THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1871. VOL. 31.-NO. 145

MORTON.

A Radical Newspaper Rebukes Senator Morton, of Indiana, for His Lying Speech.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

* * * *

Senator Morton made a notably patriotic, courageous and able Governor during the war, and receives due credit therefor. When, however, he arrogates the right to make issues for his party, to make those issues entirely of a sectional and warlike character, he exceeds his prerogative, and overstepps the demands of the time. The masses of his party, with the numerous leading minds it embraces, are fully capable of comprehending the situation and rightly meeting its requirements. They do not need to be fired or instructed twelve or fifteen months before

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

are to be made. If the opposition cherish the disloyal purposes attributed to them, Republicans will know it when they come to vote, and will know how to defeat those purposes. They do not intend to be blinded, meanwhile, to other issues, such as revenue, land, and civil-service reform. The party has brains and pluck enough to attend to the safety of the Union, and preserve all the glorious fruits of the war, without neglecting minor questions that have an important bearing upon the material and moral welfare of the nation; that come home to

THE POCKETS OF ALL ITS CITIZENS

and are related to the efficiency and security of the Government itself. While keeping a watch on those who would repudiate the debt, we need not give full scope to those who would steal the public lands. While insisting that equality of civil rights shall be maintained, we ought not to permit the growth of official corruption. While laboring to keep the Government in loyal hands, we may try also to have its burdens and charges made as light as possible.

If the Republican party could be induced by politicians of Morton's stamp to forget these practical questions in a wild frenzy about the South, the Democrats would have the road to power made much easier for them. But it will do no such thing.

NORTH CAROLINA.

First Arrest Under the Ku-Klux Law—White Women Scourged and Threatened with Assassination.

RALEIGH, May 6.—Yesterday a squad of United States soldiers, under the command of Major Cushing, Fourth United States Artillery, proceeded to Chatham county to aid the United States Marshal in arresting parties charged with the violation of the Ku Klux law. They returned this afternoon with three young men, against whom there appears to be strong proofs of having been concerned in the following outrage on some white women: One night last week a party of disguised men surrounded the log cabin in which these women lived, in Chatham county. They commenced hallooing and shooting at the house, completely peppering the door with birdshot and shooting several bullets into the one room of the house. They then burst in and severely beat two if not more of the women with sticks, and threatened to kill them and a small child belonging to one of them. After raising the devil and whipping a negro, *en passant*, they started off, leaving the unfortunate women in such a state of terror that they have slept out in the woods ever since. The women can swear positively to the parties arrested, and there appears little doubt but that they will be convicted. The parties arrested are looked upon as disreputable characters. This is the first arrest made under the Ku-Klux bill.

The United States Commissioner here has forestalled the Ku-Klux bill, which required the President's proclamation before it went into operation. He called the troops into requisition under the Force bill, and probably mistook the law. The whole proceeding was evidently done for political effect; and, as General Sherman says, there are enough good and true men in every Southern State to preserve order without the interference of troops. While Grant is extremely unpopular as a soldier and statesman, Sherman is acceptable as both by the people here, who acknowledge him to be the leading spirit of the war.

All the arrests in Chatham and Rutherford could have been made by the Deputy United States Marshal, but effect had to be given to it. Other troops have been sent to Rutherford county to assist a United States Marshal in arresting the white Radicals who assassinated a whole family last week.

HELENA, ARK.

The Financial Condition of Arkansas—Attractions for Immigrants and Capitalists.

What Helena Hopes for as a Railroad Center—A Strong Letter from an Intelligent Source.

The Helena *Shield* of the 6th instant publishes, with many becoming words of commendation, a letter from Mr. J. C. Maccabee, secretary of the Helena and Iron Mountain railroad, addressed to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, from which we make the following extract:

The financial condition of Arkansas is sound. The assessed value of taxable property for the year 1870 is $1,000,000,000. The value of real estate and personal property, $150,000,000.

THE POPULATION OF THE STATE

is now estimated at 500,000 souls. The funded debt of Arkansas is only $4,430,000, payable in thirty years, with 6 per cent. interest. The payment of this interest is provided for by a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon the taxable property of the State. By a constitutional provision, the proceeds of certain lands mortgaged to the State are set apart for the reduction of this debt. These mortgages are being rapidly foreclosed, and will reduce the State debt to $2,500,000.

THE STATE OWNS

besides these two million acres of wild lands, a large portion of which is first class cotton and corn-producing land, while other portions are valuable mineral lands, "containing extensive fields of semi-bituminous coal and inexhaustible deposits of zinc, argentiferous galena, and also slate, lead, iron and magnese," which mineral wealth is yet untouched. Besides these, there are large deposits of gypsum, marble, salt and coal, equal to the best Pittsburg coal.

