THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Henry Hippler—Milwaukee—laudanum—whisky.

Communist prisoners who held no rank will probably be released.

The French government refuses to sell the crown jewels to either parties.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, was yesterday sworn in senator from that State.

Bishop Baller, of the Methodist church, is dangerously ill at Concord, New Hampshire.

The Wharton trial still goes on at Annapolis, and will probably continue yet for some days.

Von Moltke has been elected an honorary member of the Russian Academy of Science.

The Orleans Princes took their seats in the French assembly yesterday. The act created no sensation.

Martin R. Downs, for many years clerk of the steamer Check, died yesterday at the residence of his brother, of congestion. He will be buried to-morrow.

Edward Gossler, the baritone, was buried with great pomp yesterday at Havana. Tamberlick, the well-known singer, made a feeling address at the cemetery.

Robert Fulton, of the Paris crew, has challenged George Brown, the champion sculler of Halifax, to row a single-scull race at Annapolis or Dixby, Nova Scotia, on the 1st of July.

Billoney, Ratoul and Rochefort, now undergoing imprisonment in pursuance of a court-martial, are all sick in the hospital. The French government has yet made no move for their release.

Olive Logan was married in New York yesterday morning. Wirt Sykes is the happy man, and Rev. Robert Collier, of Chicago, performed the ceremony. Olive lectured last night at Warwick, New York.

The number of students in college at Metz has diminished from five hundred to three since the German occupation of the city, and in college at Colmar the number has been reduced from four hundred to sixty, of whom forty-eight are Germans.

The election for governor of Georgia, to fill the unexpired term of Rufus B. Bullock, held yesterday, was the quietest ever held in Georgia. There was no opposition to Smith, the Democratic candidate—the Republicans taking no part in the election. Not more than 60,000 votes were polled.

Russia is losing her boorishness. Yesterday a large number of Prussians, who were on a visit to St. Petersburg, were escorted to a railway station upon the occasion of their return home by Emperor Alexander, the Grand Duke Constantine and princes of the imperial house, all of whom, as a compliment to their guests, were dressed in full Prussian uniform.

Anarchy continues throughout Mexico, and complications increase. The Juarists are alarmed, as it is supposed the government cannot outlive the present month. An American protectorate is seriously discussed. The road between the capital and Vera Cruz is in the hands of the Juaristas. The only salvation for the country will be in placing it under the American flag.

A dispatch from Toronto, Canada, says that yesterday on the opening of parliament the attorney-general stated that his government, after severe votes, could no longer expect to carry on the government successfully, and that they had placed their resignations in the hands of the lieutenant-governor, who had accepted the same. They only held office until their successors were appointed. The house then adjourned.

About five days ago a fearful crime was committed near Nashville, in Hempstead county, Arkansas. A young lady, daughter of Mr. Holt, was returning home in the evening through a by-path in the woods when she was intercepted on the way by some party unknown, and after being outraged was most brutally murdered. Three bullets were found in the body and her throat was cut almost from ear to ear. Two of her fingers were also bitten entirely off one of her hands. The young lady was about sixteen years of age.

Senator Scott, from the committee on finance, in the United States senate yesterday, reported a substitute for the bill declaratory of the act of July 14, 1870, to reduce the internal taxes and for other purposes. The substitute provides that all taxes upon dividends, interest and individual profits heretofore assessed or collected from corporations, mentioned in section fifteen of said act, for the time between August 1, 1870, and January 1, 1871, shall be remitted or refunded, but this provision shall not apply to sundry taxes assessed or collected for that part of the year 1870 prior to August 1st.

Senator Conkling, in the United States senate yesterday, moved to take up his resolution offered the previous day, directing the committee on retrenchments to inquire into the charges made by Schurz in reference to the general order of business in the new York customhouse. A spirited debate ensued, in which senators Conkling, Scott, Schurz, Sherman and Bayard participated. Several amendments were offered, all of which Senator Conkling assented to, and the resolution was adopted. The resolution looks to a thorough overhauling of the affairs of the New York customhouse while under the control of Murphy. The message of the President transmitting the report of the civil service commission was then received, read and referred to committee on printing.

LAST DAY FOR REGISTRATION

MORE BLOOD.

THE REVOLVER AND HALTER BUSY AT WORK.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO THE UNION CITY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

THE TROUBLES IN CHICOT COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Special to the Appeal.]

UNION CITY, December 19.

