MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

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. Loffand.

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.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

"Your ancestors did, however, at length open their eyes to the ill husbandry of injustice. They found that the tyranny of a free people could, of all tyrannies, the least be endured; and that laws made against a whole nation were not the most effectual methods for securing its obedience."—BURKE.

The power of taxation is one that may be used to punish, to harass and to impoverish; and it has been used for all these purposes, against the Southern States, by the Congress of the United States. The cotton tax, than which no more onerous, unjustifiable, unfair, unequal and unconstitutional one ever was levied, was a measure of revenge by robbery, and punishment by spoliation; a measure to harass and vex, to plunder and impoverish. It admirably effected the purposes of its authors, and the gratification of hate was the more pleasant, because it was profitable.

It would be a shameless indecency for any man to pretend that the great mass of the white people of the reconstructed outhern States are in any just sense represented in Congress. They would prefer to be unrepresented altogether, to being misrepresented by those whom they are compelled to vote for, or not to vote at all. So far from being represented by those who, claiming to represent these States, roost like vultures in the two Houses of a Congress sunken into deserved disrepute, the great majority of the white men of the South are legislated *against* by these intruders, and can expect nothing but hate and hostility at their hands.

In the twenty-seventh year of Henry the Eighth, before which time an Englishman travelling in Wales could not go six yards from the high road without being murdered, it was discovered by the English Parliament, that "by an eternal law, Providence had decreed vexation to violence, and poverty to rapine." In that year all the rights and privileges of English subjects were given to the Welsh, a political order was established, the military power gave way to the civil, and the marches were turned into counties. "But," says Burke, "that a nation should have a right to English liberties and yet no share at all in *the fundamental security of those liberties*, the grant of their own property, seemed a thing so incongruous, that eight years after, that is, in the thirty-fifth year of that reign, a complete and not ill-proportioned representation by counties and boroughs, was bestowed upon Wales, by act of Parliament. From that moment, as by a charm, the tumults subsided; obedience was restored; peace, order and civilization followed in the train of liberty."

In the same year, the County Palatine of Chester petitioned for representation by Knights and Burgesses, within the High Court of Parliament, for want whereof, they said, they had "hitherto sustained manifold dishersions, losses and damages, as well in their lands, goods and bodies, as in the good, civil and politic governance and maintenance of the commonwealth of their said country;" and had "been oftentimes touched and grieved with acts and statutes made within the said Court, as well derogatory unto the most ancient jurisdictions, liberties and privileges of your said county Palatine, as prejudicial unto the commonwealth, quietness, rest and peace of your Grace's most bounden subjects inhabiting within the same."

"Parliament," says Burke, "took the petition of grievance, all rugged as it was, without softening or temperament, unpurged of the original bitterness and indignation of complaint; they made it the very preamble to their act of redress, and consecrated its principle to all ages in the sanctuary of legislation."

The Congress of the United States receives Arkansas back into the Union, under a Constitution saturated, reeking, dripping with fraud, and which disfranchises every man who voted against it: that is to say, three-fourths, *at least*, of the white men of the State.

And these people, thus disfranchised, it claims the right to tax at its pleasure, and without limit to its discretion, by the votes of men who sit as Senators and Representatives against the will of three-fourths of the white men of the State, elected by the other fourth and the emancipated negroes. It gives them no manner of protection. It virtually outlaws them, and puts it in the power of the negroes and their white allies to outlaw them actually. The revenue it reaps will be like the obedience it will reap. "Whatever is got by acts of absolute power ill-obeyed, because odious, or by contract ill-kept, because constrained, will be narrow, feeble, uncertain and precarious. 'Ease would retract vows made in pain, as violent and void.'"

The North can have but one hold on the South. If it adheres to Radicalism, it can never have *that*; for it is "in the close affection that grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges and equal protection." When Government no longer gives protection or guarantees rights to part of the people, it is neither entitled to nor will have their generous allegiance: "the cement is gone, the cohesion is loosened, and everything hastens to decay and dissolution."

