TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL.

One copy, one year.....$12 00
Five copies, one year.....50 00
Eleven copies, one year.....100 00
Twenty-Five copies, one year.....200 00

WEEKLY APPEAL.

One copy, one year.....$4 00
Five copies, one year.....17 50
Ten copies, one year.....32 50
Twenty-Five copies, one year.....75 00

Any one getting up a Club of Five or more for the WEEKLY *at the above rates will receive a copy gratis. Subscriptions always in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.
Advertisements in Ward or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, $8 for first and $4 for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL *will be charged one-sixth additional.*
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY *will be charged half of* DAILY *rates.*
Local Notices 20 cents per line first insertion, and 10 cents per line each subsequent insertion.
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1868

For President.....HORATIO SEYMOUR.
For Vice-President.....FRANK P. BLAIR.

TENNESSEE.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress.....JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
For Elector.....W. W. VAUGHAN.

NEGRO RIOTS IN LOUISIANA.

The attention of the reader is directed to the account of the recent negro riots in Shreveport and St. Landry parish, La.

"JOHNSON FOR GOVERNOR."

There was a time, before the war, when these words had talismanic powers, and as a rallying cry proved the most potent that was ever adopted by a party. "Johnson for Governor" was the war cry of the Democracy of Tennessee when Know-Nothingism threatened to isolate the State from the progress and the freedom for which our party has ever contended. "Johnson for Governor" excited the enthusiasm of the Democratic party of Tennessee in days gone by, as perhaps no similar words can ever again. "Johnson for Governor" might even today be strong words if there was a gubernatorial race now pending. But there is not, and until we dispose of the matters on hand, (and they are serious enough to engage our whole time and attention,) we submit to our well-intentioned cotemporary—the *Avalanche*—the advisability of dropping its fresh-fledged idea of "JOHNSON for Governor;" especially as it is likely to occasion dissension and division in our ranks, and alienate from us the moral support of great minds whose names are yet magical with the people of Tennessee.

When the time comes to nominate a Governor, if it ever shall come again, it is among the possibilities that "JOHNSON for Governor" would, as the *Avalanche* says, prove the shibboleth by which to rally all the Conservatives and Democrats of Tennessee to the rescue from infidel Radical clutches, of the proud old State. But there is much to be done before next August. One of the brightest or one of the darkest pages in the history of this country will have been indelibly impressed with our re-enslavement or our release from bondage. Those men now in public life will have been still farther, and perhaps more than ever severely tried. Changes may occur—changes of a character affecting the organic structure of the Government. Indeed, judging by what Congress has effected under the style of "reconstruction measures," there is no knowing what may transpire before August of 1869. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Let us husband our resources, preserve harmony in our ranks, and allay even the seeming of strife, by thinking of the present and the results dependent upon the efforts we are making and have to make for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. We have no time to indulge in theories or speculations between us and the consummation of which there are so many days perhaps of farther trial, endurance and mortification, perhaps (and we hope and labor for it) triumph and unexampled prosperity for our people. We want the help of every man in this contest. We cannot afford to lose one. We are well assured that ANDREW JOHNSON himself would not permit his name to be coupled with any office at this time, if he thought such coupling would endanger one vote or rob us of the moral support and active efforts of even a disfranchised rebel.

THE ARMS FROM DETROIT.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that leading members of the Radical party here were in treaty for the purchase of the steamer "Argos," now at our landing, with a view to man her with Radical colored men, and upon her ship the one hundred and sixty-eight boxes of arms surreptitiously, it is said, taken from the United States arsenal at Detroit.

It was also rumored that telegrams had been sent to Cincinnati to prominent boat owners there, one of whom had responded favorably, and had ordered a boat down here to take this freight to Little Rock.

We have heard Mr. BEAUMONT's name prominently mentioned in connection with these efforts. Is it true? We hope not.

CORRUPTION—"THE BOARD."

From the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen at their meeting last evening the reader will learn that that body has resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering certain charges of corruption against an Alderman, and such matters pertaining thereto as may be brought before them, they to assemble on the call of the Mayor. As the charges of Alderman McDAVITT against Alderman PASSMORE have never been disposed of, we suppose that to be the particular case referred to. We hope so, and that it will be definitely settled whether Mr. PASSMORE is guilty or not. And we also hope that, for the sake of the dignity and usefulness of the Board, all individuals who have attempted to degrade that body by unauthorized statements as to the corruptibility of its members will be called to account, that all rumors on that head may be promptly set at rest by proper investigation. Let the Committee of the Whole make a clean sweep of such charges and lumber, and commence their labors next session thoroughly purged and purified.

