THE MEMPHIS SUNDAY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1872. VOL. 32.—NO. 58

COTTON AND THE WAR BREEZE.

It is creditable alike to the sagacity and pluck of our cotton men that yesterday they held up for the highest quotations, and that their views were responded to by concessions upon the part of buyers in the morning, amounting to ⅛c advance, from which there was a decline at noon of ⅛c. This advance was not influenced by the news either from Liverpool or New York. In the morning those markets were reported steady, without advance, the former closing firmer and the latter nominal. The news from Washington and London, though not very exciting, still told of continued firmness on the part of Great Britain, the ministry of which country has expressed a determination, backed up by the united press of England, Ireland and Scotland, under no circumstances to recede from the position they have taken against what is unquestionably either an attempt to swindle or a very gross and stupid blunder on the part of Grant and his advisers. We incline to believe it is of the former category. This news did not affect our market. Nor will what we publish to-day or may publish to-morrow affect it, because the good sense of our sellers teaches them that war, if it come, can have no other effect than that of rapidly increasing the price of cotton, every pound of which will be taken as fast as offered. England must have a stock sufficient to carry her spinners over to the beginning of next season, when, perhaps, a spirit of accommodation, which should now be cultivated, will prevail, and the belligerents may listen to reason. There is neither occasion nor necessity for cotton sellers to waver. They must "stiffen up." Everything is in their favor, and nothing against. Those who hold cotton, hold the equivalent of gold—that is better than gold, because no substitute has been discovered that can, as paper does with the precious metal, take its place. Our cotton sellers are right to hold on for even better than existing rates. Yesterday our market ruled higher than any other in the country. All others were more or less influenced by groundless fears. Memphis alone advanced. Opening with a firm feeling, in accordance with the advice of the APPEAL, it continued to advance, closing firm and one-eighth cent better. We have much pride in adverting to this matter, and heartily applaud our merchants for a manifestation of courage and good sense that will not be lost on the country.

EVERY train of cars from the East brings negroes to the West and South. Their destination is the low country of the Mississippi and Arkansas. The colored populations curiously gravitate towards the black lands—the cotton, sugar and rice fields. They abandon Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky and hie away to localities in which their race may be socially and politically dominant. Natural laws will finally annul those of congress, the spirit and purpose of all of which are embodied in Sumner's pending civil rights bill. By processes which congressional legislation may never control the segregation of races is effected, and there was a basis of sound philosophy in the proposition of the Mississippi congressional carpetbagger, who dreamed vaguely of the creation by law of another Africa in America. Why not have peace with England and Spain and appropriate Mexico to purposes of perfect African bestitude?

GOVERNOR WARMOTH, in his testimony before the congressional committee, charges the Western Union Telegraph company with selling information for speculative purposes, and we have complaints that dispatches from New Orleans are manipulated there. While a corn speculation was pending in New Orleans, and one in pork, the prices of these commodities in the Crescent City were not sent over the wires. Will somebody explain?

IT has been proven by incontestible testimony, before an investigating committee of the North Carolina legislature, that General Abbott—United States senator Abbott the *protege* of Morton, Scott and Nye—"received $20,000 from the railroad ring for his influence." This, the unmitred Abbott, in whose behalf a seat in the senate has been denied to Governor Vance, and whom General Ransom, if Morton assents, now succeeds.

AT A MEETING held a few days ago at Fort Valley, Georgia, five hundred thousand dollars were subscribed to the capital stock of the Memphis and Atlantic railroad company. This company is chartered by the legislature of Georgia, and designed to give Central Georgia a direct route through Memphis to Kansas City and the Union Pacific road, and to Shreveport, the wealth of Texas and California.

GENERAL MAHONE says the Cumberland Gap tunnel, on the line of the road from Norfolk and Bristol to Louisville, may be completed by December, 1874.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT YESTERDAY.

Scoundrels Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—Charles Chapman and Charles Bairnes were arrested yesterday and taken to the Alemond county jail for an attempt to throw a passenger train off the Western Pacific railroad track at Livermore Pass.

Fortunately not True.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—The report circulated here to-day that another passenger train on the Missouri Pacific road ran off the track last night, some two hundred miles from here, but the answers to inquiries made at points along the road are that no accident occurred.

Buried Beneath a Train.

CHICAGO, February 10.—An accident occurred on the Illinois Central railroad between Hudson and Rappahannock, caused by a rail being misplaced. Five cars were thrown from the track and badly crushed. Charles Blanchard, the conductor, was found dead underneath the wreck.

A Reward Offered.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad company have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of Fred Baker and Pat Halpine, conductor and engineer of the freight train which collided with the passenger train near Alton, Wednesday last.

A Hotel Burned.

