THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1871. VOL. 31.—NO. 256

EDUCATIONAL.

Third Day's Proceedings of the American Educational Convention.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—The Convention met in sections this morning.

In the department of Higher Education, F. H. Sanford, of Illinois, read a paper on model mathematics in the college course, which was followed by a pretty general discussion.

S. H. Tyler, of Knox College, read an essay on the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages, which also elicited considerable debate in the Elementary section.

Henry C. Harden, of Massachusetts, spoke on the methods of teaching drawing, after which a conversational discussion took place between the speaker and the audience. Specimens of drawing by the lecture class were exhibited, being the work of pupils from five to sixteen years of age.

J. W. Armstrong, of New York, read an essay on the philosophy of methods, which was afterward discussed by several delegates. A committee of five in this section was then appointed to nominate new officers.

In the Department of Higher Education Prof. Stafford presented the following essay as his thesis:

1. Our college course of mathematics must contain, in the future, more synthetic geometry, and less algebra and higher analysis; more practical and less abstract matter.

2. Time must be gained by beginning geometry in an elementary way, before the preparatory college course.

3. Geometry and arithmetic, both subjects taken in their broadest sense, must go, hand in hand, throughout the course; must continually support each other, retaining its individuality. What we now call analytical geometry must be introduced in various stages with geometry proper.

4. The text books must diminish in size, and be larger supplemented by oral teaching. Both teacher and pupil must learn better how to work at the subjects, not at the books merely.

5. The interests of educational science, of mathematical science and practical utility, alike demand these changes.

The essay engaged the closest attention, and was warmly applauded at its close.

Normal section—A paper on normal schools, prepared by J. D. Philbrick, of Massachusetts, was read by S. H. White. It said normal instruction will pay, but the supply of teachers is short of the actual needs. It is the right and duty of a State to provide means of special instruction to teachers of all schools. They must and will secure a normal graduate for each school. He stated several plans to accomplish this, all of which had failed, and proposed the following:

To provide different grades of normal schools, the teachers in different grades obviously need different kinds of instruction. Let the term be three months. Let the instructor be proficient, and, above all let the best mode of adjusting a school be inculcated. Three month's attendance is better than no instruction. As an inducement to attendance, the State should make it to the interest of the teacher to seek it. Pay from the public treasury a premium to teachers and to such towns as employ them. Let the teacher be exempt from examination, his certificate of attendance acting as evidence of his capacity. When the first school is filled let a second be established, and so on. Four elementary normal schools are sufficient. Let there be no rigid cast-iron system of normal instruction, the school, of course, to be subject to such modifications as may be deemed necessary. The time of attendance can be gradually extended, and the present grades increased with the demand for higher grade teachers.

Mr. Philbrick submitted this as an outline in the rough. He also stated that the problems is the same in all the States—the high grades are too expensive to meet the wants of all schools. Country normal schools are of vast benefit, and in this direction Illinois has take an important step. Teaching is only a temporary occupation in this country, and normal schools must give the instruction that permanency would supply; their function should not develope literary and scientific excellence, but practicability to those who are supposed already to have some culture and limit to normal training.

This paper was elaborately discussed by several delegates and the whole subject of normal schools being thoroughly ventied and various modifications suggested, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Phillips, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committed to report at the next meeting a plan of normal training in schools to meet the wants of the community.

A very lengthy discussion occurred on the question of compulsory education. A majority of the delegates who participated in the debate recognized the right of a State to compel attendance at school, but seemed to question the expediency of doing it.

At four o'clock this afternoon, the delegates were provided with carriages by the Board of Public Schools, and driven to Shaw's Garden, where they were hospitably entertained by its proprietor.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers of the association for the ensuing year, who were subsequently elected: President, E. C. White, of Ohio; Vice Presidents, W. F. Phelps of Minnesota, W. T. Harris of Missouri, J. H. Jarey of Mississippi, J. M. McKenzie of Nebraska, H. C. Harden of Massachusetts, J. W. Bulkley of New York, Newton Bateman of Illinois, W. D. Williams of Georgia, W. H. McGuffey of Virginia, Otis Patten of Arkansas, William Swinton of California, Alexander Martin of West Virginia; Secretaries, J. H. White, Illinois; John Hancock, Ohio; Counsellors, J. P. Wickersham of Pennsylvania and C. C. Rounds of Missouri; Counsellors at Large, Edward Conant of Vermont, W. E. Sheldon of Massachusetts, Mrs. M. A. Stone of Connecticut, N. A. Calkens of New York, John S. Hart of New Jersey, A. D. Williams of West Virginia, J. S. McGlosie of Maryland, B. Mallon of Georgia, J. W. Bishop of Mississippi, A. L. Hay of Texas, N.T. Lucy of California, H. H. Raschig of Ohio, Duanne Daly of Michigan, Miss M. Crapsey of Iowa, R. Edwards of Illinois, Mrs. M. L. Roberts of Kentucky, J. W. Hoyt of Wisconsin, A. S. Kessitt of Iowa, W. O. Hicky of Minnesota, Miss Lucy J. Maltby of Ohio, E. E. Henderson of Arkansas, Miss H. Cummings of Nebraska, J. Dennison of Kansas and J. H. Holmes of District of Columbia.

