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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1868

THE NEWS.

Paris has a velocipede riding school.

Astronomy is waking up in Holland.

Charles Reade gets $50,000 for his coming novel.

Littell's *Living Age* will enter its one hundredth volume in January.

Lord Lytton's translation of the Odes of Horace is near its issue.

Mr Tucker's *Life of Mark M. Pomeroy* is published.

There are now $87,000,000 in coin in the Treasury.

New Orleans thinks the stock company at the St. Charles one of the best in the country

The amount of National Bank currency now in circulation is $299,998,925.

The largest advertiser in France is the inventor of a patent bait for fish hooks.

A company is being formed in London and Paris to irrigate the great desert of Sahara.

Anthony Trollope is publishing a volume on British sports and pastimes.

The Czar will allow all the treasures of art in the imperial gallery to be photographed.

A fanatical Russian would have Constantinople taken from the Turks by a new crusade.

Many tons of the Giant's Causway are yearly shipped to America, and the English don't like it.

It is claimed that Gladstone will have a majority of one hundred and thirty in the next House of Commons.

The Lord Mayor of London is to bring out the Duke of Edinburgh's story of "The cruise of the Galatea."

Hepworth Dixon will soon publish a collection of his minor papers, essays and criticisms.

The American Ring Company, at Waterbury, manufactures more than a million eyelets annually.

Auburn rejoices in a red pepper seven inches long and eleven in circumference. What a world of misery.

In Wisconsin an Indian shot another, was formally tried by an Indian jury, and is to be hanged this week.

Bangor has exempted the "Bangor Wood Manufacturing Company" from taxation for ten years.

Mr. Wm. C. Prime has edited, and Boston published, a superb edition of Albert Durer's *Little Passion*.

The handsomest gift book of the season is Scribner's illustrated *Katrina*. It is very beautiful.

The *Vie Parisienne* says that American ladies are not so much in fashion as they were.

The Czar has such a spite against France that he has forbidden the introduction of Paris fashions into Poland.

The production of gold in the English colony of New Zealand has averaged £11,000,000 per annum since its discovery.

The *United Presbyterian*, of Pittsburg, Pa., and the *Presbyterian Witness* have been consolidated.

The youngsters will be delighted to hear that Oliver Optic has been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Paul Vetter, a middle-aged German brewer, in Leavenworth, blew out his brains last Tuesday. He leaves a wife and two children.

The President of the Argentine Republic was in favor of prosecuting the war against Paraguay, at last accounts. The position held by Lopez was, however, deemed impregnable.

London is disgusted, more or less, because the Lord Mayor this year will carry out the customs of the city for centuries, and ride the streets in a carriage as showy as a circus band wagon.

The skull of a mastodon, measuring three feet in length, two feet eight inches in width and two feet across the nostrils, and weighing one hundred pounds, is reported to have been found in Pike county, Ohio.

Mr. Richard T. Colburn, the War correspondent, has just been married. We suppose there will be no peace now. What of those other bachelor war correspondents, Col. T. W. Knox and Junius H. Browne.

Brigham Young has opened a bank, and flooding his territory with his currency. Brigham is very likely intending to elope one of these fine days. This is only one of the straws which indicate the wind to be blowing that way.

Norman L. Barber, aged twenty-three, committed suicide, by poison, in Cleveland last Sunday. He was recently discharged from the Kennard House, where he had been bartender for the past two years. His loss of the place is assigned as the cause of the act.

After a strike lasting four months, the shoemakers of Liverpool have returned to work at the old rate of wages. They also give up the right to dictate to the masters who shall be employed, and agree that in case of any future dispute the questions at issue shall be submitted to a joint committee of masters and men.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Friday says: "About 10 o'clock last night, while four chambermaids, employed in the Gladstone House, were engaged in a game of cards, a vein burst in the leg of one of the party, named Kate Downing, causing her death in twenty minutes. Dr. Mott was called in, but too late to save her life."

The Fauquier (Va.) *Land Journal* makes a most encouraging exhibit in regard to the sales of Virginia lands and the accession of new settlers within the past twelve months. It says that more than $500,000 worth of property has been sold to actual settlers within the radius of ten miles around Warrenton since the close of the war."

Heliography has been suggested as the proper word to use in order to describe the process of taking pictures and likenesses by the light of the sun. On the other hand, as the introduction of magnesium and electric flames threatens to dispense with the use of the rays of the sun altogether, the friends of the old word insist that photography is a peculiarly appropriate word.