MILWAUKEE, February 10.—The American House, at Monroe, which has been unoccupied since last summer, was burned this morning. Loss, $6000.

The Alabama Claims.

Latest Phase of the Dispute by Telegraph and Post—Extracts from Leading European and American Journals.

AMERICA'S ANSWER.

NEW YORK, February 10.—A Washington dispatch says our government's reply to Earl Granville's note will be even as terse and as little to the purpose as Granville's communication. The text of the latter document, however, has not yet been received at Washington, the knowledge of its contents being founded on that sent by cable.

THE CANADA CANARD.

A special to the Herald from Quebec says that Mr. Langevine, minister of public works, denies the truth of the rumors as to the treaty of separation between Great Britain and Canada. Lieutenant-Governor Ballan and Premier Chauveau also make the same denial.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, February 10—The Times says: It is morally certain that an attempt to settle the Alabama claims before the Geneva board will be a failure. We must therefore make an effort to prevent any angry recrimination if we wish to be successful. The time is possibly near when more dextrous negotiations may settle all differences."

The Daily Telegraph asserts that the Treaty of Washington is regarded by Americans as one of unconditional surrender—a shameful confession on the part of England. If indirect claims are admitted, its terms are such as the victor may impose. The pretensions of the United States are intolerably absurd.

The Standard and Post are silent on the subject.

ANXIOUS FOR THE NEWS.

Great eagerness is felt for the latest news from America in regard to the Alabama claims. Special dispatches from New York and Washington to the press here are posted on 'change, and the bulletin boards are surrounded by large crowds.

Yesterday's debate in the senate on Mr. Edmunds' resolution was fully reported by cable, together with extracts from editorials of the leading New York journals.

THE FEELING IN PARIS.

PARIS, February 10.—It is not expected in diplomatic circles here that the difficulty about the Alabama claims will prove serious.

THE MIXED COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—In the American and British mixed commission to day the following was added to the rules of the commission, to be called

Rule Twenty—When any deposition or other competent evidence shall have been filed in any case before this commission, either party to any other case may use such evidence in the hearing thereof of the same as if originally taken or filed in such cases; provided, that the party so desiring to use the same in a case in which such evidence was not originally taken or filed, shall, before the closing of his process, file a notice of the case in which such evidence is sought to be used, specifying particularly the depositions or other papers sought to be so used, and the case or cases in which the same were originally taken or filed.

The commission adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

ENGLAND PREPARING.

A London special says that eight regiments of British troops are under orders to sail for Canada.

[BY MAIL.]

From the Charleston Courier.]

The issues now presented between Great Britain and the United States, it seems to us, are easy of solution. They can be determined by reference to the diplomatic correspondence which preceded the treaty and in which each party presented its respective grounds of grievance. In other words, each party stated its case. Their mutual demands were then set forth. The treaty, of course, could only be in reference to these matters of difference. If any others have been since introduced, it is as clear as the noonday sun that these could not have been in the contemplation of the treaty. It is only upon matters of heretofore discussion that an arbitration can have effect. War, on such an issue, on the part of the government, would be a mere act of folly. For seven long years the whole country has aspired for peace at home. We need here concord, unity and right. We need a common constitution, and a common citizenship for all States and people. The great proverb stands forth in letters of living light, "Physician, heal thyself." When this is accomplished, and the Republic and self-government restored, it is time enough to discuss foreign relations and our positions to foreign powers.

From the Boston Post.]

For the purpose of creating a false popularity Grant seems anxious to work the nation up to a war fever. How soon it may result in actual war no one can tell. Are we prepared for a foreign war? Can we stand the drain upon our crippled resources? Are not foreign war and the repudiation of our present enormous war debt almost synonymous terms? These are questions to be considered by the American people before trusting Grant and his advisers with another term of office.

From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The difference in amount between the claims that the United States commissioners have imported into their case, and those that the English government will submit to arbitration, is simply enormous. England denies that she did not use due diligence in preventing the escape from her ports of Confederate cruisers—which is the gravamen of the charge against her—and it is this question, and the consequent losses sustained by American citizens through the destruction of their vessels and cargoes, that she is willing to leave to the decision of the Geneva court of arbitrators. The entire amount of these claims would not, it is estimated, much exceed three millions of pounds sterling, and this sum, it has repeatedly been declared, she is willing to pay if the award goes against her. Instead, however, of holding England simply liable for the destruction of the American merchant vessels on the high seas, the United States put in a number of other claims, which run up the sum total of damages from about fifteen millions of dollars to a sum which has been roughly estimated to exceed the whole cost of the Franco-German war. Damages are claimed for losses and injuries incurred by seamen on board the vessels destroyed, for naval expenditures in pursuit of Confederate cruisers; for losses sustained by ship owners through the transfer of their vessels to foreign flags, for the extra premiums paid on account of war risks, and, finally, for all the cost of the war after the battle of Gettysburg. * * *

It seems, therefore, if the United States government is really in earnest in its demands, and is determined to press them, that serious complications must inevitably ensue, unless the arbitrators at Geneva should refuse to entertain the claims to which objection is made, as not coming within the terms of the treaty, and, therefore, "not within their province."

