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. Magevney, 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.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF SHELBY COUNTY

Meets at the Democratic Head Quarters, in Stillman Hall, corner of Second and Madison, this evening, and will be called to order precisely at 8½ p.m.

Several Ward Clubs will march in procession, to unite with the County Club, and be formally received by it as visitors.

Speakers for the evening: W. T. Avery and Charles W. Adams, Esq.

A vast and enthusiastic gathering of Conservatives is expected. The spirit of '76 is awakened again, and the people are rising in their majesty to rescue the country.

Ladies are respectfully invited to be present. Preparations are made to seat them comfortably, and they are assured that the utmost decorum will be maintained.

By order of the President,

W. O. LOFLAND, Rec. Sec.

July 18, 1868.

NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

In order to obtain an opportunity to ask what amount of taxes the Editor of the APPEAL pays, the *Bulletin* asserted, some days ago, that in addressing the people of Memphis in mass meeting assembled, a week ago, he spoke of carpet-baggers and scalawags who paid no taxes.

When we are provoked to reply to a personality, we do not care to be in haste about it, especially when the summer heat has made us indolent. If the *Bulletin* wished to be impertinent, it would have been better for it not to have resorted to its imagination for facts to warrant an indecency.

We said nothing at all, like that which the *Bulletin* imputes to us. The impudent invention lacked even the merit of ingenuity, and cannot be excused as a mistake.

We did not inquire into the amount of taxes paid by anybody, and least of all by a political antagonist. We supposed, indeed, that those who rule us here in Memphis had sufficiently enriched themselves by many diligent courses, to pay respectable sums into the treasuries of the State and Nation.

We should be ashamed if the close of the civil war had found us worth enough to be proud of the amount of taxes extracted from us by the State and Federal publicans. We are more than content, we are proud, to be poor. We do not regret it, that the proceeds of the sale of valuable property of ours are in the Treasury of the United States, or that the sacrificed property is held, as we understand, by the wife of Schenck of Ohio. Let each enjoy the ill-gotten gain. Other lands have been swept from us by exorbitant taxation. It may be wise, but it is certainly not very manly, to taunt Confederates with their poverty. No Southern man, we imagine, is ashamed of it, or would have his condition other than if it is, if, to have had it different, he must have abandoned or betrayed the cause of his State.

We only wish we paid less taxes than we do; for every dollar extorted by way of tax from a disfranchised man, is a dollar of which he is robbed. The sense of injustice will be hardly sharper under which we shall smart, when the *Bulletin* succeeds in persuading the Czar of Tennessee to billet his ragamuffin State soldiery on the citizens of Memphis, as it insolently threatens shall be done.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

It is not wise, as it is not necessary, to weaken the case of the disfranchised citizens of Tennessee, whom an enactment that is null and void, and a decision that has destroyed all confidence in the Supreme Court of the State, and is its shame and stigma, have disfranchised, by crying out that they are taxed without being represented, as a matter of individual complaint.

But when a majority of the people of a State, as is the case in some, or even sixty or eighty thousand, as is the case in Tennessee, are thus disfranchised, it is the exclusion of a class from representation, and the case becomes like that of a whole community. Then, *coupled with the unlawfulness of our disfranchisement on other grounds*, it immensely aggravates the wrong, and make the robbery of the right more utterly inexcusable. According to human justice, at any rate, the enormity of a crime is in proportion to its consequences, except in the case of political crimes which ruin States and produce civil wars. At all events, he who robs us of our most valuable goods or dearest rights, does us the greatest injury, and deserves at our hands the severest punishment.

Therefore we have said, and we repeat, that he who labors to continue our disfranchisement, is a personal enemy. It is useless for him to smile, and profess personal respect, and demand the amenities *of political controversy*. It is not a political controversy,—that between us and him. One might as well call a struggle for life with a burglar or a bravo a political controversy. He who endeavors to wrong and rob me, to reduce me to a condition of inferiority to the freed negro, is as much my personal enemy, as he who impoverishes me by robbing my safe, or endeavors to stab me under the fifth rib. But it does not follow that we are to seek, in retaliation, to rob or murder him: that we are to resort to force to remedy the wrong. We do not force an open and deadly quarrel on every personal enemy; but, unless we are hypocrites or politic we do decline to meet him as a friend, or treat him as a generous antagonist.

