of commissioners to examine Southern claims.

The Senate bill removing the land grant to the South and North Alabama Railroad Company was passed with amendments.

The reports of the conference committees on the legislative appropriation bill, river and harbor appropriation bill, deficiency bill, and naval appropriation bill were agreed to.

On the 23d, near Maryville, an affray occurred between Jack Davis and Nelson Bond, which resulted in the latter being stabbed by the former. Bond also inflicted a severe wound upon the person of Davis during the melee. Bond was stabbed in the face, neck, back and stomach. He now lies in a critical condition.

The Shelbyville *Rescue*, of February 24th says: "On last Wednesday night a couple of negroes stopped another negro man on the Murfreesboro pike and went through his pockets, took what they found in them and turned him loose. They are getting bolder and more daring in their robbery. Some steps should be taken to clean out the horde of negro vandals that infest this place."

## TELEGRAMS.

The Cuban insurrection is on its last legs.

The Pope declines to vacate the Vatican.

The Louisiana Legislature adjourned *sine die* Thursday night.

The Japanese Embassy has arrived at Washington, and been presented to the President.

The South Carolina Legislature passed a bill yesterday to fund the whole debt of the State.

All the odds-and-ends and wings-and-tails of the Radical party in St. Louis propose to unite.

Dr. Joseph W. Gilmer, for nearly forty years connected with the Boston *Advertiser*, died yesterday.

Mr. Hubbard's house, five miles from St. Louis, was burned Thursday night. A boy lost his life in the fire.

The Bordeaux government has ordered the immediate return of the mobilized National Guards to their homes.

General Halpine, the Fenian, is invited to appear before a Congress committee to testify about his wrongs in British prisons.

The Bavarian minister at Rome has provisionally assumed the functions of German ambassador to the Holy See, in place of Count Von Arnem, transferred to Paris.

Mr. Childress, Chief of the English Naval Department, resigns. Lord Kimberly, Minister of the Colonies, succeeds him, and Chichester Fortesque succeeds Kimberly.

At San Francisco, yesterday, three unknown ruffians broke into a house near Bay View, ravished a mother and daughter, and made their escape. They have not been identified.

A Versailles dispatch says the French indemnity is payable in three installments, namely, one milliard thalers in 1871, two milliards in 1872, and two milliards in 1873. Interest is only payable on the last installment, from which proportion the debt appertaining to Alsace and Lorraine, estimated at half a milliard thalers, and the cost of railways in Eastern France, are to be deducted.

The following are the banking houses authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the new loan: Cincinnati—C. F. Adae & Co., Jacob Cox, Dabnay, Morgan & Co., Hewson, White & Co., E. E. Kinney & Co., Larkin, Wright & Co., Seasongood, Miller & Co.; St. Louis—Saml. A. Gaylord & Co., Haskill & Co., Louis Banks, Leonard, Matthews, National Loan bank, Paussis, Gemphe & Co.; Evansville—W. J. Lowry & Co.; Louisville—C. N. Warren & Co.

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CAIRO, March 3.—Port list: James Howard, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 p.m.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5 p.m.; Jennie Baldwin, White river to St. Louis, 6 p.m.; Ajax, New Orleans to Louisville, 11 p.m.; Anna, Cincinnati to St. Louis, noon. River rose eleven inches. Heavy rain and wind last night. Weather clear and cool to-night, with the mercury at 42°.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Arrived: Great Republic, from St. Louis. Departed: Bismarck, for St. Louis. The Natchez brought into this port 5117 bales of cotton, the largest cargo of the season. Weather cloudy and cool. Mercury 55°, with wind blowing from the west.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—The river here is stationary, with seventeen feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and cold. Heavy rain last night. Arrived Belle Vernon, from Pittsburg.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—The river here is rising, with thirteen feet in the chute and twelve feet on the rocks. It has risen one foot four inches during the past twenty-four hours. Business is brisk. Weather clear and cool, with the mercury at 45°. Arrived: Shannon, Mary Houston, P. W. Strader, John A. Woods, from New Orleans to Pittsburg. Departed: Virginia, for New Orleans; P. W. Strader, for Cincinnati. The steamer Sharp McDonald took 400,000 bushels of coal for points below.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Arrived: John Kyle, from New Orleans; St. Joseph, from Memphis. Departed: Belle Memphis, for Memphis; Commonwealth, for New Orleans. The river is about stationary. Weather clear and cool.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—The river here has risen two feet during the past twenty-four hours, and there are now thirty-six feet in the channel and sixty six feet bridge space. Arrived: Shamrock, from St. Louis; Minneola, from Memphis. Departed: Charles B. Church, for New Orleans. Rain fell throughout last night. Weather cloudy and cool.