From the Cologne (German) Gazette.]

Think a little on the magnitude of the sum comprised under the six heads enumerated. It is at least one thousand million, than France must pay to Germany for her foiled aggression, but she consented to pay only when her armies were everywhere overthrown, her Emperor taken prisoner, her capital captured, her strongest fortresses fallen, a great part of her territory in hostile occupation, her resources and her prospects nearly destroyed—in short, when there no longer remained to her a hope of a change for the better.

From the London Court Journal.]

The Alabama affair is a swindle from beginning to end. There is not a shadow of pretext for the claim of the United States. It was well known, at the time that the Alabama was about to leave the shores of England, that the United States representative would not give any official request for the arrest of the vessel, though pressed to do so, until the eleventh hour, and one would half fancy that, in his diplomatic forecasting, he saw the complications that might arise by his procrastination. At the very last moment he said to the administration, "Stop her!" and they did their best, but it was too late; the agent that was sent to Wales got there in time to see the vessel steam down the Irish Channel, and she showed such a lively pair of heels to pursuit that that was made hopeless. The best was done in good faith toward the United States that could be. The whole thing has been, we repeat, a "try on" of a perfectly American type. The nature of the attempt is further manifested in the endeavor to include the deeds of a number of other vessels, mere Confederate blockade-runners.

From the Allgemeine (German) Zeitung.]

The tribute which Germany draws from France after a complete victory is insignificant compared with the compensation that the American government demands in virtue of a treaty which enthusiasts describe as the inauguration of a new era of peace and friendship. The most hostile and contemptuous dispatches of Prince Bismarck to the French government are courteous and friendly in comparison to the indictment for which the President and his cabinet are responsible. An idle attempt has been made to shift this responsibility by attributing the unexampled coarseness and malice of the attack to the lawers who drew it up. It may be true that the American negotiators have discredited themselves, but they have also discredited the character of their country. * * * * If the court of arbitrators—which is not to be expected—should take into consideration the claim on account of the alleged two years' prolongation of the war, the English agents will have no alternative but to withdraw from the court. It is incredible that impartial jurists who have any consideration for their own honor and that of their country should yield to pretensions which would make neutrality more costly than open war; yet it must be admitted that the able American advocates cannot have put forward their demands without believing in the possibility of success. Should the arbitrators, contrary to expectation, support the scandalous injustice of the claimants, this would be an instructive commentary on the new idea of settling international disputes by arbitration instead of by violent means. Seldom has there been such bitter cause for a declaration of war as that afforded by the first act of the great international court of arbitration.

WAIFS FROM THE WIRES

It was reported in New York yesterday that a heavy sugarhouse in Baltimore had failed. Liabilities, $250,000.

Failing to secure the Grand Duke, Cincinnati is now trying to catch the Japanese Embassy for a few exhibitions.

The Ohio River Improvement convention, to be held at Cincinnati at an early day, promises to be numerously attended.

The congressional investigation committee have concluded their labors at New Orleans, and will leave for Washington this afternoon.

Another expedition, under command of Commander Crossman, will soon be fitted out by the navy department, to survey the Nicaragua route for an inter-oceanic canal.

The house met yesterday for general debate only, Mr. Beatty, of Ohio, in the chair. There was but a small gathering of members. Speeches were made by several members on various subjects.

Justice Shandley, of New York, does not believe in Bergh—or, may be, believes stronger in cock-fights than he does in the Benevolent B.—and yesterday refused the Humanitarian a warrant for the arrest of "some of the boys" who had amused themselves witnessing a chicken dispute.

The customhouse committee have examined, during their five weeks' session, one hundred and sixty-three witnesses. Fifty-six others were summoned, but were not examined, and thirty-seven were on the list, but were not summoned. The entire expenses will be about six thousand dollars.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONAL.

Peter B. Sweeney has returned to New York.

Daniel Denny, President of the Hamilton National bank of Boston, died on Friday night.

Hon. Henry S. Evans, Senator from the Fifth district of Pennsylvania, died at Westchester, in that State, Friday afternoon.

The Grand Duke will arrive in New Orleans to-morrow. Rooms have been engaged for the party at the St. Charles hotel.

The remains of the late General Robert Anderson left Fortress Monroe yesterday for New York, where the body will arrive to-morrow.