THE COTTON CROP OF ARKANSAS,

of 1868, reached 298,000 bales, and realized $30,000,000. The crops of 1869 and 1870 exceeded this amount. The other farm products of this State, for 1870, amount in value to fully $25,000,000. The aggregate agricultural products of the State for 1870 is worth fully $60,000,000—fully equal to three per cent. of the products of the whole Union. Emigrants of a desirable character are daily pouring into the State. They are coming here because the climate is mild, with scarcely any winter, and because good lands are cheap. We know some

IMPROVED PLANTATIONS

which can be bought at $12 per acre, and thousands of acres of fine upland can be purchased at $5 per acre. By an act of the recent Legislature, domestic industry is encouraged and protected in Arkansas. This excellent law is intended to attract immigration and capital. It suspends for five years the collection of taxes on capital, stock, premises, machinery, tools, materials and products of all manufacturing establishments turning out an average of $900 in market value, and upon all capital employed in mining. This is putting a premium upon immigration.

AT HELENA, ARKANSAS,

it is destined to be the Mississippi river terminus of the Southern Pacific railroad. The geographical position of the State and the city determines this. The fact that Helena, Arkansas, the only continuous highland communication between the Mississippi river and the interior, from Commerce, Missouri, to New Orleans, is to be found a neck of highland known as Crowley's Ridge, breaking the vast continuous swamp that everywhere else exists; a swamp that is forty miles in extent between the Mississippi river

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS,

and the uplands of Arkansas, a swamp subject to be overflowed from the Mississippi from ten to forty feet in depth; this grand fact alone, determines the question as to the best crossing of the Mississippi for the Southern Pacific railroad at Helena. Then again Helena is the terminus of the Iron Mountain and Helena railroad, a road that is a continuation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, the trunk, trans-Mississippi, North and South railway, between Chicago and St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico.

This latter road is now in a rapid state of construction, and will be perfected to Helena in two years from date. From Helena it will be projected to Jackson, Mississippi, thus forming the shortest, cheapest and best route from the Northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

MISSISSIPPI.

Message of Governor Alcorn—The Morals of the State.

How to Remedy Ku-Kluxism and Homicide—Mock Heroism and Cheap Gallantry.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Mississippi:

Gentlemen—Our statistics of crime have recently come before me in direct relation to our moral character and material interests. The actual facts embraced in those statistics are, I am glad to say, by no means so shocking as they have been made to appear, but they are, nevertheless, so painful as to demand at our hands earnest consideration, with a view to remedy.

Some of the murders committed since the inauguration of civil government in this State are, I have no doubt, chargeable to the cowardly banditti known as

KU-KLUX,

Having found the powers conceded at the last session, insufficient to bring the parties engaged in the crimes of these assassins, to punishment, I call your attention earnestly to the fact that you have not yet supplemented those powers, by giving me authority, in certain cases, to change the venue, and by giving me further powers asked for in my annual message of last January. I trust your honorable bodies will not fail to pass, before your adjournment, such laws as shall enable me to draw the Ku-Klux assassin from his hiding-place, and when so drawn, to hand him over to

CERTAIN JUSTICE.

An act of the Legislature of this State, approved 19th of December, 1861, undertakes to amend the law of evidence with the usual result of tampering with the wisdom of the common law. This statute enacts that "where two or more persons are joined in an indictment," "each shall," if counsel so demand, "be a competent witness for the other." Be the disposition of the Code what it may, I recommend that you repeal, immediately, the act of December 19, 1861, entitled "An act to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases."

Another source of the amount of

MURDER IN THIS STATE

is, as it is in all other States, found in the dram shop.

* * * * * * *

A more painful source of capital crime in this State then either the Ku-Klux or the dram-shop, is undoubtedly the custom of carrying deadly weapons. The suppression of the pistol and knife will do as much in Mississippi as the suppression of the sword did in England, for asserting the sanctity of human life.

We pledged before the people to punish men who

GO PREPARED FOR ASSASSINATION

by carrying concealed weapons. As candidate for the Governorship of the State I pledged myself and my supporters to the prevention of that practice in the following passage of my published address, on the 10th of November, 1869.

* * * * * * *

The painful exaggeration of the capital crimes committed in the State have directed my attention to the above recommendation and I, therefore, now again bring it before you as one reaching what has ever been a fruitful cause of precipitating the ordinary alteration in

WELL REGULATED SOCIETIES

into murder in Mississippi. I recommend that your honorable bodies will see to it before your adjournment, that the cause which outrages our civilization and supplies a basis, in fact, for a misrepresentation, at once injurious to our interests and wounding to our pride, shall be subjected to the arrest of severe legislation.

