THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1871. VOL. 31.—NO. 274

BAILEY SPRINGS.

How the Time is Spent by Visitors—The Ladies, the Balls, the Games and Flirtations.

BAILEY SPRINGS, ALA., (or thereabouts,) September 8, 1871.—The properties and effects of quinine and calomel, are perhaps about as well established as those of any other medicine. Like these, the character and reputation of Bailey Springs is an established fact. The virtue of the waters of the different springs have been amply tested and proclaimed and endorsed years ago. If time has not improved, it certainly has not damaged them. Thisbeing my first visit, I was struck with the natural advantages and beauties of the location, and I could but think, if the money already expended could be reconverted into its original element, and then reinvested in improvements, and the investment guided and directed by taste, and the past experience of the proprietors, this might be made—especially if a few thousand more were added—one of the most lovely places to be found anywhere. Nature did everything that could be asked of her. Nature caused the healing waters to gush forth and gave to the fountains soft sweet voices to sing of hope and joy and life. Nature has indeed done *her* part, and done it well, to make this an ornament to the bright sunny clime in which she has placed it and she has said to man, "Here, take what I have done for you and adorn it with your skill and taste." What a pity that her voice was not heard in time.

Jehosaphat! how the misses and the widows would skip and pirate around in the Cuban, the lancers, the graces, the scottish, the waltz, and wind up with what they have neglected since I have been here, to-wit, the real old Virginia reel—if we had here a grand hotel and ball-room. But I'm dreaming, never a very profitable, though always a very pleasant way of passing the time. Bailey must stand as it is for the present. It is at least comfortable in its appointments and pleasant in its arrangements. Woman alone (according to the poets and the marrying men) is, as my friend Colonel H. told a certain sweet little widow—like the lily, the rainbow, fine gold, and high heaven, beyond and above improvement.

The girls hereare rosy and brightf foreshadowing future slaughter o masculine hearts. The elderly gentlemen and ladies are becoming the most expert whist and euchre players extant. The middle aged are shedding their premature frowns and gray hairs, and coming out as good as new. The husbands are getting to be as gentle as lambs, as docile as kittens, and as patient as Jobs. The wives are brightening up the smiles they always wore and still wear, and becoming more and more like angels every day. The young ladies and the widows!—well language fails just here, that's all. Each man has *gone in to win*, and won't there be a shaking of dry bones in the catacombs of *singledom*. Success to ye, gentlemen; I'm drinking that, "all standing and in silence," to be followed by two *cheers*, and a neat little rocking concern that will run on its own hook to the tune of "Rock-a-Bye." There, that will do for the present—*verbum sat*.

Quite a catastrophe occurred here to-day, which I don't exactly know that I ought to mention. But I'll just *hint about it*. A little R——, (not a tall six footer, with a military title), was quietly pursuing his purposes or his pleasure when a tiny little number one gaiter came down upon him and put an effectual stopper upon his peregrinations. Is there anything prophetic in that? *Nous verrons*.

I must mention the fact that I was pleased to meet here, acting as caterer, our old friend Reynolds, formally of Portsmouth, Va., subsequently of the Gayoso, then of the Railroad House, at Canton, Miss., and afterward of the Iuka Springs Hotel, and around generally where people want well served edibles.

I should mention in this connection my own indebtedness to a fair and beautiful lady for some lessons in the innocent game of "Jones," which will be a popular game when it is thoroughly understood. My lady friend plays well, and by another season may safely challenge the hill.

I have already spoken to Mr. Dezmon, (of Field & Harrison's hack line), and I now return him thanks for many kindesses. But here he comes! I hear his "tramp, tramp, tramp." My faithful monitor of time's flight tells me it is getting into the "wee sma' hours o' the morning." I go to the window. The moon has just come above the tree tops to escort me on my journey. Sweet goddess!—say, sweet queen! I love thee! (*There*, those words have been whispered here so often thisseason into the listening—not to say willing—ears of beauty that they have actually become contagious, and some fellow, who has been using this pen, has written it so often that the pen has actually caught the contagion. However, let it go. There's no harm done. Sweet Cynthia's silvery beams are ever potent to drive sadness out of my heart and illumine it with peace and joy, and, of course, I love her. Shine on, sweet moon, and don't let friend Damon run into a gully and turn the hack over, or else your smiling beams will but mock the sadness and sorrow that will prevail at "Baily" over my broken neck or cracked cranium. But as I look across from my window, I wonder what upon earth all those ladies over yonder are burning lights all night for. There are neither ghosts, goblins nor robbers about here. Had there been of the latter, I should to-night be a borrower, or else my wardrobe would be reduced to a Georgia uniform without the spurs or the collar. Oh, put out those lights, ladies. Cynthia's up and beaming brightly and serenely, and anxious to impart a holy and mellow sweetness to your dreams about the loved ones snoozing somewhere else on the hill or "far, far away." *Put out the lights!* Else how will you commune with the spirits of dreamland or with the secrets of your own dear little pittepatti hearts? Who wants a great blazing, glaring light shooting up and shifting about, casting ghostly shadows on the walls of her room and mocking the soft, sweet and holy whisperings and visions of the *heart world? Blow out those candles!* especially you, ye single one, for don't you know that *men are too modest*, too bashful and too timid to even let *their spirits* visit your chaste downy pillows when even a cricket on the hearth would scamper at their approach? Put 'em out, put 'em out, and may bright and joyous dreams and unclouded and unspotted visions reward you for an act so proper; and may you, not only to-night, but through all the days and nights allotted to you "here below" be a stranger to sorrow and discontent, and may their end be like the setting of the morning star,

