THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1872. VOL. 32.—NO. 343

ALABAMA.

Exciting Scenes at Montgomery—Bayonets Trumps—Civil Authorities not Worth a Cent.

MONTGOMERY, December 11.—About one o'clock to-day, while the Capitol Legislature was in session, Sheriff Straback appeared in the Senate, and said he had a warrant from Governor Lewis to take possession of the Capitol; whereupon the Senate ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest the Sheriff for contempt, and hold him in custody for forty-eight hours, dating from noon. The Sheriff did not resist the arrest, but explained that he was merely acting under orders, and on apologizing to the Senate, he was released.

For a few minutes the excitement was intense, and the Federal troops stationed near the capitol got under arms, but no necessity for their action appearing, they dispersed to their quarters. The Senate authorized the Seergeant-at-arms to summon a posse as a military guard at the capitol against all but Federal forces, and adjourned. The Sheriff appeared before the door of the House but the Sergeant-at-arms refused admittance, except to Federal forces, and the sheriff withdrew.

The Legislature in the Court-room admitted to a seat another person who had, according to the official returns, been defeated by a large majority.

NEW YORK NOTES.

NEW YORK, December 12.

The run on the Mutual Bank has wholly subsided.

The steamship Java to-day took out one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in specie.

Several disturbances occurred at the meetings of the Republican Primaries last night.

A motion to quash the indictment against Tweed to-day, was denied by Judge Ingraham.

There is no intelligence of the missing ship Scanderia, and it is feared she has foundered and gone down.

It is now thought that American creditors will not loose seriously by the failure of Jacobs Brothers, of Antwerp.

Henry J. Foster, Cashier of the National City Bank, Brooklyn, is reported a defaulter in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

There were offers of bonds to-day, amounting to $669,950, at $12 46 to $12 99. The Government advertised to buy one million, but bought none.

Alexander Donaldson, George Bentley, and a man named Kelly, laborers on the Albany and Susquehannah railroad, were killed by the caving in of a gravel bank at Osborn Hollow.

The Committee of Seventy has made a public protest against the course of the Mayor in appointing heads of departments on the eve of his retirement from office, and resolved not to favor any efforts of legislation at Albany this winter which looked only to party aggrandizement.

A Columbia dispatch states that Senator-elect Patterson's arrest is based on the affidavits of eleven members of the Legislature. He was taken before a trial justice, but crowds of his friends created a disturbance, and Patterson escaped. He was again arrested and committed to jail for twelve hours for contempt, but was immediately released on *habeas corpus*.

The swindled Italian immigrants at Castle Garden are starving, and wholly destitute. The people are of the lower class. It appears that printed handbills had been circulated by emigration agents all over Italy describing America as a fabulously wealthy country. Many of them do not know whether they are in New York or Buenos Ayres. Acting on the report of the Italian official at Castle Garden, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have communicated with the Secretary of State, requesting his immediate official action.

Robert C. Bleakley, the man who shot the girl, Maude Miller, in a house of prostitution, last night, has surrendered himself to the authorities. He states that he is the uncle of the deceased, and that he went to see his niece to urge her to leave her life of sin. Understanding from her sister that she was armed with a pistol to shoot him, he went prepared. She met him defiantly, and refused to listen to his entreaties to return. She made a movement toward her pocket, and supposing she intended to draw her pistol, he, in the hight of frenzy, shot her.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, December 11.

By the direction of the President, the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic is transferred from Philadelphia to New York city.

Secretary Delano said to-day that he was going South under the care of a physician for rest and no other reason, and would probably visit Havana before his return.

The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service has been directed to be prepared and forward all disposable white recruits to Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to the second cavalry in the department of the Platte.

The Senate Naval Committee briefly discussed the bill providing for the construction of new sloops-of-war, but took no action thereon. It is considered certain, however, that the committee will recommend a provision for ten vessels instead of six, as provided in the bill passed by the House.

Attorney-General Williams sent the following telegram: "To Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback, etc.—Pending the impeachment trial of Governor Warmoth, you will act as Governor of Louisiana. The requisition of the Legislature, transmitted by you, received. Whenever it becomes necessary, in the judgment of the President, the State will be protected from domestic violence."

The Supreme Court gave a decision in the case of the United States against Cooke, from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Ohio. Cooke was indicted for embezzlement of public funds while paymaster in the army. The court decides that he is liable to be prosecuted, convicted and punished, and that the thirty-second section of the crimes act contains only a limitation applicable to the charge, but it cannot be made available by a demurrer to the indictment.

General Van Buren, United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, and Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, Assistant Commissioner, were before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day to urge the propriety of an immediate and liberal appropriation by Congress to secure proper representation of United States products at Vienna. Secretary Robeson was present at the meeting, and stated that the Navy Department was ready to send two vessels to transport goods, as recommended in the message of the President. The Secretary and the Committee were united in their expression and appreciation of the importance of the subject, and it is probable that the proper appropriation will be recommended without delay.

The Massachusetts Legislature "Going for" Charles Sumner.

BOSTON, December 11.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Hoyt, of Athol, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

"WHEREAS, Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, has proposed on the floor of the United States Senate, to erase from the flags of the Republic, and from the register of the army, all inscriptions, mementoes and tokens of battles and victories of the Union arms in the late war of the rebellion; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this attempt to degrade the loyal soldiers of the nation and their grand achievements, meets with our unqualified condemnation and merits the disapproval of the people of this Commonwealth who are thus misrepresented."

The *Epalets* newspaper, of Marseilles, has been suppressed for violating the press law.

HORRIBLE DISASTER.

Particulars of the Burning of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York—Twenty Human Beings Burned to Death—Several Others Fearfully Injured.

Criminal Neglect in not Giving the Alarm to the Occupants of the Upper Rooms—Partial Destruction of the Building.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night broke out shortly after seven o'clock, on the second floor of the hotel. The staircase upon which the fire started, was one at the back of the house, leading from the laundry in the basement to the servants' rooms on the attic floor. The flames ran rapidly up the stairway. It was as a chimney, their being no openings from it but at the top and bottom. They ate up the staircase, and charred its surroundings, reaching the open space into which the rooms of the servants opened, where they burst into their fullest strength. The flames in their passage did little or no damage until they reached the corridor at the top, the drought driving through the narrow passage-way, carrying the flames quicker, and making them more destructive as they went on. They spread over the entire extent of the west wing. The woodwork of the rooms where the servants slept immediately caught and soon the entire wing was a

MASS OF LURID FLAMES.

The flames spread so rapidly that the servants, asleep in the rooms at the top of the staircase, were overtaken before assistance could reach them. They were completely shut off from the main building. The firemen, who had in the meantime arrived, were too late for assistance, as by this time the apartments of the poor creatures were enveloped in flames. Shortly after one o'clock it was found that a number of persons were missing. A police officer and a chief of the fire department effected an entrance by means of an iron ladder to the room where the people were supposed to be. They there found the charred, burned bodies of thirteen persons. The bedding and furniture were strewn about the rooms, while

HUMAN REMAINS

lay at different places, from which the poor people had tried to find means of egress. Some had endeavored to escape through windows; others, in their endeavor to find air, had fallen at the head of the staircase. The bodies of two women were found half concealed under a bed in an outer room, where they had evidently tried to shelter themselves from the blinding, suffocating smoke and scathing flames. When the firemen and police got into the wing the floors of this room were sound, but some of the timbers were burned and had fallen upon the floor in a confused mass upon the bodies. The water which had been thrown from the hose was several inches deep upon the floor, and was filtering through to the ground. Heavy beams of the roof had fallen upon the burned bodies, severing the limbs and mutilating the remains horribly. The bodies were speedily removed to the Bellevue Hospital, from whence they will to-day be sent to the morgue. Owing to the confusion and excitement the names of the victims could not be ascertained. Up to twenty minutes past two o'clock

TWENTY-TWO DEAD BODIES

had been recovered, sixteen in one room and six in another, which is probably all. The alarm was first given by one of the female servants, who shrieked "fire!" through the hallways, awakening the guests, of whom there were about five hundred in the hotel. Many of the guests went to the office and inquired as to the excitement, but were informed by the clerks that there was only a little fire in the laundry. Their attempts to keep the fire quiet to avoid a panic, proved to bring about the terrible result. When the guests became cognizant of their danger, a terrible scene of confusion ensued. People were moving about in apparent distraction. Baggage filled the hallway, the smoke was suffocating, and the water drenched the floors. It was nearly twelve o'clock before the alarm was given, and a passing policeman then learning of the fire inside, caused the fire-engines to come to the spot. The fire by this time had made considerable headway. The ladies were in a

WILD STATE OF EXCITEMENT.

Carpets were still covered with water. Chamber servant girl was found on the third floor writhing in agonies of pain. Her body was frightfully burned. The shrieks of the servants in the upper stories were heart-rending as the firemen were making their way to rescue them. Large crowds had in the meantime gathered in the streets. The excitement outside kept up till about two o'clock, when the fire was about extinguished.

The *Herald* editorially says: "It is stated that gross carelessness was apparent in the condition of the warming apparatus, and that there was too much anxiety to keep the fire secret and too little effort made to save the unfortunate girls. The whole subject will, no doubt, be thoroughly investigated. The losses are estimated at from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

There are various statements as to the origin of the fire. One says it was caused by the bursting of the steam-pipe in the laundry. Some seventy or eighty servants altogether were awakened on the top floor and hurried down stairs. Their clothing was utterly ruined.

A fireman named Deeny was seriously injured by falling through the crevice to the pavement.

The hotel furniture was worth about four hundred thousand dollars; fully one-fourth of this was utterly ruined. The house is owned by A. R. Rice, but is leased to Darling, Griswold & Co.

Just before the alarm, a guest was assigned a room, which, on reaching, he discovered to be on fire. He returned to the clerk, and was informed that there was no other room vacant. The fire was not known at this time in the office.

Among the most prominent guests were General Burnside, General Horace Porter, and G. M. Pullman, of Chicago. Several of the lady guests were accommodated in the neighboring hotels and houses. Miss Nilsson, the actress, was a guest.

The building was so slightly constructed that the water went through the floors as a sieve.

LATER.

There is great confusion at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. The proprietor denies that there was any delay in giving the alarm. The walls of the laundry are completely burned. Icicles are hanging from the ceiling. The damages cannot be estimated, yet the accounts of the number burned are conflicting. It is learned at the hotel that only eleven persons were burned; these were all female servants.

Large crowds of rich and poor gathered at the Morgue this morning to ascertain the names of the persons taken there from the Fifth Avenue fire. Eleven bodies are already at the Morgue, but so far only two have been recognized, the others being burned almost to a crisp. These two are Mary McCabe and Mary Logan, both servants. Mary Harney, one of the servants is at the Bellevue. She states that when the alarm was given she knocked at nearly all the doors of the other servants. She then tried to get down stairs, but the smoke and flames drove her back, when, with Mary Turney and Bridget Curtis, she broke open the skylight and got on the roof, remaining there till the firemen rescued them. She will recover. The bodies at the Morgue have the appearance of having suffered great agony.

The Congressional Centennial Celebration Committee held their first meeting to-day. Judge Kelley, Chairman, was instructed to appear before the Committee on Apportionment and ask an appropriation for the printing of stock certificates. A number of the Centennial Commissioners arrived to-day from Philadelphia, and had an interview here to-day with Congressmen on the subject of the necessary assistance required of Congress to insure the success proposed by the International Exhibition.

LOUISIANA.

How the Old Thing Works Under Two Legislative Bodies—Progress of the Little Differences—Another Warmoth Broclamation.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—The Fusion Legislature is in session, with a quorum in both houses. General Hugh J. Campbell is President of the Senate. J. C. Moncure was elected Speaker of the House.

The Lynch-Hawkins Returning Board make a material change in the parish election. They return Judges for the following District Courts, which were closed and not determined by the Governor's Board: E. M. Ennler, of the Third and B. L. Lynch, of the Fourth. All Republican candidates for Congress have been returned.

The Kellogg Legislature passed a bill abolishing the Seventh and Eighth District Courts, and creating a Supreme Court, with exclusive jurisdiction in issuing injunctions and mandamuses in all cases in which the State, county and Metropolitan Board shall be a party. A resolution was passed arraigning W. A. Elmore, Judge of the Eighth District Court, before the bar of the House for contempt in issuing an injunction yesterday against Pinchback.

By order of Acting-Governor Pinchback, Major-General Campbell has been relieved from active duty, and Major-General James Longstreet, of the Louisiana militia, was assigned commandant of the division. This movement was doubtless made to relieve the United States troops on duty at Mechanics Institute.

The fusion Legislature joint committee was appointed to notify the Governor, who soon thereafter sent to the joint session of the Senate and House his message, after reading which, both adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Governor Warmoth to-day issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, December 10, 1872.

WHEREAS, a revolutionary assemblage, pretending to be the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, composed mainly of candidates who were defeated at the election, but who have been proclaimed elected by persons wholly unauthorized, which persons have deliberately and wickedly falsified the facts as to the election, and have pretended to return said defeated candidates without having in their possession any of the legal returns or other documentary evidence, thus setting at defiance the will of the majority of the people; and whereas, said fraudulent and pretended General Assembly has attempted to impose on the public by passing pretended resolutions of impeachment, in pursuance of which a person, falsely assuming to be Lieutenant-Governor, by virtue of a term of office as Senator, which expired, has, under protection of certain unauthorized persons, broken into the Executive Office and declared himself Acting-Governor of the State, and persists in such claim, in spite of the injunction issued by a competent court, and whereas, said revolutionary and fraudulent organization has proceeded to declare the result of the late election by proclaiming the election of the candidates for Governor and other State officers who were really defeated by many thousand votes; and whereas, the truly elected members of the General Assembly, being excluded from the Capital by an armed forced placed at the disposal of the conspirators against the peace and dignity of the State, have met and organized at the City Hall, in the city of New Orleans, and are now prepared to enter on the discharge of their Legislative duties; now, therefore,

I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my proclamation, warning and contenuing all good citizens against in any way recognizing the said fraudulent assemblage pretending to be the General Assembly of the State, and now in session at the building known as the Mechanics Institute, recently called the State-house, or the person who claims to act as Governor by virtue of fraudulent resolutions of impeachment adopted by the said revolutionary assembly, and hereby command all State officers, collectors, sheriffs and others to disregard the pretended official acts of the said revolutionary assemblage, and of the person who falsely and fraudulently claims to act as Governor of the State, to refuse to them all competence or recognition, but to recognize and deal only with the legal officers now in authority, until such time as their successors shall be regularly installed, in accordance with law, and agreeable to the legal returns of the recent election; and I do hereby declare that such officers will be protected in the discharge of their duty by all the authority of which the State government is possessed, and that all the force of the State will be used for the purpose of defeating the machinations of the conspirators who have temporarily occupied the State capitol, of enforcing the laws of the State, of enforcing writs of the judicary and maintaining the peace and dignity of the State.

Given under my hand and seal of the State this eleventh day of December, A.D., eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh year.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor,
J. A. WOODWARD, Acting Sec'y of State.

The military officers having been ordered by the acting Governor, Pinchback, through the Adjutant-General, Street, to report to General Longstreet, express a determination to obey no orders but those emanating from Governor Warmoth, who they still regard as Commander-in-Chief. The militia are on duty guarding their armory to-night.

CABLE WAIFS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 11.—Viscountess Baconsfield, wife of D'Israeli, is seriously ill.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 11.—The city was visited by a terrible gale yesterday. Several buildings were demolished and others damaged.

Petitions for the dissolution of the National Assembly are greatly increasing. The Prefects of several of the departments where the movement is formidable, have been summoned to Versailles. Members of the moderate Left favor the dissolution. The Duke de Broglee, monarchist, has been elected a member of the Committee of Thirty in the place of Fourten, appointed a member of Public Works.

A manifesto, signed by Gambetta, Crenieux, Louis, Blanc, Ouinet, and eighty-six members of the Extreme and Moderate Left, is published to-day. It demands a peaceable and legal dissolution of the National Assembly, as the only means of averting great dangers to the country, as the division in the Assembly renders the Government powerless. The address expresses strong disapproval of the pressure now being exerted to bring about disorder, which, as has been hitherto proved, can only result in advantage to the enemies of France. The new elections will constitute a compact majority in the Assembly, securing majorities therein to the administration of Thiers, and for the establishment of Republican institutions. The right of petition to the Assembly is claimed to be inviolate; for an attack upon it would be an attack upon the principles of universal suffrage.

VERSAILLES, December 11.—In the National Assembly to-day M. Gaslonde expressed the hope that the assembly would not dissolve before it has insured the complete liberation of the French territory.

The deputies of the Right submitted a proposition assigning Saturday next for the discussion of the petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly. M. Gambetta thereupon ascended to the tribune, and speaking with great fire and decision, supported the proposal. He concluded by saying to the Right on behalf of the Left, "Our impatience for discussion equals yours."

The Assembly adopted the motion, and fixed the debate for Saturday, amid profound agitation. The members of the Left have since expressed regret at their precipitation, as it is improbable that the Left Center will support the movement for the dissolution, which can, it is now believed, scarcely obtain two hundred and fifty votes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 11.

SENATE.

A bill was passed to admit, free of duty, a statue to commemorate the sailors who fell in the late war.