Tennessee is on the high road to bankruptcy, in consequence of the wasteful and corrupt expenditures of its Jacobin rulers, and enormous taxes are eating out the substance of the people. For this reason the right to vote is more important to us, because without it it is not possible for us to cure the malady and distemper of the State, arrest the squandering of its means and the licentious contracting of debts, and cut out the cancers of corruption from the emaciated body-politic of the State.

With this right to vote withholden from all except those of a single party or faction, there is no responsibility to guarantee honesty of conduct in our rulers and legislators. Their party sustains them in whatever they do; and the disfranchised cannot even find the means to learn the damning facts. The registration of voters is entirely under the control of the Governor, who may appoint registrars at pleasure, and annul the registration of all the voters of a county, without being required to give any reason for doing so. The consequence of this omnipotence of a party is, that there is no real republicanism in Tennessee, because no ruler or legislator is responsible to the people, or need fear any rebuke, if guilty of corruption, extortion or the unlawful exercise of arbitrary power. The school fund is gone,—how, no one seems to know. Is any one made responsible for the disappearance of that large and important fund? No one. The silence of the grave shrouds the whole transaction; because those who shared the fund among them belong to the dominant party in the State, and it would perhaps suffer by their exposure. It is not likely that it *would* suffer; for when a Government is so organized, and all the opposition are disfranchised, frauds and malfeasances serve as cohesive forces to bind them more closely together. Party always protects and defends its knaves. That is one of its necessities.

A Government so organized, and which has so annihilated opposition, as that it can only talk and not act, becomes an oligarchy of the chiefs and managers, sustained by the masses, in this case black as well as white, who are the majority below them, and who will continue to support them, no matter what they do. The government of Tennessee is utterly irresponsible; and this oligarchy possesses the tremendous power of imposing such burthens as they please on the property of those whom they disfranchize. They hold the purse and the sword, and in the Tribunals men preside by no other warrant than the sovereign will and pleasure of the one man, who assumes the airs and imitates the follies of royalty.

The Declaration of Independence preferred this, among other articles of Impeachment against the King of Great Britain:

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only."

And it impeached him, also, "For imposing taxes on us without our consent."

When the Constitution was made, the great struggle for the principle that taxation and representation should go hand-in-hand, was not forgotten, and it was embedied in that instrument, in the most positive and distinct manner, by these two provisions:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined, etc."

"No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken."

The Constitution thus declared its recognition of the principle that each State should be taxed, not according to its wealth, nor even to the number of its population, but in proportion to its representation in the lower House of Congress. Not according to numbers, because each State, however small, was to have one Representative, and so perhaps might be taxed out of proportion to its numbers; and the States in which slavery existed were allowed representation for three-fifths only of their slaves, and could only be taxed in the same proportion. Not only is no authority given the United States by the Constitution to tax incomes and earnings a certain per centum, but the power to do it is positively excluded. If Congress had determined what amount of money to raise by direct taxation, and apportioned it among the States according to representation, New York would probably not pay one dollar where she now pays fifty, and the burthen of the new and poor States would be proportionately increased. The people of each State would pay, as it was intended they should pay, in proportion to their political power in the Union. The effect of emancipation will be, after the next census, to increase the political power of the South, *all* the negroes being counted in ascertaining the numbers of their population; while the immense number of white men who are disfranchised, will be counted to increase the amount of tax to be apportioned to each State. By this process, the burthen of taxation of each of these is doubly increased: first, by the addition of two-fifths of the negroes, in ascertaining the number of the population; and second by the inclusion of themselves in the count, though they are without a vote, and have no political power.

To disfranchise a man, therefore, and tax him nevertheless, is as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution as it is to the dictates of natural justice. What is just for the State is just for the individual.

No people in the world will long submit, without an attempt to throw off the burthen, to be taxed without being represented. No people ought to do it. No large class of proscribed individuals ought to do it. And wherever this oppression exists, and wherever faction rules and disfranchises great numbers of persons and the proletaires who have no property levy such taxes on property as they please, "Extortion will be the Assessor, Fraud the Cashier, Confusion the Accountant, Concealment the Reporter, and Oblivion the Remembrancer." In the words of Burke: "An arbitrary system must always be a corrupt one. There never was a man who thought he had no law but his own will, who did not soon find that he had no end but his own profit."

All injustices ultimately turn upon and rend their authors. The disfranchisement of large bodies of men, used to exercising the right of voting, and whom their enemies still continue to tax, ends in their impoverishment, while its consequences are increased taxation to meet wasteful expenditures; and at last the burthen thus created or increased shifts to the shoulders of the men to whose folly it is owing, and they find that more things than chickens and curses come home to roost.

"Tyranny is a poor provider. It knows neither how to accumulate, nor how to extract." But it well knows how to exasperate and to arouse hatreds that last longer than a lifetime. We necessarily hate those who oppress us and tax us without our consent.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1868.

Since I last wrote you I have been industriously endeavoring to learn the true status of our Merchants' National Bank, and the financial condition of the State, with a view to the enlightenment of the Memphis public in regard to the former, and that of the United States in regard to the latter.

When the Merchants' National was suddenly and unexpectedly closed by the Government Examiner, it was currently reported in Memphis that the institution, presided over by an old and honored citizen of Tennessee, and of which the Directors were all well known business men and lawyers, was so much worse than bankrupt that the capital stock (300,000) was gone and with it $150,000 of depositors money. That this was not true I need hardly tell you, as by the time this reaches you the assets of the bank will be in the hands of its officers, and the institution be once again on its legs. This result has been reached after most industrious efforts on the part of those concerned, and the most thorough investigation of the bank's affairs by the Comptroller of the Treasury. To the general public it will seem an irreconcilable enigma that a bank, standing so well, should thus be injured in their estimation without cause and without such an investigation and lapse of time as might have prevented so dire consequences to our commercial interests and endangerment of the credit of honorable men. But if you will take the trouble to investigate the matter "at home," you will discover the close connection of another national bank with a piece of treachery that would give the run and control of very much if not most of our exchange and deposit business. You will learn that this busy-body national bank was to become the bond of a Receiver for the Merchants', in return for which deposit of trust said Receiver was to turn over the collections and other business of the closed bank, whereby a snug little sum was to be netted to a concern that any day might go by the board, if only left to the patronage of the Radicals it supports and protects in power. A nice little game, for the monopoly of the banking business has been spoiled, and our own people, whose only error is a too confiding trust and confidence in their fellow business men, are likely to come out "all right." There are always wheels within wheels. This affair of the Merchants' National illustrates the present. For want of that associated effort which distinguishes St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York our merchants are as subject to the fluctuations of rumor as to our mercantile affairs as if strangers to the corporate limits of Memphis, hence they, as well as the general public, fall an easy prey to any apparently fair statement, especially when coupled with results like the closing of this bank. Then, too, there is too much eagerness to kick down the hill the man who has begun to tumble; and the smile and smirk of selfish jealousy often lights faces in Memphis that should express rather sympathy and regret. The Merchants' National was guilty of dereliction as to the National Bank Law, but otherwise I am well persuaded was solvent, or if any loss, such only was to fall on the stockholders. Now take the statement of almost any National Bank, one of ours for instance, and you will see that this law has been many times violated without drawing such consequences as followed in the instance I write of, and that such could only have occurred as the result of a determination to break down our own people and an institution most important at this time, especially to our commercial welfare.

AS TO STATE FINANCES

I am well assured that the State authorities have connived with certain influential parties connected with our East Tennessee railroads, whereby the City interest on the bonds of these roads has been withheld with a view to enable both to make fortunes from the failures. These parties through their agents here are selling these bonds short, under the excitement occasioned by this failure, throwing down the market to enable them to buy in again at a depreciated rate, and so become the sole possessors of a property that should rank with the best securities in the country. This, coupled with the Merchants' National and several discreditable financial schemes of Brownlow's pets that have transpired, proves not only the dishonesty of the Radicals, but their unfitness to be the repositories of State trust in any degree. Never was State cursed as Tennessee is with a pack of thieves. From a cent up, they disdain no transaction that will help them in their nefarious plans. We know only in part in Memphis; in New York, one learns fully. Here the glamour is lifted, and seeing no longer as through a glass darkly the hideous and naked deformity of Brownlowism stands revealed as the darkest and dirtiest phase of Radicalism in the United States. Faugh! I am disgusted with the subject, and turn to another of fairer import and more promising.

STATE GRIEVANCES.