To meet one of the causes of the failure or justice in the cases covered by the foregoing remarks, I recommend that the preliminary examination of parties accused of the homicide or Ku-Kluxism shall be held before either

A CHANCELLOR OR A CIRCUIT JUDGE.

I recommend further that until that examination shall have commenced, the accused shall be held in the county jail to the exclusion of any application for his enlargement on bail. This will remove cases of so grave a character from the good nature or the timidity of an ordinary magistrate to a magistrate whose learning will prove a foil to that of counsel, and whose dignity of position will overawe the

AGENCIES OF INTIMIDATION.

A further cause of crime amongst us lies in the ridiculous practice of "posting." Such mock heroism might very well have passed away amongst a people educated in the stern chivalry of war. If, however, the manliness of public sentiment has not learned to laugh to scorn this routine of cheap gallantry, the law must come to the rescue of, at all events, our decency and order. Bloodless though this

"POSTING"

usually is, it adds sometimes to our list of violent deaths, and as it should be dealt with, therefore, in examining the sources of the calendar of crime, I recommend that, being in some instances an overt act of felonious intent, it be declared, in express terms, a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.

J. L. ALCORN, Governor.
Executive Office, May 4, 1871.

New Orleans Items.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—W. W. Marsh, brought from St. Louis, accused of arson in setting fire to the steamboat Belle of Alton, had a preliminary examination to-day, and was committed for trial without bail.

Much interest is manifested here at Mr. Greeley's proposed visit to the South. Rooms have been tendered him at the St. Charles Hotel, and, should he consent to make a stay in the city on his way to or from Texas, arrangements for his reception and entertainment will be made.

FRANCE.

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THINGS IN PARIS.

VERSAILLES, May 10.—The column of the Place Vendome will fall on Thursday. There was a sharp engagement yesterday at the bridge of Neuilly, in which the Communists were beaten. A breach in the walls of Paris is expected to be practicable by the end of this week. The National Guards and partisans of the Commune are discouraged, and it is rumored there were serious dissensions between Rossel and the Committee of Safety of the Commune. Anteuil and Porte du Jour were bombarded to-day from Montreuant and Brim Becon, and the population are flying, panic stricken, from that portion of Paris. The cure of the Church of St. Sulpice has been once more arrested by order of the Commune, and again discharged from custody. The Parisians impose fines on those bakers who are exorbitant in their charges for bread. The official journal of the Commune to-day reports all quiet in the vicinity of Fort Issy.

THE TREATY WITH GERMANY EXECUTED.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, May 10. A definite treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed today.

FORT D'ISSY CAPTURED—FALL OF PARIS ANTICIPATED.

VERSAILLES, May 10.—One hundred and fifty cannon were captured in fort D'Issy, fifty of which were brought to this city. Large quantities of ammunition and provisions were found in the fort; also a considerable quantity of brandy infused with tobacco, the latter rendered fatal to the wounds of those who drank it.

The capture of fort D'Issy causes terror among the Parisians. The battery at Montreuant continues a furious fire upon the southwestern portion of Paris. The Federalists make but a feeble reply. It is claimed by the Government that the statement of the Communists that the garrison escaped from D'Issy before the capture of the fort is untrue.

The Versailles forces are slowly but surely approaching Paris.

INSIDE VIEWS OF PARIS—CLUSERET TRIED FOR HIS LIFE.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A dispatch dated Paris, Tuesday night, says: On last night the insurgents became convinced of the impossibility of holding Issy and began an evacuation by the way of Vanvres to escape the fire of the enemy. The cannonading of the enemy became fearful and caused an explosion in Issy and a great fire in Vanvres. In the meanwhile the insurgents attempted to attack them in the direction of Neuilly, but were mowed down by the government mitrailleurs. A great slaughter was caused and the survivors made a rapid retreat. The cannonade at Neuilly was then violent. General Rossel now refuses the dictatorship, and accuses the Commune of weakness. He complains of the cowardice of troops in Issy, and says instead of fighting officers they had talking ones.

Cluseret is to be tried to-night. The column in the Place Vendome will be destroyed. To-night a tricolor is placed over Issy.

FRANCE CONSOLIDATED BY THIERS' PROCLAMATION.

VERSAILLES, May 10.—All republicans are uniting. Thiers' proclamation has had a great effect.

Eight hundred thousand projectiles, chiefly shells, have been taken to Fort Valerien, to be ready for the bombardment of Paris.