A workingman's college has recently been established in England. The lectures to be delivered at this institution embrace information suitable for elementary and advanced classes in English, French, German, Latin and Greek grammar and literature, English composition and history, Bible history, arithmetic algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and book-keeping, botany, music and drawing.

Japan lilies, with a beautiful gold band on the petals, are being introduced into the conservatories of the United States. A few bulbs were imported just after the visit of the Japanese Ambassadors, in 1860, and can now be purchased from $10 to $50 apiece. The flowers, in some instances, measure nine inches across the top, and from the size and fragrance, one of them forms a complete bouquet in itself.

The Germans in the United States, according to the census of 1860, number 1,301,136, divided among the principal States as follows: New York, 204,592; Ohio, 166,799; Pennsylvania, 146,244; Illinois, 110,864; Wisconsin, 112,879; Missouri, 88,487; Indiana, 66,705. The Germans in the principal cities are distributed as follows: New York, 119,087; St. Louis, 50,510; Cincinnati, 43,011; Philadelphia, 43,839; Baltimore, 37,655; Chicago, 22,237; New Orleans, 16,729; Boston, 2262.

The territory of the United States, including the recently acquired colony of Alaska, it is stated, extends over four million square miles. The public lands, excluding Alaska, cover 1,466,468,800 acres, or 2,289,795 square miles. Alaska, including the barren rocks and icefields, covers 369,529,600 acres or 577,390 square miles, the two together making 1,834,998,400 acres, or 2,867,185 square miles. The population of the United States is estimated at present to reach thirty-nine million souls, and in 1870 will increase to forty-two millions

THE VOTE OF THE STATE.

On our first page this morning we publish the full returns of the late Presidential election in this State, for which we are indebted to the Nashville *Union and American* of Sunday.

JOURNALISTIC.

Mr. JOHN E HATCHER, so well known to the press of the South and Southwest, under the *soubriquet* of "GEORGE WASHINGTON BRICKS," has with Mr. W. H. PERRIN, late of the Louisville *Journal*, purchased the Louisville *Democrat*, which it is their intention to make a live newspaper after the most modern pattern. If there is a man in the West or Southwest, equal to the labor of managing such a concern, that man is JOHN E. HATCHER, whose experience is as varied and knowledge as ample, as that of any member of the press in the country. Skillful, tasteful and thorough, we shall be much disappointed if Mr. HATCHER, as managing Editor of the *Democrat*, does not make a creditable rival of the *Courier Journal*.

Mr. JOHN W. OBERLY, late Editor of the Cairo *Democrat*, has, we learn, in conjunction with some gentlemen of Cairo, made arrangements whereby he will shortly be in business again and at work for the party that owes to him, in great part, so much of success as has attended the Democracy of Egypt's Capital. We await with impatience the announcement of his new enterprise. It ought to prove successful in his hands, especially as he commences with the prestige of former successes, and his old friends of the Democracy of all Egypt to back him.

PRESIDENTIAL POWER.

The Radicals are just now discussing the propriety of repealing their unconstitutional limitation of the authority of the President. It is well known that these laws were enacted for the special purpose of restraining Mr. JOHNSON, and preventing his official interference with the Reconstruction measures of Congress. Now that his time has nearly expired, and that he is about to give way to Gen. GRANT, many of the more conservative of the dominant party are anxious to restore the full dignity of the Presidential office. Others—among the more Radical of the party—are opposed to the repeal of these laws, and advocate a permanent controlling influence over the Executive. They are not sure of GRANT. The good words spoken of him and those written by Democratic journalists, have excited a suspicion of possibility that GRANT may Tylerize the party by selecting moderate Democrats and Conservative Republicans to fill the offices and assist him in the administration of the Government. They begin to construe his silence as portentous to their claims, and are unwilling wholly to trust him. They would reserve their power, and therefore refuse to accede to the general wish, that in the person of Gen. GRANT the dignity and prerogatives of the Presidential office may be united. The Democrats in Congress, and many of the leaders out of it, together with the leading and influential journals, have united in the expression of a purpose to introduce a bill for the repeal of the obnoxious and mischievous laws, and to restore the full powers and authority of the President and the *quid nunc* about Washington are of opinion that rather than permit themselves to be outdone by their opponents the Conservative Republicans will introduce a bill looking to that end.

