CITY NEWS.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails from the Memphis Postoffice.

Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore, and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.; all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads, arrive at 2:30 p.m.; close at 11:30 a.m.

Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, arrive at 12:40 p.m.; closes at 2 & 6 p.m.

New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez and all cities South, arrive at 8 p.m.; closes at 10:45 a.m.

All stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, arrive at 3 p.m.; closes at 10:45 p.m.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at p.m.; close at 6 p.m.

Marion, Wittsburg and Osborne, Ark., (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrive at 10 a.m.; close at 11 a.m.

Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss., (semi-weekly) Monday and Friday, arrive at 4 p.m.; close at 5 p.m.

Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn., (weekly) Friday, arrive at 10 a.m.; close at 11 a.m.

Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, arrive at 8 a.m.; close at 4 p.m.

Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arrive at 9 a.m.; close at 4 p.m.

All landings on the Mississippi river south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, arrive at 9 a.m.; close at 4 p.m.

All landings on the Mississippi river north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, arrive at 9 a.m.; close at 3:30 p.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, P. M.

CARD.

CONTINUATION OF REMNANT SALE.—Messrs. Menken Bros. would inform the ladies that in consequence of the accumulation of remnants, the sale will be continued from day to day until all are closed out. These remnants consist of some of the finest goods in DRESS GOODS, MARSEILLES, LINENS, CASSIMERES, PANTING LINENS, LAWNS, CALICOES, ETC., ETC., all of which will be sold at a great sacrifice.

LADIES wanting bargains should attend the remnant sale of Menken Bros.

BILLS of Exchange on all the principal cities of Europe for sale in sums to suit at First National Bank, No. 14 Madison street.

ANNUAL remnant sale of Menken Bros. commences Tuesday, 15th inst.

THE cheapest place in the city of Memphis for fine and late styles Lace Points, best qualities English Steel Hoop Skirts, French Corsets and Nottingham Curtains, at VENDIG & BRO., No. 226 Main street.

MEN and Boys' Straw Hats, various kinds, your choice for 50c. M. Kraus & Co., cor. Main and Adams.

LLAMA Lace Points at the sale of Menken Bros.

LADIES' Corsets, $1 worth 1.50. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main & Adams.

BUY F. Y. Shirts, furnishing goods, etc., of Wiggans & Thorn, Manufacturers, 293 Main street, City Building.

HANDSOME figured Irish Linens at the sale at Menken Bros.

DIE MODENSWELT, for June, at Joe Locke's, 236½ Main street.

HANDSOME 12-4 Bed Quilts, $7 50, at the sale at Menken Bros.

HOCK Towels, $2 50 and $3 per doz. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

To be satisfied before buying, go to HERZOG'S

PETERSON, for July, at Joe Locke's, 236½ Main Street.

LADIES' all Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per doz. M. Kraus & Co.

THE PARLOR MUSIC HALL is the only place around town where a man can get his money back and see lots of fun besides. The original Can-Can every night, with the peerless Aline la Favre as queen of the demi-monde. Go and see it.

JUST price our Dress Goods. HERZOG & BRO.

COUNTRY merchants that buy dry goods look at our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

THE prices of our Dress Goods on Monday and after will astonish everybody. About half what the goods have been. Come and see. HERZOG & BRO.

Two yards wide Bleached Table Linen, $1 per yard, worth $1 50; warranted all linen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

WE mean to close out our stock of summer dress goods within thirty days to come, and consequently on Monday and after, reduce our prices so low as to dispose of our large stock at once. The price will sell the goods, and we ask to test another call for your own satisfaction. The stock is well assorted and complete. HERZOG & BRO., 294 Main, Clark's Marble Block.

THE Great Red Store, 290 Main, will sell, regardless of cost or value, its entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods. As I intend to clear the shelves for the Fall Stock, bargains may be expected. WILLIAM FRANK, 290 Main street.

ALL silk Grenadines, fifty cents. HERZOG & BRO.

ATTEND the Remnant sale of Menken Bros.

WHITE Marseilles Crib Quilts, $1 50, 2 00 and 2 50. M. Kraus & Co.

GREAT Remnant sale of Menken Bros.

GREAT bargains in Lama Lace Points. HERZOG & BRO.

LADIES' White Hose, $1 25 per dozen, worth $3. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

WHITE Goods from New York auctions, at great bargains. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

GREAT bargains at the Remnant sales at Menken Bros.

THE portraits which have been left at the studio of Mr. Carl Gutherz are in the hands of Fred. G. Gutherz, at the German National Bank, where parties interested can obtain information regarding them.

