THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Prevailing Opinion that the Prisoner will be Acquitted.

The Affectionate and Sympathetic Dodge Played Again.

More Letters---Testimony in Prisoner's Favor.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The McFarland trial was continued this morning. Persons who have obtained admittance to the proceedings are very generally of opinion that the prisoner will be acquitted. McFarland was brought into court at 10:30 a.m.; his demeanor was wonderfully changed; looked fresh, bearing no traces of the hardships of prison life; wore a smile of satisfaction, and seemed to be impressed with the general opinion of his acquittal. Soon after his cousin, Mrs. Oliver, entered; he saluted her affectionately and soon engaged in an animated conversation. Little Percy came in and greeted his father and the lady.

At 11 o'clock the Court opened. Mr. Davis, for the prosecution, read a letter from Mrs. Calhoun, already published. Mr. Gerry, for the defense, also read a letter from Mrs. Calhoun to Mrs. McFarland, dated August 26, 1866, which contained very little important matter, beyond the phrase "You have beautiful patience to be made a victim, and I think I shall make you one." Judge Davis then read another letter from Mrs. Calhoun, already published, in which the writer refers to housekeeping, and at the conclusion questioned the necessity of such evidence. Mr. Graham replied that they would show how this woman put Mrs. McFarland on the stage.

Mr. Gerry, after this passage between the counsel, read a letter from Mrs. Calhoun to Mrs. McFarland, dated September 1, 1868, commencing, "My Dearest Child," and going on to ask: "Do you know what is my panacea for all woes? Mr. Richardson." Another dated, September 27, 1866, beginning, "Hurrah! My Darling;" stating that Stewart had just read one of Mrs. McFarland's letters and could offer her an engagement if she would play such parts as the Queen in "Hamlet."

Judge Davis read some letters between the same parties, offering no features of interest beyond a comical reference to Frothingham's church.

C. W. Cornwood testified that he had an interview with the prisoner a few days before the shooting. When they conversed on domestic affairs his eyes looked very wild. The witness believed he was not in his right mind always. When domestic troubles came up he seemed to lose all control of himself. He often told the witness he loved his wife; that his heart was bound up in her; he regretted that he could not support her better. He complained of insanie. He said that he used to walk the streets at night, and wished himself dead. His brain felt as if it was on fire.

The cross-examination adduced nothing further.

S. D. Wakeman testified to a conversation with the accused on the domestic trouble, and spoke about meeting his wife in Amity street and taking his boy off; his manner was very excited, eyes wild, and cried a number of times during the conversation; he was perfectly sober; I thought there was something wrong about McFarland; he said, "Oh, my God, what shall I do," and said he could not live. I saw him frequently after this and thought the symptoms increased; heard him say that he had not tasted a drink from August to November; saw him frequently as before; he continued to grow worse; always thought him crazy; from the first to the last time I saw him; he asked me to look at his eyes and see if I could notice any signs of approaching death; on the 18th he asked me to go to Woodside and get his child; we went together; by his request we went to a grocer's at Woodside where Richardson boarded; McFarland remained outside; after coming in I told him Richardson was married; this had a very serious effect on him; he nearly fainted and cried frantically; he was in a frenzy; we called on Douglas to make further inquires; ascertained the marriage was untrue; Richardson being absent in Massachusetts with Mrs. McFarland and the child, I went home with him; saw him on the 22d for the last time.

The witness was cross-examined and no new developments were elicited.

Further evidence was adduced as to previous peculiarities, which the court observed was rather voluminous.

Mr. Graham said he proposed to prove the prisoner deranged from May, 1867, to November, 1869.

George Wellings, a waiter at Carr's restaurant, testified that the prisoner used to breakfast in the restaurant some time previous to November, 1869; he always seemed excited; little Percy used to accompany him.

Cross-examined—First knew him in September, 1869; used to come about seven o'clock; the prisoner used to present an appearance as if he had been drinking; often heard him mutter to himself.

The Recorder asked Graham to indicate how long he intended to take accumulating evidence as to McFarland's peculiarities.

Mr. Graham said he intended to prove with overwhelming evidence that the defendant was deranged on the subject of domestic troubles.

Recess was here taken.

Upon the re-assembling of Court, Wm. Moore, waiter, testified that he had been with the prisoner at Carr's restaurant shortly before the homicide. His manner was peculiar; his hair was generally dishevled, and he looked as though he had no sleep. The boy Percy usually accompanied him.

Cross-examined—His manner toward the boy indicated great affection.