Minister Washburne has deferred his departure from Paris for the present, and it is possible that he may abandon his contemplated journey altogether.

The members of the Louisiana investigating committee were treated to an excursion on the revenue cutter Wilderness by Collector Casey, of New Orleans, yesterday.

Dr. McDonough, who was committed to jail by a fanatical Boston judge on Friday—for refusing to kiss a dirty, greasy Bible over which riff raff witnesses in a police court had slobbered for the last decade—was yesterday released from prison on a writ of habeas corpus.

At a meeting of the bar of the supreme court of the United States, held at Washington yesterday, in respect to the memory of the late H. H. Hunter, of Ohio, and Robert J. Brent, of Maine, Attorney-general Williams was called to the chair. The attorney-general announced the object of the meeting and remarks were made by Corwine, Bradley and General Ewing. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

This morning solemn high masses will be offered in all the Catholic churches of Baltimore for the repose of the soul of Archbishop Spaulding. The exterior of the churches are hung with mourning, and during Friday and yesterday a countless throng of persons of all denominations and classes visited the residence of the archbishop, where the body lays in state for the funeral ceremonies to-morrow, which will be of a most imposing character.

Wachtel, the German tenor, after three nights of uninterrupted success in Cincinnati, was compelled to omit his appearance at a matinee in that city yesterday, from the effects of severe hoarseness which came upon him by a badly ventilated house while playing Friday evening. Though disabled it is regarded as temporary, and it is expected that it will not interfere with his engagements next week. The receipts for the three nights amount to over $16,000—a sum never before reached in Cincinnati in the same time by any operatic performance.

THE POLITICAL ARENA.

Pennsylvania State Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Honorable Henry S. Evans, State senator from the Fifth district, died at West Chester last evening. His death creates a tie in the political parties in the State senate which will render difficult the settlement of the contest of Colonel McClure for the seat now held by Mr. Gray, recently returned from the Fourth district.

The West Virginia Convention.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—The constitutional convention at Charleston, West Virginia, yesterday adopted several sections of the bill of rights, not materially changing it from the old bill. A provision was adopted prohibiting political test-oaths. The printing paper being exhausted in all the offices, the proceedings of the legislature are not published in any form.

Forney Resigns the Collectorship of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The following letter was handed to President Grant this afternoon, by a friend of Colonel Forney:

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1872.

To His Excellency President Grant:

DEAR SIR—When you did me the honor to tender me the appointment of collector of the port of Philadelphia, I accepted it most reluctantly, because I apprehended it would most seriously interfere with my business, and, especially, with my independence as a journalist. Ten months' experience has so entirely confirmed this impression that I find myself constrained to send you this my resignation of office, to take effect on the first of March next. I shall then return to my profession as a farmer—a congenial field—and devote all my efforts to my newspaper and to an energetic support of the principles of the great Republican party. Most earnestly thanking you for your kindness and consideration, I remain, dear general, very truly yours, J. W. FORNEY.

Passivism—A Democratic Caucus at Springfield, Illinois.

CHICAGO, February 10.—A special to the Times, from Springfield, Illinois, gives the following account of the Democratic caucus last night:

General McClellan was the first speaker, and he favored aiding the Liberal Republicans, with the view of defeating Grant and bringing about a change in our affairs. This could not be accomplished by the Democrats alone, and it would be the part of wisdom to accept an honorable alliance with the Liberal Republicans.

Colonel Turner wanted all honest men to unite for the overthrow of Grant, whose sole aim was to build up a power dangerous to liberty. No fair election could be held in the South or North because of the influence brought to bear against such by the administration. Mr. Turner saw signs of a better day in the fact that such men as Messrs. Schurz, Davis, Trumbull and Palmer had become disgusted with the administration, and were ready to array themselves on the side of the people. A crisis was upon us, and we must accept the situation. He had great hopes of the Cincinnati convention, and wished to see Illinois represented in it, as it was to contain the brains of the Republican party.

Mr. Hinchcliffe, of St. Clair, was in favor of any plan that would relieve the country from the control of Grant. His county could be relied upon.

Senator Reddick had no hesitation in expressing his views. He was glad to see such an assemblage of Democrats from all parts of the State consulting about the big job before them. He said that it could be accomplished by a united effort, and the Democratic party deserved defeat if it neglected to embrace in a square hold the the Missouri policy. He said that Judge Davis was his choice for the presidency, but he was for the next best liberal Republican if he could not have Davis.

Messrs. Webb, of Cairo; Cunningham, of Coles; Epler, of Morgan; Washburne, of Williamson, and Shaw, of Edgar, all represented themselves in favor of acting with the liberal Republican and Labor Reform party, providing the nominations of the latter were indorsed by the Cincinnati convention.