"Which goes not down nor hides
Obscured amid the tempests of the sky,
But sweetly melts away in the light of Heaven."

Good-bye! I'm off.

WAVERLY WEAVER.

When the celebrated romancer, Sir Walter Scott, had finished "Quentin Durward," he offered the youngest of his daughters, on whom he had not yet settled a dowry, £4000 or his last novel. Miss Scott replied, blushing, that before taking a resolution on the subject, she wished to read the manuscript. Hardly had she received it before she ran to her father's bookseller, who immediately gave £4800 for the novel. The young lady returned to the house enchanted, and said to her father, blushing, that she preferred the novel to £4000, and the poor man, credulous as poets and fathers are, wept with emotion in the arms of his daughter, who blushed anew.

LESSON FOR THE SOUTH.

A Sensible Letter and Practical Withal—Brief and to the Point.

ST. CATHARINES, CANADA, September 8, 1871.—Prior to the war between the States, Canada was poor and thriftless, compared with her present prosperity. Content with exchanging the scanty surplus of the productions of the soil for every species of merchandize, largely, perhaps mostly obtained from the American States, they gave but little attention to manufacturing. The Reciprocity Treaty then in force, secured commercial intercourse between them, and the Americans, on easy and liberal terms, and they freely availed themselves of it. The effect was twofold—furnishing a market in Canada for many articles of American manufacture, and steadily strengthening annexation sentiment. During the war, however, this treaty was annulled by the United States, and superseded by our high tariff policy. The effect on Canada has been wonderfully beneficial. Instead of her former total dependence on England and the United States, she has erected her factories and mills, and all over the New Dominion this spirit is is actively at work. This little corner from which I write, not larger than Shelby county, bounded on the north and south by the two lakes, and on the east by Niagara river, is growing rapidly in manufactures, wealth and population, and this young city has nearly doubled her census report since 1860. The leading minds here, as elsewhere, claim to have learned from experience that the plow, powerful and indispensible as it is, can never, unaided, enable a country to compete successfully with one of mixed industry; and that the city without mills, and shops, and factories, and furnaces, and relying for growth and wealth solely on such productions of the soil as may chance to pass through her warehouses, will soon find a limit to her prosperity, beyond which she can not grow. Let Memphis here learn a lesson. If St. Catharines and neighboring towns, in the midst of a sparsely inhabited country, inconvenient to timber, paying full prices for labor, and in such close competition with the Northern and New England States, can prosper so abundantly, why may not Memphis, with her great "Father of Waters" and railroad connections, her easy access to limitless supplies of timber, and her central position, by a liberal system of diversified manufactures, promote her prosperity far more rapidly and surely than she has ever known? My aim is simply to direct public attention to the highly successful result here, in the hope that it may stimulate our people to greatly increased activity in the same direction, and, if the least instrumental in encouraging them to go and do likewise, it will not be labor lost on my part to have jotted down these suggestions.

