THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869. VOL. 30—NO. 87

OUR STATE DEBT.

What It Amounts to and How It is Increasing.

How It May be Decreased and Finally Paid Off.

In a speech, upon the financial condition of the State, delivered on Wednesday last, by Senator EDMUND COOPER, he took the ground that in order to meet accruing liabilities, and to prevent the bankruptcy of the State,

"The railroads failing to pay their interest should be sold, particularly those that are unable to pay. The partnership between the State and the railroads should be at once dissolved. This is recommended by his Excellency Gov. Senter, in his message, and I commend the highly practical views presented by him to the Senate. The example of the States of Pennsylvania and Missouri, to which he refers, are before us, and it would be well for us to profit by the lessons of wisdom afforded us. The Comptroller of the Treasury makes the same recommendation. Remember that the interest on the debt created for railroads, in round numbers, amounts to $2,200,000. Of this sum we receive from solvent railroads about the sum of $800,000, leaving to be provided for out of the State Treasury the sum of $1,400,000. Now this should be stopped at once. If either of the defaulting roads could be leased to solvent companies for a term of years, upon the sole condition that the companies would operate the roads and promptly pay the interest on the bonds issued for their construction, it would be well if this could be done. Such, I am informed, is the lease of the Memphis and Ohio road to the Nashville and Louisville road. If such an arrangement cannot be made, then, by law, a board of commissioners should be appointed, with full power to sell the "interest of the State," in all of the defaulting railroads, and with authority to transfer to the purchaser the full benefit of all the statutory liens enacted in favor of the State."

That our readers may realize at a glance what the indebtedness and condition of the railroads are, we append the following table from Mr. COOPER's speech:

PAYING ROADS.

1. East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad	$2,654,098 55
2. East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad	1,582,277 50
3. Memphis and Ohio Railroad	2,206,110 00
4. Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad	417,200 00
5. Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad	1,041,000 00
6. Tennessee and Pacific Railroad	900,000 00
	$9,271,215 55

DELINQUENT ROADS.

1. Edgefield and Kentucky	$1,291,697 24
2. Cincinnati and Cumberland	1,536,787 33
3. Knoxville and Kentucky	2,040,786 00
4. McMinnville and Winchester	1,014,955 50
5. Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	2,281,611 92
6. Nashville and Northwestern	4,241,469 84
7. Rogersville and Jefferson	400,328 00
8. Winchester and Alabama	1,061,653 29
9. Memphis and Little Rock	2,500,000 00
10. East and Middle Tennessee	752,000 00
11. Evansville, Henderson and Nashville	218,000 00
12. East Tennessee and Western North Carolina	410,000 00
13. Southwestern	300,000 00
	$17,739,275 53

DELINQUENT ROADS THAT ARE SOLD.

1. Memphis and Charleston	$1,928,993 67
2. Mobile and Ohio	1,096,935 21
3. Mississippi Central	1,250,156 39
4. Nashville and Decatur	2,481,131 40
	$7,831,922 96

If we go on as we have been, and no plan for our relief (such as that above suggested) is adopted, we look for a continuance of the state of things pictured in the following statement of the State debt, which we reproduce from the *Union and American*. That paper says:

In order to arrive at a correct conclusion, we must be fully informed as to the facts. We have heretofore collated from the report of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and other reports made to the Legislature, statements showing that the liabilities of the State were over $40,000,000. We again recur to the subject, deeply impressed with its importance, and satisfied that it is only by fully comprehending our situation in all its bearings, in all of its length, breadth and thickness, that our legislators can prepare themselves for the duty imposed upon them. With but little regard to the immediate future of the past, let us see how we will stand in the future, not the distant but the immediate future.

Look at the following figures, showing the condition of the State Treasury on the 1st of this present October 30, 1870, *excluding* the bonded debt of the State proper and the bonded debt upon railroad account:

Interest on State debt due July 1, 1869	$1,100,000
Outstanding warrants against the Treasury, October 30, 1869	298,000
Amount claimed by Messrs. Ward & Briggs, Penitentiary	297,000
Bank of Tennessee notes receivable for State taxes	2,100,000
Borrowed money	160,000
Claims of the United States against Edgefield and Kentucky, and Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroads	511,560
Interest on State debt, due January 1, 1870	1,100,000
Interest on State debt, due July, 1870	1,100,000
Aggregate, October 30, 1870	$6,576,560

It will be seen that this statement includes no bonds, either of the State proper or on railroad account.