James B. Coughlin testified that he was a United States Internal Revenue Assessor; knew the prisoner since June, 1869; the first day I saw him I concluded, from his actions, that he was a man whose mind had lost its balance; the prisoner was connected with my office; was inaccurate generally; was not accurate, ordinarily, in making his report.

Re-direct examination: On the day they went up town he asked prisoner to drink, the latter declined to drink spirituous liquor and took soda water.

Michael Failing testified to the prisoner having called at his house and other having called so strangely before, never talked.

Wm. M. Tweed testified: Was U. S. Examiner; knew the prisoner since 1867; McFarland was then employed in the Appraiser's office when I first became acquainted with him; he seemed a very intelligent man; subsequently a great change took place in him; often heard him talk to himself; after March he was perpetually talking of domestic troubles; one day witness observed a horrible expression in his eyes, as if he were out of his mind; witness asked him what was the matter with him and pulled him into a chair; McFarland read the intercepted letter, sentence by sentence, commenting on each; in the summer he went to the country, being utterly broken down; symptoms became more pronounced in November.

Nothing was elicited in the cross examination to break the testimony.

Captain Francis C. Speight testified that he was Captain of the night police; knew defendant; saw him in a liquor store on John street, in company with Marsh; his manner on that occasion was very strange.

Fitzhugh Ludlow testified that he had met McFarland frequently after 13th March, 1867; he read witness an intercepted letter; his condition was absolute frenzy; he commented on letter as he read it; saw him frequently in 1867, his appearance at times being extremely wild; saw him last about October, 1867; the impression created in the mind of witness by the prisoner's demeanor was that he was wholly irrational.

Cross examination elicited no new facts.

Judge McFarland, Assistant District Attorney, called attention to one thing in which he thought the other side had unintentionally wronged a person disconnected with the case. The counsel had read Mrs. Calhoun's letter; it had been published as saying that J. R. Y. was one of the parties to whom she was especially attracted; he had examined the letter closely and believed that the letters where written "you" were written "it" in other parts of the letter.

Gerry—I have something to say if the counsel is in it.

Mr. Graham said it was, he believed, J. R. Y.

Mr. Gerry explained that the paper had been carefully submitted to three microscopes, and they had no doubt it was J. R. Y.

The Court said perhaps the best thing would be to submit it to the inspection of the jury. He himself agreed with Mr. Davis, but it was for them to judge.

Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

LETTER FROM CHASE.

He Favors the Abolition of the Disabilities of the Southern People.

And Admonishes the Negroes to Temperance, Industry and good Citizenship.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—The following is a substance of an important and remarkable letter, from Chief Justice Chase, to the committee of colored citizens, who were appointed to correspond with him in relation to the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment. It is one that commands study, and will repay investigation and consideration.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Accept my thanks for the invitation tendered in behalf of the colored people of Cincinnati to attend their celebration. Duties here will not permit me to be present except by good will and wishes. Almost a quarter of a century has passed since some of you probably heard me declare in May, 1845, that all legal distinctions between individuals of the same community, founded on any such circumstances as color or origin or the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty; that true Democracy makes no inquiry about color of skin, place of nativity, or any other similar circumstances of condition, and that the exclusion of colored people as a body from the elective franchise is incompatible with true Democratic principles. I congratulate you that these principles have been at length made a part of the supreme law of the land. Many, no doubt, would have been glad as I should have been if the great work consummated by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment could have been accomplished by the States through the amendment of the State constitutions, and through appropriate State legislation; but delays and uncertainties, prejudicial to every interest inseparable from that mode of proceeding, seemed to necessitate the course actually adopted, nor does the amendment thus seal the rights of any State, but leaves the whole regulation of suffrage to the whole people of each State, subject only to the fundamental law that the right of no citizen to vote shall be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. It is to be hoped that each State will so conform its constitution and laws to this fundamental law, that no occasion may be given to legislation by Congress. But the best indication of wisdom, as well as justice, of the amendment must be found in the conduct of that large class of citizens whom you represent on the occasion to which I have referred. Let me urge you to say that the best way to insure the peaceful dwelling together of the different races is the cordial reception of the benefits, and not the mutual infliction of injuries; and I cannot give you better council now than I offered then. Go forward, having perfect faith in your own manhood and in God's providence, adding to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge patience, and to patience temperance, and to temperance brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity. Why not signalize your rejection in the right secured under the Fifteenth Amendment by urging upon Congress the prompt removal of all political disabilities imposed upon our fellow-citizens by the Fourteenth Amendment, so that through universal suffrage and universal amnesty, peace, good will and prosperity may be established throughout our country. Every good man must rejoice in the progress which the colored citizens of the United States have made in education, in religious culture and in the general improvement of their condition. Every good man must earnestly desire their accelerated progress in the same direction. All public and all private interests will be promoted by it, and it will insure at no distant day a cordial recognition of their rights, even from those of their fellow-citizens who have been most earnestly opposed to them. No man can now be found who would restore slavery. A few years hence, if the colored men are wise, it will be impossible to find a man who will avow himself in favor of denying or abridging their right to vote.