We do not pretend that every man who has not the right to vote in a State, has therefore the right to demand the application of the maxim that "taxation without representation is tyranny." It applies, strictly speaking, only to *communities* that are taxed by bodies in which they are not represented. If a State, by means of a property qualification or otherwise, excludes part of its citizens from the class of voters, these cannot complain that they are taxed without being represented, any more than women and minors can. It has never been considered that a person who had not the right to vote, was not represented in the Legislature. It was long ago said by Dudley Mann, who condensed the whole argument into a sentence, that to assert that every man had a divine right to vote, was as absurd as for particular men to claim that they had a divine right to reign. If it is once assumed, as that old malignant, Thad. Stevens hold, that upon the principles asserted by the Declaration of Independence, *every* man has a natural and inalienable right to vote, the negro is of course included,—an inferior and intrusive race, who are no part of the *people* of the country, and five of whom, by the Constitution, only counted as three *men*, in determining the ratio of State representation in Congress.

Undoubtedly, also, a State may make crime a disqualification to vote, and the offender so disqualified could not claim to vote, on the ground that otherwise he would be taxed without being represented. Treason is, of course, a crime for which one may lawfully and reasonably be thus disqualified.

But a State cannot so disqualify, for treason against the United States, after a pardon or amnesty. By the compact of union, the States agreed to regard the levying of war against the United States as treason against all the States jointly, as a political corporation, to be punished by the United States, or all the States jointly, and not by a State separately. If the United States punish it, the State is one of them, and having once punished it, jointly with the others, cannot punish it again. No one can be put twice in jeopardy for the same offence. If the United States pardon, condone and forgive, they obliterate the offence. It is as if it had not been committed. To this condonation and amnesty the State is a party. It, jointly with the others, forgives. After that, it cannot punish.

Disqualification to vote, for crime committed, is part of the *punishment* of the offence. The State having forgiven and condoned the offence, by its agent the President, can no longer punish in any possible manner; can no more punish by disqualification than by hanging.

Neither could it, even if it *could* punish, prescribe a new punishment, by disqualification, or increase the former punishment, by a law enacted after the commission of the offence.

No man pardoned can be disqualified to vote in Tennessee, except by trampling the Constitution under foot, and not only the Constitution, but the plainest principles of reason and justice.

And, if the State *could* disqualify and disfranchise men, for treason committed against the United States, the only competent proof of the guilt of the party is the record of his conviction, upon a trial by due course of law, in a Civil Tribunal and before a Jury of twelve men. There is not a man in Tennessee, who can to-day, without a trial by a Jury, be lawfully proven guilty of treason, and on such proof disfranchised.

No one can be compelled to take a test oath, to the effect that he has not been guilty of treason, as a condition precedent to the right to vote. For that is to disqualify without proof at all. It is like, also, the *peine forte et dure*, once used to compel persons to plead, who stood accused of crime; and like the use of the rack to extort confession. If you wish to visit the consequences of crime on a man, you must *prove* him guilty, in such manner as the law prescribes and the Constitution allows. You cannot force him to abandon and lose a valuable right or franchise, unless he will swear that he has not been guilty of the crime. If this can be done, this new mode of summary trial, conviction and punishment may be substituted in all cases for jury trials, and criminal proceedings be greatly simplified. If you can disqualify in that way, you can hang so. Adopt the system generally, and there will be no further need of Grand Juries, prosecutors, witnesses or Juries,—nay, nor even of Judges, because there will be nothing in any case for judicial discrimination.

The object of the Jacobin faction is to destroy the sovereignty of the States, and reduce them to the condition of departments or municipalities. It is claimed to have been settled by the conquest of the South, that they were never anything more, by a sound construction of the Constitution. The cannon and the bayonet have become the interpreters and authorities, to settle the meaning of a constitutional compact, made by twelve free, sovereign and independent States, eighty years ago. It is proclaimed to be disloyal and treasonable for men to doubt the construction of the Constitution established by the Lord.