To meet this indebtedness the Comptroller estimates that there will be paid into the Treasury, from October 1, 1869, to October 1, 1870, as State tax, provided the revenue laws are not changed so as to lessen the amount, the

Sum of	$1,429,000 00
From railroads, say	750,000 00
From privilege tax	57,000 00
	$2,236,000 00
From this we must deduct for current expenses of the State	400,000 00
This will leave balance from receipts into the Treasury for fiscal year 1869-70	$1,816,000 00

Deduct this amount from the $6,576,560 above stated to be due on 1st October, 1870, exclusive of bonded debt proper, and railroad bonded debt of State, and we have the

Balance for October 1, 1870	$4,760,560 00
Add to this interest on State debt due 1st of January and July, 1871	$2,200,000 00
Amount against Treasury October 30, 1871	$6,960,560 00
Deduct amount paid into Treasury in the same time as above	$1,816,000 00
Balance against Treasury October 30, 1871	$5,144,560 00

And so we go on from year to year, increasing our indebtedness, unless some remedy is applied to relieve us of our financial difficulties.

To avoid a condition of things so disastrous to our credit and so ruinous of every interest of the State, we copy, in full, a communication addressed to Mr. COOPER by one of the first men of the State—a gentleman of established reputation as a skillful and accurate financier. Of this communication, we may premise that Mr. COOPER does not coincide with every one of its suggestions, but that he most heartily approved of the views of the author in regard to the resources of the State; to the pledged honor of the State; to the necessity of retrenchment and reform in the expenditures of the State; to the duty we owe to ourselves and our posterity to pay the debt, and the only mode by which it can be paid—and that is by increased taxation, and by a faithful application of the taxes, when collected, to the just indebtedness of the State. The writer says:

HON. E. COOPER.—By reference to the report of the Comptroller of the Treasury, just submitted to your honorable body, and a few outside items, we learn the following facts in relation to the financial condition of our State for the fiscal year ending October 30, 1869:

That on the 30th of October, 1869, there was in the Treasury	$28,649 42
And that the liabilities against the Treasury due now and to become due before the end of the present fiscal year, October 30, 1870, are about as follows, viz:	
Interest on State debt due 1st July, 1869	1,100,000 00
Outstanding warrants October 30, 1869	300,000 00
Borrowed money	160,000 00
Messrs. Ward & Briggs, penitentiary	200,000 00
Interest on State debt due January 1, 1870	1,100,000 00
Interest on State debt due July 1, 1870	1,100,000 00
Bank of Tennessee notes now receivable for State taxes	2,100,000 00
Making in all	$6,000,000 00
From this deduct amount in Treasury as above	28,649 42
Making aggregate liabilities to 30th October, 1870	$6,971,350 58

The Legislature having declared with commendable zeal and great unanimity against repudiation, and the State being abundantly able to pay, the only question about which there should be any difference of opinion is, as to how the payment is to be made. To that end we propose to make a few suggestions: First, then let the pruning knife be used freely in lopping off items of expenses against the treasury until the annual expenditures of the State shall not amount to more than three or four thousand dollars. "Secondly," increase the State taxes on the "taxable property of the State" to twelve mills in the dollar, leaving other taxes as they are now.

Taking, then, as a basis, the aggregate of taxable property, polls, amount paid in by railroads in 1869, the result would be about as follows:

Twelve mills on $223,862,283 00 taxable property is	$2,685,622 00
Deduct for commissions, etc.	400,000 00
Net from taxable property	$2,285,622 00
Add poll-tax same as 1869	128,000 00
Add from Clerks same as 1869	608,000 00
Net amount State taxes, 1870	$3,021,622 00
From this amount deduct expenses of State Gov't, 1870	400,000 00
Leaves net amount State taxes, 1870	$2,621,622 00
To this add amount to be paid by railroads, say	800,000 00
Makes aggregate amount for fiscal year, Oct. 30, 1870	$3,421,622 00
This amount applied towards the payment of the $6,031,350 58 would leave balance against the Treasury of	$2,609,728 58
To this amount add interest on State debt due January and July, 1871	$2,200,000 00
Amount against Treasury, 30th October, 1870	$4,809,728 58
From this deduct receipts into Treasury, same as 1870	3,421,622 00
Balance against Treasury, 1871	$1,388,106 58
To this add interest State debt due January and July, 1872	2,200,000 00
Making amount against the Treasury Oct. 30, 1872	$3,588,106 58
From this deduct receipts into Treasury same as last year	3,421,622 00
Leaving balance against Treasury October 30, 1872	$166,484 58