Any way, so that it is done. But would it not be a graceful compliment, and one of which he is worthy, were Congress to repeal those laws while President JOHNSON is yet in office, and thus pave the way for a full and complete restoration of the *entente cordiale* which should exist between two great parties determined only upon the public good. Such an act would not only be well-timed, but be accepted as indicative of a determination on the part of the Republicans to meet the Democracy half way in their labors for peace and good-will.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Under the heading "Got us Where the Hair's short," we read in the Nashville *Banner* of Sunday that the Albany (Ind.) *Commercial* says:

"The loan of $8,000,000 just effected by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was with Texas cattle capitalists. The money was paid to James Guthrie, Jr., at the company's office in Nashville, on Thursday. Eight thousand dollars in revenue stamps were attached to the papers. The money, it is said, will be used by the company in purchasing roads in Tennessee, which are to be sold by the government of that State. The object of the company seems to be to get a controlling influence in the vital roads of that State with a view to the aggrandizement of their main enterprise—the Nashville line and the city of Louisville. The necessities of the State of Tennessee will be used to advantage by the capitalists of Louisville and, judging from how such things are going, there is every reason for a certainty the belief that Louisville will become the railroad center of the southwest, and wield an influence, both political and commercial, which will be felt down to the gulf."

If this is true what's the use of talking of Radical villainy? Why not open on "Capitalists villainy?" *Tennessee capital—$8 000,000—loaned to place the railroad interests of the State in the hands of a foreign corporation! It is too much for us. We cannot do the subject justice.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 11th, in an article retrospective of the past four years, thus fairly and justly eulogizes President JOHNSON:

And has not the time now arrived when President Johnson's true position is being understood by the great masses of his countrymen? Has he any enemy now so bitter as could even wish that his fame should lie under the mountain of calumny that party rage has heaped upon it? For the sake of our faith in the nobler qualities which go so far to redeem even the worst of men, we would fain believe that every day of moderation will be a day of sunlight and justice in the hearts of all who record of President Johnson's motives in his administration.

History will never forget that instead of counting the breath of agitation, which must, if he had fanned it, have carried him per force into a second term, he preferred the patriotic labor of justice, conciliation, and restoration, on the basis of the Constitution of the United States, as he understood it, to entertaining the dogma to which point Congress forced him—of a dismembered Union, of the *Northern part* of which he, who swore to be President of the *United States* was to consider himself only as the local civil Chief Magistrate. History will soon write down, even in the souls of all his late detractors, that a more unselfish and single-hearted statesman has not lived in our day than is Andrew Johnson. And so far his party reward has been the recompense that awaits all public men who have the courage to stand and put position and power in the way of a passionate and revolutionary party before its force is spent. Against the absolute power of a restless party President Johnson has only opposed his powerless opinions and unanswerable arguments; unanswerable so far as these arguments are based on the Constitution of the United States, which, as its sworn Chief Magistrate, he was bound to respect. The other view of the subject, "outside of the Constitution," which the late Mr. Stevens thought justified by the necessity of the case, it was impossible for the Chief Magistrate of a united people, acting under a written Constitution, to entertain in time of peace, and when the sections of both of which he is the solemn guardian, were appealing for health and restoration. And for this discharge of his duty, in his own blunt, resolute, fearless way, history will honor him long before those who have so wanton-lly misjudged and persecuted him have reached that sober second thought, which, even in their judgments, will yet do him justice.

OBITUARIES.

BARON JAMES ROTHSCHILD.

