THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872. VOL. 32.—NO. 151

THE Paris, France, wiseacres are investigating dead issues, and have concluded that Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is responsible for the surrender of Paris to the Germans, and Trochu and Vinnoy are wholly exculpated.

THE Confederate picnic of next Saturday is still the talk of the town and country. The concluding sentence of the paragraph yesterday in relation to this picnic could have no reference, as some might have imagined, to those who, on this occasion, will act as field officers and marshals of the day. Their titles are properly given them under the circumstances. They or their position cannot be effected either by the concession or omission of titles honorably won and as honorably worn.

GOOD TIDINGS FOR MEMPHIS.

A dispatch from Washington, signed by two prominent citizens of Memphis, was received by us yesterday, stating that "Mr. Vaughan, the member of Congress from the Memphis district, has carried his custom-house appropriation bill by an almost unanimous vote. The bill will also pass the Senate." This dispatch is signed by Messrs. Sam. Tate and Robertson Topp. It is thus true that the APPEAL, in commending the peculiar qualities as a representative of Mr. Vaughan, was not mistaken. He went to Washington to serve his district practically. He has made no enemies, partisan or personal. On the contrary, as we are informed, Mr. Vaughan has a greater number of personal friends and there are more members of the two Houses ready to do him a kindness than would serve any other place-holder about Washington. If Vaughan remained a few years at the capital he might rule the country. If his constituents object, they do not concur just now with Memphis, which throws up its hat and lauds the genius and worth of W. W. Vaughan. It may be proper to suggest that this bill of Mr. Vaughan will probably cause the expenditure in this city of a million dollars by the Federal government which has hitherto wrenched from us enormous sums and refunded nothing, and very many gentlemen who have felt so keenly wrongs inflicted by ravenous State, city, county and Federal tax-gathers may have their emotions mollified by contemplating the triumphs of Mr. Vaughan. Memphis is a little under the weather to-day, but this stroke of legislation lets in a broad bright stream of golden sunlight, and we would fain hope that the next citizens' and tax-payers' meeting will not wear such a melancholy face. Memphis will yet rise superior to all misfortunes and to every ephemeral evil of bad government, and all that we can do is said and done when we have selected and sent to Nashville and Washington men capable, honest, upright, laborious, like W. W. Vaughn. Let us reform our habits, reform legislative bodies, reform the State constitution.

NEW YORK TOPICS.

NEW YORK, May 13.

A Death Blow with the Fist.

A one armed soldier named Bernard Marron, killed his brother-in-law Robert Hayes, of Brooklyn, yesterday, breaking his neck with the first blow in a drunken spree.

Admitted to Bail.

Albert Van Laun, broker, charged with passing a forged check for fifty-six thousand dollars, last August, was to-day admitted to bail in the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Suit for Damages.

A suit has been brought by an Italian baker named Gabriel Chiela against Colonel Whitley, Chief of United States Detectives, for assault, extortion and false imprisonment, and claiming that he was arrested without a warrant and discharged without a hearing.

Adjournment and Impeachment.

It is regarded nearly certain that the State legislature will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow. The Senate will meet this afternoon and organize as a court of impeachment, and will then adjourn till Monday. On re-assembling on that day they will serve impeachment warrants upon Judge Barnard and adjourn to reassemble at Saratoga or New York City.

A United States Marshal Flanked.

After serving an attachment from the United States Court upon the property of the Staten Island Ferry Company on judgments to the amount of fifty thousand dollars in favor of the victims of the Westfield disaster, the United States Marshal discovered that a Receiver had been appointed by the State Court precluding the attachment from the United States Court.

The Eight-Hour Law.

About one thousand eight hundred members of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners' demanding the enforcement of the eight-hour law, will strike this morning, and will be joined by a large number of workmen, who are in sympathy with the workingmen. A number of prominent bosses have notified the journeymen that their demands will be acceded to.

Evangelical Schools and Churches in Italy.

Father Gavazzi delivered a lengthy address at Plymouth Church last night, on the subject of evangelization in Italy. He concluded with an earnest appeal for pecuniary aid for the erection of Evangelical schools and churches in Italy. The petition was warmly approved by Rev. Mr. Beecher. Father Gavazzi was frequently interrupted by applaudings, and the appeal for pecuniary aid was liberally responded to.

The French Element and the Woodhulls.

The French internationals at a meeting yesterday adopted resolutions repudiating the Appollo Hall convention and Woodhull and Douglass Presidential nominations; also protesting against the admission of sections into the association now composed of working men. Resolutions were passed dispensing with the present Federal council and appealing to sections of this country from the councils of their respective States. An appeal to be made to the Federal council requesting that body not to admit delegates from the Woodhull section to the proceedings of the council.