PITTSBURG, March 3.—Weather showery. The Monongahela is falling, with eight feet three inches in the channel. The Allegheny is rising, with twenty-four feet five inches in the channel. Rain is falling, and there are indications of another rise. Departed: Blue Ridge, for Cincinnati, with 115,000 bushels of coal in tow; Resolute, Fred Wilson No. 2, Roberts and Lion, in charge of barges containing 650,000 bushels of coal for Louisville. There are other shipments of coal to-morrow.

## MARKETS

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton dull and declined; middling uplands, 14½c. Flour firm and in fair demand at $6 70@8 90 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; red and amber, $1 64@1 65. Corn in fair demand; western mixed, 86@86½c. Whisky steady at 91½@92c. Coffee firm and in fair demand; Rio, 13½@17c. Sugar steady and demand moderate; Cuba, 8⅝@9c. Molasses steady and in moderate demand; New Orleans, 60@76c. Rice, 8¼@8½c.

Dry Goods—The market for prints is unsettled and irregular. Dunnell's are reduced in price to wholesale jobbers, and jobbers have reduced Wm. Simpson & Co.'s mourning goods, the firm have for the present withdrawn all their prints from this market. The Holyoke Thread Company have broken their price on glace to 35c. In other staple styles of goods there is very little change to observe, apart from the fact that the demand is increasing for dress goods, especially white shawls, which are going off with more freedom.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Gold was quiet and steady at 111@111¼, with most transactions at 111¼; loans were made at from 1¾ to 4 per cent.; clearances, $18,000,000. Government securities were strong, long bonds being the favorites; 6s advanced about ¼ per cent.; there were no sales of new s per cent. bonds to day, although 98 in gold, seller for sixty days, was bid for them, and they were offered at 98¾, gold, seller for sixty days, option to commence when the bonds are placed on the list at the Board; 5s of 1881, 104¼; do 1862, 112¾; do. 1864, 112¾; do. 1865, 112¾; do. 1865, new, 111; do. 1867, 111¼; do. 1868, 111¼; 10-40s, 108¼; currency 6s, 109¼. Stocks were excited and higher, and business continues on an extensive scale, being augmented by a considerable amount of outside orders; the features have been New York Central, Lake Shore, Reading, Wabash, Northwestern, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central; the last named has sold as high as 81½, and was further advanced late in the day, the rise having been led by Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, and Northwestern preferred; dealings continue large and excited, the market closing steady at about the highest figures of the day. Money firm at 4 per cent. state bonds generally dull; Tennessees strong; old Tennessees, 60¼; new do. 64½. Sterling exchange, 8@9.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Flour scarce and firmer; superfine, $6 62½; XX, $7 25@7 37½; XXX, $7 50@7 75. Corn easier; mixed and yellow, 70@71c; white, 72@75c. Oats easier at 55@60c. Bran firm at $1 30@1 35. Hay—prime, $24@25. Pork easier at $22 50. Bacon dull at 10@11c clear sides, 12c; shoulders, 9½c; hams, 13c. Sugar-cured hams, 16c. Lard, 12c; Corn, 70c. Oats, 65c.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middling, 14½c; net receipts, 269 bales; exports coastwise, 248 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 55,651 bales. For the week—net receipts, 19,366 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15,499 bales; to continent 3758 bales, and coastwise 3306 bales; sales, 7000 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Cotton dull; low middling, 14½c; net receipts, 117 bales, gross 1516; exports coastwise, 407 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 21,627 bales. For the week—net receipts, 7368 bales, gross 7956; exports, to Great Britain 2276 bales, to continent 2402 bales, and coastwise 3126 bales; sales, 445 bales.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 3.—Cotton dull and heavy; middling, 15½@15¾c; net receipts, 291 bales, gross 2629; sales, 350 bales; stock, 8500 bales. For the week—net receipts, 2815 bales, gross 12,317; sales, 2000 bales.

WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, March 3.—Cotton dull; middling, 13½c; net receipts, 158 bales; exports coastwise, 1200 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 8233 bales. For the week—net receipts, 1582 bales; exports coastwise, 1607 bales; sales, 284 bales.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, March 3.—Cotton dull. Low Middlings, 13¾c. Net receipts, 1618 bales; exports, coastwise, 1097 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock on hand, 4441 bales. Net receipts for the week, 6210 bales; exports, coastwise, for the week, 9598 bales; sales of the week, 1075 bales.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Cotton market dull and heavy; Middling, 14½c. Net receipts, 117 bales; gross receipts, 135 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 12,870 bales; net receipts for the week, 191; gross receipts for the week, 2016 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1899 bales; to the Continent, 1845 bales; coastwise, 181 bales; sales for the week, 2415 bales.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 3.—Consols unchanged. Bonds firmer; 5 20s of 1862, 92¾; do. 1865, 92¾; do. 1867, 91¾; 10-40s, 90. Erie, 19; Atlantic and Great Western, 30¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 7¾d; middling Orleans, 7¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; sales for the week, 69,000 bales, of which 14,000 were for export and 40,000 for speculation; total stock, 710,000 bales, of which 359,000 are American; total imports for the week, 22,000 bales, of which 18,000 were American; actual exports for the week, 24,000 bales. Wheat—red, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s 9d@11s 3d; winter, 11s 5d; California, 12s. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 26s.

## FUNERAL NOTICE.

WALKER—The funeral of the late WILLIAM WALKER, sr., will take place this (SATURDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, the Cooper place. Funeral services by Rev. Samuel Watson.

## DIED.

GORSUCH—At Corinth, Miss., on Friday, 3d instant, at 2½ a.m., in the twenty-first year of her age, ELIZABETH M., wife of W. K. Gorsuch, of Memphis, and daughter of Dr J. J. Gibson.

Baltimore and Petersburg papers please copy.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. H ESTES, JR.,
Attorney at Law,
15 UNION STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE,
Room 35, [mh4] Lee Block.


### Non-Resident Notice.

No. 249, R. D.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—J. H. and R. M. Black (firm of Black Bros. & Co.) vs. J. C. Jarvis et al.

IT appearing that an attachment writ was issued in this cause, Feonary 28th, 1871, against the estate of J. C. Jarvis and F. Cunningham, on the bill of complainants, under oath filed herein, alleging that said J. C. Jarvis and F. C. Cunningham are non residents of the State of Tennessee and citizens of Missouri; that they are indebted to complainants in the sum of about $275, as evidenced by allegations and accounts in said bill of complainants of goods sold and money loaned defendant, Jarvis; that said attachment has been returned, levied upon the property of said defendants.

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the court-house in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the next term of said court, commencing on the first Monday in April, 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 ex parte; 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, D. C. & M.
L. H. McFarland, Sol. for compltt. mh4


## SKATING RINK.

363 Main Street.

— OPEN —

EVERY FORENOON, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT THIS WEEK.

☞ Forenoons and Monday night—ladies' practice.

☞ Saturday forenoon and afternoon for school.

☞ Other afternoons and nights, public assemblies.

☞ Terms and rules as usual.

☞ Boys' tournament Saturday night, Mah 4th.

☞ Young mens' tournament Thursday night, March 9th. mh3


## COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

No. 139, Equity Docket.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee.—J. J. White vs. James O. Ellis and J. M. Woodward.

