THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE Franco-Prussian war is at length deemed a contest between absolutism and Republicanism. The Prussian monarch, bitterly hostile to the exisitng order of things in Paris, will never assent to the reign of the people or recognize any, save a monarchy, as the government of France. Strangely enough, when the war began this Prussian absolutist declared that he did not wage war against the French people but against the French Emperor. In view of these facts, it must be very difficult for the master of Germany to justify his present conduct before the judicatory of European popular opinion. But it is not the Prussian monarch alone who is involved in infinite perplexities by the unforeseen course of events in France. Not a crowned head can rest quietly on its pillow of down while visions of liberalism, supreme everywhere, chase one another in frightful dreams that involve in light shadow the future of Europe. There is not a monarch who would not interpose, if tranquillity could be maintained in his own dominions, to repress everywhere the spirit of popular freedom threatening even now the stability of British institutions. The conduct of France excites the spirit of independence in Spain, and almost republicanizes Italy. Monarchs are alarmed, and not without reason. Napoleon saw the storm coming, and is now dependent for restoration to power upon his fellow monarchist, the Prussian king. It is hardly possible that the King anticipated triumphs so sudden, and never the capture of the Emperor. Devoted to absolutism and an exponent of the divine right of kings, the Prussian monarch never dreamed of substituting in France, a republican for a monarchical form of government. Such, nevertheless, has been the unforseen result of the cunning statesmanship of Bismarck and of the military achievements of the matchless Von Moltke. How stupid are the greatest warriors! How blind are the prophets among statesmen! An absolutist paves the way for freedom and excites to revolt the down trodden populace of every monarchy in Europe. Prussia's king may yet be forced to encounter a great part of Germany arrayed in arms. He dares not restore a Bourbon or an Orleans prince to the French throne. He cannot, with security to his own power, assent to the existence of a republic in France, and it is only left for the monarch who, two months ago, declared that he was only making war against Napoleon, to recrown this same Napoleon. He dares not recognize the republic. He may destroy it and revivify the empire. How long could Napoleon rule France if he wield the scepter, not only as a King, but as the puppet of a King? Prussia, if wise, will let France alone. The war is already deemed one simply of absolutism against freedom, and Germany has been thoroughly imbued by philosophers, poets and statesmen with devotion to the broadest freedom of thought and action.

TEXAS.

The *Herald* says that under the new charter of San Antonio, all species of gaming is forbidden.

Cotton picking progresses finely in the vicinity of Hempstead. The *Reporter* reports prospects fine.

The Georgetown *Watchman* notes the advent in that town of several artisans with a view of settling.

Florence, Williamson county, and the rich and fertile country thereabouts, is said to be improving apace.

The *Monitor* recommends Denton as the most central and desirable point in that district for the establishment of a Radical paper.

It appears that Jessie C. Wagner, defaulting clerk in the office of the Central railroad at Houston, has forfeited his bond.

Rev. C. C. Bushy, D. D., a blind lecturer, speaks at Georgetown on the 29th. Subject, "Locality of Heaven." The blind may, but Texas can't see it.

The *Bulletin* says the completion of the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific railroad from Indianola, will give that city advantages possessed by no other on the Gulf of Mexico.

The store of Col. J. C. Higgins, at Bastrop, was entered on Saturday week and robbed of eleven hundred dollars. Circumstances indicate that the burglary was committed by parties of the place.

A. P. Shufford, it seems, has been appointed by Gov. Davis District Attorney. To appoint such a man as District Attorney, is equivalent to turning every criminal loose upon society who has the means to employ counsel. Incompetency, drunkenness and corruption are at a premium with this administration. All that is required to obtain office or a division of public plunder, is to support Davis and extreme Radicalism.

They make crossings for the gutters in Austin, Texas, out of hoop poles, with tops of goods boxes nailed on them. The *Gazette* man is wrathy about them, and says, "passing down the street we struck the remnant of somebody's toe, which had come in contact with one of the bridges." We hope our Texas cousins may get new bridges and *shoes*. Such calamities as leaving half a toe every time one crosses a bridge, are fearful.

State Fairs.