(Signed.) S. P. CHASE.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Postal Telegraphy Likely to be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Postage Telegraph Committee unanimously report Mr. Washburne's bill authorizing a system of postal telegraphy, under Government control.

Fears of a Fenian Raid.

TORONTO, April 13.—Apprehensions of a Fenian raid on the frontier are so seriously entertained that a strong body of troops is being moved to the threatened frontiers.

Election in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Returns from the Charter elections in Hudson county, N. J., show a large Democratic majority for Mayor. Democratic ticket generally elected.

Have Struck Oil.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Special dispatch to the *Enquirer* states that workmen in a stone quarry at the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, struck a valuable vein of coal oil. There is great excitement in consequence.

The Shoe Beginning to Pinch.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—The *Commercial* expresses its displeasure at the appeal of one hundred and thirty-seven colored voters of Circleville to Washington for intervention in the denial of their votes, and maintains no remedy is to be found in the State.

The Nashville and N. W. Railroad

NASHVILLE, April 13.—By intelligence from Colonel Bass, to the officers of the road, it is learned that the merchants of St. Louis will probably advance $150,000 to aid in supplying locomotives and box cars sufficient to meet the increasing business of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad. The rolling stock thus obtained is to be operated in the interest of St. Louis and the cars are to be built there.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Opinions of the Press as to Senter's Vacillating Conduct.

He and Fletcher Condemned by Leading Radical Organs.

He Blows Hot and Cold, and is Altogether a Wretched Creature---"Shoo Fly, Etc."

Washington correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal (Democratic).

WASHINGTON, April 8.—His Excellency, Governor Senter, arrived last night, and, it is understood, will appear before the committee to-morrow. It is not certain on which side the Governor will fall. Before he left home he gave hopeful assurances to the Conservatives, but as he is totally unreliable, he no doubt made promises equally strong to the Radicals. To-day he shuns the Conservatives, and has put himself under the wing of old Brownlow. He is also in communication with Butler. But as he has promised that he will "try to keep sober" while he is here, possibly he may do no mischief. But after all, if the fate of Tennessee depends on the conduct of this wretched creature, her citizens would have the worst to fear. He is as pliable as he is dishonest and vacillating, and Butler and his crew can mould him to their purposes. But it is what the Radicals can afford to do with Tennessee that will be done. If they conclude that the more moderate of the party will stand such an outrage, they may yet take possession of her, but thus far a large number of the latter have stood out against it, and the indications are that they will remain steadfast. But, nevertheless, there is some danger. Any untoward event may precipitate trouble. Indeed, there are those who contend that the defeat of the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill will result in the reconstruction of Tennessee. And, as policy alone, not principle, or right or justice, is the sole guide of the party in power, there is more or less doubt and uncertainty surrounding this question as long as Congress is in session.

Special dispatch to the Nashville Banner (Conservative).

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Governor Senter to-day appeared before the Reconstruction Committee, and was subjected to a lengthy examination with regard to the condition of affairs in Tennessee. Most of your Congressional delegation were present and prompted many of the inquiries put by General Butler, which were very pointed. The main examination was directed toward Governor Senter's reasons for calling upon the Federal Government for troops to assist him in preserving peace. He stated that while there had unquestionably been disorders in many localities, the greater part of Tennessee was, and had been for the past eighteen months, in a State of perfect peace, both as regarded protection to life and property and respect for the authority of the General Government. He insisted that his election was legal and in accordance with the interpretation of the Constitution of 1865, as declared by a Republican Supreme bench. Also, that while the Legislature had not entirely fulfilled the pledges made to him and to the liberal wing of the party prior to the August election, the people had shown an unmistakable disposition to do so. His testimony was, in all important points, confirmatory of that given by Judge Lea. He will be heard again Tuesday.

From the Cincinnati Times (Radical.)