Hon. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, read an elaborate paper on the subject: "How may a State provide for the education of her children at the public cost?" He took strong grounds in favor of the largest provision by the State for public instruction. A portion of the address was devoted to the consideration of high schools, which he considered as but a step in the scheme of education which should be provided by the State, and which should culminate in a national university. He summed up as follows: "I believe, then, that the question for the American statesman is not how little and how much can the State properly do for the education of its children. I believe that the one thing most precious in the sight of God, and of all good men, is the growth and welfare of the immortal mind, and that to secure this on the largest scale the Legislatures should go to the verge of their constitutional powers, the courts to the limit of their liberality of construction, and the executives to the extreme of their proper official prerogative. I believe an American State may and should supplement the district school with the high school, and the high school, if need be, with the university, all at the public cost, exhibiting to the world the noblest fruitage of the country—the American free school system; and when there is added to all this, as I believe it is written in the future that there will be, an Endowed National Union University, standing at the head of all, crowning all, then will we indeed have a perfect system of American public education, and one that shall be to *totus teres atque rotundus*.

Mr. Wm. L. Harris, of Missouri, followed with a speech, in which he reviewed the whole question, claiming that such an institution was among the designs of the founders of the government, and that it was clearly Constitutional.

Dr. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, presented an elaborate report of the common national university, which recommended the appointment of a permanent committee of thirteen to concentrate the best thought of the country upon the various important questions involved in the perfection of a plan for the institution, and to marshal the strength of the country in a systematic and potential support of the measure, when at last it would be formally brought to the attention of Congress. The following committee were appointed for this purpose: Dr. J. M. Hoyt, of Madison, Wisconsin; Dr. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, Massachusetts; E. L. Godkin, of New York city; Hon. J. P. Wickersham, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Colonel D. F. Boyd, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Dr. Baines, of Sears, Virginia; Dr. Daniel Reed, of Columbia, Missouri; W. F. Phelps, of Winona, Minnesota; Hon. H. C. Gibbs, of Portland, Oregon; Hon. Newton Bateman, of Springfield, Illinois; *ex-officio* members, Hon. E. E. White, President of the National Educational Association; John Eaton, jr., United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Joseph Henry, President of the National Academy of Science, and Dr. Samuel Elliott, President of the American Social Science Association.

Mr. Wickersham proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Association will look with favor upon any plan giving pecuniary aid to the struggling educational system of the South that the General Government may deem judicious.

John Eaton, jr., United States Commissioner of Education, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a committee of one from each State and Territory, and one from the District of Columbia, be appointed by the Association, to take such action as shall seem to them expedient to secure a full presentation of the improvements in American education at the International Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

The Convention will to-morrow visit Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain railroad, having tendered a special train for that purpose. The inner man will be provided for on the occasion by the Board of Public Schools and the citizens.

In Wm. F. Harris' paper, on how far the State provides for the education of her children, at the public expense, the following passages occur:

Unless we educate the people and place in their hands the directing power in continually increasing extent the secret drops from our national hand, and we approach the brink of national death. It was clear that this Convention gathered strength and had become organized into the policy of the State.

