MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

TOTAL REGISTRATION up to yesterday evening, 9301.

REAL STREET BRIDGE has been commenced and the work will be pushed rapidly forward.

THE weather was dark and lowering all day yesterday, and, during the morning, very warm.

THE NICHOLSON pavement folks have left a very unsightly pile of earth and debris on the corner of Second and Beal. They ought to move it.

THE CONFERENCE between the County Commissioners and the Committee on reduction of taxes did not amount to anything yesterday.

GEORGE REYNOLDS, accused of wife murder, was yesterday arraigned before 'Squire Black and committed, without bail, for trial.

THE WEEKLY APPEAL, done up in wrappers for mailing, will be ready for delivery at the APPEAL Counting Room this morning at nine o'clock.

THE BASE BALL match between the Holt Club, of Cincinnati, and the Eureks, of this city, was largely attended yesterday, and resulted in the defeat of the Memphians by a score of 40 to 15.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of the discovery of America—the three hundred and seventy-sixth. It was celebrated at Louisville by the Genoese of that city and Cincinnati.

JOHN SYLVERS, charged with stealing goods from the steamer Mayflower, was brought before 'Squire Kiernan yesterday, and sent up in default of $2000 bond to answer to the Criminal Court.

A LABORER digging an excavation on Second street, near the residence of Mayor Leftwich, was yesterday covered up by a slide of earth, and was nearly crushed to death before he could be rescued.

EXPRESS PACKAGES.—The sale of packages from the Southern Express Company takes place this morning, at the auction rooms of W. H. Passmore & Co., No. 221 Second street, in the Jefferson Block.

MR. AND MRS. LANAGAN, the well-known actor and actress who were engaged in this city two seasons ago, and made so many warm friends, arrived yesterday, and will be connected with the New Memphis Theater during the coming theatrical season.

THE GARROTERS, Burns, Foley, Boyle and Maddox, were arraigned before 'Squire Millard yesterday, for examination, which resulted in the discharge of the two latter and the continuation of the examination of the former to 2 p.m. to-day.

THE refreshment stalls and booths to be used during the coming Agricultural Fair will be rented, at the race track, to the highest bidder, on next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, by Royster, Trezevant & Co., auctioneers. Bidders should be promptly on the ground.

SHOOTING.—Bill Green and Henry Clark got into an altercation at Central Point, Monday evening at six o'clock, and after a word or two, Clark drew a pistol and shot Green, wounding him very seriously, if not fatally. Clark was arrested and lodged in the Second District stationhouse.

BASE BALL.—The second match game of Base Ball will come off to-day, at the race track, at two o'clock, between the Holt Club, of Cincinnati, and the Bluff City Club, of this city. Seats are prepared for everybody, and an interesting game is promised. Street cars will run out to the Grounds every ten minutes during the game.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—I will pay the above reward, and no questions asked, for the return of my black Newfoundland dog, "Heck." He is about twenty-five months old, has white paws and white belly. The bunch above one of his forepaws was disfigured by a cut when a pup.

F. W. O'DONNELL,
McCall street, west of Shelby.
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RAPID and regular communication with Europe is now one of our institutions. Sunday, at 12 m., a dispatch was sent to Bremen, and yesterday, at 10 a.m. an answer was received, and the order (for cotton) was filled before 3 p.m., by Ed. Warburg. This dispatch was forwarded by the Western Union Telegraph.

THE ADVERTISING Drop Curtain, which is leased by Mr. Robert Ainslie for the coming season, will in a few days be completed. We understand that there are a few more spaces left, and merchants who desire a splendid medium through which to bring themselves before the public, would consult their own interests, by giving Mr. Ainslie a call, at his office, northwest corner of Jefferson and Main, up stairs.

THE SOUTH TRIUMPHANT.—It gives us pleasure to see that one remedy has at length been discovered, potent to subdue that terrible scourge—Fever and Ague. The remedy to which we refer is Texas Tonic Syrup, the most reliable and only innocent article ever offered to the public. The fact that this remedy is a true Southern preparation, made from material springing from the soil of the Sunny South, is an additional recommendation. Sold by all druggists.

SHELBY NURSERIES.—We have received the catalogue of these nurseries, which are located at Collierville, on the Memphis and Charleston road, (some twenty-five miles from town), and are now under the charge of Mr. B. C. Bledsoe, formerly Keon & Bledsoe. The catalogue embraces a very large assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, shrubs, etc. We hope that Mr. Bledsoe will have the encouragement that such home agricultural institutions deserve.

