THE MEMPHIS SUNDAY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1871. VOL. 31.—NO. 218

REED, the active Deputy United States Marshal, as the APPEAL stated, was in Corinth, with Wissler, when Mr. Shipley was burned to death. Reed was in search of counsel for his chief agent and bosom friend Wissler, and happened to enter the office of Colonel Whitfield. There sat Colonel Inge. Inge was one of the prosecuting attorney's when Reed was bound over by the examining Court in the sum of $10,000 for the robber of Adams Express Company, at Macon. When Inge looked Reed in the face, the latter suddenly forgot something and went backwards with hurried steps to hunt it. Reed has not since reappeared in Corinth. Reed, it will be remembered, escaped through the intervention of Governor Ames, who transferred the express robbery case to a military commission.

THE foreman of the Mississippi Ku-Klux Grand Jury is the excellent gentleman who is a defaulter to the United States Government for a large sum. His depredations upon the people and public treasury were committed in Northern Mississippi. For all that has been said of him by an outraged and plundered people he now proposes to avenge himself as foreman of the Ku-Klux Grand Jury. He is thus a very proper member of the ring which would make $500,000 through the operation of Alcorn's extraordinary proclamation.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW LOAN.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Important advices have been received from Washington on the subject of the new loan. According to these statements, Secretary Boutwell has ordered the bank note companies to suspend the printing of new bonds, because there is a sufficient supply to meet any probable subscription in the immediate future of such as is already printed. He says that in view of the limited subscriptions that are now making he deems it expedient to reduce the advertising expenses as much as possible, and at the same time have the loan properly advertised. He therefore telegraphed to the advertising agent from Groton to suspend all advertising of loan during July till further orders. He further states that he has received a letter from Judge Richardson, and that it does not give any indications of his mission in Europe being successful. The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $5000.

WHITEWASHING GRANT.

As some journals have subjected the expressions in which Grant announces the pardon of Bowen to severe criticism, it is but fair to state that the copy of the pardon furnished to the President and upon which his comments were based, contained a material error. The corrected official copy contains the following phrase: "And whereas, it is represented that he was innocent of any intentional violation of law." The word "intentional was omitted in the pardon as published in the newspapers. Its restoration will deprive hostile criticisms of nearly all their force.

A CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN BEFORE THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

Captain Tallaifero, an officer in the Confederate army, and at present a planter near Macon, Miss., testified before the Ku-Klux Committee to-day that within the past year in that county fifteen colored men were killed, and a number whipped; and that there was an organized band of Ku-Klux in the county; that he had attended three or four meetings of the organization, although he had never taken the required oath. The supposition of those present was that he was a member of the klan, and that he had been initiated by Captain Bond, who can swear in members. His friends and neighbors all belonged to the band.

The witness gave the committee details of their organization, signs, grips, etc. On one occasion he went on a raid with the band, and was present at the whipping of several colored men, but after that he did not go with them any more. The object was to obtain the entire control of the negroes and make them vote as the leaders required. No prosecution has or will be instituted in that county. Nobody dare to prosecute. He was a witness before the grand jury at Oxford, and on his testimony several members of the Ku-Klux were indicted.

A. F. Florence, a colored justice of the peace in Chattanooga, Tenn., also testified. He said that he was elected to that office about a year ago; about three weeks ago his sister was teaching a colored school fifteen miles west of Chattanooga, and on Saturday night while she was there a band of disguised men seized and took him to a swamp and stripped and whipped him, and made him promise to surrender his office. He related several instances where colored men had been killed. Those things had produced such fear among the colored people that they sought refuge in the neighboring towns for safety, and say they are afraid to vote.

The next witness was Mr. Bigger, originally from Ohio. He served in the Federal army, and after the war was freedmen's bureau agent, and four years ago he settled in Clarendon county, South Carolina. He opened a store near Manning, bought land and was agent for leasing land to colored persons, and made advances to them on crops. He never had any difficulty with any one until December when he was the victim of the Ku-Klux. A band of disguised men got a keg of powder, and with it destroyed all his store goods. In March they took him and his clerk to a swamp, where they gagged and bound the clerk, and they threatened to kill witness, when he gave the Masonic sign of distress. The leader recognized the sign and spared his life, but he was warned to leave in twenty-four hours, which he did, together with his clerk. In the same county other Republicans have been driven out since these events, and colored men killed.

BENZINE.

Thirteen Men Wounded by the Explosion of a Barrel of Beazine.

