THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1871. VOL. 31.—NO. 324

An association of workingmen in Boston have adopted a plan for obtaining houses at a low rate of rental and payment. They propose to build fifty houses which, if erected singly, would cost $2,000 each, or $100,000 in all, but which, being contracted for together, will cost about $75,000. Of this amount each member of the association pays $200 down, or $10,000 in all, and thus the sum required on mortgages is reduced to $65,000. Should this plan be carried into effect, and the owners pay $250 rent annually, the entire indebtedness will be liquidated in seven years and a surplus of $11,267 be left to the credit of the association. We commend this plan to the workingmen of Memphis who are engaged in the laudable task of organizing building associations. Our poor men must help themselves. Rents in Memphis are exhorbitant, and the houses offered to tenants generally little better than barns or pig pens.

The committee of seventy of New York city, charged with the duty of investigating the Tweed ring frauds, have submitted the following summary of the real values of the work performed for that city, and the price paid for it, since the first of January, 1869, to the present time. The whole account stands thus:

	Amount paid.	Real value.
Armories & Drill Rooms	$ 3,221,867 62	$ 262,433
Lumber bill	483,870 27	49,000
Courthouse and Repairs	13,416,912 29	3,000,000
Advertising, Stationery, Printing, etc	7,169,212 23	1,168,000
	$24,270,862 40	$4,759,433
Loss to the city	$19,510,728 00	

Think of it, $19,512 566, stolen in less than two years. It is fearful. But isn't $30,000,000 in four years from Tennessee quite as bad, if not worse? The taxable wealth of New York city is $2,000,000,000, that of Tennessee only $250,000,000. Here is a wide discrepancy in resources, and yet the Radicals did not stop to consider it when they were running up our debt to $45,000,000, and putting the proceeds in their pockets.

Won't the railroad rings prefer Jim Fisk? Give him, when president, a new toy prettily bedizzened with laces, and he would not buy or sell a congressman or eastern legislature for a week.

BOSS TWEED.

New York State and New York City after the Great Big Thief.

A Suit for $15,500,000—Charles O'Conner and Richard O'Gorman to Prosecute.

The New York Herald, of Saturday, publishes the following report of an interview by one of its reporters with Mr. Charles O'Connor, which explains the civil suit upon which Boss Tweed was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,000,000:

NEW YORK STATE VS. TWEED.

Reporter—I have waited upon you, Mr. O'Connor, in accordance with my instructions, to endeavor to obtain your views of the all-absorbing topic of the hour—I presume you understand to whom my remarks apply.

Mr. O'Connor—Yes, I understand—Tweed's affairs.

Reporter—Yes, and I should like your own ideas.

Mr. O'Connor—Well, there will be no criminal prosecution before the elections.

Reporter—What is the exact basis for these proceedings?

Mr. O'Connor (after a moment's deliberation)—Tweed and his associates can be clearly shown, before any intelligent court and jury, to have fraudulently obtained from the Broadway bank, on one connected set of transactions, within a very short period, not less than $4,000,000, without any color of right. It probably extends to $5,500,000. Unless interfered with by corrupt legislation at the next session of the legislature, or great error on the part of the courts, which I do not apprehend, I think a recovery can with the greatest ease be had against Tweed by the verdict of a jury within ninety days. I think Tweed may not have, himself, applied more than $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 of this sum to his own use; he is, nevertheless, equally liable with his confederates in a common and concerted fraud, and entitling the State to a judgment against him for the whole amount.

Reporter—Your last sentence is somewhat alarming. Can that be so?

Mr. O'Connor—There can be no doubt that the State can make him responsible, as it is a well-known fact that the head of a systematic organization for fraudulent purposes can be made liable for the whole amount. As regards your remark, let me explain that nearly all the transactions can be clearly traced. The warrants were all obtained by Woodward, and they, to all appearance, never left his hands until the indorsements had been placed upon them. First came Woodward's name and then came the others, like taking up a number of slips of paper, signing your name first and then passing each one to three other parties, until all the required signatures were written thereon. Woodward, who was a deputy to the clerk of the board of supervisors, was undoubtedly the corrupt agent through whom Tweed worked.

