SUNDAY APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The APPEAL, the largest and cheapest weekly paper in Tennessee, will be sent to subscribers for the ensuing four months, as a Campaign paper, at the very low rates given below.

As a Campaign paper, the APPEAL will make its readers acquainted with all current political events, and whatever else may be of interest. It will express its own opinions fully and freely as heretofore, and continue to observe the rules of conduct that have always governed it. It has no new professions to make.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN APPEAL

Will be supplied to Clubs for the four ensuing months:

5 copies for	$ 5 00
10 " "	8 00
15 " "	10 00
20 " "	12 00

A copy gratis will be sent to the friend who sends us a Club at these rates.

The Daily paper will be sent to Clubs at $2 for four months.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC HEAD-QUARTERS

—IN—

THE CITY OF MEMPHIS,

—ARE—

IN THE STILLMAN BLOCK,

CORNER OF

Madison and Second Streets.

Open at all hours: supplied with newspapers from every State in the Union; and every Conservative American, Federal or Confederate, are always welcome.

The Shelby County Democratic Club

Meets at the Democratic Head-quarters every Saturday Evening, and is called to order precisely at half-past 8 o'clock.

President.—ALBERT PIKE.

Vice-Presidents.—W. T. Avery, John Dawson, M. Mageveney, jr., M. D. L. Stewart, A. E. Frankland, J. W. Leftwich and F. L. Warner.

Recording Secretary.—W. O. Lofland.

Corresponding Secretary—Minor Merriwether.

Treasurer.—Major J. J. Murphy.

Democratic Clubs established elsewhere in the State are invited to correspond with the Shelby County Club, for co-operation and concerted action.

SACRED HISTORY.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST SUNDAY'S APPEAL.]

Nations vaguely admit that there is a God, to whom they ascribe their victories, and whom they expect their Kings and Presidents occasionally to mention with reverential air; while they walk in the ways of oppression, rapine, selfishness, and unholy ambition. Individuals imagine that it is enough to "do the religion," by punctual attendance in full dress at the church, one day in seven, to hear the Preacher ply what they regard as his peculiar trade; but to recognize the fact that God actually lives, by obeying the laws of Deity, loving their neighbor as themselves, forgiving their enemies, feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, refraining from unfair advantages in trading, living and toiling for others more than for themselves, doing unto others that which they would wish these to do unto them, ceasing to make profit out of the needs and distresses of others and of the country,—these are modes of recognition of the Divine Presence which they decline to recognize as in any degree necessary—to themselves, at least, if not to other men.

So it is that true Religion, the true and real service of the Temple dies out, and is succeeded by formulas and ceremonies and shows; that rites are regarded as sufficient for salvation, or, at least, as enough by way of precaution; and that a false Prophet in the pulpit, professional singers from theatres and operas in the choirs, curtained and cushioned pews, and full-dress and vanity, with listless inattention, have succeeded to the simple worship of the Apostles, and of the persecuted in the catacombs of Rome, and to the conscientious and constant performance of duty.

Strange, indeed, how little influence the creed has on the conduct! Let us, to exemplify this, borrow somewhat that we have read:

"When the old sophists and wisdom-lovers had ceased to make men wise as Socrates, dutiful as Cato, hopeful as Plato, and the world had cast off the old skin of belief, and had contrived no other in its place, there arose the Star of Bethlehem. The Persians looked for a Hero-Redeemer, the Romans for Marcellus, the Hebrews for an anointed, conquering King; but only the shepherds of the hills sang the true King-Hymn when he came. The expected Conqueror was but a Martyr; and he delivered his disciples for ten generations to fire, sword, torture and temptation. 'I come not to bring peace upon the earth,' he said, 'but the sword;' and the footsteps of Christianity, in all except its earliest centuries, have been followed by rivers of blood. Terror spread his wings over this Church, till the old Roman Eagle tore him from his place, and Christianity sat on the throne of the West and East. Now, surely, the promised reign of universal love hath come! Read the record of Christian philosophy, the condensed code of Christian law and practice,—a work no thicker than your thumb, yet full of wisdom, power, charity, and the service of perfect freedom;—the new law of Love, Mercy and Toleration; the ending and repeal of the law of Fear.