THE RECORD OF CRIME.

Boston's Postoffice Robber.

BOSTON, February 10.—S. F. Laws underwent a preliminary examination today for stealing money from letters in the postoffice and was held in $10,000 bond for trial in March.

Ready for Another Job.

RICHMOND, Virginia, February 10.—Johnson H. Sands, who was convicted of complicity with ex-Mayor Cahoon in the Houmstein forgery, was pardoned to-day by Governor Walker.

An Absconding Clerk.

SCRANTON, PA., February 10.—John O'Connor, a clerk in the paymaster's office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company, of this city, absconded last night with $10,000 of the company's funds.

Pardons His Pal.

BOSTON, February 10.—Julius F. Hartwell, who was convicted of embezzling government funds in connection with Ward Mellen and sentenced to pay a fine and to be imprisoned, has been pardoned by President Grant.

Getting at the Truth.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—Treasurer W. S. Blakely, of Santa Cruz, who claims to have been robbed by masked men last week, was examined yesterday and held to answer. His bondsmen had made good the loss to the county.

Aristocratic Burglars Arrested.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Wm. Porter and Thomas Brixly, fashionable burglars, were arrested, with the implements of their profession. They offered five thousand dollars each to the officers to be released. Both these fellows have heretofore moved in aristocratic society.

Foster, the Car-Hook Murderer.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The appeal of Foster, the car-hook murderer, was argued before the general term of the supreme court. Bartlett, for the prisoner, claimed that Judge Cardozo, who tried him, was under strong excitement from the murder of a near relative. Decision reserved.

A Message from the Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—A party of prospecters in the Valley of Death, Nevada, lately found in a mound of stones a scrap of paper on which was written—

Jake and Charles R. Porter attacked by Indians—supposed to be the Monassa band—here, April 7, 1866.

No further trace of the unfortunate parties could be discovered.

Surrendered to the Authorities.

CHICAGO, February 10.—Joseph Benois, who shot and killed Richard Connelly, on Wednesday night, at Big Sioux river, eight miles above Sioux City, gave himself up yesterday. He says he has no desire to escape, but only secreted himself to prevent a mobbing. He claims that Connelly knocked his father down and would have killed him had he not fired as he did. The murder took place just over the line of Plymouth county, where he will be taken for examination. Benois is a Canadian Frenchman and has a bad reputation in the neighborhood where he lives.

Philadelphia's Defaulting Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—In the quarter-sessions to-day a decision was rendered refusing the rule for the trial and overruling of the motion in answer to a judgment in the case of Joseph F. Maner, the defaulting city treasurer, and Charles T. Yorkes, a broker. Maner was sentenced to pay a fine of three hundred thousand dollars, with imprisonment in the penitentiary by separate or solitary confinement at labor for four years and nine months. Yorkes was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, with a like imprisonment for two years and nine months.

A Week Denial.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—The gentleman from Tennessee who gave the information upon which were based the newspaper articles and dispatches concerning a scene of rowdyism on board a train on the Memphis and Ohio railroad some days ago, in which there was an indiscriminate firing of revolvers in one of the passenger coaches, and the engineer fired at two or three times, explains that he did not in any way intend to give it to Ku-Klux; that the facts, so far as the shooting on the train and at the engineer is concerned, are true, but that he had no intention of connecting the offenders with the ku-klux or any other organization.

A First-Class Scoundrel.

LOUISVILLE, February 10.—In the city court-to-day, a man calling himself Colonel C. R. Cooper, with a number of aliases, known here as a confidence man, having been before the court some time ago in that capacity under the name of Cunningham, was held to bail in the sum of $2000 as a suspected felon. He was arrested in company with a respectable young girl of Cincinnati, aged about seventeen, whom he had seduced and brought here, lodging at the hotel as man and wife. The girl was returned to Cincinnati last night, and the seducer sent to jail in default of bail. Officer Loper, of Cincinnati, came down and identified the parties.

The Slaves of the Ring in New York.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The greatest excitement was created around the city hall to-day, growing out of the action of the anti-ring grand jury. An immense throng was gathered in the courtroom to be present at the coming in of the jury. Mayor Hall arrived shortly before the opening of the court. When the grand jury handed in the indictments, one of their number read an address, in which it is stated that they failed to find indictments against many persons implicated in frauds, because the existing laws, as explained by their legal advisers, do not provide for punishment. Their investigations have been necessarily slow and tedious, for the plots of the conspirators were carefully and cunningly devised and executed. In the course of their labors other public frauds have been brought to notice which they were unable to investigate. They trust that succeeding grand juries will bring them to light. Perjury, forgery and similar crimes were the means used to rob the treasury and disgrace the city. In the mayor's address to the court, Judge Bedford presiding, he said: As it is announced that your honor intends to give to obtain relaxation from your arduous labors, and I desire as immediate trial; and as the other judge of this court ought not, from social reasons, to act in any case of mine, I suggest that any one of the officio justices of this court, to whom such reasons cannot apply, be substituted. Thereupon Judge O. P. Daly, whom Mayor Hall said was a man who was elected at the last election, with the general consent of all parties, and whom nothing could possibly be said against, was determined on.