Since my last a number of our Southern friends have left for home, while a few others have taken their places. Our genial fellow-townsman, Col. Jack Hays, arrived to-day. After enjoying a short time this, at present, delightful climate, and bracing "winds as pure as the breathings of seraphs," and an occasional mineral or Turkish bath, he and lady will leave for the Bluff City. Judge Clayton who, for years, shed lustre on the judiciary of Mississippi and adorned the Supreme Bench of that State, is looked for soon, to accompany his lady and daughter, Miss Clara, and Miss Hallie Barker, of Clarksville, down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, thence to New York and home. We shall greatly regret to part with such extremely pleasant company. J. T.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Approaching Grand Convocation at Baltimore.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The approaching convocation of Knights Templar, and the general Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which commences in Baltimore the 19th of September, is creating considerable attention among the fraternity throughout the country. The gathering, it is supposed, will be one of the largest of the kind ever witnessed in this country, and the procession, which is proposed to make one of the grand features incident to the convocation, will be large in its proportions and gorgeous in its paraphernalia. The Baltimore committee of arrangements is actively at work preparing for the proper entertainmert of the visiting Knights, of whom already some thousands have signified their intention of being present. Grand Master Sir W. Sewell Gardner, of Massachusetts, has issued his official order, directed to "all our Grand Officers, our Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Generalissimos and Past Grand Captains General of our Grand Encampment; to the Grand Commanders, Past Grand Commanders, Grand Generalissimos and Grand Captains General of our State Grand Commanderies; to the Commanders, Generalissimos and Captains General of Commanderies, holding charters immediately from our Grand Encampment, greeting, summoning them, in pursuance to an order adopted at the grand triennial convocation held at St. Louis, September, 1868, to attend the next triennial stated meeting of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar for the United States of America, to be holden at the Masonic Temple, in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on Tuesday, the 19th of September, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock a.m., at which time and place our Grand Encampment will be opened in ample form for the dispatch of such business as may regularly come before it."

There will be present commanderies from Philadelphia and other places in Pennsylvania, from Camden, New Jersey, New York city, Boston, St. Louis, Mobile, Washington, Wilmington, Del., Providence, R. I., Chicago, Cincinnati, Elmira, San Francisco, Omaha, Dayton and Springfield, Ill., the latter to appear in the grand procession mounted, the members, having arranged with the various railroads to transport seventy-five horses. The General Grand Chapter will open at 9 o'clock a.m. on Monday, the 18th, and the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar at noon on the following day. Wednesday morning there will be a grand parade of the Knights, commencing at 9 o'clock, and after passing through some of the principal streets, the body will proceed to Druid Hill Park, when the grand review and inspection will take place, to be followed by a picnic. Arrangements are on foot for a grand steamboat excursion on the waters of the Chesapeake, and possibly a crusade will be arranged to Mount Vernon, to visit and do honor to the grave of Washington. Nothing will be left undone to make the stay of the Knights in Baltimore as pleasant as possible, the city council having already extended the hospitalities of the city to the visitors.

The following hotel accommodations have already been engaged by the visiting commanderies: At Barnum's City Hotel will be the headquarters of Grand Master Sir W. Sewell Gardner and General Grand High Priest Austin; also of Grand Commander, Charles H. Mann and Grand High Priest Ohr, of Maryland; Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, of Philadelphia, and the large delegation from St. Louis, Missouri, have also secured quarters at Barnum's; St. John's, No. 4, of Philadelphia, and Hentzelman Commandery, of Cincinnati, have secured the Eutaw House; Mary Commandery, No. 36, of Philadelphia, has secured the St. Clair; at Bennert's new hotel, on Fayette street, (now rapidly approaching completion,) Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, and Morton Commandery, of New York, will be quartered; at the Howard House will be quartered the St. Omer, of Elmira, New York, and Baldwin, No. 2 of Williamsport, Pa.; Cyrene No. 7, of Camden, New Jersey, and Ivanhoe, No. 7 of Bordentown, New Jersey, have secured the Fountain Hotel, on Pratt street; Pittsburg No. 1, of Pittsburg, Pa., go to Guy's, and the De Molay No. 9, of Reading, Pa., to the Western Hotel; the Richmond and Petersburg Commandaries will put up at the Maltby House, and the Norfolk Commandery will probably stop at Pepper's Hotel; the Sherwood House has been secured by Mount Olivet Commandery, of Erie, Pa. Other commanderies are also expected, for whom quarters will be provided, and many knights and those accompanying them will be accommodated at boarding-houses and in private families. It is understood that many of the visiting commanderies will bring bands of music with them, whilst all the city bands will be brought into requisition for the grand procession.

The escort to the Grand Master, Sir William Sewell Gardner, will consist of Appolo Commandery No 1, of Chicago, Ill. The Grand Commandery of Maryland has appointed as a committee of arrangements Charles H. Mann, Francis Lincoln, Emanuel Corbett, E. T. Schultz and M. Miller. The committee on music on the part of Baltimore Commandery No. 2, is W. T. Adreon, John A. Hilberg and John D. Quincy, who have engaged the Fifth Regiment band and drum corps. Wacker's band has been secured by Monumental Commandery No. 8. The headquarters of Maryland Commandery No. 1, will be at Raine's Hall, corner of Baltimore street and Postoffice avenue; that of Baltimore No. 2, at the New Assembly Rooms, and that of Monumental No. 3, at Concordia Hall. The various committees are making extensive preparations for a grand reception to the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

Character of the Press, and Trial of Criminals.