NEW YORK, July 15.—During the fire this morning, at No. 781 Sixth avenue, a barrel of benzine exploded, severely burning thirteen men. Among the sufferers are John A. Ripple, Joseph Beadle and Oliver Hawkins, members of engine company No. 26, together with the foreman, Alexander McNut. Fireman John Fisher, of hook and ladder company No. 2, was also dangerously injured, and it is feared he will die. Joseph J. Hurley, James Clair, Edward Violett and assistant foremen McFarland, of hook and ladder company No. 4, were badly burned; assistant engineer Sullivan was also slightly burned. He had just recovered from injuries sustained at another fire. John Dugan was badly burned, by the blazing oil, about head, arms and face, all on his hair being singed off. Officers Michael Dulley and James Quinley were also severely burned about the head, face and hands. The injured men, who were most dangerously burned, were taken to St. Luke's Hospital. The policemen were attended at their respective station-houses by Police Surgeon Swann. The damage to the building will not exceed three hundred dollars.

The gold miners of Colorado have stampeded for the silver mines.

CORINTH.

How the Federal Judge Threatens State Authorities.

The Dodges and Adventures of Wissler—Coal Oil Charley—He is again in Hot Water.

Special to Memphis APPEAL.]

CORINTH, MISS., July 15.—Wissler, better known as "Coal Oil Charley," came here yesterday. He had been to Oxford in order that he might be punished or pardoned because he had suffered prisoners to get away when he was engaged in the coal oil business a week ago at this place. The people here, after the death of H. J. Shipley, the Louisville tobacconist, were greatly incensed. Shipley persisted in asserting that he was robbed by Wissler, and then burned to death by him that the theft might be concealed. When Wissler came on the cars yesterday, he was arrested on a charge of manslaughter. He telegraphed Judge Hill, of the Federal court. Hill sent a dispatch to the sheriff at this place ordering him to release Wissler, that he might proceed with the prisoners to Macon. Wissler has no prisoners with him. There is one of his pals with him, who said he was a Deputy United States Marshal for the Southern District of this State, and that he had Wissler in charge and under arrest. To-day the story is changed, and Wissler has the bogus Marshal in his charge as a Ku-Klux. This Ku-Klux gentleman was strutting around here to-day with pistols about him, terrifying constables and innocent justices of the peace. Our sheriff is out of town, and has not received the ferocious dispatch from the Federal Judge Hill. A dispatch also came from United States District Attorney General Wells, which tells Wissler to "go to jail, I will be in Corinth Monday. I am in communication with Washington. When I get to Corinth I will teach the sheriff a lesson."

(Signed) "WELLS."

Wissler is here trying to employ counsel. The lawyers have learned something of his history, and demand a cash fee. If the sheriff does not weaken before the terrors of Judge Hill's threat Wissler will occupy a cell in jail to night, or produce five hundred dollars, the proceeds of the coal oil business.

BROWNSVILLE

Violent Storm—Negro Woman Killed by Lightning—Crops and Politics.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis APPEAL.]

BROWNSVILLE, July 15.—This town was the scene of a most violent storm last night. It came from the northwest and burst upon us with unusual fury. A house belonging to Mr. Thomas was struck by lightning, and a negro woman in it was killed. The corn and cotton was beaten down by the wind and rain, and it is feared that some "patches" are irretrievably ruined. But this, I think, is an exaggeration. The rain fell in torrents, to be sure, but I think a sun such as poured his torrid beams to day, if it continues for two days more, will bring things up standing again. The surrounding country is very much agitated upon the subject of narrow-gauge railroads. We are bound to put them through. In politics we are O. K.—dead "agin" the new departure, the *Avalanche*, and all sich.

VINDEX.

CUBA.

Spain Means to Crush Out the Insurrection, and May Send 30,000 Troops for that Purpose.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A dispatch from London says there was a stirring debate on Cuba in the Spanish Cortes, July 10th. A motion to censure the government called forth savage shouts on both sides of the temple, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The government was afraid to face a vote, and explained its conduct on the ground that it could not extend to the provinces the laws made since the revolution nor abolish slavery until the insurrection was suppressed. The government requested the withdrawal of the motion. This was consented to, but the resolution was presented again by another member of the opposition. The debate lasted all night, and resulted in a general concurrence in the necessity of crushing the insurrection forthwith. A proposition was made to send 30,000 troops to Cuba.

THAT HEAVY CHARGE.