"Hath that reign come? Read the story of the first Christian Emperor, and shut the book. The Christians are no better than the Heathens: nay, they *are* Heathens still. Julian, called the Apostate, a tolerant philosopher, thought so too, as he flew on his fleet horse from Britain to the throne of the Bosphorus, through the thick German forests, to reinstate the old bishop.

"When these forests also sent out their conquerers, and the first Rome fell before them, and chaos came again, another bold hand restored the Empire and the Church. The Barbarian world took up Christianity with their swords. Do the swords bring the reign of peace? Read the story of that Emperor and of his successors, and shut the book again.

"The foremost Christian Priest himself becomes a king, with all the courtly appendages of Pride and Power. The world was then cast in the feudal mould; the Pope became a Suzerain of spiritual manors, and his priestly military, stationed like the constables in every Township, herded in monastic garrisons, were enlisted for life, and served him well. The success was too great, and the conqueror was too secure. Was there peace in Christendom? Read the history of any ten years of those centuries, and shut the book again. There was spiritual peace, that is, a single creed; but, like the elder Romans, the Popes created a Solitude, and called it peace.

"Then another king of Thought arose, a king of another Stamp,—LUTHER, and erected a rival Republic. Then began the great Christian Civil Wars, with their martyrdoms and massacres. At last the two Camps divided Europe between them, and the sword was sheathed; but there was no real peace; the war of hate and words was wilder than ever; strife between the old Camps, and also in each Camp against itself. In one, union covers the surface; but the great fire-gulfs are visible below the crust. In the other, disunion severs the living, and would also sever the dead, in their still graves, with durable words of division. And so the scoffers ask scornfully, "*When will the Church become Christian?*"—and send, in their days of remorse, like Alexander, not for the Priests, but for the Sophists, to cheer them."

So likewise the service dies out in the Temple of Freedom. The Levites go, in despair, each to his farm; and strange guests enter into and inhabit the chambers. As we said before, the Constitution of a Republic is but the agreement of the People, their declaration of intention to lead the national life in a particular manner. They will do so for a little while; but always, after a little while, the bargain is broken, or its terms are tacitly modified. The letter remains; but that represented by the letter, the spirit and meaning, is perverted by fraud, or altered by practice or construction. "Nations," it has been said, "are continually changing their skin; while the form and figure still remain. Even these too will change in time. The nation that would continue must look well to the small seeds that are ever spreading in the earth. The wheat will have but its fifty-or sixty-fold of increase; but the evil weeds have their thousands, and in the next generation their millions. The usurping dandelion holds his globe of seed in his hand, as the crowned kings hold the ball of Empire. The weeds are ever ready to choke the grain and flowers."

When there are old customs, these for a time make the laws; but in a young country there are none, or if there are, they soon become as odious as old fashions. The State that began with simplicity, severity, economy and honesty, will in the second generation have naturalized all the habits of older countries, and all the basenesses of Oriental Courts. Moses had been dead but a few years, when the appointed Feast of Arbours was disused in Israel; and the old Law was, afterwards, often forgotten during whole generations.

He whom all the men we meet profess to believe in as the Saviour and Redeemer, and his word the very Word of God, said that one must love his neighbor as himself. What bond or oath could be invented, sacred or solemn enough to make the men of our time obey this Commandment? What hope of reward or fear of punishment in a future life will now restrain men from making gain at the expense of others, from insincere and unfair dealing? How often will you find one who will not, if he can, avail himself of your necessities, of your inexperience, of your unsuspecting confidence, to drive a hard bargain with you, selling to you for too much, or buying from you for too little, and then meeting you with the same air of friendship, in society, the Church or the Lodge, amazed if you are indignant at the imposition.

The usurers, whom Nehemiah chided and shamed into generosity, did no more. They were shrewd and sharp, and had money to loan, and the people were in need, and constrained to agree to the terms demanded. They but loaned out their own, at interest, on mortgages and other security. They had not even ousted the possessors. They had discovered a laudable mode of increasing their capital, while they slept. All had been openly and fairly conducted, and the law was on their side. They were eminently respectable men, nobles and priests, as acceptable in the society of Jerusalem, as those who thrived by speculation during our civil war, trading with the enemy, or sucking the life-blood of the South, and enriched by plundering the Treasury or the Commissariat. Probably many of them were pillars of the Church, as cotton-thieves and other knaves are now pillars of the State. But Nehemiah said of all these legitimate operations; "It is not good, that ye do: ought ye not to walk in the fear of God? Restore the lands, and part of the interest ye have exacted."