Editors Appeal—I had sometime since withdrawn myself from all participation in public matters, and had pretty well ceased to feel any interest in them until two editorials appeared in your paper, one of date the 21 inst., and the other of a subsequent date, so manifestly in the right direction that I cannot well refrain from giving you thanks on behalf of the decent and law-abiding portion of our people. In one you strike a bold lick for the reformation of the press; and in that you struck a chord that reaches to the very heart of our people. The truth is, gentlemen, the decent portion of our people have long since ceased to read with interest, and in many instances have ceased to read at all what is known in newspaper slang "the current news of the day." But it is not my intention to enter into the merits of the question. This will be much better cared for in the hands of the political editors of the APPEAL than in mine. A faithful execution of the task, gentlemen, will win for you the gratitude of all that portion of our people whose gratitude is worth having.

On the subject of suppressing crime and punishing criminals, let me make a suggestion that I think will do well for the country if you will elaborate it. I do not readily see the propriety of abolishing the time-honored institution of grand juries. It is is a system fraught, I think, with good to the community, and is one of the great safe-guards to public liberty. It is not in the action of the grand juries that we should seek to find the source of our weakness in the enforcment of law and the suppression of crime. That weakness is found in the after action of the courts, and the impossibility of administering swift justice under the present mode of trial. I think it took nearly, if not quite, four weeks to try Graves and Poston; nearly, or quite the same, to go through the farce of trying Myra Day, and more than two weeks to try W. V. Roberts. Now, if you will look into the records of these trials, I think you will find about two-thirds of the time, if not more, was consumed in selecting juries; that in the three cases more than fifteen hundred men were summoned and had to attend at the court room. The expense to the public and the loss of time by those who had to be there and answer to their names, are among the smallest evils attending upon that mode of trial. The large portion of the time required to dispose of these character of cases leaves too little time for the disposition of other cases of less importance, and consequently the jail is constantly crowded with offenders, who ought to be disposed of in a few days, and, hence, the enormous cost to the State and county. Now for a remedy. It is short and plain: When our Legislature meets, let it at once provide a Criminal Court for the trial of all felonies, except larceny. Let the court, like the admiralty, be always open. When a murder occurs let the judge at once convene the court, if not in actual session, and upon the pending of a true bill, make it the duty of the judge of the court, the clerk and sheriff, to make out a list of fifty good and true men, none of whom shall have witnessed the transaction nor have heard the testimony delivered on oath, and who are not of kin to the prisoner or prosecutor, furnish the prisoner with a copy of the indictment and a copy of the list of jurors, and let him strike from the list one, or even two names, the State one or so on, alternately, until the number is reduced to twelve; and let those twelve try the case. Of course all questions of delays must be left to the sound discretion of the judge as now, but then the judge could under that system grant a reasonable delay without being compelled to grant it for four months, as now. Select a first-class lawyer for Attorney-General of the court, and a man for judge, who is not afraid to do right, and if the county had to pay their salaries it would save from forty to fifty thousand dollars per annum by the system—perhaps more.

Such a plan would soon show a very different state of things in our midst. It would call to the trial of these cases a different style of legal talent from that which now monopolizes the practice in the Court. The truth is a lawyer engaged to a civil practice can't afford to quit his civil business for the trial of a criminal case and give his whole time for three, four or five weeks, day after day, to the trial of a single cause in the Criminal court. The result is the Criminal court, like an old road wagon, falls into certain ruts, and you can't get it out of that beaten track, and the same old pace; and there is the old wheel, and the old lead horses, and the rickety old thing grinds on week after week, month after month, and year after year, at an expense that amazes every one, and still crimes are multiplied, and criminals laugh in the face of an insulted public.

I do not intend the slightest reflection upon the Judge, Attorney-General, Clerk or Sheriff of the Criminal court. They are all gentlemen and good officers. The fault is not with them. It is inherent in the system. A single bill before the Legislature passed into a law would lift this incubus from the shoulders of our people and save thousands of dollars per annum. S.

Garibaldi.

ROME, September 11.—The Turin *Gazette* says the present situation of France causes Garibaldi much affection. He speaks with contempt of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and Jules Favre, and declares them old and worn out. His son, Ricciotti, will soon return to Caprera. His other son, Menotti, has devoted himself to export business. Both seem to have absolutely renounced politics.

TAMMANY.

The Great Managers Unterrified and Ready—They Want to Push Things.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Great crowds assembled at the court house to-day to witness the proceedings of the injunction suit against the city. O. Gorman, who appeared for the city officials, said his clients desired no delay, were ready that meet charges against them; to motion for injunction was made without notice to any one, and at the same time complaint was put in, which had more of an air of newspaper action than legal document. The complaint was accompanied by false information, and the attack upon the city government, by the personal counsel for Tweed, Mr. Bartlett, requested the delay to put in a seperate answer as he, Tweed, had not secured any specific statement of charges against him. The Messrs. Hall and Connally represented through personal counsel that they were ready to proceed with the case, and the court adjourned to a more spacious room, where the reading of the affidavits and papers for defense are now going on. Mayor Hall's answer denies that he had been guilty of malfeasance as charged, or that he has in any way diverted the funds of the treasury from any objects to which they were legitimately to be applied. The Tammany people about the city seem hopeful that Judge Bernard will dissolve the injunction.