The following list of State Agricultural Fairs now in progress and to come off will be of interest, especially to our country readers:

Ohio	Springfield	Sept.	12 16
Iowa	Keokuk	Sept.	12 16
Central Michigan	Lansing	Sept.	14 16
Maine	Augusta	Sept.	19 23
Nebraska	Brownsville	Sept.	20 23
Minnesota	Winona	Sept.	20 23
Michigan	Jackson	Sept.	20 23
Illinois	Decatur	Sept.	26 30
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Sept.	26 30
Industr'l Ex'sition	Cin'ti	Sept. 21 to Oct.	15
Pennsylvania	Scranton	Sept.	27 30
Maryland	Baltimore	Sept.	27 30
Kansas	Fort Scott	Sept.	27 30
New York	Utica	Sept.	27 30
Missouri	St. Louis	Oct.	3 7
Ontario, Canada	Toronto	Oct.	3 7
Indiana	Indianapolis	Oct.	3 8
Northern Ohio	Cleveland	Oct.	4 7
Kentucky	Henderson	Oct.	4 7
Texas	San Antonia	Oct.	5 7
Mississippi	Jackson	Oct.	10 15
Arkansas	Little Rock	Oct.	11 14
North Carolina	Raleigh	Oct.	18 21
Georgia	Atlanta	Oct.	19 26
Cotton States Ag. and Mechanics	Augusta, Ga.	Oct.	25 29

The DeVall's Bluff *Journal* says "that Captain R. L. Cobb, the efficient engineer, who during the illness of Colonel Meigs is acting chief engineer, has been here during the past week, and gives us most encouraging reports of progress. Mr. T. Hartman came with him, and will take charge of the work on the line between this point and Cache river. He is now busily engaged laying out the work on Surrounded Hill, and is pressing forward the work on the foundation for the bridge over White river."

The Osceola *Times* is conducted with singular taste and economy. In any word in it only alternate letters appear. Here's a saving of fifty per cent. in ink and the whole paper is flattering to the intelligence of its subscribers, who are pre-supposed to read only the half of which is printed. The paper looks like an Arkansas swamp with half the trees "deadened."

THE Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* says, "We are requested by the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, George R. Fearn, to state that during his absence from the State, for the next few months, the duties of the office of the Grand Master devolves upon the Deputy Grand Master R.·. W.·. Charles T. Bond, whose postoffice address is New Albany, Union county, Miss. The craft will be governed accordingly."

Jesse Pidgson, an Indian at Van Buren, is charged with having murdered J. L. Huntly, a white citizen of Texas, in the Creek nation, last month. He was remanded for trial at next term of court.

THE WAR.

ENGLAND

RUSSIA DECLINES TO INTERVENE—GERMANY DEMANDS THE CESSION OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

LONDON, September 16.—The *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Berlin giving the following summary as presenting the latest intelligence on the question of mediation: "Russia declines all further effort for mediation. Bancroft denies having involved the American intervention. Prussia is satisfied with the reserved attitude of England, as it has defeated the French hope for armed intervention. Germany demands the cession of Alsace and Lorraine."

TERRORS OF STRASBOURG—THE HEROIC COMMANDER—STEADY ADVANCE OF PRUSSIANS ON PARIS CONTINUED.

LONDON, September 16.—A dispatch from Brumath, eleven miles north-northwest of Strasbourg, yesterday, says: "A heavy fire was continued all day from the heavy guns of the third parallel, causing great destruction to the walls and citadel. Efforts to carry the fortifications by storm will doubtless be made to-morrow. Several fires have broken out in the city. Fires are inevitable from the ceaseless bombardment. Some fugitives in conversation state that the sufferings of the people were intense, Provisions are served out in very limited quantities. The mortality and sickness caused by deprivation continued very great. On the 14th the citizens made another appeal to Ulrich to yield to the inevitable destiny. The commander replied that his position was most painful, but he must at all hazards discharge his duty to the country. The fall of the fortress cannot be long delayed."

A Paris dispatch of to-day says: "The advance of the Prussians steadily continues. Last night a large body of troops left the walls and proceeded in the direction of St. Dennis. It is believed they intend to engage the advanced forces of the enemy, and retreat toward the fortifications on the approach of the main body. Several Uhlans have been arrested in Paris disguised as citizens, and will be shot. The Prussian army continues the work of devastation. To-day they took possession of the railroad station at Chantilly, captured a train, detained the passengers and confiscated their baggage. Another train was fired on, but succeeded in effecting its escape."

HABITS AND VISITORS OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, September 16.—There has been a slow mail route established between this city and Paris by way of Amiens and Rouen.