It is not merely fanciful to say that the Book of Nehemiah teaches the great lesson of sympathy with the common people; the recognition of those who toil, as brethren, to whom in great emergencies the country must look for its salvation; willingness to share their burthens; exertion to elevate them in their own opinion, and rescue them from the power of pernicious advisers and false friends; and the conviction that in the humblest homes and under the coarsest robes, there beat warm, generous, even heroic hearts. If national disaster and affliction can but convince us of this, the discipline we undergo will not have been in vain.

Nehemiah, the Persian Noble, toiled, not only with brain but hands, and liberally contributed his means to gird Jerusalem again with her walls. Woman also undoubtedly performed her part. She is always less selfish, more abiding in love, more true, more patient, more instinctively right, than man. It never was known that the women of a land were not patriotic and loyal. The Carthaginian women not only contributed their jewels, for the defence of the city, as the Hebrew women did when Titus besieged Jerusalem, but even their hair, the pride of woman, to manufacture ropes for the machines of war. We all know what heroic deeds the women and girls of Spain performed, at Zaragoza and Gerona, where the mantilla floated everywhere among the bayonets. Boadicea, Jeanne d' Arc, Maria Theresa, Madame Roland, Lady Jane Grey, Zenobia Queen of Palmyra, Hypatia the Alexandrian martyr of the Platonic philosophy, Marguerite d' Angouleme, sister of Francis the First,—these are among the noble names of History.

JAS. GALLATIN, son of Albert Gallatin, whose name is so honorably connected with the early financial history of this country, has just resigned the presidency of the Gallatin National Bank at New York, which he had held for thirty years.

THE Marquis de Caux, Patti's husband, or affianced, and the hero of many a questionable transaction during the last ten or fifteen years, has got himself into trouble again. He won large stakes at the last Imperial races, and is charged now with having brought about the victory of his favorite horse by very foul means.

THE New Orleans *Times* of the 9th says: Gangs of lazy, idle, vagabond negroes continue to hang around the Crow Roost, where the Legislature is in session, and cumber the streets thereunto adjacent. The cause of the assemblage is almost as much a matter of wonder to strangers as it is of disgust to the citizens. One of the former, who had his curiosity aroused at the sight yesterday, ventured to inquire what they were all doing there, but was assured it was all right, they were all s(e)ant to the Legislature.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The *Lanterne* says that one thousand million francs is an awful big price for the people to pay for getting a gullible Austrian Archduke shot in Mexico.

—An enterprising lady in Paris hires babies, which she rents out, handsomely dressed up, to members of the *demi-monde*, it being fashionable for the latter to drive out in the Bois de Boulogne with their little ones. Twenty francs an hour are charged for the poor worms thus rented out.

—The Cracow *Czas*, a paper published in the Polish language, speaks in a rather ill-natured manner of Russia and America. "See," it says, "the Muscovite barbarian arm in arm with the Republican strumpet of the United States. Which of the two is more worthy of loathing and contempt?" The editor of the *Czas* used to be a reporter of the New York *Herald* and a clerk at the New York customhouse.

—At one of the last sittings of the Austrian Reichsrath there transpired a very tumultuous scene in consequence of Representative Rechbauer's disparaging remarks on the Austrian army. "Since 1848 two thousand million florins have been spent for the Austrian army," he exclaimed; "and what has been the result? Nothing. The army is unable to protect the Austrian territory." "It is false!" cried an officer sitting on one of the benches on the right. "False!" exclaimed Rechbauer, "why, could we not see the Prussian helmets from the spire of St. Stephen's? And that in spite of our alliances, and in a struggle with a power inferior to us in strength! Think of it, gentlemen, two thousand millions for such an army!" Loud cheers and hisses burst forth, and the speaker was unable to proceed for several minutes.