By what right, then, can a Department or Municipality of a Nation, when the Chief Magistrate has pardoned a party charged with treason against the Nation, insist upon a right to punish vested in itself? If a State is not sovereign, no treason can be committed against it? If the Nation pardons, the parts that compose it can not condemn and punish?

What Radicalism does on a small scale, it will do on a large one. What it is in Memphis, it is everywhere, an unprincipled, corrupt, proscriptive faction, supporting its mercenaries upon the wages of vice and prostitution, and enriching them by plundering the public.

Its leaders claim that the unfortunates whom they despoil, and whom they tax against their consent, have no legal rights, because they were rebels. If it were so, no injuries are so bitter and no revenges so intolerable, as those inflicted legally. To rob men of their estates by legal technicalities, and to murder when one has got the law on his side, are two of the basest acts of which human nature can be guilty. We would rather be robbed on the highway than by the law.

SHORT ITEMS.

—Private advices from Florida say the worm is doing great damage to cotton.

—Beecher's summer suit is a "heavy Leghorn hat and serene, happy look."

—John Bright has gone fishing with George Peabody.

If the body is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep.

—Ex-Mayor Munroe, of New Orleans, is now a boss stevedore in Havana.

—Mr. Pinckney Whyte is the new Senator from Maryland, who succeeds Reverdy Johnson.

—In Michigan, harvest hands are receiving $3 a day.

—James Russell Lowell is engaged upon a long poem—an incident of the war.

—Ex-King George of Hanover still bankers for his throne.

—If a man faints, place him flat on his back—and let him alone.

—A New Yorker is putting 2000 acres of Minnesota prairie under the plow. Some farm.

—The three best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence and repose.

—About half the newly appointed cadets at West Point failed to pass the examination.

—Omaha and Douglas counties, Nebraska, recently voted $200,000 to aid in bridging the Missouri river at Omaha.

—The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly is to cover it profusely with cobweb, flour and salt, half and half.

—The elder Dumas has cleared $700,000 by forty-five years of literary labor, and hasn't a dollar to show for it.

—Freshen salt fish by laying the flesh down. With the skin down, the salt escapes only in part.

—A Vienna letter writer tells of seeing a lady in the first circles there drink four quarts of beer at one sitting.

—The number of acres of land taken in Dakotah, by actual settlers, for the month of June, was over 38,000. This shows a large immigration.

—Gustavus Adolphus Whalebone is the name of a Londoner who would never have been mentioned beyond the seas but for his cognomen.

—Mr. Greeley is said to be preparing a paper to prove Grant never was a tanner, and that he has always been a butcher.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—There were thirteen deaths from the heat from midnight until noon to-day.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, July 16.—An Austin special says that the Convention to-day disclaimed any authority to divide the State under the reconstruction acts, and refused to consider the matter unless by direct authority from Congress.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Reconstruction Committee has concluded to wait for the military returns of the late election in Mississippi, which are daily expected, before taking action on the case presented by the committee of Radicals from that State.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The heated term continues. The thermometer today was 95°. The number of cases of prostration from the heat is fearful. Yesterday there were about 100 cases, and to-day as many more. The deaths are about fifty per cent. The total mortality of the city from Sunday to Thursday, inclusive, is 747.

VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, July 16.—Over 5000 persons were present at the State Democratic Convention at Grafton to-day. Pendleton and Thurman made speeches, which were enthusiastically received. J. N. Camden was nominated for Governor. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nominees and platform of the New York Convention, and demanding a repeal of the registry law in force in this State.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, July 16.—There is much indignation manifested against Gov. Bullock and Gen. Meade by the Democratic press in consequence of their having recommended the Legislature to purge itself of members who are ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth amendment. The Democrats anticipate that a sufficient number of their party will be elected from the Legislature to secure a majority in each House for the Radicals.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, July 16.—The *Moniteur* of this morning has a pacific article on the speech delivered by the Marquis De Moutier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Corps Legislatif. It regards this speech as proving that the policy of France is one of moderation, and that no step will be neglected on the part of the government which has a tendency to quiet the public mind. It says France will carefully abstain from intervention in the German questions, and will extend her sympathy and encouragement in the internal reforms lately inaugurated in Austria and Turkey.