THE CONDITION OF ARKANSAS—BY THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN.

The earnest and particular attention of the Democracy of Arkansas is called to the subjoined article, which we copy from the *Bulletin* of yesterday. Fierce and bitter, but, so far as we are advised, "baseless as the fabric of a vision," it will nevertheless be copied extensively by the Radical press of the North, and be hailed as evidence of a return to the true fold of Radicalism by a journal that has hitherto manifested some degree of fairness towards the people of the South—at least so far as a Radical paper could be fair:

THE PRESSING DANGER.

It is impossible to disguise the fact that the rebels of ARKANSAS mean fight. Day by day they are butchering the Union men in detail, shooting them frequently on sight, like so many mad dogs. *The Union men are in the majority, and are fully competent to put down this bloody work;* but every attempt looking toward its suppression is characterized at once by every Democratic paper in the country as "a declaration of war," "villainous oppression," "bloody intentions of the scalawags and carpet-baggers," etc. In many counties, it is not safe for a registering officer to make his appearance at all. Of course the murderous Democrats are "cutting off the nose to spite the face;" for if they do not allow the registration of the Union men, they cannot expect to be registered themselves. If they can stand it, the Union men can.

Such a reign of terror has been inaugurated along the ordinary routes of travel, that unarmed *Union men are compelled to take the swamp, in the style of 1861-2, and flank the residences of rebels by night.* Even the authority of the loyal State government is not sufficient to open the rivers. Arms belonging to the State are now lying here, as effectually quarantined as they could have been by the blockade of the rivers in 1861. No boat dares touch them. The pilots would be liable to be shot at the wheel; the boat would be liable to be grounded, sunk, burned, anything so as to keep the Union's disarmed. The Democrats are armed and drilled; but the Union men foolishly trusted to their honor and acted as though the Democrats were sure to abide by their parole.

Here is a nice state of affairs for the loyal men of the nation to reflect upon! Those who stood by them, shoulder to shoulder, in the bloody days of the war for the maintenance of the Union, disarmed and at the cool mercy of rebels who still rebel, of traitors who roll treason as a sweet morsel under the tongue. Those who sacrificed all else they had rather than, like the rebels, to sacrifice THEIR COUNTRY in the cause of inhumanity and injustice, condemned for their fidelity to truth and honor and justice and freedom, to see that accused cause rampant on every side and its supporters filling the land with groans and tears and sighs and graves. Yet these brave men hold out, firm in the faith, trusting that the Republic will fearfully rebuke the devilish work of their oppressors. How long must they wait?

Loyal men of the free North! If you dare to desert us in so horrible an extremity, how will you escape the infamy of the disunion with which you will have covered your hitherto spotless names? How will your children pass your graves without the flush of shame, if you assume this fearful responsibility? You know that the loyal citizens of Arkansas are in deadly peril, and that their loyalty is their sole "crime." You know that they are defenseless in the presence of this great danger. You know that their enemies are your enemies. You know that their enemies are the enemies of liberty in every shape, and the sworn supporters of tyranny and injustice. You know that their enemies make night crimson with innocent blood and hideous with yells of "Hurrah for Blair!" You know that they are marshalled for the fight, organized, armed and sworn for the new rebellion. *What are you going to do about it?*

Never mind about the arms that are stopped here. When Blair takes "the head of the military" and faces Grant "at the head of the regular army," and sounds the tocsin for the new war, and marches against the nation to take its life, these arms, whether here or in Arkansas, will not be found in the hands of his minions. But when you go to the polls to vote, you will vote for peace or you will vote for war. What are you going to do?

We challenge our contemporary for proof of the outrages he alleges to be of every day occurrence in Arkansas, and to originate with the Democracy.

We also ask for proof that any armed Democratic bodies are in existence in Arkansas. And we ask for proof of the assemblage and drilling of such bodies? We ask for proof of "all and (very) singular" the charges alleged by the *Bulletin* against a people who permitted the assemblage of CLAYTON's Legislature, the farce of his inauguration, and who have time and time again, through the columns of this paper, and through authorized committees and at public meetings asserted that they submitted to an illegal government rather than that by even demurring they should entail upon themselves such charges as these of the *Bulletin*.