The Civil Service Bill Commission on the Charge of Fifty Dollars per Day.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The *Tribune* of to-day says: A member of the Civil Service Commission suggests that our Washington dispatch stating that four members of the Commission drew five hundred dollars each, which is at the rate of fifty dollars per day, is calculated to produce an erroneous impression. The facts are these: Congress appropriated ten thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the Commission. Four commissioners were selected from private life and three from the Departments at Washington. For compensation of the former the President designated the sum of two thousand dollars for each as a suitable remuneration for their services and expenses in framing a reformed civil service system. No mileage or incidental expenses are paid to the Commissioners, but they are at liberty to draw two thousand dollars each whenever they please, as the money is subject to their order. Two Commissioners live a thousand miles away from Washington. They have already consumed about three weeks on preliminary work, including the time spent in going to Washington and returning home during the recess. Until October each of the four Commissioners will devote his spare time to study on the subject of civil service in all its bearings. The Commissioners would have remained longer in service but for the constitutional questions which arose, and which they placed before the President with the request that he shall submit them to the Attorney General for his decision. Under these circumstances it is hardly just to charge the Commissioners with having drawn too large an instalment of their compensation. The mileage of Congressmen traveling by some of the Commissioners would amount to more than the sum drawn, but if they can devise a thorough and radical civil service reform, no one will complain about their compensation.

In Huntsville, Wisconsin, yesterday, the family of President Rogers (9 in number) were poisoned by drinking sweet milk containing arsenic, put into it by some designing villain.

The Montreal observatory will be placed in communication with the signal office of the United States War Department, dating from yesterday.

THE LAST OF IT.

The Dead of the New York Riot to be Buried To-day—Preparations for the Sad and Solemn Event.

About the Firing of the Militia—Whether it Was Justifiable or Not—Troops at the Funeral to be Armed.

QUIET RESTORED.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Never, during the last twenty years, has New York been more free from disorder of all kinds than during the last twodays. The terrible events of last Wednesday have taught the mob a lesson that does not seem likely to be soon forgotten. The circumstances and incidents of the riot continue to be the absorbing subject of conversation, and many additional details of interest are given.

RESOLUTIONS OF POLICEMEN.

The resolutions passed by Captain Joseph H. Pelly and the Thirteenth precinct police, denouncing the Eighty-fourth regiment for having fired without cause, meets with universal condemnation throughout the department. It is the opinion of every officer of rank with whom the reporter has conversed that the firing of the military could have been avoided but a few moments longer. The crowd was pressing on the police and military, and each moment missiles and shots were coming faster and faster from house tops and the mob in the streets. That the soldiers refrained from firing as long as they did speaks well for their discipline and coolness. Inspectors Walling and Jamison, Captains Caffrey, Burden, Jeremiah, Pelly, Dreamp, Hulma and others, who were engaged, are unanimous in asserting that the military would have been compelled to open fire within a very few moments, and had a general volley been fired the loss of life would have been very much greater. President Smith and other commissioners are indignant at the conduct of Captain Pelly, and charges have been preferred against him, sergeant Wm. Quinn and roundsman John W. Polk, who signed the resolutions.

THE FUNERALS TO-DAY.

Arrangements were made yesterday by the officers of the Ninth regiment for funeral service for their late comrades. Four companies of the Seventh, First and Thirteenth regiments, of Brooklyn, will also participate in the funeral service.

It appears, by publication of the letter, that under date of August 4, 1870, Mayor Hall sent a letter to Superintendent Jourdan, advising the suppression of the proposed Orange parade of that period, of his taking substantially the ground on which the Order of Fifty-seven has been based.

All the bodies at the Morgue, except one, have been identified.

The total number of killed thus far reported is fifty-six, five additional deaths having occurred since Thursday night.

RIOTERS DISCHARGED—MORE DEATHS.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Some of the rioters have been discharged from custody, and others have been released on bail, in sums ranging from $500 to $2000.

Two more victims of the riot died to-day, Wm. McGrath and Wm. H. Lattimer, a well known merchant of Brooklyn.

Several more deaths are hourly expected, six of those lying at the Bellevue Hospital being hurt beyond all hope of recovery. Among three is Walter Pryor, son of the popular actress, Mrs. J. J. Pryor.

A MOVING ARSENAL.

The *Mail* says, in regard to the riot, that all the talk about innocent and peaceful spectators is nonsense. The Police Commissioners have at headquarters nearly two hundred butcher knives and revolvers taken from seventy men arrested during the riot. A Hibernian had three immense pistols stowed away in his pockets, and another had a knife a foot and a half in length concealed in his coat sleeve. These arms were borne by men in crowds alongside of the procession, and are sufficient proof that the rioters were determined to kill as many as they could.

LIEUTENANT PAGE'S FUNERAL.