Last night Robert Pinkerton arrived here with Russell. About two hours after his arrival a man was found lurking about the hotel in a very suspicious manner. A young policeman, named Benjamin Cline, started to question him, when the man drew a revolver and started to run. Cline followed, and the man wheeled and fired on him, shooting him through the lungs, from the effects of which he died in about half an hour. He also shot another watchman, named Michael Moran, through the shoulder, and being then surrounded, surrendered. At the time this took place Mr. W. A. Pinkerton was engaged taking Russell's confession. He questioned the murderer, and found that his name was Toler, and had come from the vicinity of Reelfoot lake. Mr. Pinkerton then asked Russell if he knew any such man. Russell replied that he did, and told where he lived. The pistol with which Toler shot the officers was an exact mate to the one taken from Russell. Toler was securely bound, and placed under guard in the same room with Russell.

About 4 o'clock this morning the room was entered by about twenty disguised men, the guard was overpowered, and Russell was shot dead, having five or six bullet-holes in him. Mr. Pinkerton was in bed and asleep in an adjoining room, but being awakened by the firing, ran out in his night-clothes, but was seized by the neck and a navy revolver presented at his head and forced back into his room. Connell was treated in a like manner. The mob took Toler away with them. His body was found hanging to a tree about a mile from Union City, on the Nashville and Northwestern road. This is unfortunate for the officers and the Express company, as Russell had agreed to restore $2500 in bonds, had pleaded guilty, and was willing to take five years in the penitentiary, and to restore all checks and drafts taken in both robberies, which are buried near Union City in the woods. On this account Russell's death is to be regretted, as there would have been no trouble in convicting him.

The Associated Press sent us the following account of the affair last night:

NASHVILLE, December 18.—Last night an attempt was made by a robber to force the door of a freight car at Union City, on the Northwestern railroad. Mike Kelly, depot watchman, interfered, and was shot in the neck and seriously wounded. Policeman Kline attempted to arrest the robber, who shot and killed him. About 10 p.m. the robber, who had been arrested, was taken out by a number of citizens and hanged. Levi Farrington, alias Russell, an express robber, was shot and killed by the same party.

THE ARKANSAS HORROR.

The troubles in Chicot county, Arkansas, reported by telegraph in the APPEAL, have culminated in a most sanguinary manner. Briefly, the origin of the disturbance is as follows: On Monday of last week, a negro lawyer named Wynn, got into a dispute with some white men, in the course of which he was killed. Three persons were arrested for the murder, namely: John Sanders, Curtis Garrett and Jasper Duggan, who were put in jail in Lake Village. The negroes in that county were aroused and threatened the direst vengeance on all white persons, particularly on the three men who were imprisoned. On Friday last, the negro mob went to the sheriff and forced him to give up the keys of the jail. They took out the three prisoners, and leading them some distance from the prison they shot them and then dispersed. It is reported that the utmost excitement prevails in the neighborhood and the white population are fleeing as fast they can get away.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From a source every way reliable we have gained a more circumstantial account of the bloody affair. It appears that on Monday 11th instant, the negro Wynne was killed as above stated, after a quarrel in a grocery, by John Saunders. Garrett and Dugan, were arrested as accessories to the murder—it being charged that Garrett furnished the knife and that Duggan held Wynne until the fatal stabs were given. The three men were placed in jail and guarded by fifty negroes, selected by Mason, (a negro) the county judge of Chicot, and approved by the Sheriff. Matters remained comparatively quiet, though it was evident that the negro population of the county were terribly excited, until Friday, when about a hundred and fifty armed negroes entered the town (Lake Village) yelling like demons, and went to the jail and demanded the keys. They were refused, and, after a short consultation again demanded the prisoners, threatening dire vengeance on all who should attempt to stand between them and their prey. The keys were given them and the prisoners taken from the jail to a point just in the rear of Judge Mason's house, and there shot to death without any ceremony. The negro mob is still in possession of the village, and are levying upon the citizens for subsistence. The people are fleeing in terror from Lake Village and vicinity. There was no question of politics in the quarrel that led to the death of Wynne, and the negroes now holding the village swear that no white man shall live in the county—that they will make it a war of races, until they have the county to themselves.

REGISTER—THE LAST DAY.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The first sleighing of the season to-day.

United States Treasurer Spinner authorizes the emphatic denial of the statement went abroad from this city to the effect that Assistant Treasurer Tuttle will retire from that office in consequence of the recent development of the Marden-Johnson defalcation.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition in the senate yesterday from Richard H. Garrett, of Caroline county, Virginia, asking compensation to the amount of $2525 for his barn and goods destroyed by Colonel Baker to effect the capture of John Wilkes Booth and D. C. Harold, in 1865.