When we read, three years ago, in the report of the State Commissioner, Dr. Hoyt, of the immense efforts made all over Europe to found a system of industrial education, the democratic idea of civilization sends forward as its advance guard the legions of productive industry, and covers its flanks with the all-powerful engines of intercommunication—the railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, but man will not submit to be educated merely as a director of machines and instrumentalities of industry, he soon aspires to direct himself and be self-governed. If the monarchs of Europe think to put off the people with mere polytechnic and industrial education, they will find that they will have fostered a directive power that will grope for and find the helm of State, and then attempt to direct the administration of the government. The mistake will then become visible that the people must have a universal education, fitting them for the highest as well as the lowest positions; and not only the mechanical directive power should be taught in the people's schools, but also the spiritual directive power. Leave out the humanities from education, and you leave out the culture that guides the course and communism and socialism and abstract theories will find their way into the heads of the laboring classes Not merely a prescriptive education on the part of the church or the school can prevent the people's minds from being fire-blown with crazy political and social theories, destructive to all sound growth. Not merely natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics and geology must be studied, but likewise science of a socialty, State art, religion and philosophy in all their phases, by each child, but must be waited on by the instructions of man and invited to see spectacles spread before him from the lofty summit of human civilization, his human brothers that have added a cubit to the world's stature by their heresy; laborers must be pointed out to him; the methods and results of the elements of their ends must be revealed to him; the noblest aspirations of a self-sacrificing endeavor must be imparted to him as the means of achieving his individual destiny. The whole world of the past and present is made by education—the auxilliary of each man, woman and child. The Government of a Republic must educate all its people, and it must educate them so far that they can educate themselves in a continued process of culture extending through life. It is indeed a great thing to have even a class of society educated. No doubt all profit by it even when the education is confined to the few. But in a democracy all must be educated. The interest of property demands it; the interest of the government demands it, and one generation of well educated people in a state forces upon all adjacent states the necessity of public education as a mere war measure, as a means of preservation of the State. An ignorant people can be governed, but it is only a wise people who can govern.

In the department of Higher Education there was a long discussion on the pronunciation of the Greek language, after which a committee was appointed to report rules at the meeting next year, after correspondence with the Philological Association. The Howard system of degrees also occupied the attention of this department for some time.

In the Elementary section, Miss Mary A. Smith, of New York, spoke on the methods of teaching geography, and was listened to with close attention. She said that geography, as a science, is a new theory, divided into three departments: First, general view of the earth, as a whole; second, minute study of each country; third, study of the laws and principles underlying the whole. Of these three, only the first belongs to the primary school. The subject may be so taught as to give a foundation or framework for future study, and secure real mental growth and culture, hence the necessity of a clear apprehension of correct longitial relations of the subject. Geography should be taught in the interest of civilization. What is the significance of a, this or that country to man is the grand question. Physical geography is the foundation of political geography. This order furnishes the best means of numbering the details of geography, and enables the pupils to judge where any occupation is likely to pay, and what parts of the earth, now unoccupied, may be subdued by civilized men.

Miss Delia Sharpe, of Cincinnati, spoke on the same subject.

Mr. Hancock, of Cincinnati, read a paper on primary teaching, and was followed by E. White, of Ohio, and Mr. Bell, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Harris, of St. Louis, spoke in behalf of Leigh's system of writing in the primary grades, and made some remarks on geography and arithmetic.

NEW YORK FINANCES.

Mayor Hall Demands a Full, Fair and Candid Examination.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Special meetings of the Board of Supervisors and Common Council were separately held to-day, one to receive city accounts and the other county accounts. There were charges brought, beginning January 1st, 1869, and ending July 1st, 1871. Long messages from the Mayor accompanied each budget. The accounts are made up in chronological order, describing each warrant issued, the amount payed, and the subject matter. The Mayor sent also the valuation of the city and county real estate, made by three sworn appraisers.

The three sworn appraisers, whom the Sinking Fund Commissioners, several months ago, selected, are Messrs. Palmer, Blocker and Miller, Republicans. The valuation is within a fraction of two hundred and forty-four millions. The Mayor officially says that most bonds of other cities are issued entirely on municipal credit and claims New York's great value of property as collateral as unexampled in the history of cities. He asks from each Board a select committee, who shall particularly investigate vouchers behind these accounts. He requests these committees to permit all unpartisan committees of citizens to join in the examination. He quotes every statute of 1870, which he claims made it a ministerial and compulsory duty for the local authorities to pay an enormous claim, of years standing, of $10,000,000, begun and made under the old metropolitan city department and abolished by the Board of Supervisors, so as to allow the new government to begin unhampered. He claims a distinct understanding with the Legislature—with men of both parties—to provide for these claims, and says that unless they had been provided for, the new, improved city government could not have been legislatively inaugurated. The partisans of the present city government claim that the accounts submitted, so far as they relate to the new regime, should be subjected to the criticisms made so pointedly in the past. Recorder Hacket, Supervisor Jerome, Banker and Supervisor Shlestling, a German merchant, were appointed as an official committee to act with the commissioners appointed by the citizens. The Mayor's message is regarded as candid, but officially bold and politically defiant. The accounts are partly printed and partly in manuscript, and will make an enormous budget. When fully printed they will make several volumes or thousand pages each. The reason assigned by the Mayor for the delay is, that since the tables, accompanied by the message, two months ago, the public demand for their utmost minuteness, and compelled a recall of the tables to be replaced by this succinct and chronological history.