We ask, as a last request, that the proof furnished be supported by the oaths of reputable men, known to be such, and coming with tongue of good report; such oaths to be verified by the leading and most responsible men of either party in the place where the riot and rebellious disposition is said to have been manifested.

And while our Republican neighbor is engaged in procuring the proofs, we will ask him to reconcile his statement that "*the Union men are in the majority and are fully competent to put down this bloody work,*" with his other statement "*that Union men are compelled to take the swamps, in the style of 1861-2, and flank the residences of rebels by night.*" Competent majorities do not usually skulkingly flank the houses of minorities with whom they are at enmity?

EXCHANGE SQUARE—MR. WADDELL'S PETITION.

A petition of B. B. WADDELL, one of the proprietors of the Overton Hotel, asking the removal of the Exchange Building from what was marked on the original plan of the city as Exchange Square, has been referred by the City Council to Aldermen PASSMORE, RUFFIN, JOHNSON and City-Attorney MORGAN.

Mr. WADDELL bases his request upon the decision of the former Justices of the Supreme Court—NATHAN GREEN, W. B. TURLEY and W. B. REESE—wherein it is set forth that "those interested in the dedication (of the town site) alone would have the right to complain." Mr. W. is directly interested in having a flower garden and an unobstructed view of the river for the guests of his hotel—but at what a cost! Even upon the plea that a portion of the ground is diverted from the purposes of the original grant, and is occupied with stores, we hardly think the City Council or the Court of Chancery (if applied to) will compel the removal of a building that might, at a trifling cost, be turned into a Courthouse, with accommodations for the courts of the United States as well as those of the State; be continued as a city hall, or appropriated as a school building for one of the most densely populated wards in the city. It is preposterous to talk of tearing such a building down.

DELMAR.

"Still harping on my uncle."

We learn, from a variety of sources, that the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, one of the ablest financiers and statesmen of the country, has read the able and convincing statement of DELMAR, and pronounces it overwhelming. He thinks it will arouse the whole country to a lively appreciation of the reckless extravagance of the dominant party, and lead to its annihilation. He knows the sources whence Mr. DELMAR gets his figures and facts, and he also knows that as Mr. WASHBURNE, the Treasury watchdog, has failed, so Mr. DAVID WELLS will fail to discredit one line or figure of a showing that is disreputable even to Radicalism, and that bids fair to ruin our credit abroad.

TEXAS.

So far as Texas is concerned there will not be a Presidential election in November. Acting under and by virtue of the latest and most infamous of the Reconstruction laws of Congress, Gen. Reynolds, commanding the Department of Texas, has directed that no election for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States shall be held in the State of Texas on the third day of November next. *Any assemblage, proceedings or acts for such purposes are prohibited, and all citizens are admonished to remain at home or attend to their ordinary business on that day.* And yet we live in the model Republic, where the will of the people is supposed to be law, and all enjoy an equal freedom. "Let's have peace!"

THE CAMILLA RIOTS AGAIN.

It is well known to our readers that Gen. SHELBY, an officer in the regular army of thirty or more years standing, was ordered by Gen. HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to investigate the causes and circumstances attending the Camilla Riot. After some weeks of careful and conscientious labor, it is said, this officer has reported, but so truthfully as to disgust Gen. SANCTITY HOWARD, who refuses to permit the press any access to the document.

It has, however, transpired to pressmen in Washington, that the report is quite lengthy, is made up of the sworn statements of reliable witnesses, and fully endorses the first telegraphic accounts given to the country. *It throws the responsibility of the riot wholly upon the negroes, and demonstrates the fact that they went to the meeting armed, and when remonstrated with by the Sheriff refused to give up their arms, which was the cause of the riot.*

As we stated yesterday, on the authority of another regular army officer, the negroes who were killed at Camilla were so by the posse of the Sheriff who acted under the law and by virtue of the Radical Governor's proclamation to that effect. Will the New York *Tribune* and Cincinnati *Commercial* not do justice to the South and publish these *facts?*

CONNECTICUT—DEMOCRATIC GAINS—THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

On Monday, throughout the State of Connecticut, town meetings were held for the election of local officers. Usually these meetings pass away without more than ordinary attention. On this occasion such was the anxiety of parties, there was quite a canvass, which partook of much of the spirit that belongs to the Presidential contest; indeed the issue turned upon the merits of GRANT and COLFAX or SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The result, as confessed by private telegrams and the Associated Press dispatches forwarded to the press of the West and Southwest, is that had there been a general ticket the Democracy would have triumphed by a majority of fully 5000.

