THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI.

The Cotton and Woollen Factory—Wissler's Examination—Municipal Canvass—Crops—The Cumberland Church.

From our Special Correspondent.]

CORINTH, MISS., August 13.—Workmen are swarming like bees around the cotton and woolen factory, and we may reasonably expect this imposing edifice to be completed in a few months, ready for the machinery, which has been purchased in England, and thus with the bur of spinning jennies, the addition of some five hundred operatives to the working population of the town, a new era of prosperity can safely be predicted.

THE WISSLER CASE.

The man Wissler, not satisfied with the result of his examination before the examining court, which held him in a bond of two thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court, applied for and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and had a full and patient hearing before the Circuit Judge of this district, Judge Orlando Davis, than whom there is no more able jurist in North Mississippi, resulting disastrously to his (Wissler's) hopes, for instead of being discharged, as was his boast, Judge Davis increased his bond to five thousand dollars, which he has thus far failed to give, and is now occupying chambers in our new county hotel. How the mighty have fallen.

MUNICIPAL CANVASS.

We have quite a lively time in our little city over our municipal canvass. Candidates are coming out thick as leaves in Valambrosia. In fact, the disease is epidemic. It has been so confounded long since we have had an election in these benighted parts that most folk have gone mad, and insist on thrusting themselves upon the community each with the cry, "Behold, I am the Moses." We have the solid voting power to crush Radicalism if we handle our resources with a fair discretion, and it will be a lasting shame if we so scatter our forces as to allow our enemies to carry the day with a minority.

THE CUMBERLAND CHURCH.

Our Cumberland Presbyterian friends are conducting a refreshing revival in our city, and much interest is manifested. We are already justly celebrated as a Christian community, and the hope is that the few ungodly among us will be brought to a proper sense of their condition and embrace the present opportunity of correcting their walk in life. Apropos to this, the above-mentioned sect are erecting a most elegant church building, which, when completed, will be an ornament to the place that any inland city might well be proud of. Also the Old School Presbyterians have almost completed a large and commodius church-house, not so ornamental as the Cumberland Presbyterian building, but yet very tasty. When these two houses are finished, our church facilities will equal those of much more pretentious places.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

Crop prospects never were better. The season in the outset, though unfavorable, did not inflict an injury that the pluck, energy and muscle of our farmers could not overcome, and the prospects now are as favorable, if not more so, than any season since the war. And in casting the crops, corn was planted more largely than usual, and there will be a superabundance for home consumption produced, with some for market.

FRUIT RAISING.

Our people have for the last few years been paying much attention to fruit raising, purchasing the finest varieties of tested fruits, and as a consequence, our fruit market is as good as there is the Union. We have pears weighing over a pound; apples of like size; peaches, grapes, etc., meltingly delicious, and so cheap as to be within the reach of our poorest people.

DURHAMVILLE, TENN.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

DURHAMVILLE, August 13.—The crop prospects, both of cotton and corn, are generally very flattering in this section. Nothing doing in the industrial line, if we except canning, preserving and drying fruit, of which we have the greatest abundance.

The "colureds" are resting themselves preparatory for the fodder-pulling time, which they wish would never come. There are no "New Departurists" in this neighborhood.

TELEGRAMS.

There is another gold mania raging in New Zealand.

O'Keefe murdered McNamara in New York yesterday.

In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies the bill for the emancipation of slaves has passed its second reading.

Thomas G. Welling accepts the Presidency of the Columbia College, in place of Dr. G. A. Sampson, resigned.

Mrs. Toucey, widow of the late Secretary of the Navy, died in her carriage, yesterday, on her way home from church.

The Roman *Gazette* publishes a decree appropriating for public use two convents and three plats of ground in Rome, belonging to religious bodies.

An Encylical letter has been issued by the Pope, urging the faithful to offer up prayers for the freedom of the Holy See, and the triumph and tranquility of the Church of Rome.

A Radical meeting at Hyde Park, London, yesterday, was attended by over 20,000 people, who were very orderly. The speakers denounced the Dublin police for the "ruction" of last Sunday.

A party of twelve Japanese gentlemen, who have been sent officially to this country and Europe, to study in American and European institutions, are in New York, visiting the city authorities.

Miners have arrived from Staffordshire to take the places of the strikers in the mines of South Wales. Trouble was apprehended, and, as a precautionary measure, volunteers, many of whom are miners, have been ordered to deposit their arms with the authorities.

The reconstituted executive of the Commission des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques consists of M. Alexandre Dumas, president; MM. Barbier, Deslandre and Dugue, vice presidents; MM. Cadol and De Najac, secretaries; M. Adenis, treasurer, and M. Vaucorbell, *archiviste*.