The World and Herald on the American Proposition to England.

The *World* of this morning, in an article upon the report from Washington of the acceptance by England of the American proposition of a supplementary article to the Washington treaty respecting indirect damages, calls it Grant's final surrender, and says we have underrated the capacity of General Schenck for devising and of President Grant for digesting a diet of dirt.

The *Herald* inclines to a belief in the report, but at the same time cautions citizens against accepting too readily as a fact the statement that all the difficulties are at an end, and the treaty out of danger. The *Herald* says there must be no juggling about the terms, understanding or in the language of the proposed supplemental treaty. The American case, with its claims for consequential damages and its severe indictment of England, must stand intact before the Geneva tribunal for its consideration and judgment as it came from the hands of its framers. Unless this is made as clear as language can, the press and the American people will spurn the proposed arrangement and scatter the treaty to the winds.

NASHVILLE.

Another Good Day for the Exposition—The Races To-Day—A Splendid Time Predicted.

Two Agreed Races Yesterday Over the Blood-Horse Association Course.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, May 13.—The interest and attendance on the Exposition is unabated. Various schools and colleges are coming in this week.

The Georgia editors returned from Mammoth Cave and left for home today.

The races commence to-morrow, and will be largely attended. The following stables are here: General Harding's, Messrs. Scott & Mattingly's, of Bardstown, and W. J. Bacon's, of Trigg county, Kentucky; A. Turner's, Captain Stewart's, Rice & McCormick's, Holmans & Prince's, and Coffee's, of New York; Valentine's, of Memphis; J. R. Barry's, of Gallatin; General Mayberry's, of Knoxville; and A. F. Cockerill's, making seventy-five horses in all.

There will be three races to-morrow; the first, railroad stake, twenty entries and eleven starters, twenty-five dollars each, and three hundred added. Second—two mile dash, six entries. Third—one and a fourth mile dash, six entries. There were two agreed races to-day; in the first race four entries, won by Johnson's Double-out; time, 1:50 1:47¼. Second race, won by Mayberry's Eland; time, 1:47, 1:46½. Large crowds are gathering for the races.

Messrs. Miller, Pettigrew, Wright and others of your city reached here to-day.

There will be a grand pyrotechnic display at the exposition to-morrow night.

Richard McCann, an old and respected citizen, and father of Major Dick McCann, died to-day.

Press Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, May 13.—The spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association Course opened to-day with two races. The weather is fine, the track in good condition and the attendance large.

First race—Agreed stake for four-year olds; play or pay; entrance fee, fifty dollars; purse, four hundred dollars; mile heats. Double Out, 1, 1; B. C. Richland's Faro, 3; Repeater, 3, 2; Diggons, by Brown Dick, 4, distanced. Time—1:50, 1:47¾.

Second Race—Cumberland stake for three year olds, mile heats, purse four hundred dollars, fifty dollars entance: Eland, 1, 1; Tallulah, 2, 3; Jennie McKenney, 3, 4; Mignonette, 4, 2. Time, 1:47¾, 1:46¼.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Speeches Explanatory of Present Status of Differences Between the Governments.

Premier Gladstone and Lord Granville Rise to Explain—Responses of the Opposition.

The Secret Correspondence Transmitted to the Senate by President Grant Yesterday.

LONDON, 13.—In the House of Commons yesterday evening, Mr. Gladstone made his promised explanation of the negotiations regarding the Indirect Alabama claims, and the position taken by the government. The House was full, and the galleries crowded. On rising he was greeted with cheers. He said:

"In order to allow an opportunity for discussion on statements he was about to make, he would bring formal a motion for adjournment of the House. After alluding in terms of praise to the forbearance shown by Parliament during the controversy he said he would commence his narrative of its progress with the eighteenth of January, when it first become known to him that the claims for indirect damages had been presented at Geneva in the American case. Her Majesty's government protested on the third of February, that the indirect claims were not within the scope of the Washington Treaty, nor within the intention of either party to the treaty. Secretary Fish replied in April that he thought the Geneva Board ought to decide the entire question. The tone of Mr. Fish's dispatches, was most courteous. In the meantime a communication was received from Mr. Schenck, American Minister, suggesting another course which would be acceptable to England and America. This was the interchange of notes setting forth the views, terms and condition, whenever both would agree to proceed with the arbitration. We accepted this suggestion, continued Mr. Gladstone, and carried on a correspondence altogether by telegraph. On Wennesday, the eighth instant, President Grant submitted the proposition to the United States Senate, and on Thursday, we ascertained that the proposition was not precisely as we understood it should be, because of the brevity of the cable dispatches on which it was based. On Friday, a dispatch containing the views of our government were forwarded by Minister Schenck, and although lengthy, it was immediately telegraphed by him to Washington. On Saturday, Minister Schenck informed Lord Granville that the President had accepted and the Senate retained that draft. Mr. Gladstone thought that the act was most equivalent to a ratification. He begged further forbearance on the part of the House, now that the question was approaching a satisfactory issue, honorable alike to both nations. If successful in this negotiation, Her Majesty's Government had a right to exact praise for settling the momentous question. The last proposal on the part of Great Britain sustained the position taken by the government in the Queen's speech at the beginning of the present session. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, said he thought he was not too sanguine in predicting that the negotiations would result in a settlement which would redound to the credit of both parties.

