THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1871. VOL. 31.—NO. 1

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Akerman's resignation has been accepted.

Juarez has the best of the fight in Sonora.

Woman-suffrage is good enough for Wyoming.

Alexis was ovated at Concord, New Hampshire, yesterday.

Appleton, Wisconsin, had a fifteen-thousand-dollar fire yesterday.

Schenck, minister to England, has requested to be recalled. About time.

It is thought that the supreme court of New York will reduce Connolly's bail.

It is proposed to close the public schools in Cincinnati to prevent the spread of smallpox.

A. B. Cullon, Republican, was elected mayor of Pittsburg, Tuesday, by four thousand majority.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has gone from Madrid to Gibraltar, where she will take passage for England.

The failure of Graycroft & Co, and E. R. Wright & Co., cotton speculators of New York, is reported.

Mount Vernon, Ohio, has been called upon to fill an order for a saw-mill and engine for Yokohama, Japan.

A burglar robbed Mrs. Gennans, of Buffalo, last night—$500 in U.-S.-20's of 1868 being a portion of the booty.

The Erie railroad company has restored the five thousand shares of stock claimed by English stockholders.

General Charles E. Browne has been appointed pension agent at Cincinnati in place of W. E. Davis, removed.

Ben Butler is to defend Irving, now under charge of having stabbed a deputy marshal in New York on election day.

The residence of J. W. Fort, near Kingstown, Indiana, was burned yesterday. Loss $4000; insured for $2500 in the Ætna.

Pittsburg rejoices that a recently deceased German leaves $14,000,00, and that his heirs are believed to be Pittsburgers.

George W. Desvers, a Kentuckian, was killed by the upsetting of a wagon near Los Angeles, California, Wednesday afternoon.

It was officially announced in London yesterday that the Prince of Wales would recover, unless a relapse of his illness should ensue.

In Berlin Thiers's address to the Assembly is looked upon as a fresh pledge of pacific intentions on the part of the French Government.

An unknown man, walking along the Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad, was struck and instantly killed by a train on Wednesday night.

The report current in London on Wednesday that parliament would be called together in January was pronounced without foundation yesterday.

The chamber of commerce, of New York, yesterday discontinued distributing money to persons made destitute by the Chicago fire, who are in that city.

A train was wrecked on the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad Wednesday afternoon, whereby the engineer, fireman and a brakeman were killed.

Governor Hoffman will consult with the police authorities of New York before granting or refusing permission to the *Petroleers* of that city to parade next Sunday.

John D. Patterson, who caused the death of Cummings at Enon, Ohio, last week, has been bound over in the court of common pleas at Springfield, Ohio, in $3000 bonds.

The Russian Prince has contributed liberally to the poor-fund of those cities of the United States which he has visited. New York, $5,000; Chicago, $5000, and Boston, $3000, are mentioned.

It is reported in Paris that the Orleans princes have determined not to take their seats in the assembly at an early date, and that they, when there, will act with the party of the Right-centre.

The Wharton trial at Annapolis is proving a good school for the medical "experts" called to testify as to certain matters in regard to poisons, but very little proof is being adduced against the prisoner.

The bill to repeal the law of Wyoming in giving women the right of suffrage, having passed the governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding, in the house was lost for want of a two-third vote.

The commissioner of internal revenue has recommended to the president the appointment of Benjamin J. Sweet, of Illinois, now supervisor of that State, to the post of deputy commissioner of internal revenue.

The lawyers of Kentucky meet in convention in Louisville to-day, to consult the remedying of statutes, to suit the new condition of things, and establishing an intermediate court between the circuit court and the court of appeals.

The twine-works of Walton & Bro., at Brookville, Indiana, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday evening. Loss about fifteen hundred dollars; insured in the Ætna of Hartford, for $600. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The southern claims commission made a report to congress yesterday. They say that a voluntary residence in an insurrectionary State during the war is a *prima facie* evidence of disloyalty, and must be rebutted by satisfactory evidence.

One by one the unfortunate victims of the Chicago fire are being known. On Wednesday, the remains of Mr. James Thompson, who had been missing since the fire, were discovered under the ruins of a building on North Clark street.

The re-suits of a fire in Mansfield, Ohio, yesterday morning, are the death of Mr. Klein and Miss Matthias and the severe injury of Mr. Sutherland, the total destruction of the Banner (newspaper) office, and half-a-dozen shops of various kinds.