In the case of the United States against MM. Armand, the builders of the ironclads for the Confederate Government, the arguments for the prosecution and defense were concluded yesterday. The court will render its decision within a fortnight.

LISBON, July 16.—An important change in the Portugese Ministry has just been announced. The Duke de Saule has been appointed Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs, and Counsellor Ferraro, Minister of Justice and Public Worship.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The bill was passed, extending the custom, navigation and commercial laws of the United States, over Alaska, and for establishing a collection district therein.

Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill of May 28th, relative to the transportation of merchandise, in bond, to other places than the original port of importation. It provides that all merchandise except spirits, destined for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Portland, Me., Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, may be forwarded to its destination at the risk of the owner, under a bond double the invoice value, by carriers, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

EVENING SESSION.

Hendricks entered a motion to recall the bill recently passed, restoring to their rights certain persons in the Southern States, as he understood it had removed the disabilities of the Radical members of the Georgia Legislature, but not their opponents in the same body, and condemned such discriminating legislation.

Stewart called up the bill authorizing the purchase of certain public lands in Alabama, which passed. It makes the lands in certain counties named subject to sale as other public lands. They are now being restricted to actual settlers under the homestead laws.

Ramsey called up the bill to amend the postal laws. The Committee on Post-offices had reported a number of amendments, chiefly in regard to the details of the money order system, which were agreed to and the bill passed.

Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the 14th section of the act approved July 28, 1866, entitled an act for the collection of the direct tax in the late insurrectionary States until January 1, 1869, which passed.

HOUSE.

The report of the contested election case of Switzler vs. Anderson, came up and was re-committed.

Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate's funding bill, with thirteen amendments, and asked that the bill and amendments be printed and made the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal. The amendment first read limits the denomination of the bonds to be issued to $50. The second strikes out the description of the bonds as being for twenty, thirty and forty years, and makes all the bonds payable in forty years, and bearing coin interest at 3 67-100 per cent. per annum. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh are verbal changes, made necessary by the second. The eighth strikes out the third section and substitutes for it the following:

That the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of $50, or any multiple of $50, may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount as authorized by the first section of this act under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; provided, that such conversion shall not be allowed at any time when the amount of United States notes outstanding is reduced to $30,000,000. And any holder of any of the bonds provided for in the first section of this act, may present the same to the Treasurer of the United States, and demand lawful money of the United States for the principal and accrued interest thereon, and the Treasurer shall redeem the same in lawful money of the United States, unless the United States notes then outstanding shall amount to $400,000,000. And such bonds shall be so redeemable after the United States shall have resumed the payment of coin for their notes. The tenth and eleventh are verbal. The twelfth proposes the following as a new section:

"That hereafter the tax on any increase arising from bonds, other than the interest bearing securities of the United States, payable to any person, State or municipality, body politic or corporate, company or society, whether corporate or not corporate, out of the treasury of the United States, shall be assessed and collected by the Treasurer or the disbursing officers of the United States, charged with paying any interest upon the debt of the United States in the same currency in which said interest is paid, and such collection shall be made by the deduction of the amount of the tax from the coupons or interest due at the time of the payment."

The thirteenth is simply to the title.

Randall made a point of order that the second section made an appropriation, and therefore it must be considered in a Committee of the Whole; and the Speaker sustained the point.

Schenck moved that the bill and amendments be printed and recommitted, and gave notice that he should report it back to morrow morning after the reading of the journal and ask immediate action, which was agreed to.

Boutwell made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments, which was rejected by 36 to 97.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton heavy and declining; sales 1400 bales; uplands 31½@32c. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar, Cuba 11@12. Molasses dull. Flour dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat $1 83@1 85. Corn $1 03@1 05½.

Dry Goods—Best brands heavy brown sheetings 17½@18½c; best prints 14@14½c.