—French newspaper men remember no such sudden success as that of Henri de Rochefort's *Lanterne*, considering that the whole paper is written by the editor, that not a sou is spent for advertising, and that the Minister of the Interior has forbidden the newsdealers in the *Rotonde* to sell it. Of the second number 80,000 copies were sold on Saturday afternoon in Paris. When the aforementioned order of the Minister of the Interior was promulgated, the Paris retail booksellers ordered 30,000 copies more. Of the third number, 70,000 copies were sold two hours after it was out. This extraordinary success is achieved by M. de Rochefort's touching with his dreadfully sharp pen the sorest spots of Bonapartism, which all the other newspapers have hitherto studiously refrained from alluding to. For instance, he shows that Maupas and Persigny, both leading Imperialists, originally assumed titles of nobility without any right to do so whatever. He says Persigny is a heavy burden to the French taxpayers, and calls his well-known letters to the *Patrie* the blight of impudence in a man who admitted before the Chamber of Peers that he would have murdered a poor Bonapartist lieutenant at the *fiasco* of the Boulogne expedition but for the cowardice of the latter. He alludes again and again to the doubts concerning the legitimacy of Napoleon's birth, and says that the discrimination at the French Mairies in favor of legitimate children, which are registered there for two francs, while seven francs and a half are charged for registering illegitimate children, is utterly inexplicable in an age which sees so many illegitimate children flourishing in eminent positions. He asks, also, why the equestrian statue of the Duke of Orleans, which used to adorn the place in front of the Louvre, is hidden in a miserable court yard at Versailles, to which nobody is admitted. He relates, also, that Charles Boissonnier, last winter, asked permission of the Minister of Public Instruction to deliver a few public lectures on the modern French drama, and that M. Duruy granted the request on condition that the lecturer should never once mention Victor Hugo's name, which the lecturer positively refused to promise. The foolish articles on the death of Napoleon's favorite dog Nero, which appeared in the semi-official papers, are ridiculed by the following item: "Nero, the Emperor's dog, has left extensive 'memoirs;' for reasons which it is not difficult to comprehend, these posthumous memoirs will not be published until sixty years after Nero's death."

TEXAS.

—The Henderson *Times* says that a splendid rain fell in that vicinity, on the 2d, insuring a good crop of corn, and also of cotton, if the worm don't interfere.

—The Jeffersonville *Times* says: We were pleased, on Monday last, to meet and renew our acquaintance with Gen. Dabney H. Maury, one of the heroes of the "Lost Cause," and to find him as genial, buoyant, and young looking. He left on Wednesday morning for Western Texas. We wish him a long career of health, usefulness, and prosperity.

—We are requested by the citizens, six miles north of Hickory Hill, to notify the public, that the men concerned in the shooting of D. H. Richardson, of that place, are now at large. When last seen it was supposed they were on their way to Arkansas, and are being pursued by determined men. These men,—Wyatt and son,—as before stated, are men of notorious character. L. D. Wyatt is a large compact man of about five feet eight or nine inches in height, gray half and blue eyes, of a slovenly appearance, and generally wears a leather belt over his coat. His son, Edmond Wyatt, is of about the same height, dark hair and blue eyes, and of a bilious complexion.—*Jeffersonville Times.*

—The cattle ranche of King & Kennedy, thirty-five miles northwest of Corpus Christi, will give some idea of the stock business of Texas. They branded last year 16,000 calves. They have 18,000 or 20,000 beeves. They have also a large stock of horses, mules, sheep, and goats. They own, in one body, twenty-five leagues of land.—*Texas Farmer.*

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

—Persons who wear kid gloves in hot weather, and who perspire freely, will find that injury to the gloves will be prevented by applying ordinary corn starch to their hands (dry) before drawing on their gloves.

—Humboldt regards the climate of the Caspian Sea as the most salubrious in the world. Here he found the most delicious fruits that he saw during his travels, and such was the purity of the air that polished steel would not tarnish even by night exposure.

—By means of the electric light a piece of glass can be made to throw a perfectly black shadow. This will be the result provided the two surfaces through which the ray passes are not perfectly parallel, the deepness of the shadow depending upon the variation.

—During a thunder storm at Birmingham, England, meteoric stones from one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch long, and about half those dimensions in thickness, fell in immense quantities in various parts of the town.

—A Mr. Payen is reported in an English exchange as favoring the process of superficial carbonization of timber, as known and practised by the Romans. He recommends that the whole surface of ships should be carbonized, and for this purpose suggests the use of the gas blow-pipe, or when gas is not at hand a blow-pipe and lamp fed with heavy petroleum oils. The carbonization of wood exposed to wet is no doubt useful. It has been employed for many years for preserving fence posts, but it would be rather expensive to apply the process to the hull of a ship as proposed.