THE Mammoth News Depot, 290½ Main street, always has the latest illustrated weeklies, monthlies and Northern dailies.

IF you want bargains, go to Vendig & Bro., No. 226 Main street, for good and cheap Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, etc. Speciality in Dress Goods" for styles and prices.

BEAUTIFUL genuine Berages, Mozambiques, Linen Lawns, etc., at closing out prices. HERZOG & BRO.

REMNANTS of Marseilles, Lawns, Organdies, Swisses at Menken Bros.' Remnant sale.

SEA Island yard wide Domestic, 12½c. per yard. M. Kraus & Co.

YARD wide Bleached Domestics, 12½c. per yard. M. Kraus & Co., cor. Main and Adams.

JOE LOCKE, 236½ Main street, has Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville and New York dailies, besides the latest illustrated weeklies and monthlies.

LADIES' White Hose, $1 25 per dozen, by the dozen only. M. Kraus & Co.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.—All Linen Handkerchiefs, $4 per dozen, worth $6. British Half Hose, $4 50 per dozen, worth $6. Puffed Bosom Shirts, $2, worth $3. gauze and Lisle Thread Undershirts at great bargains. M. Kraus & Co.

Ten-quarter Bleached Sheetings, 50c per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

WE mean to have a big rush next week, in order to close out our dress goods, and therefore ask you to come and price the goods. HERZOG & BRO., 294 Main street.

PLAIN and striped Grenadines, 25c per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

CITY and country buyers of Dry Goods, be sure and attend the grand semi-annual clearing sale of summer goods, at greatly reduced prices, during the month of June at M. Kraus & Co., cor. Main and Adams.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

Lengthy Messages from the Mayor on the Finance Question.

Veto-Message---Reports of Officers. Etc.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday evening for the regular semi-monthly dispatch of business, Chairman Swayne presiding.

After reading of the minutes, the Secretary read the following

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, June 15, 1869.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

We meet to-day under circumstances peculiarly interesting to every unselfish friend of Memphis, and history will record whether or not, as the guardians of her interests, we are equal to the emergency.

We have noted with commendable pride the gradual advance of our bonds during this administration from 28 cents to 58 cents, and of our scrip from 33 cents to 88 cents, and now unless prompt measures are adopted we are doomed to the humiliation of seeing it as surely decline to probably a lower standard.

It matters not what motives may have actuated those who conspired to run down the city's credit, nor is it important whether they are largely delinquent debtors to the city or only the prospective heirs of such, the stubborn fact stares us in the face that they are now seemingly triumphant, and it depends on your firmness in the discharge of duty to determine whether their triumph shall be permanent or transient.

It will be remembered that I did not favor but accepted as a dernier resort the policy of an additional issue of city bonds, but in simple justice to the friends of the measure I must say it was under the plan of hypothecation, so successfully adopted, working out, greatly to the benefit of the financial condition of the city, and that, too, without materially increasing the bonded indebtedness.

I know it has been said that "the issuance of bonds and mismanagement of the city's finances have driven business and population from us daily," but claiming superior facilities for acquiring correct information, I broadly deny the charge, and venture the assertion that the unexplained conduct and hidden purposes of the so-called "Citizens' Union" have done more to degrade Memphis in the estimation of capitalists and intelligent and reputable business men than the issuance of ten millions of bonds, with a judicious appropriation of their proceeds either to the liquidation of existing debts or the promotion of new and legitimate enterprises. I have personal knowledge of the fact that at no period in the history of this most attractive city, has enterprise and capital turned so inquiringly in this direction as at the present time, the disgraceful low standard of our credit, made so by the intrigues of those who ought to take a pride in sustaining it, is the only contradiction to the generally received opinion that a brilliant and prosperous future awaits us. The practical question now recurs, can we pay the July interest on our bonds, and must we do it? My answer is we can, and to protect the city from financial disgrace it should by all means be done. Pending your determination to authorize the issuance of city bonds, I gave it as my opinion that by a continued system of rigid economy, and the sale of our railroad stocks, we could, till we reached a cash basis, meet our pressing liabilities. In more than one message, to which I now refer with strengthened conviction of the correctness of the principles therein advocated, I gave my reasons, both of a financial and moral nature, why these stocks ought to be sold and our debts paid to that extent.

This sale, I am advised, can still be made at an advance to cover the price then offered. And it were better that all the railroad stocks belonging to the city were blotted out of existence than that this interest should remain unpaid. Indeed, there is no calamity that could eventuate so ruinous to our best interests.