SPORT.

The Saratoga Races.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Intelligence from the Saratoga races report that Longfellow strained a tendon on one of his fore legs during the race and that he is ruined for life. Intense excitement was caused by the race and its results. Helmbold's driver had instructions to keep close to Longfellow until coming on the third mile. From $150,000 to $200,000 changed hands on the result. Harper was downcast and said he was a victim to bad luck.

The Great Race Postponed

ST. JOHN, August 23.—In the second Tyne crew to-day Renforth should not have rowed, as he was subject to fainting fits when under excitement. The programme is disarranged for the present, and no further entries have been made. Fifty special police have been sworn in in anticipation of the arrival of suspicious characters. There must have been from 15,000 to 20,000 spectators present. When Renforth dropped his oar both crews paused and the Tyne crew turned and made for the shore. Renforth rallied for a few minutes after reaching his hotel, and was able to speak. Violent pain, however, ensued, with discharges of blood and mucus matter from the mouth, and severe purging. The symptoms of his disease point to the operation of a drug, but no suspicion attaches to the St. John's crew. The coroner will make a thorough investigation. The principal winners are the American backers and the Tyne crews. The losers are persons from the West.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

John Bull in Trouble.

LONDON, August 23.—The disturbances at New Castle, on the Tyne, continue, and the authorities contemplate calling out the militia, to effect the restoration of order.

Disarmament of the French National Guard.

PARIS, August 22.—At a meeting of the Deputies of the Left's Committee, a bill was adopted for the disarmament of the National Guard. It is asserted that Thiers will accept the bill as a Government measure. It is thought that all parties in Paris will agree upon the gradual disarmament of the Nation Guard when the bill for reorganization of the army becomes a law.

Affairs in San Domingo.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Direct intelligence by steamer from San Domingo reports the country tranquil, no disturbances having occurred since the rout of Cabral at San Juan. The financial situation was relieved by the proceeds from the United States for San Domingo. There is a friendly tone of report toward the United States Commission. The inquiry which has been circulated through the country is pleasing to the people. Baez was preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the Dominican victory over the Spaniards. An explanation has been demanded as to the course of President Sagst, in permitting Cabral to harass the Dominican frontier. The sugar and tobacco crops are both large.

Suffering in Hungary.

LONDON, August 24.—Fearful misery prevails in southern Hungary; at Barrot one third of the country is under water. In consequence of bad administration the dams were suffered to fall into ruin, and thus became flooded the extensive tracts of land reclaimed during the reign of Maria Theresa and made fruitful with grain fields. Added to this are unusual storms this season, and the excessive severity of the government in collecting arrears of taxes. Vineyards, grainfields and trees have been stripped of their leaves. The government is seizing for taxes the cattle of peasants. Some of the villages owe arrears greater than the value of their entire property. Agriculture, trade and industry in general are ruined, and famine is impending.

The promised accounts of the New York City Competroller's office will make a volume of about 8,000 pages.

The trial of Mrs. Colburn for the murder by poison of her former husband, Mr. Buffenbarger, is still in progress at Columbus, Ohio. Nothing criminating the accused has yet been developed.

HOME TELEGRAMS.

Kentucky Election Returns.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—Official returns from all but one county, received at the office of the Secretary of State at Frankfort, give Leslie, Democrat, 126,057; Harlan, Republican, 88,078. Leslie's majority, 36,881. Wolf county, the only one remaining to be heard from, is reported to give Leslie 388 and Harlan 216, making Leslie's majority 37,153. This is doubtless the correct vote.

Failures in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 23.—Drafts drawn here on O'Brien, Pierce & Co., Portland, Me., who have been operating heavily in grain in this market and Milwaukee, were returned protested, and the house is reported failed. It is understood that the firm was short nearly a million bushels of wheat sold in this market within the past few weeks. Their failure has also resulted in the failure of three smaller houses, who were operating for them.

Severe Charge by the Tribune.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The *Tribune* publishes additional charges against the mismanagement of the quarantine under Health Officer Carnochan, and says that the transactions during a period of four months show that some few of the principal merchants were compelled, under the regulations of Dr. Carnochan, to lighten their goods unnecessarily in the lighters of a company, which paid him a bribe of $40,000 for the privilege of charging three prices for their work; consequently two-thirds of the amount in every case, and all in many cases, was deliberate stealing.