The bodies of Page and Wyatt, of the Ninth regiment, will rest in the same grave, and one monument over them, with the inscription, "Died in behalf of law and liberty." Besides the Ninth and Thirteenth regiments, four companies of the Seventy-first regiment, with six hundred policemen, under Inspector Wilkes, will unite in the procession. The bodies will be laid out in the full dress uniform of the Ninth regiment, and in magnificent rosewood caskets furnished by those officers of the Ninth who are connected with the Grand Opera House.

SMITH.

A Senator by that Name is Complimented by the Radicals---Rather Suspicious.

CONCORD, N. H., July 15.—In the Senate this morning Senator Smith, from the Tenth district, rose to explain his position in relation to the charges preferred against him. He denied in general any duplicity of action or violation of the pledge given, or if any had been given, and rested in the belief that he should go down to his grave in the full fruition of an unblemished life. As to the report that his son was to have a twenty-five hundred dollar clerkship as a compensation for his position in the Senate, he knew nothing about it. No bribe had been offered him by the Republicans and others.

Senator Jones regretted that an explanation had been put off until the closing hours of the session. He knew, from his own personal knowledge, that Senator Smith had violated his assurances, and others knew it; and above all others, God knew it. He hoped that the Senator might rest in peace, but intimated that he must be possessed of a compensation conscience.

Senator Cram asked if the Senator from the Tenth district denied, or in any way questioned, his published statement of conversation held with him (Smith)?

Senator Smith replied that he did not arrive in the city on the morning in question until 9:30, and they could not have had much time for talk, as they soon came to the Senate Chamber.

It was expected that Senator Smith would very strongly vindicate his position, and great curiosity prevailed, but it fell far short of the meeting's expectation.

The Legislature adjourned to-day *sine die*.

The Republican Senators met at Rumford Hall this morning and passed a resolution complimentary to Senator Smith for his fearless patriotism and legislative action, in which the members of the House concurred.

POLITICAL

STATE ELECTIONS 1871.

Kentucky—Monday, August 7.
California—Tuesday, September 4.
Vermont—Tuesday, September 4.
Maine—Monday, September 10.
Texas—Special election for four Congressmen, commences Tuesday, October 3.
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa—Tuesday, October 10.
New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey—Tuesday, November 7.
Illinois—Congressman at large, November 7.

STATE CONVENTIONS TO BE HELD 1871

Wisconsin, Democratic, August 23.
Wisconsin, Republican, August 30.

The Germans of Cincinnati demand the repeal of the Sunday liquor law.

THE INDIANS.

Desperate Courage and Bravery of Two Indian Chiefs—Fears of Texas People.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The Fort Smith, Ark., *Era*, of July 3d, learns from United States Deputy Marshals McLemore and Baer that Salanta and Big Tree, the Kiowa chiefs who were captured at Fort Gill when General Sherman was there and sent to Austin, Texas, attempted to escape from prison, and actually released themselves from the shackles by gnawing their flesh from their feet and hands, but were discovered and shot dead. Marshals McLemore and Baer report that the people of the Texas frontier are very uneasy lest there should be a general outbreak of the reserve Indians on the settlements to take vengeance for the death of these chiefs.

ARKANSAS.

Serious Affray in Independence County—Murder.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 15—Quite a serious affray occurred in Independence county on the 4th. Three brothers named Vernon, noted desperadoes at Sulphur Rock, interfered during the celebration and fired into a crowd of about one thousand persons, seriously injuring the deputy Sheriff and creating general consternation. Two of the party were arrested. All three were Radical desperadoes who kept the neighborhood in a continued uproar.

A man named McGuire was killed at Clarksville, Johnson county, on Monday night by a man named Jones. Cards was the cause.

The troubles in Poee and Savier counties are all quieted.

The *Gazette* will contain to-morrow an expose of the President of the City Council, denouncing him in the severest terms, backed by the best evidence.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

He is Serenaded by His Neighbors Without Distinction of Party—His Speech.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 15.—The neighbors of Governor Randolph, without distinction of party, serenaded him last evening, when he responded as follows: "I have every reason to be grateful when my public acts seem to have the hearty approbation of neighbors and friends, native and foreign, Republicans and Democrats as to politics, Protestants and Catholics as to religion. The truth is recent events have clearly demonstrated that whatever differences we may have as to our political opinion or religious faith or whatever accident birth may have made us native or foreign, we are all, if we are as we should be, intensely American; proud of the title and jealous of any act by any people that may serve to tarnish the honor or strike at the privileges of our common countrymen. As Jerseymen, with great historic associations and memories, we should be recreant to all that our fathers contended for, did we not attempt at any cost to transmit our rights and privileges untainted and unimpaired. During the recent troubles complete military preparation was made to promptly and efficiently sustain the civil power in case of need, and whilst military power would have certainly been exercised it have protected at any cost the rights of the humblest citizen. Let me say to you that know me best that my greatest satisfaction to-night is found in the fact that no serious use of the military force was found necessary, so great was the noble forbearance, patience and Christian toleration of our people, of all religious and political creeds. Military force was, on that occasion, as I trust it ever may be, in full subordination to the civil power, assisting, not controlling it—sustaining liberty by upholding law.