A concurrent resolution in regard to a holiday recess, was presented.

Senator Cole objected to its consideration. It went over.

Senator Carpenter (Wisconsin) in the Chair, looking at Bayard asked, "Does the Senator from Delaware object?"

Senator Bayard—I will if the Senate desires it, but I did not say so. [Laughter].

Senator Carpenter—The Chair understood the Senator to object.

Senator Bayard—I did not.

Senator Sumner—I think there is no objection.

Senator Morrill (Maine) objected, and the bill was laid over.

Senator Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a House bill for the reduction of the officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau, with amendments providing that the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor shall cease to exist at such such times in the districts respectively, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may find practicable, prior to July 1, 1873; authorizing the appointment of twenty-five additional agents until July 1, 1874, in addition to those provided for by the existing law, and amending the present law so as to provide that all of the additional commissions of one-half per cent. shall be paid to the collector receiving the tax on all spirits produced after the office of assessor shall cease, according to this bill.

Senator Vickers, from the Committee on Political Disabilities, reported House bill removing those of L. Q. C. Lamar, which passed.

Senator Morrill (Vermont) gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote authorizing the free admission of the Porter statue, which he regarded as a precedent for the free importation of other articles of a like character.

After the Executive Session, the House resolution for holiday recess came up.

Senator Windsor made an effort to shorten it by amendments, but it passed in its original shape.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Beck, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported adversely on the bill for the abatement of taxes on spirits, which were destroyed by accident while in bond, and tabled the motion.

Mr. Shellabarger, of the Judiciary Committee, was instructed to report what powers Congress possesses to regulate the commerce among the States as regards oppressive charges by railroads.

The consideration of bounty land was resumed.

Mr. Hawley presented a memorial of the Centennial Commissioners, asking aid of Congress. The matter was referred to the Centennial Committee.

Mr. Kelley (Pennsylvania) asked to be and was excused from further service as Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, and on Coinage, Weights and Measures, stating that his duties as member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Chairman of the Centennial Committee, engrossed his time.

The Speaker announced the following appointments to fill vacancies on committees:

Elections—Foster (Ohio).

Claims—Hawley (Connecticut).

Judiciary — Shoemaker (Pennsylvania.)

Civil Service Reform—Crocker (Massachussetts) and Dodds (Ohio).

Patents—Estey (Massachusetts).

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Conners (Texas).

Private Land Claims — Gedding (Texas).

Agriculture— Herndon (Texas).

The House resumed the consideration of the Soldiers' Bounty Bill—up yesterday.

Mr. Dunnell (Minnesota) opposed the bill, being unable, he said, to conceive of a bill more mischievous in its tendencies and effects. Did Congress propose to satisfy the claims of the soldiers for an equalization of bounties by giving bounty land warrants, which would not sell in market for twenty dollars? The bill would benefit only those who never smelled gunpowder in the defense of their country.

Mr. Townsend (Pennsylvania) opposed the bill, and said that the soldiers of Pennsylvania were opposed to it; and that the Grand Army of the Republic, at its session in Easton in February, '72, had expressed in resolutions its disapprobation of the provisions and principles embraced in the bill.

Mr. Hawley also opposed the bill, and showed how unfairly and injudiciously the bounty land system had worked, as applied to the soldiers of the Mexican war. Mr. Hawley calculated that those soldiers got thirty-six millions from the sale of their land warrants, and that the actual settlers had paid a hundred and fifty millions for it, the difference going into the pockets of the land speculators. The pending measure would work infinitely more unfairly than that one, because now any one could settle on the lands, under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and under this bill two million persons would be entitled to land scrip. If only one-tenth of them applied in the year, that would throw on the market thirty-two million acres, and scrip would only hold good for a year. The effect would be that the soldier who spent at least ten dollars getting his warrant, could not sell in the market for five dollars. The measure would, therefore, prove to be practically a fraud on the soldier. He held most rigidly to the policy of preserving the public lands for actual settlers.

The bill was defended by Messrs. Donnan and Speer. When Pennsylvania politics were brought into the discussion, Mr. Speer asserting, relative to the resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic, presented by Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, and signed by Governor-elect Hartranft, that the organization did not represent the honest soldiers of the country, but the political soldiers and officers who were controlled by railroad companies and monopolies. He [Speer] had been repeatedly called a liar by the Republican press for stating that Hartranft signed those resolutions which did not represent the soldiers of Pennsylvania. He asked his colleague to furnish the resolutions of a soldiers' convention, or the letter of a single soldier of Pennsylvania who carried a musket, in opposition to this bill. They are the political soldiers, put forward by politicians to win the campaign for them.