There was some suspense upon the announcement that the city officials were ready to go on with it. It is thought they will pursue their side of the case with promptitude and vigor.

The Board of New York Supervisors denies that it intends to admit or pay any claims granted than those fixed by the board of apportionment, and Okey Hall, in the bill filed, insists that the injunction sued out against him be dissolved. Okey Hall denies that he is intrusted in the city printing. He admits that he writes for the *Leader* as a diversion, and not for pay. He still prospers as a lawyer. Connally denies the agency of James Ingersoll for the Comptroller. Mr. Ingersoll's claims were paid without a suspicion of their wrongfulness. Connally says he audited several fraudulent claims formally and without rigid examination not suspecting anything wrong. McLaughlin of the Printing Company, denies any connection with Tweed, Hall and Connally. Judge Bernard said if any injunction were held back it would be deemed evidence against the silent party.

BRUTAL MURDER.

"Disaster Following Fast and Following Faster"—We Sympathise with Old John Harper.

LEXINGTON, September 11.—A murder was committed last night at the residence of John Harper, the owner of Longfellow, near Midway. Jake Harper and Betsy Harper, the brother and sister of John Harper, had their throats cut by some unknown person. Jake Harper was dead, and Betsey Harper was alive at 7:30 this morning, but not expected to live but a few moments. She was insensible.

No clue could be found as to who were the perpetrators of the bloody deed. When they were found the man Jake Harper looked as though he had been dead several hours. It is rumored that they were murdered for money. The negro men working for Harper, and living within a few feet of his door, knew nothing of the deed until they found them at daylight this morning. John Harper was here at the time, but left for the terrible scene at once.

Three negroes serving on Harper's place have been arrested up to this time. Blood was found upon their shirts and evidence is strong against them. Some others that worked for him are missing and are suspected to be implicated in the affair. They are being hunted up now.

FRANCE.

Curious Historical Stories.

PARIS, September 11.—General DeWimpffen who succeeded Marshal McMahon to the command of the French army on the day it capitulated at Sedan, and was strongly of the opinion that the army might, by a bold and sustained effort, broken the bonds and encircled the enemy, and gives the following as the text of the famous letter he addressed to Napoleon:

"SIRE—Rather than be imprisoned at Sedan, I have decided to force the line extending before the positions of General LaBeuef and General Ducrot. Let your Majesty place yourself in the middle of the troops; they will hold it an honor to open a passage for you."

He adds that while he was preparing for the combat, he suddenly discovered that a flag of truce floated over Sedan. Had the Emperor followed his counsels, a large portion of the army might have broken through. He states that when, by the Emperors orders, he opened negotiations with Prince Bismarck, the latter demanded as terms of peace, an indemnity of four milliards of francs and the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

THIERS' STORY.

Thiers' speaking of the late war, says he found England hesitating and desirous of acting with Russia, and when he got to St. Petersburg he met with the greatest sympathy from the population, and the Czar, though he said he could not declare war, he was most favorably inclined towards France. He was evidently bound in one way or another to Prussia. Every one at St. Petersburg assured him that the Cabinet at Berlin would accept reasonable terms.

Thiers went to Italy and found the King most distinctly in favor of France, and he called one of his Generals and Ministers, and Thiers said, you have 300,000 men, march 100,000 on Lyons, you are covered by Switzerland and the Alps, and will have nothing to fear by making a diversion in our favor. The King and his Generals were for adopting this plan but the cabinet refused to give consent.

SPORT.

The Four-Oared Race at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, September 11.—The Ward's crew won the four-oared race to-day in twenty-four minutes and twenty seconds. They came in two lengths ahead. The Tyne were second, leading Biglers and Taylor's Winship by half a dozen lengths. The Winship's crew claim foul at the stake-boat, and it is not yet decided who has the third innings. The enthusiasm over the triumph of the Ward's crew was tremendous. As they came up to the shore opposite the grand stand, cheer after cheer rent the air. The Poughkeepsie was the fifth, and the McKee crew sixth.

Later.—The third place is given to the Biglers, whose stern passed the stake-boat only a few feet ahead of Taylor's Winship. The judges have declared a draw race between the Bigler crew and Taylor's Winship crew, for the third place in the regatta, and the two crews will row at two o'clock this afternoon to decide the point.

Kentucky Races.