OYSTERS—CHERRY STONES!—Mad. Vincent, of whose fame as a caterer of everything nice, it is superfluous to speak to a Memphian, informs her friends and the public that she has received her first consignment of Norfolk oysters. They are the celebrated cherrystone—an oyster second to none in the world in delicacy of flavor. Lovers of the bivalves will do themselves an act of injustice if they fail to embrace an early opportunity of calling on Mad. Vincent, on the corner of Washington and Front street.

OBITUARY.—We are pained to learn of the death, on the 25th ult., at Eagle Lake, Texas, of Col. Scott Anderson, brother of Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson, and Butler Anderson, Esq., of this city. Col. Anderson was well known to many of our readers, having resided formerly at Hernando, Miss. He was born in this State and went to Texas from Hernando in 1859. During the war he rendered faithful services to the Confederacy as Colonel in our army. He died suddenly of congestive fever. He was a brave soldier, true man, and his loss will be deeply felt by a wide circle of sorrowing friends.

DEATH OF OFFICER BARBIERE.—Officer Louis Barbiere, who was stabbed by his brother-in-law, Jerry Brown, a few nights ago, died yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, in great agony. As soon as his death was known Sergt. Maxwell, of the Second District police, (of which Barbiere was a member), went to Brown's house and arrested him. Yesterday morning Coroner Samelson held an inquest on the body, and returned a verdict of death "from a cut, from a knife, in the hands of one Jerry Brown, according to testimony." A warrant was immediately issued for Brown, and he was transferred from the stationhouse to the jail. He will have a hearing before 'Squire Griffith to-day at 1 o'clock. Barbiere was buried yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. His loss is deeply regretted by his companions, by whom he was much respected and loved.

REGISTRATION.

Action of the Central and Other Democratic Clubs Yesterday.

Committees Appointed.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Central Democratic Club and of Presidents of the several ward and district clubs, called to take into consideration the subject of registering all eligible voters, M. D. L. Stewart, A. Woodward and P. M. Winters were appointed a committee, with full power to procure five or more persons to attend to the business of procuring registration certificates and naturalization papers for all persons entitled to them—to establish headquarters and make proper publication, etc; and John Donovan, E. W. Rucker and J. J. DuBose were appointed a committee to procure funds to defray the expenses necessary in carrying out the objects of the above.

John Donovan was appointed to ascertain and make publication of the time when the registration of voters would close.

The Presidents of the various ward and district clubs are requested to appoint, without delay, committees on registration, to co-operate with the committee of the Central Club.

All the members of the various clubs who can, are requested to attend the mass meeting at Jackson, Tenn., on Wednesday next. Arrangements will be made to take them and receive them in a body at Jackson.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Opening Day at B. Lowenstein & Bros.

Magnificent Display.

Messrs B. Lowenstein & Bros. of whose extensive dry good establishment we gave a succinct account in our Sunday's issue, yesterday had their opening day of fall and winter fashions. The day was rather unpropitious for such an occasion, being very cloudy and sultry, and threatening rain. This, however, did not deter the ladies of Memphis from showing their appreciation of Messrs. Lowenstein & Bros., and all day long their capacious sales and show-rooms were crowded with them. The throng was greatest in the morning from ten to half past eleven o'clock, at which time we took occasion to be present, and really found quite a difficulty in making our way amid the crowd. The first point of attraction, and this was one that was the cynosure of the eyes of all travelers on that side of Main street, was the corner

SHOW WINDOW.

Folded in pyramids, on the floor of the case, were silks, plain and *moire antique*, of almost every hue, scarlet, crimson, green (Metternich), blue, golden, and pearl. Behind them, falling in graceful festoons, were three most exquisite silks,—a delicate rose, a white *moire antique*, and a changeable green. Broad bands of silk and satin ribbon, of every shade; the most costly Brussels, Medlin, Valenciennes, blond, point and other laces—some of them worth thirty-five dollars a yard—were intertwined with these fabrics, and Irish Poplins, not less beautiful than the silks, in a most artistic and elegant manner. Rich lace collars, embroideries, infants' cloaks, and a multitude of other beautiful things, were pendant from above, and served to heighten the effect. The side window on Jefferson street was not less artistically arranged, the main attraction here (which also showed through the other window) being a green changeable silk. This could be seen in its beauty across Main or Jefferson streets, and was the subject of much admiration. These windows were arranged by Mr. Henry Davis, an employee of Messrs Lowenstein, and reflect the highest credit upon his artistic taste. The other show window, on Main street, was also quite handsomely gotten up with "notions," toilet articles, perfumery, trimmings, etc. by Mr. Garden, another employee.

THE FRONT STORE.