A letter from Egypt says that the entire East is restless under apprehensions from the cholera scourge. Alexandria, which is the great highway to and from India, threatens to be the means of the dissemination of the disease around the globe.

Dr. O. H. Hess, formerly business manager of Crosby's opera-house, Chicago, who, it will be remembered, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself, a few weeks ago, died Wednesday night, at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, from the effects of his wounds.

Dispatches received at San Francisco, from Tucson, Arizona, state that one hundred and eight men, including seventy friendly Indians, pleaded not guilty on indictments of murder, in sinking Apaches on Camp Grant reservation, and all went on trial at once. Their acquittal is anticipated.

A Washington dispatch says that the house committee on public buildings and grounds were in conference to-day with the committee on appropriations. The latter has agreed to report back Farwell's bill with an amendment reducing the appropriation from five to four million dollars for the erection of buildings in Chicago for all general government purposes. This amount will cover all expenses.

The police commissioners of New York met yesterday to consider the application of the Internationals for permission to appear next Sunday, in the streets of New York, in a grand funeral pageant and procession in honor of the memory of Rossel, Ferre and Bourge-ois, leaders of the Commune lately executed in Paris. Mayor Hall, who is a member of the board, stated that he was in favor of not interfering with the parade and would so vote. He said, in explanation, that he had proved no antagonism against the proposed demonstration, and did not believe it could lead to any disturbance of the peace.

Mention has been made in the APPEAL of the crowning of a number of Mahomedan pilgrims in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt. The details of the disaster have been received, and state that seventy-five Algerine pilgrims had arrived in the outer harbor on their way to Mecca, when protests from the country against their landing were made, on the ground that they would disseminate cholera and other contagious diseases. Orders were given to land them outside the city, and they were taken from the steamer on a lighter. While being towed ashore, their lighter was struck by another lighter, cutting her to the water's edge. She sank immediately, carrying all down. The event caused no particular sensation in Alexandria.

The Cuban revolutionists are again reported as having surrendered to Spanish authority. The leaders cry "pecavi!" in the following words: "In the future we will adhere to the throne of Spain, and are now disposed to aid the government. We have seen our illusion vanish, because the country has failed to support us, as foreigners failed to send us aid. The government of Spain is now sufficiently strong to maintain the integrity of the territory. Not a house is left standing in the whole country between Las Tunas and Moron, and the desolation that prevails is terrible. We hopes of the insurgents of succeeding politically have been given up, and the destruction of the country has been rapidly going on. Fifteen thousand insurgents have surrendered during the past year, in the central department and the State, individually and collectively, that they are ready to perform whatever duty may be required of them as good and honest Spaniards."

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE.

How England Hoodwinked the Wise Men of the Republic.

NEW YORK, December 14.—The Herald's special dispatch from Washington says that it now appears to have been discovered that the British government completely outwitted the administration on that part of the Treaty of Washington providing for the appointment of arbitrators, and that a decision adverse to the politic and interests of the United States will be the result of the Geneva conference. Only two of the five arbitrators are friends of a republican form of government. It is said the upshot of this will be a reopening of the Alabama dispute. The Spanish government is anxious to bring about a complication of this kind, and is supposed to favor England's non-liability for the escape of the Alabama, because she desires to hold the United States responsible for the escape of Cuban privateers and the protection given to the Hornet and Florida. This whole subject will be ventilated in the house in a few days, when the Alabama treaty comes up for discussion.

THE DANITES.

Trial of the Mormons charged with Murdering Dr. Robinson.

SALT LAKE, December 14.—John Breaur, the fourth man charged with being one of the murderers of Dr. Robinson, was arrested this morning. All of the four accused were brought before Judge McKean this evening. In the examination the testimony was startling. One witness testified to having seen the deed committed. He was a short distance from the spot, and positively identified John L Lythe and James Toms as two of the murderers. The victim was first struck with a short sword, and while falling was shot under the left eye. The witness described the whole affair, as he saw it from a shadow on the fence, the night being bright moonlight. The courtroom was densely crowded, and the identification of Lythe and Toms caused much excitement. At a late hour the further hearing was held over till to-morrow.

settle with the United States about railroad indebtedness. Adopted.

The payment of poll tax as a prerequisite to voting was repealed, 45 to 16.

The rules of chancery practice are to be revised.

The common carriers' liability bill was defeated by one vote.

Senate bill authorizing towns and counties to subscribe to railroads passed.

