SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.

LITTLE FLORENCE.

So lightly falls the hand of Death—
So fair the life-like seeming,
The placid soul, with half-drawn breath,
Seems only hushed in dreaming.

The snowy flowers she loved to touch—
Ah! still their perfume lingers—
Dew-crowned, they deck her chilly touch,
And fill her marble fingers.

Say, when she grasped such white flower-bells,
And smiled as they were given,
Viewed she not faileless asphodels
That bloomed for her in Heaven?

So brief her date, so little Earth
With sordid strifes had bound her,
The memories of her heavenly birth
Must still have hung around her.

Her golden locks are floating now
Where float seraphic measures—
Oh, Heaven! what royal wealth hast thou
Won from Earth's brightest treasures!

JULIA PLEASANTS.

GREENWOOD, La.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Masonic (Foreign) Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A VISIT TO A FRENCH LODGE.—At St. Malo we received a kind and brotherly reception from Bro. Auguste Hovius, a member of the 33d degree, who is Consul at that port for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and President of the Tribunal of Commerce. Bro. Hovius informed us that in consequence of the bitter hostility of the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, the *Loge de Bienfaisance* had suspended its meetings, and that Freemasonry, though not dead, was "sleeping" in that city.

We were also received in the spirit of brotherhood by Bro. De Lion, of the *Cafe des Voyageurs*, in the Place de Chateaubriand—so-called after the great French author who was born here, and whose bones repose on a rocky islet in the harbor—who took the greatest possible trouble to enlighten us as to the position of the Craft in France.

An arriving at Rennes we were much surprised and pleased with the extent and beauty of the town and the magnificence of its public buildings, some of which would do honor to London or Paris. We had previously visited many other French towns, but had found most of them, though quaint and interesting enough to the antiquary, badly built, and much inferior for all useful purposes to English towns of the same size. Here, however, we found a fine city, with noble streets and squares, and gay with brilliant equipages, while we were also glad to see that the quaint costumes which formerly distinguished the inhabitants of Brittany were not extinct. In the "good old times" when Bretagne had its own independent sovereigns, the Parliament met here, and under the modern designation of Palais de Justice, the grand old structure in which the debates were carried on, still stands the pride and ornament of the city. The Hotel de Ville is also a noble building, and the town possesses a gallery of paintings which attracts many connoisseurs of the fine arts.

We first called upon Bro. Rousseau, and if our welcome at St. Malo was hearty, we can only say that never in our experience have we met with so warm a reception as was accorded to us by the Brethren here. Bro. Rousseau we found to be a most accomplished Mason, and a lady who accompanied us soon discovered, through the kindness of Madame Rousseau, that while Craftsmen are Brethren, the wives of Freemasons are Sisters. Bro. Rousseau at once introduced us to Monseiur Guillot, "le Venerable de la Loge Perfaite Union," who is also "Chef de Bureau a la Mairie," and than whom it would be difficult to find a man better adapted to preside over the duties of a Masonic Lodge, by a happy combination of the "suaviter in modo" with the "fortiter in re." In private life we have seldom met a gentleman of more striking presence and dignified demeanor than M. Guillot. In one respect only were we unfortunate; we had counted upon the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Bro. Jouaust, *Orateur* of the Lodge, and well known by his celebrated work "D'Histoire du Grand Orient de France," to which we have previously alluded, and we were sorry to find him absent from home at the time of our visit.

The rooms in which the meetings of the Lodge are held are some distance from the center of the town, arising, we believe, from the fact that the priests prevent as far as they can buildings being let for the purposes of Masonry. On arrival, we found about twenty Brethren assembled in the banquet chamber, all of whom greeted us fraternally. The walls of the room were elegantly inscribed with Masonic emblems and mottoes in various languages. Here we were examined very properly as to our Masonic qualifications, and the Brethren having adjourned to the Lodge-room, we were shortly afterwards escorted by "Le Frere Couvreur," or Inner Guard, into the presence of the Brethren. On entering the Lodge, the Brethren stood with drawn swords and accorded us military honors, after which "Monsieur le Venerable" addressed us as follows:

"*Tres Chers Freres:* I am desired by the Brethren of the Lodge of Perfaite Union to give you the right hand of Masonic fellowship, and to assure you that we are all much pleased to greet you, and that we are always delighted to see English Brethren on the soil of France. Many of our Brethren recollect with gratitude the hearty reception which they received when they visited English Lodges on the occasion of the inauguration of the great Masonic temple in Jersey. As Masonry represents among all nations, peoples and tongues, the great principle of human brotherhood, it is not only a duty but a pleasure for Masons to greet Brother Masons wherever they meet. Come, then, dear Brethren, and seat yourselves amongst us as part of our body, and be assured that you are at home in our midst."

In response to this speech, Bro. P. L. M. Nicolle replied as follows:

"*Tres Cher Venerable et Chers Freres:* We thank you sincerely for the cordial and brotherly manner in which you have received us, and we trust that you will fully believe that the motive that has induced us to visit your Lodge is not one of simple curiosity. Freemasonry is based upon the great principles of unity and fraternity, and in coming to visit our French Brethren we realize a desire which we have long felt of studying the development of those principles among you. We have also wished to attain further knowledge of the sublime beauties of Masonry, aided in our researches after *La Lumiere* by the system which you have adopted. In pronouncing these words I am convinced that I express also the septiments of my friend and brother who accompanies me. Receive, dear Brethren, our united thanks and fraternal good wishes."

The Brethren then saluted us with six rounds of Masonic firing, after which we were invested with swords and placed on the dais at the right hand of the Venerable, and the ordinary business of the Lodge proceeded.

The arrangement of the Lodge did not agree with our English notions, as for instance, the Surveillants, or Wardens, were placed at the other end of the room from the Venerable, in opposite corners. In other respects we considered the French inferior to our English system. We were much surprised to see many Brethren without their aprons, and others wearing aprons of the Rose Croix and higher degrees. Here we may remark that we have sometimes heard it said that the Grand Lodge of England was arbitrary in excluding the regalia of the higher degrees from the meetings of Craft Masonry, but we confess that the interior of a French Lodge has convinced us that our ceremonials would lose much of their impressiveness if deprived of their severe but beautiful uniformity. French Masons themselves admit that the English plan is far superior to their own.

Before leaving Rennes our Masonic certificates were, in accordance with the French custom, indorsed with the date of our visit, under the signature of M. Eugene Chabot, Assistant Secretary of the Lodge. With all our heart, "Success to French Masonry."—*Freem. Mag. and Mas. Mir.*

THE GRAND ORIENT of Belgium adopted the following obituary:

"*Very Dear Brethren:* Masonry has just suffered a cruel loss in the death of one of her most illustrious members, of him who, called to the throne by the free and enlightened suffrages of the Belgian people, has never abnegated his title of Mason, but, on the contrary, has extended to us his powerful protection. We have lost an eminent Brother, who, faithful to his oath, has, during a reign of five and thirty years, practised with love and sincerity those grand principles of humanity which constitute the basis of our Order, thus acquiring the esteem and friendship of his Brethren, the veneration of the Belgian people, and the respect and admiration of his contemporaries. Leopold, King of the Belgians, who had acquired the grade of Chev.·. K.·. D.·., 30th degree, died yesterday, with the calm and serenity of a just man, and with the stoicism of a true Mason. He was, in this supreme moment, surrounded by his children, his Ministers, and the Presidents of our Legislative Chambers, the official representatives of the Belgian people he so much loved, and to whose happiness and prosperity he so much contributed by his lofty wisdom. Our august Brother has left us a noble example to follow! We should all, like him, march on the way traced out for us, boldly and without hesitation. Like him, we should hold sworn faith in respect, and each should unfalteringly fulfill the duties imposed upon us. This is the best homage we can render to his venerated memory. This is the feeling which, above all others, vibrates in a Mason's heart—it is the love of country. Guided by this sentiment, let us rally round the son of our well beloved Brother, and help him with all our might to preserve to our dear Belgium her liberties and and her independence.

"(Signed) The National Grand Master, (ad interim), J. VAN SCHOOR."

Masonry Not Sectarian.

Masonry, we are taught, unite men of every nation, sect and opinion among those who would otherwise be at perpetual distance.

As before God, all men stand upon one common level—to be condemned if guilty, to be acquitted if innocent. So, as Masons, we all stand on a level. He has but poorly studied our ancient rituals, whose heart is devoid of that great doctrine of Masonic charity which does not alone consist in feeding the hungry or clothing the naked, but embraces in its widest range the golden rule, "doing unto others as you would be done by." This is true charity, for this reason, we have (although belonging to a Christian Church,) always advocated the adoption of prayers in which the Great Creator of heaven and earth alone should be addressed—the return to the ancient rituals in which Christian Saints are ignored and the Star of Bethlehem holds no place. There are inconsistencies which should hold no place in an instruction whose members are composed of Trinitarians, Unitarians, Jews, Turks, etc. To any professing Christian, who is of a different opinion, we simply say that our Savior, when asked how we should pray, addressed that beautiful composition, "The Lord's Prayer," in which all of every creed can unite. We have knelt at the altar with our Jewish Brethren, who cheerfully united in that beautiful prayer and felt pleased in so doing. Yet some there are, who do not feel toward their Jewish Brethren as they should. We know an eminent Mason, a prominent member of the Methodist Church, who on a certain occasion admitted publicly at a Masonic banquet, that at one time he did entertain such ideas, but thanked God that upon his admission to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he owed his proper appreciation of that great doctrine of Masonic charity. We are proud of such acknowledgment in so eminent a Mason, and that he gives the credit where it is due. The spirit of the age is opposed to such liberal ideas, the spirit of Christianity is opposed to it, the lessons taught by the Great Head of the Christian Church are opposed to it. Himself a Jew, he first promulgated His doctrines in His own country and among His own people. When reviled He reviled not again;—when about to suffer the extreme penalty that an infuriated mob could inflict, He did not return evil for evil, but implored forgiveness on His murderers. He called to His council the various sects of the Jews. He drank from the well with the women of Samaria. The whole of His life from His cradle to Calvary—from His resurrection to His ascension—was one of charity; and shall we who make professions of our Christianity be more self-opinionated than He was? Shall we, who have followed Him from Golgotha, wept at His tomb and glorified in His resurrection, spurn and speak lightly of our Brother to whom we are united by a tie that in ancient times was considered as strong as that of blood? Is it consistent with our professions?

We have been many years a Mason, for one of our tender years. We have on divers occasions called upon Masons to relieve Masonic distress, when church members were slow in doing so, and we can most solemnly declare to the best of our recollection at this time, that we never appealed to a Jewish Mason in vain. Their religion and their Masonry both teach charity, and that none shall suffer while they can aid. We have never seen a Jewish beggar or a Jew suffering for the necessaries of life, while we have seen many members of Christian Churches suffering for fire to warm and bread to satisfy the hunger of themselves and little children, while professing Christians failed, of their plenty, to relieve their suffering. Yea, we have applied to those who were wealthy and childless in vain, even to bury the dead.

We rejoice, as a Scottish Rite Mason, that its teachings are such as will commend themselves to all intelligent, liberal Brethren, of every creed, without distinction. We shall at some future day give a more extended sketch of this beautiful Rite. Then, Brethren, of whatever grade or degree, we beg you to look with compassion upon those who differ with you. Say nor do anything, Masonic or otherwise, that will offend your Brethren. At one common altar adore the great Ineffable name, before whom all can and do bow, praise Him and extol Him, who rideth on the heavens by His name, Adonai, and leave sectarianism outside the Lodgeroom door.

If Masons will practice the true Masonic precepts, then will we feel that it is good to be a Mason, and the time foretold will surely arrive, "when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them.

RHEUM.

From the Voice of Masonry.]

Grand Lodge Decisions.

CALIFORNIA.—Session of 1866.—"An E. A. applying to a Lodge, other than that in which he was made, for advancement, must do so by petition, to be referred, reported on and balloted for."

DELAWARE.—Session of 1866.—"A Brother having been elected as Master, who had not served as Warden, could not be installed the Master."

ILLINOIS.—Session of 1866.—"To discontinue publishing the lists of members in the subordinate Lodges."

"That a Lodge cannot assess a tax on its members for Lodge purposes, and make it collectable the same as dues."

INDIANA.—Session of 1866.—"A Lodge under dispensation possesses all the legal rights and privileges granted and conferred by the Grand Lodge upon a Lodge working under charter, except the right to elect officers, or to celebrate, by public procession, the festivals of the Saints John." "It is not competent for a Brother to be elected a Master of a Lodge, who has not been elected and installed as Warden." "A Lodge of Master Masons can only recognize as Past Masters those who have been regularly elected, installed and served as Masters of a legally constituted Lodge of Master Masons."

IOWA.—Session of 1866.—"No time is required for dimitted Masons to reside in the State before petition for affiliation." "An E. A. or F. C., maimed after taking his degree, can NOT be further advanced." "A Lodge cannot ballot unless seven members be present." "A Brother may object to the advancement of a candidate other than by ballot." "A Lodge HAS a right to tax its members in a proper way for Masonic purposes." "A dimit having been voted, and the vote recorded, dismisses a Brother without a dimit." "A Master has the right to summon the Brethren to attend a Masonic trial." "The fee accompanying a petition should be retained by the Secretary until the candidate is accepted." "A Lodge under dispensation has a right to try unaffiliated Masons for unmasonic conduct."

MAINE.—Session of 1866.—"A Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation to fill a vacancy in the office of Master or Senior Warden while the office of Junior Warden is not vacant." "A Master should not unseat a member of his Lodge by admitting a Brother not a member, if the member objects, although without stating its nature." "Lodges have nothing to do with a Royal Arch Mason who desires to be buried by his Chapter." "One who has been rejected by a Lodge, and has never received its consent to take the degrees, may be refused admission in it without other reason." "Lodges may ask consent to receive applicants without its jurisdiction as often as they please, and may be as often refused." "No part of the record can be altered or erased after being approved, which should be at the close of each meeting." "An application may be withdrawn before the ballot, when the Lodge has no jurisdiction." "Drunkenness is a proper cause for charges, and the Master cannot overrule it." "A Chapter Past Master cannot be recognized as such by a Master Mason." "Consent must be given before initiating any from another jurisdiction." "Where there are two or more Lodges in a town, that Lodge to which the candidate first makes application acquires exclusive jurisdiction over him." "A Brother unable to attend may, by written notice to the Master, cause the candidate to be ejected." "After initiation a candidate cannot be tried for an offense previously committed, when it was, or might have been, ascertained on due inquiry." "A Lodge rejects a candidate whose petition it had consented to receive, and thus transfers the candidate to the consenting Lodge, and this restores to the latter exclusive jurisdiction."

MICHIGAN.—Session of 1866.—"The Senior Warden has no right to convene and work a Lodge, the Master being at home in the same village." "A Lodge seal is not essential to the validity of a summons." "A harelipped man, unable to articulate distinctly, cannot be made a Mason." "It is a Master's duty, when he learns that an accepted candidate is unworthy, to refuse to initiate him; to tell him so, to return his fee and to see that investigating committees be more careful." "An attorney cannot be disciplined for giving legal advice against a Brother Mason when he knows him to be guilty of a crime, nor is he prevented from conducting a suit against any Brother Mason."

NEBRASKA.—Session of 1866.—"That it is not lawful for a Lodge of Masons to convene for work on the Sabbath (?) day." "That it is not lawful to confer the degrees on an applicant who cannot read or write." "A Lodge under dispensation cannot admit Master Masons to membership on dimits." "A person who has lost the index finger of the right hand, and whose middle finger of the same hand is stiff, so that he cannot straighten it, is eligible for initiation." "A Grand Lodge has not the power to dimit members from subordinate Lodges."

NEVADA.—Session of 1866.—"That it is correct to exclude Mormons from Masonry." "That profanes cannot be present at a trial during the examination of other witnesses." "That 'tapeline' governs the jurisdiction of Lodges." "A majority of Commissioners present may proceed with a trial."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Sessions of 1866.—"A resolution prohibiting the use of written rituals was negatived."

The wife of the late Prince Frederic of Noer, an American lady, from Boston, whom the Emperor of Austria made a Countess of the Empire, has been sent to a lunatic asylum. The poor lady says she poisoned her husband and all his relatives.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

BUFFALO, July 25.—The Fenian Congress is still in session here, but is expected to close its session to-day. All that is known is that they have been in close communication with military men from various sections of this country, also military representatives from Canada. A spy found his way in, and was summarily ejected.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Senate was in session till half-past eleven o'clock last night. To-day's session was spent in consideration of the treaty between China and the United States, which was ratified, with amendments.