The document presented to the National Convention, and prepared by our townsman, Judge Brown, is likely to become a campaign paper of great weight. Its elucidation of our political and financial condition is so searching and thorough, that it is deemed wise to give it an extensive circulation, embracing every part of our country. As well posted as Democrats supposed themselves as to our condition, they were surprised to find how little they knew of it by the light of this important paper. It has been read eagerly here by all classes and pretty ably discussed, although the Radical organs, feeling their inability to combat its statements, hve passed it in discreet silence It has drawn to us the sympathy of good people from all the States, and serves as a warning to other Southern communities of what they may come to unless they can kill Radicalism at the ballot-box. I trust and hope that all our papers will give it general circulation, and that in Arkansas, Mississippi and other contiguous States it will be sent into every house, a melancholy statement of our grievances.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

I learn reliably that Dr. Leftwich has been elected by his fellow members of the National Democratic Committee a member of the Executive Committee of that body, a position that will enable him to be of great service in the canvass to come, not only to our State, but in our section.

I also learn that this committee have made ample arrangements for the campaign, which it is proposed to open in Maine at once, and New York, in a few weeks, vigorously and ably. Mr. Chas. Cameron, of Arkansas, has, I believe, been selected as one of the canvassers for Maine, where he will at once inaugurate the movement.

FORREST AND WASHBURNE.

These distinguished Generals met in the hall of the St. Nicholas for the first time yesterday. They were introduced to each other by Mr. Jesse W. Page, jr., and for a time enjoyed a quiet and social chat about the late war and the present political condition of the country.

HONORS TO SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

A dinner was given at Delmonico's last night to the remaining Southern delegates, by leading members of the Democratic party, at which Tennessee was represented by Gens. Forrest and Bate, Judge Brown, and others, whose names I have not been able to ascertain. It was a grand affair, worthy of New Yorkers and their guests. J. M. K.

THE New York *Independent* has choked off its ancient contributor, Prof. Finney, who tried in its columns to revive the anti-Masonic excitement. Not satisfied with retailing "Morgan" with improvements of his own, that veracious individual made a terrific exposure of a Masonic degree which has no existence here or elsewhere. The "Order of the Cross, we believe, was the title of this fictitious degree. It is wholly imaginary, and there is no person living who ever took such a degree, or even heard of its existence, until the fertile brain of Finney gave birth to it. Probably the attention of the editors of the *Independent* was called to this flight of Finney's imagination, and they saw the propriety of discontinuing his rather heavy romance. We unhesitatingly deny the existence of this pretended degree, and call upon Finney to produce any evidence to show that it is not purely a fiction.

—Seth Green, the down-east shad-hatcher, says: "Every acre of water is worth two of land, and it can be 'tilled' at one-thousandth part of the expense."

—The internal revenue officers at Washington have discovered that the tax on sales provided for in a law passed in March, applies to the sales of newspapers.

—Medical men in Cuba have pronounced pineapples of this year's growth as dangerous to health, and given their positive opinion against the propriety of eating them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Mexican Consul here officially denies the report of the purchase of Salvave and Sonora, by Seward.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, July 17.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated John L. Edwards for Governor and adopted resolutions approving of the nominees and platform of the New York Convention.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—F. M. Simons, of LaCrosse, completed his walk of 1160 miles in 12 days and 12 hours, at Hester's Garden at noon yesterday, and commences his walk to Chicago at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—The thermometer to-day was at 86°. It has not been above 90° during the season.

Extensive preparations are being made for the illumination, procession and meeting in Lafayette Square, to-morrow night, to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The strike at the gas works continues, and the directors are unable to secure new firemen, as violence by the strikers is feared. The city will probably be in darkness to-night.

The supply of gas is exhausted, and the strike continues. The newspaper offices generally have resolved to use candles and oil lamps. A few places of amusement are open, but will be forced to suspend their performances.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Chief Justice Chase was serenaded at Flushing last evening.

A cool breeze has rendered the sun's heat more bearable to-day. The thermometer only reached 85.

Many cases of sunstroke are reported, but the number of deaths will not exceed 25.