Yesterday the grand jury found a true bill of indictment against F. A. Marden, charging him with embezzling $12 000, and against Seth Johnson, charged with embezzling $10 000. The grand jury also found three indictments against Michael Strohmeier, charging him with forging indorsements and certificates for the pay of Beatty's company of Tennessee scouts.

It has been discovered by the member of the house whose frank was recently forged, that there is no law which punishes the offense. The fact having been brought to the attention of Senator Ramsey, that gentleman will move an amendment to the postal bill making forgery of the frank of a member of congress a misdemeanor, to be punished by a fine of five hundred dollars.

Mr. Garfield, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $27,740 to supply deficiencies in the expenses of the ku-klux committee. In reply to Mr. Kilbridge he stated the total cost of the committee was $69 907, exclusive of printing the report in full—seven volumes, making about six thousand pages. It was agreed that an itemized account of the committee's bill should be printed in the globe. The bill then passed and the house adjourned.

NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Tweed says that he had an interview with Ingersoll in New Jersey.

The grand jury commenced their investigation in the Fisk-Mansfield case yesterday.

Judge Blatchford vacated the orders suspending the delivery of 12,735 Erie shares claimed by Jay Gould to Heath & Raphael.

It is confirmed that Hoenan, Cook and Dumphy, minor Tammany thieves, left for Europe. Warrants have been sent for their arrest.

The receiver of the Ocean bank denies any connection between that institution and the Tenth National bank of Philadelphia.

The grand jury summoned for the December term were discharged yesterday, that body serving for November holding over till the first of January.

A half dozen attaches of the department of public works, said to be indicted, have all fled. The personal tax-book, heretofore held sacred, was before the grand jury yesterday.

The indictments presented yesterday were against Tweed who will be rearrested thereunder, as will also be Hank Smith, Jackson M. Sweeney and his brother, Peter B. Sweener.

All the transactions of the park commissioners are being overhauled to ascertain where the $6,000,000 they expended have gone. One or more of these gentlemen, it is said, cannot escape indictment.

A large crowd assembled at the court of general sessions yesterday morning, in expectation that Mayor Hall would be placed at the bar, but up to noon he was not known to be under arrest. His counsel held frequent consultations with the district-attorney yesterday morning.

The Commercial has a rumor that the heavy taxpayers of the city are to be overhauled by the grand jury, and that the prominent gentlemen who were conspicuous in whitewashing the comptroller have been exempt from personal taxation and indirectly engaged in defrauding the city.

BE SURE TO REGISTER TO-DAY.

LABOR.

Important Debate in the House of Representatives Yesterday.

The Campaign opened for Grant.—The Workingmen invited to Walk into the Parlor.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—In the house to-day Mr. Perce, chairman of the committee on education and labor, endeavored to effect arrangement as to the debate. After discussion, Mr. Perce gave notice that he would move the previous question at one o'clock to-morrow. He was not prepared to affirm or deny that legislation was necessary on the labor question, but was convinced that an investigation would do good. There was no partizanship in question, and the bill was not in the interest of the Internationale society or trades unions. He advocated the passage of the bill in the interest of agricultural laborers and the laboring classes South; he wished to attract emmigrants to that region.

Mr. Campbell suggested a substitute for the bill, but the proposition was declared out of order.

Mr. Howe advocated the passage of the bill. The evils of which the industrial classes complain was as clear as the noonday sun. Investigation would show that two billion three hundred and fifty-three million dollars worth of property belonging to capitalists was exempt from taxation, and other interests are taxed to make up the deficit. Twenty-one million dollars was paid annually out of the treasury to the banking associations as a mere bounty. It was shown that the poor man new paid upon his salt a tax of one hundred and fifty-five per cent; on cutlery, over fifty per cent; on clothing, over sixty-five per cent, and on his spade and shovel, over forty-five per cent, while the rich man paid upon his jewelry, diamonds, laces, gold rings, paintings and statuary, a tax not exceeding ten per cent. To adjust the wrongs of the laboring man, congress would have to repeal many of the pet financial schemes of the party in power. The national bank scheme, the exemption of the bonded debt from taxation and the present system of tariff. When these were repealed the Republican party would be repealed and dissolved. The only obstacle in this country to the interests of the masses was the existence of the Republican party, and when it was removed a better order of things would reign.