The legislature is to adjourn Saturday at 12 m.

Mr. Carter was elected principal doorkeeper of the house.

The bill to amend the Memphis city charter was defeated.

The bill making the rules of evidence uniform passed, and so with bills to regulate jail doctors' and revenue collectors' salaries.

The anti-homicide bill became a law.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

How Grant's Ring proposes to Throttle it—Speeches of Carl Schurz, Casserly and Morton.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Senator Carl Schurz said in his speech in the senate yesterday that it would be impossible in history to find four consecutive months during which so many defalcations and embezzlements by public servants have been brought to light as in the last four months. Most of these losses had been discovered without careful search or investigations—had been almost stumbled on, therefore it was fair to infer that careful investigation would expose a great many more that are now hidden. Now, gentlemen, I tell you whatever may be said of improvements that have taken place, the people of the United States are startled at the frequency and enormity of disclosures which are made from day to day. Do not give yourself up to any delusion on the subject. The American people are on the point of demanding an honest government, and they want to have all means used for that object that are compatible with the laws of the country. They demand the overthrow of corruption regardless of the interest of any party or any person. It seems to me we are standing at the threshold of a moral revolution which bids fair to go beyond the overthrow of the Tammany ring, and in that revolution the science how not to do it will be of very little avail; neither will cheap declamation against corruption in the abstract, or against the sinfulness of sin in general, and beauty of virtue avail much. We have had enough of all that. The people will not much longer take that worthless currency as legal tender. If we wish to serve the country and command its confidence, we have to make it clear to the country that we hate not party more than we hate corruption, and that we love party more than we love good government.

Mr. Conkling said: The question before the senate is whether a committee about to be created shall be created in the ordinary way, or shall be given powers of an extraordinary character. I to no credit to the Republican party, or to any member of it, to profess to be willing to investigate its administration of affairs and to purify whatever is found to need purification; for I undertake to say that never in American history was there a party that had less to deter it from rigid investigation and more to tempt it to go forward. The strength of the Republican party resides largely in the fact that it is able and willing to purify and to purge itself. He referred to the Hodge case as evidence that the Republican party means to hold public servants to a strict accountability.

Morton declared himself in favor of Anthony's resolution, because it was broader than Trumbull's and embraced all matters relating to retrenchment. He also spoke of the extraordinary purity of the present administration [the joke of the season], and its promptness in punishing desertion [cheers] of duty in its officers, and cited the case of Hodge as an illustration.

Casserly asked whether the senator from Indiana—Morton—could mention any other case of prompt punishment of defaulters.

Morton said he did not remember any other at the moment, but he would venture the assertion that wherever there had been defalcation brought to the knowledge of the administration, the defaulter had been punished.

Casserly—How about the pension agent, Laurence, and Collector Bally?

Morton—They ran away before they were found out.

Casserly—Is it an evidence of vigilance for the government to let its rascals get away? The Democrats of New York did not let Tweed get away.

Mr Morton called attention to the fact that the men who had committed defalcations generally were not of a class that could be weeded out by any system of civil service reform. They were intelligent, accomplished men, who could undergo any examination successfully. Without reaching any conclusion, the senate adjourned.

GRANT AND AKERMAN.

The Attorney-General—Correspondence Between the President and Akerman.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The senate in executive session took up the nomination of George A. Williams as attorney-general of the United States, and unanimously confirmed it without reference to a committee. This was in accordance with the usage and courtesy in every case where the nominee had been a member of the senate, his character being sufficiently known without requiring a formal inquiry.

The following is the correspondence between Akerman and President Grant:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 13, 1871.

To the President—Sir: Thereby resign the office of attorney-general of the United States, this resignation to take effect, in accordance with the wish which you verbally expressed to me to-day, on the 15th day of January next.

(Signed) A. T. AKERMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 13, 1871.

To the President—Sir: In tendering the accompanying resignation of the office of attorney-general, permit me to express my grateful sense of kindness which I have uniformly received from you during my service in office. With best wishes for continued success of your administration.

[Signed] A. T. AKERMAN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 13, 1871.

Hon. A. T. Akerman, Attorney-General.

Dear Sir—In accepting your resignation as attorney-general, to take effect on the 15th of January, permit me to renew the assurances of my high regards for you personally, and my appreciation of the zeal and application which you have brought to the office which you have so honorably filled. I can refer with pride to the uniform harmony which has constantly existed not only between us, but also between yourself and colleagues in the cabinet, all of whom I know unite with me in heartily wishing for future prosperity, health and happiness. Your personal note accompanying your letter of resignation, is gratefully received as a token of reciprocity, the kind sentiment of which I shall ever appreciate. Very respectfully,

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

STATESMEN VS. TAILORS.