As Mr. Gladstone took his seat there was loud and repeated cheering from all parts of the house.

D'Israeli followed with thanks to the Premier for his statement. He should not seek to embarrass the government. Whatever differences existed on other subjects, all parties were united in the desire for a peaceful and honorable settlement.

In the House of Lords, Earl Granville made a statement similar to that of Mr. Gladstone.

Earl Russell again postponed his motion for an address to the crown to withdraw from the arbitration. He hoped the question was no longer one between the honor of the crown and the re-election of President Grant.

Earl Derby and the Duke of Richmond expressed the hope that the new proposition of the British Government was unambiguous. They had heard enough of misunderstandings.

The American Side of the Question.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President to-day transmitted the secret correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to the Treaty of Washington, accompanied with a brief message, to the Senate. The envelope bore the word "confidential." A short time after the reception of the documents, the Senate went into executive session, when they were read. It appears the design of the President was to ascertain the views of the Senate on the new article of the treaty withdrawing the claims for consequential damages. From the American statement of the case, with the provision which is in substance that whenever England or the United States shall be at war, and the other a neutral, the belligerent will make no complaints for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or losses resulting from a failure to observe the neutral duties.

There was a brief debate after the reading of the documents involving the merits of the question.

A motion was made to remove the injunction of secresy, but this failed, and the message and documents were then ordered to be printed in confidence and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

IN CONGRESS.

Debate in the Senate on the Manipulation of the Ballot-Box by Government Officials.

Important Amendment of Senator Casserly, of California—A Dig at President Grant.

Vindictive Assailment of Greeley by Voorhees—Has Belmont been in Washington Lately?

Spunky Members of Congress who Don't Care for the People, Backed up as they are by the World.

Voorhees Serves Up Four-Year-Old Hash Very Cold—Keep Your Eye on Him.—The New Movement.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

IN THE SENATE.

A bill was passed creating an additional land district in Kansas.

Senator Pratt called up the bill to increase the per cent. of pensions to soldiers and sailors who have lost both eyes or both hands or were otherwise totally disabled, and stated that it would cause an increase in the annual expenditures of about six million dollars. The bill was passed.

Senator Schurz obtained leave to make a personal statement, and said: I see it stated in several papers of my State that when the vote was taken on the amnesty bill, I was not present in the Senate, and that several questions connected with that bill might have been decided otherwise by my vote. I wish to say that I was absent on account of sickness, and that I had taken the precaution, in order not to lose my vote, to secure a pair-off with Senator Nye.

A conference committee was appointed on the disagreeing amendmeuts of the House to the bill for refunding taxes on bonded spirits lost by fire or other casualties.

The bill in relation to the Dakota Southern Railroad Company passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the enforcement act.

Senator Casserly offered a substitute for the portion of his pending amendment providing that it shall be unlawful for any civil, military or naval officer of the United States, or any person connected with the service, to attempt to exercise, directly or indirectly, undue influence or control over voters, or to that end to distribute ballots marked in any way for the purpose of ascertaining how voters have voted, or to use any means to destroy or impair the secrecy of the ballot, and providing severe penalties for a violation of this law.

Senator Casserly offered an amendment that no officer in the employ of the Federal government shall, in any way, have anything to do with elections. He supported his amendment by stating that the government officials connected with the navy-yard at Mare Island exercised an undue influence in a most outrageous manner. At the last State election the employees of the navy-yard were compelled to walk up to the polls like cattle, their tickets numbered by numbers, their names on the payroll, their obligation to vote that prepared ticket; these are connected directly with their daily bread, and all this under the eyes of the government officials, and of course, with their full knowledge; it is to prevent this occurrence and such scenes in the future that I have offered the second section. Casserly then advocated the first section, his pending amendment, forbidding the use or presence of troops at elections, unless when called for by civil authorities to keep the peace, and in this connection spoke at length, and in severe condemnation of the presence of troops at elections in New York City and elsewhere.

