THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE PROPOSED COTTON EXCHANGE.

Our morning contemporary, who has always indicated a decided bias towards "buyers" in preference to "sellers," and who sees in the possible overthrow of this its pet scheme, and the loss of a secretaryship that indicates not so much the value of its commercial reports as the industry of its reporter in laboring in the interest of the Cotton Exchange, in its issue of Tuesday, commenting upon the meeting to organize its pet scheme for gambling, admitted:

The work of organization was begun, and the proper officers and committees were elected. Some blundering in the routine of business occurred, but, although an adjournment was taken for a week, while the matter of a constitution was under consideration, the organization is nevertheless an "accomplished fact," and the institution may be looked upon as one that will give increased importance to our market.

Mark the weak points in the above. "The organization is begun," and "the organization is nevertheless," and notwithstanding its constitution has not yet been adopted, and its officers, in violation of all precedent, were elected before its constitution was adopted, is "an accomplished fact." On Thursday, our contemporary who on Tuesday indulged in so much of cheeky and brassy self-laudation, in the style of the famous "Poo-keepsea" letter, closes a long and sophomoric article with this sentence:

The "gambling" argument, if such a palpable man of straw may be called an argument, we must consider on another day.

And our cotemporary, who claims a patent-right on cotton, cotton men, and this very promising cotton exchange, does consider this gambling argument. Yesterday he said:

Another snow monster set up in connection with the cotton exchange so spiritedly founded a few days since, is that it would introduce into the cotton business of our city a reckless spirit of gambling. This is a formidable monster, certainly, and its eager constructors have not been sparing of snow nor industrious shaping to render it as revolting an aspect and hatefully hideous as the celebrated image Gullp so perseveringly belabored, in the well-known story of Dickens. That the merchant who abandons the legitimate walks of commerce for the rash ventures of gambling speculation, loses his high standing, the respect of business men, and lowers his credit in the market, are facts that only need stating to be acknowledged.

And how does this adroitly-worded denunciation of gambling in "futures" from the journal which furnishes a secretary to this cotton association tally with the admission made in its own columns, on Thursday, by "Cotton Factor" that "futures" would be a feature of this proposed exchange? Out of their own mouths they stand condemned. "Futures" will be a feature of the Cotton Exchange—a wild, reckless system of gambling, "Cotton Factor" says he would monopolize it in Memphis through the Exchange, but our morning contemporary, proud of its secretaryship, says "no," and very properly as above characterizes the "rash ventures of gambling speculation." "Who will decide when doctors disagree?" We turn to another article of our morning contemporary. He says:

There being no valid argument against a cotton exchange, terrorism has been invoked to stay the efforts of its projectors. An APPEAL correspondent, who signs himself "Planter," and whose style so closely resembles that of the editorial following it that it is difficult to decide where the correspondent left off and the editor began, wants the movers in the cotton exchange held up to public scorn.

In this fling at the APPEAL we have only to say that the inuendo it contains is as baseless as the assumptions of the Poughkeepsie letter, the writer of which, "knowing how it is himself" suspects everybody else of following that example.

But seriously; every day's telegraph brings us strong arguments against the establishment of an exchange for "futures." For instance, to-day we publish that "spot" sales in New York yesterday were only one thousand nine hundred bales, while those of "futures" figured up thirteen thousand five hundred bales. This system, so ruinously subversive of the interests of the planters, is, as "Cotton Factor" admits, to be a feature of the proposed Cotton Exchange, therefore it should be suppressed during the period of its gestation, and never be suffered to be brought forth by its blundering accoucheur with all its hideous features to frighten and disgust mankind.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

The Liberal Republican movement in Arkansas seems to have assumed a tangible, unmistakable shape. On yesterday, at Little Rock, as we learn from Judge Underwood, of Helena, (who arrived here on last evening's train), a meeting of the Executive State committee of the Liberal Republican party of Arkansas, was held in that city, and it was determined to hold a State convention on the 18th of June, to nominate candidates for the various State offices—to make a bold effort to redeem the State from the proscriptive one-man power that has for nearly four years been an incubus upon the life and energies of the tax-payers of that commonwealth. Delegates have also been appointed to the Liberal Republican National convention that meets in Cincinnati in May. That delegation consists of the following-named gentlemen:

Hon. Liberty Bartlett, Little Rock;
Hon. William M. Fishback, Fort Smith;
Hon. Q. K. Underwood, of Phillips county;
Dr. John Kirkwood, of Pulaski county;
Captain Elwin Bancroft, of Prairie county;
Dr. R. J. Jennings, Little Rock;
Colonel T. C. Peck, Little Rock;
J. F. Story, Columbia;
Major Owen, Benton county;
R. J. Rutherford, Benton county;
O. S. Dillon, Little Rock;
C. N. Underwood, Crittenden county;
A. D. Lindsay, Green county;
D. W. Mason, Conway county;
R. F. Archer, Magnolia;
Frank Thompson, Magnolia;
F. H. Boyd, Little Rock;
E. M. McGuire, Independence county;
Alex. Mason, Calhoun county;
Bright Herring, Yell county;
A. D. Hawkins, Little River county;
James L. Smith, Jackson county.

In an address prepared, which will appear in the Little Rock papers of this morning, both the State and national administrations are repudiated and denounced. This argues well for the future redemption of Arkansas. As the Liberal Republicans hold their convention on the 18th of June and the Democrats on the 19th, we presume both factions will agree on a common ticket. Such is our information from Little Rock.

As an act of personal friendship to our confreres of the Helena (Ark.) *Shield*, we copy the following complimentary notice of him which appeared in that widely circulated and influential Conservative Democratic paper, the Little Rock *Gazette*, of yesterday morning:

HON. Q. K. UNDERWOOD.

The arrival this gentleman in the city calls to mind the fact that his name has recently been prominently mentioned in connection with the office of governor of this State, and a few words may not be inappropriate. Judge Underwood is one of the oldest newspaper men in the State. He established the Helena Shield, if we mistake not, in 1840, and from that time to the present, with a few intervals, has conducted its columns in person. Prior to the war he was identified with the Whig party, which was always in the minority in this State, though the Shield exerted a powerful influence in Eastern Arkansas. At the breaking out of the war the Shield remained true to the Union and all the influence that it could exert against secession was brought to bear. When the war commenced in earnest, for a time the Shield suspended publication, the editor remaining at home throughout the war. At the close of the struggle Judge Underwood affiliated with the Republican party. When reconstruction came along he was appointed by Governor Clayton county probate judge of Phillips, and held that office at this time. The Shield was given the public printing also, but Judge Underwood, refusing to indorse all the wrongs and outrages of the Clayton regime, the printing was taken away from him, and bestowed on another paper, the editor of which, although like Judge Underwood an old resident of the State, was willing to and does indorse the frauds of Clayton & Co. Judge Underwood has never engaged in or indorsed the wrong doings of the party with which he affiliated, and is recognized to-day as one of the honest, unflinching friends of right. He is prominently connected with the Helena and Iron Mountain railroad, which enterprise, we are informed, is in a fair way to be pushed to completion.

Judge Underwood is a fine specimen of the original, unflattering Union men of the South, who, while they refused to engage in the war against the nation, were too noble to persecute their neighbors and friends at its close. Should the Liberal Republican element, with which Judge Underwood has identified himself, put forward such a standard-bearer, it would not only add respectability to their party, but bring to it the strength of the greater portion of the original Union men of the State.

MISSISSIPPI.

Doings of the Law-Makers Down in Alcorn's Pashalic.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, March 8.

The governor approved the bill incorporating the Arkansas City and Grenada railroad.

A bill passed to authorize the building of a street railroad in Grenada.

The railroad subsidy bill was amended so that all railroads accepting the four thousand dollar subsidy shall pay two per cent. on the gross earnings annually into the State treasury, for twenty-five years.

The testimony in the ku-klux case is closed. The attorney for the defense is willing to submit the cause to the jury without argument.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT GRANT will give a dinner to the Japanese ambassadors on Wednesday next.

THIERS declares that it is all bosh about his having tendered to M. Pouyer Quertier the ambassadorship to Berlin.

JUDGE MCKEAN has persuaded Grant to persuade District-Attorney Bates, of Utah, to resign.

ADMIRAL DEBOHN, of the French navy, was seriously bruised in a railroad smash-up, which happened near Springfield, Massachusetts, yesterday.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH, of Louisiana, passed through Louisville yesterday, on his way North. He was flying light—didn't have baggage enough to wad a gun.

WHAT A PITY! Ex-Alderman Montgomery, one of the Chicago city fathers "doing time" on charges of bribery and perjury, finds the air of the jail close and confining.

CAPTAIN JAMES BRYANT and his wife and two children were burned to death at Machiasport, Maine, yesterday morning. Their residence caught fire, and they perished in the flames.