At the Pacific Mail investigation to-day Layman, who preferred the charges, did not appear. Lockwood, president of the company, testified that the indebtedness of the company never exceeded four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A subpoena was issued for Colonel C. M. Morton, member of the assembly from Williamsburg, who presented the petition.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The steamships Halastia, Cambria, Erin, and Minnesota, from Liverpool, and Denmark, from Havre, have arrived at New York.

A frightful marine disaster is reported by telegraph from London, as having occurred in the English channel, off Dungeness. The steamship Electra was run into and sunk by the ship D. Whalen, Captain Bruce and seventeen of the crew of the Electra went down with the wreck. The damage to the ship is not stated.

A dispatch from Cork reports that a terrible storm has prevailed, for the past few days, on the southern coast of Ireland, and several disasters, with serious loss of life, are reported. Three vessels, whose names have not been ascertained, foundered off Ballycaddea, a village twenty miles southeast of Cork. Their crews perished.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

IRELAND.

Kelly, the Fenian—The Election in County Kerry.

DUBLIN, February 10.—Kelly has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, at hard labor, for killing a policeman.

Blennerhassett, the home-rule candidate, was elected to the house of commons from county Kerry.

ROME.

A Tiff Between the French and Italian Governments.

ROME, February 10 — The Chevalier Nigra, late Italian minister to France, has been appointed minister to Russia. The position vacated by Chevalier Nigra will not be filled, as the Italian government feels aggrieved at France having no minister at Rome.

FRANCE.

Respectfully Declines the Honor.

PARIS, February 10.—Ex-Minister Casimir Perrier has received from Thiers an offer of the ambassadorship to London, but has declined the honor.

A Straw for the Emperor.

News has been received from Ajaccio to the effect that disturbances in the interest of the Bonapartists have occurred on the Island of Corsica.

ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales—The Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race.

LONDON, February 10.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Alexandria, left Sandringham to-day in a special train for Windsor. Crowds of persons thronged the stations by which the train passed, and manifested joy at the recovery of the Prince.

The race between the Cambridge and Oxford boat crews is announced to take place on the Thames course on the 23d of March. The betting is now two to one in favor of the Cambridge crew.

CUBA.

Hard Terms for the Coolies in the Ever-Faithful Isle.

HAVANA, February 10.—The Official Gazette publishes additional orders regarding the Chinese in Cuba. For the present all applications of the Chinese for a permit to change their present place of residence or become Spanish subjects will not be entertained. The government also refuses to grant passports to the free Chinaman who may be desirous of leaving the country. Any Chinaman found without police documents, from whatever cause, will be sent to the government yards or depositories and there compelled to work at forced labor. This measure is intended for the sole benefit of the planters, who can thus obtain cheap labor at a very low rate. The measure will also tend to lessen the number of Chinese yagrants.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLIVE LOGAN.—Of this charming woman who will be here on Wednesday, we learn from a reliable biographer that her history might be woven into a novel which would prove anew that truth is stranger than fiction. She was born in the village of Elmira, New York, in the summer of 1839. Her father was a celebrated comedian, who joined to a comic power of the highest order the grace of a gentleman, the refinement of a poet and the cultivation of a scholar—a man who could set audiences in a roar, or write poems of a beauty which awakened the encomiums of Blackwood, or discuss a metaphysical question with an erudition most rare and forcible. Her girlhood was passed in Cincinnati till she was fourteen, and while there she was educated at the Wesleyan Female College. At the age of fourteen we find her supporting herself by playing on the stage in Philadelphia, her mother having died, leaving a large family. From this time forward, until her departure for Paris in 1857, we get traces of her at different theaters in this country, where she was chiefly known for her extraordinary beauty and her purity and sweetness of character. She remained some seven years in France, residing in Paris all that time, but making frequent trips to London and the French watering-places. In London she was the guest of various members of the English nobility, at different times, including Lady Palmerston, the Countess Crowley, etc. In Paris, her own house was the resort of numberless shining lights in the worlds of art, literature and fashion, and she was in constant attendance on those imperial festivities which made Paris so brilliant and dazzling to the votaries of pleasure. There she met Thackeray, who was one of her most enthusiastic admirers, speaking in glowing terms to many of the lady's friends, in praise of her beauty and wit. There the Prince Polignac, Count Gurowski, Edmond About the novelist, Michel Chevalier the political economist, Rotherauel the artist, Greenough the sculptor, Gardoni and Tamburini the celebrated operatic tenors, McHenry the capitalist, and other distinguished men rallied around her—with a liberal sprinkling of lesser lights, such as the Chevalier Wyckoff and George Francis Train. There the Princess Metternich openly expressed her admiration of the American belle, saying, "If I had that face I would have the world at my feet"—a say that was buzzed about the salons. There the Emperor's chief of cabinet, the cynical old Mocquard, availed himself of Miss Logan's intellectual culture and dramatic talent for what the playwrights call "construction." This is modestly shadowed forth by the lady herself in Harper. Amid all the gayeties of such a life, Miss Logan did not neglect her literary tastes, but wrote profusely for both French and English journals, besides getting out two volumes, entitled respectively "Photographs of Paris Life," and "Chateau Friasac or Home Scenes in France." These books were published in London by Tinsled, and in New York by the Appletons.