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, is at Washington, seeking aid in the enforcement of laws in that State. He had applied to the President for troops. The President referred him to the Secretary of War. The Secretary referred him to Judge Advocate Holt, who decided that the General Government could not constitutionally interfere, because the Governor could convene the Legislature for that purpose. Governor Senter replies to this by saying that the Legislature is so constituted that it would grant no authority for levying troops to put down the disorders which prevail over extensive districts. Tennessee better be let alone by the general government. Let her people be worried into some respect for law and order. How much of an ax Governor Senter has to grind does not appear on the surface. If a great State like Tennessee, situated in the heart of the Republic, cannot maintain order within her own limits, it argues that her people are incapable of self-government. We have had about enough of reconstruction. Let Governor Senter convene the Legislature if the crisis demands it; and if that body will not sustain his Executive hand, let him resign his office.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Man Murders his Daughter.

PEORIA, ILL., April 13.—A man, last night, murdered his daughter near Tremont, by disembowelling her. The murderer escaped.

Accident---Several Persons Injured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 13.—An accident occurred at the Sing Sing Prison, in which several convicts were seriously injured while blasting in a quarry this morning.

Rescued from a Lion.

NEW YORK, April 13.—One of the lions of the European circus yesterday attacked Pierce, the lion tamer, lacerating one of his arms badly and seriously injured his shoulder blade. The animal was beaten insensible with iron bars and the tamer rescued.

Attempted Suicide.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., April 13.—A prominent citizen of Jacksonville, while in a fit of insanity this morning, attempted to destroy his life by cutting his throat. He inflicted a serious wound in his neck, but will probably recover.

Desperate Suicide.

NASHVILLE, April 13.—John Gilmer, late of the Nashville police, but more recently employed at the Pest House, attempted to commit suicide last evening by shooting a great hole in his right side at the waist with a shot gun loaded with buckshot. When he had committed the rash act he cried out to his wife, "Fanny, I am dead," and soon after expired in her arms. He placed the gun to his side and discharged it with one of his feet.

Results of Cincinnati Suicidal Atmosphere.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Besides several doubtful deaths within as many days, we have the fifth suicide to record in the same time. The last was a German laborer, well to do and free from the usual circumstances indicative of the act, who returned from work yesterday afternoon and tried to blow his brains out in the rear of the premises owned and occupied by him. He had purchased two pounds of powder, placed some in a cigar box, laid his head thereupon and touched off a match. It is observable that all the suicides which are referred to were men whose accustomed diet was probably of an indigestive nature. Only one case has occured in which actual domestic infelicity was the cause, and none with any fresh cause of sorrow.

Henry Stein, a peaceable citizen, was called to the door last night, and upon making his appearance he was struck on the head with a heavy boulder and sustained a severe fracture of the skull. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Democracy Triumphant.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 13.—The election yesterday for city officials passed off quietly. About twenty-four negroes voted in a solid body for the Radical nominees. John W. Priest, Democrat, was elected Mayor. The whole Democratic ticket was elected by good majorities; range high as 275.

FOREIGN SUNMARY.

The Infallibility Dogma a Fixed Fact.

ROME, April 13.—The Ecumenical Council has voted almost unanimously in favor of the text and scheme of the dogma of infallibility.

The Troubles in Ireland.

DUBLIN, April 13.—Advices from the disturbed districts continue to report more outrages against land owners. Threatening letters have been received by a large number, and much uneasiness continues to prevail.

A Bold Brigand.

ATHENS, April 13.—Kourt, the notorious brigand, has seized near Morathan, a son of the Duke of Manchester together with the English and Italian Secretaries of legation. He demands a heavy ransom for their release.

Resignation of Count Daru.

PARIS, April 13.—The resignation of Count Daru, as Foreign Minister, has caused a suspension in the delivery of the note from the French Government by Marquis De Bonneville, conveying conciliatory propositions to His Holiness the Pope of Rome.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

LONDON, ONT., April 13.—A field battery has been sent to the St. Clair river, and the sixteenth regiment left for the eastern frontier this afternoon. The act suspending the *habeas corpus* act was passed this afternoon and will receive the immediate signature of the Governor General.

Sentence of Montpensier.

MADRID, April 13.—The court martial appointed to investigate the shooting of Prince Henri de Bourbon by the Duke of Montpensier, have made their decision. On account of the extraordinary circumstances attending the affair, they condemned the Duke to banishment from Madrid for one month, and to pay an indemnity of $6000 to the family of the Prince.

A New Austrian Cabinet.

VIENNA, April 13.—The Emperor of Austria has accepted the resignation of De Giskera, Minister of the Interior and Police; Herr Brechel, Minister of Finance; and Herr Von Herbert, Minister of Justice, and appointed them privy counsellors. The new cabinet has been constituted as follows: Count Patoicke, Prime Minister; Herr Toofe, Minister of the Interior and War; Herr Tachabuschigg, Minister of Justice; Herr Distler, Minister of Finance; and Herr Pretis Cagnado, Minister of Commerce.