After the executive session last evening, the Senate agreed to a report on the bill to establish a line of steamers from New York to Europe; also to a report from the Conference Committee on the Alaska appropriation bill.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill relating to habeas corpus and regulating judiciary proceedings in certain cases. The substitute extends the provisions of the acts to suits brought against common carriers loss or damage to goods when perpetrated by the late rebels or by the forces of the United States; provided the contracts of insurance companies which covered war risks shall not be effected thereby.

The Senate then again went into session and afterward adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Gen. Cook has had a satisfactory conference with the Indians. He says that while there is no doubt that depredations will still be committed by roving bands to some degree, peace may now be expected.

BOSTON, July 25.—A large elevator on Broad street fell through six or seven stories to-day, killing three men.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Gen. Canby has turned the States of North Carolina and South Carolina over to the civil authorities.

The effects of the new government upon the prospects of the State in general are satisfactory. Gov. Scott is represented to be liberal and conservative, and the assembly, being composed mainly of the poorer classes, appears willing to favor any State improvements which will give the native whites. The colored members have snubbed the Northern members, and are determined hereafter to put natives only in office.

QUEBEC, July 25.—Hon. Jefferson Davis and family are here, and will remain a few days.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The *Herald's* Mexico special says great alarm prevails in the republic by the reports of intended movements of fillibusters from the United States, and extraordinary precautions are being taken at Vera Cruz and elsewhere.

The rebels are mustering at Puebla and Queretaro, but no fighting had yet occurred. Esobedo had hanged three spies. Robberies of stage coaches increased daily. Many commercial failures had occurred, and the country is perishing rapidly.

THE EAGLESS.

From a volume of posthumous sketches by Fredrica Bremer, lately published. Miss Bremer died at the old house of Arsta, on the 31st of December, 1865.]

It was morning, and the sun was shining brightly. The Eagle's sister sat in her eyrie upon the cliff, looking with longing eyes into bright space, involuntarily raising her wings, untried as yet. Proudly heaved her breast.

"Toward the sun! Up, toward the sun!" thus a voice seemed to say within her. "Why should not I also see the glorious one nearer, bathe my eye in his light, drink strength from his rays? Why should not the pilgrimage of the Eagless to the sun be praised in song, as well as that of the Eagle? My sight is strong, my wings young, my will powerful; up, up, toward the sun, toward the sun!"

She flew. The morning, the sunlight, and the freshness of endless space, the feeling of youthful vigor and energy filled her breast with delight.

In order to rest herself awhile, to look round and enjoy the new, beautiful life, she perched upon the top of an oak.

In the woods below, all kinds of birds had flocked together. They had witnessed her bold flight.

"Trilliri, well, well, trilliri!" sang the larks, exultingly; "fly on, Eagless, thou will be the glory of thy sex!"

"Coo-coo-ca-ri-coo!" cried the noble heron; "courage, my little friend!"

"Hail, sister, hail!" sang the white swans, sailing among verdant islets.

"Croak, croak!" croaked the crow, "that flight is dangerous; take care or yourself, my dear young lady."

"Coo-coc-coo!" cooed the dove; "why dost thou seek happiness so far away? Stay at home in your nest; warm yourself beside your mate; hatch your eggs and feed your young ones, and you may live many, many years! Coo-coo-coo!"

"Kle-vit, kle-vit!" screeched an owl. "Some mischief will be done here."

"Some mischief will be done here," repeated starlings and parrots.

"All goes well, all goes well!" cried a flock of merry wild geese; "very well!"

But a young and noble Eagle came and perched beside the Eagless, saying gently and tenderly: "Thy flight is beautiful, but the road is long, and thy strength is not sufficient. Let me accompany thee; when thou beginnest to break down, my wing shall support thee; it shall shade thy eyes when the sun begins to dazzle them; and when danger approaches, or thou grow tired of thy flight, I will lead thee to my safe nest yonder, upon that far off cliff, and stay beside thee!"

Gratefully declining his offer, the Eagless bent her head to the noble bird: "I will be alone," she answered; "alone will I work out my destiny!" The cries of the other birds she took no notice of. She listened only to the voice in her own breast: "Up toward the sun, toward the sun!"

And again she raised her wings. Enraptured by the sun, by the freshness and joy, she rose higher and higher, far away from all the others.

Sadly and gloomily the young Eagle shook his wings, turned his eye away from the daring one, chose another mate, and conducted her to his eyrie on the distant cliff.

Meanwhile the Eagless pursued her flight alone, and approached nearer the sun. But alas! her eyes were suddenly dazzled, her head became dizzy, and she could not any longer clearly see her road. Still she flew on, but unconsciously she had lowered her flight toward the earth. A sportsman saw her; he aimed at her with his murderous weapon; he fired, and the lead was buried near the Eagless' heart.

On she flew still, but not upward; she flew toward the deep, deep forest. She felt herself struck by death.

Far into the deep forest she flew, and the dark forest closed rustling around her, concealing her from all eyes.

With bleeding bosom and a tear in her dimmed eye, the Eagless perched upon a fir-tree's branch. "Happy for me," she sighed, "that I die unlamented and alone."

Then she heard the dove coo to her young ones: "Daughters of mine! Do not do as the Eagless! The proud, silly one will surely come to grief in her flight. Stay at home in your valley, in your peaceful nests, and you will live many, many years."

"I have erred!" said the Eagless, but proudly her heart swelled under the deadly wound; "from youthful presumption have I erred and am punished. But silently I submit to my fate; may others be more happy! I do not complain, for I have behed the sun nearer."

"Kle-vit, kle-vit!" screeched the owls.

"Kle-vit, kle-vit!" repeated the starlings and parrots.

"All goes well, all goes well!" tauntingly sang the wild geese, while they sailed away over the forest.

"I die," said the Eagless, with expiring strength, "I die, but—the sun! I have beheld the sun nearer! Happy for me!"

And from the branch on which she had perched, she fell down with expanded wings, and was no more.

—The watering places North are all crowded. Five hundred guests arrived in one day at Union Hotel, Saratoga.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, July 25, 1868.

To Capt. Malone, of the cotton house of Thos. H. Allen & Co., No. 7 Monroe street, we are indebted for the first cotton of the season. It came to us in the shape of large, well developed open bolls from which the fleecy article peeped forth in all its snowy purity. It certainly is the first of the season, and augurs an early picking upon the plantation of Col. L. G. Gallaway, of Glascoe, Bolivar county, Miss., from whence it came. If we are not mistaken, the first open cotton boll of last year was placed upon our table by the same gentleman who presented us with these.

Mr. R. C. Daniels, of the Metropolitan Bank of New York, left last evening for his home in that city.

Mr. Everitt, of the firm of Bayliss, Everitt & Co. of this city and London, was recently called upon to stand for Parliament—it being the second call—but declined the honor on account of business engagements in this country, embracing direct trade and immigration movements for the South. The following complimentary letter we take from the Bedfordshire *Mercury*:

BEDFORD, June 20, 1868.

My Dear Sir: At the last general election you were invited to address the electors of Bedford on the great political questions of the day; and at large and enthusiastic meetings of the constituency you were accepted as the second Liberal candidate for the representation of the borough. Having presided at those meetings it has been suggested to me by many of the electors who on that occasion were prepared to give you their hearty support, that you should be asked if you are willing, on the dissolution of the present Parliament, to accept a nomination as one of our representatives in the New House of Commons. I therefore, on behalf of many friends, submit to you that question for consideration.

I am, my dear sir,
Very truly yours,
JAMES COOMBS, M. D.

John Everitt, Esq.

Mr. Everitt in declining to become a candidate owing to his engagements in this country, etc., suggested the name of another party, who was waited upon by the committee, and chosen as the Liberal candidate.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will take place on Monday next, and it is of the utmost importance that all members should attend. The different committees appointed at the last meeting, will make their reports. Every merchant in the city is directly interested in this matter; and now that we are upon the eve of what promises to be a prosperous business season, we hope that they will spare enough time to be present at the meeting on Monday.

Exchange is steady, both buying and selling with a tendency to more liberal offerings. Eastern is taken at par to ¼ premium; selling at ¼ premium. Northern and Western cities sold at ¼ prem.

Banks and stocks are nominally the same as at our last, though the heavy offerings of city bonds has broken down the market, and to-day buyers could not be found at 54@55c.

City scrip is quiet at 74@75c buying; selling at 78@80c.

County warrants dull to day; buying at 54@55c; selling at 58@60c.

Police scrip 70c buying; selling at 75c.

Gold in New York opened at 143½, but immediately went up ⅛c and remained steady until the close. We quote at 141½@142c buying; selling at 142½@143. The noon New York dispatch quotes as follows: Coupons of '81, 15¼; do '62, 14½; do '64, 11½; do '65, 12½; new issue, 9½; do '67, 9½; 10-40s, 8½; 7-30s, 24 and 31, 109; new Tennessees, 67; old, 68; Governments strong.

In Liverpool at the opening to-day cotton was quiet; Uplands 10½, Orleans 10½. This was the only dispatch received from that market. The New York market at the opening was dull and nominal. It was tending downward at noon, and closed dull with a further downward tendency. Low Middlings 29½c, Middlings, 30½c; other grades unchanged. Sales, 550 bales; week's receipts, 795 bales; gross, 4585; receipts at all United States ports, 2000 bales; stock, 46,600 bales. Our market was astonished by a bale to-day. The largest list we know of, and for which 29½c was recently refused, was sold to-day at 29c. It embraced forty bales of barely Middlings. This was the only feature in to-day's market, and the transaction robs the balance of the season of all interest there being nothing left to sell.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, July 25, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,980
Received to-day		
Received previously	273,921	273,921
		275,901
Exported to-day	13	
Exported previously	253,634	253,647
Stock on hand		458
Receipts for the week		26
Exports for the week		13

APPLES—The demand is falling off. Choice, however, are taken at $1 50@2 25 per bbl.

BRAN—Only a moderate demand; selling in store and at mills from $24@26 per ton in sacks, and $20 loose.

BUTTER—Good demand, with small supply. Held at 30@35c for choice Western.

BACON—Prices firm, though the demand is not active. Clear sides, 17½@18c; clear rib, 17@17½c; rib, 16½@17c; shoulders, 13½@14c.

CATTLE—Light city butcher's demand and light stock. Inferior to choice beeves, gross, 2½@6½c.

CHEESE—Light stock and demand. We quote W. R., Factory and E. D. at 14@18c.

COFFEE—Fair jobbing demand at 22@26; for Rio-Laguayra 28@30c; Java 40@42c.

CORN—Stock fair, with demand equal to supply. Sales of 100 sacks mixed at 95c; 50 do. choice white, 97c; 102 sacks from store, $1.

CORNMEAL—An active market for kilndried at $4 80 on levee and $5 in store; fresh bolted $4 75 at mills.

FLOUR—We have but little change to note. All brands are weak. We quote superfine new and old at $7@8; X, $8 50@9; XX, $10@11; XXX, and all fancy brands from $12 to 14.

HAY—Prices firm, with light stock. Choice, $18@20 in first hands.

HAMS—Plain country 17@18c; sugar-cured canvassed 19@21c.

HOGS—Few in market and demand light at 6@8c gross.

CHICKENS — Good demand, with small stock. Young, $2 75@3 50; old, $4 50@5; 30 doz. latter sold at $4 75 for the New Orleans market.

EGGS—The market is very dull at 14@16c per doz.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint 20@21c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green, 8@9c.

LARD—Prices are firm. Kegs, 19½@20½c; tierces, 18½@19c.

LIME—Eureka, $2 25; Alabama, Cape and St. Louis, $2.

MOLASSES—Light stock. Sugar-house, 65c@$1; Porto Rico, 65@85c; Syrups, 75c@$1 25.

OATS—New are steady at 72½@73c from wagons; old, 75@78c from store.

OILS—Coal oil, 38@42c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75c; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

PORK—Market firm. We quote full weight mess at $29 25@30; prime mess $27@27 50; rump $25@26; jowls $19 50@20.

POTATOES—Dull at 50@60c per bushel; $2 per bbl.