A dispatch from Berlin states that only a few curious travelers thus far have visited Wilhelmshoe since the arrival of Napoleon, and more than half of them were Americans. On Friday last the Duchess of Hamilton visited the Emperor. The Emperor receives visitors in undress uniform, and has Dr. Conneau perpetually on his right during his almost incessant walks. The Princess Murat and Moskowa, Dr. Charles Paget and Viscount Reille are in his company much of the time.

A Paris correspondent writes to the *Times*: "There are those who think it possible that France would give up a portion of her fleet to pay the cost of the present war; raze the walls of Strasbourg and Metz, abolish conscription and accept a limitation of her army as the price of peace. But nobody believes that she will cede a foot of territory.

The Empress Eugenie is greatly annoyed by an army of sight-seers, who follow and stare at her whenever she appears in public."

PRUSSIANS GATHERING AROUND PARIS.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The *World's* London correspondent telegraphs:

It does not appear that the Prussians are in any great force directly before Paris. Their main body seems to be stretched in a kind of semi-circle, from about Villers Court on the northeast, to Meluns and Fontainbleau east of the capital, and from Chateau Theray and rear of Meaux to Provsance, on the railway to Troy and Reahule.

The refusal of Soissons to surrender certainly embarrasses their operations for the time.

There is a cautious rumor of the escape of Marshal Canrobert from Metz, and of his advance upon Sedan and Mezieres, and menacing Rhdims and Laron, on the Prussian flank.

It is not expected the Prussians will attempt, for some days, to begin a serious bombardment of the works of Paris.

Numbers of women and children are still permitted to leave Paris.

The gas has been cut off. It is used so little in Paris houses that this makes comparatively much less trouble than was expected.

The railway to Lyons has been cut by the French authorities, between Bercia and Charanton, and the suspended bridges destroyed.

Many of the Paris journals are moving their offices to Tours, among them are *L'Union* and *La Gazette de France*: but the chief papers are still to be published in the capital.

PHOTOGRAPHERS IN THE CLOUDS—TROCHU HAS 410,000 MEN—PARIS TO EMULATE STASBOURG.

LONDON, September 16.—The *Times'* correspondent writing from Paris, on the 15th, says that bread and meat have fallen in price, but that salt and provisions have risen.

The signal telegraph has been placed on Arc de Triumph to correspond with that on Fort Valerien. A new system of signals have been arranged, consisting of colored lights. When the trees are removed the movements of the enemy will be visible from the signal stations, and underground wires will run from station to station. Balloons will be used, and photographic bird's-eye views taken continually of the enemy's advance, and sent instantly to General Trochu.

Troops are daily arriving who have escaped from Sedan—among others, last night, a general in peasant's attire.

Pere Hyacinthe has published a letter expressing the warmest gratitude to the United States for her prompt recognition of the Republic. He has been prevented by illness from going as chaplain into the army.

The letter addressed by Minister Washburne to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, says the latter, is a page in the history of liberty in both worlds and revives the memory of Washington and Lafayette, and proves that if despotism succeeded in dividing the two government's, liberty had not for a moment ceased to unite the two nations. Europe, upon whose soil blood of our heroes defeated has been shed, still keeps silent, while America, notwithstanding the ocean separates us, makes her voice heard.

The Prussians are closing in on Paris in a way that indicates an attack on the southern and southwestern side to secure their supplies, and at the same time to prevent reinforcements from the south and southwest to the besieged. Military men of experience say the power of the city to resist is limited only by the supply of food. Trochu has 410,000 men under arms, who will become good soldiers behind the ramparts. The citizens are determined to emulate Strasbourg. If the city holds out three months, the Prussians will be driven back to the Rhine.

Trochu's proclamation Wendesday to the troops discloses the fact that the most efficient preparations for defense have been made. The enemy will have to make their way over barricades if they succeed in battering down the walls, or get in by surprise.

On Wednesday evening the first of a series of mock sallies to be made by the besieged was made with 80,000 regular troops.

A sensational dispatch of the Berlin correspondent to the Manchester *Examiner* as to the terms of peace resolved on by representatives of the German States in council with the King at Rheims is generally discredited here.

It is considered that the statement that Bavaria and Baden renounce any claim for the enlargement of territory proves false.

It is stated that the crown diamonds lodged by the Empress in the Bank of France are of paste and that the real ones were sold long since, through an American dentist named Evans, and the money converted to the use of the Imperial family.

FRANCE.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS IN FRANCE — HAVRE ENDANGERED — STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

PARIS, September 15.—Advices received by the Minister of War, show that the sharpshooters and free corps are capturing many Prussians in the suburbs.