SOME of the German railroad companies employ good looking and respectable young ladies at their ticket and freight offices, and the railroad managers say that the change is a most pleasant and profitable one. The young ladies are most conscientious, and quarrels which, as long as men were employed, occurred very frequently at the ticket offices, have now entirely ceased.

AT AUROBA, Ind., on Wednesday, Capt. Thomas Owens shot his wife at the house of his mother-in-law. The ball entered her head, and proved fatal in an hour. Owens immediately drew another pistol and shot himself and died instantly. The parties have not been living together for some time owing to family difficulties.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, July 10.—Gov. Bullock has informed the Legislature that by orders of Gen. Meade they will not be recognized as a loyal body until they have expelled all members ineligible under the Omnibus bill. He suggested a committee by both Houses that they may be able to purge themselves of such members. The suggestion was accepted, and each appointed a committee to look into the matter.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, July 11.—Mexican dates to the 4th state that Estrada had burned and sacked the town of Ville de Valle. Gen. Galborg had been executed.

A brother of Miramon has been imprisoned for having reactionary documents in his possession.

Capedа has been reinstated as Governor of Yucatan.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The committee designated by the National Democratic Convention to present the nomination to the candidates, did so at Tammany Hall last evening. General Morgan, chairman, made the formal tender to Gov. Seymour and Gen. Blair. Seymour accepted the nomination, stating that the resolutions were in accordance with his wishes. He said from the evidence everywhere shown Democracy would triumph at the next election.

Gen. Blair accepted the Vice Presidential nomination, pledging himself to adhere to the principles enunciated in the platform.

An enthusiastic meeting was held outside the hall, which was addressed by Seymour, Cox, Blair and others, all foreshadowing the triumph of the Democracy.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Executive Committee organized yesterday, with McQuaid as chairman. Blair's nomination was entirely satisfactory; Seymour's was openly condemned. Registers show 7300 names, whereof over 100 are naval officers.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons a pension to Gen. Napier was voted. He was also made a Peer, under title of Lord Napier, of Magdala.

LONDON, July 11.—The London papers generally consider the Democratic nominations as unfavorable to the soldiers. The *Standard* thinks the most sanguine Democrat may well doubt if Seymour can defeat the most popular American warrior.

The *News* says defeat is certain to follow the selection of so weak a candidate as Seymour.

The *Herald* treats the coming contest as a foregone conclusion, and thinks Grant's popularity would elect him in any event.

MADRID, July 11.—The Generals recently arrested here for political causes have been banished to the Canary Islands.

BERLIN, July 11.—By virtue of the provisions of the treaty recently concluded between the North German Confederation and the United States, this Government has stayed all prosecutions against adopted citizens of America of German birth, and those who have been sentenced to imprisonment will be released forthwith.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Edmunds' bill, excepting from the electoral college the States lately in rebellion, and not now represented in Congress, passed the Senate by a vote of 28 to 5—a party vote, except Henderson, who voted with the Democrats.

The President has accepted the resignation of Brig. Gen. R. K. Scott, of the Bureau, who is now Governor of South Carolina.

The Ordnance Committee are maturing a report relating to alleged frauds in the ordnance department, and will soon present it to the House. The report will censure the removal of Gen. Dwyer, chief of the Ordnance Bureau.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing that in accordance with an act of Congress, North Carolina having ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, is admitted to all the rights belonging to one of the States of the Union.

The President also states that certified copies of the action of the Florida Legislature ratifying the same Amendment, have been received, but such action having taken place before the passage of the act of Congress, making it incumbent on him to issue a proclamation to that effect. He confines his proclamation to North Carolina.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—In the Senate yesterday a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee from both Houses to investigate the late election, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report to the Legislature, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill was introduced in the House prohibiting any distinction on account of color, race or previous condition, in any public conveyance or place of business where license is required, under a penalty of $500 and imprisonment for one year.

The Governor was yesterday notified that the Legislature had ratified the 14th amendment, and the Police Commissioner bill.

The five Commissioners appointed by the Governor were confirmed by the Senate the day previous to the notification of the signing the bill creating them, and entered upon their duties yesterday.