Money steady, call loans 5@6; sterling unchanged; gold 42⅞; old Tennessee's 69; new do 68½.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Cotton quiet; sales 150 bales; middlings 30c; receipts 110 bales. Flour dull, superfine $7 50. Corn firm 90@$1 02½. Oats steady 70c. Hay firm $21@22. Pork dull $30 50. Bacon dull, shoulders 13½@14c; clear sides 17½@18c. Lard firm, tierces 18½@19½c; keg 20@20½c. Sterling 51½@52½. New York Sight ⅛c premium.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Tobacco quiet, sales 81 hhds; lugs and fair leaf $7@18. Superfine Flour $6 75; choice scarce at $11. Wheat $1 90@2 00. Corn 93@96c. Oats 58@60c. Rye $1 50@1 60. Mess Pork $28 50@29 75. Bacon, shoulders 13½@13¾c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16½c. Lard 18@18¼c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat $1 90@$1 97. Corn 86@88c. Oats 74@75c. Whisky 18@90c, bonded. Pork $28. Bulk Shoulders 13½c; sides 14c. Bacon, shoulders 12½c; sides 16½@17c. Butter 20@22c. Eggs 15@16c. Lard 17½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Tobacco firm and prices unchanged. Flour, choice superfine $7@7 25. Wheat $2@2 26. Corn 80@90c. Oats 58@58c. Pork out $28. Bacon, shoulders 13c; clear sides 17c. Lard 17½c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton heavy but prices unchanged; sales 10,000 bales.

LONDON, July 16.—Consols closed 93⅛@93⅞ for account. U. S. Five-twenties 72⅝@72⅞. Illinois Central Railroad 93¾.

THE CARPET-BAGGERS OF NASHVILLE.

How They Work and What For.

A Radical Ring.

The *Press and Times* of Nashville, a Radical organ, makes the following startling statement. Of course all organizations gotten up by Southern men to counteract the influence of these carpet-baggers and scalawags are unlawful and should be put down by the military. Read the following:

Some eighteen months ago a number of persons who had newly arrived here from the North organized a secret society, to which none but new comers were admitted. The object of this society was wholly sectional. Its members pledged themselves that in all caucuses, conventions and primary meetings they would support none but new comers, of Northern birth and education, who had come into the State since the rebellion, for any office, or position of trust or profit, in church, in State or in educational institutions. The rule was that, as far as it was possible to exercise the power of selection, new comers were to be preferred to home Republicans.

It appears that there are in this city EIGHTY SIX OFFICES filled by new comers, and only THIRTEEN by home Republicans. The poor colored men have been completely pushed to the wall by the ring, and the five colored men who do hold offices owe them to the support of the white home Republicans and colored men who began at last to revolt against the outrageous imposition of the ring.

The salaries and emoluments of the new comers who hold city and county offices amount to over TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($250,000.) The salaries of the home Radicals amount to about $32,200.

We have not included in the foregoing list the City Council and Board of Aldermen, both of which are completely under the control of the ring.

The Heated Term.

The heat has been intense all over the country. There have been 250 deaths in the past three days in New York from sun-stroke.

Men and horses are struck down at Chicago.

In Madison, Wis., on the 14th, the mercury touched 100°; Dubuque, 101°; Rockford, Ill., 102°; Peoria, 106°; Marengo, Iowa, 108°; St. Paul, 102°; Washington City, 103°.

Deaths from sun-stroke are reported at Providence, Quebec, Montreal, Detroit, Toronto and almost all points North.

GENERAL ITEMS.

—California is destined to excel all other countries in silk-growing, because there are no thunder storms to destroy the silk worm's eggs.

—The Marquise de Boissy, better known as the Countess Guiccioli, came near losing her life the other day, by the running away of her horse.

—Counterfeit Spanish five dollar gold pieces (Isabellas) are said to be in active circulation in Canada. They are made of platinum covered with gold of the color of 900 fine (the fineness of the genuine pieces.)

—The negro man who killed the two Lukes in Wilcox county, Ga., a short time since, was burned to death in the jail of Irwin county, which some unknown person set on fire one night last week. Look out for a military commission, citizens of Irwin!