Many who were condemned by the high Court to long imprisonment under the old regime, have been liberated.

The Minister of War is in receipt of dispatches from [General Ulrich, commanding at Strasbourg. He reports that the bombardment is constant and terrific. The city is badly damaged. He has no idea of surrendering.

The railroad between Paris and Lyons was cut by the French authorities.

Pietrie Nephew, the late prefect, has been arrested. Whereas the Prussians demanded quarters in case of peace, the Provisional Government is preparing to furnish them.

The military headquarters at Tours are rapidly organizing a large army, to be known as the army of the Louvre. It is to be formed of the contingents from the western departments, and those bordering on the Pyrenees in the departments of Bouches, Du Rhone and Cord. The volunteer enrollments exceed 50,000; in all France, over 1,000,000 are enrolled.

Italian volunteers, in great numbers, have arrived at Lyons.

Electric lights are placed on all the forts around the city, in order to reveal the enemy at night.

The Republican government is in possession of a cypher correspondence between the Emperor and the Empress since the commencement of the war. The key to the cypher has also been discovered and startling developments are expected.

Last night I passed through the office of the *Electur Libre*, the semi-official organ of the Government. The compositors, while waiting for copy, stand in line practicing manual exercises. I passed through a large portion of the city without seeing a single policeman; yet order and tranquility were never more perfect. The only change, and which is painful enough, is that of the streets, from their marked uncleanliness, and the garbage from the sidewalks unremoved. Other things more momentous occupy the attention of the people. Life and death are in the balance; the blow may fall at any moment.

The last vestige of old Paris—full of gaiety, life and dissipation—has vanished. The earnest word and a contempt of death must be the lot of all who remain inside the walls of Paris. The people are terribly calm, and there is no outward evidence of fear, no bravado or flourish. Even where the spirit of freedom breaks forth audibly, it takes the appearance of fierceness and desperation.

Victor Hugo says the war was begun against the Emperor Napoleon. Now he is a prisoner, and the King of Prussia sends him his retinue of servants, and sends us, who never provoked the war, bombshells. Never was there an act so atrocious or ridiculous in history. I don't know, continued he, a cloud overspreads his face, what part may fall to my lot to play before the awful drama closes; but Paris has the choice of a determined defense and a cowardly surrender. If it should, though it seems impossible to decide upon the latter course, I can only return in exile to my old retreat in Guernsey. If it selects the former, I trust to see every quarter in Paris, one after the other, blown to atoms, and the enemy, corps after corps, battalion after battalion, in the same graves with my resolute fellow-citizens. As he uttered these sentiments in eloquent and thrilling language, and in a voice of measured gravity, I looked at the faces of the ladies at the table. They were grave and solemn, but serene, and had not the faintest trace of the dread of such a fearful catastrophe; in that way, said Victor Hugo, Paris must perish. While the spectacle may horrify the world, it will be followed by a resurrection of the democracy of France and Germany, who will avenge the terrible catastrophe.

RAILROAD TRAVELING UNSAFE ABOUT PARIS.

PARIS, September 16.—Railroad trains leaving Paris yesterday and to-day were attacked and captured by the Prussians. Several passengers on board were killed and wounded. After to-day communication with Paris will be uncertain.

All the regular troops as well as the Franco-Turcos have left Paris to oppose the movements of the Prussian army of the Loire.

Bazaine's army is well supplied with provisions at Metz.

The Prussians are slowly concentrating around Paris.

The Prussians having captured the railroad train at Serlis, travel in that direction will stop immediately. Fifteen thousand Prussians are at Joinville.

The city has been declared in a state of siege. Non-combatants are to be expelled.

It is reported that the American ship Queen has arrived at Toulons with 500 American volunteers and 7000 rifles.

The Prussians were yesterday at Joinville, seven miles from the city.

There have been no railroad trains beyond Pont Vise since Wednesday last.

The forests around the city are now entirely consumed.

ESCAPE OF CANROBERT'S 6000 MEN.

BUILLON, September 16.—Canrobert's forces, which lately cut through the Prussians at Metz and are now marching towards Paris, were 6000 strong.

Marshal Bazaine himself has gone to Sedan.

Civilians are withdrawing from Strasbourg.

The Ministry has made public the following intelligence: The Prussian headquarters on Friday were at Meaux.

PLUCK OF PARISIANS.