On the counters, tables, shelves, stools, and, in fact, on everything that would hold them, were displayed bolts and bales and pieces of dress goods, of every kind and description. A novelty which attracted a great deal of attention, were the stamped goods—skirts in all materials and colors were stamped by some new process, which resembles embroidery very closely,—so closely indeed, as to be with difficulty distinguished from it. The stamping is raised, and in indelible colors. The patentee of this invention has made a large fortune off it already this season. In skirts, there were several new styles—the Boulevard and a new Balmoral, embroidered, braided, and stamped, being the favorites. There was a very fine display of embroideries, lace handkerchiefs, and infants' robes on one table in this room. A piece of poplin, displayed by itself, also was the subject of much admiration and comment. The ground was black, through which run a small green satin stripe, giving it an indescribably rich appearance. But to enumerate the rich and varied display of this room, or to take even the most casual glance, would occupy more time and space than we could spare, and we move on to the inner temple, the *adytum* of fashion,

THE CLOAK ROOM,

where the silks and satins, the costly cloaks and shawls were on exhibition and sale. This is the L of the first floor, as described by us on Sunday. Mad. Marre, the Parisian *modiste* under whose skillful supervision is the cloak department, in all its branches of manufacture, was present here to show to the best advantage those beautiful articles of dress. On a lay figure in the center of the room, was *the* cloak of the day. The material was black velvet; basque shaped; looped up in the back; the sleeves double, forming a cape. Around the neck was a *rouche* of lace with satin in the center; the cape, trimmed with satin *galeon* and fringe; the back and bottom trimmed with fringe, and the front finished with satin ornaments. Another "beauty" was an opera cloak, of white broadcloth, trimmed with white satin, and satin drops. The cord and tassels were of white silk. The "Galway" cloak, which is also called the Colleen Bawn, was, as usual, a favorite with the ladies. Coming in for a fair share of admiration were mouse colored chinchillas, trimmed with satin of a lighter shade, brown and black cloth, appropriately trimmed, and velvet cloaks, in great variety. A very large stock of netted goods of all descriptions, breakfast shawls, ladies', misses' and children's netted skirts, etc., was also on display here. Of the silks and poplins, it is superfluous to speak—the display having been dazzling. In poplins especially, great improvements have been made; and they are now manufactured, equal in beauty with the most costly silks. Altogether, Messrs. Lowenstein & Bros. can congratulate themselves upon the success of their opening day. It is one that will long be remembered by the ladies of Memphis as the most brilliant and beautiful display of dry goods ever made in our city.

FEMALE PRINTERS.—We see by a late copy of the New York *Evening Mail*, that Union No. 6 of that city have admitted to full membership in the Union, two female compositors. "These two," says the *Mail*, "are the first females ever admitted into a Union in this city." We wonder how long it will be before our Memphis Union will be holding small tea parties of mixed male and female compositors.

LADIES.—For fashionable millinery goods go to Miss N. English, No. 230 Main street, up stairs. She has just received a large assortment purchased for cash, and sells at the lowest prices. Dress making superintended by Madame J. Ozanne, late of Nashville. 1w

TAX PAYERS NOTICE.—City, County and School Scrips to suit tax payers, for sale at Citizens Union Bank, corner of Main and Jefferson streets. oct1-1w

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To the Citizens of the States South of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi River.

MEMPHIS, October 10, 1868.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Memphis the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Correspondence, charged with the duty of inviting the attention of the people of the States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river to the subject of a Pacific railroad, and their co-operation upon some plan which will connect the citizens of these States with such an enterprise. The railroads building towards the Pacific, and those agitated, except one, propose schemes so far north, and so remote from the Southern States, that it will be found impracticable in the present condition of the country, to connect with them. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, of Missouri, the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, of Arkansas, the Henderson, Marshall and Jefferson Railroad Company, and the Brazos Branch Railroad Company—both of Texas—have a bill which has passed to a second reading in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to which your attention is especially invited.

By the provisions of that bill the four companies mentioned are authorized to build, operate and maintain a connected line of railroads from a point in Missouri opposite Cairo, with a single or double track, via Little Rock, Arkansas, Jefferson, Texas, to a point on the Rio Grande, in the direction of San Blas, Mexico.

By the provisions of that bill all of said companies may prosecute the building of their respective roads at the same time, and whenever either of said companies shall complete in a substantial manner ten consecutive miles of any portion of their several roads, the President of the United States, upon application made, shall appoint commissioners to examine the same, and upon their favorable report to the Secretary of the Treasury, of the United States shall issue to said companies, for the ten miles finished, the bonds of the United States, having fifty years to run to maturity, with six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of ten thousand dollars per mile, on that part of the road between Cairo and Little Rock; and on that between Little Rock and the Rio Grande, sixteen thousand dollars per mile, and in like manner for every ten consecutive miles finished thereafter, at the same rates, until the entire roads are finished from Cairo to the Rio Grande.