—The Sheriff of Richmond county, Texas, lately sold a number of tracts of land, at prices which put the wisdom of Congress in a bright light. Lands which were valued at $50 to $75 in gold, per acre, before the war, was bid off at prices ranging from 75c to $2 20 in currency.

—The persons accused of the Dill murder, in South Carolina, and incarcerated in the Charleston jail, are many of them gentlemen of wealth and intelligence, and have been refused bail, though offered to any amount.

—A military court is in session at Montgomery, Ala. A number of soldiers are on trial, and among them Lieut. Johnson, the petty despot who arrested a lady at Tuscaloosa and compelled her to walk under the United States flag.

—Baltimore will soon enter into the possession of a noble estate, devised to it for the purpose of establishing a great University in the Monumental City. John Hopkins, reported to be the wealthiest man in Baltimore, and now approaching the age of eighty, it is stated, has recently made his will, bequeathing to the city $1,500,000 in money and a magnificent suburban estate, for educational purposes, and an additional million for the erection of a hospital.

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OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : $200,000 00

Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

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MARRIED.

CRAIG-JACKSON—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mound City Ark., by the Rev. J. R. Graves, Mr. JOSEPH CRAIG, of this city, to Miss CLARA M. JACKSON, daughter of Capt. D. F. Jackson.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Hamilton Lodge No. 299, are hereby notified to meet in regular communication, of said Lodge, at their hall, in Odd Fellows' Building, this Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

All members of sister city Lodges, and transient brothren in good standing, are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of H. J. LYNN, W. M.

W. H. BUTTS, Secretary. jy17 1t

Notice to Tax Payers of Shelby County, Tenn.

THE Tax Rocks for the year 1868 are now ready, and I will immediately proceed to collect according to law

All tax payers who have personal property must come forward at once or they will find their taxes in the hands of Constables, who are authorized to distrain a sufficiency to pay all taxes.

I will attend at the following places for the purposes of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1868:

District No 1, English's, Monday, Sept 7.
District No. 2, Nelson's, Tuesday, sept 8.
District No. 3, Wynn's Store, Wednesday, Sept. 9.
District No. 4, Old Union Church, Thursday, Sept. 10.
District No. 5, Engine House No. 3, Friday, Sept. 11.
District No. 6, Raleigh, Saturday, Sept. 12.
District No. 7, Union Depot, Monday, Sept. 14.
District No. 8, Log Church, Tuesday, Sept. 15.
District No. 9, Fisherville, Wednesday, September 16.
District No. 10, Collierville, Thursday, Sept 17
District No. 11, Germantown, Friday, Sept. 18
District No. 12, Mechanicsville, Saturday, Sept. 19.
District No. 13, Arnold's, Monday, Sept. 21.
District No. 14, Tax Collector's office, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
District No. 15, Handwerker's Grocery, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
District No. 16, High Hill, Thursday, Sept. 24.
District No. 17, French Palace, Friday, September 2 5.

The attention of tax payers is directed to the following provisions of "An act to amend the Revenue Laws of this State, passed March 13, 1868."

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to secure the prompt collection of the revenue derived from taxes on real estate and personalty, that all such taxes shall be, and they are hereby declared due and payable on the 1st day of July of each and every year for which said taxes were assessed; and provided, the payment of said taxes is deferred and not made before the following first day of November of each and every year, a penalty of two per cent. in amount of taxes to each person for such non-payment shall be, and the same is hereby imposed, which shall be collected by the Tax Collector in addition to the regularly assessed taxes; if not paid before the first day of the following month of December, a penalty of five per cent. shall be, and the same is hereby imposed and shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the property is advertised for sale, a penalty of twenty-five per cent. shall be, and the same hereby imposed, which penalty shall attach and be collected whenever the taxes to which said penalty shall be paid".

