MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The meeting of the Club on the evening of Saturday, August 8th, will be strictly a business one; and every member of the Club is earnestly requested to be on hand.

The committee appointed to receive subscriptions and amounts assessed on members of the Club consists of the following gentlemen: H. L. Brinkley, W. C. McClure, J. B. Farnham, T. O. Smith, Henry Sessel, Jr., L. Rocco, Louis Wunderman.

By vote of the Club, each member has been required to pay to the Treasurer or some one of the said committee, the sum of one dollar. It is hoped that every one will do so promptly, that the Club and its members may not fall into discredit.

The Finance Committee, as appointed, consists of: M. J. Wicks, F. W. Smith, J. H. Edmondson, Jesse W. Page.

It is not known that these gentlemen have consented to act. They are respectfully requested to signify to the President of the Club their acceptance.

The Executive Committee of the Club is composed of the President and Vice Presidents. These are, Albert Pike, President; W. T. Avery, John W. Dawson, Michael Mageveney, jr., M. D. L. Stewart, A. E. Frankland, John W. Leftwich, F. L. Warner, Vice Presidents.

J. M. Keating has been appointed Assistant Recording Secretary of the Club, and has accepted the appointment.

By order of the President.

W. O. LOFLAND,
Recording Secretary.

SHAME! SHAME!

If the Chief of the Police lately paraded the unfortunate prisoners under his charge, with banners and devices, through the streets of this city, for the purpose of dishonoring both county and city, the attempt was an eminent success. Undoubtedly it is discreditable in the extreme, to each community, that we have no poor house or house of refuge, with a farm attached, where the unfortunate victims of civilization and their own vices could be cared for, and made by honest industry to earn a support, be reclaimed, perhaps, by pitying kindness, at any rate be not treated like wild animals, and made to feel at every instant that they are the outcasts and outlaws of society. If the heartless parade of Saturday should lead to the establishment of such an institution, the lesson administered to the county authorities, though sharp would prove to have been salutary, and might in some measure be excused.

We understand that some of the unfortunate creatures thus dragged along our streets, were not so wholly lost and abandoned as not to shed tears. A sad and melancholy sight it was, we are assured, to those who, having the hearts of men in their bosoms, witnessed it. Two of the prisoners, we learn, were *white women*. It was a singular inhumanity to expose *these* to the public gaze, to whatever unimaginable depth of degradation they may have been sunk. It is always a cruelty and a shame to display to the public gaze the frailties and corruptions and moral diseases of humanity; for these are like the loathsome outward diseases which make the hospitals and lazarettos hideous and repulsive, and persuade us to doubt whether the father and mother of the race were made after the image of God; as the sight of the little Aztec monsters, exhibited for money, years ago, compelled us to doubt whether the belief that the soul of man is to live after this life, was not a delusion, which man's vanity only has caused him to entertain.

Low as a woman may sink, there is rarely utter darkness in her benighted soul. A little spark of light almost always lingers there. She is still capable of love, an almost savage love, perhaps, and fidelity. Once, each was a child, and knew a mother's love, and was innocent and happy; and even when vice and sin have utterly defiled and debased her, and in all the wide universe no one cares for her but her Father in Heaven, who still loves and pities her, it is a savage and a cruel thing to expose her to the gaze of unpitying eyes, to the jeers and scoffs of a mob, to a shame and a deeper degradation that may extinguish the little spark of light that still burned in some corner of her soul, and cause her utterly to hate a humanity that persecutes where it ought to pity, and punishes where it ought to reform.

An eloquent Divine has said, "The public eye may look unconcernedly on the miserable victim of vice; and that shattered wreck of a man may move the multitude to laughter or to scorn. But to the Christian, it is the form of sacred humanity that is before him; it is an erring fellow-being; a desolate, forlorn, forsaken soul; and his thoughts, enfolding the poor wretch, will be far deeper than the sense of indifference, ridicule or contempt."