What was Said and Done at Nashville Yesterday.

Special to the Appeal.]

STATE SENATE.

NASHVILLE, December, 14.—Lawyers and others petitioned for the distribution of Thompson's digest.

It was proposed to make the immigration bureau triangular.

Senator DuBose protested, and said that Colyar and others were trying to appropriate advantages to scorne from Mr. Donobo's toil. But the triangle went through the senate, but will probably be rejected in the house. [We were informed day before yesterday that this bill had passed both houses, and that Mr. Donobo would be sulkered to control the bureau that was born of his brain.] The bill as amended passed the senate—yeas 14, nays 7.

The bill to preserve peace and prevent homicide passed—yeas 18, nays 7.

A bill to encourage manufacturing passed.

Senator DuBose earnestly advocated the reduction of the merchants' tax. This bill was tabled.

The attorney-general was instructed to prosecute railroad officials who sold State bonds illegally, except those who in boards of directors opposed the sale of these bonds.

The bill directing the comptroller to credit the Memphis and Charleston railroad with certain sums, was tabled.

Provision was made to amend section one, article two, of the constitution.

HOUSE.

Among the new bills were the following:

Directing the attorney-general to sue the bond-thieves.

Authorizing the attorney-general to employ assistants.

The bill providing for the admission of insane persons to the hospital for the insane passed third reading.

The agricultural bureau bill passed.

That the governor appoint an agent to

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress Yesterday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Mr. Burchard offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the secretary of the treasury to furnish all customhouse expenses for the year ending June 30, 1871.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the apportionment bill. Various propositions were made and discussed, principally turning on the number of representatives of which the house should be composed. The number was eventually fixed at two hundred and eighty-three.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, an amendment was adopted providing that no new State should hereafter be admitted having less population than the number fixed as the ratio of representation.

Finally the committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Niblack moved to lay the bill on the table but it was negatived by a vote of 60 to 145.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to strike out Mr. Potter's amendment. Negatived—yeas 87, nays 117.

The bill was then passed without division.

It provides that the house shall consist of 283 members, distributed as follows:

Maine	5	Kentucky	10
New Hampshire	2	Tennessee	10
Vermont	2	Indiana	12
Massachusetts	11	Illinois	19
Rhode Island	2	Missouri	13
Connecticut	4	Arkansas	4
New York	32	Michigan	9
New Jersey	7	Florida	2
Pennsylvania	26	Texas	6
Delaware	1	Iowa	1
Maryland	6	Wisconsin	8
Virginia	9	California	4
North Carolina	8	Minnesota	3
South Carolina	5	Oregon	1
Georgia	9	Kansas	3
Alabama	7	West Virginia	3
Mississippi	6	Nevada	1
Louisiana	5	Nebraska	1
Ohio	20		

The house then adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Buckingham presented a memorial against woman suffrage, and said: "More than ten thousand of the most refined and respectable women in the country have signified their unwillingness to have the responsibilities of suffrage thrust upon them. This protest contains the names of many of the most respected and influential women of the country. In looking over the list, I find that I know many of them. They are not 'man-women,' but women of good sense, and their judgment is entitled to consideration. They do not say anything about the abstract right of suffrage, but they say that, having already their full share of the burdens and responsibilities of life, they fear that others more bold than they may succeed in having imposed upon them other burdens and responsibilities unsuited to them; and therefore they ask congress to protect them from these dangers. They say that the extension of suffrage to them will be adverse to the interests of the working-women; that it will introduce a fruitful element of discord into the existing marriage relation, and that it will be fraught with danger to the general good order of the country. I sympathize with them. I see no possible benefit which can arise by the extension of suffrage to women—benefit to them or to the country."

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of the New York soldiers in the late war, recounting services of women in the war, and asking congress to make some provision for the acknowledgment of their heroic and charitable work.

Bills were introduced and referred, to promote securing efficient seamen for the navy, and for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands of Iowa.

Mr. Trumbull asked Mr. Sherman when the committee on finance intended to report on the house bill repealing duties on coal and salt.

Mr. Sherman said he thought it undesirable to take up tariff matters separately from internal taxes.