The religious denominations, who are under the name of the Evangelical Alliance, and who were to have had a grand convention last year, but which the European war over there prevented, have decided, at a meeting lately assembled in London, to come together in New York in 1873, the excitement of the Presidential election making that year preferable to 1872.

The Tennessee Press Association were welcomed at noon, on Saturday, at the Merchants' Exchange, of Cincinnati, by Jno. A. Lane, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, of Cincinnati, the Mayor being absent from the city. The response was given by H. M. Doake, of the Clarksville *Tobacco Leaf*. The afternoon was spent in visiting the public institutions and other places of interest, under charge of the Com. of the Common Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Trade. At Clifton they were the guests of the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, at which a collation was enjoyed, and speeches were made by Major Emack, of Manchester; Maj. Vick, of Lebanon; Jno. Shirley Ward, of Nashville, besides other gentlemen of Cincinnati. The party, numbering forty-five, leave for Washington at 10 o'clock to-morrow evening.

CARL SCHURZ.

Conclusion of His Great Speech at Farwell Hall, Chicago, Saturday Night.

ON GRANT AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

I view the great battles of politics as a comedy, wherein we see fit to play at parting in one act and at reconciliation in the next. To me, it is a serious, sacred task. I know only right and duty; and I should have been but too happy if I could have contributed to the end that this administration should prove a blessing in every direction, and I hoped much. I am fully conscious of the responsibility. I should never have spoken of it had I not deemed it my duty, and were I not profoundly in earnest. It is my conviction—a conviction conscientiously formed—that this is a violation of the Constitution, in its most important point, in which the people cannot willingly suffer to pass without encouraging the undermining of their constitutional rights piece by piece and without dropping into the dangerous habit of submission to the arbitrary freaks of a personal government. I am not the man to change my convictions like a pair of gloves. Let them prove to me that I am in the wrong, and that all differences are composed; but until then I shall not cease to battle against sanctioning this precedent, either through Congress or through the people, with all the energy of my motive. Others may compromise with their conscieences. I cannot, and I shall not indorse a revolution of the fundamental law of the land by supporting the re-election of the President who perpetrated it. Virtuperation and calumny may be heaped upon me. I am conscious of an aim as pure as it is great, and shall be inflexible; and if I stood solitary and alone I would not cease to sound the signal of danger, convinced, as I am, that future events will justify my warning.

GRANT'S NEPOTISM AND ACCEPTANCE OF BRIBES.

President Grant has placed his cousins and brothers-in-law by the dozen at the public crib, and the whole chorus of flatterers exclaim: "A trifle! Who will find fault with him for that?" and he who feels the indecency of such acts, and expresses his feelings, is simply denounced as a traitor, whose heart must be full of black designs. As these are no trifles the cousins and brothers-in-law of the President may, as officers, be no worse than others; but when he puts them to the public crib, the Chief of the State teaches his subordinates by his example, which is everywhere visible. In his opinion, a public office may be used for selfish ends, to make out of it what can be made; and who will wonder when those subordinates also make out of their offices all that can be made; when the Chief of the State takes presents and then puts the donors into high offices and dignities, those men so appointed may be very worthy men, and the present may have had nothing to do with the appointments, but the Chief of the State has shown his subordinates that: in his opinion an officer may take presents and then grant his favors to the donors in an official way, and will it be a wonder when the subordinates, following the high example, also take presents and give their official favors to the donors. The New York papers are making much noise over the fact that while Republican Conventions pass resolutions in favor of a civil service reform, a United States Marshal declares to a subordinate officer whom he has just removed, that for the removal there were only political reasons, and none arising out of any official shortcomings. Is that surprising when the chief of the Government, after having declared himself in his message in favor of the Civil Service Reform, to continually and persistently remove officers whose official conduct was unimpeachable, merely for the purpose of putting political tools in their places? If he, as I have shown to you, in one instance, carries the trade in conscience so far that he would laugh at it, like master, like man, we ought not to be surprised at anything. No, gentlemen; these are not trifles which show that from the highest position where a model should be exhibited for imitation, that influence proceeds which undermines all fair official feelings of honor. Had Washington, instead of furnishing so fine an example of noble disinterestedness, given, on his part, the example of corrupt despotism, he could by this exhibition for all future time have poisoned the character of our public service. That in our day this passion descends in such streams from the highest places is certainly a misfortune, but it is a greater misfortune that party spirit covers such acts which undermine official honor in the whole Republic under the mantle of respectability. I know well that censure and abuse will rain down upon me for what I have said here, but I ask those who blame me if what I have said is not true word for word; and what can they answer. I am for civil service reform in dead earnest.