Mr. Patney and others then made speeches commending the Governor's course.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 15.—Captain D. C. Stunkard, proprietor of the Buntin House, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen, of extensive business and social connections, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen this morning with a pistol, which he had in his pantaloons pocket, inflicting a mortal wound; and though living at this hour he cannot long survive. Captain Stunkard served with much credit in the Mexican war, and also in the war of the rebellion. He leaves a considerable family, and they are all amply provided for. This terrible event creates a profound impression.

A TERRIBLE MURDER.

CHICAGO, July 15.—At a place some eight miles east of Fairbury, Nebraska, on the 4th inst., two men named Walters and Paschall, were murdered by some unknown person. At 10 o'clock they passed through Fairbury in a wagon. Just after leaving that village a young man on horseback was observed to ride up beside the wagon and get in and hitch his horse to the tail of the wagon. This young man has not been seen or heard of since the murdered men were found, and he is supposed to be the murderer. It seems that the two men had encamped for the night, and they were evidently engaged in getting grass for their horses when they were shot. Each of the men had two bullet holes through the head, entering from the back part. The town was in a terrible state of excitement after the murder was discovered, and if the murderer is caught he will be tried and executed according to the Lynch code.

TERRIBLE FIRE AMONG THE SHIPPING OF REGA.

LONDON, July 15.—Dispatches from Rega announce that a terrible fire is raging among the the shipping of that port. Fully thirty barks have been burned, half of which were loaded with hemp and corn. The American bark Heloise is among the vessels reported to have been destroyed. The latest dispatches say that the fire is now under control.

The steamship European, from Quebec, has arrived.

THE POWDER MILL EXPLOSION AT VINCENNES.

PARIS, July 15.—It is impossible yet to obtain full details of the disaster at Vincennes. Explosions still continue. It is dangerous to approach the scene. The confusion caused the calamity to many persons. The factory of St. Maur and the buildings and stores used in the manufacture of projectiles were entirely destroyed by the accident.

The accident occurred from unloading powder carts in close proximity to the machinery used in the preparation of projectiles. It is now thought that the loss of life is comparatively small.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

FON DULAC, WIS., July 15.—The Bannister ware-house, lake-house and twenty other buildings were burned to-day. Several firemen were more or less injured, and one child is supposed to have been burned to death. Loss, $80,000.

New Hampshire Issues New Bonds.

CONCORD, N. H., July 15.—The House last evening passed a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to issue bonds assuming the war expenditures of towns by the State fixed on the basis of quota and time of service as provided by the Legislature of 1870. The amount of bonds issued under this act will amount to nearly two million dollars.

RACES.

The Sport at Saratoga—The Winning Horses.

SARATOGA, July 15.—The first race to-day for a purse of $500, for all ages, one mile, was won by Lubman. Time, 1:44. Ortolan, favorite, came in second, and Cadence third. The second race, selling race, purse $600 for all ages, one mile and a half, was won by the favorite, Midday. Nellie James second, and Belmont third. At auction, Mr. Daswell took his own horse, Midday, at $1500; time 2:40. Third race, purse $800 for all ages, two miles, was won by Eolus, the favorite, Hampden, came in second, and John Morrissey's horse, Defender, third. Time, 3:18¾.

MERA.

The Finding of the Coroner's Jury---The People Propose to Resist Arrest.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 15.—The coroner's jury, who have been sitting upon the case of Mera, who tortured his child to death at Watsega, Ill., and who was hung by a mob afterward, have returned a verdict to the effect that he came to his death in accordance with the facts given at the time, and charging certain persons therein named as being responsible for his taking off. They have sent the testimony to Governor Palmer, with the recommendation that the persons therein named be arrested and tried for the offense.

It is rumored that the citizens of Orange and other places, whence came the mob which did the work, will resist any attempt to arrest the parties named.