Capitalists and liberally inclined business minds can and often do excuse corporations for not paying their debts, but they never excuse the non-payment of the simple interest thereon, and no city can now retain a position of respectability that does not pay its interest when due. From this view of our condition I would be false to the high trust committed to my keeping, did I fail to urge in earnest terms your approval of the sale of these stocks and the appropriation of their proceeds to the payment of our July interest.

This would show such a determination to sustain our credit as would place it on an enduring basis, and negotiations could then be more easily effected without collaterals, than at present with them. But on the other, if we fail to pay this interest, and hold on to property for which we are offered its full value, and which we can without inconvenience, dispense with, we ruin our credit and dishonor our city.

I confess my language is strong, but my convictions of duty are much more so, and while I thus plainly express these convictions, I am not forgetful of, nor do I disregard the former expression of public sentiment and your own action adverse to the sale of these stocks; but believing that the threatened calamity, and the manner in which it has been brought upon us has thoroughly changed public opinion as well as your own on this important subject, I again assume the responsibility of urging the sale.

I herewith present an interesting and important communication from citizens of Mississippi on the line of the contemplated Yazoo Valley Railroad for such response as in your judgment may seem appropriate.

I also present an ordinance creating the office of Meat Inspector and defining the duties of the same, which if in your opinion it meets the requirements of the case I would recommend that it be adopted.

Other matters of importance claim our early attention and would have been presented at this meeting, but that the financial question on which I have dwelt at some length is of such overshadowing importance that I hope you will give it your calm, considerate and thoughtful attention to the exclusion of other matters, till it is disposed of.

Yours, very respectfully, JNO. W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

The following is the communication accompanying the report, being a letter from several of the most prominent citizens of Holmes county, Miss., on the subject of railroad communication from that county to this city. It will be seen that it is, as the Mayor expressed it, a very important communication:

LETTER.

LEXINGTON, MISS., June 12, 1869.

To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen, Memphis, Tenn.:

Gentlemen: The citizens of this (Holmes) county are desirous of having a direct railroad communication with Memphis, by a line leading from the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at Grenada or some other point above it, down to the Yazoo valley, through this place to Canton or Jackson. Having now but one market accessible to us, we desire to reach Memphis over an uninterrupted line, so as to have the benefit of an active market, where the price of cotton is enhanced to the planter by the many competing lines of transportation, starting at your city.

From our knowledge of the general direction of the trade of this, Yazoo, Carroll and Tallahatchie counties we are confident that the construction of this road would carry to your city from 50,000 to 75,000 bales of cotton now annually seeking the New Orleans market. As planters generally buy where they sell, you can readily understand that the additional trade thus brought to your city would be a very heavy one. We and the citizens of the adjoining counties intend to begin an active canvass for this railroad this fall and winter, and we will do our duty towards raising the means requisite to construct it. Your townsman, Col. Treezevant, has assured us that when we shall have done that, when we shall have shown our determination to help ourselves before calling upon Memphis to help us, Memphis will not be behind us in aiding the construction of a road which will carry to her merchants so much of our trade. We do not ask you to help us now. We do not ask you to help us until we shall have proven our own determination to what Holmes county should do. But we respectfully ask this of you, as the representatives of a large and growing city: when the people of the several counties on the line of this road shall have done their duty, can they then claim the active friendship and material aid of your citizens in placing this great work on a sure foundation? A favorable response to this question will stimulate the energies of our own people, and hasten the construction of a railroad beneficial alike to them and to your citizens.

We are very respectfully your obedient servants,

J. J. Hooker, J. M. Dyer, J. N. McLean, Wm. Boyle, J. P. Coyall, W. A. Drennan, S. B. Shackleford, F. M. Phillips.

On motion the message and accompanying document was received. The following is the ordinance proposed in the message:

Be it ordained, etc., etc., Section 1. That the office of Meat Inspector is hereby created, and the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, is authorized to appoint said Inspector, and the terms of his office shall be the same, and subject to like conditions with other city officers similarly appointed.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said Meat Inspector to inspect daily, and oftener if necessary, all fresh meats, fish, game and dressed poultry that are exposed for sale, either at the market-houses, game and meat stores or elsewhere in the city, and to cause the immediate removal from said place of sale to such places as may be designated by said Inspector of all fresh meats, fish, game or dressed poultry adjudged to be unwholesome from any cause whatsoever.

Sec. 3. The said Meat Inspector is hereby authorized to collect as his official fees, and receive no other compensation for his services, from each fresh meat, fish, game or dressed poultry stall, at either of the market houses, ten cents; for each inspection of fresh meat, fish, game or dressed poultry store in the city, twenty cents for each inspection; from each merchant or grocer, or other party not licensed to deal specially in fresh meats, fish, game or dressed poultry, but who expose the same for sale, twenty-five cents for each inspection; provided that the same article shall not be twice inspected on the same day.