Meeting of Ex-Confederates.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—The *Republican* has a dispatch from Huntersville, Mo., saying that about 1200 ex-Confederates assembled at the Roanoke Fair Ground to-day. Governor Reynolds, General Shelby, Colonel Slayback and Captain Collins were called out, and made speeches. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and politics was not alluded. Among the resolutions passed was one that it was the duty of all to turn their backs upon the past, and grasp manfully the duty and responsibilities of the future.

Jewel offers for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Tennessee Press Association arrived in New York yesterday.

Renforth, of the Halifax crew, died in twenty minutes after he was taken out of the boat.

A number of French citizens of New York city are making preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the French Republic, September 4th, one year ago.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Wall Street.—New 5 per cent. loans closed at 112¾.

Sterling exchange bank bills, 8¾; U. S. coupons 81s, 126; do. 62s, 5-20s, 114¾; do., 64s, 114½; do 65s, 117; do new 5-20s, 113½; do 67s, 5-20s, 113⅝; do 68s, 114½; 10-40s, 114⅝; do currency 6s, 116⅞; Missouri State bonds, 66½; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 72; old 63; North Carolina, old, 45; do new, 25½; Canton, 78¾; Western U. Telegraph Co., 61⅞; Quicksilver, 12½; Mariposa, 103⅝; do prefd., 105¾; Adams' Ex. Co., 82½, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 47¾; American Union Express Co ,57½; United States Ex. Co., 57; Pacific Mail, 52½; New York Central, 120¾; New York Central scrip, 94⅝; Erie, 30⅞; do preferred, 59½; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 131; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 120¼; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 117½; Northwestern, 70⅝; do preferred, 91⅞; Rock Island, 109¼; New Jersey Central, ——; St. Paul, 61⅞; do preferred, 81½; Wabash, 63¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred, ——; Chicago and Alton, 119; do preferred, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 45¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 87¾; Burlington and Quincy, 140; Union Pacific, 83½; Central Pacific bonds, 100; Union Pacific bonds, 88¾.

Cotton active and higher on low grades; others unchanged; middling, 18½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—Cotton dull and nominal at 18@18½c. Flour quiet, with a good inquiry for medium brands, and prices are firmer; superfine winter, $4@4 25; extra do, $4 30@4 62. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 3 red fall, $1 12½@1 18; No red winter, $1 27. Corn active and higher; mixed in bulk on track, 43@44c; yellow sacked, 50c. Oats better; in bulk on track, 31½@32; mixed sacked, 38c. Rye slow at 57@60c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 70c. Tobacco steady. Hemp in fair demand.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—Cotton is active and higher, at 18¾c. Flour firm and in fair demand; family, $5 50@5 75. Wheat in good demand at full prices; $1 14. Corn scarce and firm at 52c. Rye opened dull, but closed active at 65@68c. Oats and barley unchanged. Groceries firm and in good demand; no change. Linseed oil quiet and unchanged at 83@84c. Lard oil quiet and unchanged at 70@73c. Eggs strong at 14@15c. Butter in fair demand and firm at 20@22c for prime. Cheese dull and unchanged at 9@9½c. Pork—An advance asked, but not established; held at $12 75. Lard quiet and unchanged; 9c asked. Bulk meats—An advance is asked, but not established; salesle at 5c for shoulders; sides, 6c; clear sides, 6¾c. Bacon firm, with a fair demand; shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 7c; clear sides, 7¼@7⅜c; sales, 400 hhds next month at 7⅝@7¾c for clear rib and clear sides. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand, at 93c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Flour—Extra spring more active, at $6 25. Wheat—Lots of No. 2 spring at $1 25 for settlement; for August, $1 25; for September, $1 12; this afternoon excited and higher; for August, $1 25; for September, $1 13¼@1 13¾c and $1 08¾@1 09¼ for all the year. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed for August, 47½c; this afternoon it was firmer; for August, 48c; for September, 45½@45¾c. Oats firm, with fair demand and ¼c higher; No. 2, 30¾c. Rye—No. 2 active and firm, at 59½. Barley—No. 2 spring active at 63c for cash, and 63½c for September. Highwines strong. Provisions quiet. Pork—mess, $12 25@12 38 for cash, and $12 50 for September. Hogs, tolerably active and a shade easier, at $4 @4 60. Cattle steady at $5 25 for buffalo.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—Tobacco very strong and active; sales, 91 hhds; lugs, $6 85@7 50; low to medium leaf, $7 75@9 50; fair to fine leaf, $10@25 50. Cotton very firm at 18½c for middling. Flour in fair demand and firm; extra family, $5 50. Grain—Some inquiry for ear corn, with sales at 55c. Wheat, $1 10@1 20. Oats, 35@52. Rye, 63@65c on arrival. Provisions—Demand on orders; no sales of round lots. Mess pork on order at $13. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; sides, 7¼@7¾c; hams, 13¼@14½c—all packed. Lard, 9¼@10½c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Cotton is firm; sales, 1200 bales; good ordinary, 16@16½c; low middling, 17@17½c; receipts, 906 bales; exports, foreign, 349 bales; stock, 29,502 bales. Flour drooping at $4 62½; XX, $5 62½; XXX, $6. Corn unchanged. Oats firm at 48@50c. Hay dull; choice, $32. Bran quiet at $1 07½. Pork held at $14, buyers offering $13 75. Bacon nominal at 6¾c@7c; rib, 7½c; sides, 8½c. Lard unchanged firm; tierces, 9¾c; kegs, 10¼c. Whisky dull and nominal; ordinary, 92½@95c; choice, 87¾c@$1. Sugar, molasses and coffee are unchanged. Sterling, 122¼. Gold, 111¾.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, August 24.—Cotton market quiet, but firm; good ordinary, 15¾@16c; net receipts, 151 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 10,031 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, August 24.—Cotton quiet, but firm; middlings, 18c; net receipts, 30 bales; sales, 55 bales; stock, 2783 bales.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, August 24.—Cotton irregular; middlings, 18c; net receipts, 22 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2715 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, August 24.—Cotton market shows a fair demand; middlings, 17¾@17¾c; net receipts, 25 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3552 bales.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 24.—Consols, 93¼. U. S. coupons 5-20s of 1862, 93¼; do '65s, 93¼; do 67s, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