From the foregoing estimate it will be seen that the net amount to be paid into the treasury for the fiscal year, ending October 30, 1870, and to be applied to the payment of the debt then against the treasury, will be $3,421,622. This sum will redeem the notes of the bank of Tennessee—say $2,100,000. Allow the railroads to pay their interest in the past due coupons of the State, and leave a balance of par funds of $821,622, for current expenses of the State government. At the end of the second fiscal year, October 30, 1871, there would again be in the treasury $3,421,622, to be applied to the payment of the same debt against the treasury, which would be ample to pay everything accruing and including a part of the interest on the State debt of January, 1871. At the end of the third fiscal year, October 30, 1872, there would be $3,421,622, which would pay everything against the treasury, including the interest of the State debt of July 1872, with the exception of $166,484 58, as already shown. But instead of the balance against the treasury, October 30, 1872, it is reasonable to presume that there will be a large balance in the treasury at that time, probably enough to pay the interest on the State debt January 1873. For it must be borne in mind that in the foregoing estimates no allowance is made for the natural increase in the taxable property of the State annually, increase in poll tax, the amount that will be collected hereafter from colored polls, amount that will be realized from the assets of the Bank of Tennessee, past-due taxes, etc., to say nothing of the prospects of reducing the expenses of the State government to $300,000 per annum.

The expenses of the State government for 1868 were $1,150,007 00, and for the present year about $868,000, and for the next fiscal year, ending 30th of October, 1870, they need not exceed $400,000 00.

In addition to this there is a considerable increase in the aggregate of taxable property in the State, and also in the number of white polls of 1869 over 1868. These things certainly show a healthy reaction in the right direction. But some will say the taxes are too high; that they will be oppressive, and that the burden will be too great. This is not the question in controversy. The question is, does the debt exist? If so, how can it be paid within a reasonable time with less revenue than already stated, or in any other way with as much economy to the State?

The State is able to pay. The State will pay, and we know of no way by which the payment can be made but by taxation. Repudiation, or even a disposition to defer payment, will cost the State of Tennessee more than it will to pay the debt in the way we have suggested. Some propose to revive the Bank of Tennessee as the fiscal agent of the State, and others to fund the present indebtedness of the State and that to become due for the next one or two years, as relief measures.

How can the Bank of Tennessee be revived without money? And if it could be revived it would have to pay a tax to the United States Government of $10 on every $100 of its notes paid out.

That is the present tax on the notes of all State and stock banks. But for this tax, the Treasurer of the State could use a portion of the notes of the Bank of Tennessee, after they are paid in as taxes. Say that of the amount collected the present fiscal year $700,000 should be cancelled, and so on each year until all are redeemed and cancelled; but to use them now would be to sell them at 10 per cent. discount.

The debt might possibly be funded, but that would only be offering the creditor about half of what is due him, and would be no saving to the State, either in money or in credit. Ample provision should be made not only for the present debt, but immediate steps should be taken to reduce the indebtedness of the State. This can only be done by selling the defaulting railroads of the State. This should be done the earliest day practicable. Sell them for the bonds of the State. Let the State bid its debt on any road that may be sold, and if the State becomes the purchaser, offer the road for sale, payable in the bonds of the State, and advertise for propositions, etc. Allow any railroad that has received aid and in the bonds of the State, to pay its indebtedness to the State, for such aid at any time, in whole or in part, in the bonds of the State, the bonds to be canceled, and the road to receive credit for the amount paid in and canceled.

By a judicious sale of the defaulting roads for bonds of the State, and allowing other roads to return bonds, it is believed by many persons, who are well posted on the subject, that the state debt can be reduced to between seven and ten million dollars in a few years.

A policy adopted similar to the one suggested would soon reduce the taxes again, and fully restore the credit of the State.

No estimate is made in the foregoing for a tax for school purposes.

Two items of indebtedness mentioned in the Comptroller's report as due to the United States of $511,560 42 for two of the railroads, have never been assumed or paid, other than by legislative act.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 17, 1869.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Meeting of the Members of the Western Association.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 24.—The Western Associated Press meeting to-day was largely attended, and a large amount of business transacted. The annual report of the board was read by Hon. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee. It showed the affairs of the Association to be in a more promising condition than ever before.

Among other things, the Board of Directors were instructed to employ reporters in each branch of Congress, to make special reports of proceedings for the Western press.

The question of the removal of the headquarters of the agency to Chicago was, after some discussion, referred to the Board of Directors.

Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as Chairman of the Special Committee, reported the following nominations for the new board:

Directors—H. N. Walker, of Detroit; Jos. Medill, of Chicago; J. G. Lieberick, of Pittsburg; W. N. Haldeman, of Louisville; A. W. Fairbanks, of Cleveland; John Knapp, of St. Louis, and W. D. Bingham, of Dayton.

These were all elected. There was a general desire to have Richard Smith serve again, but he positively declined.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Executive Committee for important services last year, and thanking the City Council of Cleveland for the use of the City Hall. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Directors met immediately and organized by the election of W. N. Walker, President, and H. C. Baker, Secretary. Jos. Medill and W. N. Haldeman were appointed the Executive Committee.

NASHVILLE.

Legislative Proceedings Yesterday.

Importation of Blooded Fowls Encouraged.

Charter of the Union and Planters' Bank Amended.

To Incorporate the Empire Manufacturing Company.

Supreme Court Removed from Brownsville to Jackson.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.

NASHVILLE, November 26.—In the Senate, Speaker Thomas introduced a bill to encourage the importation of blooded fowls. It requires persons keeping a regular pit for the purpose of fighting game fowls to take out a license of $100.

Mr. Cubbins introduced a bill, providing that the charter of the Union and Planters' Bank of Memphis be amended so as to authorize each stockholder to vote in all elections in person or by proxy, upon the basis of one vote to each share.

Mr. Cubbins also introduced a bill to incorporate the Empire Manufacturing Company of Memphis.

Mr. Staughter presented a bill to incorporate the Covington Woolen Manufacturing Company.

The House bill to remove the Supreme Court from Brownsville to Jackson passed its third reading.

The bill fixing the licenses of places of amusement, and regulating the same, passed its third reading.

In the House, Mr. Townsend presented a bill to incorporate the DeSoto Insurance Company.

The bill to repeal the usury laws was rejected, after a lengthy debate. Ayes, 37; noes, 41.

NEW YORK.

The Release of the Spanish Gunboats.

A Police Commissioner Wants Two Offices.

The Spanish Squadron---Monitors Ordered to Watch Them.

The Customhouse Frauds---No Compromise to be Allowed.

Cuban Affairs---Gen. Jordan Promoted---He is a Great Favorite.

An Hundred Fires at Cienfuegos---Spanish News, Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, November 26.—District Attorney Pierrepont has been notified that a motion will be made early next week in relation to the release of the Spanish gunboats. It is not certain whether the motion will be to bond or for absolute release on the ground of illegal detention, nor whether made on behalf of the Delamater of the Spanish Government or both jointly.

Judge Clark has issued a mandamus to the Board of Canvassers that they desist from counting the votes cast for Henry Smith for Supervisor. By the law as passed last winter the Police Commissioner is ineligible for other office, and Smith, as Police Commissioner, will be properly crowded out. The board met to-day and adjourned. It is presumed no action will be taken on the question of the Supervisor until the mandamus is argued and settled.

NEW YORK, November 26.—It is stated that Senator Cole, Judge O'Sullivan and Mr. Hoffleuer, of New York, had an interview with the President yesterday on matters relating to St. Domingo. Judge O'Sullivan, who has been familiar with the affairs of the Island for some years, explained to the President the condition of the Island and the desire of the people for annexation. The President appeared highly interested, and asked numerous questions bearing upon, and affecting, the scheme of annexation. It seems that when the recent negotiations were taken up, President Baez called together his Ministers and the Senate, and explained to them what had taken place between the two Governments, and asked each gentleman present to express his views candidly and as he considered to the best interests of the Dominican people. After each had complied with his request, they unanimously declared that to accept the propositions of the United States would be highly advantageous to the peace and prosperity of the island.

The steamer Frolic, flag-ship of Admiral Stringham, will sail in a day or two for St. Domingo, having on board Admiral Porter and Gens. McCook and Burnsides. The Frolic is ready for sea, and only awaits the arrival of her passengers.

It is stated that the ironclad monitors Miantonomah and Terror, and a torpedo boat, have been ordered from Fortress Monroe to this harbor as a fleet of observation upon the movements of the expected Spanish squadron.

Collector Grinnell, District-Attorney Pierpont, the Supervisor and the naval officer of the port, held a private conference at the customhouse yesterday, in reference to recent frauds, and to fix upon the time and method in which to institute proceedings against the defaulting parties. It was decided that there should be no secret compromises.

The vessels of the navy which have been keeping watch over the Spanish gunboats, were released yesterday, and Marshal Hanlon placed on an armed tug to watch them. Work was resumed upon them by permission of Attorney Pierpont.