Mr. Trumbull then said—I give notice that to-morrow I will move to discharge the committee on finance from further consideration of the house bill repealing duties on coal and salt.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the senate took up the bill to equalize the pay of workingmen in the armory at Springfield. Mr. Trumbull's amendment repealing the law was read, but at the request of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Trumbull withdrew his amendment in order not to embarrass the original bill

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, renewed it, when the bill was referred to the committee on finance.

The senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Anthony's resolution to create a committee on retrenchments, with Trumbull's amendment, authorizing it to sit during recess and send for person and papers.

A long and spirited debate ensued.

Senator Wilson warned the senators that they were placing his party in a false attitude before the country. The impression prevails that it is sought to shield the acts of the administration against scrutiny. He said: "We cannot shield our party by pointing to the crimes of Tammany; there are Republican as well as Democratic thieves; despite defects, the administration is defensible, and it has promptly punished rogues."

Frank Blair asked why a district-attorney and marshal in Arkansas were moved for "squealing," and for indicting a violator of the laws of the United States.

Wilson—I know nothing about that. I am not boastful of the administration. [Good for Wilson!] I am only just. It is progressing in the right direction, though greater speed is desirable. I do not think the Democratic party is dead. We will have vigorous opposition in 1872. [Sensible, Wilson.]

Nye—"Bill Nye"—said that a few senators thought the president too popular and wanted to choke him off with this civil service reform twaddle, and that a committee of inquiry was needed.

Thurman asked Wilson what he meant when he wanted a committee to send for persons and papers when Andy Johnson was in hot water.

This same Nye then pretended to believe that senators had been bribed to acquit the late president, and then he was almost crazy for a committee with search warrants. He even had private telegrams inspected; but now, when knavery is to be ferreted out and thieves punished, there is no need for inquiry. Wilson wilted

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition from the Venzuela steamship company asking redress for the seizure of their steamers by Venzuela, and said that the complaint against Venzuela might yet necessitate severe measures on the part of our government.

Mr. Sumner said that he had examined the question, and found that his own country was in the wrong.

NEW YORK HARBOR SWINDLES.

How Shipowners are Robbed by the New York Water-Rats.

NEW YORK, December 14.—The joint committee of the ship-owners' association on the subject of harbor abuses, report that the amount of blackmail levied on shipping is not less than one hundred thousand dollars annually by a single harbormaster. The total tax on commerce of port for mere boarding and mooring of vessels, by all of the harbormasters, is estimated at a million a year. Not one-tenth of this amount is legal. The supreme court of the United States has, in two instances, decided that all tonnage tax on shipping by State authority is unconstitutional, notwithstanding these fees are regularly collected through the customhouse, solely because a commission is allowed for the collection. The committee suggest the total abolition of the system of the harbormasters, as it is illegal and unnecessary, and recommend that the entire control of the docks and movements of vessels be placed under the direction of a dock commissioner, and remain free from expense to shipping, except prescribed tonnage, and that the cooperation of the committee of seventy has been asked in favor of this reform.

THE COTTON MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

[LATEST REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.]

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, December 14.—Cotton—Middling uplands, 10d; middling Orleans, 10¾d; sales, 20,000 bales; for export and speculation, 7000 bales.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Cotton opened strong but closed unchanged; middling uplands, 20½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 14.—Cotton in good demand, at full prices; low middling, 19@19½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—Cotton firm at 18½@18c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, December 14.—Cotton in fair demand, at advanced prices; low middling, 18½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—Cotton market quiet and steady; middling uplands, 19¼c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—Cotton firm; good ordinary, 18½@18c; low middling, 19½@19¾c; middling, 19¾@19¾c. Sales, 7500 bales; receipts, 10,384 bales; exports to Bremen, 2230 bales; exports to New York, 876 bales.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS.

[LATEST REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Gold dull at 109¼@109⅝. Carrying rates 5@7 per cent. Clearings $28,000,000. Bids for government gold amounted to $4,555,000, at 109 28-100 to 109 50-100. Awards of $1,000 000 were made, at from 109 29½-100 to 109 38-100.

Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills, 109.

Money—Market easy during the morning, at 6@7 per cent. on call, but became active in the afternoon and closed at 7 per cent gold.

Southern State Securities—Were quiet and dull throughout the day. The closing quotations were: Missouris, 146½; Virginias, new, 67; Virginias, old 60½; Tennessee, old, 62½; Tennessees, new, 65; North Carolinas, old, 34; North Carolinas, new, 12.