PARIS, September 16.—One of the young Rothschilds has shouldered a chassepot and is daily doing duty on the ramparts. The garde mobile is constantly arriving in large numbers. In consequence of the scarcity of paper all the newspapers appear half the usual size. Girardin has announced his retirement from political life, and desires no office under the republic. Twenty-five thousand chassepots were delivered to the troops yesterday. Balloons for observing the movements of the enemy ascend daily. Refugees from neighboring towns are flocking into the city by thousands. The republic continues to find favor in the provinces, and notifications of the organization of provincial republican committees are received continually by the ministry. Government securities continue steady.

PRUSSIA.

FRIGHTFUL.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin Friday evening that Duke William, of Mecklenburg, in his official report says capitulation will soon take place on a basis of that of Sedan. Arms are to be laid down, the Garde Mobile to be discharged on parole, and the line of infantry to go under an escort to the city. Many officers, including the French commander, remained in the yard of the citadel. When the last man had passed the citadel gate, two powerful detonations were heard in quick succession. The powder magazine, shells, cartridges and a mine exploded, and all in the yard were buried under the ruins. There was fearful destruction, but the losses cannot be ascertained.

Will France Yield?

The New York *Commercial List* says business is dull in most branches of trade. We are learning by experience that war in Europe is in no sense a blessing to us: that social and commercial ties are daily binding nations closer together, so that men's hearts and interests prompt them to cry out, "Let us have peace everywhere!" Men of every religious faith, and of no faith at all, inwardly echo the prayer, now nineteen centuries old, for "Peace on earth!"

Business men, weary of this dullness in trade, are asking, Will there be peace soon? The future looks dark, because to most men it is incredible that France should submit to a humiliating peace. Yet it seems not improbable that, unless the fortune of war speedily change, France may consent to what would be termed a humiliating peace. Why not? Humiliation does not imply disgrace. The humiliation of great and proud nations is often recorded in history, and they have emerged without loss of greatness, though, perhaps, with some loss of pride. England has twice made a peace with us, which, in view of our weakness, might be called humiliating to her; yet she was afterward none the less great, nor less respected by us and all the world. The terms of peace after the Crimean war were very humiliating to Russia; yet she was never greater than now. The peace concluded by our civil war might be termed humiliating to the men of the South; yet those who conscientiously submit to its terms were never more respected than today. France may learn the lesson, that a graceful yielding to the force of inevitable events is often the duty of men and nations, and none would respect her the less, nor less admire the courage and devotion of her soldiers. The great disposer of events, the Prince of Peace, whose authority is recognized by both the King and the Emperor, urges all who sigh for rest to come and learn from his example the lesson of *humility*. Sublime paradox! The nation which is truly great will be greater after the hard lesson is learned.

Politics in St. Louis—Kansas and the Northwest.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—The Radical convention of the Sixth district yesterday nominated ex-Lieutenant Governor Smith for Congress. The platform adopted is silent on the suffrage question. In the Fifteenth district the convention refused to adopt the Brown platform, whereupon the Liberals retired and nominated Col. King for Congress. In the Twelfth district of Illinois yesterday the Democrats nominated William Huntzell for Congress. The Democratic convention of Kansas met at Topeka yesterday and nominated the State ticket: For Governor, John C. Sharp; for Lieutenant Governor, A. J. Allen; for Secretary of State, C. C. Duven; for Auditor, H. McMahon; for Treasurer, S. C. Lephart; for Superintendent Public Instruction, T. H. Murray; for Congress, R. D. Foster, of Leavenworth was nominated. The platform adopted takes strong grounds in favor of taxing bonds and doing away with national banks, and against the coolie labor question, and accepting the Fifteenth amendment as a finality.

ITALY.

A National Parliament---Unity of Italy---A Fight near Rome.

FLORENCE, September 16.—After the occupation of the Papal States Italy will summon a National Parliament, to be chosen by universal suffrage.

A collision occurred yesterday between the Italian troops and Papal zouaves five kilometres from the city of Rome. Only a few were killed and wounded on each side.

The Italian headquarters on Thursday were fourteen kilometres out from Rome. General Biarao has reached Cosonto, near Cevita Vecchia, and doubtless Velvetri and Volmentone will be occupied. The gens d'arms, custom-house officers and people fraternize with the Italians, and are received with acclamations.

LONDON, September 16.—From dispatches received from Florence it would seem that the Italians have surrounded Rome by this time if the programme of the government has been faithfully fulfilled.