FRANKFORT, August 24.—United States coupons—5-20s of 1862, 95¼@95¾.

PARIS, August 24.—Rentes, 56f 35c.

ANTWERP, August 24.—Petroleum 49½d.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Cotton strong; uplands, 9@9⅛d; Orleans, 9¼@9⅜d; sales, 25,000 bales; export and speculation, 9000. California wheat, 11s 9d; spring, 10s 5d@10s 6d; winter, 10s 10d. Cheese, 68s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.
Incorporated in 1833.
Official Drawings.
MORNING CLASS—No. 401.
77, 17, 30, 61 58, 33, 18, 67, 62, 1, 26, 36, 23.
EVENING CLASS—No. 402.
49, 29, 70, 59, 2, 15, 45, 5, 68, 58, 40, 77.
Lotteries draw twice daily. Prizes from $100 to $50,000, paid in money by J. E. FRANCE, ag't, 403½ North Court st. Box 147, Memphis, Tenn., P.O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo. au25

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL —AND— MANUFACTURING AID SOCIETY,
Authorized by the Legislature of the State.
THURSDAY MORNING, CLASS 94, AUG. 24, 1871.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
48, 60, 54, 8, 30, 25, 56, 47, 59, 71, 29, 14, 69, 11.
THURSDAY EVENING, CLASS 94, AUG., 24, 1871.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
35, 10, 4, 16, 71, 9, 68, 40, 15, 23, 6, 34
247 SECOND STREET.

TURLEY ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE.
194 Cor. Linden and Wellington.
THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Monday, September 4th, 1871.
MRS L. MAY, Principal.

L. M. WOLCOTT,
Successor to WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
COTTON AND Commission Merchant,
Jobber in Groceries,
—AND—
AGENT FOR FLOUR MILLS,
NO. 8 HOWARD'S ROW,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
1860. ESTABLISHED. 1860.