The assault on Paris will be made by the Fourth corps, under General Donay, with ten thousand men.

Vallancourt has been occupied by the Versaillists.

Fort Vanvres is expected to surrender immediately.

Three hundred prisoners were taken at Issy.

INFAMOUS.

The Radical Apportionment of Mississippi—the Work of the Wreckers.

The Additional Wrongs to be Endured by the People of Mississippi.

[From the Jackson Clarion of the 9th.]

Of all the infamies which have been meditated by the conclave of wreckers assembled at the Capitol, the Apportionment bill is the most injurious. In comparison with it the others are just, honest and honorable.

As it did not see the light of Heaven until yesterday, we have not time to do more than point out a few of its enormities. We must, therefore, pass over the Representative apportionment for the present, and by an examination of the Senate apportionment, show the wrongs which are to be enacted by the Radicalism may retain control of that body.

The first and second districts remain the same, and as both Senators drew long terms, will be represented as at present.

The third district (Pike, Lincoln and Lawrence) with 5636 voters, is to have one Senator, who is to be elected this fall.

Adams, with 4121 voters, constitutes the Fourth district and elects this fall. It has just 1515 voters less than the Third district, yet has the same representation.

The Fifth district is the same as formerly (Jefferson and Franklin), with 3779 voters, 1857 votes less than the Third district, but has the same representation. More than that, the white county of Franklin is to be overpowered and held under Radical rule by the negro county of Jefferson.

The Sixth district is composed of Copiah and Claiborne and elects this fall. In it the same policy is observed with respect to Copiah as with Franklin in the Fifth. The whole vote is 6182, of which Copiah has 3231, and is as clearly entitled to a Senatorial vote as the Fifth district.

Warren county constitutes the Seventh district, and with 6400 voters has two Senators. While Copiah with more than half that number is deprived of her vote in the Senate.

The Eighth district is to be composed of the counties of Wayne, Jones, Simpson and Smith, and is to be represented by Senator Hardy holding over. It has 5211. In this arrangement Covington and Simpson, whose Senators go out, are to be deprived of voting. If Covington, with her 846 voters was permitted to remain in the Third district, to which she properly belongs, that district would have 6482 voters. Eighty-two more than the Seventh district (Warren county,) and would be entitled to two Senators. By that means the 1515 voters of the Third, proposed, district would not be deprived of their Senatorial representation.

The Tenth district is to be composed of Clarke and Lauderdale, and votes for a Senator; thus Clarke, whose Senator does not go out, is to vote again, while Covington does not, to suit Radical ends. It has 4492 voters.

DeSoto and Tunica compose the Twenty-sixth district, and has 7226 voters, and is to elect two Senators. DeSoto being a doubtful county, though she has 492 voters more than Warren county, has Tunica tacked on to her to compose a Senatorial district.

We would like to be informed how it is that 6400 voters in Warren county are entitled to two Senators, while DeSoto, with 6892, is not entitled to the same representation?

Restrictive of Local Rights.

VIENNA, May 9.—The Reichsrath has rejected the bill granting to Diets of the various provinces of the Empire the right of initiative in legislation.

A forty thousand dollar fire took place at Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday.

CONNECTICUT.

Unparalleled Knavery—How Radical Majorities Dispose of Popular Rights.

HARTFORD, May 10.—The Legislature convened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, In the House the Committee on the Canvass reported Marshall Jewell elected by 86 majority, and declared elected all other Republican State officers. The resolution declaring Jewell elected is now being debated. The Senate passed upon some important business, and took a recess to await the action of the House. The Representative's Hall was crowded with spectators to hear the debate.

THE THUNDERER.

It Thinks the Treaty will be Ratified.

LONDON, May 10.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the treaty at Washington, says neither England nor Canada ever raised the question of exclusive privilege in navigating the St. Lawrence. The *Times* says the terms of settlement of the San Juan boundary are satisfactory to England, and the only difficulty is as to the adjustment of the Alabama claims. The *Times* doubts whether the treaty will be immediately ratified by the Senate, but nevertheless trusts it will be adopted, and become the final solution of all difficulties between the two countries.

NEW YORK

The Usual Murders, Robberies and Sentimentalism.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Early this morning, Samuel Perres, alias Worcester Sam, a desperate forger and bank robber, was captured, after several months chase to England and back.

Last night George Hall was arrested in Jersey City for forging fifty thousand dollars of Rochester city bonds, which had been disposed of in New York. Hall is the same person concerned in the forgery of seventy-five thousand dollars on Jay Cooke about two years ago.