ON RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

I have already indicated that increased power of government renders a more careful and conscientious maintenance of constitutional limitation of its powers, and still greater must be our caution in view of a colossal accumulation of capital in the hands of great corporations, railroad companies, etc., which consolidate themselves as monopolies and are continually growing stronger, and which already exercise a formidable and almost incalculable power over our local as well as national interests. Already we are accustomed to phrase this or that railroad company over this or that State, executive, legislature, courts and all, and, unfortunately, it appears but too true in many cases. How great the monied powers of these corporations will be in ten years; how extensive its ownership in the governments, legislatures and courts of law whether they will then, with absolute power, give us laws or impose taxes upon us according to their pleasure. Who can tell but that every thinking man feels that in the tremendous growth at the finacial power of these corporations there is a threatening danger for the American people as a cure for party spirit and its consequences?

HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN THE NEW DEPARTURERS.

Some of the leaders of the Democratic party are in favor of the acceptance by their party of the results of the war—the amendments to the Constitution—and thereby get beyond the old questions, which they endeavor. I wish them every success. As soon as these old issues are accepted as settled, the country at large will enjoy internal peace; and it is a source of congratulation that so many prominent Democrats are endeavoring to abandon a weak and disturbing party policy in the new Departure of the Democrats. It is to be regretted that it does not go far enough, and also that we cannot place full confidence in the reformation of party politics, but it is feared that the pretended acceptance of the amendments by the Democrats, is merely to regain power. When that is secured some means will be found to set them aside, either through a decision of the Supreme Court, or in some other manner, for both the language of the leaders and of the Democratic press plainly intimates such a course. A large portion of the Democratic party is not yet sufficiently wise to accept general equality, and it is possible that the present counter efforts made, may dissolve the party, and if this should take place it would not be the worst thing that could happen to the Republic. The separation of the progressive from the reactionary elements of that party, would be a happy event. Liberal Republicans are not at all slow in telling what they do not like in their own party, but there is much more to be disliked in the Democratic party. The new wine of Republicanism cannot be put into the old Democratic cask. The Republican party is also engaged in placing before itself new issues as the prominent party questions have now been solved the abolition of slavery, the integrity of the Republic and universal equality under the protection of the Constitution.

PLATFORM OF THE NEW DEPARTURE REPUBLICANS.

The present issues include the sustaining, by all Constitutional means, o' the rigiful results of the war as incorporated in the amendments, combined with a liberal policy toward the people of the South, as the dissensions of the party, if crowded into the background with them, will give place to the issues of the present. We are for upholding the principles on which the Constitution is founded, and the energetic condemnation of the usurpations of power. We are for a thorough reform in the public service and the abolition of government patronage, and for securing the elevation of the moral tone in political life, by placing in the higher offices of the republicc men who, by their examples and principles, as well as influence, will act ennobling upon political life. We are for granting the fullest freedom, compatible with our Constitutional system to local self goverement. We are for the partial collection of revenue through a tariff upon imported goods, but only to be applied in the carrying on of the Government; and therefore averse to any system which protects and creates monopolies, and which benefits individuals more than the public treasury, and which causes increased cost of living, disturbing our shipping interest and destroying our export and trade, taking money out of the pockets of the many and putting it into the pockets of the few. We are for the conscientious payment of the national debt, but also for a reduction of taxes, so far as compatable with this measure, as we do not admire the inordinate haste of paying an indebtedness not due by laying on heavy taxes, thereby endangering and crippling the welfare of the country.

We are also for the speedy return to a specie basis as the foundation of our money system. If these issues sound like the principles of a new party, then I say that a new party will arise as soon as it is found that old parties cannot meet the demands of the present time. It is my impression that the Republican party may become the new party as it already occupies the ground of the present and is identified with the new order of things.

In closing his remarks, the speaker dwells upon the services rendered by the German element, both in the old and new world, and exhorted his German fellow-citizens to be as conscientious in the discharge of their political privileges in the future, as in the past, determining all questions by the standard of right, without reference to party division, and he assumed, as a fixed fact, that the Republic could always count on her German born citizens among her truest and most law-abiding, and self-sacrificing citizens.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Fifty-seven Deaths by Explosion.

LONDON, August 12.—A dispatch from Stow Market says eighteen deaths are known to have occurred from the explosion at that town. Nine persons are missing, supposed to have perished. Fifty-seven persons were injured more or less seriously.