By the provisions of the bill the bonds loaned said companies are to operate as a mortgage on said roads from the date of delivery.

That said companies may raise means to finish said road or roads, they are authorized to issue first mortgage bonds on said road or roads, not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars per mile, and not exceeding seven per cent. interest, which bonds, by the provisions of the bill, are to be first mortgage bonds, and have a priority over the lien or mortgage given the Government, for the loans made by the Government. In said bill it is provided that said companies may amalgamate into one, to be called the "International Pacific Railroad;" that the Government shall have priority in the transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies and public stores. By acts of Congress and the Legislature of Texas, these companies have large and valuable land grants.

We also learn from reliable source that these companies have a representative in Mexico, asking rights of way, land grants, etc.—with flattering prospects of success—so as to extend said road from the Rio Grande to San Blas, with a branch from the main stem to the city of Mexico. By referring to maps, geographical descriptions and other reliable sources of information, it will be seen that this projected road, as a route to the Pacific, compared with all others north of it, is several hundred miles nearer every great commercial city in the United States than these northern roads; that, for its entire distance from Cairo to San Blas, it is in a settled country uninfested with Indians; the lands on both sides rich, capable of yielding for home productions; in a mild climate, not liable to be impeded by ice or gorged with snow; with no deserts or barren wastes to encounter; with no mountains to turn or tunnel; with navigable streams intersecting or close to the gulf, and intersecting railroads from the gulf, to facilitate and cheapen construction, and when built, feeders to the road; with a generally favorable route for railroad construction; with large land grants; with the aid asked granted; with so many facilities to construct a road cheaply, and working at so many points at once, there can be no question but that this road can be built, and with proper energy, finished in two years from Cairo to the Rio Grande.

In this connection we forbear discussing the outward trade which would flow to this road by opening commerce with the nourishing States on the Pacific coast, the isles of the sea, with China, Japan, the East Indies—the coveted prize of nations for so many centuries—believing, whilst this road would receive its due share of that mighty traffic, its surest reliance will be found in its directness, in the vast and varied productions which will be raised on its margin, in the feeders from connecting navigable streams, from the Gulf ports and connecting railroads, in the temperate climate through which it passes, and the cheapness and facility with which it can be constructed.

In the explanatory notes and memorial presented to Congress by the chief managers of this enterprise, they use this language:

"JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.—Three routes to the Pacific have always been contemplated. The central route is in progress of construction. It has been liberally aided by the Government. (This central route lies generally north of the 40th degree of north latitude.) The northern route (lying above the 44th degree of latitude) awaits its opportunity. Justice to the South requires that they should have it, and that *now*, when they are suffering in all their interests the terrible prostration resulting from protracted civil war. The building of this road will do more to revive the drooping spirits of the South, to cheer her citizens, to animate them with new hopes, to make them realize the beneficent influence of the Union, and to feel that they have both the justice and sympathy of their sister States, and that we are all again fellow-citizens of a common country, than any other one measure that Congress can devise."

With uplifted hands we are devoutly thankful for such words of encouragement and brotherly words of kindness. Whilst we say this, we must be pardoned for stating that a very small portion of the settled parts of the South lies west of the Mississippi river, convenient to the road, and that they have overlooked, unintentionally, no doubt, all the country south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river, and forgotten, no doubt, in our "terrible prostration," that we are unable to make connections with this road; that if we were, we could not do so on equal terms, and it would be but "whispering the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope."

By referring to railroad maps it will be seen that this proposed Southern road, in its present shape, will afford admirable facilities for St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, and for the people of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and the States north of the Ohio, with their finished roads to connect with this road at Cairo or some other point, and for such portions of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas as are near it; but that the people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and the greater part of Louisiana, the people of the South, which this memorial and railroad bill proposes to aid, cannot connect with it or participate in its benefits. By the completion of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, and the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad, the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western, and the Texas roads connecting with the same in the direction of Columbus, or some other point west, all the South can be made to connect with this Pacific road as all the country from Kentucky, south, by finished roads, concentrating either at Memphis, Vicksburg, or New Orleans, can be brought in connection with the same. The railroad companies mentioned have each of them done something toward completing their respective roads—expended large sums of money; but, in consequence of the "terrible prostration" of the South, they cannot, without aid, finish the same. It will not be overlooked, that the Mississippi bottom, on each of these routes, about forty miles wide—sparsely settled, liable to overflow—intervenes; that it will require large sums of money to raise the beds of these roads above overflow, which cannot be done in the prostrate condition of the people of the country. Besides, if this road is really intended to benefit the South, can there be any justice or more reason for the Government to aid in building a road from Cairo to Little Rock than from Memphis to Little Rock, or from Vicksburg to Shreveport, or from New Orleans west? If it is intended to benefit the South, we ask that it shall be opened to the *whole South, and every part of it.*