This whole matter almost explains itself. Here is a clerk with a salary that is comparatively mean in amount; yet he can live in grand style and in a gorgeous place somewhere up by Tweed's place at Greenwich, Connecticut, I believe. Hence the inference is that he was handsomely paid for his part of the transaction. But the most complete testimony of the manner in which they completed their business exists. In almost every case where the warrants were obtained the checks were paid the same day the warrants were obtained. Woodward paid them in to the credit of Tweed; the contractors in whose names the warrants were made out received their check and Tweed received his share. Out of the great number of transactions of this kind, extending over, we will say, six months, in not more than five or six instances did the time exceed one day between the time of the handing over of the indorsed warrants and the payment of these checks. Of this the evidence is of the most conclusive character. We propose in a few days to publish a statement which will be a sort of explanation of the figures in the schedule printed yesterday. In these extreme cases we are going to place a small figure before the amount that was not settled up for a day or two. Two days in the outside, I think, of the difference of time I speak of.

Reporter—How did they get the warrants from the comptroller's office?

Mr. O'Connor—As to that I know nothing—whether Mr. Connoly was or was not cognizant of it; but there may be an opportunity given shortly, when that matter will be settled up. In the absence of specific information I have no right to speak of that now.

Reporter—But there are others mentioned.

Mr. O'Connor—As to Mayor Oakey Hall, I do not believe (solemnly) that he either had a dollar, or knew at the time of what was going on, and I only blame him for standing by as his friend and chivalrously getting before them as a shield after it was made known. I have always considered him a gentleman, and as such I have had respect for him; but I would not allow my feelings to intervene between my friendship and my duty. If I had knowledge that Mr. Hall was culpable, I could not allow my feelings to shield him. The same remark would apply to Mr. Sweeny. If it was proved that he was particeps criminis, I would use the same instruments against him that I am using against Tweed. Such not being the case, however, I am directing my engineery against Tweed only, for against him lies the burden of proof.

Reporter—What do you think of the alleged offer as to money by these parties to Tweed?

Mr. O'Connor—Well, I think that can be easily disposed of. I believe it can be shown that out of the entire amount, of say three millions and a half, not more than $80,000 was legally due to any or all of them. It will be seen that Fitzgerald's and other claims were alleged to be about twelve per cent of the amount, but I am by no means certain that we shall not prove that their amounts had been previously paid, and that consequently they had no other claim on these moneys than the mere fact of being privy to the transaction and lending their signatures. When I speak of these million and a half or four millions of such transactions I am keeping within the bounds of certainty; but, as I said before, it may probably reach five million and a half.

Reporter—You are about to arrest him, I observe by the papers.

Mr. O'Connor—Yes, if he does not take leave of us, as reported.

Reporter—But how can he? His property is all in real estate in this city, I understand.

Mr. O'Connor—I cannot say as to that; I am afraid he will lose it all. I am sorry that such a period as the present has arrived. I am a Democrat myself, and I have less interest in the probability of recovering the money than most people perhaps; but my efforts aim at the future. I want to protect what is left and prevent a recurrence of this. As is well known, Tweed hopes to get in the legislature again. He hopes to get more corrupt bills passed, to go back to his office at the board of public works, and carry on the same systematic corrupt transactions that have hitherto marked his public career. This we must try to prevent.

NEW YORK CITY VS. TWEED.

Besides the suit of the attorney-general against Tweed and others for $6,000,000, another suit has been commenced by the Board of Supervisors through Mr. O'Gorman, the corporation counsel, in which the amount claimed is $10,000,000. The grounds of this suit are that Mr. Tweed, while president of the board of supervisors in 1869 and 1870, besides violating his duty in various other respects, entered into a corrupt conspiracy to defraud the city by means of false and fraudulent claims for work and materials alleged to have been furnished the city. The complaint, which was filed yesterday, is as follows:

Supreme Court—The Board of Supervisors of the County of New York against William M. Tweed.

The complaint of the plaintiff respectfully shows:

First—That during the year 1869 and up to the 27th of April, 1870, the defendant was one of the supervisors of the county of New York, and president of said board.

Second—That on the 26th day of April, 1870, by act of the legislature of the State of New York enacted on that day, it was enacted as follows: "All liabilities against the county of New York incurred previous to the passage of this act shall be audited by the Mayor, comptroller, and present president of the board of supervisors, and the amount which shall be found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the county of New York, payable during the year 1871.

Third—That by virtue of his official position as member of said board of supervisors, and as president of said board, on the 25th day of April, 1870, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the said defendant became and was at the days and times hereinafter mentioned, a trustee of the property, funds and effects of said county of New York, and it was his duty faithfully and honestly to execute the duties and exercise the powers conferred upon him, and to use the utmost diligence to prevent waste and misappropriation of the public funds.