A Havana letter states the Captain-General has been very low-spirited since his return from an inspection tour to Cienfuegos.

Twenty estates have recently been burned near Cienfuegos, and the Spanish garrison there dare not leave to attack the Cubans.

Fires are raging throughout the island.

One of the Cuban Junta states that the paragraph from Washington, Wednesday night, is false. Jordan was promoted to Chief of Staff. The Cubans esteem Jordan very highly, and have every confidence in him. It is not true that the Junta deserted the crew of the steamer Lillian; on the contrary, they have paid $7000 for their maintenance and transportation to safe quarters.

A Madrid dispatch says a manifesto has been issued by the Republican Deputies of the Cortes, accusing the Provisional Government with having provoked the late revolutionary movement. It announces, however, that the Deputies will resume their seats in the Cortes to defend the rights of the people, and strive to establish a federal republic, through which alone can the union of Spain and Portugal and the preservation of the colonies be expected.

Richardson is very feeble and in a critical condition this morning. The ball fired by Mr. McFarland has been found. It passed through the stomach, and lodged below the kidneys, near the spinal column. It has been extracted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Memphis and El Paso Railroad

The Pittsburg Republic and the Associated Press.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Wild Beasts on the Rampage.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26.—The engineers of the Memphis and El Paso railroad report that the descent in the mountain grades will not exceed eighty feet per mile.

PITTSBURG, November 26.—The Western Associated Press dispatches have been withheld from the *Republic* newspaper of this city, on the ground that that paper sold the dispatches to outside parties. The *Republic* has caused the arrest of C. J. Ferdinand, the former editor, for furnishing the dispatches, who claims that they were furnished with the full knowledge of the proprietors. The case will be heard to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, November 26.—The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company having determined to drop its lease of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and to turn that road over to its owners on the 5th of December, it is understood to-day that President Burns will decline to receive it, and this may lead to a stoppage of the operations of the road.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—On Wednesday night an incendiary, as it is supposed, set fire to the building in Connersville, Ind., used as winter quarters for Forepaugh's menagerie, and by order of the Superintendent the animals were let loose. This proved needless, for the fire was arrested before destroying the building. The lion killed several sheep in the Fair Grounds, and had an encounter with a bull, which he finally killed. All the animals were eventually separated and caged. The damage done was estimated at about $4500.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—Allen says McCoole is not the champion of the United States, as he has whipped him twice, and will fight him again within fifty miles of Cincinnati or Detroit.

LOUISVILLE, November 26.—A. L. & G. Robinson & Co., extensive tobacco dealers, made an assignment to-day. Their liabilities amount to nearly $200,000.

The citizens here are agitating the question of a direct railroad to Chattanooga, and a mass meeting to consider the subject is called for Wednesday.

BOSTON, November 26.—The schooner D. H. Hodgkins was seized to-day by the customhouse officers for violation of the revenue laws, she having on board some three to four thousand dollars worth of smuggled liquors.

AKRON, November 26.—Gould will probably resign the receivership of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and Judge Reuben Hitchcock, of Ohio, be appointed as his successor.

RICHMOND, November 25.—In the Radical Convention thirty members dissented from the action of the majority, and said they favored a speedy admission of Virginia as now reconstructed, and signed a paper to that effect, which will be sent to Congress.

RICHMOND, November 26.—The thirty seceders from the Radical Convention met to-day and resolved to call a convention for the reorganization of the Republican party of Virginia. They favor more liberal views and desire the State reconstructed.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The Navy Department to-day ordered the iron-clad Meantonomah to report to the Port Admiral at New York. The ordering of this vessel, the Terror and several others, to New York, was doubtless superinduced by the approach of the Spanish war vessels in that harbor, not in anticipation of any trouble, but merely to assure the Foreign visitors of our preparation for all emergencies.

The investigation and counting of the sheets of money and coin in the Bureau of Engraving, at the Treasury Department, which has been in progress for the last three days, was concluded yesterday and a report satisfactory has been submitted to Secretary Boutwell.

Bishop Morris, of the Methodist Church, called at the White House to-day in company with the Rev. Dr. Newman, of this city, and paid his respects to the President.

All the members were present at the regular Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Custom receipts for last week were $3,125,394.