ANOTHER BORGIA.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Wharton Charged with Poisoning General Ketchum and Mr. Eugene Van Ness.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—In the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, to-day, Judge Gilmore presiding, the Grand Jury came in with two presentments against Mrs. Elizabeth G. Wharton—first, for feloniously, willfully and with malice aforethought killing and murdering General Wm. Scott Ketchum, U. S. army, by administering tartar emetic or some other poisonous drug, on or about the 28th of June, 1871; the second presentment, for attempting to kill and murder Eugene Van Ness, by administering poison, about the same time. There were eighteen witnesses before the Grand Jury, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Ness, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Snowden, Dr. P. C. Williams, Dr. S. C. Chew, General W. W. Bryce, Paymaster General U. S. army, and Dr. Aiken, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Baltimore. The Grand Jury was composed of some of the most influential citizens of Baltimore, one of the members being a prominent State Senator. As the case is not bailable, the Sheriff will take Mrs. Wharton into custody this afternoon. The case causes intense interest.

MRS. WHARTON GOES TO JAIL.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The intelligence of the presentment by the grand jury was communicated to Mrs. Wharton by her counsel shortly after two o'clock. Soon thereafter Sheriff Albert, accompanied by Marshal Gray and Deputy Marshal Frey, in two carriages, arrived, the carriages stopping in the rear of the residence of Mrs. Wharton. At twenty minutes to four o'clock Mrs. Wharton and daughter, with Mrs. Crawford Nelson and Sheriff Albert, took one carriage, and the Marshals the other, in which they were driven to the city jail. The mother and daughter were deeply veiled. Mrs. Wharton was then handed to the custody of the city jailor. She selected an empty cell, which she was permitted to furnish in the plainest manner, and her daughter was allowed the privilege of remaining with her during the evening.

While the case has shocked the entire community, the deepest sympathy was manifested in behalf of the unfortunate lady.

TELEGRAMS.

The French National Guard is to be disbanded.

Paris is to become the political capital of France again.

Braxton Bragg is out on bail for the killing of Madison Wilson.

Leon Tamayo, a Cuban general, was executed in Cuba on Monday last.

Archbishop Guibert takes the place of the murdered Archbishop of Paris.

A terrific hail storm yesterday destroyed six farms near Topeka, Kansas.

Avondale, near Cincinnati, was lighted with gas for the first time last night.

A fire at Winona, Minn., yesterday destroyed property to the amount of $15,000.

The tobacco monopoly will be continued in the hands of the Spanish government.

The National Assembly of Paris has adopted the Russian system of compulsory service.

Only one person was killed by the explosion of projectiles at Vincennes, France, on Thursday.

The Austrian Government has formally ratified a naturalization treaty with the United States.

Cornelius Conner is to be tried in Boston for the deliberate and brutal murder of policeman Miller.

"Our Fritz" received a glorious reception yesterday from the king of Bavaria and the people of Munich.

The California miner strikers have succumbed, and the troops have been withdrawn from the mining districts.

Tad Lincoln, youngest son of the deceased President Lincoln, died yesterday in Chicago, in his eighteenth year.

Jacob Sturgeon, a bricklayer, fell from a house-top yesterday, a distance of forty feet, and was killed almost instantly.

Mrs. Murdock, of Eldorado, Kansas, who cut her child's throat, and then her own, one day last week, died yesterday.

S. Loebstein was arrested in Louisville yesterday, charged with embezzling $2000 from the Cincinnati Continental Insurance Company.

Ten companies police, forty-five men each, will attend the funerals to-day of Henry C. Page, sergeant, and of Wyatt, of the Ninth regiment.

Foster, the New York street car murderer, will, it is thought, escape capital punishment. Had he lived in the West, he would have been lynched.

The deepening of the Michigan and Illinois canal was completed yesterday. The waters of Lake Michigan now find a channel through the Chicago and Illinois rivers into the Mississippi. The work cost $3,500,000, and took five years to accomplish it.