DR. R. C. MARLATTE'S CELEBRATED Medical Institute
42 North Court Street.
FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES, chronic or otherwise, assisted by an able corps of Scientific Physicians and Surgeons.
VENEREAL or SECRET DISEASES, such as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, and all urinary diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, also the effects of a solitary habit, ruinous to the body as well as the mind, producing blotches on the face, Debility, Impotency, Dizziness, Dimness of sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory, etc.
Rheumatism and Paralysis
POSITIVELY CURED by the use of my celebrated
Electro-Chemical Baths.
Particular attention paid to Diseases of Females, such as Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, and to all irregularities of the monthly periods.
The Doctor can be consulted personally or by letter au25

Worthy Your Attention
☞ The New Orleans market is the only one in the United States, except New York, which is really and fully supplied with
European Dry Goods
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.
In Northern-made STAPLE DRY GOODS, the leading houses of New Orleans are able, and should always be willing, to sell as low as the Northern Jobbers, and New Orleans is known to be headquarters, and the principal market for the rapidly increasing productions of
SOUTHERN MANUFACTORIES,
which are becoming so popular.
In this, the Fall Season of 1871,
L. H. GARDNER & CO.
OF NEW ORLEANS,
Offer to the jobbers and retailers of the Southwest, such inducements for patronage in
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS,
NOTIONS
AND ALL
STAPLE DRY GOODS
As not offered elsewhere in the United States. They provided themselves with a remarkably heavy stoc of
Staple Goods,
At the very lowest point of the market in the month of June, and they intend using this advantage to attract even a still larger patronage than now enjoyed by them.
Their assortment of all Foreign Goods, such as Dress Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, etc., etc., are rapidly arriving, and at remarkably low prices.
The house of
L. H. GARDNER & CO.
OF NEW ORLEANS,
Has acquired a reputation for enterprise and progressiveness which they purpose maintaining; and Buyers visiting New Orleans will always find their prices much lower and more regular than competing establishments.
Their stocks are of
CLEAN STANDARD GOODS,
Bought, NOT from second hands, but directly from the manufacturer, and on cash terms.
They are therefore both able and willing to offer all the inducements which can attract the patronage of the good and solvent dealers of the Southwest.
They Employ no Drummers.
Their goods and their prices speak for themselves, and only need examination for full confirmation of these statements.
Buyers alive to their own interests should not fail to call on or address
L. H. GARDNER & CO.
105 & 107 Gravier Street
and 92 Common Street
NEW ORLEANS. 26a