Fourth—That the said defendant, disregarding and violating his duty in the premises, and corruptly, contriving and intending to cheat and defraud the plaintiffs, at about or prior to the days and times mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, did enter into a corrupt conspiracy and agreement with certain persons, whose names are mentioned in said schedule, and with certain other persons whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, to cheat and defraud the plaintiffs in form and manner as follows, and otherwise:

Fifth—That pursuant to said corrupt conspiracy and agreement, said persons above mentioned did assert, produce, and claim to be due them from said county sundry large sums of money enumerated in the schedule hereto annexed for divers works, labor, materials, and commodities by them alleged to have been furnished to said County, of New York at the request and employment of the board of supervisors thereof. That the bills and claims so asserted and alleged by said persons were manifestly and grossly excessive and exorbitant, false and fraudulent, to the knowledge of said claimants and of the defendant in the following particulars. That many of the charges so made were wholly false and fraudulent, and the works, materials, and commodities named therein had never been furnished to said County of New York, that many other of the charges so asserted were excessive and exorbitant, and exceeded the market value of the articles enumerated more than ten-fold.

Sixth—That notwithstanding his knowledge of the false, fraudulent, excessive and exorbitant character of said claims, the defendant, pursuant to his conspiracy and agreement to cheat and defraud the plaintiff, and upon the understanding and agreement that a portion of the amounts paid from the treasury of said county to the said claimants upon said excessive and exorbitant bills schuld be paid to him, the said defendant, did vote for and procure the audit and allowance of said bills by said board of supervisors, or by the mayor of the City of New York, the comptroller thereof, and said defendant acting under and pursuant to section 4 of chapter 382 of the laws of 1870.

Seventh—That said defendant, when acting with the mayor of the city of New York, and the comptroller thereof, under cover of said section 4 of chapter 382 of the laws of 1870, did neglect to examine any of the bills and claims against said county presented to said officers, and did certify the said claims without any examination whatever, pursuant to his corrupt agreement and conspiracy with the claimants aforesaid.

Eighth—That afterward at the days and times mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, the said bills so allowed as aforesaid, were paid to the persons named in the said schedule from the treasury of the said county of New York, pursuant to the audit and allowance thereof by the board of supervisors or by the said mayor, comptroller, and the defendant, corruptly voted for and procured by the defendant as aforesaid, and a portion or share of the amount so paid was corruptly received by the defendant or by some person for his use pursuant to the conspiracy and agreement aforesaid.

Ninth—That out of said extravagant, fraudulent and unlawful payments made as aforesaid from the funds of the said county of New York, large sums of money but of what amount plaintiffs are not certainly informed, have, by indirection, circuity, cover, connivance and fraud, been paid to and received by defendant, and that as trustee as aforesaid, he is bound to pay over all of said moneys to the plaintiffs, and is to them accountable in law and in equity for the same.

Tenth—That the plaintiffs have sustained damages in the premises in the sum of $10,000,000.

Eleventh—Wherefore plaintiffs demand that the amount of such fraudulent and excessive bills, over and above the true value of the goods and commodities in said bill and charges enumerated, which were actually furnished to said county, may be ascertained, and that they have have judgment against said defendant for the excess of said amount paid over the value thereof, and that a discovery be had, under oath, of the amounts or portion of said payments received by the defendant, and that the said defendant be adjudged to hold the same and the proceeds thereof as the trustee of the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs be adjudged to be the lawful owner and entitled to the possession of the same or the proceeds thereof, in whose hands soever the same may have been transferred, and such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and equitable. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation, Attorney for the plaintiff

Geo. Tickner Curtis, assistant counsel.

The schedule referred to in the above complaint is as follows, omitting the items:

Warrants paid to James H. Ingersoll & Co. in 1869 and 1870	$5,938,144 30
Warrants paid to Andrew J. Garvey in 1869, 1870, and 1871	2,905,464 09
Warrants paid to Keyser & Co. in 1869 and 1870	1,231,857 76
Warrants paid to J. McIlride Davidson in 1869, 1870, and 1871	694,347 72
Warrants paid to Archibald Hall, Jr., in 1871	206,833 51
Warrants paid to J. W. Smith in 18 9 and 1870	41,745 83
Warrants paid to Charles H. Jacobus in 1869 and 1870	62,360 46
Warrants paid to Gregg & Co. in 1869	47,610 52
Warrants paid to A. W. Lockwood in 1869 and 1870	30,619 16
Warrants paid to C. Lockwood in 1869	12,872 30
Warrants paid to Ward & Stanton in 1869 and 1870	35,048 15
Warrants paid to J. G. Pendleard in 1869	71,997 03
Warrants paid to Alonzo W. Marsh in 1869	96,419 85
Miscellaneous accounts, 1869, 1870, and 1871	340,189 56
Total	$11,238,387 74
Assessed Account. COURTHOUSE.	
Carpenter work and timber	$1,439,619 03
Furniture	1,372,792 96
Carpets, shades and curtains	607,764 44
Plastering	551,484 72
Painting and decorating	319,520 85
Plumbing and gas work	750,313 37
Iron work	152,164 60
Safes	61,387 72
Awnings	41,746 88
Articles (probably brooms, etc.)	41,160 95
Marble for work in progress	77,489 25
Pay roll for work in progress	22,757 47
Superintendence of building	29,427 34
Thermometers	7,591 19
Locks	2,678 85
Total	$6,092,745 46
Repairs on woodwork	759,071 22
Repairs on plaster work	1,194,691 12
Repairs on plumbing work	51,461 73
Repairs, not defined	73,716 13
Total	$2,171,933 50
ARMORIES AND DRILL-ROOMS.	
Furniture, and repairs on woodwork	$1,440,640 41
Repairing plaster work	87,522 13
Plumbing work	131,112 39
Painting	92,905 98
Carpets	41,228 57
Metallic roofing	5,305 46
Total	$2,242,714 70
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Repairs on other county buildings	$73,604 15
Grand total	$22,819,385 74

Philadelphia is recovering from the small-pox.

DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION,

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Nashville.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, October 31.—The following resolutions were adopted in the Democratic State convention today:

WHEREAS, this convention has heretofore called upon the congressional committees to perfect the organization of an executive committee in their respective counties, composing their districts; and,

Whereas, the congressional committee have failed to act, and as a large majority of the counties are without any official organization, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That this committee recognize all county committees whose organization has been heretofore perfected, whether this organization rests upon the authority of the various congressional committees or upon the authority of county conventions.

2. That where no county committees now exist, this committee do proceed to nominate and appoint committees composed of five members in each county in the State, and such committees shall be the executive committees for such counties.

3. That the secretary of this committee, after the appointment of such committees, shall open a correspondence with the chairman of each county committee, requiring such chairman to organize their respective committees and to perfect the county organization by causing the organization of such committees in each civil district, and to forward the names of the county committeemen and the civil district committeemen to the secretary of this committee.

4. That the secretary of this committee shall open correspondence with the national Democratic committee, informing them of our organization, furnishing said committee with the names and postoffice of each member of this committee and the name and address of the chairman and secretary of each congressional committee, and that the secretary of this committee open a correspondence with the congressional Democratic committee, informing them of our organization and furnishing them with the name and address of each member of this committee, the congressional committee and of county committees.

5. That the secretary of this committee shall keep in well bound books the names and address of each State, congressional, county and civil district committeeman.

The Democratic State committee of Tennessee having assembled in obedience to a call of its chairman and having disposed of such business as related to its organization and readiness for future work, do resolve,

1. That the test of time and the experience of the members of this committee establish that without organization there can be no success.

2. Without dictating to our friends in the North, whose faith and hope are in the preservation of self-government and constitutional principles, we declare that, whatever contingencies may arise, without union—Democracy union—there is no hope for the future.

3. We declare for a united Democracy, first, last, and all the time, to the end that success may crown our efforts in the next presidential canvass, and our hope in the future is that the administration of the several State governments may be preserved to the Democracy as the last abiding hope of constitutional liberty on the American continent.

THE TAX QUESTION.

A Rather Unexpected Move on the Part of the Law-Makers.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, October 31.—On the pretext of sustaining the governor, the committees on finance and ways and means in the House, will report, to-morrow, a tax-bill of fifty cents. This information has created much surprise and some indignation. It is thought the house will not sustain the report, and that such a tax will be almost unanimously defeated in the Senate.

The debate on the tax question will open in good earnest to morrow. A compromise will probably be effected at thirty or forty cents.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, October 31.—After the routine, the following bills were introduced and passed the first reading:

By Mr. Coulter—A bill regulating the mode of presenting bills and other matter to the governor, and signing and filing the same.

By Mr. Coulter—A bill to allow an additional justice of the peace in the ninth civil district of Gibson county.