THOMAS—The World says of a recent concert by the grand orchestra of this city, composed of leaders, who will soon be here with his orchestra to delight our musical people: It is rare that a public can endure a concert of classic music without becoming wearied, and the profound interest exhibited by the audience from commencement to the end of the concert is a great compliment to the artists. One of the most remarkable features of the entertainment was the complete control possessed by Mr. Thomas over the entire orchestra, which, to the best of his baton, respond as a single instrument. When an orchestra so complete and perfect in its organization have, by a long practice together, acquired so marvelous and beautiful a precision, and when the programmes are selected with such admirable taste and knowledge, the result must naturally be a performance unequaled for beauty and enjoyment. All who miss any one of these concerts willfully neglects the most remarkable and brilliant entertainments of the season.

LAW REPORT.

First Circuit Court—Helskell, Judge.

After the motions for new trials were called on yesterday, the Amy-Ayers motion was taken up and the entire day consumed in its hearing. The trial of the case of Bretzman vs St. Louis Packet company will be resumed on Monday morning. Quite a number of witnesses are yet to be examined. The calendar for Monday contains the cases undisposed of on Friday's calendar, viz: 412, 841, 1560, 1512, 1539, 1531, 1536, 1538, 1541, 1544, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, and also the following additional cases specially set, which will be called in their order: 47, Miller vs Jones, administratix; 193, Cross vs Sharpe; 1696, Clark vs Hunter; 1537, Sutton, Trigg & Co. vs Thomas Warren & Co.

Second Circuit Court—Halsey, Judge.

Monday will be motion day. Tuesday the following cases will be called for trial: 1879 Peres & Son vs Britton; 2000 Boyd vs Memphis City Transfer company; 2004 Rice, Stix & Co. vs Brinkley; 2034 Townsend vs Cromwell; 2038 Stillman vs Schoonover; 2047 Armour vs Thompson; 2067 Scott vs Millard; 2072 Richmond vs Green; 2084 Gillen vs Peplow; 2110 Lehner vs Durff; 2145 Tilley vs LaFontaine; 2163 Taffe & McCullough vs Chandler; 2165 Warren & Co. vs Dessauer; 2166 Burns & Smucker vs same; 2173 Broderick vs Rice, administrator; 2174 Thompson vs McMillan; 2175 Maxwell vs Pickett; 2176 Shields, administrator, vs Demmons; 2177 Ryan vs Mitchell; 2180 Hynes et al vs Bickford; 2181 Scheer vs Mount; 2182 Townsend; vs Good; 2184 Spellman vs Cash; 2188 Miller vs Lusague and Curry; 2194 Yanakay vs Cockrell; 2195 Shock et al vs Lusague and Curry; 2196 Cusso vs Brignardello; 2198 Whissett vs Lusague and Curry; 2200 Raymond vs DeVere; 2202 Nelson vs Shelby county; 2205 Woodridge vs Hardwick; 2211 McCarney vs Sexton; 2213 Boyd vs Witt; 2214 City of Memphis vs Moore; 2222 Burford vs Winters; 2225 McDougall vs Cockrell & Son; 2234 Irvine vs Wilson et al; 2241 Sodditе vs Kratzenberg; 2245 Monsarrat vs Smith; 2249 Welch vs Allen.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SEE THIRD PAGE FOR GENERAL REPORT.]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—Cotton—Mobiles nominal; middlings, 22c. Net receipts, 2182 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 66,709 bales.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, February 10.—Cotton market steady; good ordinary, 20c. Net receipts, 3086 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 554 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 51,590 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, February 10.—Cotton market quiet; middling 21¾@22c. Net receipts, 942 bales; exports coastwise, 2508 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 38,462 bales.