A petition was presented to the House yesterday from Madison Wells, asking for payment of his salary as Governor, from the time of his supercedure by the military authorities until H. C. Warmouth was inducted as civil Governor. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill was also introduced vesting the exclusive control of the public schools of New Orleans in seventeen Directors, to be appointed by the Governor. All the legislation is already enacted which proposes stifling the municipal government of all control of city affairs. It takes effect immediately after its passage.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A joint resolution restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of Arkansas, was passed.

The bill to reduce and fix the military on a peace establishment was then taken up, and the action of last night adopting Butler's amendment to the fourth section, reducing the number of Major-Generals to three, was rescinded. The fifth section was amended by reducing the number of Brigadier-Generals to six, after March 31, 1869. The eighth section was amended by reducing the incumbents of the offices of Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Chief of Ordnance, Paymaster-General, Surgeon-General, and Bureau of Military Justice, to the rank and pay of a Colonel of cavalry. All staff officers are reduced by one grade. The staff in the quartermaster's and ordnance departments were also reduced one-half in number. The staff of the Bureau of Military Justice was also reduced.

Mr. Beutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back, with the Senate's amendments, the joint resolution excluding from the Electoral College the States lately in rebellion, which was read—the army bill having been temporarily laid aside. The amendments are as follows: To strike out the words "and which States are not now represented in Congress," and insert the following: "Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any State which was represented in Congress in 1867." After an exciting debate, the amendments were agreed to and the joint resolution passed.

Schenck said the Committee on Ways and Means had gone over fifty-two of the 182 amendments of the Senate to the Tax bill, and he suggested that the House accept a general report to now concur in all the amendments, and let them go to a Conference Committee. There being no objection, that course was adopted, and a Committee of Conference asked for.

Washburne, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Army bill, as amended, was then ordered to be printed.

SENATE.

The bill discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau after the first of January next was passed.

The Funding bill was then taken up and discussed without result.

The House amendment to the Electoral College bill then came up and was concurred in. The bill now goes to the President.

The Senate then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Cotton easier, middlings 32c; sales 200 bales; receipts 5. Sterling 58½@60. New York Sight ⅞ premium. Gold 40¾@40⅝c. Flour firm, superfine $7 50; choice $10 @$12 50. Cuba Sugar, fully fair 18½@19c. Corn firm 95c@$1 05. Oats steady 75c. Hay $21 @22. Pork excited, holders $90. Bacon excited, shoulders 15½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard nominal, held as follows: Tierces 18@18½c; keg 19½@20c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton a shade lower, sales 1800 bales; uplands 32½c. Rice unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat 1@2c lower. Corn, mixed western 2c @$2 10. Dry Goods heavy, brown sheetings, best makes 17@18c; bleached muslins, light makes advanced ½c for seasonable styles; dark prints 16½@17½c.

Money steady, call loans 4@5; sterling 10¼@10½; gold 10½.

Shipments of specie to-day $1,750,000.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Tobacco active, sales 170 hhds; high lower $7@$1; lead stemmed, the latter for Virginia. Superfine Flour $6 75@7 50. Wheat $1 85@1 95. Corn 80@86c. Oats 75@80c. Rye scarce at 80. Pork $28 75@29. Bacon, shoulders 13¾c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk Shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16½c. Cotton 28@30c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Flour, superfine $6 50@6 75. Wheat 5c higher. Corn 75@76c. Mess Pork $28 75@29. Bacon, shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 16¾@17c. Lard 17½@18c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Flour and Wheat unchanged and dull. Corn 85@90c. Oats 74c. Pork $28 50. Bulk Shoulders held at 12¼c, and sides at 14½c. Bacon, shoulders held 13¾c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard is held at 18c. Butter 26@30c. Eggs 17c. Potatoes $3@3 25.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 11.—Consols 93⅞@94⅞. U. S. Five-twenties 73@73¼.

FRANKFORT, July 11.—U. S. Five-twenties closed at 77½.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Cotton closed quiet; sales 8000 bales; uplands 11½@11¾d; Orleans 11¾@11¾d.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

—John T. Raymond was playing in Sunderland, England, June 5th.

—Maggie Mitchell will play "Fanchon" during the whole season at Saratoga.

—M. Auber is engaged upon another opera entitled "Reve d'Amour," for the Opera Comique, Paris.

—The McCullough opera troupe closed to a poor house in Nashville, June 18th. Susini, Orlandini and Lecutelli are among the troupe.