Another Spanish Canard.

HAVANA, April 13.—A telegram from DeRodas, dated Puerto Principe, April 10, published here to-day, states that a column of marines had killed fifty-two insurgents, including Manuel Aguera and Francisco Lacas, the leaders of the rebels. Voluntary surrenders continued every day, and numbers of the enemy came into the Spanish camp and claimed the protection guaranteed by the amnesty proclamation. The rebels everywhere are in confusion. Valmaseda is at Los Tunas extending his lines toward Puerto Principe.

A Democrat Victorious.

DAYTON, OHIO, April 12.—The election contest for the clerkship of this county, between Reece and Sinks, has been decided in favor of Reece, Democrat, by throwing out the votes of the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, claimed by Judge McKinney, of the Common Pleas, to be illegal because the voters were not citizens. Sinks will take the case to the Supreme Court on error.

Hon. W. F. Prosser, of Tennessee, has nominated Alonzo Napier, a colored youth of his district, for a cadetship at the Military Academy.

MARKETS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

New York.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Money—in good demand and said and firm, at 6 per cent. on call. With Governments stocks and collaterals there were considerable amounts of gold borrowed on an open market to-day, and this caused an increased activity. Prime business notes pass at 7@8 per cent. Foreign exchange is dull and heavy, the nominal rate being 109½ for 60 days.

Gold dull and steady at 112½@112⅝; the rates paid for carrying, 6, 5, to 5½, and 7, 4, and 3½. Stocks—Union Pacific and Southern weak. Virginia's generally steady: Tennessee 6s, ex coupon, 59@60; new Tennessee, 58¾@59½; Virginia sixes, ex coupon, 69¾@70; Georgia 6s, 85@87; North Carolina 6s, ex coupon, 46¼@47; Georgia 7s, 75¼@75; special tax, 22¼@23½; South Carolina, new, 31@33; Missouri 6s, 92¼@92½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 82¾; 80½; Louisiana 6s, ex coupon, 75@77; new, 72@75; Alabama 5s, 75@80; do 8s, 97@98; Governments quiet and firm; Union Pacific, 41¼@41½; Income 6s, 87¼@88½; Land Grants 78@79½; first mortgage, 84¼@87½; Cent'l, 91¼@92.

Cotton dull, heavy and declining; sales 2259 bales, at 22¼@22½ for Low Middling, and 23¼ for Middling Uplands.

Flour dull and heavy, with sales of 5600 barrels at $4 35@4 60 for superfine State; $4 60@4 80 for extra; $4 90@5 25 for choice; $4 50@4 75 for super. Western; $4 35@5 35 for extra Western; $4 75@4 95 for round hoop Ohio; $5@8 for trade brands. Southern quiet; sales 500 barrels at $5 50@5 60 for common to fair; $6@9 75 for good to choice extra; rye flour dull; sales 100 barrels at $4@5. Corn meal quiet, with sales of 65 bbls for delivery in March.

Grain—Wheat dull, and in buyers' favor; sales 10,000 bushels at $1 08 for No. 2 spring; $1 12@1 22 for winter red and amber Western; $1 30 for white State. Corn without decided change; sales 19,000 bushels at $1 06 for new mixed western, $1 08 for old; new yellow western $1 12; Pennsylvania 95; New Orleans mixed 92c. Rye is quiet. Barley malt quiet. Oats dull; sales 10,000 bushels; 56@64c for Ohio and State.

Provisions—Pork steady; sales, 1200 bbls, at $27 75@27 87 for mess, $19 75@22 00 for prime, and $3 25 for prime mess. Also, May, at $27 75. Beef quiet with sales of 75 bbls, at $16@15 for new plain mess; $16@17 00 for new extra mess; there beef quiet; sales 50 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess; $28@30 for India mess; Beef. Hams are steady, with sales of 300 barrels at $28 00@32 00. Cut meats steady; sales 150 packages at 10¼@12; shoulders 14¼c; middles quiet; sales 1000 boxes at 13½c for Cumberland cut; 14½c short ribbed. Lard heavy, with sales of 300 tierces at 15@15½c for steam; 16@16½c for kettle.