Senator Doolittle has written a letter opposing the third party movement, and favoring the election of Seymour and Blair.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Commons last night, Lord Stanley made an important statement. He said a reply had been sent to the United States Government as to the matter of naturalization; that the ministry was ready to accept the American interpretation of the question, and he thought, therefore, that no misunderstanding was possible between the two countries. Lord Stanley said that he had declined to make a treaty at present, as the Royal Commission, who were considering the general subject, were still in session, and for the additional reason that time will not permit the passage of the bill at the present session of Parliament.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The *Frontier Index* reports that Gen. Crook had attacked some Indians in Idaho (date not given) and been defeated, and was obliged to send to camp for wagons to bring in his dead. He had two companies of infantry only, and the Indians were well fortified.

The pawnbroker's shop of Nathan Folk, on the corner of Third and Pine streets, was entered last night, the back of the safe cut out and the contents, said to be worth from $15,000 to $18,000, carried off. Among the property, it is said, were 150 gold watches and many fine diamonds.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, July 17.—The Senate Committee on Investigation reported that none of the members were ineligible, and a recommittal found on documents sent in by Gen. Bullock was defeated by a vote of 13 to 22.

Mr. Candler, a Democrat, defended several of the members accused, and stated that Mr. McCauliffe, one of them, had to call on the Union army for protection from violence, while the Union flag was flying over his head, and said the members accused were firm Union men during the war.

A resolution was passed informing Gen. Meade and the Governor of the action of the Senate, and stating that it was ready for business.

In the House two members—Long, of Carroll, and Mann, of Hancock—were found ineligible, and during the discussion in their case, the House adjourned.

Grand preparations are being made for the Democratic mass meeting on the 23 inst.

Thermometer, 102°.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senator Howard introduced in the Senate to-day the report of the Joint Committee to investigate the funds in the purchase of ordnance. The bulk of the evidence goes to show that the Chief of Ordnance and other parties, from alleged interested motives, persisted in issuing projectiles which had been condemned, after due examination into their merits. The committee conclude the report by recommending Brevet Brig.-Gen. Dyer for the position of Chief of Ordnance.

The weather was slightly cooler to-day. There were six or seven deaths from the heat yesterday and early this morning, including among them James Magill, employed for several years past as messenger in the Treasurer's office.

The Senate to-day confirmed Julius M. D. Maguirity, of Kentucky, as Consul at Port Tobacco, and E. A. Springman, of Pennsylvania, as Consul at Fumbay, Peru; and rejected the nomination of Francis Price, of New York, as Consul-General at Havana.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Abbott and Hale, Senators elect from North Carolina, came forward and took the oath.

Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the treaty with Russia, with an amendment striking out the preamble and declaration of the rights of Congress.

On the motion of Cattell, the bill providing for the issue of $25,000,000 in 3 per cent certificates, for the purpose of retiring the outstanding compound interest notes, was taken up and passed.

The documents ratifying the 14th amendment, by the Louisiana Legislature, were presented, and Kellogg and Harris, the Senators elect, were sworn in.

The House bill to pay Henry St. Marie $10,000 for his services in procuring the arrest of John Surratt, was passed.

Sumner called up the bill making the appropriation for the purchase of Alaska, which, at the instance of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was amended by striking out the section giving the assent of Congress to the stipulations of the treaty, and the preamble claiming the joint power of the House with the President and Senate to contract treaties, and passed.

The deficiency appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed, and the appropriations for harbors and rivers increased $1,500,000.

HOUSE.

The Senate's funding bill, with several amendments, was reported from the Ways and Means Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The credentials of four Representatives from Arkansas were referred to the Committee on Elections, and the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the funding bill.

The funding bill was then taken up. The first amendment of the Committee on Ways and Means, making one class of bonds to run forty years at 3 65-100 per cent., was agreed to.

The credentials of the Representatives elect from Louisiana, and the action of that State in ratifying the fourteenth amendment, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, July 17.—On the evening of the 15th a riot commenced at Millican, on the Central railroad, in which a mob of about twenty-five negroes, led by a white negro school teacher and preacher, named Brooks, attempted to hang a man named William Halliday. The white citizens, headed by the sheriff and Bureau agent, prevented the execution and attempted to suppress the mob, and the attempt resulted in the death of ten or twelve of the negroes. On the 16th, yesterday, both parties had largely reinforced, and skirmishing continued throughout the day. The casualties were estimated at twenty-five. A body of troops arrived on the field last night and dispersed the rioters, killing three more of the negroes, who numbering from 300 to 500 had fortified themselves three miles from Millican, and refused to lay down their arms, until the troops dispersed them. The entire loss is between fifty and sixty. The difficulty, it is said, arose on the suspicion that a negro member of the loyal league had been hung, but who has since been found.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton a shade firmer but less active; sales 800 bales; uplands 21½ @22c. Rice dull. Coffee firm but quiet. Sugar steady, Cuba 11½@11¾c. Molasses dull. Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet $1 80@1 95. Corn $1 07@1 10.