Senator Cole replied; he said he agreed with his colleague on condemning whatever was wrong or unfair in any manner in conducting elections at Mare Island, but he believed his colleague was mistaken in many of his statements. Senator Cole said further that the increased vote was accounted for by the increased population of the town of Vallejo, which had become an interval terminus of the Pacific railroad, and had, therefore, grown very rapidly.

Senator Stockton asked him how it happened that the increase was all on the Republican side?

Senator Cole said that was to be accounted for by the conversion of the people from the error of their ways. He doubted, too, the correctness of Senator Casserly's statement that the election was carried on under the direction of government officials.

After a considerable debate between Senators Casserly and Cole the Senate went into Executive Session, and remained therein until four o'clock, and then went into open session.

Senator Casserly's amendment was rejected—the first section by a vote of eighteen to thirty-one, and the second by nineteen to thirty-one.

Senator Trumbull offered as an amendment the first section of the House general amnesty bill.

Senator Nye moved to amend the amendment by adding the second section, requiring that before any person can take the benefit of amnesty he must swear he has not for two years had any connection with the kuklux organization. Adopted—yeas twenty-six, nays twenty-four.

Senators Boreman and Scott stated that although they were in favor of amnesty they would not vote to put it upon this bill, as it was not germain to the subject.

Senator Trumbull said the Senate now had before it the amnesty bill as passed by the House, and called on the friends of the measure to stand by it. The country, he said, could no longer be deceived by these professions in favor of amnesty, followed by votes against it.

Senator Sumner gave notice that if the amnesty bill should be added to the pending measure, he would move his civil rights bill as a further amendment. [Laughter.]

Senator Trumbull said he knew of no civil rights bill pending. The title was a misnomer. The bill was for the establishment, not of civil rights, but of social equality.

Senator Sumner said he would let the colored man answer Senator Trumbull, and read from a speech by Fred Douglass, disclaiming on the part of the colored people any desire for social equality, so-called.

Senator Trumbull said he would let another colored man answer Senator Sumner's colored man. He then read from a speech by Professor Langton an avowal that the civil rights bill was designed as a measure of obtaining social equality. [Laughter.]

Senator Sumner said that Professor Langston had assured him that this was an incorrect report of his remarks. [Laughter.]

No further action was taken on the bill or the amendment.

Senator Cole from the Conference Committee on the deficiency appropriation bill, made a report.

Senator Sherman, one of the Conference Committee, on the part of the Senate, said that he had dissented from the report because of his opposition to the clause substituted by the House for Mr. Morrell's [Vermont] amendment, and he recommended that the Senate non-concur. He then read from Morrell's amendment.

Senator Cole said that the clause inserted by the House providing for the payment of the owners of cotton seized at the South, would not require more than five hundred thousand dollars. Pending the discussion on the report, the Senate took a recess until half-past seven o'clock p.m.

The Senate meet at half-past seven in the evening, and transacted some business of minor importance, and adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced, refused under the call of the States, were the following: By Mr. W. R. Roberts, of New York, directing the President to intercede with the Canadian authorities for the discharge of the Fenian prisoners. By Mr. Brooks, of New York, to establish an iron ship-building yard on the waters flowing into the Atlantic, and another on the Mississippi, or one of its tributaries, to afford facilities to the navy.

Much of the morning hour was wasted in reading Mr. Kelly's bill, sent up by Mr. Eldridge, with the title altered, the object being to prevent action on Mr. Hooper's supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. Voorhees, rising to a personal explanation, submitted a paragraph from the Washington *Republican*, to the effect that he was halting and hesitating on the question of supporting Greeley; and as all his Democratic colleagues were said to be in favor of Greeley, he was likely to lose the favor of the district where his voice had so long been potential. He declared he did not halt or hesitate as to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Whoever believed in his high protective tariff principles might support him, but he [Voorhees] would not. Mr. Greeley was a life-long champion of doctrines he [Voorhees] opposed. The great champion of protection, the most clamorous advocate in all the land for the kuklux legislation, which desolated the homes of the Southern people, while the present administration had simply executed a law dictated to Congress by the Cincinnati nominee. Within a recent date Greeley had desired the further extension of the President's power to suspend *habeas corpus*, and he was an earnest and urgent advocate of the present bayonet-force election law. He had, two months ago, clamored in his great organ for a law to place elections in the State of New York under Federal control, and in certain contingencies under military control. Was such a man fit to receive his vote or to be a President? Was he called on as a friend of the Southern people to vote for a man who advocated the right of secession, and yet when the Southern people did what he told them, no wild beast hungry for blood ever screamed over its prey as Greeley had shouted "On to Richmond!" to kill every one of them for doing what he told them they had a right to do? A Red sea of blood had not been enough to satisfy this man, but he had also insisted on the confiscation of the homes and property of the women and children of the South. Others might do as they liked, but as for him [Voorhees] and his household, he would not do this thing. Parties, to be successful, must be banded together on a common principle. No other combination of men was worthy of success. No one desired success more than himself, but there was something better and sweeter to the heart than success—that it was better to be right than to succeed. He protested against the attempt to transfer the Democracy of the country to a camp where there was nothing belonging to them.