United States Securities—Government bonds were strong but not active. The closing prices were: Five-twenties of 1881, 117¾; five-twenties of 1862, 116; five-twenties of 1864, 116½; five-twenties of 1865, 111½; five-twenties of 1867, new, 113¼; five-twenties of 1867, 115½; five-twenties of 1868, 115½; ten-forties, 109⅝; currency sixes, 113¾.

Stocks and Bonds.—There has been an uneasy feeling in the stock market in consequence of many rumors afloat in regard to the condition of certain banks. At times there was a pressure to sell leading shares, but the day closed up with a general and marked decline in prices. Lake Shore and Pacific Mail led the market on the downward turn; the former declining 2 per cent., and the latter 2¼. Erie and Western Union were each down 1½ per cent., and the decline on the balance of the list ranged from ½ to ½ per cent. Business was heavy on Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore and Ohio's. A chronic "bear," who has been "bulled" for some time past, to-day sold from thirty to forty thousand shares of stock, chiefly Lake Shore. It was this heavy load that dragged down the market.

The Union Square National bank was obliged to close yesterday by order of Comptroller Hurlburt. It has arranged with the Wool and Leather bank to cover its clearings. It is alleged that the bank was thrown out without the usual notice. Unfounded rumors were in circulation yesterday that various other banks had failed.

Depositors of the Ocean bank had a meeting this afternoon, at which it was stated that the bank failed only for seventeen thousand dollars, while the receiver asserts its assets are over a million. An examining committee of five was appointed, and instructed to report next Monday.

Bank Comptroller Hurlburt states that both the Tenth National and Commonwealth banks are sound.

There is no truth in the reported failure of the Hoboken bank.

Hurlburt, comptroller of the currency, has suspended Callender, bank examiner for this city.

The directors of the bank of North America have been called to account for aiding the lock-up in money.

The receiver of the Ocean bank paid $60,000 of the $[illegible] due clearing-house balance to-morrow. He believes $260,000 of the $320,000 discounted bills good.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14—Gold, 109¾. Sterling exchange, 118¾; sight, ¼@¾ discount.

LONDON.

LONDON, December 14.—Attlemose—consols, 92⅝@92¾; United States five-twenties of 1862, coupons, 92¾; five-twenties of 1865, coupons, 90¾. Five-twenties of 1867, coupons, 90¾; tenforties, 91¾.

PARIS.

PARIS, December 14.—Rentes, 57f. 20c.

THE NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[LATEST REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, December 14.—The market is quiet, and prices generally steady and firm for all staples. The Atlantic cotton mills have advanced their prices for heavy brown sheetings ½c, viz: Atlantic A, 16½c, and Pacific extra, 16c; but jobbers are still selling goods at old prices. They will probably put up the price to morrow. Auburn sheetings have advanced from 11½ to 12c, and ⅞ good, same brand, from 10 to 10½c. Nashua R advanced from 12½ to 13c.