Proposed Riots by Jamaica Negroes.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 15.—The Government has been advised that the negro squatters intend to attack the Judges of Warrant Bay Court, if their decision is against them. It is reported that the insurrection will begin on the 19th or 21st inst. The Government is preparing to meet it. The constabulary have received arms and ammunition, and the troops and Ashwood volunteers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The Government is alive to the anticipated danger, and will teach the negroes a lesson if they rise.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Wall Street.—Gold opened more active, selling to 112¼ during the day, and closing at 112⅛. Big loans were made at 1 to 2 per cent. Clearings, $48,000,000; exports to-day, $845,902; for the week, 1,982,814. Governments are steady; a limited business was done in 5-20s. The July coupons were a fraction better. In the stock market small transactions were made, and it can be said that the fluctuations in no instance have been over a half per cent, and in a majority of cases not over a quarter per cent. Most of the speculators are out of town, and prices are firm. Short interest is heavy, and the borrowing demand is good. Money is easy at two and three per cent. The bank statement shows a small loss in reserves, but the banks hold so much over the amount required by law, that no fears of light money following are held. The loan increase is $2,363,656; specie increase, 512,566; circulation decrease, 30,911; deposits increase, 6,234,741; legal tenders increase, 598,051. In State securities, Missouri and Tennessee are strong. All of the others are dull and steady. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, at 109¼. Gov't coupons of 1881, 115; do 62s, 5-20s 114⅝; do 64s, 113¾; do 65s, 112⅝; do new 5-20s, 112½; do 67s 20s, 112⅝; do 68s, 112¾; do 10-40s 112⅞; do currency 6s, 114. Missouri State bonds, 97¾; Old Tennessees, 71⅝; new, 71¼; Virginia, new, 73; do old, 66½; North Carolina old, 45; do new, 27. Canton, 79½; West. U. Telegraph Co., 58½; Quicksilver, 11½; Mariposa, 103¾; do preferred, 1[illegible]; Adams Express Co., 81½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 49; American M. U. Express Company, 53½; United States Express Company, 53½; Pacific Mail, 44⅝; New York Central, 95¼; New York Central scrip, 91¼; Erie, 28½; do preferred, 57; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 131; Reading, 111¼; Michigan Central, 129½; Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 118½; Northwestern, 71; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 108½; New Jersey Central, 105½; St. Paul, 59¼; do preferred, 80½; Wabash, 59⅝; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 160; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 54; Chicago and Alton, 120; do preferred, 123½; Ohio and Mississippi, 44; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 90½; Burlington and Quincy, 152; Union Pacific, 29½; Central Pacific bonds, ——; Union Pacific bonds, 88½.

Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect; Middlings, 21c. Flour dull and prices drooping; receipts, 9000 barrels; superfine, Western and State, $4 00@5 20; common to good extra, $5 85; good to choice, $5 70@6 30; white Western extra, $6 30@8 50; Ohio extras, $5 60@8 30; St. Louis, $5 75@8. Rye flour heavy, $4 10@5 50. Cornmeal unchanged. Whisky firm, 85c. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 119,000 bushels; spring No. 1, $1 42@1 45; very choice, $1 45; red and amber, $1 45@1 50; new white Illinois, $1 55. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; receipts, 192,000 bushels; common Western mixed, 57@70c; good to choice, 71@71½c; yellow, 72@74. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; receipts, 80,000; Western and Ohio, 61½@70c. Leather steady, 26@29; Orinico, 24½@27½. Wool active at full prices; extra Ohio, 60@62; unwashed, 42@50; lamb pulled, 50@68; tubbed, 72. Hops quiet. Coffee steady with a moderate demand; Rio, 13@15¾c; Sugar steady, in fair demand; fair to good refining, 9⅝@9¾c; Cuba, 9⅝@9¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice, 8@8½c. Petroleum, crude, 14¾c; refined, 25½c. Pork dull and lower; new mess, $14 50@14 76; prime, $12@13; prime new, $13@13 25. Beef dull; mess $10; extra, $13@16. Cut meats, hams, 10@13c; middles inactive. Lard firm; prime steam, 9¾@11c; kettle-dried, 11c. Butter heavy; Western, 10@20c; State, 15@23. Cheese heavy, 9@11½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Cotton quiet at 19½c. In flour there is a fine order demand; superfine winter, $4@4 50; extra, $4 25; XX, $5@5 40; XXX, $5 50@6. Wheat in good demand at full prices for best grades No. 2 red winter, in elevator, $1 25; sample lots No. 1 do $1 30; choice to fancy white, $1 40@1 45. Corn dull and unchanged; mixed in bulk on track, 48c; choice white in sacks 57c; mixed sacked, 60c. Oats dull and prices drooping at 46@48c; new in bulk on track closing at 41@43c; sacked declined, closing at 50@52c. Rye lower at 60@62c. Whisky quiet at 92c. Hemp and bagging dull. Pork dull and lower, $15 12½@15 25@15 50; the latter on orders. Bacon scarce; orders filled for shoulders at 7¾c; clear rib sides, 9c; clear sides, 9½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 16c. Lard quiet at 10@12c. Hogs firm, $3 90@4 10. Cattle is in large supply, ranging from $2@5 50.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Flour dull and depressed. Wheat dull and prices 3½@4c lower; No. 2 spring, $1 13⅝@$1 13⅞ for July; this afternoon closed firmer and fairly active at $1 14⅛ for July. Corn is in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 51½c, cash; 51c for July and 47c to the seller all the year round. This afternoon the market closed quiet but firmer, at 50⅞@51c for August and 51c for July. Oats, No. 2, ⅛c higher, 48⅛@48¼c. Rye, No. 2, active but easier, 66@67c. Barley, 75@76c for August and September. High-wines firm at 91c. Provisions very quiet. Mess pork, $14 37½@14 50. Buffalo freights steady. Hogs steady.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Cotton is dull and drooping, 20¾c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; family, $6 50@6 75; new, 25c less. Wheat dull and prices drooping; new red, $1 30@1 35. Corn dull and prices a shade lower, 55c. Rye dull and prices nominal; new 75@80c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil steady with a moderate demand, 88c. Lard oil steady with a moderate demand, 75@78c. Eggs dull and prices drooping, 12c for selected. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese do. Pork dull and unchanged; no sale. Lard dull and prices drooping; winter can be bought at 10¼c. Bulk meats dull and prices nominal. They can be bought at 5¾@6c for shoulders and 7½@7¾c for sides. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 6¾c; sides, 8⅝@8¾c. Hogs steady, with moderate demand, $4 25@4 55. Cattle dull and unchanged. The market is overstocked. Whisky is in fair demand and market firm at 91c.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, July 15.—Cotton dull; middling, 20c; net receipts, 62 bales; exports to the continent, 552 bales; coastwise, 42; stock, 4180 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, July 15.—Cotton—no demand; middling, 19¾c; net receipts, 50 bales; exports coastwise, 78; stock, 5629.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, July 15.—Cotton market dull; good ordinary, 16c. Net receipts, 380 bales; exports coastwise, 886; to Great Britain, 1612; sales, 100; stock, 108,431.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 7 15, 3:15 p.m.—Consols, 93¾. United States Coupons—5-20s of 1862, 92¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 91¾; do 10-40s, 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Cotton heavy; Uplands, 9d; Orleans, 9½@9¾d. Sales, 10,000 bales; for speculation and export, 3000. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Weather favorable to crops.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Second street, near Beale.—Dr. J. R. Graham will preach this morning at 11 o'clock.