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.
THE stated communication of Kilwinning Lodge No. 341, will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, August 25th, at 8 o'clock, for dispatch of business. All M. M. are invited. By order of
W. H. RICHARDET, W. M.
F. LOUIS CZAPSKI, Sec'y. au25
LARGEST SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
W. E. WARD'S Seminary. Parents wishing very superior city advantages for their daughters, in the most successful school of the South, at reasonable charges, will send for a catalogue to W. E. WARD, Open Sept. 7, (au25) Nashville, Tenn.
Dissolution of Copartnership.
MEMPHIS, August 18, 1871.
THE partnership hitherto existing between myself and Dr. A. WEBSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I respectfully invite my friends to my new place of business, 370 Main st. L. J. ROSS, Dentist.
E. DASHIELL, W. L. STEWART.
Late Lake & Co.
E. DASHIELL & CO., W. L. STEWART & BRO.
Dashiell, Stewart & Co.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 300 FRONT STREET.
MEMPHIS, TENN, au24
PROFESSONAL CARD.
DR. L. L. COLEMAN,
(LATE OF NASHVILLE, TENN.,)
WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF TWENTY-FIVE years in his profession, offers his services to the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country in the practice of
MEDICINE, MIDWIFERY AND Diseases of Women and Children.
Office 282 1-2 Second Street, near Madison.
Residence 103 Hernando St.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Connally F. Trigg, Judge Federal Court.
Dr. Thos. Menise, Nashville, Tenn.
Dr. A. H. Roscoe, " "
Dr. C. E. Bistine, " "
Col. John C. Rutch, " "
Stephen C. Childress, " "
Callandar & Ganett, Real Estate Agents, Nashville, Tenn.
General T. T. Smiley, Real Estate Agent, Nashville, Tenn.
Major J. P. Strange, Memphis, Tenn.
Hon. John Johnson, Mayor, Memphis.
James Reilly, County Court Clerk, Memphis.
General Marcus J. Wright, Memphis.
J. M. Patrick, Cotton Factor, Memphis.
S. C. Brown, Attorney-at-Law, Memphis.
John W. Gould, Esq., Cotton Factor, Memphis. au25
BOARDING.
ONE large pleasant front room, for families, also a few day boarders at
NO. 104 MONROE STREET,
between Third and Fourth streets. References exchanged. au24
School Notice.
THE next session of the free school for the Fourteenth Civil District, taught by Miss Mary A. McIntosh, at No. 64 St. Martin street, will commence on the first Monday in September next. Applications may be made to Miss McIntosh, at the school room.
A. D. WITHERSPOON, Commissioner.
August 24, 1871. au24
Estes, Fizer & Pinson,
No. 276 Front Street.
Formerly occupied by Brooks, Neely & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE—
2000 bdls Iron Ties, all patterns.
1000 pcs Bagging, 1½@2¼ lbs.
1000 bbls Flour.
500 bbls Salt,
50,000 lbs bacon,
15 tes Hams,
100 bbls Molasses,
50 hhds Sugar,
500 bags Coffee,
10 bbls Whisky,
100 bxs Tobacco.
AND A
Complete Assortment of Case Goods,
As usually kept in our line.
☞ Low figures to WHOLESALE DEALERS. au24
J. C. NEELY, S. H. BROOKS, H. M. NEELY.
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
Wholesale GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Plantation Supplies, Boat and Bar Stores,
Nos. 270 and 272 Front Street,
(Between Court and Madison,)
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Also agent for the Southern Star Cotton Gin, manufactured at Germantown, Tennessee. au24
Memphis Female Seminary,
116 COURT ST.,
Mrs Emma Carroll Tucker, Miss Mary McKain, Principals.
THE exercises of this Seminary will recommence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. Latin, French and Music taught without extra charge. au15
IN SUPREME COURT AT JACKSON,
Nos. 32 and 33.—Memphis Chancery Docket.—James M. Watt, et al., vs. M. W. Caldwell, et al., and J. N. Lea, vs. James M. Watt, et al.
BY virtue of a decree pronounced July 8th, 1871, in these causes by the Supreme Court, at Jackson, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on
Monday, the 25th day of September, 1871,
in front of the premises described below, on Second street, in the city of Memphis; A certain lot situate in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, being the one undivided half of the east half of lot No. 369, as designated on the map and plan of the city of Memphis; the said east half of said lot being situated at the north west corner of the intersection of Second and Madison streets, in said city, and fronting on the north side of Madison street 74½ feet, and on the west side of Second street, 76¾ feet, making a square of 74½ feet by 74½ feet. The interest to be sold in said lot being the undivided moiety which A. S. Caldwell, died. seized and possessed.
TERMS OF SALE.—Six and twelve months credit, purchaser giving notes with approved security, and a lien retained upon the property until the purchase money is paid. Equity of redemption barred. Sales within legal hours.
JOHN H. FREEMAN, Clerk.
August 24th, 1871.
Wright & McKissick, Estes & Jackson, Solicitors.
IN SUPREME COURT AT JACKSON.
No. 178.—Memphis Chancery Docket—William Griffin vs. Addison R. Douglass.
BY virtue of a decree pronounced June 23d, 1871, by the Supreme Court, at Jackson, in this cause, I will sell, to the highest bidder, in front of the door of the Chancery Court-house, on Second street, in the city of Memphis,
Monday, the 25th day of September, 1871,
a certain tract of land, lying in the Third and Fourth Civil Districts of Shelby county, in range 8, section 4, of the Eleventh Surveyor's District, containing by estimation 86½ acres, more or less, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake, thence south 66¾ west 37 links, a black gum marked "L. U.;" thence west 3° north with James L. Stewart's line, 54 chains 93 links to a stake, 35 links west of a black oak marked "M. S," on the heirs of Thomas Stewart's line; thence south 5½° west, with said line 18 chains, 86½ links to a stake, 3 links west of a hickory marked "T. S.; thence west 3° north, with said heirs' line crossing Big creek, 70 chains 50 links to a stake, 50 links south of a horn beam marked "N S," on the west boundary line of the James Robinson 2000 acre grant No. 71; thence south west, with said line 68 chains to a stake, the heirs of Joel McLemore's north west corner; thence east, 5° south with their line 104 chains, 50 links to a slippery elm marked "M. S," on the south bank of a branch, the heirs L. H. Coe's south west corner; thence north 5½° east, with their line 46 chains to a stake, 15 links east of a red oak marked "M. S," said heirs north west corner; thence east with their line 25 chains to a stake; thence south 26° west to a hickory marked "M. S," on the east boundary line of said 2000 acre grant No. 71; thence north 5½° east with said line, 48 chains 50 links to the beginning.
TERMS OF SALE.—Twelve hundred dollars cash, and purchaser's note with approved security for the balance of purchase money, payable in twelve months, with a lien retained upon the land until all the purchase money is paid. Equity of redemption barred. Sale within legal hours.
August 24th, 1871.
JOHN H. FREEMAN, Clerk.
W. M. Randolph, sol