Mr. Townsend replied that the convention was composed of delegates chosen by the soldiers, and some of whom were private soldiers who carried a musket and knapsack during the war.

Mr. Speer again asserted that the Grand Army of the Republic was a semi-political organization, run in the interest of politicians and railroad corporations.

Mr. Townsend replied that it was a semi-political organization because it was composed of men who were soldiers; that soldiers of the war were Republicans while those of the rebellion were Democrats. [Excitement on the Democratic side, Randall saying "That's not so."]

Mr. Speer denounced Townsend's statement as false in fact and disgraceful to the representative from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Townsend, in conclusion, asserted that the rebellion was gotten up by the Democratic party of the South, assisted by the moral influence of their confederates of the Democratic party of the North, and that nine-tenths of the soldiers of the war were Republicans.

After some further debate of a conversational nature, the bill went over at the expiration of the morning hour till to-morrow.

The French spoliation bill was postponed and the House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes presiding, on the Indian Appropriation bill. The usual annual debate on the Indian policy of the Government, the absurdity of making and continuing treaties with the Indians, and the possibility of civilizing them, took place, and was participated in by Messrs. Sargent, Garfield, Beck, Niblack, Conner and Shanks. The committee rose and reported a bill to the House, when it passed—yeas, one hundred and eleven; nays, forty-three.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill for the removal of sunken wrecks off Sandy Hook, and it was referred to the Conference Committee. Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

Assembling of the Commercial Convention—Flouring Mill Burned—Kansas Horticultural Society in Session—Etc., Etc.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—The Commercial Convention met to-day in the Mercantile Library Hall, and was called to order, at twelve meridian, by R. M. Bishop, President. After a few remarks, in which he alluded to the objects of the convention, and urged harmony and wisdom of action, he introduced Mayor Brown, who delivered a brief welcoming address. Mr. Thomas Allen then made rather an elaborate introductory address, after which the convention proceeded to appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business. Delegates from only fifteen States were present, but telegrams were received stating that several delegations had been delayed en route, but would be here to-morrow morning.

After the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Order of Business, the convention adjourned till to-morrow morning, to give the committees time to make their reports, and an opportunity for delayed delegations to arrive. The business of to-day was entirely preliminary and of no general interest.

Mayor Brown stated to the convention that in consequence of the prevalence of the horse influenza, it would be impossible to show the members of the city and surroundings, as had been contemplated, but a banquet would be given them at the Southern Hotel to-morrow night, and their sojourn here be otherwise made as pleasant as circumstances would admit.

Isaac Macdonald, an old and highly respected citizen, father of J. Wilson Macdonald, the sculptor, of New York, and R. S. Macdonald, a prominent criminal lawyer of this city, died to-day of paralysis of the heart.

The Phoenix Planing Mills, Kansas City, owned by W. D. Oldham, valued at thirty thousand dollars, were burned a day or two ago; insured in the Ætna Insurance Company for six thousand dollars; in the North British for twenty-five hundred dollars; in the Hartford Insurance Company, of Hartford, for twenty-five hundred dollars, and for seven thousand dollars in the local companies.

At a meeting of the State Horticultural Society of Kansas at Topeka yesterday, resolutions were adopted asking the special attention of Kansas Congressmen to that part of the President's message referring to the retaining or cultivating of one-tenth of every quarter-section of the public lands subject to the entry in timber; also a resolution praying the proper authorities to establish more signal stations to the west and southwest of Kansas City, which were necessary to obtain accurate data for weather probabilities for Kansas and Missouri.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Heavy Snow in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, December 11.—Three to four inches of snow fell here last night, it being the heaviest fall of snow in this section for many years.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company Organized.

TORONTO, December 11.—Arrangements are complete for the organization of the company to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Ex-Internal-Revenue-Collector Stanton in the Prisoner's Box.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—The trial of Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Stanton, for embezzlement of public moneys, began to-day.

Freight Depot Burned.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., December 11.—The Erie railroad freight and passenger depot at Union, one mile from this place, was burned last night.

The Result in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, December 11.—The Secretary of State has made up an abstract of the certificates in this State according to the returns on file in his office, with the exception of Congressman-at-Large. The entire Republican ticket is elected by majorities ranging from three hundred to over three thousand. No returns from four counties—Johnson, Green, Scott and Poinsett, all of which gave majorities for the Reform ticket.