PREACHING at the Second Street Methodist Church, by the Pastor, at 11½ a.m. Subject, by special request: The Trial and Triumph of the Holy Scriptures.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner Main and Beale streets. The Rev. Wm. E. Hoggs will preach this morning, at 11 o'clock and to-night at 8½ o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Union street, between Third and DeSoto. Rev. A. S. Galbraith, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sabbath school monthly at 3½ a.m.

REV. I. T. TICHENOR will preach in the First Baptist Church at 10½ a.m. and 8¼ p.m. Seats free. Sabbath school at 9 a.m.

REV. DAVID WALK will preach in the Linden Street Christian Church to-day, at 10½ a.m., and 8 p.m.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—BOYD—July 13, 1871, by David Walk, Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS and HELEN B. BOYD.

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Memphis:

That the Sergeant-at-Arms be empowered, and it is hereby made part of his duty, to notify property-owners when their sidewalks require repairing; and persons refusing or neglecting for a longer time than thirty days after such notice shall have the repairs, shall be subject to the penalties attached to misdemeanors.

Referred to the Ordinance Committee, June 8, 1871. Your Council's Ordinance Committee report favorably.

Passed first reading by the Council; rules suspended agreeable to charter. Passed second and final reading by Council. Passed first and second reading, by a suspension of the rules, July 3, 1871, by Board of Aldermen.

Approved July 15, 1871.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. H. RICHARDS, City Register. jy16

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Memphis, Tennessee: SECTION 1. All steamboats, barges and steamboat hulls used as barges, shall pay five cents per ton, which shall entitle them to all the privileges of the wharf and landing to receive and discharge freight and passengers for the space of six days, and two cents per ton for each twenty-four hours they may remain after the expiration of six days, except such steamboats as make two or more trips a week, they to pay half the above rates of wharfage each trip; provided, that all steamboats and barges and steamboat hulls used as barges that remain at the landing for the space of six hours or less, shall pay the following rates of wharfage, viz:

For 10 tons and under	$ 5 00
From 10 to 20 tons	6 00
From 20 to 300 tons	7 00
From 300 to 400 tons	8 00
From 400 to 500 tons	10 00
From 500 to 700 tons	12 00
From 700 to 800 tons	14 00
From 800 to 900 tons	16 00
From 900 to 1000 tons	18 00
From 1000 and upward	20 00

Sec. 2. All flatboats shall pay three dollars for landing and six dollars each week, or one dollar each day they may remain at the landing, Sundays excepted.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage; and all ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with the same be and the same are hereby repealed.

Your committee, to whom was referred the veto of the Mayor of the wharfage ordinance, respectfully report the forego