With a seeming purpose to break down the heart and hope of our people and in the interest of Radicalism, news of a less palatable nature was sent to us of Memphis yesterday. For instance we were telegraphed this:

HARTFORD, CONN., October 8—Returns from about two-thirds of the State show large Republican gains. In the popular vote the Republicans have lost one town, but gained three, and two are divided.

While the Louisville papers were telegraphed this, upon which we based the above comforting remarks:

HARTFORD, October 5.—Hartford gives 750 Democratic majority, a gain of 400 over last fall and 100 over last spring. New Haven gives 2 9 Democratic majority, which is more than last fall, though less than in the spring. The Hartford *Times* says that in the scattering returns from various counties the Democrats gain largely, showing that had there been a general ticket, they would have given 5000 majority.

For a solution of the discrepancy between these dispatches we look to the Western Association, and ask that the person guilty of so gross a misrepresentation of facts be promptly discharged. We want the truth, even though it should not be in our favor. We pay for it and must have it.

LOUISIANA.

Negro Riot near Shreveport—Three Whites and Nineteen Negroes Killed.

From the New Orleans *Picayune* of Tuesday.]

By arrivals from Red river we have brief but we believe entirely reliable reports of a serious negro riot near Shreveport, on Wednesday last.

A white man and a negro got to squabbling over the purchase of a lot of corn, and the squabble drew a number of partisans. Soon the negroes rallied to the number of several hundreds, repairing to a rendezvous some six miles below town, where a Radical Judge from Bossier assumed the leadership. Anticipating an attack upon the town, a party of citizens went to the negro camp to have a parley, but the negroes fired upon and pursued them some two miles. Whether the citizens, reinforced, again came into collision with the blacks we are not told. But by the arrival of the Bight Way this morning, we have a report of the killing of three white citizens and nineteen negroes.

The names of the citizens are James Brownlee and Messrs. Ogden and Thompson.

Detachments of United States troops had been dispatched to the scene of conflict, and when the Bight Way left all was quiet.

Negro Rising in St. Landry—Programme of Spoliation, Conflagration and Murder—Opelousas Invested by Negroes, who are Driven Back and Disarmed.

A special correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing under date of the 30th September, from Opelousas, gives the particulars of an affray in St. Landry parish, which lasted two days, and was only put an end to by the disarmament of the negroes and the intervention of the Executive Committees of the Democratic and Republican parties, who decided that hereafter no exciting speeches should be made, nor inflamatory articles published in the papers, and that the assemblage of armed bodies, white or black, should be prohibited. We extract from the correspondent's letter as follows:

Tais place for the last two days has been the scene of the most fearful excitement. For the last six weeks the Radical party, under the leadership principally of a few colored men, has been assuming toward the white population, who belong to the Democratic party, with few exceptions, a most menacing attitude. Boasting of their numerical preponderance, they asserted that what they had failed to do by direct confiscation in the beginning, they would now accomplish through their Legislature, by the ruinous taxation to which they would subject us; that the property of the country was rightfully theirs, as the fruit of their own labor and toil; that although not as well armed as the whites, in case of a collision, yet their unarmed men and women would more than make up the deficiency. On Sunday, the 6th of September, threats were made by them to burn Washington, and on the 13th they marched through that town, armed and shouting defiance. While this was going on, intelligence was sent to Opelousas. Determined to go to the rescue of their friends, the Opelousians were about starting, when they were informed that the freedwomen of this place, who were the only colored population remaining, intended, the moment the whites left for Washington, to fire this town, in order effectually to prevent any co-operation on our part.

On last Sunday, the 27th ult, the quiet little inland village was suddenly thrown into great consternation by the cries of numbers of colored boys and girls, that Bently, the ostensible editor of the St. Landry *Progress*, and who was then their teacher, had been murdered by three men. The true state of the case was soon, however, developed by the appearance of Mr. Bently before a magistrate, before whom he made affidavit that he had been called upon in his schoolhouse, to recant some obnoxious article previously published in his paper, which he refused to do at first, but upon the application of ropes by one of the parties he had signed. In the interim, however, the appalling intelligence of Bently's murder had sped with winged rapidity through the village, and to large adjacent plantations where a large number of freedmen were employed, and from which numbers of his pupils came. Speedily and promptly couriers were dispatched from the Radical headquarters, summoning the freedmen, armed and ready for the conflict. The intelligence, whether by the children or the couriers, was responded to by the freedmen with alacrity, leaving their work and flying to their arms. To confront them, and resist, if necessary, their hostile entry into the village, details of villagers were immediately improvised and sent in different directions, under orders from the town and civil authorities to prevent all armed entrance whatever.