For remedy whereof we propose that the Congress of the United States be memorialized to aid each of those roads in the same manner as the main stem is proposed to be aided. That the bill be so amended that each of these roads be made branches of the same; that the work done shall be fairly valued (if said companies shall desire it) and be made a part of it, and that in every respect they be put on an equal footing with every other part of the country.

If the chief managers of this enterprise shall desire, as they say, "justice to the South," we do not question but that they, seeing what a mighty volume of additional trade these roads completed will throw upon the main stem, will cheerfully and willingly aid in correcting the mistake committed. If they shall refuse—which is not anticipated—we will at any rate know how to value such protestations.

We are charged with the duty of bringing this question before the people interested, without instructions *how* we are to do it. As the best method of doing so, we will publish this communication, requesting every newspaper in the South to copy it, requesting every citizen in the South to consider himself and his part of the country directly interested, and, above all, to see to it that their Representatives in Congress be applied to and requested to give their aid in accomplishing a common good.

That this important object may receive the attention it deserves, we respectfully request that the citizens of the different States, at their respective capitals, will hold public meetings and express such sentiments as to them may seem meet; that they will ask the cooperation of the citizens of every county in said State; that at the meeting of Congress they send delegates who will aid in accomplishing the object in view.

We shall send this communication to every Senator and Representative from the Southern States, respectfully requesting those who concur with us to advise us of that fact. That we may be advised of what is done, we will be greatly obliged by being supplied with copies of such resolutions, memorials and editorials as may be published.

ROBERTSON TOPP,
JNO. T. TREZEVANT,
W. B. GREENLAW,
WM. R. MOORE,
AMOS WOODRUFF,
J. WICKS,
J. W. ROBERTSON.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The decisions rendered by the Chancellor were as follows:

Rosser vs Ford, decree for complainant.
Kerr vs Merion, demurrer overruled.
Wallis vs Wickersham, record sufficient.

The following decrees and orders were entered:

Sommerville vs Dubose, guardian ad litem appointed.
Vanderbilts vs Persons, motion for dower.
Grey vs Moon, pro confesso.
Farrow vs Farrow, repd. 1 confirmed.
Stallins vs Dunn, sale reversed.
Anderson exparte, reference, etc.
Schafer vs Chase, final decree.
Taylor et al vs Burdett, motion to dissolve injunction.
Tomeny vs Eaton, motion to revoke decree.
Rogers vs Cunee, reference.
Wait vs Leftwich, guardian ad litem.
Bradford vs Fenton, ex-order.
Stark vs Cockrell, reference.
Terry vs Brown, petition to be filed.
Wills vs Beaumont, dismissal.
McCally et al vs Wright, final decree.
Hinson vs Quinsby, reference.
West vs same, rule refused.
Spittle vs Spittle, reference.
Graham vs Edgington et al, final decree.
Malatesta vs Beaumont, motion to dismiss.
Cordua vs Beaumont, motion to dissolve injunction.
Georgetis vs same, motion to dissolve injunction.

The following cases have been set for hearing to-day:

122 Holmes vs Holmes.
126 Paulan vs McDavid, adm'r.
127 North vs James, adm'r.
128 Wetmore et al. vs Morton et al.
129 McNeil et al. vs Patrick.
130 Dalton vs Morton et al.
131 Brown vs Boyce et al.
132 American Express Bank vs Andrews.
133 Davidson, adm'r, vs Davidson.
134 DeLoach, adm'r, vs McNamara.
135 Saint vs Cook et al.
137 Rainey et al. vs Rainey et al.
139 Planters Bank of Tennessee vs Merrill.
140 Hicks vs Kelly et al.
141 Leftwich et al. vs Buntyn et al.
142 Glenn vs Pettit.
143 Morris vs Jones et al.
146 Hun vs Peel et al.
148 Mann vs Douglass et al.
149 Caldwell vs Betts et al.
150 Kendall vs Ritts et al.
151 Cheneworth vs Abbott et al.
152 Garvin et al. vs Clark et al.
154 Stapp et al. vs McDowell.
155 White et al. vs Betts et al.
156 James, use, etc., vs Betts et al.
157 Portland et al vs Ferguson et al.
159 Gill vs McKnight.
160 Howell et al vs Looney et al.
161 Hall et al vs Gale et al.
162 Drew vs Gwynn et al.
164 Lane & Co vs Witherspoon et al.
165 Ross vs Ross et al.
167 Casey vs McNatten et al.
168 Parham vs McNeil.
169 Baker vs Walkins et al.
170 Harris, adm'r vs Moore et al.
171 Hall, adm'x vs Dunn et al.
172 Brown & Co vs Pope et al.
174 Arnold et al vs Same.
175 Horsman & Son vs Same.
176 Undell et al vs Same.
177 Stewart & Co vs Same.
178 Herring et al vs Same.
179 Lane & Co vs Same.
180 Murdock & Co vs Same.
181 Kirkner vs Robinson et al.
182 Nolet & Co vs Bryson.
183 Walker et al vs Gruin et al.