Sec. 4. That the Meat Inspector's fees are in addition to the license fees, stall rents, etc., already imposed on dealers in fresh meat, fish, game and dressed poultry.

Adopted on its first reading and referred to the Ordinance Committee.

The following veto message from the Mayor was also read:

VETO.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., June 15, 1869.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

An ordinance adopted at your last meeting, authorizing the holders of two single dray or cart licenses to run one double dray or cart in lieu of the two, and also authorizing the holder of a double dray or cart license to run two single ones in its stead, is herewith respectfully returned without my approval.

There can be no objections to the holder of two single licenses running one double dray or cart thereunder, provided the two single numbers are attached to the double dray or cart license. To run two single drays or carts under the one license, is giving him for sixteen dollars and a half, the price of a double license, the privilege of running two single drays or carts, the licenses for which cost twenty-three dollars. At this rate no more single licenses would be sold to those who have two carts or drays, but one double license would be purchased to make this saving. This, however, is not the most objectionable features for the Collector of Privileges when he sells a double cart or dray license, gives out only the numbers for one, and takes one bond with the number therein designated; so that the privilege of running two drays or carts under one number would not only hopelessly derange his accounts, but the bond given by the purchaser of a double dray or cart license would be void and of no effect against an additional dray or or cart without a number and a corresponding bond.

Yours, very respectfully, JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

On motion of Alderman Moffatt, the ordinance, with the Mayor's objections thereto, was referred back to the Ordinance Committee.

The reports of standing committees being next in order,

Alderman Dyer, of the Committee on Claims, reported in favor of allowing the bill of the Gas Company.

Alderman O'Donnell, of the Improvement Committee, reported adversely on the proposal of McKeon (to repair the Nicolson pavement at $1 45 per yard), and would recommend that the work be done by the city under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Alderman Cicalla thought if the Street Commissioner could do no better work than he did before, the Board had better hire somebody else to do it.

Alderman Renner opposed the letting out of such jobs when the city could do it with her force already employed.

The report was then put to vote and adopted.

Alderman Renner, of Finance Committee, in the absence of the Chairman, reported favorably on the resolutions to have the walls and ceiling of the Council Chamber painted, the cupola painted, and to purchase chairs for the public offices—provided the contract for each be given to the lowest bidder. Report adopted.

On the resolution giving a hundred dollars to each of the two policemen wounded lately, the committee having learned that there was a sinking fund set aside by the Police Commissioners for this purpose, report adversely.

Alderman Ogden moved to table the report, and to give the sum to the police.

Alderman Williams thought it hard that the police should take out of the city coffers a hundred thousand dollars a year, and then come on it for any such claim. He moved to adopt the report of the Committee. Adopted.

On the resolution to have the Nicholson pavement resanded and retarred the committee ask more time. Granted.

On the petition of the Board of Education for the $50,000 in School Bonds, the Committee report favorably. Report adopted.

On the proposition to reduce the pay of the street force from $2 to $1 50, the Committee report favorably.

The report was opposed by the very ones who had brought up the resolution in the first place, and finally was tabled on motion of Alderman Gallagher.

On the proposition to place $840 to the credit of T. E. Brown & Co. for taxes, the Committee made a provisional report which was withdrawn for further consideration.

Alderman Duff, of the Ordinance Committee, reported as follows: On the ordinance allowing pedlers to take out a *pro-rata* license quarterly, favorably, and moved the adoption of the report.

Alderman O'Donnell opposed on the ground that if pedlers were allowed to take out quarterly licenses it would ruin the business of those who staid with us the year round. On this the report was withdrawn.

On the ordinance to place the Parcel Express wagons under bonds, favorably, and move the adoption of the report. Adopted, and the ordinance passed on its second and final reading.

On the ordinance making it a misdemeanor to keep a slaughterhouse in the city limits, favorably. The report adopted, and ordinance passed on its second and final reading.

By the same: Chairman of Park Committee on the petition of Capt. Thompson, who wished the use of Market Square to send up his balloon from, adversely.

Alderman Dyer withdrew the petition at the request of Capt. Thompson.

On the resolution to purchase twelve iron seats, the Committee report favorably.

Alderman Gallagher, being a member of the Committee, and not having been consulted, moved to table. Some discussion followed, amid which the report was withdrawn.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the Irish Literary Society to lease the second floor of the engine house on Poplar street, report favorably, and recommend that the Society be allowed a lease of three years on the same, with certain provisos. Adopted.