And another, ever more eloquent, has said, "A man will wonder what spirit they are endowed withal, that can basely libel at a man, even, that is fallen. If they had any nobility of soul, they would with him condole his disasters, and drop some tears in pity of his folly and wretchedness; and if they were merely human and not brutal, nature did grievous wrong to a human body, to curse it with a soul so cruel, as to strive to add to a wretchedness already intolerable."

Such a spectacle as this City witnessed on Saturday reminds one of Heinrich Heine's description of a scene which he once witnessed in a little hospital. "Where it was horrible to hear how the patients mockingly reproached each other with their disorders and infirmities: how one, who was wasted by consumption, jeered at another who was bloated by dropsy; how one laughed at another's cancer of the face; and this one, again, at his neighbor's locked-jaw or squint; until at last the delirious fever patient sprang out of his bed, and tore away the coverings from the wounded bodies of his companions; and nothing was to be seen but hideous misery and mutilation."

—Prussia has shown her determination to become a first-rate maritime power, by making an extraordinary appropriation of $7,152,374 for the year 1869, to be expended in the construction of fortifications at the seaports she has just obtained, and in manufacturing heavy artillery and armored vessels. The amount to be expended at Kiel alone, is stated to amount to $4,411,194, or $2,514,842 more than in 1866.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—A Denver dispatch says that 1000 men are at work on the Colorado Central railroad.

A telegram from Schuyler Colfax, states that he positively declines any public dinner invitations on his trip to the mountains.

Three gamblers were lynched at Sioux City, Iowa, last week, for cheating.

FOREIGN.

MANCHESTER, August 3.—An alarm of fire was given in a music hall Saturday night, when the audience was seized with a panic and rushed for the doors. The result was that twenty-three persons—principally women and children—were crushed to death. A large number had arms and legs broken, and were otherwise injured.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The cable laid in 1866 ceased to work at 12:35 this afternoon. A test shows that the fault is at the New Foundland side. The cable has probably been damaged by an iceberg.

VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Aug. 3.—An atrocious murder was committed at Shrewsbury, Vt., last evening. A dispute has long existed between two families named Plumley and Balch, and while appraisers were engaged in settling up some damages caused by the horses of the latter, a quarrel broke out, in which indiscriminate fighting took place. A young man not at all interested in the dispute, named Johnson Gilman, was killed by Horace R. Plumley, and the latter and John Ellman were wounded. The five principals in the affair, viz: Yebra Plumley, Horace R Plumley, his son and the murderer, George Butterfly, his son-in-law, and two men named Auram Owen and Napoleon Quarter, employees of Balch, have been arrested and confined.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The *Herald's* Halifax special says that the Unionists hold out firmly for the Repeal, and the spirit of the public press is very bitter—even suggesting the mobbing of the Canadian ministers. Hon. Joseph has published a letter rebuking this spirit, and he is consequently denounced as a traitor.

The *Herald's* Montreal special says that private advices state that Dr. Supper will retire from the Cabinet, and Howe will be offered and accept a seat in the Dominion Cabinet.

Gen. Chas. G. Halpin ("Miles O'Reiley,") City Register, and editor of the *Citizen*, died this morning from an over dose of Chloroform administered to relieve neuralgic pains.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 3.—In the Senate to-day the only bill of importance discussed was the Disability one, on which there was no definite action. In the House a large number of bills, of only local interest, were passed. The Common Court bill created an animated discussion on the proposition that only the original bill could be properly put to the House, and that the Clerk had no right to read from the printed copy, but the original could not be found, having been lost by the Committee to whom it was referred. This created great confusion. Motions were made, and appeals from the decision of the Chair followed in rapid succession, and much disorder the House adjourned until to-morrow. The passage of the bill is considered doubtful.