FLORENCE, September 16.—It is reported that the Pope has left Rome. The Italian headquarters are ten miles from that city. A skirmish took place four miles from Rome between the national troops and the Papal Zouaves in which the latter were forced to retire after suffering some loss. The Italian forces will enter Rome to-morrow. An Italian fleet has arrived in the vicinity of Civita Vecchia.

The Italian troops occupied Civita Vecchia without resistance.

NASHVILLE.

Bad for the Congress----Colyar Gumming Around.

NASHVILLE, September 16.—A. S. Colyar, Democrat, announces himself as a candidate for Governor against Brown, the party nominee.

W. B. Stokes, lately dangerously ill, is now reported convalescent, and will probably be able to take his seat in Congress in December.

TELEGRAMS.

The Uhlans are at Courcelles.

They do not feel safe even at Havre.

Throngs of people are escaping from Paris.

McMahon is at Bouillion, Belgium, improving.

Paris has three million kilogrammes gunpowder.

Colmar, near Paris, is occupied by troops of Baden.

National guards in French provinces suffer for food.

A monument to De Foe was unveiled in London yesterday.

The Czar has knighted the Prince Royal of Saxony for gallantry.

The Grand Orient Masonic Lodge of London is moved to Rome.

Sagusta is to be appointed President of the Spanish Cortes vice Rivero, who resigns.

Yesterday the yacht Wasp capsized in Loch Erin, Ireland. Several ladies and gentlemen were drowned.

The Prussians are at Brenteuill, Neuilly and Sur Marne, and their scouting parties occupied Corbeill and Clairmont.

The Spanish Minister has been recalled because he recognized the Republic. The Democrats in Madrid are wild with the ministers in consequence.

Cotton, coffee, grain, and other goods, even mahogonny, are being loaded rapidly on French vessels for shipment elsewhere to save them from the Prussians.

The Imperial Russian organ regrets the Prussians' refusal to treat with any but Napoleon, because if he makes he can't enforce a treaty.

Grant and Porter are ashamed of the neglect shown Farragut, and he is to be buried over again, ceremonially, by the pap-suckers of Washington.

Donnelly, who made the Washburne family of political dead-beats immortal, is again the Democratic candidate of the Second District of Minnesota.

The Prussians have steadily and slowly advanced on Paris, whose people and newspapers still believe that other countries will interfere in behalf of peace and Paris.

National demonstrations are made on the approach of the troops, who are everywhere received with enthusiasm, and with whom the people fraternize with the utmost freedom.

Kelley, of the Louisville *Commercial*, has denounced General Burbridge as a liar and murderer, and Burbridge has denounced the author, and is now in Louisville to make a fight *a la mode de code*. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says Burbridge has shot many men, but always first tying their hands behind their backs, putting a handkerchief over their eyes and—ordering somebody else to pull the trigger.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Exegi Monumentum Perennius Ære.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The statue to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, erected under the auspices of the Union League, was placed in position to-day in Union Square without any formal ceremonies. The statue represents Lincoln in a standing posture, with the emmancipation proclamation extended. The figure is enveloped in a cloak. The statue is of bronze, 10 feet high, standing on a pedestal stone. It cost about $10,000.

New England Lords of the Loom and their White Slaves.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 15.—The spinners' strike has ended, and yesterday many of them went back to work. Some were accepted, while others were rejected and will not be employed again. Some of the mills compelled an agreement on the part of the workmen that they should belong to no more unions. The mills are running nearly full time. The strike lasted two months, and resulted disastrously for the strikers only, as usual. Their loss in wages is about half a million dollars.

Judge Ortz is Minister to England.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs there is excellent authority for the statement that the English mission was offered, seven or eight days ago, to a prominent Western politician, and that his letter of acceptance is now in the hands of the President. It is generally believed that Judge Ortz, of Indiana, is the gentleman selected. Ortz was, it will be recollected, unanimously recommended last spring by the Democratic delegation in the House for a mission to Berlin, which it was thought at the time would be offered to him. He is a leading member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and one of the strongest men in Congress.

A SAD STORY.

The Empress in England.

A dispatch to the *Herald* says: At nine o'clock on Thursday night M. de Lesseps, who was not recognized at the time, walked into the Marine Hotel at Hastings and inquired for the Prince Imperial of France.

M. Dupre, the custodian of the Prince, was summoned. After a brief conversation the gentlemen left the house, but soon returned with two ladies, dressed as Sisters of Charity.

One of these was the Empress Eugenie.