Alderman Moffatt presented the report of the Board of Survey, consisting of Messrs. Keating, McGeveny and Heilburt, on the position of Lonisa Carlyle. The report allows Mrs. Carlyle twenty dollars per lineal foot for the width of the alley, and stipulates that her fences, outhouses, stables, etc., be put up as substantially and satisfactorily as they were before the alley was cut. The report was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Black, one of the Committee to whom was referred the petition in regard to Joe Lusher's barroom, reported adversely, and referred the petitioners to the Metropolitan Police. Adopted.

Alderman Dyer, of the Waterworks Committee, reported in favor of the Wolf river plan, and recommend that the Mayor be instructed to advertise for sixty (60) days for bids, contractors to furnish all material and do the work, and take the franchise for a certain number of years, and bind themselves as regards water-rates to comply with such legislation as this board shall see fit to make. The Committee report in favor of Plan No. 3, as that seems to them best. As this plan proposes extensive sewerage, the committee report in favor of building sewerage only in the most densely populated portion of the city at present. The Committee further suggest that the Mayor advertise in different cities. As to water-rates they suggest that they be a medium between those of the various surrounding cities.

As there were some points on which the report was not quite full enough, Alderman Renner moved it be referred back to the Committee. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

Alderman O'Donnell presented a petition which he wished to have read. The Secretary commenced to unfold it, and when he had about ten or twelve feet of it unrolled it was moved to measure it instead of reading, and vote upon it by the yard.

It was at length unrolled, and was found to be a petition to have Hernando street opened from Beale to Union.

Alderman O'Donnell moved to refer to the Improvement Committee, with power to act. The "power to act" being objected to, was withdrawn, and the motion to refer to the Improvement Committee was adopted.

By Alderman Renner: A petition from H. G. Dent and others to have lot and sidewalk filled up. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

By Alderman Ogden: To furnish lamps to portions of the Seventh Ward—on Madison street extended and on Pigeon Roost Road. Referred to the Gas Committee.

By the same: To place a cistern on the corner of Beal and Wellington. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

By the same: Prayer of Mrs. Golay, a poor woman, to be allowed to keep a shop without license. Referred to Police Commissioner.

By Alderman Vincent: A petition to put a crossing at the crossing of Greenlaw and Second streets. Granted.

By the same: Petition to put a culvert on Fourth street between Safferans and Looney. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

RESOLUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

By Alderman Williams: Resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to order property owners on Rayburn avenue to set back their fences in accordance with the ordinance widening that avenue.

By Alderman Vincent:

Resolved, That Art. I, Chap. 7 of Memphis City Ordinances, be so amended that the numbers on Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Sycamore, Mill, Greenlaw Safferans, Loony, Keel, Kerr, Chelsea streets and Randolph road, commence at Auction street, and that Front street be a base for the numbering of those of the above streets which intersect it, and they be designated as East, West, or North, as their position might be. Adopted.

By the same: The appointment of a Special Committee, to consist of one Alderman from each ward, to establish new boundary lines to the wards. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

By the same: A resolution to fill vacancies on special committees. Withdrawn.

By Alderman Moffat. To put fifty gas lamps in various parts of the Tenth ward. Referred to the Gas Committee.

By Alderman Renner: An ordinance to have the first alley south of Howard's Row graded and paved, and that the City Engineer advertise for twenty days for sealed bids for the same. Passed first reading and referred to the Ordinance Committee.

By Alderman Renner:

Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, be instructed to issue fifty school bonds of $1000 each, in accordance with the act of Legislation creating the same. Adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate and report the amount of taxes to be levied on the citizens for the forty-second corporate year. Adopted, and Aldermen Renner, O'Donnell and Black appointed on the committee.

By Alderman Gallagher: To repeal the ordinance granting an assistant to Robert Goode, Wharfmaster.

Alderman Duff moved to table.

Gallagher called for the ayes and noes, on taking which, the vote was declared tied—nine and nine. The Chair voted aye, and tabled the motion.

A resolution to refer that portion of the Mayor's message that related to finance to a special committee of five, was tabled.

Alderman O'Donnell presented a communication from Dr. W. E. Rogers, in the name of the Board of Health, which was referred to a Committee of one from each ward, viz: Aldermen Marshall, Glaney, Joyce, Duff, Dyer, Bolst, Cicalla, Ogden, Walcott, Vincent and Ellis.

A ridiculous and characteristic squabble here took place, which occupied the time of the Board and reporters for nearly a half hour, and which had no other result than that of lowering the dignity of the Board very considerably in the eyes of every looker-on.