The Universal Peace Union celebrated its fifth annual anniversary to-day. Resolutions were passed, condemning standing armies and military schools and declaring that all internal differences ought to be adjusted by a reciprocity of law and justice.

NASHVILLE.

The Races—Greatest Invention of Modern Times—Cars Propelled by Springs.

NASHVILLE, May 10.—The result of the second day's races of the Blood Horse Association was as follows:

FIRST RACE.

Stake for all ages; purse, $700; second horse to have $100; two-mile heats; $50, play or pay; four entries; three started. Helmet, 1, 1; Barney Williams, 2, dis.; Morgan Scout, dis. Time, 3:49¾, 3:46¾.

SECOND RACE.

Association purse, $300; mile heats. Tenor, 2, 1, 1; Aneroid, 1, 2, 3; Metalia, 3, 4, 4; Petunia, 4, 3, 2. Time, 1:51¾, 1:54¼, 1:55¾.

Barney Williams was the favorite in the first race, and Aneroid in the second. The track was heavy.

Articles for the Tennessee exposition are continually arriving and increasing the interest of the exhibition. An object of extraordinary interest is a miniature steeled railroad car, propelled by springs, an invention of Mr. Cayce, of Williamson. A car is being constructed to test the invention on the Nashville street railroads.

THE STRIKERS STRUCK.

Result of the Battle—Peace in the Coal Regions.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A special received from Scranton, Pennsylvania, yesterday evening at a late hour, says the sum total of the affray is that three men were seriously wounded, one a miner; three men slightly wounded, and a woman hurt. The Mayor of the city and the agents of the company were on the ground soon after the main fight was over. There is no sign of another immediate outbreak, but if the laborers insist on resuming work, more riots are expected. The actual strength of the new government agitated among the laborers for the last few days is not sufficient to warrant any desirable results. The people of the city are much excited over the affair, and the authorities are on the watch for further movements.

News of a more peaceful nature has been received from the Dela and Hudson companies' men, and there were strong hopes of a quiet resumption of work shortly.

LATER.—One of the wounded men is not expected to live through the night. Rumors are rife that a raid will be made before morning on the watch of Park Hill, and everybody there are arming themselves. The military have been sent over to the Hampton mines to-night.

VERY LATEST.

The bodies of three murdered laborers were found this morning in a swamp, near Bugg's shaft. During the riot yesterday, when the laborers were routed, they fled into the swamp, followed by the infuriated miners, where these three men were beaten to death.

The Irish miners and laborers held a meeting last night and passed resolutions denouncing the cowardly assault as a premeditated assassination. The Irishmen condemn the Mayor for not sending assistance, renouncing their fraternity with the Welchmen in future, and avowing the determination to work as soon as the company was ready to resume, and band themselves together and prepare to meet any assault, and calling on all good citizens to help them.

TELEGRAMS.

The first drove of Texas cattle, 1600 strong, arrived in Kansas yesterday.

The reduction in passenger and freight tariffs from New York Westward has begun.

Miss Kate Manning was murdered near North Platte, Nebraska, on Tuesday night. Ku-Klux.

Four thousand people visited Cave Hill cemetery, yesterday, attending the Confederate memorial services.

Two thousand roughs assembled at Erie, Pa., last night, waiting transportation across the lake to see the Mace-Coburn mill this morning.

A St. Louis Ku-Klux

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Miss Fisher says that, while going to church Sunday evening, one Rice seized her on the street, gagged her, forced her into a carriage and drove to an unknown part of the city, where she was thrust into a cellar without windows or furniture. He then stripped all her clothing off, gave her an old calico dress to put on, took four rings from her finger, cutting one off with a knife, violated her person, and left her with half a loaf of bread and a jug of water. Nextday he returned, with more bread and water, again outraged her, and yesterday repeated the act.

Last night he blind-folded her, drove her around town in a carriage, and left her on the corner of Eighth and Washington streets. The reason given the girl by Rice for his conduct was that her mother had threatened to shoot him, and now she would have something to shoot him for. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

WASHINGTON.

FATE OF THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The treaty when received by the Senate will, in the usual routine manner, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered printed, and the Senate will doubtless then adjourn, perhaps till Monday. If any opposition should arise, the consideration of the treaty may be postponed from day to day for three days, by objections against more than one reading each day. So, in view of all contingencies, an active discussion will not likely begin before next week. The time for taking the first vote on the ratification, if not reached by Friday, will likely be extended to the following Monday or Tuesday.

DOINGS OF THE SENATE.

Half an hour before noon the floor of the Senate Chamber was well filled with Senators and others, and meetings of personal friends and old associates was marked with great cordiality. There was also a fair attendance in the galleries. The general topic of conversation was the probable duration of the session. Ten days or two weeks seemed to be the period almost universally fixed for its continuance. The Senate opened with prayer, at noon, by the Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain, who made the customary allusions to the business of the session the proclamation convoking this extraordinary session was read, when Anthony and Casserly were appointed a committee to inform the President that the Senate is now ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make.

It was ordered that the hour of meeting be twelve o'clock.

Standing Committees of the Senate were appointed for and during the present session, the Vice President to fill any vacancy.

The Senate then took a recess till one o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Senate, Mr. Anthony, from the Committee apointed to wait on the President, reported that the President would immediately send the Senate a communication in writing.

The resolution that when the Senate adjourn to-day it should be to Friday next was adopted.

A resolution was adopted that the President be requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of all reports made by Hon. Mr. Whitney, solicitor of the War Department, upon any claims made by subjects of foreign nations for damages, in consequence of the war against the rebellious States from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, and which are supposed to be on file in the State Department.

General Porter then appeared, announcing that he had been directed by the President to deliver to the Senate a message in writing. The treaty was then handed the Vice President.

Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to.

The Senate went into executive session at 10:40 a.m. to-day. The first thing done was the reading of the treaty of the Joint High Commission, which occupied about an hour. This was merely for the information of Mr. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who said the treaty was honorable to both countries, and negotiated in the interest of peace. He hoped it would receive the approval of the Senate, and suggested that it be given to the press of the country.

Several Senators objected. They could see no reason for departing from the uniform practice of the Senate.

Senator Sumner is reported as saying that he did not approve of some parts of the treaty, and thought that they ought to be annulled. He said that the public should be furnished with the full treaty in order that they might fully understand its provisions in advance of the final action of the Senate.

He was of the opinion that the claims of the British subjects should not have been in the treaty, as they grew out of things done on the part of Great Britain itself during the late war. They would not have been admitted if a decided opposition had been expressed by our own Commissioners. A simple and better plan would have been enough to make out a fair bill for the Alabama and kindred depredations; but he would not now ask its payment in the way of exemplary or vindictive damages; that other matters might afterward be adjusted. He did not, however, indicate whether he would vote for or against the treaty, as he had not yet had time to examine all its features, some of which were of an important national character.

It was proposed to remove the injunction of secresy, so as to enable the press to publish it.

The treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The prospects are favorable for ratification.

The Senate, at 3:15 p.m., adjourned.

APPOINTMENTS—THE LUCKY DOGS.

Subscriptions to the new loan to-day amounted to forty thousand dollars.

The 5th Maryland regiment arrived here this morning, and gave a marching salute to the President as they passed the Executive mansion. The regiment visited Mount Vernon this afternoon.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Joseph Belknap, Superintendent Inspector General of steamboats; Max Woodhull, Assistant Secretary of the Legation at London, and M. Francis, of New York, Minister resident at Greece. Consuls: J. M. Lucas, St. Johns, Canada; A. G. Waters, Corunna, Spain; C. B. Dahlgreen, San Dennis, Mexico; Joseph R. Lewis, Assistant Advocate Justice of the Supreme Court, New Mexico.

Corcoran is no better to-day.

Fast Type Setting.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The contest this morning between two compositors for the prize offered by the proprietors of the *Printers' Circular* was won by Arensburg, who set 1877 ems in one hour. McLean set 1627 ems.

The competition extends to compositors in other cities of the United States and Canadas, and takes place to day. The principal prize is a silver six-inch composing stick.

A band of outlaws released all the prisoners from the Robertson county (N. C.) jail on the night of the ninth. U. S. troops asleep in the neighborhood.