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall, in no case, be lawful for Tax Collectors to give a receipt for taxes to any individual who shall have incurred either of the penalties embraced in section 17, unless said penalty is paid with the taxes, together with such costs and fees as may have legitimately accrued on same; and sworn statements, showing the exact condition of the tax books in every county, shall be made by the Tax Collectors of said county on the first days of November, December and January of every year, and the same shall be filed with the County Court Clerk, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the State.

SEC. 19 *Be it further enacted*, That in case any property is sold by the Tax Collector for the non-payment of taxes, costs, fees and penalty, shall, in the aggregate, be subjected to an additional penalty of fifty per cent. and whether such property is purchased by individuals, by the city, or by the State for the benefit of public instruction, it shall, at any time, be redeemed by the owner therefor, except upon the payment of the fifty per cent. penalty, together with the taxes, costs, fees and previous penalty attaching at the time of the advertisement of said property, and also the interests on the aggregate amount, for the time elapsing after sale.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That in case property sold for taxes is not redeemed within one year from the time of sale, a further penalty of fifty per cent. shall be and the same hereby is imposed; which penalty shall attach to all previous penalties, taxes, costs, fees and interest that shall have accrued at the end of the year on the property sold; and it shall at no time thereafter be redeemed, whether sold to individuals, city or State, for the benefit of public instruction, except on full payment of all the penalties imposed, together with taxes, fees and costs, and the interest on the aggregate amount of taxes, fees, costs and penalties for such time as shall have elapsed from the date the last penalty was imposed.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted* That the title to all the property disposed of at public sale for the non-payment of taxes, shall, if not redeemed before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, rest absolutely in the party or parties that purchased said property at public sale, or in their heirs or assigns; Provided, That said parties shall have paid promptly all taxes on the same.

SEC. 22 *Be it further enacted*, That real estate sold for taxes shall be redeemable at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to receive of the owner of such real estate, or his agent, the taxes, costs, charges and penalties imposed by this act, at any time after such sale has been made, within two years from the date of said sale, after the expiration of which time the Tax Collector, or his successor, shall execute deeds to all such real estate as has not been redeemed as aforesaid, to the purchaser, upon his application, as now provided by law.

SEC. 23 *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person to purchase at public sale, in order to carry a good and valid title to real estate sold for public taxes, that the Tax Collector should give the date and number of entry, or either, or date or number of grant, or either; or name of grantee, or number of range or section, or the name of the true owner of such real estate; but it shall be necessary to give such description of only be necessary for non payment of public real estate reported for non payment of taxes as shall be necessary in order to identify the same with reasonable certainty.

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SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with this act, and the same are hereby repealed; and act, and the same take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WM. McLEAN,

Tax Collector, Shelby County, Tenn.

Office in Gresham Building, corner of Second and Union, room No. 4. jy17 1m

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Abraham R. Morton, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham R Morton, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 16th day of July, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

jy17 14 3t Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of William Drake, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Drake, of the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 16th day of July, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

jy17 24 3t Assignee, etc.

NOTICE.

I HAVE determined henceforward to do a Commission business exclusively, and have rented my store and taken an office up stairs in same building, where I will be glad to see my friends and patrons. Thanking them for past favors, I beg a continuance of the same.

mh15 NATHAN HOFFHEIMER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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

IUKA SPRINGS.

IUKA,

Tishomingo County, Miss.,

IMMEDIATELY ON THE MEMPHIS AND Charleston Railroad, IS NOW

Open for the Reception of Visitors.

Terms—$3 per Day; $17 50 per Week; $50 per Month.

A fine BAND OF MUSIC (Brass and String) engaged for the season.

An elegant BALL ROOM, BILLIARD TABLES and BOWLING ALLEYS all free for the use of guests.

This delightful Summer Resort, under the present management, offers superior inducements to visitors.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad will carry passengers visiting the springs at HALF FARE. W. A. STEFFEY,

T. J. BARCHUS,

jy4 Proprietors.