LEXINGTON, KY., September 11.—The races here to-day were well attended, and the sport excellent. The time made is considered slow for this track. It is accounted for, however, by the depth of the dust, which, in some places, is nearly a foot deep. There were two races to-day. The first was mile heats for three year olds, in which six started. The third heat, between Cottrille's Saucebox and Buford's Hollywood, was finely contested. The second race was a mile dash, in which there were eight entries.

LITTLE ROCK.

The Crops, and Thieves, and Railroads—War of the Radical Faction.

A Judge Makes His Circuit With an Armed Guard.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 11. Two convicts, who attempted to escape from the Penitentiary brickyard to-day, were shot and killed by the guards.

The crop reports are gloomy. The cotton worm has appeared in many localities. There has been no rain here for nearly six weeks, and both cotton and corn have suffered on that account.

Preparations for the fall fair of the State Agricultural Assocsation are about completed. The fair commences on the 3d of October, and the prospects are good for a fine attendance.

A corps of engineers are now engaged in surveying the route for the White River Valley Railroad, between Des Arc and Jacksonport. Grading for the road will be commenced at once.

The troubles in Boone county are creating considerable excitement. A few days ago the Circuit Judge ordered the militia out, with the ostensible purpose of protecting his court, and kept them there during the term. They are reported to have committed several depredations, and attempted the assassination of one or two prominent Democrats of the county. The difficulties appear to have grown out of the differences between the Judge and Sheriff, both of whom are Republicans. The latter was deposed by the former, and the Coroner substituted in his place, whereupon the Sheriff refused to give up his office, and the Governor has been applied to, to settle the matter.

The Judge took his militia with him to to hold the Marion Circuit Court.

MAINE.

Radical Victories—The New Departure Bursts the Machine.

BANGOR, September 11.—This place gives Parham 1456 and Kimball 1119. Republican gain, 938. Nine towns give Parham 5445, and Kimball 5059. Republican majority, 386. Last year the same towns gave Parham 5694, and Roberts 5338. Democratic majority, 304. This includes this city where the Republican gain is very large, the Democratic candidate being a resident of Bangor. Aroscoggin county gave a Republican majority of about 1200, against 400 last year.

PORTLAND, September 11.—This city gives Parham, Republican, 2174, and Kimball, Democrat, 1885, scattering 12. Republican majority, 217, against 411 majority last year. A Lewiston dispatch says a large vote is being polled there and that the Republicans were ahead at two o'clock p.m. Last year Lewiston gave a Democratic majority of 80.

The Republicans are crazed with joy in Augusta, Maine.

Speaker Blaine is clean gone daft.

The Radical gain in Augusta is about one thousand.

NASHVILLE.

Death of an Editor—Fire.

NASHVILLE, September 11.—John Roberts, one the proprietors of the *Republican Banner*, died at his residence, in this county, this afternoon, after a brief illness.

Specials to the *Banner* state that the residence of Governor John C. Brown, at Pulaski, was destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon. Governor Brown was absent. Mrs. Brown was asleep, and escaped with difficulty. A negro woman was badly hurt by the falling of a beam.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Engineer Killed and Fireman Wounded.

GRENADA, MISS., September 11.—A train on the Mississippi Central road ran off the track near Grenada, Miss., Sunday. The engineer was killed and the fireman badly wounded. No passengers injured.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

King Amadeus' health is restored.

Rev. Dr. Hincks, of Toronto, is dead.

Queen Victoria has entirely recovered.

Napoleon was warmly greeted at Torgusy.

Mahommed Pacha of the Turkish cabinet, is dead.

A $30,000 fire in White Hall, New York, yesterday.

The potato rot is spreading in Lancashire, England.

Commander Alden takes charge of our European fleet.

A fire in Minden, La., yesterday destroyed $125,000.

Five-twenties have not advanced in London with the price of gold.

The murder of the Harpers is the horrible sensation of the hour.

The steamship Corinthian, from Quebec, arrived at Menville.

Theirs would have the National Assembly adjourn to the first of November.

Princess Mary Elizabeth, of Prussia, it is said, will wed Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.

Nine thousand people yesterday attended the Cincinnati International Exposition.

The Brazilian measure for the emancipation of all slaves failed to pass the Brazilian Legislature.

There is much excitement in Southern France because of the dissolution of the National Guard.

A lucky fellow found a diamond in Dakota, and sold it for $50,000. It is said to be worth $100,000.

Mrs. Burns, an abortionist of New York city, has been bound over for murdering poor Mary Burns.

Three persons have died in Hartford, Conn., within a week from eating toad stools for mushrooms.

Internal revenue collectors are required to report at once and finally, taxes held by them for collection.

Thiers gave a State dinner yesterday to Chevalier Negro, the Italian Ambassador. This Negro is white.

The Reds of the New York customhouse fired one hundred guns yesterday, for Booth's success in California.