HON. JOHN COLERICK, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, died Thursday night after a protracted illness of nine weeks, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was a leading lawyer and politician of the State.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS from London yesterday by the China were Judge Richardson, assistant secretary of the treasury, and J. P. Bigelow, chief of the loan division of the treasury department.

GEO. W. PURDY, at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, during a fit of insanity, attempted to kill his mother and two sisters, maiming them with a fire shovel and cutting them with a razor. He was finally secured by neighbors and sent to hospital.

W. F. G. SHANKS, city editor of the New York Tribune, was assaulted in his office, yesterday afternoon, by Joel A. Fitheau, son-in-law of Comptroller Connolly. Fitheau was angered at an article in the Tribune; hence the assault. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

REV. MR. CARTER, of Twenty-fifth street New York Episcopal church, has brought suit against one Emma B Couch, who says she is a school-teacher, for attempting to blackmail him for one hundred dollars per month, she alleging he, although pastor and father of a family, had been intimate with her.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY, of Chicago, yesterday morning received from the state treasurer of Illinois $1200, without interest, the amount advanced from his own funds, one year since, to aid in the capture of Zigenmeier, the murderer brought back from Germany. Detective Dixon, who advanced $700 in the same suit, received but $372.

GENERAL BOURGHIER, commander of the Looshai expedition, telegraphs, under date of the 5th instant, to the governor-general at Calcutta, that he has commenced his return march. He reports the troops of his command in good condition. A portion had gone to Cachar. The Looshais are friendly. Peace has been re-established in their country.

SENOR ROBERTS, Spanish minister to the United States, is to be recalled and Admiral Polo sent hither in his stead. This is an anti-American movement on the part of Spain which our government fully comprehends, and is a sadly preparing for the breach which Admiral Polo will undoubtedly bring about as soon as he takes his position as minister at Washington.

JOHN TAYLOR, son of 'Squire Taylor the negro hung by a mob on suspicion of complicity in the Park murder, in Clark county, Indiana, is about to bring suit for twenty-five thousand dollars, in the United States court at New Albany, against George Baxter, sheriff of the county, on the ground that Baxter did not use proper diligence to prevent the hanging.

SHERIFF BRENNAN, of New York, says ex-Comptroller Connolly has fled from the city and is now concealed abroad. This step is said to have been caused by reason of the threats of some of the ring to turn State's evidence against him. Connolly's friends say he is only out of the city to avoid the descers who want to get his money. Mrs. Connolly sails for Savannah on Saturday.

O'CONNOR, who made the ridiculous bluff at England's plucky Queen with a dilapidated horse-pistol of the flint-lock persuasion, has been declared of sound mind by the medical commission appointed to inquire into his sanity. He explained to the commission that he used an unloaded pistol because he only desired to frighten the Queen into compliance with his demand. If there had been any fatal result from his assault, it would have brought the Prince of Wales to the throne, which he does not desire. He wishes the Queen to be the last English monarch.

MORSELS OF MORSE.

Pittsburg was beautified with snow yesterday.

The medical department of the Iowa University yesterday graduated twenty students.

The house committee on the expenditures of the war department has adjourned until Monday.

John Wallace, employed in an ax manufactory in Pittsburg, was killed yesterday by getting caught between a belt and a pulley.

The United States supreme court says the State courts have no right to interfere in behalf of minors enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States.

The third pier of the bridge across the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Missouri, reached the bed-rock yesterday, fifty feet below the surface of the water. The caisson for the upper drawrest will be placed in position next week.

The severest snow-storm of this winter has prevailed since Thursday morning at St. Paul and vicinity. Over a foot of snow has fallen on a level, and it was still falling very fast last night. Reports from the West give the same condition of affairs.

Yesterday morning a switch-tender named Henry Droadell, in the employ of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, while attempting to get on a moving train, near Cleveland, caught his foot in a frog and fell, the train passing over his leg and crushing it so badly that amputation was necessary.

Albert Harvey, a negro, was arrested in Lima, Ohio, on Thursday, for the murder of his wife at Indianapolis, nine years ago. It is claimed that Harvey killed his wife during the war and immediately afterwards entered the army, and it was supposed that he was dead. He was living with his fourth wife when arrested.

GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, March 8.

The rumor was current yesterday that one of Tweed's bondsmen intended to surrender him.

Black Building on 8th avenue, between 45th and 46th streets, was burned this morning; loss, $75,000.

Elias, the proprietor of an alleged watch company, has brought suit against the Tribune for libel, claiming twenty thousand dollars damages.