Lost His Money and Suicided.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 12.—A young man named A. Q. Smith, residing in Brooklyn, suicided last evening by jumping from the bridge, leading to the Second Sister island, into the rapids. He had wagered his money on the wrong horse at the Buffalo races and lost it.

Killed by a Falling Embankment.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Three workmen were, to-day, covered up by the falling of an embankment on New Jersey avenue. Patrick Chambers was dug out, and to the surprise of all was alive, though badly wounded. The two others, Sam Broodes and James Hobbington were killed.

The Westfield Investigation.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The investigations into the cause of the disaster to the Westfield, made by the Board of Local Inspectors, being complete, so far as regards the taking of the testimony, the report was forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, by the Supervising-Inspector, Mr. Lowe, this morning. It is doubtful whether any copies of the report will be furnished before it is published officially by the Secretary at Washington.

Double Murder in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—About 2 o'clock this morning a man by the name of Dominick Byrnes inflicted three dangerous stabs upon Ned Hughes, a cab driver, who was taken to the hospital bleeding profusely. Subsequently Byrnes stabbed Pat Brady twice through the heart, killing him instantly. After a chase of several blocks Byrnes was arrested by the police. The murder occurred in a coffee house near Poydras market. Whisky was the cause of the tragedy.

A Firemens' Row at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, August 12.—After the fire last night some firemen got into a squabble about who threw first water, which resulted in a general fight in which several were severely beaten. A negro policeman interfered and was badly beaten together with two or three other colored men. This morning riotous demonstrations were again made by the negroes, who threatened the chief of the fire department and serious results were anticipated. Finally matters quieted down.

SPORT.

Royal Victoria Yacht Squadron.

LONDON, August 12.—The regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Squadron came off yesterday. Among the yachts which started was Ashbury's Livonia. The race was won by Gertrude, which took the Ryde cup. Garrison was second, taking the money prize, and Livonia was sixth. After the race the Livonia went on to the docks for alterations.

The Catholic Rebellion.

HUDSON, N. Y., August 13.—The Catholic rebellion in this city has ended, and the siege of the church was raised this morning by the appearance of Rev. Daniel J. Brown, of Albany, secretary to Bishop Conway, who came duly accredited by the bishop to take temporary charge of the church until a permanent appointment could be made. Last evening while in company with the Vigilance Committee, he proceeded to the residence of Father O'Sullivan and obtained the vestments and chalice, although the priest was absent from the town, and this morning he was admitted to the church, where mass was celebrated for the first time in eight weeks. The attendance was very large, including both parties, all of whom manifested a most devout demeanor, and the service passed off harmoniously. Father O'Sullivan is virtually suspended from the church, and it is expected by next Sunday, that his permanent successor will be appointed, and enter upon the discharge of his duties.

WASHINGTON.

THE TAX ON BORROWED CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The recent decision of Commissioner Pleasonton, relieving the bankers from the payment of taxes on borrowed capital, has reached, officially, only one district, the Thirty-second, of New York. As soon as Douglass, the present Commissioner, is officially advised by the proper officer, of the receipt of the communication, it will be recalled. As the case now stands, there is no change in the old decision, and the tax on borrowed capital will be collected as heretofore.

DOUGLASS' SUCCESSOR.

The names of W. O. Avery, chief appointment in the division of Internal Revenue, and General Averill, are mentioned in connection with supplying the vacancy in the deputy commissionerships, caused by the promotion of Douglass.

THE CROP PROSPECT.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture will not be published until September. Returns recently received show that the crops are in better condition than was reported in July, including corn and cotton. A letter from Arkansas says that although the acreage of cotton is not so large as last year, the crop will be equally as large, and so of the other States.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of the Interior, yesday, received the following letter from the Secretary of War:

"*Sir*—In connection with the War Department letter of the 16th of June, stating that copies of your communication and enclosures, relative to certain Seltie, Yankton and other Sioux Indians, had been referred to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakotah, I have the honor to inclose herewith, for your information and consideration, extracts from the reports of the Commanding General of the Department of Dakotah, and other officers having knowledge of the Indians, and a copy of the endorsement expressing the views of the General of the army on this subject. From these reports will be seen the deirability of maintaining friendly relations with the Indians now in Montana, at least until spring opens, when the Government will be in much better condition to repel any hostile demonstration made by them. As a matter of expediency, as well as kindness to the Indians themselves, I would suggest that while peacesble they be supplied with rations, the same as the Sioux Indians at that agency, which are friendly to the whites, and thereby give them an opportunity for improvement.