The telegraph of yesterday brought us the news of the death at Paris, on Monday, of Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD, the head of the great European banking house of the ROTHSCHILDS. He was born May 5, 1792, the year that his father, MAYER ANSELM, first became known as a negotiator of Government loans. Associated with his brother SOLOMAN in the management of the Vienna branch of the house, he gave such earnest of ability as induced his father to intrust him with the sole conduct of the Paris branch, where up to the time of his death he enjoyed the confidence of the public and the successive crowned heads that in forty five years have administered the affairs of France. Closely allied with his father and brothers in every act of his life, it is impossible to write of Baron JAMES as of a man who had an identity and purpose in life distinct from those around him. Born just as the great house was coming into notoriety, his life is that of the house, and the history of the house his own. The founder of the family and father of JAMES was MAYER ANSELM or ANSCHEL ROTHSCHILD, who was educated for a rabbi; but commenced business as a small trader, and eventually procured a situation in a Hanoverian banking house. Subsequently he returned to Frankfort, and established himself as a banker there, and the rich Landgrave of Hesse, WILLIAM IX. (who afterward, as Elector of Hesse, took the title of WILLIAM I), made him his banker. ROTHSCHILD first became known as a negotiator of government loans in 1792, when the French General CUSTINE imposed upon the Senate of Frankfort a very heavy ransom, as the alternative of the sacking of their city. The Senate could devise no means of procuring the money, when the Jewish banker obtained it for them from the Landgrave. His services in negotiating loans were afterward frequently in demand among the smaller states of Germany. In 1806 NAPOLEON decreed the forfeiture of the states of the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel and Brunswick, and sent an army to enforce his decree. The Elector was unable to offer resistance, but he had $5,000,000 in silver, which he was unwilling to give up to NAPOLEON, and unable to carry with him in his flight. Sending for ROTHSCHILD, he offered him the use of the money without interest, if he would remove it to a place of safety. The banker and his sons, whom he had associated with him in business, enjoyed the use of this large sum for eight years. When NAPOLEON was banished to Elba, the Elector gave notice that he should withdraw it; but when NAPOLEON escaped and returned to France, he was so much alarmed that he urged the ROTHSCILDS to keep it at the interest of two per cent. per annum, which they did until 1823, when they returned it to his son and successor, having won by their faithful and able management the confidence of courts and financiers. MAYER ANSELM ROTHSCHILD had ten children, five of them sons, all of whom survived him. The eldest, ANSELM (born June 12, 1773, died Dec. 6, 1855), was his father's partner and successor at Frankfort. The second SOLOMON (born Sept. 9, 1774, died July, 1855), at first the traveling partner of the firm, was eventually established in Vienna. The third, NATHAN MAYER (born Sept. 16, 1777, died at Frankfort, July 28, 1836), settled in London in 1798, and became the most prominent, as he was generally deemed the ablest, financier of the family. CHARLES (born April 24, 1788, died March 10, 1855), settled at Naples in 1821, and JAMES, the subject of our sketch, (born May 5, 1792). The five brothers constituted but one firm, in which all had an equal interest, but conducted their business under five branches, each under the charge of one of them. The house for many years have been the principal takers of the loans of the European governments, and have in some instances compelled peoes by refusing to furnish the sinews of war. Within a period of less than twelve years, they have furnished in loans $200,000,000 to England, $50,000,000 to Austria, $40,000,000 to Prussia, $80,000,000 to France, $50,000 000 to Naples, $25,000,000 to Russia, $12,000,000 to Brazil, and $4,000,000 to some of the smaller states. Their promptness, and the courtesy with which they responded to Metternich's application for a loan in 1818, led the Austrian Emperor to confer on each of the brothers a patent of nobility, with the title of Baron of the Empire. The members of the family of the third, and even some of the fourth generation, have been taken into the partnership, and will perpetuate the business. The leading active partner, and head of the house by the death of Baron JAMES, is Baron NATHAN LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, of London, son of NATHAN, born in London in 1808, and succeeding to his father's titles and connections in 1836. In 1847 he was elected a member of the House of Commons from the city of London; but declining to take the ordinary oath, "on the true faith of a Christian," he did not take his seat, although regularly re elected, till 1858, when, the disabilities being removed, he took his seat in the House, being the first adherent of the Jewish religion who ever sat in the Commons. The members of the family have very generally intermarried, so that their immense wealth will probably remain in a few hands for many years. They have met with few heavy losses, the only one of considerable amount being the result of the revolutions of 1848, by which they are said to have lost in nine months about $40,000,000; but so vast was their wealth, that even this did not in the least impair their credit or position. They have now banking houses in most of the large cities of the world.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