The internationals unsuccessfully endeavored to get up a public demonstration yesterday of unemployed workingmen of the city, to induce the government to furnish them employment.

The legislative committee at Albany last evening agreed to report the bill to remove Mayor Hall, Corporation Counsel, O'Gorman, and Corporation Attorney Tom Fields, of New York city.

Commodore Hallen, president of Girard College, was chosen president of the American Bible society, which has appropriated six thousand six hundred dollars for Bible works in foreign lands for the ensuing year.

Tweed to-day again said he had no intention of leaving the city, and will give all his enemies a chance to prove their charges. All the bondsmen signified their willingness to remain cheerfully, and he can get a couple of million more bail if wanted.

The property on which the Western Union Telegraph company propose to build their edifice, was originally purchased for Louis Napoleon through Dr. Evans for four hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The ex-Emperor now sells it for eight hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Justice Fuller, of Morrisania, was arrested this morning on a warrant charging him with receiving a bribe from a prisoner, and failing to pay over the sums of money received as fines. Fuller was taken before the court of oyer and terminer at White Plains, and held in $5000 for trial.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph company, was examined by the judiciary committee to-day in reference to the charges against Judge Barnard. Mr. Orton testified that he could find no record of a telegram from Mr. Coleman to Judge Barnard, urging the latter to take the first train to this city to take action in the Erie business.

Garvey's appearance as informer in the Hall case creates a profound sensation and has brought consternation to Hall and his counsel. Garvey's return is due to the negotiations of his wife, several weeks ago, with the attorney-general and Samuel J. Tilden, by which Garvey was promised immunity from prosecution on his turning State's evidence and returning some of his ill-gotten moneys. He has been in concealment at his residence for about a month. It is alleged that Ingersoll will also turn informer. But few knew that Garvey would be a witness until his name was called. The counsel for Hall say they do not think their case will by much affected by Garvey's testimony. Still there is a general trepidation among the entire Tammany ring over the proceedings of yesterday. Every effort will be made by the friends of the ring to have Garvey arrested on a new order, the old order having expired by limitation. His turning State's evidence so endangers the safety of Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney and all the rest that it is believed they will flee from the city.

THE RAILROAD INTEREST.

An $18,000,000 Scheme Defeated.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The State senate yesterday passed a resolution, that it is alike unconstitutionaland inexpedient, to increase the present State debt by loaning the credit of the State to any railroad or other corporations. This defeats what is known as the $18,000,000 scheme, which provides for giving all new railroads ten thousand dollars per mile for broad-guage, and five thousand dollars for narrow-guage.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railway company was held in this city on Wednesday and elected a board of directors to serve one year. The only change in the board was the choosing of R. M. Shoemaker and Stillman Willson in place of George Worthington, deceased, and Amaza Stone, jr. No changes were made in the list of officers from last year.

OLD BOREAS.

Heavy Storms at Helena and Little Rock, Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, March 8.—A storm of wind and rain prevailed last night for a short time, but did little damage. It is now clear and pleasant. A special to the Gazette, from Helena, says that a terrific storm passed over that place at noon to-day. It came from the west, and raged with fury for an hour. Hailstones of extraordinary size, some of them measuring three inches in diameter, fell. All the window lights exposed on the west side of the buildings were knocked out, and tin roofs riddled with hailstones. Several merchants experienced considerable loss.

Forty-Second Congress

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, March 8.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill providing for the pay of female nurses during the war.

Senator Wilson also submitted an order, which, on his motion, was laid on the table, requesting the President to suspend the board of public works of the District of Columbia until the house committee, now investigating the charges against it, shall have reported.

Senator Pratt introduced a bill providing for refunding to State officers taxes paid on their salaries.

Senator Trumbull referred to the resolution offered some time ago by Senator Conkling requesting the President to transmit to the senate a statement of the recommendation to office made by the senators from Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, and expressed surprise that it had not been called up by the mover of it.

Senator Frelinghuysen said he understood that the reason that Senator Conkling had not called it up was that he had promised Senator Morton not to call it up in his absence.

Senator Trumbull then gave notice of the following amendment to the resolution of Senator Conkling, inquiring of the President as to the recommendations for office made by certain senators:

Also, that he furnish the senate with a copy of the record or list kept in the respective departments, showing the appointments or removals therein which have been credited or charged to each of the senators aforesaid, and to what senator, together with the names of the persons recommended to or for removal from office, by each of the said senators stating the particulars in each case, whether it was requested for appointment or removal, the indorsement of recommendations made by others, giving names of such others, or of the character of such parties recommending them without any reference to the applicant in reference to the papers of others to him by the head of the department without any expression of opinion by the senator in regard thereto, and whether the appointments or removals have been in any instance made at the suggestion or request of any third party, who has acted as a go-between either of said senators and the appointing power, as represented, or in any manner caused it to be understood that such appointments or removals would be agreeable to or even desired by any senator; and, if so, giving the name of the senator and of the person who so represented or caused it to be so understood; and particularly whether any such appointments or removals have been made at the suggestion of Roswell Hart, an assistant superintendent of the mail service in the State of New York, or of A. B. Laffin, now naval officer of the port of New York, or of A. B. Cornell, surveyor of the port of New York.

At one o'clock the statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman were formally presented to the United States in the name of the people of Connecticut, to be placed in the old hall of the house of representatives.

In making the presentation, Senators Buckingham and Terry made appropriate addresses.

Senator Anthony offered a resolution accepting the statues and returning the thanks of congress to the people of Connecticut for presenting them, and briefly addressed the senate on the subject. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

The question pending was on Senator Sherman's motion to reduce the appropriation for carrying out the civil-service reform to twenty-five thousand dollars.

Senator Howe addressed the senate on the subject of civil service reform. Whatever was the condition of the system, the Republican party was responsible and not the president. Senator Trumbull was more responsible for existing defects than anybody else, because for the past eleven years he had been at the head of the judiciary committee, whose business it was to consider defects in legislation and propose amendments. Senator Howe sketched a plan of his own for improving the civil service by the establishment of a national university.

Senator Sherman withdrew his amendment, and Senator Carpenter called for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment—the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended by the President for the promotion of the civil service reform.

The discussion of the subject was continued by Senators Edmunds and Conkling until half past four o'clock in the afternoon, when, without voting, the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.....WASHINGTON, March 8.

Mr. Shanks, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians of Colorado for the extinguishment of their title to the southern part of their reservation. He explained that the reservation contained fourteen million acres, including valuable mineral lands, while the Indians only numbered four thousand. It is desirable to have the title put in the government, so that the mining interests there may be developed. The bill was passed.

The amended bill making Pittsburg a port of delivery was concurred in.

The bill for the payment of one hundred dollars bounty to soldiers—their widows or orphans—who were mustered into service prior to the 22d of July, 1861, up to which time no bounties were allowed, was taken up.

Mr. Coburn, from the committee on military affairs, estimated the amount to be paid thereunder at not over $1,500,000.

Mr. Holman, while supporting the bill, urged a proposition equalizing bounties, which would require $150,000,000.

On motion of Mr. Kellogg, the bill was amended, making it apply to soldiers who were mustered in before the 6th of August. Passed.

Mr. Peters, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill extending the pension of United States judges to those who had resigned after January 1, 1865, and before the passage of the act of April 10, 1869, after having attained the age of seventy years and held their commission at least twenty years, the pension to commence from the date of the passage of the bill. He said the bill would only cover two cases—those of Judge Ware, of Maine, who had served forty-four years, and was now ninety years of age and poor, and Judge Sprague, of Massachusetts, who had resigned in 1866 because he had become almost totally blind.

After some little discussion the bill passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $28,250,000.

Mr. Dawes, chairman of the committee of ways and means, made a statement showing how the balance sheet of the treasury was being constantly changed by each day's legislation of congress. There were certain appropriations which were absolutely necessary. The public faith to the creditors of the country required a provision to be made for the payment of the interest on the public debt. Then there were public expenditures which, however much they may vary from year to year, must be met by the appropriation bills. He wished to call the attention of the house and the country to what may be denominated absolutely necessary expenses of the government for the coming year. Taking as an estimate the public expenditures as a starting point, then the amount required, without reference to the payment of the public debt, was $278,000,000. The house had added to that large sums by bills already passed.

Mr. Dawes presented a long list of appropriations by which the treasury was being depleted.

Mr. Eldridge asked Mr. Dawes whether the reduction of the duty on iron would not produce an increase of revenue equivalent at least to the reduction from the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. Dawes, without replying directly to the question, explained the opposition of the committee of ways and means to the bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee to the fact that it was a cutting into the affairs of the committee. The tariff could only be properly adjusted as a whole, and presented to congress as the budget is presented to the English parliament, and let it be voted on as a whole. He did not expect the committee on ways and means would ever be able to reach that point, but that was the end for which the committee was striving. He had thrown out these figures for criticism. If they were erroneous at any point, it was best that fact be known.