MARRIED.

ALSOBROOK—JACKSON—At the residence of the bride's father, Dr. O. Jackson, at Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday, February 7, 1872, by Rev. D. R. S. Roseborough, Mr. WALTER W. ALSOBROOK, of DeSoto county, Miss., and Miss CARRIE C. JACKSON.

As we gazed upon the young couple, standing before the minister, "plighting their troth," by which they, "being twain became one flesh," the bride blushing and radiant in the consciousness of the new love which henceforward is to form so important an element in her nature; the groom beaming with manly pride upon the precious treasure committed to his keeping, we wished for them all the happiness which health, friends and a long and prosperous life can afford. But we wished them more than this. We wished that the young love which glowed warmly in their hearts and illumined their features, might never grow cold; that their solemn vows might never, for a moment, be forgotten, and that the sweet melody of "two hearts beating as one" might never be disturbed by a discordant note. Then, should storms of adversity howl without, there will be within their domestic circle a sweet and heavenly calm; and should clouds of gloom and sadness at times o'ershadow their pathway in life, they will be dispelled by the serene and sacred radiance that beams around the happy heartstone. S.

WILLIAMS — WOOTEN — At Woodlawn, near Holly Springs, Miss., on the 8th, by Rev. Mr. Craig, Mr. JAMES M. WILLIAMS, of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss HALLIE S. WOOTEN, of Holly Springs.

"He whose worth can win a wife
Lovely as thine at life's beginning,
Can always wield the power thro' life
Of winning all things worth the winning."

[New Orleans and Nashville papers please copy.]

OBITUARY.

LEWIS—On Wednesday last, in her twenty-seventh year, at her mother's residence, in Nashville, Mrs. SENORA ADAMS LEWIS.

After a long and painful illness which she bore with resignation, and years of suffering which she endured with the patience of a martyr, a good woman has been called away to the heavenly rest of the pure and good of heart. An obedient and loving daughter, an affectionate sister and a devoted and faithful wife, she leaves behind her the sweet aroma of a bright and beautiful example. True in all the relations of life, she was markedly so in that which united her with the church. Baptized in the Presbyterian faith she early learned the lessons of peace, and in all her life was guided by it. So long as she had health and strength she was a constant attendant upon the Sunday-school, at the weekly prayer-meetings and the regular Sabbath services. She walked humbly before her Lord and Master; His brightness was ever reflected in her pathway, and His comforting words were her solace in affliction. Leaning upon the certain, assuring and holy hope of Christ, she has been translated from earth to heaven—from the scene of her brief life and years of trial to the long and unending joys of Paradise. This hope is the consolation of those she leaves behind. Hiding her from us there is even now but a thin veil, peering through it we see as through a glass darkly. Only a few days, as it were, and the majesty and glory of God will be revealed unto us also. K.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HEALEY—The friends and acquaintance of Mrs. Rosa Freel and family are invited to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. ANNE M. HEALEY, from her residence, on Walnut street, this (SUNDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WEHRUM—The friends and acquaintance of Mr. Louis Wehrum are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his wife, Mrs. HELENA WEHRUM, from her late residence, on the Hernando road, near South street, this (SUNDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages at McCaffery & Co.'s, 233 Second street.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

LODGES.

SOUTH MEMPHIS No. 178—Meets 2d Friday in each month. Hall corner Madison and Second. A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; J. Harvey Mathes, Secretary.

ANDERONA, No. 168—Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows Hall, cor. Court and Main. C. M. Carroll, W. M.; John Shemish, Secretary.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 299—Meets 1st Friday of each month. Hall corner Madison and Second. S. Sturm, W. M.; M. Hochstadter, Sec.

DESOTO, No. 199—Meets 3d Friday of each month, at Odd-Fellows Hall. R. C. Williamson, W. M.; H. W. Shelton, Secretary.

KILWINNING, No. 381—Meets 4th Friday of each month at South Memphis Hall, cor. of Madison and Second. W. B. Richardson, W. M.; Louis Caspari, Secretary.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN CHAPTER, No. 177—Meets 2d Monday of each month, at Odd Fellows Hall. C. M. Carroll, M. E. H. P.; E. M. Levy, Secretary.

MEMPHIS CHAPTER, No. 95—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall, 3d Monday of each month. W. S. Matthews, M. E. H. P.; John W. Word, Secretary.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA COUNCIL, No. 6—Meets 3d Monday of each month, at Odd-Fellows Hall. G. Reder, Th. Ill.; C. H. Myers, Recorder.

COMMANDERY.

CYRENE COMMANDERY, No. 4—Meets 4th Monday of each month. Geo. Mellersh, Com.; T.