Mr. Cox said it was singular that Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, States that had more of bounties and of the protective system than any others, should be the most urgent advocates of this bill. He would propose an amendment in the interest of the civil service, that no party or political influence should control the appointment of the commissioners. Before the protective frauds there was little or no agitation among working men. There is no inquiry so pertinent to a fair division of the joint profits of labor and capital as the inquiry into the commodities which pass through the customhouse and the consequent effect of exactions upon materials of labor. I take this bill as an earnest of better policy on the tariff toward which even New England is pressing. If the administration can bring all its power to put down strikes, surely we should inquire into the causes out of which these strikes grow. I will be glad to see intelligent investigation from any quarter. A joint committee, with both parties represented, would best accomplish this object. The question of our shipping, so disastrously settled, shou'd be investigated. Would that such a man as David A. Wells could be appointed on such a commission.

Mr. Kerr spoke against the bill, which he regarded insincere and hollow, and chiefly intended by false pretence to bridge over the next presidential election and mislead discontented sons of toil into voting the Radical ticket. He believed it a mere attempt to make peace for partizan purpose, and that it was unconstitutional for congress to assume the power to regulate the hours of labor or standard of wages, or division of joint profits of labor and capital, or social condition of the people. Such a sweep of jurisdiction would speedily leave nothing to the States or people, make all local governments expensive sinecures, and make the power of congress as transcendent and absorbing as the British parliament.

Mr. Wood believed the party in power responsible for the troubles of the laboring men, and that it was only in the restoration of the Democracy to power that they can find relief.

Mr. Duke suggested an amendment directing investigation especially into what taxes, assessments and duties on imports, are imposed, directly or indirectly by the laws of the United States, on any articles used by the laboring classes, and upon any raw materials which enter into the manufacture of such articles; also what quantity of public lands, which should be retained to furnish homes for the people and to supply funds for the education of the masses, has been granted to the corporations organized and controlled by and exclusively for the benefit of a few wealthy individuals.

Mr. Slocum suggested an amendment, naming as commissioners, Horace E. Hay, Richard F. Trevellick and Alexander Troup. He desired an investigation by persons not selected on account of party or on account of devotion to high tariff principles.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, regarded the President's message (just received) as a full and effectual answer to the charges by the Democratic members relative to the supposed profligacy of the administration. It showed that the President's party was the party of reform. He supported the pending bill as in the interest of all and in the interest of common humanity. He charged on the Democratic party the full responsibility for the war, for the debt which it entailed, and the consequent taxation.

Mr. Hawley advocated the bill, and said the Republican party had always been the friend of the workingmen. While the Democrats had favored slavery in the States and Territories, the Republicans had made every man free.

Mr. Speers, of Pennsylvania, suggested an amendment directing an inquiry to be made particularly into the system of paying laborers in "store orders" instead of cash, and report what means can be adopted to prevent the continuance of the system.

Mr. Burchard suggested an amendment committing the inquiry to the bureau of statistics, under direction of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr Farnsworth said all the evils complained of could be remedied by the repeal of the sale laws and reduction of some taxes. He opposed any more commissions, and believed common education and labor could investigate the subject more intelligently and economically.

Mr. Dollinger preferred that the inquiry be made by an advisory committee, and thought the commissioner of agriculture the proper person. If there was to be a commission, however, he wanted one of the commissioners to be a practical laboring man, and the term of office limited to one year. He denied that the laboring classes affiliated with the Internationals and free-lovers.

Mr. Kelly advocated the bill, and said the duties on iron and other manufactured productions were necessary to protect the American laborer and add to his comfort.

Mr. Stevenson said that the laboring men of the country complained of this tariff with its multitudinous ways, of laying enormous burdens upon the people without any benefit to the treasury; they complained of legislation begotten of fostered monopolies, winding themselves about the nation and threatening to crush out its life. They complained to congress because of an almost criminal waste of public lands—the national domain—robbing them and their children of homesteads. He believed these complaints to be unbounded and they certainly deserved to heard and gravely considered. For these reasons he favored the appointment of a commission. Its report would be a document of great interest, not only in the United States but in Europe. It would stimulate the idea of immigration from Europe to the United States, and thereby return the cost of the investigation in a manifold degree. Another reason why he favored the bill was that the working people wanted the commission, and they were in the majority in this country. The discussion went over until to-morrow.

REGISTER—THE LAST DAY.

CHICAGO AND UNITED STATES.

The Question of the Erection of Public Buildings in that City.

Passage by Congress of the Bill Authorizing the Work.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—To-day in the senate, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, reported to the house a bill appropriating four million dollars for public buildings at Chicago and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. Chandler thought that the appropriation was very large, and would like to have the necessity for it thoroughly demonstrated before voting for it.