Mr. Eldridge reminded Mr. Dawes, after he had taken his seat, that he had not answered his question.

Mr. Kelly [Pennsylvania] desired to make a statment as to tariff but the time for general debate had expired and an objection was made to further discussion. The committee then proceeded to consider the bill by clauses.

Mr. L. Myers offered an amendment for an increase of pay of letter-carriers, and made an argument in support of it.

Mr Kelly [Pennsylvania] came into the letter-carrier discussion in order to have an opportunity of replying to Mr. Dawes' speech in reference to the reduction in the receipts of the treasury for the current year.

Mr. Burchard spoke in corroboration of the views of Mr. Dawes and expressed his opinion that in view of the increasing cost of European productions the revenue from customs would be diminished next year. He warned the house against extravagant appropriations which might result in a bankrupt treasury.

Mr. Eldridge upbraided Mr. Dawes for having dodged the question. He characterized him as the "Artful Dodger," for he was the best man at evading a question he had ever known. He repeated his question as to whether the reduction of duty on iron would not increase the revenue so as to afford a repeal of duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. Dawes said he would answer the question by repeating the statement of Edward Atkinson, who is standard free trade authority, that "if there was absolute free trade in pig iron it would not increase perceptibly the amount of direct importation on account of the high price of pig iron abroad and the scarcity and difficulty of its manufacture."

Mr. Eldridge said that he did not want Mr. Atkinson's answer nor Mr. Kelly's answer. He wanted the answer of the chairman of the committee of ways and means, and repeated the question.

Mr. Dawes replied directly that he did not believe that the reduction of the duty on pig iron would increase the revenue so as to offset the repeal of duties on tea and coffee. An hour's study on the subject would convince even the gentleman from Wisconsin that this was so.

The discussion of Mr. Myers's amendment to increase the pay of letter-carriers was resumed. At the close of the discussion the amendment was rejected—20 to 94.

The committee then rose without having concluded the bill.

Mr. Brooks [New York] asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, The senate concurring, that the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives appoint a joint committee of three from each body, to devise the wisest and best means for the pacification of Mexico, and the establishment of law and order on our own borders.

Mr. Coughlan—That looks like the establishment of a protectorate. I must object.

The house then adjourned until Monday next.

THE MUDDY POOL OF POLITICS.

The Liberal Republican State central committee of Arkansas have called a convention to assemble at Little Rock on the 18th of June, to nominate candidates for State offices.

A large meeting was held at Smythe's Hall, Manchester, New Hampshire, on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the American Association of Home Industries, whose headquarters are at Chicago. Addresses were made by general T. F. Bourke, Charles M. Hawley, Captain Augustus E. Costello, of New York, and Henry F. Melloda, of New York. The secretary presided. The speaker's advocated a high protective tariff but denied that they came in the interest of any political party.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Wretch Very Properly Shoots Himself After Killing his Wife.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Charles H. Burklin living at 32 South Fifth street, shot his wife about seven o'clock this evening, and then shot himself. Mrs. Burklin had two wounds, one just below the nipple, the other in the abdomen, and is lying in a critical condition. Burklin's wound is in the centre of his forehead and although he is not dead he cannot recover. Burklin is represented as a worthless and dissipated man and very abusive to his wife; while she is said to be a very estimable woman and has supported her husband for the past two years. The immediate cause of the shooting seems to have been Mrs. Burklin's announcement that she designed to apply for a divorce.

AT THE HUB.

Destruction of Heavy Letter Mails—The Late Asphyxiated.

BOSTON, March 8.—All the letters mailed in this city after two o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday last, for points south of Springfield, were destroyed by the burning of a mail car in an accident on the Boston and Albany railroad. The letters for Albany and west were saved and forwarded to their destination.——Shea, Barrett and Sherrick, the three survivors of the Cabot street case of suffocation, have recovered consciousness and are pronounced out of danger.

ONE FOOT IN THE GRAVE.

Crushed by a Railway Car and Resists Amputation.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—Yesterday evening, at the freight depot of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad, John Esley, while coupling cars, was thrown on the track and a car passed over his right leg, mangling it horribly. He resisted amputation, which the surgeons say is necessary in order to save his life.