The venerable Mrs. Lucy Lumpkin, of a distinguished family in Georgia, died at Lexington, in that State last week.

Gambetta and General Faidherbe are plotting for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of France. They can't win.

At Huntsville, Ky., yesterday Maj. Callings and Matt. Cullen, brothers-in-law, fought. Cullen was stabbed and killed.

Five masked persons took L. L. Wier from his house in Livingston county, Ala., and it is supposed murdered him.

Jo Baxter, charged with robbing the United States Express of $30,000 in 1866, has been sent to St. Louis for trial, from Cincinnati.

Just as Turkey suffered a great loss by the death of her great Prime Minister, she has obtained an important success in Alabania. A formidable insurrection, which had been agitating that province for several months, has been surpressed. The Turkish troops under Mehemet Ali met a strong force of Albanian insurgents near Scutari, and, after a sanguinary battle, utterly routed them.

The Austrian Emperor disapproves the conduct of Episcopacy on the papal infallibility question. Bishop Jeckelfalusey says he will obey.

Plantations owned by negroes are being sold in Mississippi, by the rapacious New England tax-collectors. That is Radical "equal and exact justice."

The complete evacuation of France by the Germans will probably be effected at an early day. The posts around Paris will be evacuated by the 13th.

The coroner's jury castigates terribly the New York Inspector of boilers for suffering the R. E. Lee to run four years without an examination of machinery.

The Comptroller of Tennessee will show an $11,000,000 lessening of the State debt. If the bonds were repudiated, as they should be, it would be $15,000,000 less.

A medical student who had been experimenting on himself with acoite, went into a restaurant at Jacksonville, Illinois, Sunday, took a cup of coffee, and fell dead.

Homer Henderson has spent the summer at Long Branch painting a portrait of the President. Having no visible means of support, Homer should go on the chain-gang.

The new Immanuel church, Chicago, was dedicated yesterday, Rev. Dr. Cooper, formerly of the Episcopal church, rector. The revised liturgy of the Episcopal church is used.

The Sheriff of New York appears to have a fat thing. For the first half of the year 1871 he drew eighty-five thousand dollars for prisoners committed to the jails in the city.

In Russell county, Ky., on the 7th, some United States soldiers assailed a Ku-Klux camp. A soldiers was killed, and Jim Jones, a Ku-Klux was arrested and lodged in jail.

The *Tribune* charges Cornell, Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, with uttering a half dozen of falsehoods. It thinks that Murphy and Cornell are using up the party.

A telegram from Newburyport, Mass., says the boiler in Curtis's hat manufactory exploded yesterday morning, killing five men outright. Several others are wounded and missing.

The London *Times* censures the importation of foreign workmen, and gives its support to the British strikers in their movement for the reduction of their time of daily labor to nine hours.

The New York *Times'* money article of yesterday says that the recent heavy fall in Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad stock is due to the Tammany trouble. The "ring" holds a large amount of the stock.

Lyons, France, is governed by the Communists. The National Guards don't intend, it is said, to be dissolved. They talk of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. The people fear a war when the election begins.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 11—Wall street. Gold was very strong, opening at 113¾ and closing at 113¾@113¾. Cash gold was very scarce, loans being made at from 2 per cent. per annum to ⅛ per cent. per day for use. Clearances about $67,000,000. Governments were strong and in sympathy with gold, but business was small. Stocks opened weak, and the speculative feeling during the morning was very tame, with a pressure to sell and a decline in the leading shares. During the afternoon there were wilful rallies and reactions, but at the close they were steadier, and there was less disposition to sell. The two leading features were the Lake Shore and Wabash. After these, in point of interest, were the New York Central, Northwestern, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. The market at the close was firm, the Northwestern common and Lake Shore being up to the highest point of the day. The demand for money was little more active this afternoon. At one time 4 per cent. was paid by stock brokers. The closing rate was 3 per cent. State bonds were quiet without future. Sterling exchange bankers' bills 8⅝; U. S. coupons 81s, 118⅝; do, 62s, 5-20s, 115⅝; do. 64s, 115⅝; do 65s, 115⅝; do new 5-20s, 114; do 67s, 5-20s, 114⅝; do 68s, 114⅝; 10-40s, 111⅝; 10-40s cur. rency 6s, 112⅝; Missouri State bonds, 97¾; Tennessee, old, 73¼; do new, 74; Virginia new, 69½; old, 65½; North Carolina, old, —; do new, 24; Canton 81; Quicksilver, 16¼; Mariposa, 3½; do preferred, 6¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 68; Adams' Express, 85¼; Wells & Fargo, 55¼; American 58; United States, 57¾; Pacific Mail, 56¼; New York Central, 101; do scrip, 95½; Erie, 32¾; do preferred, 59; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 136; Reading, 115¼; Michigan Central, 120; Union Pacific stock, 35½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago —; Northwestern, 71¾; do pfd, 91¾; Rock Island, 111¼; St. Paul, 68¼; preferred, 82½; Wabash, 65; preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 100¼; Terre Haute, 25; preferred, 69; Chicago and Alton, 119¼; preferred, 130; Ohio and Mississippi, 45½; New Jersey Central, 109; Burlington and Quincy, 138; Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, 90½; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union Pacific bonds, 91¼.