The telegraph, a few days since, advised us of the death, at London, in his twenty-sixth year, of the Marquis of Hastings, notorious for the fact that, with a wealth of titles, honors and money, to which he succeeded in 1863, he made, in five years, a reputation as the fastest man in England, a gambler, a jockey and a very weak-headed patronizer of everything vicious in connection with the turf. He was born in 1842, succeeded to his brother's titles and estates in 1851, and to his mother's barony and estates in 1858. When he became of age, in July, 1863, the accumulations of his vast rentals, (for his father had carefully "nursed" his vast possessions, besides adding to them by a highly advantageous marriage,) during a minority of twelve years, were estimated at between three and four million dollars, and his income at about $600,000 a year. At the age of twenty-two he married one of the Marquis of Anglesey's daughters, born in the same year as himself, and both lived at so very fast" a rate as to be all but ruined in the spring of 1866. The Marquis had gone eagerly and ignorantly into horse-racing, and, as very frequently happens with foolish rich young men who take to "the turf," was swindled on all sides. He owned "the favorite" for the Derby at Epsom races, last year, and expected that by winning that race he would be able to pay off his more pressing "debts of honor," then amounting to about a million of dollars. It happened, however, that a horse owned by Mr. CHAPIN (a former accepted and finally-for-rank rejected suitor of the handsome young Marchioness) was the winner, whereby another $500,000 or so was added to the pile of his lordship's debts. He was minded again to try his luck at the Derby this spring, but failed. Since then he has been heard of only slightly, chiefly by the sales of his property, and only a few weeks ago his eldest sister purchased those very Yorkshire estates of his which Norman William had given to his fighting ancestor eight hundred years ago. So ends an ancient line; so perishes a vast hereditary property won on the field of battle, increased by advantageous marriages, and dissipated on the race-course and in the betting-rooms at Tattersall's. His widow, on whom he settled a large dowry, proportionate to the vastness of his property when he married her, four years ago, is well provided for, and, being only twenty-six years old, may probably have a sunny future before her, after she has got over her grief at the death of a husband who, it is said, whatever his faults, was devoted to her—sensual depravity not being among his vices as a married man.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The Verango Oil Transportation Company have sold to the Erie Railroad Company, for the sum of $1,600 000, a water front of 2000 feet at the Verango Oil docks, in Weehauken. The transfer was made subject to a mortgage of $350 000, held by the Hoboken Land Improvement Company. The certainty that this locality, at no distant day, will be the great depot and terminus of the Western and Southern lines, induced the Erie Company to forestall any competition by securing this valuable water front.

Eight buildings in Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, owned by S. J. Herman, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $22,000, including that of the occupants.

In accordance with the will of the late Edwin O. Stevens, the Stevens' battery is to be completed at a cost not exceeding $1,000,000 Gen. Georgs B. McClellan has been engaged to superintend the work, at a salary of $10,000 a year. The engagement was effected in Paris by Mr. Stevens shortly before his death, Gen. McClellan and he having been negotiating with several European governments for the construction of a battery similar to the one projected by Mr. Stevens. According to the will, this battery, when completed, shall be presented to the State of New Jersey, and in case it is not accepted, it shall be sold and the proceeds added to the estate.

Emil Steumfels, late U. S. Consul to Maricaibo, died on board the bark Livia, on her passage here.

A new suit against the Directors of the Erie Railroad Company was begun in the Supreme Court chambers before Judge Sutherland to-day, on the application of August Belmont. The application is founded on affidavits by Frank Work and others, substantially setting forth that the money of the Company has been used by Gould, Fisk and Lane in furtherance of stock speculations for their private interests. The affidavits further set forth that Fisk is an adventurer from New England. They also allege that Pike's Opera House has been purchased, in the sole name of Fisk, with the money of the Company to the amount of $850 000. Fisk, Gould and Lane are further charged with having issued from $23 000,000 to $30 000,000 in spurious shares, with a view of creating a corner in Wall street. The affidavits further allege that the above named individuals have denied the Directors access to the books, and in fact managed the affairs of the company exclusively for their own interests, and in a reckless manner. Judge Southerland has granted an injunction which directs the officers and agents of the company to refrain from increasing the capital stock of the Erie Railroad Company beyond the amount now outstanding, and now in the hands of bona fide holders; and also orders that the defendants refrain from removing any of the books, papers, securities or funds of the company from the jurisdiction of the Court; and also that the funds shall be applied for no purpose but the payment of the legitimate debts and expenses of the company, and that the balance shall be disposed of in such manner as the court may from time to time direct. The court also orders that the officers and agents of the company shall refrain from obstructing any of the directors from examining any of the books of said company.

Another suit has been brought by Chas. McIntosh against the directors and August Belmont, in which an injunction has been obtained, but whether this is in aid or against the first suit does not appear.

Gen. Grant, Horace Greeley and John Russell Young, took breakfast at Delmonico's this morning. Gen. Grant drove out this morning to visit some friends in the city. The following is the programme of his movements for the remainder of the week: to-night he dines at the Astor House with Attorney General Evarts, at a dinner tendered to the latter by the members of the bar. To-morrow he rides out with Robert Bonner to the Fashion Course to see Dexter trot. On Thursday he dines with A. T. Stewart, at his house on Fifth Avenue. And on Friday he goes to Washington.

The latest report in regard to Erie affairs is that Jay Gould was appointed Receiver of the Company on last Thursday by Judge Barnard. Report also says that about $7 000 000 of gold have been taken from the Exchange Bank and conveyed to Jersey City.

A rumor is current of the failure of a large house in breadstuffs, but it is not authenticated.

Minister Rosecrans arrived to-day, en route to Mexico. He visited Lersundi this morning, and sails this evening for Vera Cruz.

Mexican advices say Senor Romero goes to Washington, and Riva Palacio succeeds him in the Treasury.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Glenhide, frightening the inhabitants. The inundation caused much damage at San Juan and Tobaco.

The Mexican Congress has approved the contract for the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

It is believed that the Government sold gold largely to-day. The Bull clique also, were heavy sellers.

Gen. Grant attended the Maretzek opera at the Academy of Music to-night.

Mrs. Stowe has issued a call for a convention of the friends of woman suffrage at Villonde, N. J, on the 30th of December.

Mr. Bolosse, the Greek consul, has issued a card asking contributions in money and clothing for the destitute Cretans in Greece.

Capt. Gen. Lersundi, of Cuba, telegraphs to the Spanish consul here that the insurrection is breaking up.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 17.—A terrible wind and rain storm raged over Mexico from the 15th to the 18th of October, doing immense damage, causing great suffering and loss of life. The city of Alomas, in the State of Sonora, with a population of 7000, was destroyed by the flood and whirlwinds. Lorillo, in Lower California, and several other small towns, were entirely demolished. Herds of cattle were swept away, and the orange groves and crops in many instances were totally ruined. Gaqui and Moyo rivers rose forty feet.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, November 17.—The Republican Ward and City Committee last night nominated Moses Kimball for Mayor.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, November 17.—The Jury has not yet been empanneled in the Cole case.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—It is believed that the Attorney-General has prepared an opinion that renders the law of Congress establishing the eight hour system for employees on public works to entitle them to the same compensation as when they worked ten hours.

Gen. Henningeen denies the statement that he has any connection with the Cuban filibustering expedition.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department detaching Admiral Farragut from the command of the European squadron and placing him on the list "awaiting orders."

By order of Gen. Grant the superintendent of the mounted recruiting service at Carlisle Barracks will forward without delay all disposable recruits at that post to Fort Herker, Kansas, where they will be reported to Gen. Sheridan for assignment.

The Secretary of the Treasury, since the publication of three of the reports of the chiefs of bureaus, has instructed the others not to make theirs public before being sent to Congress. Nearly all the reports have been prepared and sent to the Secretary. The report of the Comptroller of Currency will be sent directly to Congress.

The reports of the various division commanders are now being received at the War Department.

The Treasury Department has published a synopsis of the decisions by the Secretary.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, November 17.—Baron Von Derheidt, Minister of Finance, has officially informed the Chamber that Count Bismarck will resume his seat in that body sometime in December.

NAPLES, November 17.—Vesuvius is in a terrible state of eruption.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Baring Brothers yesterday drew £1,000,000 from the Bank of England, for the Russian Government. It is said that this was on American account, and that the money was in part payment for Alaska.

Riots have occurred at Birmingham, and some shops have been sacked, and at last accounts the police and mob were fighting.

The election in Belfast has been postponed in consequence of riots, and troops occupy the town.

Rev. John Jackson, D. D., Bishop of Lincoln, has been promoted to Secretary of London, and Archdeacon Wadsworth has been appointed to succeed him as Bishop of Lincoln.

The Parliamentary elections which were continued to day have been favored so far with good weather. So far as is yet known the Liberals have elected 147 members—a gain of 30, while the Conservatives have secured 60—a gain of 8.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—The river is rising with six feet in he canal.

The weather is cloudy and cold.

Departed—Sam. J. Hale, for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—Arrived—City of Alton and Rubicon.

Departed—City of Cairo, for Memphis.

The river is falling slowly, with 9 feet to Cairo. Navigation above is drawing to a close in consequence of the cold weather.

CAIRO, November 17.—Up—Stonewall, 10 p.m.; Atlantic, 6 p.m.; Legal Tender, 10 a.m.; M. Hambleton, 10 a.m.

Down—Kellegg, 8 a.m.; Argosy, at noon.