By Alderman Dyer:

Resolved, That the Mayor's message be made the special order for to-morrow (this) evening at 4 o'clock. Adopted.

By the same: An ordinance regulating the posting of bills, sticking up of signs, or painting the same around the city, thus advertising patent medicines, quack nostrums, offensive alike to the sight and everything like decency or delicacy of feeling. It makes it a misdemeanor to put or paint the same on the bridges or other public property of the city, and orders the police to have all such now standing removed.

Alderman Dyer, in advocating the ordinance, spoke of the APPEAL'S notices of the outrage on the stone capping of Beale street bridge.

The ordinance was then passed on the first reading and referred to the Ordinance Committee.

After some further unimportant business the Board adjourned until this evening at four o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Wahlean, Judge.*—Owing to the sickness of his honor, the Judge, this Court was not in session yesterday. The following is the calendar for to-day:

2080 McBride vs Binkley.
1537 Ger. Nat. Bank vs Bingham.
2082 Hughes, use of another vs Edmonds, Todd & Co.
2083 Howard vs Twohig
2088 Morris, Lea & Co. vs Chester.
2089 Wilson & Frey vs Pyne et al.
2092 Palmer vs Connell.
2093 Martin vs McLefresh.
2096 Wells vs Schoonoover et al.
2098 Hunt vs Perkins.
2100 Hunt vs Parham et al.
2101 Metropolitan Bank vs May.
2102 Crowder & Co. vs Rawlings & Co.
2103 Scessell vs Nealis.
2104 Callain vs Merrill & Neeley.
2105 Howe vs Manigan.
2106 Vance vs Vanbrocklin.
2107 Hazard vs Hill, adm'r, etc.
2108 VanBrocklin vs Wilkins, use, etc.
2109 Hall vs Capt. and owners of st'r Luminary.
2110 McDonald vs Same.
2111 Brown vs Mayers.
2112 Walker vs Guest.
2113 Wells & Coll vs Guest.
2114 Wayman vs Wood.
2115 Hunt vs Slagle et al.
2117 Snyder vs Folts.
2118 Taylor vs Morehead.
2119 Sale vs Williams, adm'r.
2120 Carter vs Peterson.

CHANCERY COURT—*W. S. Heath, Chancellor.*—All the cases unadjusted of yesterday's calendar will be taken up on next Tuesday. Case of Joyce vs. Odell is set specially for to-day. A great number of orders and decrees were taken in this Court yesterday, but none of public interest. The Keno cases will be submitted to the Chancellor on Thursday. No argument will be heard. The Court desires to have the papers in the case of Looney vs. Pfannestiehl; also in the case of Poston vs. Poston et al.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—Yesterday, in this Court, a larger number of garnishees answered and were examined. The trial docket was next called and disposed of, from No. 1886 to 1959, with the exception of the following cases: Nos. 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936, which were continued over specially for to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS.—Last night was a very decided improvement on the first night's entertainment furnished us by the Whitman troupe. One, and perhaps the great reason for this, being the fact that quite half of the evening was devoted to those really delightful vocalists and charming young ladies, the Queen sisters. These artists, appearing as they did for the first time before a Memphis audience, fully sustained the glowing accounts that we had had of them from our exchanges, and quite came up to the standard of excellence that we looked for. The play was the well known Irish story of the *Colleen Bawn*, the Memphis favorite, Mrs. Henri, appearing as the Colleen. The transformation scene loses none of its beauty by seeing repeated. The play tonight is the *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

GODEY, Demorest, Peterson, Leslie and Pleasant Hours, and Budget of Fun, Jolly Joker, all the illustrated weeklies, Northern and Western dailies at Joe Locke's, 236½ Main street. Always on time, and receives mails daily.

BEACHED Domestic, 10c per yard, M. Kraus & Co.

THE MANDAMUS.

CLOSE OF THE CASE OF WALLACE VS. WILLIAMS.

The Decision of Judge Reeves Reserved.

CIRCUIT COURT—*G. W. Reeves, Judge.*—Court met yesterday morning at the usual hour.

L. K. Pinson sworn.—I was present at the Ninth ward, colored, on the day of election; there were two boxes there for the reception of votes; a number of colored people came there to vote; some ballots were put in one box and some in the other; some were asked where they lived, some not; those who were not asked put their ballots in the country box, while I was present; I recognized some as being citizens of Chelsea; don't know the number; would be very difficult to form an idea of what proportions thus voted; through the middle of the day there might have been a third, possibly more, but I don't know for certain.

Cross-examined by Prosecution.—Perhaps a third were from Chelsea; I do not know exactly the total vote; think 275 or 80; was present all day, but kept no account of the voters who voted thus; noticed particularly during middle of day; a large crowd came up during the middle of the day; saw no person in charge of them; am pretty well acquainted in Chelsea; I would not be certain as to my estimate of 275 or 80, but I think that that was the proportion; was not an officer of the election; I might have been absent from the polls a half hour during the entire day.

Redirect.—I reside in Mill street in Chelsea; am an Alderman, and represent the Ninth Ward in the City Council.

Cross-examined.—I did know what the voting population of Chelsea is, but have forgotten; my opinion is that nearly all of the colored voters of Chelsea voted as I have described.

L. C. Wright, Esq., then opened the argument in behalf of the defendants and continued to pursue the various points in the case for an hour and a half.

He took the ground that the judges of election are ministerial officers, and their action is not subject to revision. Their decisions are final therefore, and the Commissioner of Registration (who by law stands in the place of the Sheriff in all election matters, and is simply an executive officer, having no judicial authority except in the issuing of certificates of registration,) has no right to question them, to go behind their actions, or to revise, alter, correct, change, or interfere with their returns in any way or manner. The judges of election are the only ones who have any right or authority to open the poll boxes, and to count the ballots and make returns. For the correctness of their action they alone are responsible, and in the event of illegality or fraud they are answerable. The Commissioner of Registration is in no wise held by their action. His sole duty is to examine and compare their returns, and to give the certificate of election to whomsoever he finds to have the majority of the votes cast. As to the "instructions" given by Williams to the judges of election, shown in the record, he claimed that they were simply a nullity and an usurpation. The judges were in no respect bound by them, and did not obey them.

Mr. Kortrecht followed in the closing speech for the defendants, occupying the remainder of the morning and nearly the whole of the evening.

The positions assumed by him in the course of his arguments are briefly as follows:

Under the system of the Code for holding of elections the Sheriff is the officer to hold the same; that his acts are purely ministerial—the acts of 1866-7-8 place the Registrar in the position of that officer; that the Judges of the election though appointed by the Sheriff or Registrar perform judicial functions separate and distinct from that officer, over which he has no supervisory power; that they constitute the only proper tribunal, and their decisions are final as to the qualifications of all persons voting, they are required by law to return the results of the election so held by them to the Sheriff or Commissioner, or returning officer as the case may be, and from the return so made to him that officer must issue the certificate to the candidates who have received the largest majority of votes; that the Registrar cannot go behind the returns, nor can he obtain information from any other source. The Code, in saying that the officer shall compare the polls on the Monday after the election, and give the certificate to the candidate receiving the largest number of votes, means that he shall compare the result of the polls, and not that he must compare the books, tallies and ballot-boxes in order to ascertain the candidates elected. Such a requirement, besides the inutility that it bears upon its face, would be a plain violation of the letter and the spirit of the code which makes the ballot-box sacred, i.e., that the box itself shall be locked, and the tickets cast unfolded, so that the position contended for by plaintiff's counsel involves not only an absurdity, but makes the Registrar guilty of a palpable violation of the law; that if the positions taken are correct, and if Williams can compel the returns of the Judges of the elections, and those returns only show the number of votes polled for each candidate, then he is bound to issue the ceraificate of election to the candidate who appears from the returns to have received the greatest number of votes; that it was true that the returns of the Judges only furnish prima facia evidence that the number of votes certified by them to have been cast were actually polled; but the return could only be proved to be false, and can only be corrected in a case of contested election as provided in the code; that the returns did not show that any votes were cast by other than qualified voters residing within the district; that the duties of the Commissioner as prescribed by the Legislature, are entirely ministerial; but that if he looks behind the returns and supervise the acts of the judges in admitting illegal voters, the character of his office would be then changed from a ministerial officer to that of a judicial officer. 3 King's digest, 10th Missouri 25 and 26 Main, 8 Humphrey's code, sec. 850, and a great many other authorities were cited to sustain the positions assumed.