By Mr. Windle—A bill to repeal chapter ninety-six of the act to increase the common school fund.

By Mr. Hughes—A resolution requiring the attorney-general to report respecting the title of the State to the Memphis city hospital property, which lies over.

The Senate resolution respecting improvement of the Capitol grounds was adopted.

The House resolution appointing a joint committee to examine and report on the statutes of Tennessee, compiled by Thompson and Steiger, was adopted.

The House resolution to appoint a committee to report relative to the agricultural school fund was taken up. Messrs. Sevier and McConnell asked for delay. Messrs Coulter and DuBose were opposed to any delay. Mr. Gibson moved to refer the resolution to the education committee. The last original resolution was adopted.

House bills on third reading:

For protection to owners of stock kept for breeding purposes. Rejected.

For the punishment of persons maliciously injuring stock. Laid on table.

Several House and Senate bills were advanced a stage.

Senate bills on third reading:

To amend general law concerning railroad corporations.

To provide for change of county seats in certain cases. Passed.

To provide for the sale and disposition of stock held by counties, incorporated cities and towns in railroad corporations. A discussion ensued which lasted till one o'clock in the afternoon, when the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, without deciding the question

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

Mr. Snipes, from special committee, reported that Samuel Watson, trustee of the bank of Tennessee, received only the salary of a trustee from that institution.

The following bills were introduced and passed first reading:

By Mr. Paradee—To repeal an act for the suppression of hunting and killing deer with dogs or guns, or netting fish in the counties of Section and Humphreys.

By Mr. Leech—To amend section 620 of the code.

By Mr. Crews—To reduce the rate of taxation to thirty cents on every hundred dollars' worth of property, and to repeal the merchants' tax.

By Mr. Mester—To provide for offering rewards for horse thieves.

By Mr. Fields—To change the line between Bedford and Rutherford counties.

By Mr. Trousdale—To loan fifty stand of arms to the high school of Sumner county.

By Mr. Tillman—For the protection of sub-tenants in reference to landlord's liens.

By Mr. Lumpkin—To regulate the distribution of money raised by sheriff's sales.

By Mr. McGlothlin—To amend section 3080 of the code.

By Speaker Richardson—For the benefit of executors and administrators.

By Mr. McGlothlin—To repeal section 1285 of the code.

By Mr. Harris—Making persons twenty-one years of age eligible to corporation offices.

By Speaker Richardson—Providing for judges of county courts to perform certain acts where clerks of said courts are incompetent.

By Mr. McGhee—To change the name of Holston river to that of Tennessee river.

By Mr. Walters—To ratify the payments of money by certain parties due to the bank of Tennessee.

By Mr. Spears—A bill to amend the act to make rules for uniform evidence in State and Federal courts.

By Mr. Snipes—A resolution allowing the Federal court use of the State library. Lies over.

By Mr. Lewis—A resolution appointing a special committee to report a bill providing for the assessment of property and the best mode of collecting taxes. Taken up under a suspension of the rules.

After the debate Mr. Crews offered a resolution in lieu which was adopted.

House bill to amend laws relative to penal proceedings was rejected.

House bill on third reading to allow additional justice of the peace for Fayette county. Passed.

To change the line between Hardin and Decatur counties. Passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Several House and Senate bills were advanced a stage.

The following bills were rejected on second reading:

To change the holding of the sessions of the circuit court from three to two in each year.

To repeal an act increasing the common school fund.

Providing for keeping live stock within enclosures.

On second reading:

House bill to exempt from taxation the Odd Fellows' mutual aid society of Memphis.

Mr. Crews offered in lieu a bill exempting from taxation all property used for religious, charitable, literary or educational purposes. Passed.

The following resolutions were introduced:

House resolution for the benefit of Jacob Franklin. Rejected.

House resolution appointing a joint committee to examine duplicate receipts of the cashiers of the various depositories of the State. Adopted.

Adjourned.

POLYGAMOUS.

Latest Phase of the Mormon Situation—Grinding of the Church Organ.

SALT LAKE CITY, October 31.—H. S. Eldridge, of the bank of Deseret, and William Jenning, of Zion's corporative institution, were reserved as sureties on the bail bond of Mayor Daniel Wells. The motion for bail for Stout and Kimball is still under the consideration of the court. The case of Clayton vs. Clayton, being a suit of a polygamous wife of William Clayton, for a territorial order of divorce and alimony, is on the docket for to-morrow. The point at present raised is a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the United States court, defence claiming that matters of this nature belong exclusively to the probate court. The plaintiff is Clayton's ninth wife, and a suit for divorce before the United States court cannot, of course, be maintained. The testimony on the merits of the case, however, is expected will be decidedly curious, inasmuch as to admit that the plaintiff is defendant's wife would leave him open to the charge of polygamy. The defendant's only hope, therefore, is to maintain the demurrer.