Cotton steady, with a moderate demand at 20⅞c.

Dry Goods.—Business among the leading jobbing houses continues lively. On Saturday night some houses on Broadway were open until 12 o'clock. Prices are steady and firm with an upward tendency. There is nothing at present to indicate a reduction in prices. Wool is likely to be scarce and command extreme prices for this year. Over a dozen leading wool buyers have departed for Australia to obtain supplies within a fortnight, but it is doubtful if they can obtain any quantity of cheap wools anywhere to affect the market. The market is buoyant, and purchasers are taking hold of all staples freely.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 11.—Flour in good demand at full prices; family, $5 75@6. Cotton steady, with a moderate demand; low middling, 18⅝c. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; sales of sample lots at $1 20. Corn buoyant, but unsettled; ear, 53c; shelled, 56c. Rye in good demand at full prices—65@68c. Oats are steady, with a moderate demand at 32@36c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs dull and unchanged at 17c Petroleum in good demand at full prices—20@24c. Bulk meats buoyant, but unsettled; sales of shoulders at 5⅞c; rough sides, 6¼c. Pork buoyant, but unsettled; asking $12 75@13. The stock of lard has been withdrawn in anticipation of higher prices. Bacon buoyant, but unsettled and there is not much offering; shoulders are held at 6¾c; sales of sides at 7¼@7¾c; sugar-cured hams, 14½@15c. Hogs in fair demand and prices firm at $4@4 50. Whisky steady at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 11.—Cotton nominally higher at 19@19½c. Flour—low grades are firm and order lots higher, but the advance in Southern freights chokes business; superfine winter, $4@4 25; extra, $4 25@4 50; XX, $4 90@5. Wheat closed stiff and higher; No. 3 red, in elevator, $1 15@1 17½; No. 2 red winter, $1 28. Corn unchanged for bulk and depressed for sacked; low mixed in elevator, 44½c; yellow, in elevator, 46c; choice yellow sacked, 50c. Oats lower on account of the advance in freights; mixed in bulk on track, 31@33c; white sacked, 42@44c. Barley steady at —@46c. Rye higher at 61@63c. Highwines steady at 88c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging are unchanged. Pork firm at $13@13 25, the latter on orders. Bacon active; shoulders are higher for jobbing and order lots at 6¾@7c; clear rib sides, 7½c; clear sides firm. Lard firm at 9¼c for refined. Hogs steady at $4@4 25. Cattle easier; Texan, $1 50@3; native, $2@4 75.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, September 11.—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 26¾@26c lower at $1 15¼@1 16¼c for cash, $1 15⅝ for September, and $1 15¼@1 15 for October; this afternoon it was dull and easier at $1 15¼@1 15⅝ for September to October. Corn—No 2 mixed active and weaker and 1c lower at 46@46½c for cash, 46½c for September and 45½c for October; this afternoon it was dull at 46c for September and 45¼@45½c for October. Oats—No. 2 active and 1c lower at 30½c. Rye—No. 2 active and unsettled at 54½c. Barley—No. 2 spring active and 1@1½c lower at 62c. Highwines steady at 88½c. Provisions are unchanged. Mess pork, $12 87@13 for cash. Lard firm.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—Hay—nominal. Flour dull; superfine, $4 75; XX, $6 87½; XXX, $6 25@6 50. Corn scarce; mixed 73c; white and yellow, 75c. Oats scarce at 54c. Bran, $1 17. Pork firmer; mess, $14 25. Bacon scarce at 7¾. Sugar-cured hams, 16½c. Lard firm; tierces, 10¼@10½c; keg, 11¼@11½c. In sugar, molasses and coffee there is nothing doing. Whisky, 90@$1 02. There is nothing doing in cotton and quotations are nominally unchanged. Receipts, 614 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1979 bales; exports to New York, 877 bales; stock, 20,910 bales.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, September 11.—Tobacco very active; sales of 78 hhds; lugs, $7@7 75; low to good leaf, $8@18 62.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, September 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 19¼@19½c; net receipts, 224 bales; exports coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 110 bales; stock, 5519 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, September 11.—Cotton in light demand and firm; low middling 18¾@18¾c. Net receipts, 101 bale; exports coastwise, 432 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 2822 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON