THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

Mr. J. M. Kimbrough will soon start a broom factory in Holly Springs.

The drought is seriously injuring the corn crop in most of the counties of the State.

The Holly Springs *Reporter* complains of the depredations of an organized band of thieves in that city.

The *Herald* says the Vicksburg Chamber of Commerce offers $300 premiums on cotton for the October fair.

The Grenada *Sentinel* says the garrison at that place has just received from Vicksburg a nine-pounder brass howitzer.

We learn from the Prairie *News* that F. S. Pate, Esq., District Attorney of the Eighth Judicial District, has permanently located at Okalona.

The Macon *Beacon* says an affray took place last Saturday at Shuqualak, at which Mr. Andrew Haynie was badly shot in the side by Jack Campbell.

The Legislature passed a law authorizing Chancellors and Circuit Judges to practice, except in their own courts, to the extent of closing up old business, but no further.

John Bird was knocked down, in Port Gibson last Thursday, by Sebastian Reudelhuber, and his head struck the bolt plate in the door sill of a house from the effect of which he died that night.

We regret to learn of the destruction by accident by fire, on last Thursday morning, of the old Nance homestead, near Crawfordsville, Miss. Our young friend George Nance is a loser by the accident.

The Aberdeen *Examiner* says that for the first time since the organization of the county, the State failed to purchase a single tract of land at the annual tax sales. Individuals bought all that was offered, for amount of taxes and costs.

The Jackson *Clarion* states that the sheriff of Hinds county, last Saturday, without a warrant, went into Rankin county and arrested Mr. Smith, his wife and daughter, and lodged them in the common jail in Jackson. This unwarrantable act was because Mr. Smith had arrested a negro boy for some offense and intended taking him to Brandon to be confined in jail there.

A white man's political club has been organized at Bellefontaine, Choctaw county, Miss. The members of the club "covenant among themselves that they will labor unceasingly, from year to year, for the restoration of the white supremacy in Mississippi and in the United States, and they will co-operate with such political organizations only as seek to restore the United States as our fathers made it."

Last Saturday evening, says the Columbus *Index*, about 4 o'clock, a down freight train on the M. and O. railroad, about a quarter of a mile long, ran off the track and produced the biggest kind of "smash-up." Seven cars were thrown from the track and most of them ground into powder. They were heavily loaded with bacon and furniture, and the quantity of those articles turned out of doors would have set several families on a war footing for several months. Two brakemen were slightly wounded.

The Hernando *Press* of yesterday says: "The sessions of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. and the Grand Encampment was occupied most of yesterday in the election of officers. Several reports were received, and a committee of one from each district of the State appointed to report at the next session, for the purpose of the establishment of an Odd Fellows' school. Both bodies adjourned at four o'clock, to meet at Water Valley. The following gentlemen were elected as grand officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year: M. W. G. Master, George K. Birchett; M. W. D. G. Master, Ira J. Carter; M. W. G. Warden, Isaac T. Hunt; M. W. G. Secretary, John B. Dicks; M. W. G. Treasurer, W. Crutcher; M. W. G. Representative, R. B. Mayes. The Grand Encampment officers elected for the ensuing year, are the following named gentlemen: R. W. G. P., Geo. Torry; M. E. G. H. P., Isaac T. Hart; M. W. G. S. W., Ira J. Carter; M. W. G. J. W., Cooly Mann; M. W. G. S., John B. Dicks; M. W. G. T., W. Crutcher; M. W. G. R., L. K. Barber.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

The Reasons Moving Booth Thereto—Singular Scrap of History.

Senator John P. Hale, John W. Forney, McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and John Wilkes Booth.

[From the New York Democrat.]

To attract the attention of the North, and to give a chance for a respite to the South, John Yates Beall was sent into Canada to operate on the frontier, as we will show in detail next week. His was a nature much like that of Booth—hot-blooded, yet cautious. Daring, but not rash. Booth tried to dissuade him from the step, but in vain, but promised to stand by him if there came a time when the life of Beall should be in jeopardy.

For years previous to the arrest of Beall and his trial, between John Wilkes Booth and himself had existed the closest intimacy. They had drank from the same cup—slept in the same bed—admired the same girls—spent convivial nights together, and so ran their social lives into each that like Damon and Pythias, they were more than brothers.

When last we saw John Wilkes Booth in Chicago, at a time during the war, when he, Artemus Ward, or Charles F. Browne, and the writer hereof, were in the refreshment room under McVicker's Theater, as certain men in Chicago remember, he was then, as for years, a firm friend of Beall. This friendship began long before—it never ended.

With the plan to abduct Lincoln and hold him in some isolated retreat in the South, till, for his release, all Southern prisoners in Northern hands should be given up, Beall and others, including poor Mrs. Surratt, were familiar.

When Beall went as the special agent of the South on a hazardous mission, the friendship of Booth went with him.

At last Beall was arrested. He was tried and sentenced to death. Then, with him looking into the Eternal mirror, our chapter begins its ending.

John Wilkes Booth resolved to make a grand attempt to save the life of his friend Beall, and conveyed information of his purpose to him, with the whisper of hope a part thereof.

At this time Booth loved with strange and tender devotion a daughter of John P. Hale, United States Senator from New Hampshire. He worshiped her as, in his mind, the best and purest woman he had ever seen. She admired him, but not with that eternal-reaching wildness of love his was for her.

For the purpose of our recital we must draw aside a curtain to reveal a glimpse of a family picture.

Booth loved her for her worth, virtue, purity and goodness. But he was reputed a gay man of the world, and she feared to trust her heart and destinies into his keeping, though we have reason to believe she greatly admired him. And her father, looking to the happiness of his daughter, as he thought, was not quite willing the alliance Booth desired should be formed. But for the gifted genius he had a liking and an admiration.

One night in Washington after Beall was doomed, John Wilkes Booth and John P. Hale called on G. W. McLean, of Cincinnati, who was then in Washington. They wanted McLean to go with them to find Colonel John W. Forney, and, with him in company, call upon Lincoln.

McLean was unusually intimate with Lincoln, and had more influence with him than any other Western Democrat. And he was cheek by jowl with Forney. McLean was to vouch for Booth, with Hale and Forney to join in asking executive clemency for Beall.

It was past midnight when the carriage containing Hale, Booth and McLean left the hotel where the latter was stopping, and was driven to Forney's residence. Forney was in bed under the influence of liquor.

After some little talk and explanations he arose, bathed his head in ice water, made a hasty toilet, and took a seat in the carriage.

The party were then driven to the White House, reaching there about two o'clock in the morning. They were admitted past the guard, and found President Lincoln in his room, not yet retired.

Then came an explanation of the object of the visit.

President Lincoln sat by the side of Senator Hale and listened to the particulars. Booth then and there told that once he was in a scheme to abduct the President, not to injure him, but to aid in the release of certain friends who could not be exchanged. He told that all that was of the past, so far as he was concerned.

And then he asked for the reprieve of Beall, promising on his honor as a man to ever after be as good a friend to Mr. Lincoln as man could be to one who had rendered such a favor—to warn the President if it come to his knowledge that his life was in danger, and to hold himself personally responsible for the good behavior of Beall, ever after.

It was a question of life or death. Beall was doomed. No power save the Executive could save him. Booth pleaded with all the impassioned eloquence of his nature, and thousands upon thousands know what that was.

Senator Hale asked the pardon of Beall as a favor to himself and family.

Forney asked for it for reasons then and there given, as did McLean, and the reasons we can give at the proper time.

Booth told the President of their long established friendship—of his love for the brave adventurous spirit—of his love for the young man who was doing for his people in the South just what a patriot in the North would have done for the cause and the people dear to him.

President Lincoln was greatly moved, even to tears, and gave to Booth his word of honor as a man that he should be pardoned.

Then there was joy and happiness in that room. Booth kissed the hand of the President, and thanked him with tearful eyes and choked voice, even after his friends had taken their hats to leave the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, who had promised, and whose promise was by Booth relied upon.

But alas for human promises! Beall was hung. The President did not keep his word—did not pardon him. Seward, whose tinkling bell sent his betters to bastiles, said it would not do—that Lincoln's duty to the Republican party demanded the execution of Beall to keep tinted the sentiment of the North for such blood.

Lincoln said Beall must be pardoned, for he had promised it.

Seward said he must not be pardoned, or there would be strange revealments!

And so the President weakened, withheld his pardon, and poor Beall suffered for patriotic devotion with his life.

When Booth learned that Lincoln had lied to him, and not kept his sacred promise, his face turned to the pallor of death, his lips became white, his eyes seemed ready to burst from their sockets, and he swore by the Eternal God that he would kill the man who had lied to him, and that his own right hand, then raised to heaven, should avenge the death of his comrade. *And it did!*

Booth called to his counsel but a few friends, some of whom were in Washington, two of whom were not. He marked the President for his own avenging, and to others was given in charge to kill Seward at the same hour, for his interference.

As we believe, under the directing power of another world, Booth's hand did avenge the death of Beall. He was the martyr to private feelings, for he knew that almost certain death awaited him, but he cared not for that.

Inflamed by revenge—going like a bolt of wrath to the President, he fired the shot which sent echo after echo down the long lane reaching to the future.

He kept his word—he avenged the death of his friend, and a wondrous Providence dealt then with him as the world knows of.

But Seward lived. There was not that "lightning" in the hearts of those who were deputed to aid Booth in his avenging that filled the soul with the one who settled so terrible in full with the President.

And so died Abraham Lincoln, not by the hand of one who struck in behalf of a nation, but by the hand of a fiery, impetuous stage-walking tenement of chivalry. Had he kept his word, he would not then and there have died, no matter what his fate afterward.

A Fiendish Outrage and Terrible Retribution.

The Fort Madison (Mo.) *Democrat*, of Thursday last, says: A resident of this city is in receipt of a letter from a friend living in Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, which gives the particulars of a terrible outrage committed by a negro upon the person of a young lady of some twenty years of age near that place. The victim was visiting a sister who lived in the vicinity, and walked out to a blackberry patch some thirty rods from the house to gather a few berries, when the black fiend seized her, and to gratify his hellish passions violated her person, choking her, and drawing a knife upon her to prevent resistance or outcry. The citizens having heard of the infernal deed, assembled together, and having caught the perpetrator, took him to the public square in Clinton, and hung him without judge or jury. The punishment was swift and terrible, but the community where the crime was committed, say amen to it.

Survey of Coast Between San Francisco and Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The Chamber of Commerce has requested Professor Pearce, of the United States coast survey, to recommend a reconnoissance of the coast between here and Panama.

A number of prominent Californians have invited President Grant to visit California.

It is stated that the iron-clads Monadnock and Comanche are already in a sea-going condition.

Radical Convention Broken up in a Row.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The Radicals of the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri have nominated Captain Hamms, of Springfield, for Congress.

The Radicals of the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois had a very stormy time in the Convention at Springfield, Illinois, yesterday. Two temporary chairmen were elected by the Cullum and anti-Cullum factions, and nothing but quarreling ensued all day and into the night, when the proceedings became so turbulent and disgraceful that the authorities turned off the gas, and the Convention adjourned till to-day.

The Incarcerated Fenians.

WINDSOR, VT., July 29.—The Fenians, O'Neil and Brown, pleaded guilty and will be sentenced to-morrow. The bail of McGinnis and Monoden was declared forfeited for non-appearance. The trial is postponed until October.

THE WAR.

Another Skirmish, but No Battle Yet—The Prussians so far Successful.

Troops of Both Countries Concentrated and Prepared—Address of Napoleon to the French Army.

Both France and Prussia Determined Not to Permit Newspaper Men or Foreign Officers to Accompany Their Armies.

The Paris Bourse and London Money Market—Effect of the War—Rumors, Facts and Fancies, Etc.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 29.—The French papers are furious at the restrictions placed on war news by the government.

The early abdication of the King of Prussia is rumored here.

The Empress, on returning to St. Cloud, toasted Thiers, under whose administration the fortifications of Paris were constructed; whereby France is to-day enabled to send one hundred thousand more men to the field than she otherwise could.

A proclamation declaring the departments of Moselle, Hont Rhine, Bas Rhine in a state of siege was officially promulgated this evening.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiale* contains the following report from the Ministers of War and Interior to the Emperor: The Government has authorized the organization of local national guards in the frontier towns of the north and east, but the Government thinks it necessary to renounce the idea of organizing a general national guard. Meanwhile it believes that companies of French volunteer sharpshooters established more extensively than at present will constitute a valuable reserve for the protection of the national territory. The two Ministers propose that the engagement of the sharpshooters shall be limited to the actual term of the war, and that volunteers admitted with these bodies shall be especially charged with the local defense.

The following is the proclamation of the Emperor to the army, on assuming command in person:

"*Soldiers:* I come to take my place at your head, to defend the honor and the soil of our country. You go to combat against one of the best armed of European countries; but other countries as valiant as this have not been able to resist your valor. It will be the same to-day. The war which now commences will be long and hardly contested, for its theater will be in places hedged with obstacles and thick with fortresses. But nothing is beyond the persevering efforts of the soldiers of Africa, Italy and Mexico. You will prove once more what the French army is able to accomplish, animated by the sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, and influenced by the love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontier, we will find upon it the glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them. All France follows you with ardent prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. Soldiers, let each one do his duty, and the God of battles will be with us."

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.

"At General Headquarters, Metz, July 28, 1870."

Feed and forage is said to be scarce in Germany.

The following fortresses have been placed in a thorough state of readiness for offense and defense: Metz, Thionville, Ligny, Marsale, Palsbourg, Schelstadt, New Breissach, Belfort, Dechlemberg, La Petite, Pierre, Montmedy, Verdun and Entieky, all fortifications of Strasbourg.

At Metz, to-day, several newspaper correspondents, most of them American and English, were arrested as spies. They were liberated, however, but warned to keep away from the army in future.

It is said that the return of General Lebrun from the frontier hastened the departure of the Emperor.

Prince Napoleon is on the Emperor's staff.

Large bodies of French troops are moving to the northeast from Metz.

The French will pay in gold for everything they take in the enemy's country.

The Prussian government has suppressed a large number of journals.

A New York lady of fortune, residing here, has volunteered as nurse.

Immense sums have been subscribed for the wounded.

PARIS, July 29, evening.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 66f.

The *Journal Officiale* denies the rumor that the Bank of France asked permission to suspend specie payments temporarily.

METZ, July 29.—Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the news that the Prussians are moving. It causes a general burrying forward of the French operations. There is little doubt that the main body will strike through Rheinish Bavaria. An advance of the Prussians on the left is expected.

PARIS, July 29—Evening—The following official reports from the army have been published; The Prussian troops are making onerous requisitions on the country they occupy. They take horses of farmers, cut down trees and trample the standing crops.

During the thunder-storm at headquarters, Division General Lorences was struck by lightning and three officers were injured.

All prisoners so far taken have been sent to Orleans, where accommodations have been provided.

PARIS, July 29, p.m.—Two persons were arrested at Besancon for exporting gold to Prussia. One had 30,000 francs in gold, which he professed to be taking to a banker in Josle.

M. Dairke, Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, an avowed adversary of Prussia, has arrived at Paris.

The Council of Ministers was held to-day. The Empress presided.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiale* says that efforts have been made to create the impression that a scheme has been broached for the issue of paper money by the Bank of France, and that the bank was inclined to favor it. Nothing can be further from it.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch from Pesth announces that Count Androssy yesterday assured the Diet that in all circumstances Hungary will act with Austria.

The *Times* says the drain of gold is now subsiding. The amount now on the way here from New York will go a long way to counteract the tendency of pressure in the money market.

Street rumors of successful negotiations between Lord Lyons and Grammont, at Paris, whereby the preservation of peace is assured, are again in circulation to-day, but they are not generally credited.

The war panic at the Exchange continues. Six more failures are announced to-day.

LONDON, July 29.—The British government is quietly but actively preparing to meet any emergency. All the dockyards and arsenals are busy day and night, as a supplementary estimate for the army and navy is expected.

The story is repeated that France promises Italy sixty million livres for her fidelity, besides the evacuation of Rome.

The discount on demand at the Bank of England is rapidly diminishing.

Count Bemstoff, Prussian Ambassador to England, to-day makes a public statement that France, in 1866, offered to lend Prussia 300,000 men, to use against Austria, if Prussia would surrender to France the territory between the Rhine and the Moselle. The rejection of this proposition by Prussia awoke the Emperor's sympathy with Austria.

The advance in the rate of interest at the bank to five per cent. was a precautionary measure rather than a proof of the scarcity of money.

There has been thirty failures at the stock exchange during the war panic.

The depression in the Liverpool market is still very great.

The steamships Bremen and Baltimore, recently arrived at Southampton, will discharge their cargoes there and not try to reach Bremen at present.

LONDON, July 29.—It is reported that the Landwehr throughout Germany respond sluggishly to the summons to come forward.

There is much discontent in Vienna at the neutrality of Austria.

The ship Dr. Barth, from New York for Hamburg, put into a British port to avoid French cruisers.

The bark Meridian, from Philadelphia for Bremen, arrived at Bruter Hhven, and was overhauled by a French man-of-war, but was suffered to proceed.

The *Post*, in a double leaded leader, angrily comments on Bismarck's language in his organ, the *British Gazette*, in regard to the alleged violation of British neutrality, and calls it a direct threat against England. It adds that the Prussian's boasting stories and lies will before long be correctly estimated. It does not believe France covets Belgium, and declares England will remain fairly neutral as long as Prussia withholds her hands.

LONDON, July 29, 11 p.m.—From the seat of war the latest reports are that skirmishing is going on between the outposts, but there is not even a rumor of a battle.

LONDON, July 29.—The report of the invasion of the Luxemburg territory, was an absurd exaggeration of a French corporal, who crossed the river with some fellow soldiers in search of tobacco. Their appearance gave rise to the report of the invasion.

The Prussian Government offers a reward of 5000 thalers to the first soldiers who capture Milvailleur.

The paper money in France is condemned as equivalent, if adopted, to national bankruptcy.

The German press continues its bitter attacks on England. If their declarations can be trusted, this country has bought her neutrality of Germany at the cost of the German hate. Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, to-night, admitted that he had received a dispatch containing a copy of the recent treaty published in the *Times*, but had the assurances of the French Ambassador that the proposals originated in Berlin and declined by France.

In the House of Commons, Stapleton gave notice of the question whether England was actually supplying coal to the French fleet.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 29.—The *Gazette* publishes a proclamation of neutrality issued by the Spanish Government.

The severity with which the French authorities treated Carlists on the border causes much gratitude.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *Herald* cable dispatch from London says the popular excitement in course of the British government the present war is very great, and people want notice given France England views with grief a pleasure intrigues evidently having their aim the violation of the independence of Belgium, and will oppose with her whole strength any attempt to extend French power on the Continent, before or after the war. The dispatch adds, however, that on the other hand, while condemning France for breaking peace, closes her eyes to large purchases of coal and ammunition in England for the French army.

The German ship Etha Richinop and barks Kalga and Sirene, loading for Antwerp, have, under an old law of the United States, taken out sea letters to sail under American flags. Other vessels owned partially by Germans here, are expected to do the same thing.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 29.—A detachment of French troops, consisting of three companies of infantry and eighty horsemen, attacked half a Prussian regiment of infantry at Vockingen. The French troops were repulsed with a loss of one officer and eight men. One Prussian soldier was wounded.

The Prussian government has declined to allow foreign military officers at army headquarters.

The North German *Gazette* says of English neutrality, that England supplies France with cartridges with which to slay the Germans.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Government recognizes the Continental Telegraphic Bureau, of Berlin, as its official reporter, and the Bureau's war bulletins are to be posted throughout Germany. This establishment is the principal agency in Germany for supplying the Associated Press, exclusively, with news for the Press of America.

A Berlin correspondent semi-officially says that Belgium has been enlightened, by publications, as to the greed of France and her own interest. If Germany is conquered by France Belgium is in position to oblige Napoleon to pursue without result what he begun without a motive. If she is firm Germany will protect Belgian frontiers.

BERLIN, July 29.—A general movement of the Prussian forces in front of the French line has commenced, and it is evident that decisive operations are near at hand. Troops are rushing on to Mayence from all directions.

The King bade adieu to his guards yesterday.

England's violation of neutrality law, in supplying articles contraband of war to France, is bitterly complained of.

SAARBRUCKEN, July 29.—The success of the Prussians in the affair of the outposts yesterday is admitted by the enemy. The French retired after a few rounds of cannon and musketry.

Trouble between Telegraphers.

CHICAGO, July 29.—General Anson Stager, General Superintendent of the Western Union telegraph, received word this morning, from his California agent, of the detection and arrest, Wednesday night, at Sacramento, of Van Volkenburg, the Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific office of that city, for stealing Associated Press new. Since the commencement of the war excitement in Europe, the operators of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph lines and agents of the American Press Association have been industrious in stealing cable news at all important points, but especially so west of Chicago. This has been done with so much success that opposition journals accused the Associated Press papers of stealing from them their own reports. Being satisfied how the matter was, Mr. Gamble, of the Western Union office, undertook to work the case up, and succeeded so well as to detect the agent of the Atlantic and Pacific in the act as above stated. Mr. Van Valkenburg was immediately arrested and will be made an example of.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, July 29.—President Grant visited the city to-day, and returned to Long Branch.

The National Executive Union League in session at Long Branch today adopted a resolution recommending that an election be held in Texas this fall.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Settlement of Coal Miners' Strike.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 29.—A compromise has been effected under which coal miners generally will resume work on Monday.

Railroad—Tobacco Sales.

EVANSVILLE, July 29.—The bill of injunction against the Straight Line railroad has been withdrawn.

The banquet tobacco sale closed today, seven hundred hogsheads having been sold at from $3 90 per hundred to $1 25 per pound.

Edwards and Collyer to Fight.

NEW York, July 29.—Articles of agreement were signed to-day between Edwards and Collyer, the fight to take place on the 27th of September within fifty miles of St. Louis, catch weights—Collyer standing one hundred and Edwards six hundred dollars.

A Woman Mobbed in New York.

SYRACUSE, July 29.—A young woman named Melissa Blye, was stripped naked and tarred and feathered at Courtlandalle last night, by a party of young men, for intimacy with a Mr. Moore, whose wife recently went crazy and drowned herself in consequence.

Drowned.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Wm. Barkenbend and Athony Miller, aged ten and twelve years, were drowned in the Illinois river at Altawa yesterday. They drove a horse attached to a buggy into the river to water him. The horse made a lunge forward into deep water, drowning both boys and himself.

The Big Horn Expedition all Safe.

CHEYENNE, July 29.—The *Leader* publishes a letter to-day from a member of the Big Horn expedition, dated near Gray Bull River Gully, July 19th, five hundred miles from Cheyenne. The letter says that they have not gone on the reservation nor do they intend doing so. They are all well and are just commencing to prospect.

Fire—Two Deaths by Intemperance.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—A fire broke out this morning in Miles Greenwood's extensive foundry and machine shop, causing a loss of about $10,000. Fully insured.

The Coroner held two inquests today. In both cases the verdict was "death occasioned by intemperance."

Murder—Wife Suspected.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Thos. Duff, of New Brunswick, N. J., was murdered in his house, last evening, by Watts Griffin. Duff's wife has been arrested, on suspicion of being an accomplice. It is thought she was secreted in the room at the time of the murder.

United States Soldiers to Manage Kentucky Elections.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Two companies of Federal soldiers arrived here [illegible] required, and an additional fee of [illegible] one-half which shall go to the city [illegible] half to the special deputy taking [illegible] pounding said dog, the pound-[illegible] special deputy, shall put to death [illegible] dogs so remaining after five days, as [illegible] by this ordinance.

Sec. 6. The special deputies shall [illegible] twenty-five dollars per month for [illegible] vices, and in addition fifty cents for [illegible] slain, destroyed or impounded, the [illegible] to be sworn to at the end of each [illegible] fore the Mayor, and all sums thus [illegible] gether with the salary of the special [illegible] shall be charged to the dog fund, [illegible] deputies shall be required to remove [illegible] this slain, to the dredge-boat, or [illegible] city limits, without additional charge.

Sec. 7. Any special deputy, after [illegible] shall destroy any dog collared and [illegible] during the months aforesaid, or [illegible] or cause to be destroyed, any dog [illegible]

Paris, which places at the disposal of the press of the United States all organizations of any importance for the collection of news in the Old World.

Greeley for Governor—Sigel Run Over.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Irish Republican Central Club last night proposed nominating Horace Greeley for Governor.

Gen. Franz Sigel was run over on Broadway last night by a carriage, and two of his ribs broken. Physicians declare he will recover in two weeks. The accident was caused by fast driving. The driver was promptly arrested.

Strike Among Railroad Hands.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 29.—Work on the Port Royal railroad has been suspended, the hands having struck, and in consequence, the contractors are not willing to pay them over $2.

Over two hundred employees arrived to this city to-day from South Carolina in very destitute circumstances, clamoring for bread rations. They were supplied by the officers of the road.

Banking—Coin Debt—Revenues.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Several applications have been made to the Comptroller of the Currency for the new law for authority to organize free banks. Probably the first established will be of that description.

Boutwell ordered the destruction of $129,902,650 United States bonds, heretofore purchased for a special sinking fund, in conformity with the sixth section of the act for funding the national debt. This reduces the outstanding principal of coin debt to that amount.

The receipts of internal revenue for July were over $26,000,000.

Deaths and Suicide by the Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The yacht race for the Queen's cup, to be held by America, has been fixed for August 8th. It is reported that the famous old yacht Maria will be put in trim, and will enter the race.

Measures will be taken for the relief of the families of those washed overboard from the Dauntless. Ashbury has signified his intention of giving the purse.

The *Post* has a rumor that Captain Samuels, of the Dauntless, has disappeared, and it is believed that he lost $30,000 on the race and committed suicide. The *Commercial* contradicts the story, and says the Captain is in town and in good health.

Riot in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The *Times* has a long account of a riot at Shelbyville, Illinois, to-day, on the occasion of the execution of James Myers, for the murder of Calhoun about two years ago. Hubbard Holden, who was to be hanged with a negro for the same crime, had his sentence commuted by the Governor, which created great indignation, as it is asserted that Holden planned the murder and actually did the shooting. It was feared Thursday night that the populace would attack the jail and release them unless Governor Palmer surrendered Holden to the gallows, but through the agency of some influential citizens better counsels prevailed and there was a lull in the storm till this morning, when it broke out again with greater violence and the mob demanded that both men be hung or that Meyers be released.

The jail was guarded by upward of one hundred armed men, and while preparations were being made to hang Myers, several attempts were made to tear down the fence inclosing the scaffold but the assailants were repulsed each time by the guard. Myers was executed and in less than ten minutes the mob charged the fence in force and commenced tearing it down, but when they discovered it was too late to save Myers they dispersed, swearing eternal enmity to Governor Palmer.

Judge Brady dissolves the injunction forbidding the registration of Erie stock in the name of Heath, Raphael & Co., on London, and refuses to release on a writ of *habeas corpus*, West and Galloway, officers of the society for the prevention of gambling.

MURDER.

Mr. Nathan, a Prominent Stock Broker of New York, Butchered in his Bed-room.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Benjamin Nathan, a brother-in-law of Judge Cardoza, was murdered last night in his room. The body was discovered this morning. The head was beaten to jelly with a ship carpenter's iron tool, known as a "dag." The room was covered with blood. Two sons and a servant, in adjoining rooms, heard no noise. The deceased was a native of the United States, aged fifty-six years. The Stock Exchange, of which Mr. Nathan was a member, offers $10,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderer. The murder of Mr. Nathan has created excitement almost equal to that of the Burdell tragedy. The scene of the murder was an elegant brown stone mansion near Fifth avenue. The head was covered with wounds, the face discolored and swollen, his night shirt saturated with blood, and his body and legs smeared with it. The door and wall were also covered with blood, as though there had been a desperate struggle, and the bones of two or three fingers of the right hand were fractured, as though they had clutched the assassin and been violently struck to make him loosen his hold. The wounds are nine in number, and the skull in all parts completely shattered. No arrests have been made, nor is there the slightest clue to the perpetrator of the deed. The general belief is that robbery only was intended, but being discovered by Mr. Nathan, beat him to death to prevent capture. It is believed the murderers concealed themselves in the house yesterday, as all the doors and windows were secured, except the front door, through which they escaped. Mr. Nathan is understood to be worth two millions. Coroner's jury impanneled for the inquest.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, July 29.—In the Wesleyan General Conference to-day, Bishop Simpson, from the United States, presented his credentials from the American Conference, and made an address giving an account of the condition and prospects in his country.

The *Atheneum* announces the death of Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, the distinguished American authoress and actress, and eulogizes her talents and career.

LONDON, July 29.—Rev. Henry Griffin Williams, Arabic Professor of Emanuel College at Cambridge, died there yesterday.

Parliament to-day adjourned until the 11th of August.

Another serious failure to-day in the cotton trade at Liverpool. No names given.

MADRID, July 29.—It is positively asserted that Ministers Rivero, Maret, and Echarga will resign.

PARIS, July 29.—The cable connecting France with Algiers has been successfully laid.

VIENNA, July 29.—The national bank has been licensed to treat foreign bills to the amount of 30,000 florins as a portion of the specie reserve.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton dull, heavy and lower; sales, 800 bales; middling uplands, 19¼; [illegible] Flour opened steady but closed firmer with more doing; superfine state and western, $5 20@5 80. Whisky, $1@1 02, chiefly latter price. Wheat 1@2c better with more doing; new amber western, $1 55@1 57. Corn heavy; 1c lower; new mixed western, 90@91. Coffee steady. Sugar steady; sales, 900 hhds; Cuba, 8¼@10¼c. Rice steady; 8½@8¾c. Molasses quiet.

Dry Goods—Trade is just opening with distant sections South, but market as yet is no wise active, nor does it show any signs of buoyancy. In cotton textile white is rather depressed. Great Falls S, brown cottons, 10½c; do. E, 9½; do. J, 11½c; Dwight Z, 11½c; Augusta, 12c; Atlantic V, 12c; do. H, 14½c; do. A, 16c; Utica 4-4, 18c; do. M, 40 inches, 19c; do. 48 inches, 27½c; do. 58 inches, 32½c; do. 10-4, 31½c; do. 12-4, 36½c; Allendale bleached sheetings 2½c off on their wide goods. A speculative demand has sprung up for six cord soft finish Liverpool thread based on the rise in gold, and large orders are being executed at 53c.

Wall Street.

The Gold Room was somewhat excited this evening with marked decline in premiums, while the Stock Exchange is buoyant and higher on Government bonds and spare lists generally. The occasion of the turn of affairs was the receipt of telegrams from Frankfort quoting bonds at 87½. The rise is attributed to purchases by German bankers to cover shorts. German bankers are free sellers of gold here which forced the market down. Money easy; 3@4c on call. Foreign Exchange weak and lower. Prime sixty day bills 9½. Sight, 10¼. Cable transfers, 11¼. Gold heavy; opened at 21½, touched 21¼, and declined to 20¾ on pressure of sales; rallied and closed at 20¾@20⅞. Carrying rate, 3@5 per cent. Clearings $19,000,000. Governments buoyant and [illegible]

By virtue of a deed of Trust, to me executed on the first day of October, A. D. Gleason and his wife, Mary G[illegible] will sell, at public sale, to the highest [illegible] for cash, at the southeast corner Cooper Square, in Memphis, Tennessee, on

Saturday, the 20th Day of August

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., all certain lot of land, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, in the city of Memphis, and [illegible] part of a certain lot of land conveyed [illegible] 25th day of January, 1866, by Henry [illegible] burt to Mary Gleason by deed recorded [illegible] Book 55, part 1st, of Register's office, [illegible] etc., said lot having a front of (27) [illegible] seven feet on Exchange street extending running back, between parallel lines [illegible] one hundred and forty feet, on which[illegible] two-story frame tenement (once occupied by Mrs. Ketchum), which is the westernmost [illegible] a double tenement erected by said [illegible] and wife. I will convey said property, [illegible] simple to the purchaser at said sale, [illegible] from all right of redemption, in [illegible] and all persons whomsoever. The title [illegible] simple, I believe to be perfect, but [illegible] only convey as trustee. The Trust [illegible] der which I will sell and convey as aforesaid is recorded in the Register's office of [illegible] county, in Record Book No. 63, page [illegible]

JOHN A. HOLT, Trustee.

Humes & Poston, Attorneys.

Trustees' Sale.

[illegible] Corn, $1@1.5. Rye, 90c. Oats, 55c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky, 97@98c. Tobacco market fairly active at a slight advance; sales, 38 hhds; trash to good lugs, $4 75@5 75; common leaf, $5@7 50; medium leaf to medium bright wrapper, $8@9 50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Flour quiet; extra, $5@5 25; family, $5 50@6 50. Wheat, $1 25@1 45. Corn firm; 90c for shelled. Oats, 52@55c. Rye, 90@95c. Cotton dull; middlings, 18½@18¾c. Bacon firm; sales, 90 hhds; 15½@16c. Whisky, 97@98c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter, 25@27c. Eggs, 12c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 29.—Cotton quiet; low middlings, 17c; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 30 bales; stock, 15,800 bales; net receipts of week, 322 bales; coastwise, 30 bales; total, 222 bales; exports, coastwise, 3 bales; sales of the week, 1100 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Cotton, demand light for good grades; middling, 18½c; sales, 100, bales; net receipts, 106 bales exports, coastwise, 3 bales; stock, 288 bales; net receipts of the week, 705 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3309 bales; coastwise, 1251 bales; sales of the week, 400 bales.

Foreign.

LONDON, July 29.—Consols, for money, 92½. American securities steady; 5-20 bonds—'62's, 81; '65's, 82¾; '67's, 82; 10-40, 84. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton—sales of the week, 57,000 bales, of which 5000 were for export and 2000 for speculation; stock, 528,000 bales; American, 391,000 bales; receipts, 37,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales; amount at sea for Liverpool, 470,000 bales; American, 59,000 bales. The market to-day is flat and irregular; sales, 8000 bales. Receipts of wheat for three days, 125,000 quarters, of which 10,000 were American; California white wheat, 11s 4d. Western flour, 30s. Pork, 75s.

HAVRE, July 29.—Cotton closed 95f. on spot.

DIED.

KING—In Shelby county, on the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock a.m., of consumption, in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. SALLIE KING, wife of William King.

CORDES—At Stuttgart, Germany, in the month of June, 1870, FRANCISKA CORDES, consort of Adolphus Cordes, of Memphis, Tenn.

RIORDAN—On the morning of the 29th of July, JERRY RIORDAN, of Memphis, Tennessee, in the 28th year of his age.

Cincinnati and Louisville papers please copy.

The funeral will take place from his residence, 194 Linden street, on Saturday morning, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral services by Rev. Dr. White.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CODDY—The friends and acquaintances of the late Michael Coddy are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at No. 63 Second street, between Jackson and Overton, on Saturday, July 30, 1870, at 3½ o'clock p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
358 POPLAR STREET,
Mrs. MARY E. POPE, Principal.
THE twenty-ninth session of this School opens the
First Monday in September.
Circulars at the principal book-stores, and at the School. Parents will please enter the pupils before the day of opening. jy30

NO. 200 FRONT

TRUSTEE SALE.
IN pursuance of a deed of trust, made to me by J. M. Lane, dated April 17, 1869, and for registration in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, on the same day and date, and the same was recorded in same office in record book No. 71, pages 357, 358 and 359, on the 22d day of April, 1869, and for the purposes therein directed, I will, in the town of Bartlett, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, on
Tuesday, August 30, 1870,
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, conveyed to me by said deed of trust, to-wit: One hundred and forty shares of railroad stock in the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, as evidenced by two certificates of stock—one numbered 220, issued and dated at Memphis, 11th day of August, 1857, for 60 sh