One of those squads, composed of some eight or ten of the most respectable young men of the place, in making their reconnoissance, found collected and armed about fifteen or twenty freedmen, evidently on the march in obedience to previous summons. They proved to have come from adjacent plantations, and with hostile intent, as clearly evidenced by their opening fire, mortally wounding one of the whites, and slightly wounding others. The hostile intention of the negroes having been previously announced, and their actual march upon the town having shown a determination on their part to carry out their previous threats, an order was given by the authorities to disarm the negroes on the neighboring plantations. This order was promptly executed, thus contributing to the security of the place. Some casualties ensued where resistance was offered, but the work of disarming was pretty effectually accomplished. The white citizens proved themselves ready for the emergency, and have succeeded in restoring order, which, with the full capacity to do so, they intend to maintain. In this whole matter the colored people were the aggressors, except in so far as it became necessary to use force to disarm the neighboring plantations for the security of the country.

JUSTICE.

By Telegraph.

CONNECTICUT.

WATERBURY, October 7.—The Republican gain in this city is over eighty. The Democrats elected most of their ticket by a majority of 240, against last year's majority of 326. They elect their collector by a majority of 63 against 319 last year.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, October 7.—Two races were trotted at Mystic Park yesterday. The first, for one thousand dollars, was won by Duchess, who made the second and fourth heats in 2:38 and 2:30. The second, for five hundred dollars, was won by Warwick, who took the last three of five heats, in 2:33, 2:34 and 2:32.

SPRINGFIELD, October 7.—Mrs. Nahum Stowell, of Huntington, aged seventy years, was burned to death Sunday morning, her clothing having caught from the fire in the kitchen.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., October 7. American Gen. Wm. H. Taylor, Panic and Prince will trot for $1000, at Union track, on Thursday. There will also be a trot of four miles, a single dash, on the same day, at White Plains.

Weston, the pedestrian, started on a trip to make 100 miles in 22½ hours, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He accomplished his first twenty miles in 4:44, and his second twenty miles in 4:37, including fifteen minutes for resting. He left on his third trip at 11:45 p.m., confident of success.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Judge Read, of the Supreme Court of this State, has written a letter taking ground against the issuing of naturalization papers in blank by the Supreme Court, and discrediting the report that papers of naturalization in blank had been issued to the number of 6000. His is sustained by Judge Cadwalader, and also by Judge Williams, who was appointed by Gov. Geary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Strong. The letter says that this will be the opinion of a majority of the Court, when Judge Williams takes his seat at the next meeting of the Court, which will be on Monday next.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, October 7.—Telegrams from Madrid, dated Monday, 5th inst., at ten o'clock, report the reorganized constitution of the Provisional Government, embracing, among its members, Gens. Prim and Serrano, with Senor Alastoga, and with these officials at the head of affairs, it may be regarded as an accomplished fact, and the executive considered stable.

Particulars of the engagement between the Haytien steamer Galatia and the vessels Sylvan and Liberte, confirm the reports received here yesterday. After the destruction of the two rebel vessels, the troops on shore stormed and took the place. The Galatia will next attack St. Marks. The Haytien General and crew of the Liberte were drowned.

The first race at New Market yesterday was taken by Blue Gown, who walked over the course. The second race was won by Heath Bill.

MADRID, October 7.—The Provisional Junta will free the children of the blacks in the colonies, in anticipation of the total abolition of slavery by Cortes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The Rollins Internal Revenue investigation was concluded yesterday before Commissioner Guttman, except so far as to allow McHenry to put in testimony as to his veracity, several witnesses having sworn positively that they would not believe him under oath, and that his reputation was bad.

A New Orleans dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated October 5th, states that three men undertook to chastise Mr. Bently, in the presence of his school. Bently's friends interfered, when he persuaded the latter to go away. He then had a warrant issued for the arrest of his assailants. Before the warrant was executed an excited gang of armed men commenced slaughtering negroes.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* states that 150 negroes were killed and wounded, the office of a newspaper, the *Progress*, was gutted, its type and presses thrown into the street, and Mr. Durand, one of its editors, lynched.

A New Orleans dispatch says fifteen Republicans and three Democrats were also killed at Shreveport. Armed patrols hold possession of the country.

The case of the United States against Commissioner Rollins, and others, charged with a conspiracy to defraud the Government, terminated to-day in the discharge of the defendants, Commissioner Guttman deciding that there was nothing in the evidence to justify him in holding them.

Gen. Rosecrans sails for Mexico about the 21st inst.

The dedication of the memorial statue of Gen. Sedgwick takes place at West Point on the 21st inst. All officers and soldiers are particularly invited to attend. The statue was designed by Thompson, and cast from captured cannon contributed by the nation, and erected through contributions from the officers and soldiers of the Sixth army corps. Gen. W. Curtis is to deliver the dedicatory oration.

A man from this city, named T. C. Hancock, some time since challenged T. C. Hunn, of Florica, to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted, and the meeting arranged for to-day at Elysian Field, but the affair came to the knowledge of the police, and the party, consisting of the principals, seconds, surgeons, etc., were arrested, except Hancock, who fled to Philadelphia. Revolvers, etc., were found in their possession.

It is stated that the recent reduction of freights over the three trunk lines to the West, is the result of a general understanding, and is intended to run off the various fast freight lines.

Brig.-Gen. Gates died here this afternoon, after a short illness, at the age of eighty years.

At the Jerome Park races to-day, Stewart's cup of the half of $1200 was won by Jas. A. Connelly, beating Gen. Duke, Abdel-Kader and Legal Tender. Distance 1 70 and a half miles. Time: 3:51. The selling premium of $500, mile and a quarter dash, for all ages, was won by Jubal, beating Baaster and five others. Time: 2:13. The premium of $500, for mile heats, was won by James McConnel in two straight heats. Time: 1:45¾, 146¼. The last race, the cup for horses used as hacks, with gentlemen riders, carrying 140 pounds, was won by Maid of Honor, beating Rocks, Free, Lance and others. Time: 1:51¼.

McHenry, the main witness against Commissioner Rollins, has been arrested for perjury and held for examination.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Lieut. Lee, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who was sent by Maj. Hutchins, in charge of the Bureau here, to investigate the late affair at Opelousas, reported this morning that the immediate cause of the outbreak was a personal difficulty between the editor of the St. Landry *Progress*, a Republican paper, and three citizens, growing out of an offensive article published in the *Progress*. Bently, the editor, who was also a school teacher, was caned. A report was immediately circulated among the negroes that Bently was killed, and couriers were dispatched to arouse the negroes on the plantations, and in an incredibly short time they were flocking to Opelousas, armed, apparently being fully organized and prepared for such occasions. Several bodies of negroes were met and dispersed by the efforts of sensible and moderate men of both classes, by acquainting them with the true facts regarding Bently. One body, however, of twenty-five or thirty, led by a negro who called himself "Captain," refused to disperse when ordered, and a fight ensued, in which two negroes were killed and four or five wounded. Six whites were wounded, two very seriously, and a number of horses belonging to the whites were killed. The negro calling himself "Captain" was killed, and eight of the party were captured, lodged in jail, and the balance dispersed. Orders which were given by the civil authorities for disarming the negroes were executed with some difficulty but effectually, and the arms are now in the hands of the authorities of Opelousas, and the Parish is perfectly quiet. During the excitement the material of the *Progress* office was scattered and a portion destroyed.

One white man was ambushed while riding alone along the road, and riddled with balls. One of the negroes was caught soon after and killed. Another white planter is reported to have been shot while sitting in his house.

These troubles existed only in the Parish of St. Landry, in a radius of about twenty miles from Opelousas, and the adjoining Parishes are perfectly quiet.

Lieut. Lee also reports that he could learn of but two whites who were certainly killed, and eight or ten who were wounded, and of five negroes killed and fifteen or twenty wounded, but expresses the opinion that the number of casualties will exceed these numbers, as the negroes in some instances resisted the disarming, and had to be overpowered. None of the white Radicals suffered, except Bently, and he only in the loss of his printing material and the caning he received.

He further reports that quiet is restored and that the people are pursuing their ordinary avocations, and no further trouble is apprehended.

The white inhabitants outnumber the blacks, but armed mounted patrols are still kept up.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—This afternoon the Supreme Circle of the Brotherhood of the Union, now in session here, visited the President by appointment. The New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia delegates were severally introduced, when the President, in response to a salutation, said that as they came to pay their respects to him, not only as the Chief Magistrate of the Union, but as a member of the fraternity, he felt more than thankful for the manifestation of friendship, and expressed the hope that they would all hereafter meet under more favorable circumstances. The Brotherhood of the Union is a patriotic, industrious and beneficial organization.

A special order, just issued from the War Department, directs that Gen. Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, be relieved from the command of the Ordnance Bureau, upon the assembling of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the general order of September 10th, and to continue until the conclusion of its investigations. The same order directs Col. V. Bennett, of the Ordnance Department, to report in person to Gen. Dyer to assist him.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Cotton dull and ½ to lower, sales 1200; uplands 25 c@29c. Flour $8 30@37. Rice nominal; Carolina 8½@9½. Coffee dull. Island sugars 11@11½. Molasses dull. Whisky quiet. Wheat 1@2c better. Corn $1 10@1 17.

Money—The market is easy, call loans 6@7. Sterling 9 .....@9 .....½. Gold 135½. Old Tennessees 68½, new 69½@70.

Dry Goods—Printing cloths 7½; standard prints 12½@13½; sheetings firmer 18½; manchesters 18.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings nominally 24@24½; sales 500; receipts 81. Sterling 50@52. New York sight ¼ discount. Gold 35@35½. Sugar and molasses quiet and steady. Flour steady, superfine $6 75. Corn inactive $1@1 05. Oats dull $1@1 2. Bran dull $1 15@1 20. Hay firm and unchanged. Pork steady and firm $31. Bacon firm and tending upwards, shoulders 12½@13; clear sides 16½@17; sugar cured hams 19½@19½. Lard 16½@16½.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—Flour, family $8 25@8 75. Wheat $1 85. Corn 68. Oats 60. Whisky $1 25. Pork 28½. Bulk shoulders 13½; sides 14½. Bacon shoulders 12½; sides 15½@16 and 16½; hams 19@21. Butter 35@40. Apples $4@4. Cheese 10@11. Eggs 19@20. Hay $16@20.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 7.—Tobacco, sales 67 hhds; lugs to fair leaf $5 50@14 25; medium common $12. Flour, superfine $8 25@8 50. Wheat $ .....@2 05. Corn in bulk $1. Oats 50@55. Rye $1 40@1 50. Pork $30 50@31. Lard 16½@20. Bacon, shoulders 13@13½; clear ribbed 16@16½; clear sides 17. Whisky, free $1 23½. Cotton 24@25.

Foreign Market.

LONDON, October 7.—Consols closed 93½ for money, and 93⅝ for account. 5-20's 73.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—Cotton closed easier, sales 10,000 bales; uplands 12¾@13; Orleans 13@13¼, some sales of uplands "to arrive" at 12¾@¾ Breadstuff unchanged.

FRANKFORT, October 7.—.....5-20's quiet 75½.

PARIS, October 7.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes 69@.....

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KNODE—Died, October 7, 1868, Mrs. AGNES L. KNODE, wife of Dr. O. B. Knode.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased and of Dr. O. B. Knode, are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of F. M. Mahan, No. 354 Linden street, at 10 o'clock a.m. to-day.

DIED.

ROBB—Died, on the morning of the 7th, GEORGE ROBB, aged thirty years.

He was a Confederate soldier, having been a member of the Liberty Guards, Fifth Confederate Regiment, and served faithfully to the close of the war.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, 3 o'clock, at the residence of D. H. Halle, 120 Exchange street.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

I. O. O. F.

THE members of Memphis Lodge No. 6, and Gayoso Encampment No. 3, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their Hall this (Thursday) evening at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late Brother, GEORGE ROBB. Members of Chickasaw Lodge No. 8, and transient Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

FRANK MELLERSH, N. G.
M. PUMP, R. S. oc8 1t

Notice.

ALL articles left at my Shop for repair and not called for within twenty (20) days, will be sold to pay charges.

WM. SCHNEIDER,
Gun Maker, No. 42 Washington street.
oc8 10t

Laborers Wanted—1200 Men.