"Very Respectfully,

"WM. B. BELKNAP, Sec'y."

The enclosures consist of extracts from the reports of Major Lewis, of the Seventh infantry; General Hancock, General Sheridan and General Serman. Major Lewis reports the presence of a considerable band of Santee, Yankton and other Sioux in Montana, attracted there by the large herds of buffalo in that region, and it recommends policy in keeping them in quiet by feeding them at the Milk river agency. He also gives it as the opinion of the settlers at Benton that the Blackfeet, Pigeons and Bloods will go into British Possession and remain there from fear of the Sioux. Major General Hancock, in forwarding his report, concurs with this report, and adds that if these Indians are fed and allowed to remain where they are until they commit some overt act of hostility either against hostile or friendly Indians under our protection, I believe that the matter would be judiciously disposed of in this event. The Grosventres and Assinebons should be satisfied or compensated for the occupation of the territory which has been recognized as their own, which can be easily and readily done, and the Sioux should be notified of the condition on which they are permitted temporarily or permanently to remain. The feeding of the Indians I have no control over, and therefore cannot move in that direction. I believe eventually we shall have trouble in that section, which will make it necessary for us to settle the Indian question. We have not cavalry or other forces in Montana or high up the Missouri to permit us to think of settling this question at the present time. I think the settlement of it should be deferred, if possible, until the Northern Pacific railroad is well advanced westward. I think it would be wise to increase the force of the cavalry in Montana as soon as practicable, in order to intimidate these people from committing acts of hostility as far as possible, and give no delay. We are being forced to meet the question with arms. This very delay may give the Indians wiser views and enable a final settlement without resort to any more force. In this precautionary measure I would also recommend that additional troops and cavalry be sent as soon as practicable to Fort Buford. If the Interior Department decides to feed these Indians where they are, I should like to be advised, as it might influence action hereafter in certain contingencies. General Sheridan says he has been of opinion for two years that a difficulty with the Northern Sioux could not be avoided, and that its taking place is but a matter of time, and as we are not prepared for it, and will not be until spring, concessions to the Indians should be made. The War Department, from lack of men, could not send troops to Buford, as suggested by him, but he will send four companies of cavalry and three of infantry there in the spring. Buford is now and has been for three or four years in a state of siege, and the last raid made there, July 3d or 4th, was doubtless by a party of these Indians.

Under date of August 7th, General Sherman submits the preceding communication to the Secretary of War with the following remarks: "The army is in no condition to meet the requirements of a war with the Sioux Indians in the accessible region about Milk river agency. Other measures in that quarter are defensive and necessarily weak."

A gentleman connected with the Interior Department, and long familiar with the Indian affairs, after reading the foregoing recommendations, remarked to-day that the suggestions of various officers concerning the Indians reminded him of feeding rats in their fancified security until dogs enough could be found to catch and kill them.

Reward for Golden Deeds.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The police of the First precinct yesterday presented the Collins and Quigley Battery boatmen each with a solid silver shield for their efforts in rescuing the passengers of the Westfield at the time of the recent explosion, and the American Life-Saving and Benevolent Society will soon present them with gold badges for their services on the same occasion.

The *World's* correspondent, who has interviewed the Emperor of Brazil, in London, writes that his Majesty confessed to feelings of disappointment at the state of things in England as respects the condition in which he found the poorest classes of people. The climate seems one of the especial features of the country. He was making observations for the benefit of his Empire, and would probably visit the United States when he had finished his European tour.

Promenade concerts will be revived at Covent Garden on the 19th of August, under the direction of Mr. Riviere, of the Alhambra. Mr. Mapleson will renew his winter series of Italian opera at cheap prices at Covent Garden in November and December, and at Christmas Mr. A. Harris will have the Covent Garden Theater for pantomime.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Wall Street.—Gold strong and in active borrowing demand. For use until Monday ½ was paid. The clique, to-day, tried to frighten shorts into covering, but most of the bears are standing the shave, as they expect to see it go lower when the clique try to unload it. The opening figure was 112¾; sold up to 112½, and closed at 112¾. Clearings about $68,000,000. Exports to-day, $354,469; for the week, $727,500. Governments were quiet, but firm, at the close. Stocks were rather dull at the close of business. Loans increase, $1,630,136; specie decrease, $1,062,704; legal tenders decrease, $1,502,065; deposit decrease, $1,147,147; circulation increase, $48,786. Money easy; 3@5. Sterling exchange, banker's bills, are 9½. U. S. coupons 81s, 117¾; do, 62s, 5-20s, 114¾; do, 64s, 113¾; do 65s, 114¾; do new 5-20s, 112¾; do 67s, 5-20s, 113¾; do 68s, 114; 10 40s, 113¾; do currency 6s, 114⅞; Missouri State bonds, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 75½; Virginia, new, 72; old 64; North Carolina, old, 45; do new, 27; Canton, 78; Western U. Telegraph Co., 60½; Quicksilver, 11½; Mariposa, 103¾; do preferred, 105½; Adams' Ex. Co., 84; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 65½; American Union Express Co., 57½; United States Ex. Co., 56½; Pacific Mail, 49¾; New York Central, 120½; New York Central scrip, 94½; Erie, 30¼; do preferred, 58; Harlem, 127½; do preferred, 131; Reading, 115; Michigan Central, 120; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 118¾; Northwestern, 69¾; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 105½; St. Paul, 60¾; do preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 63; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 50; Chicago and Alton, 124; do preferred, 126; Ohio and Mississippi, 46; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 87¾; Burlington and Quincy, 148; Union Pacific, 33¾; Central Pacific bonds, 120¾; Union Pacific bonds, 57¾.