Mr. Roosevelt asked if Mr. Voorhees would support the candidates of the Baltimore Convention?

Mr. Voorhees said he was not in the habit of voting against Democratic nominations. He believed the gentleman himself would have some difficulty in answering his own question, but he did not despair of success. He would stand by the principles of his party and vote for them and those who represented them. He had no fears of what the Baltimore Convention would do, but he could not vote for a man who spoke of the Democratic party as that to which all the haunts of debauchery gave nine-tenths of their support. Mr. Voorhees said he sometimes regarded it as a piece of restless impertinence on the part of Greeley to offer himself as bail for Jefferson Davis, and added that when Andrew Johnson and Edward Stanton proposed to arrest Generals Lee and Johnson and others, there was but one man that could prevent it. General Grant told them these men had given him their parole as soldiers, and that parole should be respected. If he should be driven to stump the State to press the claims of Mr. Greeley, he would find a candidate opposed to him who had done more and kinder things for the South than his nominee had done.

Mr. Roosevelt suggested that Mr. Voorhees had been recently in conference with Grant.

Mr. Voorhees said he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years, and whoever made such a statement uttered a vile calumny.

Mr. Roosevelt had been informed some days ago that such an interview occurred.

Mr. Voorhees—Then the gentleman associates with those who don't tell the truth.

Mr. Randall asked if Mr. Voorhees would have voted for Judge Davis and advocated his election if nominated at Cincinnati?

Mr. Voorhees replied that there were many things in common between their views, and Davis if nominated would probably have been accepted by a majority of the Democratic party.

Mr. Randall would not vote for either unless indorsed by the Democratic convention.

Mr. Voorhees—That's right, Randall, and I should not vote for either of them if indorsed by the Democratic convention.

Mr. Bird said he would not vote for either of them if they were indorsed.

Mr. Kerr said so far as the statement in the *Republican* referred to him it was simply untrue.

Mr. Niblack made the same remark, adding that nothing but the power of organization would compel him to vote for Greeley. Whenever the Democratic party acted on the question he would yield obedience to its action.

Mr. Holman also repudiated the *Republican's* article so far as it referred to him. He did not propose to forestall the action of the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. B. F. Myers introduced, and asked to have passed, a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Somerset, Pennsylvania, similar to the Chicago bill.

Mr. Butler desired it extended to the sufferers by the late fire at Ayer, Massachussetts. Objection was made and the bill was referred.

Mr. Butler (Massachusetts) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill removing the political disabilities of all persons who aided the late rebellion, except the Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-Seventh Congress, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, etc.

Mr. Cox suggested that the bill was one of the results of Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati.

Mr. Butler said it was not, nor was it the result of Voorhees's speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. Eldridge remarked that it was the best and most liberal bill of the kind that ever passed the House.

The bill was passed by the requisite two-thirds vote without further division.

Mr. Butler also reported a bill removing the political disabilities from some twenty-five thousand persons by name, which passed.

Mr. Farnsworth asked to have passed a bill removing all political disabilities.

Mr. Pierce objected.

Mr. Abbott moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report on the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. Negatived; yeas 112, nays 77—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House then took up the Texas contested-election case, and after speeches by Mr. Clark, the sitting member, and others, a resolution was adopted declaring that Mr. Clark was not entitled to the seat, and that D. C. Giddings, the contestant, was entitled to the seat. Mr. Giddings was then sworn in.

Mr. Sessions, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for government buildings in Memphis, Tennessee. Passed.

WASHINGTON TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

National Union League Meeting.

The National Union League of America will meet at the Colonnade hotel in Philadelphia on Thursday next at two o'clock. The meeting will be an important one, and there will be a full attendance from all parts of the country.

What the President Has done, and What He May do.