Mr. Morrill said that the committee were satisfied that it was necessary in order to erect first-class buildings.

Mr. Carpenter said he had received letters from friends in Chicago complaining that there was a movement on foot to change the location of the government buildings there, and that this bill would favor that design by leaving the location optional with the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Trumbull said that the provision was designed to protect the government against extortion.

Mr. Carpenter had another objection. That it seemed to admit that the United States government could not take lands for public purposes without the consent of the legislature.

Mr. Conkling said he had information that already there was speculation adjacent to what was supposed to be the new site. He was informed, too, that four-fifths of the owners of the square adjoining the property already owned by the government were willing to sell. In view thereof he thought the buildings should be erected on that site.

Mr. Morrill (Vermont) assured the senate that there was no intention on the part of the secretary of the treasury to select the new site.

Mr. Logan confirmed Mr. Trumbull's statement that the option given the secretary of the treasury was intended to protect the government from extortion and not with a view to changing the location. He knew that the people of Chicago wished the buildings to be erected on the old site. If he believed that there was any probability of a change he would vote against that provision.

The bill was then passed.

LAST DAY FOR REGISTRATION

A GOOD FELLOW.

Discovery of the Stolen Insurance Papers—How an Advertisement Does Good, Even Among Those Who Can't Read.

Yesterday, two slouchy negro men walked into the Planters' Insurance office and handed over to J. G. Lonsdale a bundle of papers and a collector's portfolio, which were no other than the papers that had been stolen out of the office two weeks ago, and were advertised for in the APPEAL. The negro who carried the bundle of papers calls himself Granville Price, and is a rag-picker by profession. He told the simple tale of how he got possession of the papers as follows:

"I follows the business of rag-pickin', and I has a skiff down at de river, where I catches wood and such things when business is slow up town. Monday mornin' that was a week yesterday, I started out early and had a good sack-full of rags and old papers, when I got to de honey-locusts down near de river on de bluff (at the end of Monroe street) and I saw a good pile of fresh-lookin' papers, and says I to myself, says I, here is a nice pile. I found that packet lyin' alongside of 'em. I picked them up and brought them home I thought they were valuable, and kept them apart from de rest of de papers. I cum down town de nex' mornin' and met Mr. Pearson, and asked him if he heard of anyone losin' any papers? He said 'no.' I 'quired round since dat time, and dis mornin' Robert Hood come into de house wid de APPEAL, cause he can read, and tol' me 'bout who lost em, and den hush on us cum here and gub em up."

Hood was let go, but Price was held for a little further investigation by Captain Athey, who took him to the stationhouse. Price's house was researched later in the day, but nothing was found in it, so he was allowed to go a little after dark.

A week ago Sunday, it may be proper to state, the two boxes that had been stolen were found under the new bridge on Monroe street beyond DeSoto; one was looked and looked as if it had not been touched; the other was unlocked. The contents of both were gone.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS.

[LATEST REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The gold market closed weak, at 108⅞@109. The stock-brokers were large borrowers of gold to-day, and sold the same to obtain currency to carry their stocks. Loans were from 7 per cent. per diem to 1-16 for carrying. Clearings, $46,500,000.

Money—The feature of interest in Wall street to-day was the money market, which has been more stringent than any day this month. Loans were made as high as 1-8 per day on government, and scarce at that price. Again, currency is flowing to the interior; in part, for insurance settlements in Chicago. The express companies have made some heavy engagements for an outflow of currency this week, and in some quarters these engagements are estimated at $5,000,000.

Southern State Securities—Were dull, and heavy on last call. The closing quotations were: Missouri, 76; Virginia, new, 61; Virginia, old, 61; Tennessee, old, 84½; Tennessee, new, 64½; North Carolinas, old, 38; North Carolinas, new, 18.

United States Securities—Government bonds were dull and steady throughout the day. The closing prices were: Five-twenties of 1861, 117¼; five-twenties of 1862, 116¾; five-twenties of 1864, 115; five-twenties of 1865, 115¼; five-twenties of 1865, new, 115¾; five-twenties of 1867, 115¾; five-twenties of 1868, 115¾; ten-forties, 109¾; currency sixes, 119¾.

Stocks and Bonds—Stocks opened dull, but were strong with Lake Shore and Western Union as leaders before brokers made up bank accounts. The market sold off slightly, but subsequently advanced ¾@¾. Greater improvement was in Pacific Mail, Wabash, Lake Shore and Erie. There was a little more activity in the above mentioned stocks, but the list was dull. A small broker's firm, on the bear side of Pacific Mail, failed this afternoon.