Everything is as quiet and peaceable here to-night as a country village, aside from what is said in the church organ. The general expression of the Mormons is that of entire submission to the law. Cannon is bitter, but Orson Pratt says all is right so long as they don't fine him, for he has no money.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Chicago asks for more soldiers.

Asbury leaves for England to-day.

The New Orleans races begin on the 5th December.

General Sherman goes to Europe next week.

The canvas for State officers goes briskly on in Wisconsin.

Garvey's return to New York was rumored there last night.

The military departments of the country are to be re-arranged.

All the members were present at a cabinet meeting held yesterday.

The Enterprise insurance company, Philadelphia, has collapsed.

Ex-Governor Seymour is glad that the Tammany ring has been broken.

Canada is not going to demand the return of the falsifying-smack Horton.

New York creditors are acting very generously with their Chicago debtors.

A crazy fellow in Clarksville, Indiana, yesterday chopped his father's head off.

Six hundred feet of the levee, from Montegut to Louise street, New Orleans, caved in yesterday.

George Andrews has been appointed United States attorney for the eastern district of this State.

The band-wagon of Howe's circus capsized at Hudson, New York, last Monday, and killed two of the musicians.

Chicago's political sea is not so pacific now as when the tremor of the big fire was upon the log-rolling politicians of that strange city.

Little Rock will be lively to-day. The Methodist conference, the State medical association and the grand lodge of Odd-Fellows meet there this morning.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

WALL STREET, NEW YORK, October 31.—Gold selling at 11½ to 12⅛; closed firm at 12⅛ for one day clearings. Gold exchange in bank 9 million. Governments dull all day, but were a little higher. Stocks, up to noon, were barely steady. After a second call prices were better, and at the close declined a little. Business light to-day; money from 6 to 7 per cent; exceptional brains, 3⅝. State bonds dull and steady. The entire market became heavy on the second call.

Sterling exchange—bankers' bills, 8⅝; United States coupons of 1881, 116⅝; do 62 5-20s 114⅝; do 1864, 113⅞; do 1865, 114⅛; do new, 113⅝; do 1867, 5-20s, 115⅛; do 1868, 115⅞; do 10-40s, 109⅝; do currency sixes, 111½. Missouri State bonds, 94; Tennessee, old, 66; do new, 69; Virginia, new, 62; do old, 60½; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 18.

COTTON.

Cotton in fair demand and higher, at 18½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middling, 17@17½c. Flour dull and drooping; family, $6 50@7 75. Wheat dull but unchanged; red, $1 30@1 40. Corn is in fair demand and higher; new, 47c, old, 50c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand, at 76@78c. Oats in fair demand and firm. Barley quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and weak; prime, 20@20½c. Sugar dull and drooping, refined quiet and weak, at 11@12c. Lard all scarce and firm, at 10@10½c. Eggs dull and lower, at 23c. Butter in fair demand, but at lower rates, 19@22c. Pork dull and nominal; $12 50 is asked. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk sides, 6⅝@7c. Bacon firm, with light demand; shoulders, 7½c. Hogs dull and lower, at $4@4 25. Cattle in fair demand and higher; prime, $4@5. Whisky dull and lower, at 88c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, October 31.—Tobacco firm and active; sales to-day, 93 hhds; sales for the year about 48,000 hhds. Bagging quiet but steady. Cotton firmer, selling at 18c for middling. Flour quiet but firm; extra family, $6 50. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady, with a fair order, in demand; mess pork held at $13 in round lots. Bacon—shoulders, 7½c; clear ribsides, 8c; clear, 8½c. Hams—sugar-cured, 13@c. Lard, 9@9½c. Whisky dull, at 90c. Business was generally restricted, on account of the rain which has prevailed here all day.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—Cotton dull and nominal, at 17@17½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine winter, $4@4 25; extra, $5 50@6; XX, $6 75@7 25. Wheat higher; No 3 red, $1 40; No 2 red winter, $1 50@1 52. Corn dull but unchanged; mixed on track, 38c. Barley firm; choice prime Minnesota, 85c. Rye dull; No 2, 68c cash. Highwines dull, at 88½c. Tobacco quiet. Hemp nominal. Bagging quiet, at 17@18c. Pork quiet, at $14 75@15. Bacon quiet; boxing and order lots of shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 8c; clear sandy, at 8@8½c. Lard firm; choice kettle, 9½c. Hogs active, at 3½@4½c. Cattle unchanged, at $3@4 50 for good to choice.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, October 31.—There is a holiday in stocks tomorrow. It is thought that the bank rate will be reduced on Thursday. Consols 93. United States coupons of 1865, 5-20s, 91½ do '64, 91½ do '67, 93½ do 10-40s, 89½. November bonds, 91½. The regular settling day in the Bank of England, it will be observed as a close holiday on the stock exchange. It is thought that the board of governors of the bank will reduce the rate of interest at a meeting on Thursday.