Groceries—Butter in fair demand at 18@25c for Western Sugars for State. Cheese firm at 14@17c for com. to prime. Tallow heavy; sales 70,000 lbs at 10⅝@10¾c; stearine quiet; sales 25,000 lbs at 15@15½c. Grease dull; sales 30,000 lbs at 10½c. Whisky quiet; sales 500 bbls at 91c for Western free. Coffee—A small supply of Rio. No operations in this description, which, however, are firm. West India descriptions are dull and nominal. Java firm. Rio in bond, ordinary cargoes, 12@13c; fair do 13¼@14c; good do, 14¼@15c; prime do, 15¼@16c; extreme range of lots, 10@13½c. Other kinds, in gold, duty paid, as follows: Java, Govt. bonds, 20@22c; Java, gross, in bags, 9@22c; Java, gross, in mats, 20@21c; Singapore, 19@20c; Ceylon, 19@22c; Maracaibo, 16¼@18c; Laguayra, 16¼@18½c; Jamaica, 15@16c; St. Domingo, gold, in bond, 9½@12c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—Sales of Tobacco 300 hhds., ranging from $5 60@37.

Provisions Market active; Mess Pork $29; holders asking higher prices; rump, 23@23. Bacon—Clear Sides 16½c; Clear Rib 16c; Shoulders, 12c. Bulk meats—Clear Sides, 15½c; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c; Shoulders, 11½c. Lard scarce and firm; tierces 16½c; kegs, 18c.

Bagging 24@25c.

Cotton—Lower; Middling, 20¼@22c; Low Middling, 20½c; Good Ordinary, 18½c; Ordinary, 16½c.

Flour dull; extra family $5 25@5 50.

Grain—Wheat steady, at $1 05@1 30 for red and white. Corn, 86c, sacks included. Oats, firm, at 50@55c. Rye dull at 75c. Barley, quiet and offerings light, at $1@1 25.

Hay steady at $19@20 for prime.

Potatoes, $1@1 10, loose from wagons.

Groceries—Sugar, 11@11c. Whisky, raw, $1. Wool in good demand, at 30 to 35c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Cotton dull, and holders are anxious to realize; nominally, 22½c. Receipts yesterday, 1177 bales.

Flour quiet but firm; superfine family, $4 20; XX $5; XXX $5 75.

Grain—Corn, the stock is light and market firmer; white $1 12; yellow $1 15.

Oats quiet but firm at 53@55c.

Hay $28 for fair to prime; Bran $1 45.

Provisions—Mess Pork quiet but firm at $28. Bacon firmer; Shoulders 12½c; Clear rib 16¼@16½c; Clear Sides 17½c; Hams 18¼@19c. Lard firmer at 16@18c.

Groceries—Sugar quiet but firmer; fair, 9¾@10c; prime, 11¼@11½; choice, 11¾@12c. Molasses, demand fair and prices firmer; prime plantation, 70c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—In flour there is a better feeling.

Grain—Wheat dull. Corn, 89@89c. Oats, 53@55c. Rye, 75c.

Provisions—Pork, $28 50. Bacon clear rib, 15½c; clear sides, 16½c. Lard, 15½c.

Whisky, 90c@$1 00.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Grain—Wheat, No. 2, 74½c. Corn, No. 2, 81c selling in May.

Provisions—Mess pork, 22⅝ and firmer. Lard 15¼ to 15⅜c. Meats active; short ribbed 14¼c for figures; 14½c.

Whisky, 88 to 89c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Pork firmer at $27 50. Lard firmer at 15¼@15½c. Bacon firmer; clear ribs 16¼c; clear sides, 16½c. Whisky, 90c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Cotton, middling uplands, 11¼@11½d.

Provisions—Mess pork, 94s; beef, 108s; bacon, clear middles, 56s 6d; lard, 68s 6d; tallow, 44s.

Grain—Wheat, 8s 6d for winter and 7s 8d to 7s 9d for white. Corn, 28s 9d.

MARRIED.

GAY—DAVIS—On the 12th inst, at LaGrange, Tenn., at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. H. Gray, Mr. JOHN DAVIS to Miss EMILIE GAY, both of Fayette county, Tenn., near LaGrange.

DIED.

FISHER—Wednesday evening, April 13th, at 8 o'clock, CHARLIE, youngest son of John W. and E. Fisher.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

AT a meeting, held on Wednesday, the 13th, by the Board of Directors of the Memphis Wood and Willow-ware Manufacturing Company, a call for 20 per cent. of the stock subscribed was ordered to be made, payable on or before the 20th inst. Subscribers are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same, at the office of the company, No. 35 Union street.

D. H. TOWNSEND, President.
W. D. TUCKER, Secretary. ap14

RENT! SALE! LEASE!

FOR RENT—On Memphis and Charleston Railroad Switch, just south of Beal street, a Warehouse 30 by 80 feet.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—60 LOTS, city and suburban, suitable for business, manufacturing or residence purposes, lying between Madison street and Kerr avenue. A number of the lots are of large size, capitally situated for cotton sheds. Residence lots, from six acres to the dimensions of the old city plan.