—Offenbach has been expanded in the play bills of Athens, not Boston, into Monsalkndidaskalos Jakobus Ophphenbach.

—Morlacchi, Dani, Ricci, and Leah are "Black Crooking" it at McVicker's theater, Chicago, under the management of John E. McDonough.

—M'lle Nellson, for singing one night in London, netted £3,000. Such a sum for vocalising one night is unparalleled in ancient or modern history.

—Marezack contemplates bringing out "Lurline," or "Undine," as it is sometimes called, in great splendor during the fall season.

—Dumas fell and broke one of his ribs recently while superintending the rehearsal of his new play, "La Comtesse de Chamtilay." On account of the accident his proposed American engagement is postponed until 1869.

DIED.

FLEMING—On the 27th of June, 1868, of dfnx, JULIA L., wife of James R. Fleming, in the 38th year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

CHICKASAW LODGE, No. 8.—Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock. Dr. George W. Acree, N. G.; Thomas Bacon, Secretary. jly12

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—A first-class FEMALE COLLEGE, large and well arranged brick buildings, with six or eight acres of land, favorably located. None but thorough and experienced educators need apply. Terms favorable. The property can be leased for a term of years. For particulars apply at this office. jly12 1t

Notice.

THE firm of HARRIS, HUNT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, dating from 1st July, 1868. Either party is authorized to settle up the outstanding business.

E. R. HARRIS,
C. P. HUNT,
S. M. JOBE.

jly12 1x*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of an order from T. J. Latham, Register in Bankruptcy for the Western District of Tennessee, there will be a second general meeting of the creditors of W. H. Grider, Bankrupt, at said Register's office, No. 430 Main street, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 4th day of August next.

C. A. LEFFINGWELL,
Assignee.

jly12 2t

The Mercantile Agency.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the business men of Memphis that they have now on hand the REVISED REFERENCE BOOK for July, 1868 to which we call especial attention. All business men are respectfully invited to call and examine it, together with the detailed reports on our records. We invite THE INQUIRIES to prove the value of our institution.

R. G. DUN & CO.

Memphis, July 10, 1868. jy12 2w

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS.

This unrivaled Watering Place, situated within six miles of Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, was opened for visitors the FIRST DAY OF JUNE. The proprietor pledges himself to make his entertainment equal to that of any watering place in the country, and his terms as moderate as the expenses of his establishment will permit. A good BAND OF MUSIC will be on hand during the season.

Conveyances always ready for passengers from Russellville to the Springs, in close connection with the daily trains from Memphis, Louisville, etc.

TERMS:

Per day	$ 2 00
Per week	12 00
Per month	40 00
Children under 12 and servants, half price	
Horses, per feed	50
Horses, per day	1 00

jel2 1m JAMES M. OWENS, Proprietor.

STRAUSS & BLUM,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 213 MAIN STREET,

Second Door North of Worsham House.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. jy12 6m

SAVINGS BANK OF MEMPHIS

NO. 291 MAIN STREET.

W. R. CUNNINGHAM, President. W. C. MCCLURE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Sam Tate, W. B. Greenlaw, B. B. Waddell, M. J. Wicks, W. R. Cunningham.

Collections on all acceptable points, and remittances promptly made.

My connection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, as President, requiring my entire attention, compels me to resign the Presidency of the above Institution. My interest as Stockholder and Director will remain as heretofore. I ask a continuance of the confidence and patronage of my old friends and the public, which heretofore has been so generously bestowed.

M. J. WICKS.

jy11 1m

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

M. J. WICKS, President, J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. J. WICKS,	W. L. VANCE,	WM. JOYNER,	F. W. SMITH,
E. M. APPERSON,	J. J. PETTIT,	N. S. BRUCE,	A. SEESSEL,
F. TITUS,	W. R. HUNT,	W. B. GREENLAW,	B. K. PULLEN,
NAPOLEON HILL,	J. G. LONSDALE,	JAMES PHELAN.	

ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating, on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non-forfeitable for their Equitable Value.

The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable institution.

OFFICE 291 MAIN STREET.

jel4 d1m&w1m

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, PHÆTONS

WAGONS AND HARNESS.

R. O. BRADLEY.

377 Main Street, Jackson Block, Memphis, Tenn

mh15 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATER,

Corner Main and Washington Sts.

C. H. H. BROOM.....Manager
CHARLEY WHITE.....Stage Manager

Only Place of Amusement Open in the City!