Dry Goods.—The market is quiet and firm for all textiles, both foreign and domestic. All classes of goods are coming out at higher cost, and creeping up in values, in sympathy with raw materials. Printing cloths are steady at 7⅞@7⅝c, and prints made from these, which do not cost over 3c to print, are selling at 11½c, same price as Cocheco and Pacific Mills. Leading jobbers advanced Cocheco prints yesterday to 12c, and held Gloucester at 11½c, and Gardners at 11c. The latter have been advinced 2c per yard within a few months. Ginghams are steady and in fair demand at 13c for Glasgow new styles and 11½c for Old and Passe work, while Amoskeag Deals and Lancaster are in good request at 15c.

Cotton—Quiet and unchanged, at 19c.

Provisions.—Flour dull and unchanged; superfine Western and State, $4 30@4 90; common to good extra, $5 10@5 80; good to choice, $5 45@6; white Western extra, $5 90@6 65; Ohio extras, $5 20@6 20; St. Louis, $ 40@. Rye, flour and cornmeal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 90@93½c. Wheat in fair demand and higher for winter No. 2; spring, $1 35; winter red Western, $1 39@1 42. Barley and malt dull. Corn firm, with a fair demand; common western mixed at 68c. Oats dull and heavy. Western and Ohio old and new at 43@52c; latter is extreme. Hay firm, at $1 15@1 20. Hops very firm. Leather firm, at 26@29c. Wool firm; extra Ohio, 62c; unwashed, 42c. Coffee—Rio, 13¾@16½c. Sugar—Raw Cuba, 9@9¼. Crude petroleum, 13½c. Pork opened dull, but closed active; mess, new, $13 30@13 50. Beef dull; mess, $8@12. Lard firm. Butter and cheese unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Cotton dull and unsettled at 18½c. Flour steady, with a moderate demand at $5 50@5 65. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; red, $1 12@1 14. Corn quiet and unchanged at 52c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand at 87@90c. Oats steady. Groceries and oils steady, with moderate demand. Coffee—prime 18½c. Sugar, with a moderate demand, at 12¾c for raw. Eggs firm, with fair demand at 15c. Butter dull and drooping; fresh, 16@20c. Cheese dull and unchanged at 9@9½c. Provision stocks have been withdrawn in anticipation of higher prices. Sales of pork at $12 50. Lard sold at 8¾c, and is quiet. Bulk meats saleable at 6c for shoulders, and 6@6½c for sides. Hogs in good demand at full prices, $4 30@4 60; receipts light. Cattle scarce and firm as regards better grades, which sell at $4 25@4 50. Whisky dull and lower at 87c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Cotton nominal and dull at 18@18½c. Flour quiet and weak; winter superfine, $4@4 25; X, $4 50@4 65; XX, $4 70@5. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 red fall, $1 09@1 15. Corn easier; mixed in bulk on track, 41@42c; do in elevator, 43c; do sacked, 45c. Oats easier; in bulk on track, 31. Barley quiet at 87½c for Iowa spring. Rye quiet at 55@58c. Whisky dull at 90c. Tobacco dull and weak. Hemp and hagging unchanged. Pork firmer; held higher at $12 75. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 5¾c for loose. Bacon in better demand, and stronger; jobbing and order lots of shoulders at 6¼c; clear rib sides, 7⅝@7¾c; clear sides, 8c. Hams—Sugar-cured choice, 16c. Lard nominal. Hogs firmer at $4@4 50. Cattle unchanged; Texan and Indian, $1 50@3 50; native, $3.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—Tobacco firm; sales 85 hhds; lugs, $6 25@7 25; low to medium leaf, $7 50@12. Cotton inactive and lower; held at 18½c. Flour quiet; extra family $5 50, in round lots. Wheat firm, with sales at $1 15@1 25 for choice red and white from store. Corn weak, and held at 65c for sacked; but the demand is light. Oats steady; 42@43c for prime sacked. Provisions closed with a firmer feeling.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling, 16c. Flour in good demand at full prices; superfine, $4 50@4 75; family, $6 50@7 50. Wheat dull and lower; ranged at $1 10@1 30. Corn—sacked and delivered at the depot, 65@67c. Oats do 55c. Rye, 80@85c. Barley, 65c. Cornmeal, 65c. Bacon—shoulder, 7½c; clear rib sides, 8½c; clear, 8¾c. Hams—plain, 12½c; sugar cured, 16c. Lard—prime steam, 11½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—Cotton dull and lower; sales, 1100 bales; good ordinary, 15½@16c; low middling, 16½@17c; receipts, 398 bales; exports, foreign, 3549 bales; coastwise, 1600 bales; stock, 204,000. Flour quiet; superfine, $7 75; XX, $8 50; XXX, $6 62½@7. Corn is firm; mixed, 68@70c. Oats quiet; new, 48@52c. Pork in some demand, at $14 25. Bacon drooping at 7c; ribs, 8½c; side, 8¾c. Lard irregular; tierce, 10¼@10¾c. Sugar quiet and fair at 10¼c. Molasses dull; fermenting, plantation, 42½c. Whisky dull at 92c @$1. Coffee unchanged. Sterling, 22¾; sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 112.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Flour dull. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 2@2¼c higher, $1 07½@1 08¼ cash; this afternoon quiet, at $1 03¼@1 02½c for August. Corn—No. 2 mixed active and higher at 46@46½c cash; this afternoon strong at 44¼c for August. Oats—No. 2 active and stronger at 30¼@30¾ cash. Rye—No. 2 active and higher, closing at 57c. Highwines firm and active at 88c. Mess pork $12 50 cash. Lard 8⅝@8¾c. Dry salted shoulders 3¼@5c. Hogs dull, at $4 65. Cattle stead and unchanged, at $4 25@6 33. Freights steady and unchanged.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 12, 4:30 p.m.—Consols 93½; U. S. coupons 5-20s of 1862, 93¾; do '65s, 93¼; do 67s, 92½; 10-40s, 93.