MARKETS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Dry Goods—Weather is almost settled; trade a little more active at last, but far from settled at private sales, while through auctions the odds and ends of the season are being closed out at the best prices obtainable; staple fabrics, however, remain steady and firm in prices, excepting the following changes which took place to-day: Atlantic A heavy brown sheetings are reduced from 12½c. to 11c.; B, 8½@10c; Appleton A, 12½c; Amoskeag A, 12½@13c; Indian Head, 12½@13; Pacific extra, 13@13½c, and Atlantic L, 11½c. At these figures standard sheetings are relatively cheaper than any other staple fabrics in the market, and have now reached a lower rate than at any time since the close of the rebellion, while printed fabrics have fallen below their intrinsic value and at figures that cannot be sustained through the coming season.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Gold dull and steady at 111¼@111¾; loans, 1@2 per cent; discounts, 6@8; exports, $256,558. Governments opened steady, but in the afternoon declined on fears that the Government bought $1,000,000 of 1181s, or a trifle under par in gold. The decline in bonds was owing to rumors that Secretary Boutwell telegraphed the Assistant Secretary to accept $2,000,000 worth of bonds, providing that the amount was offered at par in gold. The stock market has been rather dull all day, partly in consequence of the interruption of business from Change quarter to open the board until the repairs of the old room is completed. The cliques are buying up stocks as the bears are offering them freely. The Post says: The prevailing opinion among those most competent to judge is that the present lull will be followed by another upward movement, by which the cliques hope to fully unload. The business of the market have been Erie, New York Central, Reading, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. Express stocks are low, especially United States and American. It is said to-day that the courts will take the Erie road from Gould, Fisk & Co. Money easy, at 4@5 per cent. Tennessee and North Carolina bonds steady; Old Tennessees, 9; new do, 65½; others firm; rates at discount. Sterling, 108½. Government bonds of 1881, 116½; do. 62, 115¾; do. 64, 115½; do. 65a, 115¾; do new, 115½; do. 67a, 115¾; do. 68a, 115¾; do. 10-40s, 109¾. Currency 6s, 113¾.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Cotton—dull and unchanged; middling uplands, 19¼c.

Provisions—Flour steady and in moderate demand; $6 10@6 35 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat firm and in fair demand; red and amber, $1 55@1 62. Corn dull; mixed western, 78@79c. Whisky easier, 91@93c. Coffee, firm and demand fair; Rio, 13¼@15c. Sugar demand good; Cuba, 9¼@10¼c. Molasses firm and demand fair; muscovado and Cuba, 65@66c. Rice firm, 6¾@8¾c.

METALS.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Copper—Ingot Lake Superior, 27½c; Baltimore and Tennessee, 31½c. Pig iron—Scotch, 35½c; American, $1 50@$2. Bar iron, 3¾c; sheet do, Russia, native; $11 50 gold. Nails, cut, $4 75; clinch, $6 25@6 75; horse shoe, 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Flour scarce and firm; superfine, $6 25; XX, $6 75; XXX, $7 25. Corn—mixed and yellow, 76@77c; white, 78c. Oats dull; Ohio River, 60@65c. St. Louis, 63@65c. Galena, 65@66c. Bran, $1 30. Hay—prime, $28; choice, $34. Pork quiet, but firm; mess, $18. Bacon, 9¼@10¼c. Hams, 14c. Lard dull and nominal; tierce, 11@11½c; keg, 12½@12¾c. Sugar, prime, 9¾@10¼c. Molasses quiet, good to prime fermenting, 55@60c. Whisky, great western reoiled, 87½@90c. Coffee inactive, 16@19½c. Sterling, bank, 50½; sight, ⅝ premium. Gold, 111¾.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—Cotton firm; demand fair; middling, 19½c. Flour, demand fair, $6 60@$8 55. Corn, 57c. Mess pork in fair demand, $17 50. Bulk meats—shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Hogs dull and unchanged. Whisky in moderate demand, 88c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Flour firm and steady. Corn, 55¾c. Provisions dull and weaker—mess pork, $15.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Flour in fair demand at $5 50@$5 75 for best grades. Corn, mixed, on the track, 48@50c. Mess pork firm, $18@18 25. Bacon firm, 7@7½c. Lard dull, 11c. Hogs, $4 50@4 75. Cattle, only a local demand, 4c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—Cotton quiet and steady, 19¼c. Flour dull, $6 25@6 50; corn, 60c; oats, 48c; rye, $1 05. Provisions—very firm. Bacon, 7½@7¾c. Hams, sugar-cured, 14@16c; plain, 12c. Bulk meats, 6¼@6½c loose. Lard—tierces, per keg, 10½c. Whisky steady at 86c. Tobacco—sales 250 hhds at $4 75@$10 for lugs; $5@20 low leaf to medium bright wrappers.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, May 10.—Cotton firm; low middling, 19½c. Bacon—clear sides, 10½c; shoulders, 7¾; hams, 13@14c; sugar cured hams, 16c. Lard, 12c. Bulk meats—clear ribbed sides, 9¾c; shoulders, 6¾c, packed. Corn, 70c. Oats, 70c. Rye, $1 05.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, May 10.—Cotton demand active; middling uplands, 16½c; net receipts, 468 bales; exports coastwise, 298 bales; sales 700 bales; stock, 34,397 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, May 10.—Cotton quiet; middling, 18½c; net receipts, 34 bales; exports coastwise, 896 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 16,131 bales.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Cotton is quiet and firm; middlings, 19½@19¾c; exports coastwise, 240 bales; sales, 325 bales; stock, 3340 bales.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, May 10.—Cotton market firm; good ordinary, 18½c; net receipts, 1290 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1997 bales; sales, 1300 bales; stock, 56,138 bales.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, May 10.—Cotton market very firm; middling, 18½c; net receipts, 1,12 bales; exports coastwise, 47 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 28,187 bales.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 10, 4:30 p.m.—Consols, 93¾. Bonds steady; 1862, 92¾; do old 5's, 90¾; do 5's, 92½; do 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—United States coupons of 1862, 87¾c.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 7¾@7¾d; middling Orleans, 7¾@7¾d; sales, 10,000 bales, 500 for speculation and exports; sales of middling upland to arrive, 7¾d. Wheat—California, 10s 3d. Corn—No 2 mixed, 30s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOTTERY.—Official drawings of the Missouri State Lottery. CLASS 2d.
1, 45, 8, 69, 48, 15, 27, 33, 7, 13, 56, 54, 24, 36.
CLASS 3d.
37, 62, 27, 28, 5, 29, 11, 55, 53, 23, 64, 21, 13.
Prizes from $100 to $60,000, paid in money. Lottery drawing daily. Information furnished in the above Lottery by J. E. BRANCH, 654 North Court street, Box 167, Memphis, Tenn., P. O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo.