TO work on the Levees at Greenville, Washington county, Mississippi. Wages good and promptly paid.

HUGHES & SEARLES,
oc8 1m Contractors.

AUCTION SALE

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC

By A. S. LEVY & CO.

WE will sell, FRIDAY morning, 9th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 114 Union street, without reserve, the entire Furniture of the above house, of a family leaving the city, consisting of THREE FINE CARPETS—Brussels, Ingrain and Three Ply, Chairs, Tables, Bureau Bedsteads, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, etc.

A. S. LEVY & CO.
oc8 2t

THE WEEKLY PANOLA STAR,

IS PUBLISHED IN A SECTION OF COUNTRY entirely tributary to Memphis, and has a circulation unsurpassed by any other medium of that kind in North Mississippi. Merchants and business men generally will find it to their advantage to advertise in the STAR.

Address PANOLA STAR,
o 8 Panola, Miss.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALES

—BY—

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

—AT—

Their Salesroom,

CORNER OF

Main and Jefferson Streets.

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

—AND—

CLOTHING

TO-MORROW MORNING,

THURSDAY,

At Ten o'clock,

AT OUR SALESROOM, CORNER OF MAIN and Jefferson streets, we will sell for Consignees, about

50 Cases Boots, Shoes and Hats,

IN QUANTITIES

TO SUIT THE TRADE.

ALSO, AN INVOICE OF

WINTER CLOTHING,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

GOODS OPEN THIS MORNING

FOR INSPECTION.

These sales to the Trade will be continued weekly, if well attended.

Royster, Trezevant & Co.,
oc7 AUCTIONEERS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,

OF MEMPHIS.

Paid in Capital - - - $300,000 00

W. E. CHERRY, President.
AMOS WOODRUFF, Vice-Pres't.
H. A. PARTEE, Cashier.
J. J. FREEMAN, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:

A. J. WHITE, H. T. TOMLINSON,
A. T. LACEY, AMOS WOODRUFF,
H. A. PARTEE, J. E. MERRIMAN,
JOHN R. WATKINS, THOS B. SMITH,
W. H. CHERRY. oc7

PERKINS, SWENSON & CO.,
New Orleans, La.
SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,
New York,
General Commission Merchants.
W. N. PERKINS, S. M. SWENSON, D. L. KERNION
oc6 1m

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. H. PASSMORE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

WILL TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING their numerous friends and patrons of their removal from the Vincent Block to No. 231 Second street, to the Jefferson Block, and take pleasure in being able to state that their facilities for business by the change have been augmented. For the patronage extended them for the past six years they return their sincere thanks, believing that by following the same principles as heretofore adopted, GOOD PRICES, RETURNS AND ATTENTION TO THE INTERESTS OF CONSIGNORS, they will meet and merit the same confidence and success in the future as in the past.

REAL ESTATE.

Especial attention will be given to the sale of Real Estate at public auction by our Mr. Passmore, whose well known qualifications in this particular branch is well understood by our citizens.

W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,
oc7 Auctioneers, 231 Second street, Jefferson Block.

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

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

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 291 MAIN STREET.

FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
No. 11 Madison Street, Agents for Tennessee.
jels dtfawim

THE OLDEST DRY GOODS HOUSE IN MEMPHIS

We take this method to inform

OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC,

That we are now receiving and exposing for sale one of the largest Stocks of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

—IN THE—

Southern States,

Which we offer on as REASONABLE TERMS as any House in this or any other city.

OUR WHOLESALE STOCK

Is worthy the attention of ALL DEALERS throughout the Country, as each line comprises a full assortment, and will be sold as low as any house will sell them, South of Mason's and Dixon's Line.

OUR RETAIL STOCK

Is under the immediate supervision of one of the partners of the concern. Our facilities in the Eastern Market enable us to at all times have on hand the latest styles of all kinds of Goods in our line, including a large line of Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, etc., etc. *We make no pretensions. All we ask is for you to TRY Us, and judge for yourselves.*

A. SEESSEL & SON,
sep6 6m 259 MAIN ST., OPP. COURT SQUARE.

CIRCULAR NOTICE

We take this method of informing our friends and the public that we have resumed business since September 1st, last, at our old stand, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams, opposite the Worsham House, where we shall, as heretofore, continue to keep constantly a large stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, etc., all of which we offer at a very slight advance on New York cost.

New Goods received daily from the Eastern markets, and our Stock will be