The President has approved the act authorizing the Committee on Claims to appoint a Special Committee to take testimony and for other purposes, also an act to carry out certain provision in the Cherokee Treaty of 1866, and for the relief of settlers on the Cherokee lands. The President may to-day or to-morrow send to the Senate, in confidence, the correspondence relative to the Alabama claims. It will introduce the latest telegrams, and show several propositions which have been made to accommodate the differences as to the consequential damages, though no conclusion has as yet been reached. The correspondence will not be published unless the Senate remove the injunction of secrecy.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Company Organized—The Minimum of Stock Subscribed.

Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce last Evening—Determined Efforts Inaugurated.

The New Board of Directors.

The stockholders in the Memphis Exposition met last evening in the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Subscription Committee and of organizing by the appointment of officers and the election of directors.

Colonel Tyler having taken the chair, the Secretary, Mr. Mansford, reported that there were four hundred and twenty-six shares subscribed for by one hundred and forty-eight different firms, corporations and individuals. The highest stockholder owned only twenty shares. There were three such on the books—Mr. Hartley, the Mechanic's Institute and Messrs. Ferguson & Privett.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Nelson said, before proceeding to effect a permanent arrangement he would wish to read a paper he had prepared, and submit it to the meeting, as follows:

The stockholders of the Memphis Mechanical and Industrial Exposition, now assembled in convention, for the purpose of organization and arranging the necessary preliminaries for the holding of a grand "Exposition" at Memphis next fall, and from time to time thereafter as may be deemed best, hereby make the following declarations as to the fundamental objects and management of the business by a Board of Directors, hereafter to be elected by the stockholders:

First—That the intention in establishing the "Exposition" is for the purpose of promoting the general good of the city of Memphis and the country contiguous thereto, and particularly of our own and neighboring mechanics, manufacturers and artizans. But competitors from other cities or elsewhere shall have the same rights and privileges as our own people in fair competition for public favor.

Second—The objects of the "Exposition" being for the public good, the stockholders now present rely on the good sense and liberality of the people, particularly the citizens of Memphis, in sustaining them in their laudable undertaking.

Third—That the organization now being perfected, is not for purposes of speculation on the part of stockholders or other persons, and the business shall be so conducted as to avoid that end.

Fourth—It is the sense of this convention that the Board of Directors shall cause to be refunded to each stockholder, as soon as the financial condition of the association will justify, all moneys which he or she may pay in as stock, with reasonable compensation for the use thereof, after which, the association will be kept up by its means. But when the money shall have been refunded, the right to vote for the election of a Board of Directors shall continue with him, or her, or their assigns, the same as though the money paid for stock had not been refunded.

Fifth—When the association shall have realized from its "Expositions" a sum sufficient to meet its current wants in extension of buildings and improvements, and the financial condition will justify, a library and suitable accommodations shall be provided for the use of mechanics and such other citizens as the Board of Directors shall think are entitled to the same, and under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe.

Mr. Farris moved the adoption of the paper as the sentiments of the meeting. After some debate the paper was adopted.

Mr. Randall moved for the appointment of a committee of five, to suggest the names of a Board of Directors. Being duly seconded and put, it was carried.

Mr. M. Burke moved that the Board of Directors consist of twenty-one in number. The motion was carried.

The committee to name directors are as follows; J. B. Cook, W. R. Moore, F. B. Pickett, William Farris, and J. E. Randall.

The committee having retired to fix up a ticket, Mr. Nelson submitted this resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the several gentlemen heretofore appointed to solicit subscriptions of stock be requested to continue their efforts and report to the chairman, Mr. Burke, at the Chamber of Commerce, on Friday next, at five o'clock.

The chairman, Colonel Tyler, who had been to Nashville recently, gave some encouraging information in relation to the success of the Exposition there, after which a recess of ten minutes was taken to allow those who wished to subscribe for more stock. Some stock was subscribed, and the meeting coming to order again, Colonel Pickett submitted the report of the committee on the directory of twenty-one.

Mr. Burke moved the adoption of the report. Carried.

THE TICKET.

M. Burke,	T. A. Nelson,
W. R. Moore,	J. D. Danbury,
A. P. Curry,	John A. Rosser,
W. J. Mansford,	John E. Randall,
Ed. Burke Pickett,	George Mellersh,
Henry M. Ferguson,	George W. Cheek,
A. D. Langstaff,	Amos Woodruff,
John Johnson,	S. B. Robins,
William Farris,	C. L. Anderson,
F. S. Davis,	J. M. Williamson,
Joseph Bruce.	