One of the negro policemen on duty in the Metropolitan force of this district was yesterday appointed a United States detective, and reported for duty at Police headquarters this morning.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 26.—Mrs. Margaret Perry and her daughter Lida, of Carrollton, have been held in five thousand dollars bail each on the charge of infanticide, in the murder of an illegitimate child of the latter. Mrs. Perry is a daughter of the late Governor Carlin, of this State, and Lida a daughter. She is possessed of much beauty, and up to this occurrence maintained an excellent character.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Great Sugar Case---Verdict for Government.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—Mr. Pino shot Aug. Martin, dangerously, last night, at the residence of the former. The cause of the shooting was a family difficulty.

The first of the Coutri sugar fraud cases, involving nearly a million dollars in gold, was disposed of to-day in the United States Court, before Judge Durell. The amount in question, in this particular case, was 460 hogsheads and 36 boxes of sugar, on which the Government proved a deficiency in the invoices, in weight, of over 88,000 pounds, implying a fraud on the revenue of $12,000 in gold. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the Government, condemning the whole of the sugar.

MISSISSIPPI.

Highly Important to the Voters of that State.

We call attention to the following provision, contained in the twelfth paragraph of the third section of Gen. Ames election order:

"Any duly registered voter of the State will be allowed to vote in any district upon presentation of his certificate of registration, accompanied by his affidavit that he has resided in said district at least ten days preceding the day of election, and that he has not already voted at the election. In default of the certificate of registration, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the fact that he was duly registered, and the name of the county and precinct in which he was so registered. In doubtful cases the Commissioners shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is entitled to vote under the provisions of the law above cited. In case such voter has been registered in another county than that in which he offers to vote, the affidavit will be attached to the ballot."

HEADQ'RS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
JACKSON, MISS., November 19, 1869.
Circular.

Commissioners of election will provide themselves with two ballot-boxes for use at the election—in one of which will be deposited the ballots for and against the Constitution, and for the officers to be voted for, and in the other the separate ballots for and against the provisions of the Constitution, submitted to a separate vote.

By command of Bvt Maj.-Gen. Ames:
WM. ATWOOD, Aide-de-Camp,
Acting Ass't Adj't-General.

FOREIGN.

The London Times on the Irish Question.

The Same Paper on French Affairs.

An Old Anti-Jewish Order Revived.

LONDON, November 26.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the treatment of the Irish question at the next session of Parliament, says: "The Ministry must be prepared with a Land Reform bill framed with an eye to justice and statesmanship. At the same time authority must assert itself. Treason must not be permitted, nor praises of murder sung. The declaration must go forth that Ireland shall not be suffered to sink to the level of Greece or the Sicilies. Such preparation must be made, whatever the injury may be to the budget, that there shall be left no possible temptation to resist."

The *Times* considers the election of Rochefort to the Corps Legislatif the last impotent protest of an angry populace. The *gamins* have sent one of themselves to the Chamber, but this does not prove that France is ripe for *gamin* government. France, with the exception of the First District of Paris, has returned men who can best arbitrate between Imperialism and Revolution, who will at least hesitate in making a choice between Napoleon and Rochefort. It is reported that the Emperor, in giving commands to prepare his speech for the opening of the Chambers, said: "I decide the widest and most absolute amnesty of liberty." Pardoner: J. Moore, J.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 26.—The old law limiting the residence of Jews has been enforced in some parts of the Empire, recently, and some 2,000 of these people have been removed from the Transarbian frontier to the interior of Russia, within a few days. The impression prevails that the Emperor will disapprove of the proceedings.

JEALOUSY.

The Green-eyed Monster at His Devilish Work.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—Horace Phillips shot P. M. Leonard at half-past eleven last night, while he was accompanying Mrs. Mary Cummings, a young widow, from the theater. Phillips had lately been paying attentions to her, but was rejected in favor of Leonard. Three shots were fired, one of which took effect in the groin, but is not dangerous. Phillips was drunk and has been arrested. Both parties are young.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Cotton opened firm, closed heavy, 25. Sales 1000. Flour $100 p. c. closing very dull and lower. Wheat No. 2 spring $1.31@1.36. Red Western $1.36; Illinois $1.41. Corn 1@2c. lower. Pork firmer; $31.25. Lard a shade firmer. Whisky firmer—Western $1 41. Groceries dull. Cuba Sugar 10@11c. New Orleans Molasses 80c. Turpentine 48@48. Rosin $2 20@2 25. Rice dull, 6½@7c.