THIS TEMPLE OF MIRTH NOW PRESENTS the Greatest Constellation of Artists ever presented to a Memphis audience. NEW SONGS, DANCES, BURLETTAS, FARCES, PANTOMIMES, Etc.

Admission 50 cents; Private Boxes $5.

Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8½ o'clock. ap22

BANKS AND BANKING

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

No. 298 Main Street.

A. CORDES, : : : : : President.
H. H. METTE, : : : : Vice President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

A. CORDES,	H. H. METTE,
F. ENGLEBRECHT,	J. C. HOFFMAN,
E. M. APPERSON,	L. HANAUER,
JACOB WELLER.	

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and Europe.

feb4 tm

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. HUNN & CO.

Have removed their

Steamboat Bakery, Bread and Cracker Depot,

—TO—

Cor. Jefferson and Promenade Streets,

jel3 1m Opposite Steamboat Landing.

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER FROSTA LEAVES every day for Mound City at 7 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 6 a.m., 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 4½ p.m.

MARK B. CREEK, Master.

jy11

MENKEN BROTHERS'

12TH

SEMI-ANNUAL

REDUCTION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

PRINTS, DOMESTICS,

SILKS, LINEN LAWNS.

ALSO, ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

—AND—

LACE MANTLES

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY

ARE OFFERED TO

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS

jy11 1m

100,000 BUSHELS

—OF—

Wheat Wanted

FOR which we will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE, at the "CITY MILLS," on Third street, near Beal.

A. L. HARRIS & CO.

jy7 1m

STOCKS AND BONDS.

WANTED AT MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner Jefferson and Front streets:

Miss. Central R. R. 1st and 2d Mortg. Bonds.
Miss. and Tenn. R. R. 1st Mortg. Bonds.
Mem. and Chas. R. R. 2d Mortg. Bonds.
M. and L. S. R. R. 1st Mortg. Bonds.
Memphis and Ohio 10 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis and Ohio 6 per cent. Mortg. Bonds.
Memphis City Plain Bonds.
Memphis City Indorsed Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. R. 8 per cent. Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. R. 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. R. income Bonds.
Memphis and O. R. R. Stock.

jel0 tf K. C. KIRK, Cashier.

BUCK EYE SALVE,

THE GREAT REMEDY for PILES.

Sold by ROSE & VIGUS,
jy1 97 Main street.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all parties concerned, that I will not be responsible for any bills contracted or receipts given unless signed or ordered by me in person.

E. MORROW,
jy11 3t* 192 Front street.

INSURANCE.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HOME OFFICE, No. 513 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS.

D. A. JANUARY, President.
JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice-Preside't.
WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.
J. S MILLER, Ass't Secretary.
WM. N. BENTON, Gen'l Agent.

DIRECTORS:

James H. Lucas, Samuel Will, Theodore Laveille, Charles H. Peck, Robert K. Woods, Jules Valle, Geo. R. Robinson, Robert Carr, John F. Thornton, David K. Ferguson, Hon. John Hogan, Henry Overstolz, Nicholas Schneider, William T. Gay, Wm. C. Jamison, R. P. Hanekamp, L. H. Baker, D. A. January, Wm. J. Lewis, F. Rozier, Jr., Jacob Tamm.

Assets, June 1, 1868, over $3,000,000

Issues Policies on ALL THE MOST APPROVED NON-FORFEITING PLANS, on as good terms as any Company.

No Restrictions upon Acclimated Persons, or to RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE;

Wormeley, Joy & Co., Aydlett, Robinson & Co., S. M. Webb & Co., Toof, Phillips & Co., Lacey & Maffitt, N. Corouna, A. E. Frankland, Jacob Alexander, Clapp, Vance & Anderson, General N. B. Forrest, General J. R. Chalmers, Com. Joseph E. Montgomery, Judge J. P. Carruthers, Rev. S. H. Ford, D.D., Rev. J. R. Graves, Judge Phineas T. Scruggs, Galloway, Hampton Co., DeSoto Insurance Company.

AGENCY OFFICE IN MEMPHIS—No. 43 Madison street, Kit Williams' Block.

McMAHON & OTIS,
State Agents for West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and North Louisiana.

N. S. OTIS.....J. H. McMAHON

jel2 3m

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, : : : $200,000

**