LEASES—Will be made on favorable terms. Apply to W. L. VANCE,
ap4 135 Madison street.

LUX E TENEBRIS.

THE Knights Rose Croix of Calvary Chapter No. 1 A. and A. S. R., are reminded of their obligation for THURSDAY morning next, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Chapter Rooms, No. 204 Front street.

By order of the Chapter.
ap13 H. T. TOMLINSON, Secretary.

Notice.

THE "Franklin House," at Raleigh Springs, will be open for guests as a first class house from May 15, 1870. Parties wishing to furnish their own rooms, or a choice of them, can do so prior to above date: address

F. G. PRATT, Proprietor.
296 Front Row, Memphis, Tenn. ap3

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the — day of November, 1869, by Theophilus Pritchett and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 73, page 275, and for the purpose of paying the debt secured thereby, I will, on

Saturday, the 14th Day of May, 1870,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m., and 12 o'clock m., in front of the office of Kortrecht & Craft, No. 31 South Court street, Memphis, Tennessee, sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, a certain lot or parcel of ground, situate in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Miss H. J. Pattillo's northwest corner, on the north side of Monroe street extended; running thence east with Monroe street extended fifty-four feet; thence south at right angles with said street, about one hundred and fifty-six feet to M. L. Meacham's north boundary line; thence west with said boundary and parallel with said Monroe street fifty-four feet; thence north with said Pattillo's east boundary line and at right angles with said Monroe street about one hundred and fifty-six feet to the beginning. Equity of redemption is waived by said Trust Deed. The title is believed to be good, but I sell and convey only as Trustee.

ap14 THOS. G. SCARBROUGH, Trustee.

Menken Bros.

GRAND OPENING

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ROBES and UNDERWEAR

—ALSO—

REAL THREAD

—AND—

Llama Lace Points

Imported by our house from Paris.

ALSO, THE NEW STYLE

Armure Grenadine, Broche Grenadine, Hernani Grenadine BLACK SILKS, BEYADERE SILKS, French Marseilles, English Marseilles, Striped Linen Lawns

Merchants will find a large assorted stock of

STAPLE GOODS

Among which are beautiful

SPRAGUE PRINTS

AT 10 CENTS PER YARD.

Menken Brothers

263 Main St., Corner Court.

Trustee's Sale.

HAVING been appointed Trustee by the Chancery Court of Memphis, in the cause of John Bond et al. vs. Edmund Orgill et al., No. 276 new rule docket; by virtue of the authority in me vested by said decree, I will,

On Saturday, May 14, 1870,

At the southeast corner of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, at public auction, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Situated, lying and being in ranges 5 and 6, section 3, between the waters of Wolf and Loosahatchie rivers, in Shelby county, Tennessee, and being a portion of a 960-acre tract, granted to Tyre Rhodes by the State of Tennessee, on the 27th day of August, 1823, No. 20,056 and entered by No. 603; the description is as follows: Beginning at a stake; thence south 50° east 17 links to a black oak marked "T. R.," the northwest corner of the said 960-acre tract on the east boundary line of Richard Smith's 260-acre tract, which is the range line between 5 and 6; thence east 45 chains and 3 links to a stake 14 links east of a black oak marked T. R.; thence south 14 chains and 3 links to a stake; thence north 14° west 24 links to a black oak marked T. R.; thence west 45 chains 37 links to a stake; thence south 34 west 10 links to a sassafras marked E. M., southeast corner of the locatory 128 acres; thence north with their line 68 chains to a stake 22 links of a red oak marked M. E. on Richard Smith's boundary line; thence east with said line one chain 82 links to a stake; thence south 47° east 14 links to a black oak marked R. S., said Smith's southeast corner; thence north 1 30' west with said line 26 chains to the beginning, containing 512 acres, less 100 acres lying in the southwest corner of the length of the locatory interest, and all that portion lying south of the Memphis and Somerville turnpike, which has been sold heretofore to John Bond.

Terms, cash. Equity of redemption barred, and title claimed to be good, but I will convey only as Trustee.

W. Y. C. HUMES, Trustee.
Humes & Poston, Attorneys. ap14

DRY GOODS.

A. Seessel & Son

WILL OFFER

TO-MORROW

In their Linen Department,

Table Damasks

Purchased during the Great Depression.

Loom Damasks

Remarkably Low.

Super Satin Damask

At $1 50, well worth $2 50 per yard.

SPOT AND DAMASK

TABLE LINENS

At 75 cents, worth $1 25 per yard.

Huck Towels, Satin Doylies, Damask Towels, Extra Doylies, Diaper Towels, Super Napkins, Extra Towels, Red Bord Napkins, 25 per cent. less than any house in the city.

Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Linens, Irish Linens, OUR OWN IMPORTATION!

GREAT REDUCTION IN

French & German Marseilles Quilts, Honey Comb and Alhambra Quilts.

4-4 Bleached Muslins

Of any brand, less than any house in the city.

Brown & Bleached Sheeting

PILLOW COTTON.

We have reduced our entire stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at present valuation, and will give parties purchasing the benefit of the recent decline.

Further Decline

—IN—

DRY GOODS!

English Marseilles and Piques AT 25 AND 30 CENTS.

Silk Genappine, Florentine and Grenadines IN BLACK AND COLORS.

OUR GRAND OPENING OF

CHILDREN'S

—AND—

LADIES' DRESSES

Will take place in a few days.

Menken Brothers

County Judicial Convention.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COM. ROOMS, Memphis, April 7, 1870.

AT a called meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It becomes necessary for a more thorough organization of the Democracy of Shelby county, and to conserve the best interests of our people by presenting suitable candidates to represent the Democracy of Shelby county in the approaching election for judicial officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it becomes necessary to call a convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for judicial offices.

Resolved, That ward and district meetings be held on the 16th instant at 7½ p.m., in the city, and at 3 p.m. in the districts.

Resolved, That the mode of choosing delegates shall be by ballot. The persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be the delegates.

The following is the apportionment of the respective districts and wards:

First District, 9 delegates; Second, 1; Third, 2; Fourth, 2; Sixth, 3; Seventh, 2; Eighth, 2; Ninth, 3; Tenth, 3; Eleventh, 2; Twelth, 1; Thirteenth, 1; Sixteenth, 3; Seventeenth, 1.

First Ward, 6 delegates; Second, 5; Third, 7; Fourth, 4; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 4; Seventh, 3; Eighth, 5; Ninth, 4; Tenth, 3. The portions of the Fifth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Districts (outside the city) are allowed each one delegate.

The following programme is suggested to the convention:

1. The convention to meet at Assembly Hall, Main street, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 11 a.m.

2. The chairman of the Executive Committee to call the convention to order.

3. The appointment of a temporary chairman and secretary.

4. The appointment of a committee on credentials.

5. Permanent organization.

6. The committee recommend that the convention adopt the time-honored Democratic rule requiring a two-thirds vote to elect.

The primary meeting in the wards of the city, for the purpose electing delegates to the county judicial convention, will be held on Saturday, 16th inst., at 7½ p.m., at the following places:

First Ward—Northeast corner of Jackson and Main streets.

Second Ward—Council Room, Exchange Building.

Third Ward—Esquire Kiernan's office, Adams street.

Fourth Ward—Stillman Hall, Second st.

Fifth Ward—Municipal Court-room, Second street.

Sixth Ward—Waldran Block, Main street.

Seventh Ward—Ferguson Hall.

Eighth Ward—Poplar Street Market-house.

Ninth Ward—Chelsea House.

Tenth Ward—Mississippi House.

And that the voters of the districts vote at their respective voting places.

J. J. DEBORE, Chairman.
JOS. BARBIERE, Secretary. ap12

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to their Bargains

This Week

—IN—

BLACK, COLORED

Fancy Silks

—AND—

Silk Poplins

B. Lowenstein & Bros.

Would also call attention to their new arrival of

Fancy

DRESS GOODS!

COMPRISING MANY STYLES

NOWHERE ELSE TO BE FOUND.

We have also just received a

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE

ASSORTMENT OF

Domestic Goods

Comprising all known Brands, which we shall again sell below the market price.

B. Lowenstein & Bros.

FUEL.

CHEAP FUEL!

Price of Coke Reduced

The MEMPHIS GAS LIGHT COMPANY have reduced the price of Coke to

15 CENTS PER BUSHEL

At which rate it is cheaper than

Pittsburg Coal at 60c. per bbl.

And is for most purposes the

Cheapest Fuel in this Market.

For Sale at the Office of the Company

ap6 And by coal dealers generally.

WALTER M. PHILLIPS. DAVID L. ST. JOHN

PHILLIPS & ST. JOHN,

Wholesale Coal Merchants,

No. 20 MADISON ST.,

Memphis, : : : : : Tennessee.

The only Dealers in Mount Carbon Coal. ap4

HARDWARE.

COTTON GINS!

ALLISON BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. CARVER & CO.