The river fell 8 inches.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, November 17.—The repeal controversy continues. Hon. William Annand has published a letter in reply to that of Mr. Howe. He is confident of bringing about the repeal in England, and anticipates the failure to conciliate Nova Scotia.

Judge Marshall has also written another letter, in which he says Mr. Howe counts too largely on the steadfast devotion of the people, and warns of the people in office that if they support Howe their career will be short.

The repealers generally think Howe cannot influence Nova Scotia, but fear that his course will have an inverse influence in England.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—An Omaha dispatch says a heavy snow storm raged there all day yesterday. Telegraphic communication with the West is cut off, but the trains still arrive. The thermometer last night marked ten degrees above zero.

Official returns from all the counties in Kansas except eight give Grant a majority of 14,446. Gen. Harvey, for Governor, receives in the same counties 741 majority more than Grant, and Clark, for Congress, 1187 less. The entire vote of the State is 45 000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHNS, November 17.—The monetary excitement continues. The St. Stephens bank agency closed yesterday, and the announcement was made that its paper would be redeemed at the head office. There has been a general run for gold on the other banks, which so far has been promptly met. George P. Sanclow, cashier of the Commercial Bank, has absconded, leaving a defalcation amounting to $90,000. The Commercial Bank notes have declined to sixty cents.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, November 17.—The steamship Star of the Union, from New Orleans for this port, was totally wrecked yesterday, near Bahia, on the Cuban coast. The crew and all the passengers were saved.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Cotton closed less active; sales 2 00 bales; uplands 24½c. Super fine flour, $5 70@6 00. Whisky, quiet. Rice, dull. Coffee, quiet. Sugar, almost nominal; Cuba, 11½@12c. Molasses, dull. Wool, nominally 1@2c. lower.

Dry Goods—The market is generally inactive but prices are steady.

Money—The market is easy; call loans 6@7c; Sterling 8½@9½c; Gold, 34½c; Old Tennessee, 80½c; New 69½.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—Cotton, easier but not lower; Middlings 22½@23c; sales 4800; receipts, 3220; exports 2149 bales. Gold, 34½@35. Sterling exchange has declined; commercial 48@49½c; bank, higher; New York sight, ⅜c discount. Sugar, better; fair, 10½@10⅝c; fully fair to prime, 12@12c. Molasses, better; fair to choice, 32@35c. Flour, lower; choice firm and scarce; superfine, $6 75; XXX, $7 50@8 00; choice dull, $9 00@12 00. Corn, scarce; new $1 05@1 07½. Oats, higher; 65@70c. Hay, easier; $35 00@37 50. Pork, lower, $29 25. Bacon, dropping; shoulders, 16c; clear ribs sides, 17½c; clear sides, 18½c. Lard, dull and irregular; tierces, 16c; keg, 18½@20c. Coffee, prime Rio, 17½@18; fair, 16½@17c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—Tobacco, quiet; sales 41 hhds; lugs to fair leaf, $7 00@16 25; Superfine flour, $8 50@9 25. Wheat, $1 00@1 30. Corn, new 90@95c, in bulk. Oats, 65@70c. Rye, $1 30. Cotton, 21c. Hogs, $7 25@7 75, gross; total receipts, 8800. Mess Pork, $28 00. Lard, 18@19c for tierces. Bacon, nominally 15c for shoulders; 18@18½ for clear sides. High wines, 90c@$1 00.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. New Corn, 90@95c. Oats unchanged. Rye, $1 30. Cotton, dull, 21c. Whisky, 95@98c. Hogs, $7 00@7 50. Lard, 18½@19c. Bulk shoulders, 9½c; sides, 13½@14c. Butter, 35@38c. Eggs, 30c. Clover seed, $13 00. Timothy, $2 50@3 75. Flax, $2 00@2 10.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—Tobacco, quiet. Superfine flour $4 50@5 50. Wheat, $1 00@1 35. Corn 70@80c. Oats, 48@50c. Pork, old $27 00@28. New $25 00@26 00. Bulk shoulders, 10½c; clear sides, 14½c. Bacon, shoulders, 13½@13¾c; hams, 19½c. Lard, 18½c. Whisky, $1 05.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 17.—Consols closed at 91 19-16@¾. 5-20's quiet but steady at 73½.

HAVRE, November 17.—Cotton closed quiet Tres ordinaire 184f.

Furniture at Auction,

BY GEORGE A. MONSARRAT & CO., Ayres' Block. THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our sale room, a large lot of Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, several Mirrors and Carpets.
nov18 1t* JOHN WILKERSON, Aug'r.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Dentistry.