Court meets to-day at 10 o'clock a.m.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Wm Hunter Judge.* The October Term met and adjourned on yesterday, over to Monday next. The Grand Jury will be empanneled on that day.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran Judge.*—The cases set for trial to day are as follows:

7 to 84 State vs Slagle, gaming.
634 to 635 " vs Beer, keeping gaming house.
856 to 861 State vs Schooles, gaming.
1087 to 1089 " " Church, cruelty.
1111 to 1113 " " Brown, unlawful service of criminal process.
1119 State vs McDonough, carrying dangerous weapons.
1125 to 1128 State vs Kirwan, bribing voters.
1132 " " Chapel, accepting bribe.
1133 to 1135 " " Kirwan, bribing voters.
1145 " " Patterson, battery.
1151 to 1152 " " Leftwich, voiling on void certificate.
1153 State vs Longus, speculating in county warrants.
1160 State vs Aikes.
1276 " " Henderson, larceny.
1359 " " Moran, certificate, etc.
1413 to 1417 " " McCulloch, gaming.
1596 " " Johnson, battery.
1606 " " DeSoto, gaming.
1607 " " Quinn, gaming.

Court meets to-day at 9 o'clock, a.m.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*George W. Reeves, Judge.*—On yesterday a dismissal was entered in the cases of the State vs. Morton and Anderson (negroes), indictment for murder of a negro on Big Creek. The defendants were found guilty last term, and on appeal to the Supreme Court the verdict was set aside and a new trial granted. The witnesses could not be found, so a *nol. pros.* was entered.

Forfeitures were taken against a number of witnesses for non-attendance.

To-day the cases of the State vs. Hudnall, indictment for murder, and the State vs. Lanahan, indictment for murder, will be called for trial.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The October term commenced on yesterday. A full jury was not obtained on yesterday. To-day the empanneling of the same will be concluded. No other business to be transacted.

SUITS IN U. S. COURTS.—Attorneys and others interested would do well to bear in mind they have but a little over a week in which to bring suits to the next term of the United States Circuit court, in which court the writ with a copy of declaration must be *served* at least thirty days before the commencement of the term, for the case to stand for trial at that term. The next term will be held on the fourth Monday in November.

A HAPPY AFFAIR.

Presentation of a Watch to Col. Sam B. Jones, by the Employees of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

The freight Depot of the Memphis and Ohio R. R. was the scene, last evening, of a most pleasant affair,—being no less than the presentation of a splendid watch and chain to Col. Sam. Jones, General Superintendent, by the employees of the Road. There were about a hundred and fifty persons present all told, including members of the press, and other invited guests. At eight o'clock the watch was presented by Dr. Thomas, accompanied with a neat and happy little speech, in which the kindly feelings and respect felt for the recipient by the donors, was eloquently set forth. Col. Jones in receiving the elegant testimonial, replied in a most affecting and touching extempore address. In response to a call, a splendid speech was made by Judge Swayne, after which the party dispersed. The watch is a "Frodsham," pendant winder and runs forty-eight hours. The case is of twenty-two carat fineness and weighs one ounce. On the front side, the letters S. B. J. are engraved in monogram, and on the reverse a locomotive is engraved. On the inside of the case is the following inscription: "Presented to Sam B. Jones, Genl. Supt. Memphis & Ohio R. R., by his employees, October, 1868." A handsome chain is attached, and the cost of whole affair, which was furnished by Pooly & Barnum, was eight hundred and fifty dollars. Long may the noble recipient live to wear his well merited honors!

BULLETIN VS. POST.

More Radical Exposures of Radical Villainy.