THE DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

[LATEST REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 14.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Family, at 6@6¼. Grain unchanged. Coffee is in good demand, at full prices. Linseed oil steady, at 75@77c. Lard oil in fair demand, at 85@87c. Eggs quiet and weak, at 28c. Butter steady and in moderate demand, at 26@28c. Cheese in good demand, at 14@15c. Pork in full demand; sales, at $14, cash. Lard steady, and in moderate demand, at 9@9¼c. Bulk meats dull, and prices drooping; shoulders, 5½c; clear sides, at 6¾@6⅞@6⅞c, cash; no sales. Bacon scarce and firm, and prices wanted for shoulders and clear rib; no clear sides. Hams at 13@14c. Hogs dull, and prices drooping, at $4 25@4 60. Whisky in fair demand, at 90c. Flour moves dull and prices drooping, at 4¼@5¼c. Shoulders and rough sides at 5@5½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—Tobacco—sales, 88 hhds; lugs, 6¼@8c; low to good leaf, 8¾@13. Bagging dull, prices declined; sales of hemp and jute, 15,000 pieces. Flour very firm; extra family $6 25@6 50. Grain quiet, firm and unchanged. Hogs firm, $4 60@4 70. Provisions—fair consumptive demand at yesterday's quotations. Bulk meats—shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib sides, 6¾c; clear sides, 6¾c packed. Bacon—none here. Hams—sugar-cured, new, 14c. Mess pork, $15 75@14. Lard, 9@10¼c. Whisky, 91@92.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, December 14.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat opened dull, but closes active; spring Chicago No. 1 $1 25; do No 2, $1 10¼; do No 3, $1 10¼@1 11. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed, 41½c. Oats are in fair demand but at lower rates; No 2, 31½c. Rye quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley quiet and weak; spring No 2, 62c. Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates; mess, $13 15@13 20 cash. Lard steady with moderate demand, 9½c. Green meats quiet and weak at previous quotations. Beef products steady and firm at former prices. Hogs quiet and weak for live at previous quotations; dressed firm and higher, $4 60@4 65. Whisky quiet and weak; sales reported at 90c; 89c offered at the close.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, December 14.—Flour steady, and in moderate demand; superfine to extra family, $4 50@5 50. Wheat, $1 40@1 50. Corn, 62@65c. Rye, $1 00. Oats, 55c. Barley, 65@80c. Cornmeal, 75@80c. Bacon scarce and firm; clear rib sides, 6¾c; clear sides, 7¼c; sugar-cured, 14@15c. Lard, prime steam, 9c; kettle rendered, 9½c. Bulk meats very active; shoulders, 5½c; clear ribs, 6¾c; clear sides, 7c. Hogs, 4¾@4½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—Flour quiet; superfine, $4 75; XX, $5@5 25; XXX, $5 75@6 50; low XXX, $7 62½@7 75. Corn, oats, and bran, market bare. Pork dull, bid at $15. All other markets unchanged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Incorporated in 1868.

Official Drawings.

MORNING CLASS—No. 598.
52, 53, 58, 54, 7, 56, 70, 1, 23, 12, 41, 66, 40.

EVENING CLASS—No. 591.
2, 33, 35, 43, 45, 27, 29, 22, 15, 70, 13, 8.

Lotteries drawn twice daily. Prizes from $100 to $50,000, paid in money by J. E. FRANCIS, agent, 456 Second Court st. Box 147. Memphis, Tenn., P. O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AND MANUFACTURING AID SOCIETY,

Authorized by the Legislature of the State.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, CLASS 267, DEC. 14, 1871.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
18, 5, 5, 18, 56, 38, 29, 55, 33, 11, 40, 67, 46, 71.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, CLASS 268, DEC. 14, 1871.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
66, 6, 12, 16, 5, 57, 42, 13, 20, 7, 27, 41.

347 SECOND STREET.

IN SUPREME COURT AT JACKSON.

No. 7—Second Chancery Court of Shelby County—H. B. Williford et al vs. H. R. Martin et al.

By virtue of a decree pronounced June 15th, 1871, by the Supreme Court at Jackson, in this cause, I will sell to the highest bidder, in front of the Second Chancery court room on Second street, in the city of Memphis,

On Monday, the 15th day of January, 1872,

the real estate mentioned and described in the pleadings as follows: Situated in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, on the east side of main street, and designated on the map of said city of Memphis as lots Nos 7 and 8, in block No. 42, being part of original county lot No 484, sub-divided and partitioned among the heirs of Joseph H Talbot, deceased, by decree of the common law court of the city of Memphis, and numbered in said plan of partition and division as lots Nos. 7 and 8, each fronting 21 100 feet on Main street, and running back eastwardly 165¾ feet to an alley. Said lots Nos 7 and 8 constitute the northern portion of the block of buildings known as in Provine Block, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Said lots will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—$1, twelve and eighteen (6, 12 and 18) months credit, purchasers giving notes with approved security, and a lien retained upon the property for payment of the purchase money. Equity of redemption barred. Sale within legal hours.

December 15, 1871.

JOHN H. FREEMAN, Clerk.
Estes & Jackson Solicitors. dec'15d3

NOTICE.

As we shall withdraw our office from Memphis to St Louis by the 15th January, 1871, we would respectfully ask those indebted to us, to call at 254 Main street, and settle before that date.

d19 McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE annual communication of De-Soto Lodge No. 199, will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, December 15, at 7 o'clock for dispatch of business and ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

R. C. WILLIAMSON, W. M.
R. W. SHELTON, Sec'y. dec15

Holiday Presents

Dress Goods!

Great Reduction!

Marked down from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent.

IRISH SILK POPLINS

At 75 cents.

D. C. & H. M. Loewenstine,
"Southern Palace,"
332 Main St.

BELLE FACTORY

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Ford, Porter & Co.,
No. 35 Union st.