Pacific Topics.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 11.—The troops commanded by Colonel Stone, numbering seventy-five, have left Jacksonville, Oregon, to hunt the Modocs and bring the friendly Indians to the reservation.

The steamer Fidelter was chartered to proceed with assistance to the steamer Sacramento to-day.

Wm. Donovan, senteenced to death Friday, was granted a reprieve of two weeks.

Minnie Myrtle Miller, wife of Joaquin Miller, has gone East to fill lecture engagements in the principal cities.

Porkopolis Gossip.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—The Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade passed a resolution to-day to invite a convention of general freight agents of the United States to meet here, or at some other central point, to act in the matter of securing better sealing of railroad freights.

Nothing new has been developed today in the investigation of the scaffold accident on Monday at the Waterworks. Contractor John Foley was shown, by written documents presented by C. S. Rankin, sub-contractor, to be responsible for the construction of the trusses. Foley had the contract, while Rankin made the iron trusses, and furnished the men to put them up.

Winter Transportation Matters.

MILWAUKEE, December 11.—The report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the lack of transportation between Milwaukee and Eastern points during the winter was submitted to the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to recommend to the officers of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad to take into consideration the formation of a through line of cars to run between Milwaukee and Eastern points.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to confer with the managers of the existing freight lines now doing business with Milwaukee, and to urge upon them our claims to a fair quota of cars in the winter in consideration of the large amount of business they receive to and from Milwaukee during the other seasons of the year.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

PARIS, December 11.—Rentes, 53f 60c.

FRANKFORT, December 11.—United States coupons, 5-20s, 1862, 96¼.

LONDON, December 11, 5 p.m.—Consols, money, are 91⅞@91¾; account, 91¾. United States coupons 5-20s, 1865, 91½; 5-20s, 1867, 94½; 10-40s, 88; New fives, 88¼; Erie, 44.

GALVESTON, December 11.—Cotton in good demand and offerings very light; good ordinary, 16½c; net receipts, 1426 bales; exports to Great Britain, 850 bales; coastwise, 258 bales; sales, 1000 bales; stock, 65,602 bales.

CHARLESTON, December 11.—Cotton firm; middlings, 18½c; net receipts, 2495 bales; exports — coastwise 1692 bales; sales, 1500 bales; stock, 37,339 bales.

MOBILE, December 11.—Cotton is firmer; good ordinary 17½c; middling, 18½c; net receipts, 1040 bales; exports, coastwise, 761 bales; sales, 1000 bales; stock, 43,970 bales.

SAVANNAH, December 11.—Cotton is quiet and firm; middlings, 18½@18¾c; net receipts, 1661 bales; exports, continent, 1881 bales; coastwise 1371 bales; sales, 2938 bales; stock, 82,368 bales.

MARRIED.

HOGUN—ROSS—Wednesday, morning December 11th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. C. Slater, D.D., Mr. ROBERT L. HOGUN, of Tuscumbia, Ala., and Miss SARAH G. ROSS, the youngest daughter of Capt. Ross, Superintendent of M. and C. R. R.

DIED.

BANKS—At his residence, No. 63 Shelby street, Wednesday evening, JAMES BANKS, aged 76 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (THURSDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence.

MOORE—On Wednesday morning, at 1:30, MRS. MARTHA F. MOORE, beloved wife of C. B. Moore, in her 46th year.

Funeral services by Rev. David Walk will take place at the family residence, on Dayey avenue, near Jackson street, this (THURSDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages at Flaherty, Marley & Sullivan's.

LUCAS—On the night of Sunday, 8th inst., at the residence of his parents, Wm. D. and Martha P. Lucas, on Monroe street extended, JOHN CULVER LUCAS, in his 4th year.

BROWN—At the residence of her mother, MRS. Catherine A. Brown, on Ragland street, Memphis, Tenn., December 10th, at 10 a.m., JUAN H. BROWN, aged 17 years, 10 months and 14 days.

Was a member of the Christian Church, and died in the full hope of a glorious immortality that awaits her beyond the grave, "Where the weary are at rest and the wicked cease from troubling."

"Gone to thy rest! and while
Thy absence we deplore,
One thought our sorrow shall beguile,
We'll meet to part no more."
K.

[Austin (Texas) and Franklin (Tenn.) papers please copy.]