Judge Pierce followed with the closing argument for the plaintiff. He argued upon the same principals laid down by his colleague, Mr. Randolph, on yesterday, holding that there was no legal certificate issued, and if issued before the first Monday after the election, when the Registrar is required to compare the polls, as shown by sec. 884 of the code, it was issued prematurely and is void; that if issued at all, the proof is that it was issued on Saturday after the election; that if issued after the proceedings for mandamus had been commenced and the fiat of the Judge had been made for the alternative writ of mandamus and prohibition it is void because it was done in violation of the order of Court. It was sufficient that the Registrar knew that the fiat of the Judge had gone forth ordering the mandamus to issue. Judge Pierce here went into an explanation of the facts of the case, and argued strongly that it was within the power of the Registrar to show the number of persons who voted from the city and county, and to be able to designate them one from the other; that the Commissioner was alone responsible for the events of the election held; that though he might seek to avoid the responsibility by pleading the acts of his deputies, yet they acted for him as his agents, and he was alone responsible; that what he did by his agent he did himself. Judge Pierce continued for nearly two hours to discourse upon the various turns and postures that the case had taken. He made a clear and forcible statement as to the manner and mode of arriving at the number of legal votes cast for the opposing candidates, the following authorities were produced in the course of his argument: 2d Swan; 3d and 5th Cahlwell; Mores on Mandamus, and others. Upon the close of his argument the Court took the matter under advisement, and will announce a decision this morning. The regular calendar will be resumed in this Court to-day, commencing with No. 232 and will be called up to No. 240.

NEW COTTON.—We yesterday saw at the store of Mart Walt & Co. some specimen stalks of young cotton which look splendidly. These stalks are about eighteen inches high, very healthy in appearance, and the squares are already putting out. They are from the Bradley plantation of R. P. Walt, Esq., in Crittenden county, Ark., and are a fair sample of the crop on 800 of the 1200 acres of cotton which that gentleman has in cultivation.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 398 Main street, having completed their new arrangements with publishers and jobbing houses, are now in receipt of a full supply of all the leading papers from the principal cities of this country and Europe. Also all the magazines as late as due, and a good stock of brand and paper covered books, and stationery of all kinds. We shall receive new supplies hereafter by every train from the North, East and West.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

Fatal Stabbing Affray in a Tailor's Shop.

A Man Driven to Desperation Slays His Oppressor.

Coroner's Inquest---Verdict of Jury, Etc.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a German pantaloon maker in the employ of Messrs. Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailors, named John Sallfrank, was murdered by a Polish Jew named Louis Strelitz, also a pantaloon maker in the same employ, under the following circumstances:

Sallfrank, who is a drinking man, and who had been on a spree for two or three days previous, about seven o'clock yesterday morning was passing under the window of the workshop, which is in the fourth story of the DeSoto Block, when Strelitz, who did not see him, threw a basin of water out, and some of it fell on him. Having had some words with Strelitz previously, Sallfrank imagined that it was done on purpose, and so rushed up stairs and commenced cursing and abusing him for it. Strelitz replied in the same manner, and they finally came to blows. Sallfrank, seizing an ironing board, struck Strelitz back of the head with it, cutting quite a gash and bringing the blood freely. Other employees at work in the shop interfered and separated the combatants for the time, and Strelitz went into another room, washed the blood off, and, after sticking his shears in his belt, went back to work.

Sallfrank also went off, while Strelitz was washing, to a neighboring saloon, and drank too glasses of beer, returning to the shop in the course of a half hour, to find Strelitz and renew the quarrel. There is considerable difference in the statements of those present as to how the second difficulty originated, and it is almost impossible to get the straight story. Some of them state that Sallfrank and a man named Fret attacked Strelitz; and others, that Strelitz was the aggressor. Any way, it resulted in some one—Sallfrank, it is supposed—striking him with an iron and again cutting his head.

On this he left the room, washed himself, put on his coat and went down to a neighboring store and bought him a knife with a blade about six inches in length and an inch in breadth, sharp on both sides. This he stuck in the waistband of his pants and returned to the shop, and the quarrel was re-commenced, this time the aggressor being Strelitz, who abused and cursed Sallfrank, who was sitting down, until he arose to strike him. As he did so Strelitz sprang on him with his knife and butchered him horribly, with one blow opening the stomach completely, and with another severing the heart. Two more blows were delivered, but these two were sufficient to cause instant death—the victim sinking to the floor without a groan.

Strelitz, who made no effort to escape, was apprehended immediately by his fellow workmen, who turned him over to the police, by whom he was escorted to the station house to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

Coroner Samelson was quickly informed of the affair, and a jury empanneled, who, after a hearing of all the evidence in the case, returned a verdict of "premeditated murder," and Strelitz was thereupon committed to jail.

Sallfrank was a German about thirty-five or perhaps forty years of age. He leaves a wife and four children, the youngest not a year old. His wife was nearly heartbroken at hearing of his untimely end, and the scene when she was allowed to see his body after it was laid out, was heartrending.

Strelitz is about the same age, is a single man, and seems to have no friends or relatives in this region. His employers, Messrs. Murray & Ridgely