The Empress felt so strong that she was suffered to see the Prince without notice or preparation.

Her meeting with the Prince Imperial was most sad and touching. The Prince threw himself weeping into his mother's arms sobbing, "*O, mon pauvre papa!*" The Empress behaved with extreme dignity and tenderness.

No newspaper in Hastings yesterday alluded to the arrival of the Empress, the secret being kept by common consent. In the course of the day a messenger with letters from them both, for the Emperor, indorsed by the Prussian embassy in London, left Dover for Ostend on his way to Wilhelmshohe. The Empress sent for all the newspapers of the day immediately after her arrival, and watched the course of events with the most lively attention.

Last evening her majesty was indisposed, and a physician was sent for.

This morning Her Majesty made her first appearance in public at Hastings. She attended mass in the morning at the Catholic chapel with M. de Lesseps, M'me Thierry and the Prince Imperial. A great crowd assembled about the chapel. As she passed through the ranks of the people all took off their hats with a general impulse of respectful sympathy, which the Empress acknowledged by gravely bowing, and the Prince by taking off his cap. The Empress' face was full of subdued but visible emotion.

EPISCOPAL.

High and Low Church Question in the Diocese of Illinois.

CHICAGO, September 16.—The new canon introduced into the Illinois Diocean Convention and repealed by a tie vote on Wednesday, providing that any clergyman who appealed from the decree of an ecclesiastical court to a civil court for the purpose of arresting any ecclesiastical proceeding against him, should be suspended *ipso facto* from the functions. The measure was again brought before the Convention last evening and after expressions of strong protest against it by Messrs. Tyng, Sullivan, McGregory, Powers, Gardner, Thompson and others, and no word of defense from its friends, was passed as follows: ayes—ministers, 37; laymen, 13; nays—ministers, 22; laymen, 7. The new article is as follows:

11. No clergyman shall resort to a civil court or tribunal for the purpose of arresting, impeaching, or avoiding any ecclesiastical proceedings against him; the penalty for any violation of this article shall be suspension *ipso facto*, from the functions of the ministry.

In order to ease the effect of this article, Mr. Lee remarked the following: The section providing for an appelate court was introduced and adopted. The bishops and rural deans of the diocese shall constitute the appelate court of diocese of which the bishop shall be presiding judge. In case, of the bishop's absence from diocese, or if fo any reason he does not sit, one of the deans shall be named to act in his absence. A majority of members of appelate court shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. The court shall appoint a clerk who shall keep a correct record of the proceedings.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH:]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Cotton—Sales, 969 bales; middling uplands, 19¾c. Flour 5@10c better; demand fair; superfine State and Western, $5 15@5 25. Whisky 86@87c. Wheat 2@3c higher with fair export and speculative demand; winter red and amber Western, $1 42. Corn better; fair demand; mixed Western, 81c. Coffee more active. Sugar active; 1000 hhds. at 9@10c for Cuba, and 10@11c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull. Rice dull.

Dry Goods—Business continues lively and market buoyant, yet there is no disposition to advance rates until the supply and demand requires it. The general demand is now fast gaining on the supply, and the prospect for the next thirty days looks favorable for a healthy trade and firm market. Bleached cottons advanced by agents to 11c; Chapman, 12½c; Mystic river brown sheetings, 12½c; Elterton D, 11½c; Indian Orchard B8, 11½c; Dowdo, 10½c; Androscoggin, 9½c; Benchard sheetings, 40c; Bartlett muslins, 10½c. The spinners' strike has ended and the mills are running nearly full time.

WALL STREET.