PARIS, October 31.—Rentes, 57f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, October 31.—Cotton active and firm; uplands, 9¾d; Orleans, 9¾d; sales, 14,000 bales; for speculation and export, 3000 bales. Sales of cotton, shipping or shipped, at Charleston or Savannah, 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat, red spring, 11s@11s 5d; receipts for 3 days, 22,000 quarters; American, 15,000. Corn 35s 6d. Lard, 68s. Cheese, 58s. Petroleum, refined, 17½d.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THUMMEL—At his residence, on Second street, Chelsea, October 31st, Dr. ROBERT THUMMEL.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Incorporated in 1822.

Official Drawings.

MORNING CLASS—No. 537.

3, 41, 8, 46, 32, 60, 9, 45, 15, 4, 20, 23, 68.

EVENING CLASS—No. 538.

24, 18, 21, 74, 65, 38, 42, 63, 30, 41, 58, 78, 23.

Lotteries drawn twice daily. Prizes from $10 to $20,000. Tickets in sixths by J. G. FRANCIS, agt., 605 North Court st. Box 16, Memphis, Tenn. P. O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THERE will be a called meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on THURSDAY, November 2d, at 4 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the delegates to the late Railroad Convention at Shreveport, as the subject is one of great importance to Memphis interests, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

R. A. PINSON, President.

LEON. TROUSDALE, Secretary. nol

Dissolution---Copartnership.

THE undersigned, doing business under the firm name and style of McKinney, Bryson & Co., was dissolved by limitation on the 1st day of January, 1871, J. W. McKinney having at that time sold his entire interest to P. H. Bryson and S. J. Camp, who assume all liabilities and assets of said firm. By consent, the firm name and style of McKinney, Bryson & Co., has been used up to the present time, when it will be discontinued.

J. W. McKINNEY,
P. H. BRYSON,
S. J. CAMP.

Memphis, November 1, 1871.

S. J. CAMP. P. H. BRYSON

BRYSON & CAMP,

(Successors to McKinney, Bryson & Co.)

228 Main Street,

WILL CONTINUE THE FURNITURE AND CARPET BUSINESS, at the old stand of McKinney, Bryson & Co., and would solicit a continuation of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.

BRYSON & CAMP.

IN retiring from the firm of McKinney, Bryson & Co., I respectfully solicit for my successors, Messrs. Bryson & Camp, a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them. I will remain with the new firm for the present, and will be pleased to extend my usual attention.

nov1 J. W. McKINNEY.

J. C. TERRY & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Sole Agents at Memphis for the

GIRARD MERCANTILE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia and New York.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton to the above company, at either point, thus giving shippers the preference of markets.

Office: 9 Union St., Memphis Tenn.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL PREPARATORY MEETING of St. Andrew's Society, for the election of officers, will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at 37 Adams street. A full and prompt attendance is earnestly requested. JOHN ALNSLIE, President.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, Secretary. nol

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed at the last Quarterly Court, who are H. Irby, W. H. Walker, C. L. Brooks, P. M. Winters and Thos. Coleman, jr., to take into consideration and carry out the order of the Court in relation to the indebtedness of the county in the shape of Barbour Lewis' warrants, will meet, in my office, MONDAY, the 6th day of November. T. C. BLECKLEY, C. C. C.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the county, in the shape of Barbour Lewis' warrants, classified from one to eight, as per order of the last Quarterly Court, will present them, with the proof of their legitimacy, and all having such claims not embraced in the eight classes, will present them to J. H. Goodlett, Clerk of the committee, for future action or adjudication.

nol T. C. BLECKLEY, C. C. C.