The large clock at the English Parliament House is the largest one in the world. The four dials of this clock are twenty-two feet in diameter. Every half minute the point of the minute hand moves nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight and a half days, but it only strikes for seven and a half, thus indicating any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding up of the striking mechanism takes two hours. The pendulum is fifteen feet long; the wheels are of cast-iron; the hour bell is eight feet high and nine feet in diameter, weighing nearly fifteen tons, and the hammer alone weighs more than four hundred pounds. This clock strikes the quarter-hours, and by its strokes the short-hand reporters in Parliament regulate their labors. At every stroke a new reporter takes the place of the old one, while the first retires to write out the notes he has taken during the previous fifteen minutes.

The London Times makes mention of the exceptionally friendly tone of the American press toward England.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The senate select committee on the sale of arms this morning examined General Dyer, chief of ordnance.

On motion of Senator Morrill, of Maine, the secretary of the interior was directed to communicate any information in his possession concerning the occupation of the Indian territory by unauthorized persons.

The reversal by the court of claims of the ruling of ex-Commissioner Delano concerning the per centage paid on the sale of propriatary stamps by parties having private dies under the internal revenue law, will render necessary the refunding by the government to parties who failed to get a proper remission on their purchases, of about ten thousand dollars.

Statistics of the treasury department since its organization show that the exports of the United States reached the colossal proportions of $1,900,000,000 in the four years from 1866 to 1869 inclusive, against $174,000,000 in the four years from 1793 to 1796 inclusive. This is a most suggestive representation of the increase of population, geographical enlargement of territory and development of resources, during a period of seventy years.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SEE THIRD PAGE FOR GENERAL REPORT.]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending to day:

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. ports for this week	49,794
Receipts corresponding week last year	113,434
Total receipts from Sept. 1, 1871	2,936,182
Total receipts same time last year	2,880,104
Exports this week	67,518
Exports corresponding week last year	116,495
Total exports from Sept. 1, 1871	1,292,047
Total exports same time last year	1,366,532
Stock at all U. S. ports this year	511,080
Stock at all U. S. ports last year	679,068
Stock at all interior towns this year	88,303
Stock at all interior towns last year	112,217
Stock at Liverpool this year	620,000
Stock at Liverpool last year	708,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain this year	199,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain last year	312,000

MOBILE.

MOBILE, March 8.—The cotton market weak; middling, 21½c. Net receipts, 424 bales; exports coastwise, 3153 bales; sales, 5200 bales; stock, 49,478 bales.

WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

Exports to Liverpool	4,707 bales
Exports—Coastwise	3,053 bales
Sales	10,000 bales

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, March 8.—Cotton is in good demand, and buyers are offering inside figures; middling, 21⅝@21¾c. Net receipts, 843 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 312 bales; coastwise, 344 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 54,591 bales.

WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

Stock on hand	54,591 bales
Net receipts	5,584 bales
Exports—Great Britain	11,091 bales
Exports to continent	4,994 bales
Exports—Coastwise	3,420 bales
Sales	6,400 bales

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—The cotton market is dull; middling, 22c. Net receipts, 591 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 24,622 bales.

WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

Stock on hand	24,222 bales
Net receipts	3,781 bales
Gross receipts	3,846 bales
Exports—Liverpool	1,572 bales
Exports—Coastwise	1,912 bales
Sales	21,700 bales

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, March 8.—Cotton is dull and lower; good ordinary, 20c. Net receipts, 752 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 39,680 bales.

WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

Stock on hand	39,680 bales
Net receipts	2,749 bales
Exports—Great Britain	4,567 bales
Exports coastwise	3,928 bales
Sales	5,700 bales

DIED.

BLACK—At Raleigh, on the 8th instant, ROBERT BLACK, late of the firm of Black, Estes & Co.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, March 10th, at 2 o'clock.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

NORRIS—The friends and acquaintance of Mrs. J. W. NORRIS are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of B. Phelan, No. 275 Vance street, this (SATURDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Incorporated in 1822.

Official Drawings.

MORNING CLASS—No. 115.
44, 71, 25, 56, 43, 31, 73, 49, 9, 20, 41, 38.

EVENING CLASS—No. 116.
29, 8, 56, 62, 5, 75, 67, 27, 18, 7, 21, 10.

Lotteries drawn twice daily. Prizes from $100 to $60,000, paid in money by J. E. FRANCIS, sa'r, 408 North Court st., Box 147, Memphis, Tenn., P. O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo.

GOODBAR & GILLILAND

WHOLESALE

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

—ALSO—

Ladies' & Misses' Trimmed Hats

322½ and 324 MAIN ST,

Memphis, : : : Tenn

☞ Our Spring Stock, which is large and attractive, is now complete, and we invite MERCHANTS ONLY to examine our goods and prices before buying elsewhere.
mh9 GOODBAR & GILLILAND.