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SMALL—The friends and acquaintances of the late CHARLES SMALL are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the asylum of Dr. Allen, near McGee's Station, this (THURSDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages at Flaherty's.

Old Folks at Home Funeral Notice.

BANKS—The Association will assemble at 1½ o'clock this (THURSDAY) afternoon, at Hibernian Hall, to attend the funeral of Brother JAMES BANKS, from his late residence on Shelby st. JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F. FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE officers and members of M. Memphis Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at their hall, this (THURSDAY) evening, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, CHARLES SMALL. Sister Lodges and transient brothers, in good standing, are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the N. G.
Attest: JNO. W. WAYNESBURG, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of Angerona lodge, No. 168, will be held this (THURSDAY) evening, December 12th, at 7½ o'clock, for work in M. M. degree. All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order C. G. LOCKE, W. M.
B. RICHMOND, Secretary. del2

Attention, Knights Templar.

YOU are hereby ordered to attend, in FULL DRESS, a special conclave of Cyrene Commandery, No. 4, K. T., at Asylum, No. 204 Front street, this (THURSDAY) evening, Dec. 12th, at 7 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of conferring the Orders of the Temple.

All visiting Knights are courteously invited.

By Command GEO. MELLERISH, E. C.
T. J. BARCHUS, Recorder. del2

I. O. O. F.

OFFICERS and members of Memphis Encampment No. 39, you are respectfully requested to meet this (THURSDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, as important business will be brought before the Encampment.

By order T. S. BINGHAM, C. P.
GEO. W. SMITH, Scribe. del2

A Card to the Patrons of W. Z. Mitchell's School.

THIS morning I learned that there was a case of smallpox in the rear of the house occupied by my school. The school was immediately dismissed. The subject was forthwith removed to the pesthouse, and the premises disinfected. The school will remain closed, however, until the first Monday (the 6th) January next. W. Z. MITCHELL.

December 11, 1872. del2

CONTINUED AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Ladies' Goods!

WE have the pleasure of inviting the ladies of Memphis to a special sale of elegant and seasonable goods, which we will sell at our Salesroom

THIS THURSDAY AFTERNOON
AT 2 O'CLOCK,

consisting of Fine Dress Silks, Poplins, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Laces, Trimmings, etc., in great variety, and which are consigned to us to be sold, without reserve. Every provision will be made to make the ladies comfortable during the afternoon. The sale will be continued in the afternoon at the same hour, daily, until the stock is disposed of. A general attendance of the ladies is particularly desired, and great bargains are expected to be given.

GEO. SHIELDS & CO., Auctioneers,
del2 240 MAIN STREET

New School.

W. B. PAGE, OF VA., PRINCIPAL.

ON FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, I SHALL open, at 161 UNION STREET, a school of high grade, for boys and young men. The course of Classics, Mathematics and English will be complete. For terms, etc., see prospectus of the school at bookstores.

REFERENCES:—Rev. Geo. White, D.D.; Dr. A. H. Voorhees, Rev. W. C. Johnson, E. Magevney, Esq.; Prof. Y. M. S. Rhett. The school will open promptly on 1st January.

W. H. SEABROOK,
formerly of Overton Drug Store.
T. A. BUFORD, formerly with G. W. Jones & Co.

SEABROOK & BUFORD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
Corner Main and Union, No. 335,

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of the purest Drugs and Chemicals and well-selected stock of Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Soap, etc.

Special attention paid to the Prescription Department, at all hours, day or night.

☞ Having sold my stock of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, etc., to the above firm, who will continue the business, at my old stand, corner Main and Union, No. 335, I cheerfully recommend them to my friends and patrons, as well as the public generally. They are competent and thorough druggists and pharmacentists, and are so well known to the citizens of Memphis as to require no recommendation from me. H. MOSELEY.

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

MOTES! MOTES!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO BUY
MOTES,
GIN-FALLS,
TRASH,
LOOSE and
SEED COTTON.

New York Manufacturing Company
Office, 388 Shelby Street,
Factory, 215 Washington Street.

Non-Resident Notice.

Nos. 581 and 590.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Van Camp Bush and Frank Bloomer et al. vs. E. Fegan et al. das

IT appearing from affidavit in the above consolidated causes that Van Camp Bush, Frank Bloomer, ——— Schulte and ——— Reitmann, firm of Bloomer, Schulte & Reitman, who are defendants to the cross bill of J. D. Brewster are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in January, 1873, and plead, answer or demur