L. B. Eaton Stealing Again.

Under the displayed heading of "A Rich Expose"—"Where the Associate Editor of the *Post* gets his Spending Money"—"Revenues of the State Stolen"—"Lucien B. Eaton collects fees in the Municipal Court for nearly a year, and returns no accounts therefor"—"State Comptroller Blackburn Investigating the matter," the *Bulletin* of yesterday morning published the following:

MEMPHIS, October 10, 1868.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

I have discovered that Col. Lucien B. Eaton, associate editor of the *Post*, is a defaulter to the State of Tennessee. He collected the fees in the Municipal court from May 10, 1867, to March 16, 1868, and has never made any return thereof, as required by law. He has irregularly accounted for a small part of the fees collected, by turning over, through his brother, Gen. John Eaton, superintendent of public instruction, the sum of $25. The remainder of the amount (all of 30) he has never made any return of.

By order of the State Comptroller, G. W. Blackburn, Col. Eaton's successor, Penny Cash, Esq., has forwarded to the Controller's office a transcript copy of the records of the Court, showing the money collected and retained by the said Eaton, while acting as Clerk of the Municipal Court.

As a citizen of Memphis, entitled to know that the public revenues are not stolen, I demand that the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, now in session, do take cognizance of this default, and that Attorney General Reeves be required to do his duty in the premises. Mr. Taft ought to be summoned to testify in the case, and the records of the court ought to be had before the Grand Jury.

It is time the ring of thieves who are fattening on public plunder be put down. Eaton ought to be either made to disgorge, or shut up in the penitentiary. Let the people see to it.

JUSTICE.

MEMPHIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. Ramsay was present again at the Medical College, yesterday morning, to deliver the opening address to the preliminary class, but was again deterred from doing so, by the paucity of the attendance. The faculty are present every day at eleven o'clock, and every thing is in readiness for the course. The dissecting rooms are open, and the professor of anatomy in attendance daily, and those students at present in the city, who propose to attend the regular course (which commences on the 1st of November), should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity of getting a valuable start in their studies before that course commences. The Dean informs us that he is in receipt of letters from various quarters, which give him great encouragement in his hopes of a numerous attendance upon the regular course. The dispensary connected with the College is open every day, two hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock, and members of the faculty are always present to examine and prescribe for all cases that come to them—being also prepared to perform all kinds of surgical operations. Their services are entirely gratis, as are the medicines dispensed by them.

WE CLIP the following well deserved compliment to our worthy health officer, Dr. W. E. Rogers, from the Brownsville *Bee*, of the 9th. The Doctor has extracted six colcull in all, and the last three operations have been performed within four months. We are pleased to chronicle the success of one so highly esteemed as he is, in this very delicate operation:

Dr. Wm. E. Rogers, of Memphis—formerly of Brownsville—operated on a son of Mr. Cates, near Bella Lepot, last Saturday, (he child is only seven years old) and extracted a stone from his bladder, measuring four inches in length and two and a half in diameter. The little fellow is doing well with every prospect of a speedy recovery. Our townsman, Mr. Leonard, was present, and administered chloroform during the operation.

Dr. Rogers made his mark, while he was with us, in surgery, and his success in this, as in other operations of a like character, is a source of great gratification to his many old friends, and to the old members of the Ninth Tennessee Regiment, where he labored faithfully in the capacity of surgeon, during our late struggle.

PERSONAL.

A. E. Orr, Esq., of New York, is in this city. Mr. Orr is of the firm of David Dorr & Co., which is well known throughout the South.

J. M. Goodbar, Esq., of the prominent shoe house of Goodbar & Gilliland, returned last evening from a trip to the East, where he has purchased heavily for the winter trade.

S. B. Williamson, Esq., of the cotton and commission house of Williamson, Hill & Co., has also returned from a visit to the mountain districts of Tennessee, where he has been spending the summer.

Mr. William Simpson, another well known citizen, and member of the firm of Pettitt & Simpson, cotton and commission merchants, has made his appearance in his accustomed haunts. He is welcome home.

ERRATUM.—In the article written by Dr. Ford, in answer to Rabbi Tuska, which appeared in Sunday's issue, the words "veritable fools" occurred instead of the words "veritable facts." All who know Dr. Ford know him to be incapable of applying the word "fool," in any sense, to the people, or the subject under discussion.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1868.—*Dear Sir:* In your paper of last week you, or one of your correspondents, say that Dr. Drake is not the originator of the celebrated Plantation Bitters, and that they were manufactured and sold by one Pedro Martelle, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, sir, I can testify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after, my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours truly,
CAPT. HENRY WENTZ.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. 3td&w

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—U. S. Mail Line.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
Connecting at St. Louis with all the Railroads and Steamboat Lines for the East, West, and North.
CITY OF CAIRO.....Malan master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 5 p.m.
oct3 tt FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, October 12—Departed—Sam J Hale, for Memphis, Westmoreland and Leo for New Orleans.