The heavy rains that have recently fallen have done immense damage, and the worms are appearing in all sections of the State. It is estimated that the cotton crop is cut short one-half already.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—A negro named Willis Rollins, who has been making Democratic speeches to the negroes of this city for the past week, has aroused the enmity of the Radicals, both black and white, and several attempts have been made to murder him. On Saturday night a crowd followed him for several squares, trying to drag him from a street car, and making his escape, he was arrested on the charge of inciting a riot, and afterwards released on bail. Yesterday another attack was made on him with a slung shot. This morning, on appearing before the Recorder, the original charge of inciting a riot was dropped, and the charge of carrying concealed weapons was substituted, but he was finally discharged by the Recorder, and on being released, his life was again threatened by a crowd of excited negroes; but he was safely escorted by his friends to the rooms of the Constitutional Club, on Canal street, in the neighborhood of which the excitement increased. Gov. Warmouth appeared and made a short but effective speech, telling the negroes that they should rather protect Rollins in the public expression of his opinions than to seek to deprive him of that right, and closed by advising the crowd to disperse and go home, which they did. The speech of the Governor is highly spoken of.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Mr. Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, writes to the Indian Bureau from Fort Ellsworth, Kansas, on July 29th, informing the Commissioner of his arrival on the 28th ult., and that the next day he called on Gen. Sully, at Fort Harker, who informed him that he had, about ten days previous, met in council at Fort Larned the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and that the Cheyennes were cross and sullen because they had not received their supply of arms and ammunition, from the Government, while the Kiowas and Comanches were sullen and impudent because of the scarcity of provisions among them. Gen. Sully had collected from the army of the West all the effective men in the neighborhood of Fort Larned and posted them in position, which had a good effect on the refractory Indians, and they had stated their willingness to await the action of their father in sending them provisions.

The reason why the Kiowas have not been supplied with arms and ammunition, is because of their recent violation of the treaty stipulations, they having made war on the Kaws, who are friendly to the whites, besides having invaded the Government reservations for warlike purposes. About 1200 lodges consisting of about 6,000 Indians were present at the Council held by Gen. Sully, and many of them were still in the neighborhood of Fort Larned, but at the date of Superintendent Murphy's report, everything was quiet, although some of the Indians had been stealing whenever they could get an opportunity. The reported killing of a Lieutenant and five men some days ago, is denied by him, who states that while the Indians are now quiet, that unless they are aided by the Government, they may resort to extensive stealing rather than starve, which may lead to other serious difficulties this fall, unless provision is made to keep them from suffering for want of food. The Department feels assured that by means of the provisions made by Gen. Sherman all difficulties will be averted.

Two hundred and ninety-one patents have been issued from the Patent Office for the week ending to-morrow. Three hundred and eighty five applications have been made and seventy-two caveats entered.

In view of the changes taking place among the employees of the Treasury Department in Washington, Secretary McCulloch has directed the appointment of a clerk to receive the applications for office, either from men or women, and to return those already received to the respective parties who presented them.

A dispatch from Richmond states that Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court, has decided in the case of the Exchange and Farmers' Bank against certain parties for recovering in current funds debts contracted before the war, that the banks are compelled to take their own issue in discharge of the obligations. The case will be brought to the Court of Appeals.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Cotton quiet; sales of bales; uplands 20c. Flour qd 5@10c higher; sales 10,000 bbls. Corn 1@2c higher; sales 48,000 bushels. Pork 25@50c higher; new mess 28@28.50. Lard 1@2c higher. Beef quiet. Cut Meats 1@2c higher; sales 1,000 pkgs. Lard 1@2c higher; sales 1,000 tcs. Whiskey 2c higher; sales 1,000 bbls. Freights quiet. Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d. Gold closed at 137½@137¾. Sterling 109½@110.

Cotton—Sales of the week 40,000 bales. Middling uplands closing at 26c. Receipts of the week 44,000 bales. Exports of the week to Great Britain 27,000 bales, to France 7,000 bales, to the Continent 13,000 bales. Stock on hand 200,000 bales, including 165,000 bales of American. Total receipts since September 1st, 1867, 1,000,000 bales. Total exports 650,000 bales. Total stock 400,000 bales, including 300,000 bales of American. Total receipts for the week 75,000 bales