SMOKERS, ATTENTION!

WE take pleasure in announcing the arrival or a fresh lot of EXTRA FINE IMPORTED CIGARS, including a small lot of Ladies' Cigars.
S. KAUFMAN & BRO.,
myl1 S. W. cor. Jefferson and Second sts.

THAT NOISELESS,

LINK MOTION, LOCK STITCH, Straight Needle, Bless Sewing Machine, is controlled by parties who "will stay." True, we have "handled other machines," but seeking the best, have found it. Agents wanted everywhere. FRAZER & CO.,
myl1 46 North Court Square.

Notice.

BOYS.—Every boy in the South who sends us his address will hear something greatly to his advantage, and by which he can make money. Address W. A. KELLEY & CO., Meriden, Conn. myl1

NOTICE.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, May 10th, 1871.

AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Valley Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared on the Capital Stock of said Company.
myl1 J. F. GRONAUER, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of Leila Scott Lodge No. 299, F. A. M., will be held this (THURSDAY) evening, May 11, at 8 o'clock, for work in the E. A. degree.
All E. A.'s in good standing are fraternally invited.
By order H. H. HIGBEE, W. M.
M. S. JUDAN, Secretary. myl1

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1871.
Proposals will be received for ten days from this date, for the privilege of erecting Elevators upon the public landing, upon the terms and conditions on file in this office.
my10 JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

VEHICLE ORDINANCE.

BE IT ORDAINED, That no Hack, Omnibus, carriage, dray or vehicle, public or private, be allowed to stand along the sidewalk opposite either gate of Court Square, and not more than five feet from each side of the gate.
1. That the penalty for the violation of this ordinance shall be a fine of not more than $10, and in event of failure, imprisonment for not more than twenty days.
Passed first reading, under suspension of the rules; and passed second reading by Council, May 8, 1871.
Passed first and second reading by Board of Aldermen, May 9, 1871.
Approved: May 9, 1871.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.
Attest: L. B. RICHARDS, City Registrar.

ROSENBACH & CO.,

No. 200 Front Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

50 Casks Genuine Younger 'Ale.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas Pacific Railroad Co.

THE stockholders of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company will meet in their office, in the city of New York, on

Tuesday, May 23d, at 12 o'clock noon,

To elect a Board of Directors.
my7 MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

SCHOOL FOR NEXT FALL TERM.—Two ladies of ripe scholarship and long experience in the management of Schools, desire an eligible location for the establishment of a female Seminary of high order, or would take charge of one already established. Can give the best references. If needed, can supply a good philosophical apparatus, with other requisites to thorough instruction. Trustees or others interested in securing teachers, please address
Teachers, care of Hugh Torrance,
ap30 6wend No. 10 Jefferson street.

R. RAIMONDY. P. A. POURRIER

RAIMONDY & CO.,

COFFEE DEALERS

No. 36 Natchez Street,

New Orleans, : : : Louisiana

DRY GOODS.

Lace Shawls!

LACE JACKETS!

A Further Reduction in the Price of

LACE GOODS

AT

B. Lowenstein & Bros'.

WISHING TO REDUCE OUR

Immense Stock

OF

Lace Shawls,
Lace Jackets,
Lace