On motion of Colonel Anderson, it was decided to continue the election over to this day, and a proper place be designated to take the stock vote.

Mr. J. A. Wiggs and Mr. LaGrill were appointed tellers.

The vote was then taken, by calling the names of stockholders in alphabetical order. One hundred and seventy-eight votes were cast, out of which only two voted "no."

On motion of Mr. Randall, the bookstore of Mr. Mansford was designated as the place of taking the vote of the stockholders who had not voted last night, the vote to be open till Friday, Mr. Mansford, the Secretary, being authorized to record the votes.

Mr. Hooker submitted a resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the gentlemen designated in the ticket and ascertain whether they would accept or not, and empowered to fill vacancies. The resolution was adopted.

The Chair appointed the following as the committee: George Hook, G. W. Cheek, and L. M. Williams.

Mr. Burke announced that Phil. J. Mallon & Co. had just started lead works at the corner of the alley and Main street, between Adams and Washington streets, which would be in operation this morning making lead pipe, and all the stockholders were invited to see this new branch of industry in our city.

After some further unimportant matters the meeting adjourned to Friday at five o'clock.

ROCCO HALL THIS WEEK.

A Very Pretty Festival of Ice-Cream, with Strawberries.

"I scream" ought to be the motto over the flirting department which is a fixture in Rocco Hall for this week at least. There is a regular flirting shop there conducted by Miss Katie Williams, the Misses Poston and the Misses Bolling, all charming young ladies. They supply the "I scream," after which the visitor will be supplied with lasses at another shop over the way. The festival is for the benefit of the Central Methodist church on Union street. A very large attendance graced the hall last night, every one of whom enjoyed the pleasures of the festival to his heart's content. There are several tables, as follows:

Refreshment table conducted by Miss Flaherty, Mrs. Dr. Scruggs, Mrs. Knott, and Mrs. Frayser.

Wesley table: Mrs. Dr. Watson, assisted by Miss. Mattie Brown, Miss, Mana Anderson, Miss Ellen Cooper Miss Julia Tilligan.

Center table No. 1: Mrs. E. M. Apperson, Mrs. J. B. Wendel, Mrs. J. J. Busby, Miss Rosa Kennedy, Miss Lou Shelby.

Center table No. 2, Miss William Horton, Mrs. Dr. Sim, Mrs. Dr. Dromgoole, Miss Willie Webber.

The best meals in the city supplied form twelve to four o'clock for fifty cents each day. Just look in there and be happy once in your miserable life.

ADDITIONAL COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, May 13.—Cotton firm; middling, 22a22½c. Receipts, 339 bales. Sales, 600 bales. Stock, 7657 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—Cotton quiet but steady. Net receipts, 265 bales. Exports, Great Britain, 2996 bales; coastwise, 479 bales. Sales, 100 bales. Stock, 11,641 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—Cotton held higher; middling, 22½c. Receipts, 767 bales. Exports, coastwise, 187 bales. Sales, 400 bales. Stock, 16,440 bales.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, May 11.—Cotton steady; Receipts, 29 bales. Sales, 200 bales. Stock, 6825 bales.

DIED.

VACCARO—On the morning of the 13th inst., of congestion of the brain, IDA MADELENE, infant daughter of Bartholomew and Celestine Vaccaro, aged nine months.

Funeral will take place from their residence, 139 Adams street, this (TUESDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COWLES—On the morning of the 6th, at Norris Mills, on the M. and O. R. R., after a brief illness, WM. P. COWLES, aged fifty-eight years.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WEHRUN—The friends and acquaintance of Mr. Louis Wehrun are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his daughter LOUISA, this (TUESDAY) morning, at 9 o'clock, from his residence, Hernando road, near South st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Incorporated in 1853.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

MORNING CLASS—No. 227.
18, 41, 75, 44, 35, 32, 29, 5, 1, 9, 70, 68, 26, 47.
EVENING CLASS—No. 228.
39, 42, 33, 3, 30, 46, 72, 66, 55, 63, 76, 8.

Lotteries drawn twice daily. Prizes from $100 to $20,000, paid in money by J. E. FRANCE, agent, 405½ North Court street, Box 147, Memphis, Tenn., P. O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo.

PYTHIAN NOTICE.

THE Officers and members of Memphis Lodge No. 6, K. of P., are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting this (TUESDAY) evening, May 14th, at 8 o'clock, at our hall, No. 37 South Court street.

Members of sister lodges and transient brethren in good standing are respectfully invited. By order H. S. REYNOLDS, W. C.
M. BREN, R. and C. S. my14

The Coming Church Music Book.