Dry Goods are buoyant, heavy brown sheetings 18½@18¾c; fine fine bleachings 1c. print cloths 9¾@9¾c; dark styles of prints 18½@14½c; ginghams 17½@17½c; cotton bags 50@52 50; Hoop Iron spun thread 45c.

Money steady, call loans 3@5; sterling 109½@109¾; gold 40½@40¾. Specie exports lower and will be $1,000,000. Old Tennessee's 69½; new do 68½.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Cotton quiet; sales 30 bales; middlings 21c; receipts 159 bales; week's sales 913; exports 4673; receipts 641; stock 2551. Sterling 56½@58. New York Sight ⅛c premium. Gold 42½@42¾c. Flour dull, superfine $7 50; XXX $8@9. Corn dull 90@92. Oats firm 80c. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork nominally $30. Bacon dull, shoulders 13½@13¾c; clear sides 17½@17¾c. Lard irregular, tierces 18¼@18½c; keg 19½@20c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Tobacco quiet, sales 59 hhds; lugs and fair leaf $7 40@16 Superfine Flour $6 75@7. Wheat $1 90@2. Corn 86@90c. Oats 80@81c. Rye $1 50. Pork $28 50. Lard 17½@18c. Bacon, shoulders 13c; clear sides 17¼c; clear rib sides 16¼c. Bulk shoulders 12c; clear sides 16c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Family Flour $9 50@9 75. Wheat dull $1 90@2. Corn unchanged. Oats 78@81c. Rye held at $2. Bulk Shoulders 13¼c; sides 14c; Bacon, shoulders 13½c; sides 16½@17c. Lard 17½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Flour, dull and unchanged. Wheat lower for all grades below choice. Corn 80@83c. Oats 75@76c. Rye $1 15. Provisions very dull.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Cotton closed quiet at last quotations. The total amount afloat is 713,000 bales, including 21,000 American.

PARIS, July 17.—The bourse closed firmer; rentes 70f 20c.

LONDON, July 17.—Consols unchanged: U. S. Five-twenties 72¾.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—U. S. Five-twenties closed at 70½@72½.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

COTTON—The friends and acquaintances of W. B. Cotton, Esq., are requested to attend the funeral of his wife, Mrs. ANNA COTTON, from the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Chelsea, this Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock. Services by Rev. Mr. Vaulx. Carriages in attendance at McCaffrey & Cornelius, 300 Second street, and at the Brick Church, for those who desire to accompany the corpse from the residence.

Macon (Ga.) papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of J. L. McAlenny, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. L. McAlenny, 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, Tenn., the 17th day of July, A.D., 1868.

WILLIAM Y. CHRODE, Assignee, etc.

jy18 25 1

Virginia Military Institute,

Lexington, Virginia.

APPLICATIONS will now be received for the appointment of 100 additional Cadets into this Institution. Those entering in the summer months enjoy peculiar advantages in the special course of discipline and instruction, by which they are prepared for the regular studies which commence on the 1st September.

Circulars will be sent on application.

ma13 FRANCIS H. SMITH, Sup't.

MENKEN BROTHERS'

12TH

SEMI-ANNUAL

REDUCTION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

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ALSO, ENTIRE STOCK OF

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BRIDLES,
WHIPS,
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177 Main street.
Sign of the Golden Stirrup.
Woodruff Block.

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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

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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.

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Special Term of Municipal Court,

Ordered by the Court.

IT being necessary for the dispatch of business that a Special Term of this Court, for the Criminal side thereof, should be held at an early day as possible and before the next regular term thereof, a Special Term for the Criminal side thereof is hereby appointed, to commence on

Monday, the 17th Day of August, 1868,

To continue for such length of time as the public interest shall require.

All causes standing on the Criminal Docket of this Court, not disposed of upon the adjournment of this (June) Term, will be continued to said Special Term, and all writs and process relating thereto will be returnable to said Special Term.

GEORGE W. WALDRAN, Judge Municipal Court.

jy15 tf

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