IN pursuance of a decree rendered in the above styled cause, on the 23d day of December, 1870, I will, as Commissioner appointed by the Court, on the 25th day of March, 1871, at noon, on the premises, sell, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Tipton, State of Tennessee, on the waters of the Mississippi river, with metes and bounds as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the Mississippi river, Palmer's northeast corner; thence south with Palmer's line 238 poles, to a stake; thence east — poles, to a stake; thence north — poles, to a tree on the bank of the Mississippi river; thence in a westwardly direction with the meanders of the Mississippi river, to the point of beginning; being the same tract conveyed by William Coward to James O. Ellis, and described in said deed of conveyance as containing ninety in estimation eighty-three (83) acres. Together with the engines, boilers and all other fixtures and apparatus and things lying and being situated on said tract of land, and used in the distillation of spirituous liquors, and described as follows, o-wit: Two double-flue boilers, twenty feet long, forty inches diameter, grate, bars, etc.; one engine, ten-inch cylinder, twenty feet stroke, with everything to make it complete; one main shaft fifty-four feet long, and all other shafting about the mill and distillery; one pair thirty-six-inch stones, for grinding, with gearing, belting, etc.; one mash tub; one worm, tub and worm; one cold water tub; one high-wine tub; one low-wine tub; six beer tubs; one vinegar or beer sink; two receiving tuns or cisterns; two yeast tubs; four yeast cans; drag and hoods and high and low wine pumps; platform and beam scales, and all the pipes, valves, cocks, belting used about the distillery; blacksmith and carpenter and other tools and instruments about the premises.

Said property will be sold on a credit of six months; the purchaser to give note, with approved personal security, bearing interest from date, for the purchase money, and a lien retained on the property as additional security for the payment of the purchase money.

The equity of redemption is barred, and the purchaser, on complying with his bid, will be placed in immediate possession.

H. CLAY KING,
Special Commissioner.
Memphis, March 3, 1871. mh4


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOTTERY.—Official drawings of the Missouri State Lottery. CLASS 105.
51, 16, 27, 16, 17, 52, 12, 28, 21, 70, 18, 19.
CLASS 106.
21, 22, 55, 25, 14, 64, 6, 35, 30, 43, 28, 57.
Prizes from $100 to $20,000, paid in money. Lotteries drawing daily. Information furnished in the above Lottery by J. E. FRANCE, 405½ North Court street, Box 147, Memphis, Tenn., P. O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo. mh4

☞ Know at once and for aye, this is no Northern humbug, nor Southern folly. Now please read and circulate, or post conspicuously for your friends, your country, yourself and little me.

COTTON PLANTER'S COMPRESS

WILL COMPRESS THE COTTON AT THE ONLY WAY TO SHIPPING—12½c. at one time, one trouble and one expense, thus saving $1 75 per bale, besides an indefinite amount of extra handling, grabbing and stealing, or near FIVE MILLION DOLLARS to the planters of the South every year; and do this with one mule about as conveniently as the old half presses, and at no more than their average cost! When put up by my own hands or agents I GUARANTEE it and charge $300, total cost; though a good mechanic, with my printed directions and models, can make it for $100, and I charge $75 for the right; less than it makes you in one year, with average gin of seventy bales. I will be able to fill 1000 orders in ninety days from date, I hope, and they are so limited now, as I will probably be crowded in the summer and fall.

To a company of MONEYED MEN I offer this invention for $50,000, only a dollar a gin, or less than a cent and a half per bale for one crop of the United States, reserving only the State of Texas; or I will sell half for $25,000. In order to obtain the means of securing and introducing it in all foreign cotton countries; or I would receive propositions to form a company for this purpose. There can be no question of its being worth a million dollars, (50,000 gins in the South) $75 for right to each will give $3,750,000. The only question is, will it do as represented. If it does not, I am nothing, of course. The field is world-wide, and all my own. I fear no future competitors—past and present, there are none. Competition will flee before it, as from the first Napoleon, or the "glance of destiny." After close experiental and experimental study on various devices, I am satisfied this is the cheapest and simplest application of the *only principle* by which a mule and wood can be made to compress cotton, requiring a pressure of about 200 tons. It is no easy task to make horse flesh and wood do what has heretofore required iron and steam. The mule has to be multiplied near 1000 times, and any other plan than this will prove a slow process.

Now, here is a property yielding $100, I offer for $