SALT—Small stock; 7-bushel barrels, $3 25@3 50; 5-bushel barrels, $2 85@3.

SHEEP—dull at $2@3 50 for Tennessee; $4@4 50 for Kentucky.

SUGAR—firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18c; fair, 14@15c; Island, 13@16c.

TAR—In kegs per dozen, $5 75@6.

TOBACCO—logs to common, 5@12c selections, 18@20c; fancy work natural leaf, $1 00@$1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1@$1 25; medium, 50c@$1; common, 60@75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1@$1 25; common, 35@75c.

WHEAT—Demand from city millers active, absorbing all choice coming to market, at $1 90@2; No. 2, $1 75@1 85; inferior, $1 50@1 60.

WHISKY—Nothing doing, and prices unsettled. We quote common at 85c@$1 per gallon.

CHINA WARE.

S. S. LLOYD. E. E. CLARKE. C. S. CLARKE.

"CHINA PALACE"

—OF—

LLOYD, CLARKE & CO.,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Queensware, China and Glassware

Table Cutlery, Tea & Table Spoons,

And House Furnishing Goods, etc.,

321 MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

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Commissioner's Sale.

State of Mississippi, Washington county—In Chancery, May Term, 1868.

No. 143—Bartley, Johnson & Co., vs. T. D. Elliott et als.—Injunction and Attachment Bills.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of the county of Washington, State of Mississippi, rendered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1868, the undersigned, Commissioner, will sell, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, between the hours prescribed by law, on the

Tenth Day of August, A.D., 1868

All the right, title and interest of the defendant, John R. Woodburn, as the sole surviving heir-at-law of John Woodburn, late of Washington, deceased, and in his own right in and to the following described land, to-wit: All of section number one, and the fractional sections seventeen, lying south of Bore Lake ditch, being a continuation of the section line between sections two and three; also, the west half of the fractional quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, all in township seventeen, range nine (9) west, containing six hundred and one hundred and four and three-quarter (604¾) acres, in the county of Washington, state of Mississippi. Terms of sale as follows, to-wit: ONE-THIRD (⅓) CASH, balance in one and two years, bond and security being required from the purchaser and lien to be reserved for said bonds, and in the event the purchaser fails to pay the bonds executed by him, creditor one of them as maturity, the undersigned, Commissioner, is authorized, from any payment made to be treated, to expose the said lands for sale anew, for the amount so due and unpaid.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, for CASH, between the hours prescribed by law, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, John R. Woodburn, in and to the following described lands, to-wit: The southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-one, in township seventeen, range nine west, in said county of Washington, and State of Mississippi.

E. J. COMSTOCK, Commissioner.

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Notice to Tax Payers of Shelby County, Tenn.

THE Tax Books for the year 1868 are now ready, and I will immediately proceed to collect the revenue law.

All tax payers who have personal property must come forward at once or they will find their names 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 purpose of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1868:

District No. 1, English's, Monday, Sept. 7.
District No. 2, Dyer'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. 2, Friday, Sept. 11.
District No. 6, Raleigh, Saturday, Sept. 12.
District No. 7, Union Depot, Monday, Sept. 14.
District No. 8, Log Cabin, 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 25.

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 personalties, that all such taxes shall be, and the same 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. shall be added, and the same by 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 added, and the same 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 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 be 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 twenty per cent., and whether such property is purchased by individuals, by the city, or by the state for the benefit of the school fund, in question, it shall, in no case, be redeemed by the owner thereof, 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 elapsed since the sale.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That in case property sold for taxes is not redeemed within twelve months from 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 from 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 necessary, 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 only be necessary to give such description of real estate reported for non payment of public taxes as shall be necessary in order to identify the same with reasonable certainty.

* * * * * * *

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 that this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WM. McLEAN,
Tax Collector, Shelby County, Tenn.

☞ Office in Greenlaw Building, corner of Second and Union, room No. 4. jy12 1m

HENRY E. GREEN, SAMUEL WORKMAN

GREEN & WORKMAN,

GENERAL CLAIM AGENTS,

Conveyancers and Scriveners,

Opposite the Municipal Court-room,

52 Union St., Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

PARTICULAR attention paid to all claims against the United States, and for property taken, or damage done by the Cavalry Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. jy19