It is stated that the Fourth National bank was correspondent of the Ocean bank, and was run by politicians.

Henry Ferriss has been appointed receiver of the Fourth national bank, which was closed by action of the clearing-house. The deposits amount to between five and six hundred thousand dollars, which, it is believed, will be paid, but the surplus and capital stock have vanished and the mismanagement of the officers. The bank was in trouble two years ago. No funds of the city treasurer were in this bank, having recently been withdrawn on the new city treasurer taking possession. This withdrawal, probably, hastened the suspension of the bank. During the investigation of the committee of councils, it was discovered that the bank-building had been transferred to one of the sureties within sixty days, and the transfer is believed to be bogus.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19—Gold, 109½; Sterling exchange, 113½; sight, 108½; discount.

LONDON.

LONDON, December 19.—At the close—consols, 92 15-16@92⅞. United States five-twenties of 1862, coupons, 87½; five-twenties of 1865, coupons, 90½; five-twenties of 1867, coupons, 92¾; ten-forties, 91½.

PARIS.

PARIS, December 19.—Rentes, 56f. 65c.

FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, December 18—United States securities—five-twenties of 1862, 90⅞@91d.

THE NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[LATEST REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, December 19.—The market is quiet and firm for all staples. The near approach of the holidays tends to impart life to the retail trade. Printing cloths are said to be scarce, and sell at 1⅝ to 2 cents above actual cost. The market for prints is very firm, at 11½c, except Spragues, which sell at 11c. Lancaster and Amoskeag ginghams are steady at 16c, and the best styles of Glasgow at 14c. Fresh mous delaines command 20c, and imperial repps at 22½@23½c; Bay mills and Kearsarge A bleached muslins, 28c; Hill's unbleach, 16c; Indian head heavy sheetings, 13½c; Atlantic A do, 13½c; Pacific X do, 13c; and Augusta, 11½@12c.

THE COTTON MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

[LATEST REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.]

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, December 19.—Cotton market dull; middling uplands, 9⅞@10d; middling Orleans, 10⅛@10⅜; sales, 10,000 bales, including 3000 bales were for export and speculation. Advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a duller market.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Cotton market active at advanced prices; middling uplands, 13½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—Cotton market quiet, and prices unchanged; good ordinary, 12½c; low middling, 13c; middling, 13½c; sales, 5000 bales; receipts, 5894 bales; exports to Liverpool, 5000 bales; do to the Continent, 2664 bales; stock, 155,482 bales.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—Cotton market steady, with moderate demand; low middling, 12½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—Cotton market firm; middling, 13½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—Cotton market firm; middling uplands, 13c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, December 19.—Cotton market dull and prices nominal; low middling, 13c.

THE DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

[LATEST REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—Flour quiet; super, $7; XX, $7 50; XXX, $7 75. Corn quiet at 65c. Oats easier at 62c. Bran $1 85. Pork dull; mess, $14 75. Lard firm; tierce, 9¾@10c; keg, 10½@10¾c. Sugar dull and easier; inferior, 6½@6¾c; common to good common, 7⅛@7⅝c; fair to fully fair, 7⅞@8c; prime, 8⅛@8½c. Molasses dull; inferior, 22@30c; common, 50@55c; fair, 55@60c; prime, 65@70c; good prime to choice, 75@80c. Whisky firmer at 90c@$1 01. Coffee advanced; fair, 19@19½c; good, 19½@19¾c; prime, 20@20½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—Flour and grain unchanged. Groceries and oils unchanged. Pork dull and prices dropping, $13 75. Lard dull and prices dropping, 9¾@9¾c. Bulk meat dull and prices nominal; shoulders, 8½c; sides, 9⅝@9¾c. Bacon dull but unchanged; shoulders, 9⅝c; sides, 10⅝@10¾c. Hogs quiet and weak, $4 60@4 65. Whisky steady, 90c. Green meats dull and weak; shoulders, 6½c; sides, 8½c; hams, 9¾@9½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—Tobacco active; sales of 56 hhds at $6 50@7 75, low to medium leaf, $12. Bagging quiet at 19½@20c cash. Cordage and rope steady. Hemp, Manila, 22c. Rope and jute goods unchanged. Corn family, $6@6 50. Wheat is in good local demand; city millers buying at $1 30@1 40 for red and white. Corn is in fair demand; sales of ear, mixed, delivered in sacks, 65c. Oats are in fair demand; prime sacked, 50c. Rye steady; prime, 70c. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork, $14. Hams—sugar-cured, 14c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 9¾c. Lard—tierces, 9¾@9¾c; keg, 10¼@10½c. Hogs are firm at $4 20@4 50 for light to choice; extra heavy would bring $4 60. Whisky quiet at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—Flour dull but unchanged; superfine winter, $5 50; extra do, $6 75@6 50; XX, $7@8 00. Wheat is in good demand for spring. Chicago: No. 2, $1 20; winter firm. Corn easier; mixed, on track, 62@63c; yellow, sacked, 65c. Oats are a shade better; No. 2, 36c; mixed, sacked, 36c. Barley—prime, 70c. Rye lower, 72@73c. Whisky steady at 89c. Tobacco steady. Hemp nominal. Bagging lower, 16½@17c. Rope quiet, $12 25 on spot. Pork quiet; mess lower. Loose clear rib to seller first half January, 6c; jobbing lots packed shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 9¾c. Bacon steady; jobbing lots shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 7¾@8½c; clear side, 9½c. Lard easier at 9½c. Hogs active and higher, $4@4 40; bulk of sales at $4 10@4 20. Cattle unchanged, $2@5 25; some extra fat, $6.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, December 19.—Flour—superfine to extra family, $5 50@6 50. Wheat, $1 40@1 60. Corn, 60@65c. Rye $1. Barley, 65@80c. Oats, 35c. Cornmeal, 55@60c. Bulk meats in good demand, full prices; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear sides, 7c. Lard, prime steam, 9c; kettle rendered, 9½c.

DIED.

DOWNS—Yesterday, at the residence of his brother, John R. Downs, MARTIN R. DOWNS, aged twenty years. Notice will be given of the time of funeral. [Ledger copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Incorporated in 1868.

Official Drawings.

MORNING CLASS—No. 561.

58, 71, 69, 15, 76, 23, 70, 22, 6, 55, 45, 73, 27.

EVENING CLASS—No. 562.

25, 38, 72, 57, 37, 64, 23, 78, 70, 65, 51, 58, 47.

Lotteries drawn twice daily. Prizes from $10 to $50,000, paid in money by J. E. FRANCE, agt., 452½ North Court st. Box 167, 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.

TUESDAY MORNING, CLASS 215, DEC. 19, 1871.

51, 70, 54, 18, 35, 41, 68, 67, 27, 12, 4, 39, 62.

TUESDAY EVENING, CLASS 216, DEC. 19, 1871.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 46, 76, 52, 65, 22, 21, 18, 19, 37, 75, 40, 27.

247 SECOND STREET.

LECTURE.

HENRY CRAFT, ESQ.,

WILL LECTURE AT THE HALL OF THE Young Men's Christian Association, No. 304 Main street, on

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

SUBJECT: "MEMPHIS SHALL RISE AGAIN."

Admission, Fifty Cents. d20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of De Soto Lodge, No. 299, will be held this (WEDNESDAY) evening, Dec. 20th, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the F. C. degree. All F. C.'s are fraternally invited.

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

R. W. SHELTON, Sec'y. d20

A Card to the Public.

THE card in Sunday morning's Appeal, signed an "Irishman," contained an attack on Mr. Walk in which he makes the statement of Mr. Walk being in a drivvypant state in his recent sermon, and his card bringing in other state rights, quoted from said sermon on spiritualism, totally foreign to the subject of "potato-eating South-of-Ireland men." Mr. W. did not make any attack on Irishmen as a class, but exceptionally, when he quoted above as a physiological fact; which fact the writer can confirm from his own experience; and I hereby pronounce said Irishman as having made false statements in his card. My name will be furnished him on application to this office, and hold myself responsible for all statements contained herein.

A MEMBER OF LINDEN ST. CHURCH.

Give Your Orders for Christmas

—AT—

Davidson & Co.'s, 244 Second St.,

You can leave your orders and be supplied with a fine fat Turkey, nice Stuffed Goose, Game of every kind. Oysters only 50 cents per can. Call early and leave your orders.

ORDINANCE.

An ordinance to provide for laying down sidewalks, gutters and curbs.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Memphis, That the cost of grading, paving and repairing sidewalks, including the curbing and the gutters alongside, shall be borne by the owners of the adjoining property, and such cost shall be apportioned and charged with abutting lots in proportion to their respective fronts, and shall be paid by the owners of such lots respectively.