Exclusive wholesale agents for sale of the celebrated

Belle Factory Sheetings

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an execution from the Second Circuit Court of Shelby county in favor of E. M. Apperson and G. V. Rambaut, partners etc vs. Morse & Sisdon and J. D. B Searcy, secretary, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the sheriff's office, on Second street, near Union street, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, State of Tennessee,

On Saturday the 13th day of January, 1872,

the following described lot or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, and in the city of Memphis, to wit: Lot No. 4 in the subdivision of lot No. 3, in block No. 11 as laid down on the map of South Memphis, bounded as follows: Beginning 50 feet from the intersection of Main and Linden street, on the west side of Main and north side of Linden streets, and runs thence northwardly with the west side of Main at least 25 feet to the corner of the lot sold by W. O. Searcy to A. W. Symum; the ce west parallel with Linden street 125 feet; thence south parallel with Main street 25 feet; thence east 125 feet to the beginning.

Sold to pay said debt, interest and costs. Sale between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 p.m.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT Sheriff.
By W. W. COLEMAN, Deputy Sheriff.
December 13, 1871.
Myers & Wyatt Atty's for plaintiff. dec15t

NOTICE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 15, 1871.

By virtue of an ordinance, hereto appended, an election will be held on

Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1872,

At the usual places for holding elections in the various wards of the city of Memphis, for the purpose of taking the sense of the qualified voters of the city upon the proposition to subscribe for one thousand shares, aggregating one hundred thousand dollars, being one-half) of the cap ta stock of the Memphis water company. Those voting for the subscription will have written or printed upon their tickets, "For Subscription," and those voting against the subscription will have written or printed upon their tickets, "No subscription," and the subscription will be made only in case three-fourths of the qualified voters voting at the election vote for the subscription.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

An Ordinance.

WATERWORKS.

An ordinance authorizing the city to subscribe for stock in the Memphis Water Company.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Memphis, That the city of Memphis shall subscribe for one thousand shares, aggregating one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the "Memphis Water Company;" Provided, that the capital stock of the said water Company shall first be increased by a vote of the stockholders to, and fixed at, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, That the above proposition shall be spread upon the record of the General Council, and the mayor, after giving twenty days' notice of the time, place and object of the election, shall cause an election to be held by the qualified voters of the city, according to the laws regulating other city elections, for the purpose of taking the sense of the said voters upon the proposition to subscribe for the said one thousand shares of stock; and if the assent of three-fourths of the qualified voters of the city, who vote at the said election, is had at the said election, to the said subscription, then this ordinance shall become and be binding and obligatory; but if three-fourths of the said voters fail or refuse to assent to the said subscription, then this ordinance is to be null and void.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That the mayor, upon the return of the said election, if three-fourths of the qualified voters of the city shall have voted in favor, shall enter on the books of the "Memphis Water Company," upon such terms and conditions, and under such regulations and restrictions as the General Council has already prescribed, or may prescribe or agree upon, a subscription in behalf of the said city for the said one thousand shares of stock, which subscription shall thenceforward be binding upon the city, and shall entitle it to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a stockholder.

Passed first reading, when the fourteenth section of the charter was suspended, and the ordinance passed first and second reading by board of aldermen, December 11, 1871.

Passed first reading by council; rules suspended, as required by city charter, and passed second and final reading, December 11, 1871.

Approved December 14, 1871.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.
dec15oad

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

No. 221, R.—Ann Harrison vs. Louis Harrison, et al.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby County.

By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause November 9, 1871, and modified November 23, 1871, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court house of said Court, Greenlaw Block, Second street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on

Thursday, January 4, 1872,

between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p.m. the following described property, situated in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, to wit: The western half of a certain lot of ground in said city, lying on the south side of Poplar street, and fronting fifty feet on the same, and extending back southwardly between parallel lines one hundred and fifty-nine and one-half (159½) feet to an alley, bounded east by the Kennedy lot and west by Moses Levy, including the improvements thereon, which will be sold in such a way as to make the partition wall between the two tenements the dividing line between the two lots.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash, balance in six months, with notes and surety; lien retained to secure the same, etc.

EDMOND A. COLE, C and M.
W. H. Stephens, Attorney. dec15d3

Sheriff's Sale of Personal Property.

By virtue of two executions from the Second Circuit Court of Shelby county, in favor of Wm. Conway and "