FRANKFORT, August 12.—United States coupons—5-20s of 1862, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton closed easy; uplands, 8¾d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 8000 bales; for speculation and export, 1000. Lard, 44s 6d. Petroleum, refined, 15s@18s 6d. Turpentine, 40s.

DIED.

MOYLAN—At her late residence, No. 142 DeSoto street, on Sunday evening, August 13th, MRS. MARY MOYLAN, wife of Mr. Michael Moylan, aged 37 years.

Funeral will take place at St. Patrick's Church, corner of Linden and DeSoto streets, on TUESDAY (to-morrow) morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

FOR SALE.

STOREHOUSE LOT, No. 296 Front street; will take a suitable residence in part pay; balance may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to R. A. PARKER, 12 Madison street.

aug13

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 225, R. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—S. P. Jones and others vs. W. H. Walker, J. M. Bradford, W. B. Johnson and son et al.

IT appearing from bill duly sworn to in this cause, that the defendants, W. H. Walker, J. M. Bradford, W. B. Johnson and son, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, by the Clerk and Master, That they make their appearance herein, at the court-house of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in September, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal. This July 15, 1871.

A copy—attest:

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.

By C. BELCHER, Deputy C. and M.

Vance & Anderson, Sols. for complainants.

jy19 wed

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE stated convocation of Penn R. A. Chapter No. 22 F. and A. M. will be held this (MONDAY) evening, August 14, 1871, at 8 o'clock, for dispatch of business.

All companions are invited to attend.

C. M. CARROLL, M. E. H. P.

R. M. LEVY, Secretary. aug13

U. A. O. D.

THE officers and members of Memphis Grove No. 2, U. A. O. D., are hereby notified to be at their Hall, No. 37 South Court street, next TUESDAY MORNING, August 15th, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of joining the procession of the Centenary of Sir Walter Scott.

All transient Brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of H. OERTEL, N. A.

F. H. LASHLEY, Sec'y. aug13

TROTTING!