SEC. 2. And be it further ordained That if the owner or owners of property who are required by the General Council to construct sidewalks, curbs and gutters in front of the same fail or refuse to construct the same in accordance with the requirements, then, in addition to the remedy provided by article 11, chapter XII, pages 519 and 520 of Bridges' Digest, the city engineer shall proceed to advertise for bids for the construction of such sidewalk, gutter or curb, in accordance with the terms and provisions of section 3, article 1, chapter 15, page 527, Bridges' Digest, which is hereby adopted, and is declared to apply to the construction of sidewalks, gutters and curbs, as well as to the paving of streets, alleys and avenues.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That sections 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of article 3, chapter XII, pages 526, 527 and 528, Bridges' Digest, are hereby adopted, and are declared to apply as fully to the construction of sidewalks, gutters and curbs as to the paving of the streets, alleys and avenues of the city, and the duties imposed by the said sections upon the General Council, and upon the several officers of the city, in reference to the paving of streets, alleys and avenues, are hereby imposed upon them in reference to the construction of sidewalks, gutters and curbs, as fully as if herein specified.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, That every contract for the construction of any such sidewalk, gutter or curb shall distinctly state that the contractor relies exclusively upon the owner of the property in front of which the work is to be done, or upon the lien given by the city charter upon the property, for payment for the work to be done, and that the city is in no event to be held liable for any part of cost of such work.

Sec. 5. And be it further ordained, That nothing herein contained shall impair or affect any remedy now existing by ordinance to compel the construction of sidewalks, gutters and curbs, if such remedy shall be and remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 6. And be it further ordained, That this ordinance take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed first reading by Council, and referred to their ordinance committee, November 6, 1871, and referred by Board of Aldermen by their ordinance committee, November 8, 1871.

Upon an ordinance, the better to regulate the laying down of sidewalks, gutters and curbs: passed at first reading by Council, and referred to their ordinance committee, November 6, 1871; same action by Board of Aldermen, November 8, 1871. Your Board of Aldermen's ordinance committee report that we have examined the above ordinance, and, therefore, recommend its adoption. Report received and concurred in. When the ordinance passed a first reading, and on motion the rules were suspended, per provisions of the fourteenth section of the city charter, and the ordinance passed a second and final reading by the Board of Aldermen, December 6, 1871. Passed first reading by the council, rules suspended, and passed second and final reading.

Approved, December 18, 1871.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register. de20

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the general council of the city of Memphis, as follows: That the grade of Fifth street, from Sycamore to Gaffaras street, be hereby so changed as to drain the water falling on said street, from Greenlaw to Gaffaras, and from Greenlaw to Sycamore streets, and that the grades of Mill and Greenlaw streets, between Fourth and Sixth, are changed to correspond with the grades of Fifth street, as above described. Referred to improvement committee and city engineer, December 6, 1871. Amended by Alderman Bills, by including Fourth street, so that the grade of the same shall correspond to Fifth street, and referred to improvement committee by board of aldermen, December 6, 1871. Your joint improvement committee recommend the adoption of the ordinance as originally presented, whereupon the ordinance passed a first reading by council, when on motion the rules were, in conformity with the fourteenth section of the city charter, suspended, and the ordinance passed a second and final reading, December 11, 1871. Passed first reading by board of aldermen, rules suspended as above, and the ordinance passed a second and final reading, December 11, 1871.

Approved December 19, 1871.

JNO. JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS City Register. de20

USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

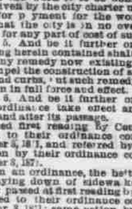
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!

Just Opened, the Largest and Most Elegant Assortment of

Holiday Goods

EVER SHOWN IN MEMPHIS.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS



FINE JEWELRY!

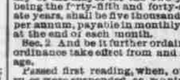
SOLID SILVER, SILVER PLATE, FRENCH CLOCKS, GOLD-HEAD CANES, FANCY GOODS, Etc.

CORAL SETS, CAMEO SETS, ONYX SETS, CORAL SETS, CAMEO SETS, GOLD SETS, OPERA CHAINS, PLAIN GOLD RINGS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, FINE CUTLERY.

W. C. BYRD,

275 MAIN STREET.

McCAFFREY & CO.



263 SECOND ST., OPP. COURT SQUARE,

GENERAL FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS

Metallic Caskets, Cases and Wooden Coffins, always on hand. d17

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 524 Main street and settle before that date.

d15 MCCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES.

PLANTERS

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE IN THE COMPANY'S BUILDING, 41 MADISON ST.

INSURE GIN-HOUS