BAILEY SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

THE proprietors of this Watering Place take pleasure in informing their friends and patrons that they have completed their arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and that the Hotel is now open for their reception. The efficacy of these waters in cases of Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, diseases peculiar to Females, and all diseases of the Skin and Kidneys, is too well established to need comment. A good Band will serve the Ball room; and the table will be supplied with the best the country affords, while the fishing in Shoal creek and the hunting in the surrounding woods present their usual attractions to visitors. Route via Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Florence, thence by regular Stage Line to the Springs—nine miles.

For descriptive pamphlet, circular, or for information respecting special diseases, address ELLIS & CO., Proprietors, or H. A. MOODY, M.D., Resident Physician.

je29 1m

YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THESE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR Springs, situated in Montgomery county, 8½ miles from Christiansburg Depot, are now open for the reception of visitors, and the attention of the Springs-going public is respectfully invited to the advantages they present. The waters of these Springs are unrivalled in all cases of Dyspepsia, Cutaneous diseases and Uterine affections, and in cases of Debility act as a POWERFUL RESTORATIVE.

They have proven eminently useful in many Female Diseases, and in

CHRONIC DIARRHEA

Are regarded as a SPECIFIC.

The natural advantages of this place are UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE STATE, being situated almost upon the very summit of the Alleghany mountains. The air is always cool and bracing, the climate is healthy and salubrious, the water of delightful temperature (56° Fahrenheit), the grounds are shaded, and protected every hour in the day by a thick grove of Forest Oaks.

The Hotel and buildings have recently been enlarged, renovated and refitted, and the proprietors flatter themselves they can offer to their guests accommodations unsurpassed by any watering place in the mountains, and confidently ask a visit from the public.

Visitors to the Springs will stop at Christiansburg, where comfortable coaches will be in attendance on the arrival of each train to convey them to the Springs.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$3 00
Per week	18 00
Per month	60 00
For a longer period than two months, per month	50 00

Colored servants and Children not occupying seats at first table, half the above rates.

Dr. JOHN B. RALFORD,
Col. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON,
Maj. JAMES P. EDMUNDSON,
Gen. G. C. WHARTON,
Proprietors.

J. A. DAVIS, formerly of the Norvell House, Lynchburg, Superintendent. je28 eod 1m

KIMBERLING SPRINGS, 25 MILES NORTH of Wytheville, Virginia—Alum, White, Red and Blue sulphur Waters; Hot, Cold and Vapor Alum and Sulphur Baths, with special treatment for Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofulous and Cutaneous affections; diseases of Throat and Lungs under experienced attendant, but only to the extent of safety and comfort. Nearly every game for amusement and exercise, unrestricted by law, together with double and single barrel shot guns and rifles, provided without charge. For analysis, certificates, etc., see circulars, and refer to W. R. Hunt, S. S. Parham, Sam Tate and P. B. Wills, Memphis, Tenn. Terms—Per day, $2; week, $10; month, $40. Being a new place, accommodations somewhat restricted, and no promises. je6

STRAUSS & BLUM,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

No. 213 MAIN STREET,

Second Door North of Worsham House.

Liberal advances made on consignments. jy12 6m

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

DRY GOODS

MARKED DOWN AT

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS

WISHING TO REDUCE OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS, we have marked them all down to insure an early sale.

Lace Points at New York Cost.

Silk Grenadines at N. York Cost.

Linen Lawns at New York Cost.

Crape Maretz at New York Cost.

Mozambiques at New York Cost.

Chaly at New York Cost.

Organdie Muslins at N. Y. Cost.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS,

Cor. Jefferson and Main Sts.

je21 1m

Notice.

EXPECTING to be absent from the city for a month or more, any one having business with me, as Receiver of the Gayoso Savings Institution, or on my private account, will please call on Mr. C. H. Dorion, jr., at office, No. 15, over 304 Front street, who is fully authorized to act for me as above. All tenants of stores and offices, and persons who may want to rent same, will please call on him for terms.

jy16 1m S. MOSBY.

BUCK EYE SALVE,

THE GREAT REMEDY for PILES.

Sold by MORRISON & ELLIS,

jy1 192 Main street.

TO PLANTERS—The highest market price will be paid for WHEAT