Money Market—Money is without a new feature. The demand for call loans is promptly met at 6@7, and prime business notes are discounted to a moderate extent at 8 to 10, but all paper below prime only sells at irregular rates. Sterling firmer, at 9½@9¾. Gold opened at 132¾, fell to 131 2-8, and advanced to 131 5-8, on the announcement that the Spanish gunboats were ordered home, passing the difficulty about the Spanish gunboats, and closed at 132@132 1-8. The clearings were the largest since the resumption, the amount of the clearing House, being $20,000,000. Government securities were firmer. The Sub-Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 124 25@124 37½. Government securities firmer, and dealers report large orders to invest money for coupon accounts. State bonds weak. Old Tennessees 56@57. New Tennessees 76@78.

Dry Goods—Cotton goods were dull and depressed, although prices are without material change. Heavy brown sheetings are in light supply, and Hodgins quiet and steady. Drills are steady, with a tendency to advance. White prints in passe styles are offered at some concessions. Manchester manufacturers and Scotch manufacturers advanced at the extreme rate. The failure of the Belknap Woolen Mills company is announced. Liabilities $325,000; assets $200,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—Flour—dull and unchanged. Wheat $1 05@1 10—inferior $1.05. Rye $2@90. Barley unchanged. Whisky held at $1 06. Pork $32 00. Bulk meats—shoulders 12½; sides 16@16½. Lard 16c. Butter 30@35. Eggs 31. Cheese 17@18. Cotton dull, 25¾@26. Tobacco higher, 7½ to 20. Hogs $10 60@10 65.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Flour—Fall superfine $4 00@4 25. Wheat St. Corn 38c. Oats 40@40½. Rye 75@76. Whisky $1 06. Sugar 10@12½. Molasses 80. Mess Pork $30 00. Bulk shoulders 12½; sides 16@16½. Bacon shoulders 15½; hams 21. Lard 17. Tobacco is steady; plantation fugs 4@6 50; dark leaf $11 00@12 50.

CHICAGO

CHICAGO, November 26.—Flour, Spring extra $5 00@5 50. Wheat 88½@93. Corn 38@38½. Oats 31@32. Rye 74. Barley 1 00. Highwines 86@90. Pork $28@28 05. Lard 16@16½. Bulk shoulders 10½; bulk shoulders, half cured, 11@11½. Cuba sugar 10@11½.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, November 26.—Corn 65. Rye 86. Oats 50. Family flour steady at $6 75. Cotton firm; Middling 25½. Tobacco quiet; sales of 17 hhds at $4@19 75. Pork $32. Bacon shoulders 13; sides 16½ to 16¾; bulk shoulders 13; sides 16¼@17. Lard 17. Whisky $1 06. Bagging 26½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—Cotton active—Middling 25½; sales 600 bales; receipts 457 bales; exports to Liverpool 260 bales. Flour 100 bbls. Flour dull—superfine $7@8; XX $8@8 50; XXX $8 50@9 25. Corn easier, $1 17½. Oats easier at 55@60. Bran scarce at $17 50. Hay scarce at $35. Pork advancing $34@35. Bacon quiet; shoulders 12½; sides 16½@16¾. Lard quiet; tierces 16½@17; keg 18@20. Sugar—yellow clarified 12@12½. Molasses easier; prime 62@65; choice 70@75. Whisky quiet—Western in bond 1 25@1 30. Coffee quiet; fair 15@15¾; prime 16½@17.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, November 26.—Cotton firm—Middling 25½@25¾. Sales 350 bales; receipts 2728; exports 1600 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, November 26.—Cotton dull—Middling 26@26½; sales 100 bales; receipts 1218; exports coastwise 68 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, November 26.—Cotton firm—25½; sales 250 bales; receipts 2867; exports 463 bales.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, November 26.—Cotton easier; Uplands 13½d; Orleans 13¾d; sales 10000 bales. California white wheat 9s 5d; red western 8s 3d; red winter 8s 3d. Western flour 34s 6d. Corn, mixed, 28s 9d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 40s.

LONDON, November 26.—Consols 93¾; 5-20s, 92¾; 10s, 92¼; 10s, 93; 20s, 94; 10-10s, 93.

PARIS, November 26.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes 71f 50c.

WEAKENING.

Radicalism Caves in before the Supreme Court.

From the Nashville Union and American, of Thursday.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* expresses the opinion that the threatened collision between Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States will be postponed indefinitely. The Administration, or Grant himself, appears willing, after the late contest over the Yerger case, to yield to the Supreme Court the right of jurisdiction, and it is thought Congress will acquiesce in this disposition. The *Courier's* correspondent says:

"The long-threatened conflict between the Federal Judiciary and Congress is again deferred, though not settled. It is plain that the conflict likely to arise from the Texan and Mississippi habeas corpus cases has been evaded through the tact and prudence of President Grant. It was first thought that the Attorney General would compromise the question by withdrawing his opposition to the application for the writ of habeas corpus. In that case the Government would have yielded the point and the Judiciary would have been openly sustained, and constitutional guarantees affirmed.