TO BE READY JULY 1ST.

THE STANDARD.

By L. O. EMERSON, of Boston; and H. R. PALMER, of Chicago.

PRICE, $1 50.

As the previous works of the gentlemen have had very marked success in the East and in the West, the coming book cannot fail to be the SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

Specimen Pages sent (free) on application.

Managers of SABBATH SCHOOLS are becoming more and more convinced that the beautiful SINGING BOOK

GLAD TIDINGS,

(Price, 30 cents; paper, 35 cents b'ds) is one of the VERY BEST BOOKS.

WINNER'S NEW SCHOOLS

FOR THE

Piano Forte, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, Fife, Accordeon, German Accordeon, Clarionet, Flute, Flageolet,

costing but 75 cents each, are just what are needed for cheap and attractive instruction books.

Charming Song.....THE GATES AJAR,
Thomas. 40c.

The above Books and Piece, sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
my14 C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

Attachment Notice.

Before B. B. MILLER, J. P. Shelby county, Tennessee.—Glisson, Herring & Co. vs. C. C. Hale.

ATTACHMENT having been made and attachment having been issued in the above entitled cause, on the ground that the defendant, C. C. Hale, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and the same having been returned by the proper officer "levied, etc.:"

The said C. C. Hale, defendant, will take notice that said cause is set for trial, at the office of R. B. Miller, J. P., in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, on Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1872, at 10 o'clock a.m., when and where the said C. C. Hale, defendant, will appear and defend said suit, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte; it is further ordered, that publication be made of the above notice once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal, a newspaper published in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee.

my hand, this the 13th day of May, A. D., 1872.

my14 tu R. B. MILLER, J. P.

RAFFLE FOR A SCHOLARSHIP,

ENTITLING THE WINNER TO

Five Years' Tuition at the Christian Brothers' College.

Raffle to take place at James' Park, June 4, at 7 o'clock p.m. Tickets, $2; can be had at L. Goepel's music store and at W. J. Mansford's book store. my9

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO THE

OLD STAND, No. 11 MONROE ST.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Lime, Cement, Plaster,
Plastering-Hair, Bricks,
Sacks, Grain, Hay, Shorts, etc.,

all of which we offer as low as any house in the city. Terms liberal.

my13 PAGE & JOINER.

Ames, Beattie & Co., 396

Main street, offer Bargains, Wholesale and Retail, in Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Oilcloths, Window Shades, etc.

POEMS BY MARY E. POPE.

JUST RECEIVED.

PERSONS having lists of subscribers will please report the number of books to be sent to them.

St. Mary's School, 350 Poplar street. my2

JOHN S. DUNHAM'S YEAST POWDERS

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO. my3

NOTICE.

HAVING dissolved my connection with the late firm of Griesheber & Sander, paper-hangers and upholsterers, I may now be found at Marcus Jones' wall-paper establishment, No. 293½ Second street, where I shall be pleased to meet my friends and those who have business in my line.

Memphis, May 11. LOUIS GRIESHABER.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

AND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT AT

SPIRITUAL HALL, 199 MAIN STREET

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

MAY 16TH AND 17TH.

No raffling allowed, nor overcharge made for refreshments or any articles the ladies may offer for sale. Music and dancing on each evening.

ADMISSION.....Fifty Cents

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ The ladies of the FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will hold their **Annual Strawberry Festival** this week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, at **371 Main street.** A lunch will be set Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 12 to 3.

Tickets, including strawberries and cream.50c
Lunch.....50c
Strawberries and ice-cream, each.....25c
Admission free.
No lottery or raffling allowed. my14

ANNUAL PIC-NIC

—OF—

ST. BRIDGET'S SUNDAY SCHOOL

—AT—

JAMES' PARK,

Thursday, May 16.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS

THE ANNUAL PICNIC

—OF THE—

Confederate Relief

—AND—

Historical Association

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Saturday, the 18th day of May, 1872,

—AT—

JAMES' PARK.

COLONEL W. F. TAYLOR, Grand Marshal.
COLONEL M. MAGEVNEY, JR., Assistant Marshal.
CAPTAIN WILLIAM MILLER, Assistant Marshal.
COLONEL A. J. KELLAR, Assistant Marshal.
MAJOR R. P. DUNCAN, Assistant Marshal.
CAPTAIN CHRIS. STEINKUHL, Assistant Marshal.

GATE COMMITTEE.

James Poston,	R. W. Coleman,
Minor Meriwether,	T. H. Estes,
T. P. Adams,	K. K. Hoy,
J. E. Bridges,	J. M. Keefe,