New Remedies & Quick Cures

—AT—

DR. H. DeCARL'S

Medical Office,

No 201 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND ADAMS streets, Memphis, Tenn. Dr. DeCarl, formerly of 93 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., specialist in the treatment of Syphilis and all diseases of the genital organs of male or female, is permanently located at No. 201 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Patients at a distance—Enjoy the great advantage of the time, various forms of Gonorrhœa and these animosities and complicated cases of old standing, where the constitution has long suffered from protracted mercurial treatment, should not despair, but call on Dr. DeCarl, and be subjected to a course of his invigorating Vapor Baths, in conjunction with internal treatment by extracts of Tropical Herbs, Roots and Leaves, which grow within 23½ degrees of this equator, and nearly under a vertical sun.

To the Ladies.—The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females, treated with eminent success, such as suppressions, irregularities, Whites, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, etc., etc., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpleasable medicine of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

REMEMBER—That Dr. DeCarl publishes no certificates to stamps the unwary, nor makes false representations to gull the unfortunate, but that all he says will be faithfully carried out.

☞ All letters answered promptly and medicines carefully packed and sealed, free from observation, forwarded by express to every part of the civilized world.

☞ Office 201 Main street, up stairs, Memphis, Tenn. Postoffice box 588. Office hours from 7½ a.m. to 9½ p.m. nol

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of Memphis Wood and Willow Ware Manufacturing Company:

AT the instance of the Board of Directors, a meeting of all the stockholders in said company is called to meet on the 3d of November inst., at my office, 22 Union street, at 10 o'clock a.m.

As business of the utmost importance will be called up, every member is urged to attend.

T. J. LATHAM, President.

Evening Ledger copy 3t

NIGHT SCHOOL,

No. 308 Third Street,

W. L. MITCHELL will give instruction to a night class, at his schoolroom, EVERY NIGHT, commencing at 7 o'clock. Special attention will be devoted to arithmetic and its applications to business life. For terms apply at the schoolroom at any hour of the day or night session. oct19

The best is Robertson's Business College!

336 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. M. ROBERTSON, Principal.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of two hundred and five acres, seven miles from Memphis, and half a mile south of Goodlett's station, on the Mississippi and Charleston Railroad, comprising 130 acres cleared, land and forty-five acres of a beautiful grove. The site is one of the most beautiful in the country, with comfortable dwellings, gin house, stables and well of clear great water. Stock, provisions, wagons, tools, etc., now on the place, will be sold if purchaser desires. For terms apply on the place to Dr. G. H. Moore, or Geo. K. Phelan, 41 Monroe street. oct31

Mississippi & Tennessee R. R.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR

SARDIS AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Commencing October 30, 1871, and continuing five (5) days. One fare for round trip.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis	7:45 a.m
Arrive, Sardis	11:50 a.m
Leave, Sardis	4:00 p.m
Arrive, Memphis	7:00 p.m

Tickets for sale at 327½ Main street and at Depot.

JAS. TONGE, Gen'l Sup't.

Administrators and Executors Settlements.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COURT CLERK, MEMPHIS, October 30, 1871.

THE following settlements having been filed in my office will be presented in the Probate Court for confirmation on the November term, 1871.

Final settlement of Mrs. L. J. Bohannon executrix of the will of J. C. Baker, deceased.

Final settlement of Mrs. Fannie T. Whitfield administratrix of estate of E. Whitfield, deceased.

Settlement of J. Stout as administrator of estate of Thomas H. Todd, deceased.

JAMES REILLY, Clerk.

BY J. H. CULLEN, Deputy. oct30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS

FOR

EVERYBODY

AT THE

"SOUTHERN PALACE,"

332 Main Street.

D. C. & H. M. LOEWENSTINE.

We sell Goods Cheaper than any other House in the city of Memphis.

TRY US.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE

Joseph Kid Glove,

THE BEST ONE DOLLAR GLOVE MANUFACTURED.

ALL SHADES CONSTANTLY KEPT ON HAND.

NOTICE.

All persons wanting house furnishing goods are most respectfully invited to examine my stock of Brussels three-ply, two-ply and ingrain Carpets, English and American Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs and Matts, etc. Also, Parlor, Chamber, Dinningroom and Office Furniture. These Goods have been selected with great care. An inspection of them would convince the public as to the quality, style and price.

E. FEGAN, 260 Second Street.

J. H. WAGGENER,

317½ MAIN THIRD STREET. 317½

CLOTHING,

—AND—

**MERCHANT TAILORING