"The result was seen and evaded by the Attorney-General. As he could not carry out the extreme views of the Government, he took care that the Government should be permitted to retire from the field with the honors of war. I am persuaded that Grant himself was the prompter and author of the arrangement which has been finally made. Yerger and his Texan compeer are to remain in their present condition for an indefinite time—that is, until the Executive Government shall see fit to turn them over to the civil authority for trial. The Supreme Court, on its part, is to take no order at all on the subject, remaining consistent with the affirmation of its jurisdiction. On the other hand, the Executive Government relaxes its enforcement of the reconstruction laws, but does not yield the right to it."

It appears that Yerger's counsel must have consented to this disposition of the case, as no motion has been made to bring it up for hearing on its merits. The case, as far as it has gone, presents some remarkable features; not the least of which is that four or five years ago, such a decision would have held to be rank treason, and perhaps have subjected the members of the court to arrest and imprisonment. There are occasional indications that the supremacy of the law is again assert its sway, and that brute force will in a short time give place to law. Radicalism weakens as this change takes place.

MARRIED.

STAKE—WOLFE.—In this city, November 25th, at the residence of Mr. E. H. Leidy, by the Rev. L. C. Ransom, Capt. T. J. STAKE to Miss JENNIE W. WOLFE, both of Shelby Louisville, Hagerstown, Md., and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

FARLEY—CUMMINGS.—By Rev. R. R. Evans, on the 25th inst., Z. BOYD FARLEY, of Shelby county, Tenn., and Miss ELIZA M., daughter of Levi Cummings, of Marshall county, Miss.

DRURY—GREEN.—At Jacksonport, Arkansas, on Thursday evening, November 18, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. H. Dye, Mr. J. B. DRURY, of Memphis, and Miss MOLLIE GREEN, of Jacksonport.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

REILLY.—The funeral of JOHN J. REILLY, who was killed by the falling of the Louisville Railroad bridge, will take place from the residence of Charles Kruger, on South street, between Shelby and Tennessee, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

RICHARDS.—Died, of consumption, in Crittenden county, Ark., on the 13th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SYLVESTER L. RICHARDS, wife of Benjamin F. Richards, in the 55th year of her age.

She was born in Rotterdam county, Tenn., October 21, 1814; the daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Fort. In the last stage of her disease her throat and tongue became so extensively ulcerated that she could swallow nothing but liquids. Her sufferings at times were almost beyond endurance, yet she bore her afflictions without a murmur, patiently suffering on until death should come to her relief. She expressed no fears at the approach of death, but yielded up her spirit to the summons of her Maker calmly, peacefully, without a struggle. As a wife, she was to her husband "the first, last, gift of God to him;" a devoted mother, a kind and faithful friend—a noble example to her sex. Charitable, ever ready to help the needy, she leaves a large family of relatives, and many friends to mourn her loss.

"She lives in all the past;
She lives, nor to the last,
Of seeing her again will we despair.
In dreams we see her now,
And dream of meeting her
We see it written; thou shalt see me there."

PARKER.—After eight day sickness, concluded November 22, 1869, died our dear friend MRS. FRANCES A. PARKER, aged 50 years.

The deceased was born and raised in Florida; married, October 4th, 1834, in Memphis, Tenn., at the residence of Samuel McMinch, to Mr. G. W. Parker. She came with her husband to his home in the country, and, with exceptions of the troubles of the late war, she has been leading a happy life; she was truly an affectionate wife; never seemed happier than when at home with her husband, who is now deeply grieved for the loss of his beloved companion; having no consolation but little Fannie, who was the adopted daughter and pet of her grandmother. We too, were sorely bereaved to lose a dear friend of such an esteemed friend and kind neighbor. Our acquaintance was of short duration, yet we knew her well and loved her much. How could we do otherwise? for she was kind and generous to all. She joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, some ten years since, and, as far as our worldly judgment is able to decide, she has been living a faithful member. She leaves a kind husband and many friends to mourn her loss. Oh, may we all so live, in this world of trials, that when we come to die we will be face to face with our dear friend. A FRIEND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. HILL. S. FONTAINE
HILL, FONTAINE & CO
Successors to WILLIAMSON, HILL & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
326 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.
HAVE for sale, and keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of everything in their line, dealing especially in such articles as
Bulk Meats
Bacon,
Mess Pork,
Jowls and