Affairs in Wall street are quiet but market generally firm. There are indications, however, of renewed activity. Money quiet and easy at 5@6 per cent. on call. Sterling steady at 9½; sight, 10¼. Gold dull; all business of the day was at 11¼, closing at 11¼ bid, 11¼ asked. Carrying rate 3 per cent to flat. Clearances, $38,000,000. State securities firm; old Tennessees, 61¾; new 60¼. Stocks quiet and firm. In the late difficulty of the National Stock Exchange judgment was rendered in favor of the board. The securities of the North Missouri railroad were placed on the free list of the Stock Exchange to-day, and the six per cent. funded debt of the State of Arkansas, $1,450,000, was placed on the regular list. Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $94,793,570; Currency, $10,123,579.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Flour lower; superfine $5 25@; XX $6; XXX $6 37½@6 50. Corn easier; mixed, 90c; white, 92c. Oats quiet; 81. Louis, 58c; Galena 60c. Bran lower; $1 07. Hay firmer; prime, $23; choice, $30. Pork dull; Mess held at $22. Bacon quiet; jobbing, 15½@18¾@19¾c. Hams, 21½c. Lard, tierce, dull; 17¼@17½c; keg scarce, 20@21c. Sugar, prime, 15c. Molasses, plantation, 29@35c. Whisky, 86@91 62½. Coffee nominal; 17¼@17½. Cattle unchanged. Cotton in active demand; sales, 1700 bales; good ordinary, 15½c; low middling, 17½c; middling, 17¾@17½; sales for the week, 40,000 bales; receipts to-day, 267 bales; for the week, 4207 bales; exports, coastwise, 3673 bales; stock, 7565 bales. Sterling, 26½; sight, ⅞ prem. Gold, 11¼.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—Bagging in fair demand at 29½@30c. Cotton less firm; middlings, 18c. Flour market steady but quiet. Grain steady and inactive. Provisions quiet with limited demand. Mess Pork, $22 @ 22 25. Bacon, 14¼@17¼@18½c. Lard, 17@18¼c. Hams, sugar-cured, 22@24c. Whisky, 86@88c. Tobacco, sales of 101 hhds at 75 00@5 75 for frosted trash to good lugs; $7 10@10 00 for low leaf to medium bright wrappers; market firm.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—Flour firm and shade higher; family, $5 40@5 60. Wheat in good demand at $1 10@1 15. Corn quiet but firmer at 68@70c. Oats, 33@43c. Rye, 75@80. Cotton in moderate demand; middlings, 19c. Whisky, 86@87c. Tobacco firm: receipts light; sales 95 hhds at $5 45@16 50. Pork, $23. Bulk meats, 12½@14¼@14½c for shoulders and sides. Bacon, 14¼@15¼@17½c. Lard dull.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—Flour inactive; superfine $4 00@4 25. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 red fall, $1 05@1 06. Corn inactive at 75c for yellow. Oats, 40½@41c. Rye quiet; unchanged. Highwines inactive at 85c. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork, $23 25@23 50. Bacon, 14@17½@18c. Lard, 15½c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, September 16.—Flour firmer and demand better. Wheat advanced 6@6½c; $1 07½@$1 07½. Corn active; 1½@1½c higher, closing at 64½@64½c. Oats, 36½c. Rye, 75@76c. Barley, $1 00@1 07. Highwines, 84½c. Pork, $22 75@23 50.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, September 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 17½c; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 715 bales, coastwise, 91; total, 724 bales; exports, coastwise, 1255 bales; stock, 1589 bales; net receipts of the week, 4146 bales; coastwise, 9 bales; total, 4155 bales; exports, coastwise, 3157 bales; sales of the week, 1560 bales.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, September 16.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary, 15@15½c; sales, 30 bales; net receipts, 179 bales; exports, coastwise, 407 bales; stock, 4440 bales; net receipts of the week, 626 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales of the week, 440 bales.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, September 16.—Cotton dull and lower; sales, 350 bales; middlings, 17@17½c; net receipts, 389 bales; exports, coastwise, 325 bales to New Orleans, 350 bales to Boston, 32 bales to Providence, 18 bales to New York; stock, 9985 bales; receipts of the week, 1407 bales; exports, coastwise, 1005 bales; sales of the week, 1200 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, September 16.—Cotton active; middling, 17½@17¾c; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 1843 bales; exports, coastwise, 1928 bales; stock, 4693 bales; net receipts of the week, 6135 bales; exports, coastwise, 5252 bales; sales of the week, 2000 bales.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, September 16.—Consols, for money, 92¾; account, 92¾; American securities quiet; 10-40s, 85; 62s, 90; 65s, 89¾; 67s, 88¾. Erie, 18; Illinois, 113½; Great Western, 28¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, September 16.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 77,000 bales; exports, 8000 bales; for speculation, 7000 bales; stock, 490,000 bales; American, 168,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 9½d; Orleans, 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat, 9s 5d@9s 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ALL of our goods are manufactured by ourselves in one of the largest furniture establishments in Indiana, which enables us to sell lower than any other house in Memphis. We intend keeping a full and complete stock which we will sell at the lowest cash prices.
☞ The orders of country merchants are solicited and promptly attended to.
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Orders for all kinds of labor, contracts for all kinds of work, promptly attended to. se3

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