A TWO days trotting meeting will be given by the Lessees of the Chickasaw Course, on Thursday and Friday, August 17th and 18th, with the following programme:

FIRST DAY—Mile heats, best three in five; in harness and to rule, for horses that have never beaten three minutes; for a purse of $100; second to receive half the gate money.

SECOND DAY—First Race—Mile heats, three in five, as above, for horses that have never beaten 2 50; for a purse of $150; second to receive one-fourth of the gate money.

SECOND RACE—Mile heats, free for all; in harness and to rule, for a purse of $500; second to receive one-fourth of the gate money.

To name and close at 4 p.m., Monday, Aug. 14th; nominations to be made to C. STONE, 38 Jefferson street.

Entrance, 10 per cent., to accompany the nominations in all cases.

Prof. C. P. Winkler

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will commence his course of instruction in music on Monday, August 14th. Only a limited number of private pupils will be received. au13

The Gaines Institute,

No. 109 Madison St.,

UNDER the tuition of the Misses BOWERS, assisted by a corps of accomplished teachers, will open its fall session, on Monday, the fourth of September.

For circulars containing terms and other particulars, apply at the Institute or at the book stores. au13

ARMOUR INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

271 Madison St.

The Fall Session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 4th, 1871.

au13 EMILY S. ARMOUR, Principal.

Meredith Female College.

Main and Broadway.

OPENS 1st of September. W. F. Wilkins and Lady in charge of Boarding Department.

au13d&w J. D. MEREDITH, Principal.

SPECIAL.

From and after this date, until 1st of September, in order to make room for Fall and Winter Stock, we will sell linen and light weight cassimere goods at cost for cash. We have on hand a fine assortment of youth's, boy's and children's clothing in linen and cassimeres, which we will sell regardless of cost in order to close them out. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves.

SNEED & BEASLEY,

261 Main Street.

We are prepared to take orders for any kind of clothing or furnishing goods. Our Mr. Beasley is in New York giving his special attention to manufacturing our fall and winter stock. au13

Sneed & Beasley.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,

OFFICE OF MEMPHIS & VICKSBURG, R. R. CO.,

VICKSBURG, MISS., August 10, 1871.

To the Stockholders of the Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad Company:

YOU are hereby notified that a call of four and one-half per cent. of the capital stock of said Company has been ordered by the President and Directors, and you are hereby requested to come forward and pay the same to John A. Klein, Treasurer of Mississippi Valley Bank, Vicksburg, on or before the 25th day of September next.

By order of the Board.

au13 WM. A. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y.

LA SALETTE ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 178 Third Street.

THE Academic year consists of two sessions of five months each, the first commencing on the first Monday of September; the second on the first Monday of February. Terms per session—payable in advance. For tuition in the English branches, $15, $20, $25, $30, according to the age or class of the pupil. For further information apply to the Superior of La Salette. au13

Memphis Female Seminary.

Miss Emma Carrell Tucker, Miss Mary McKain, Principals.

THE exercises of this Seminary will recommence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. Latin, French and Vocal Music taught without extra charge. au13

MEMPHIS JUVENILE COLLEGE

For the Thorough Training of Boys and Young Men.

Located at No. 498 Shelby Street.

WILL open on the 4th of September, prox.; under the personal supervision and instruction of

Profs. H. H. Paine and W. M. Walkup, both experienced teachers and graduated students of Washington and Lee University, Virginia. Encouraged by the counsel of many friends and prominent citizens of Memphis, it is proposed to make this High School for boys permanent, and in all respects such an institution as will fully meet the wants of the entire community, fitting boys for college or for carrying them through the usual college curriculum. There will be three departments, Primary, Intermediate and Senior. Terms, $6, $7 and $8 per month, strictly in advance.

References.—The Reverend Clergy and most of the prominent professional and business men of the city. au13

Menken Bros.

ANNOUNCE THEIR

Closing Sale

—OF—

Ladies' Walking Suits,

White Lawn Suits,

Linen Suits

AT LESS THAN COST.

Ladies' Calico Wrappers, at $1 50.

Infants' Embroidered Robes, at $1 50.

White Tucked Skirts, at 75 cents.

Ladies' Chemise and Night Dresses

AT CLOSING PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Parasols!

Bobinet Mosquito Bars,

At 25 cents per yard.

Fine White Piques,

At 22½ cents.

Samples sent to the country on application.

Menken Brothers

MAIN STREET, COR. COURT,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Incorporated in 1822.

Official Drawings.

MORNING CLASS—No. 261.

56, 53, 14, 16, 10, 25, 63, 48, 23, 32, 4, 62, 33.

EVENING CLASS—No. 262