REMOVAL.

DRS G H. HURD AND J. J ROSS

Have removed their Dental and Nitrous Oxide Gas Business from 245 to 255 Main street, next door to Jones & Co.'s Drug Store, opposite North Court. mh9

GAS! GAS! GAS!

☞ As gas is cheaper than coal-oil, I wish to inform the public that I have reduced the price of Pipe and Gas Fixtures and Gas Cooking Stoves, so that all can use it for cooking and heating purposes at a comparative small outlay, and dispense with explosive coal-oil. Small dwelling-houses fitted up with Pipe and Fixtures from $25 to any desired amount. I have also on hand besides the largest stock of Gas Gixtures ever brought to this city, Iron and Lead Pipe, Bath-tubs, Washstands, and all kinds of Brass Goods generally found in a first-class Plumbing and Gas Fitting Establishment. Call and examine the quality and price. Estimates furnished for fitting up houses for Gas and Water in the most approved style.

WILLIAM LUNN,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
233 Second street, Jefferson Block.

Trustee's Sale.

☞ By virtue of a Trust Deed made to me by Wilson & Stinnett, September 5, 1871, I will sell on

Friday, the 29th Day of March, 1872,

within legal hours, in front of the door of the Second Chancery Court in Memphis, the following described lots of land, being lots Nos. 5 and 6 of the Parker subdivision of lot 14 of the McLemore subdivision of the Fort Pickering tract, each lot fronting 68 feet, 4½ inches on Park avenue, and running back 200 feet—all in Shelby county, Tennessee. Equity of redemption barred. Title is believed to be good, but I sell as trustee only. Terms—cash. March 7, 1872.
mh9 L. B. McFARLAND, Trustee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of Lelia Scott Lodge No. 299, will be held this (SATURDAY) evening, March 9th, at 7 o'clock, for work in the F. C. degree. All F. C.'s are fraternally invited. By order S. STUKES, W. M.
M. HOCHSTADTER, Secretary. mh9

U. F. CAVANAGH & CO.

(Successors to Mathew Hunt & Co.)

DEALERS IN

TEA, COFFEE AND SPICES.

TO THE TRADE we offer special inducements and as low figures as the same quality of goods can be obtained in any market, East or South. At our FACTORY we Roast and Grind Java and Rio Coffee; also Grind and Pack all kinds of Spices, which we guarantee pure and of superior quality. U. F. CAVANAGH & CO., fe25 365 Main Street.

Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street, offer Bargains, Wholesale and Retail, in Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Oilcloths, Window Shades, etc

GET THE BEST. Dr. Sly's Patent Limbs Guaranteed satisfactory, or no Pay. Descriptive pamphlet and Price List sent free. Address Chas. R. Evans, Manufacturer, 153 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. mh9 daw 6m

Otis & Co.

327 MAIN STREET,

JOBBERS OF

Silk Goods, Notions,

—AND—

MILLINERY GOODS

FULL LINES OF

Trimmed Hats.

☞ We solicit the trade of first-class m rchants. mh8 d&s

SAMUEL P WALKER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Room No. 5 Walker Block, 279 Main St.

Practises in all the Courts. mh6

JOSEPH SPECHT

37 MADISON STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

CANDIES, CAKES

AND ALL KINDS OF

FINE CONFECTIONERY

WARRANTED PURE,

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Parties supplied on short notice. ☜

For Sale Low to the Trade:

2500 Barrels Lime.

PAGE & JOINER,
mh6 34 Monroe street.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S SCHOOL,

No. 303 Third Street,

DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

☞ All branches of English and Classical Course taught during the day session, and such classes turned as might be times will admit. fe4

NOTICE TO DENTISTS.

HAVING purchased the MEMPHIS DENTAL DEPOT of J. R. Wasson & Co. I will continue the business at No. 318 Main street. I am now replenishing from the leading manufacturers of Europe and this country, hoping to meet the demands of the profession. I also give notice to the public that I will practice dentistry and surgery in all its branches, with advantages not surpassed in the profession. J. R. POWEL, M. D.

DENTISTRY.—As above notice, I have disposed of my dental business to Dr. J. R. Powel, who will continue the same at my well known stand. I will now give my undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry. Office as heretofore, No. 318 Main street. J. R. WASSON, D. D. S.
fe22

A CARD.

SOUTHERN OIL