CAIRO, October 12—Down—Luminary, 8 p.m.; Golden Era, 7 p.m.; Selma, 1 p.m.; Bismarck, 7 a.m. Up—Bermuda, 10 p.m.; Mary E Forsythe, 3 p.m. The river fell twenty inches.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—The river is falling, with 9½ feet in the channel.

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—Arrived—Isabella, from Tennessee river. Departed—Atlantic, for New Orleans and Marble City, for Memphis.

PITTSBURG, October 12.—The river is falling, with 2½ feet in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, October 12.—The river is falling, with four feet six inches in the channel. The weather is clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, October 13.—Yesterday was clear and very pleasant—an Indian Summer day. The night previous was foggy to some extent, and a slight fog was perceptible last night at an early hour, hanging close to the water. The sand bar opposite begins to show its head again, and will soon be big as a potato patch, if not bigger. The river falls space here as well as elsewhere.

Arrivals.

Steamer City of Alton, St. Louis.
" Belle Lee, New Orleans.
" Lizzie Gill, New Orleans.
" Magenta, New Orleans.
" Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.
" Darling, Cincinnati.
" Mollie Hambleton, St. Francis river.
" H. M. Shreve, Vicksburg.
" Luminary, St. Louis.
" City of Cairo, St. Louis.

Departures.

Steamer Belle Lee, Louisville.
" Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.
" The Ace, White river.
" City of Alton, New Orleans.
" H. M. Shreve, St. Louis.
" Lizzie Gill, St. Louis.
" Luminary, Vicksburg.

In Port.

Liberty, Hambleton, Clifton, Darling, Ozark, Magenta, City of Cairo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our levee was well lined with packets yesterday, and presented a very animated appearance. Cotton was king as in the olden time—freights of almost every kind abounded upon every side. Yes, it was a cheerful business day upon the levee, and was calculated to awaken pleasant memories of what we once were and what we ought to be.

The Magenta came in from New Orleans with a fair jog of freight, after doing a large way business. Her officers claim to have beaten the Belle Lee to Vicksburg, though that boat left New Orleans in advance. At any rate, the Magenta is a flyer and a Memphis boat. She leaves on Wednesday for New Orleans. Capt. Frank Hicks is master, and Capt. John Brooks, with John Langlois, are clerks. Frank Smith caters to the appetite in his usual elegant style.

Capt. Dick Fowler is in the city on a business visit. He is well known as a river man, though he is now out of his element, being engaged in the interests of railroads.

Capt. Hooper is on her way to this port after the arms now in store in this city, and which are destined for the negroes of Arkansas.

Capt. John S. Davis will get away to day for Washington. He will be absent about ten days.

The W. A. Caldwell, Capt. Haynes, will be in port to leave on Thursday for Little rock.

The lowest boat that passed up yesterday morning and an unknown towboat passed down.

The Bismarck, Capt. Sam Entricken, will pass down for New Orleans to-day at 4 p.m.. She is a good packet. Her agent is Dick Lightburn.

The good steamer Selma, Capt. Rogers, will pass down to-day for New Orleans, making all way landings.

Our dispatches of yesterday announced the mishap at Little Rock, of Mr. Houston, brother of Capt. Sam Houston of the Report.

The fine steamer City of Cairo, with Capt. John W. Malin on the roof, came in last night and leaves this evening at her regular hour for Cairo and St. Louis. She connects with all trains North and East. Ben. Clark is the popular Secretary. Passengers will find the Cairo all their fancy paints a packet.

Capt. John K. Moody, of No. 200 Front street, returned home last night on the Cairo. Not holding "56,762," he concluded not to remain in St. Louis.

The Leo left Louisville for New Orleans on Sunday. The Nick Longworth left on Saturday for the same destination.

The Belle Memphis cleared for St. Louis last evening, with a fair trip.

The Lizzie Gill passed up in the evening for St. Louis.

The name of the man who fell overboard from the steamer America, on Tuesday evening last, at Madison, Indiana, was J. W. Howerton, of the firm of Moody & Howerton, of Little Rock, Ark. He was on his way to New York.

Mr. Craig, of the firm of Mitchell & Craig, wholesale furniture dealers in New Orleans—a passenger on the belle Lee, en route from New Orleans to Louisville—was taken suddenly ill on Saturday with the dropsy, and died that night.

The swift and palatial passenger steamer Liberty No. 2, in command of Capt. James Rice, arrives Monday morning from White river with a full trip of people and 150 bales of cotton. She is the regular Tuesday White river mail packet, leaving this evening, on arrival of the trains, for all points on White river, connecting at Devall's