DR. N. M. SNEED, DENTIST, has returned to Memphis, and again offers his professional services to the citizens of the city and surrounding country. Rooms at No. 365 Main street, four doors below Union street, over Lehlman & Vienna's Grocery store. nov18 1m

FOR SALE.—I wish to sell my present home-stead, lying within 300 yards of Horn Lake Depot, Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, containing 100 acres, 45 in cultivation and balance in timber. One-half of the place is good branch bottom, balance good up land. The improvements are tolerably good, consisting of dwelling, out houses, negro quarters etc. I will sell low if early application be made to me on the premises.
nov18 1w T. J. LESTER.

LATE ARRIVALS OF

CLOTHING FOR THE TRADE!

JUST RECEIVED, LARGE LOTS OF

KERSEY,
JEANS,
SATINET and
CASSIMERE SUITS,

Which we are offering at from $4 50 to $10 per suit. Planters and Country Merchants are invited to examine our stock.

J. D. WILLIAMS, 327 Main Street.

FALL & WINTER OVERCOATS.

The Largest and Finest Stock ever in Memphis.

CHINCHILLA,
ELYSIAN,
CASTOR,
ESKIMO BEAVERS,
PILOT CLOTH, ETC.,

In Black, Brown, Blue and Mixed Colors, ranging in price from $15 to $50.

J. D. WILLIAMS, 327 Main Street.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

The Largest and Best Stock in the South.

To fit from three years old up, at

J. D. WILLIAMS, 327 Main Street.
nov15 1w

BEAUTIFUL PRINTS
SOMETHING NEW
HEAVY PLAIDS,
COTTON AND WOOLEN.
JEANS AND TWEEDS,
THE BEST STOCK IN MEMPHIS.
Osnabugs & Sheetings,
BIG STOCK.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHAWLS & CLOAKS,
NEW FASHIONS.
COTTON YARNS, ALL SIZES

In short, one of the finest stocks assorted merchandise ever offered in Memphis, and which we offer

TO MERCHANTS ONLY,

For Cash or short City Acceptances.

WM. R. MOORE & CO., 99 Main St.,
nov18 Next door North Peabody Hotel.

J. L. VERSER

COTTON FACTOR

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

314 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES FURNISHED at Lowest Market Prices. Cotton shipped by river, and all Cotton in store will be insured unless otherwise instructed. aug18 3m

THE COAHOMIAN.

PUBLISHED AT

Friars' Point, Mississippi.

THIS newspaper is one of the finest advertising mediums in the State of Mississippi, being the official paper of the counties of Tunica, Coahoma and Bolivar—three of the largest cotton growing counties in the State. Its circulation is not surpassed by any country paper published in the vicinity of Memphis.

J. A. REID & CO.,
nov18 tf Proprietors.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Henry Green, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Green, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Memphis, Tenn., the 17th day of November, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CROSS,
nov18 2t 2 Assignee, etc.

J. A. SHANE. P. A. HARRIS.

SHANE, HARRIS & CO.,

(Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.,)

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

GENERAL COMMISSION

And Forwarding Merchants,

254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to customers. A. G. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sept 2m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE

Last Night of Mr. and Mrs Conduck.

Wednesday Evening, November 18.—First and only night of the great historical play, LOUIS XI.—Louis XI, C. W. Conduck; The Dauphin, Mrs Conduck. To conclude with RICHARD EYRE'S DUCHE.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50; Private Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at half-quarter to 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

Dancing Academy.

PROF. MOOK has commenced his session of Dancing Lessons at his old Hall, 279 Second street, Jefferson block. For Ladies and Children, Wednesday and Saturday evenings; Gents, Tuesday and Thursday nights. Practicing parties every two weeks. oct21m

AUCTION.

Sale of Hats, Caps and Furs at Auction, by A. S. Levy & Co.

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, HATS, CAPS and FURS, without reserve.
nov18 1t* A. S. LEVY, Auctioneer.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Northeast Corner Main and Jefferson Streets.

A. M. STODDARD & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

37 Union Street,

THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oct9 1f

CANCERS CURED.

DR. HERBEN—OFFICE AND INFIRMARY 326 Wabash avenue, south of 14th street Chicago, Illinois, successfully treats Cancers without knife, loss of blood, or serious pain, in the shortest time imaginable. Also successfully treats Chronic Dise