THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1874. VOL.-NO. 34. 152

A REPORT of the first day's proceedings of the convention of cotton exchanges, in session at Augusta, Georgia, was received too late for publication this morning.

MR. LAMAR, of Mississippi, pronounced a speech in congress on the eighth instant, almost as wonderful, if telegraphic correspondents be not mistaken, as that which is deemed Sumner's choicest monument.

THE cotton exchange convention organized yesterday in Atlanta, Georgia, with the following officers: John Philips, New Orleans, president; U. A. Easton, New York, vice-president; John S. Toof, Memphis, secretary.

A SPECIAL to the APPEAL from Sardis, Mississippi, last night, stated that the dedication ball, given in honor of the completion of the new courthouse, was an immense affair, in which Memphis and north Mississippi, were largely represented.

THE redoubtable Yardley, whose unquiet spirit so vexed the hapless people of Knoxville, is the Shaw of that city. Yardley "votes the negroes" of East Tennessee's gay capital. Yardley looks up to Shaw as a great exemplar, and is a shade lighter in color, but not in the ferocity of his politics. They have no wharfmaster at Knoxville, or Yardley, too, might be an officeholder.

THE proposed government tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds and other securities, has created excitement among the brokers. The New York exchange has sent a committee to Washington to prevent the amendment to the tariff bill imposing this tax from being adopted. It is stated that the effect of such a tax would be disastrous to the brokerage business.

BY common consent, the American publisher who first announced his purpose to bring out a European book, in the absence of an international copyright law, is entitled to a monopoly of the publication. It seems that Henry L. Shepherd & Co. thus first declared to the trade their intention to reproduce here Jules Verne's wonderful book entitled *The Three Englishmen and the Three Russians*. Soon afterward these Boston publishers find that Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of New York, are bringing out the same book under another title, and therefore the great war now waging between the Boston and New York publishers. It is very lively and very violent.

DR. COTTMAN, of Louisiana, who recently made a report of the condition of affairs in Louisiana to the executive department at Washington, was in New York on Thursday last, and presented his views to a representative of the *Herald* at some length, the following being the principal thing to which we invite the attention of our readers: "I think myself that if General Grant is disposed to favor the conservative element and lend his influence for the general pacification of the State, trouble may be postponed for a time. It is imperative that he do something at once; for so sure as he permits the negro and the carpetbag element to go together any longer they will both get cleaned out by a united force of all parties." This, it would seem to us, is very significant of the effects of a black majority, controlled by white thieves.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate a bill was introduced by the committee on foreign relations to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between the United States and Asia. The time of the senate was taken up with the bill to amend the customs and revenue laws, and to repeal the moities, etc. In the house the committee on ways and means reported adversely on the bill to abolish the tax on tobacco, cigars and snuff, distilled spirits, and on deposits in savings banks. Mr. Beck, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States. The house took up the Geneva award bill, which was discussed at length, the principal bone of contention being a clause in Mr. Butler's [Mass.] substitute in favor of mutual insurance companies, which coming to a vote, was struck out. Mr. Butler's substitute was then agreed to. The title of the bill was then changed so as to make it read: "To provide for the just and equitable distribution of monies paid in pursuance of the Geneva award."

The senate committee on claims yesterday concluded the consideration of the house bill appropriating some seven thousand dollars to pay the awards made by the southern claim commissioners in favor of about ten thousand Unionists throughout the south. The committee agreed to report the bill to the senate with sundry amendments, among which is one proposing to send back to the commissioners the claim of Bailey, of Louisiana, on the ground that he sold certain cotton to the Confederate government, and thereby committed an act of disloyalty, which should be a negative to any and all proof of loyalty to the United States, upon which the commissioners passed his claim.

The communists of New York are discussing the cause of the estrangement between Rochefort and Palme on one side and Grousset and Jourde on the other. After their voyage to Sidney from New Caledonia, Rochefort and Palme went one way and Grousset and Jourde another, and even when both parties were in that city they did not visit each other, Grousset and Jourde being even guilty of so marked a slight as not to be present at Rochefort's lecture Friday evening nor at his departure. The departure of Grousset and Jourde Tuesday was unexpected, as was that of Rochefort and Paine Saturday.

In relation to the rumors regarding the future operations of the Erie road, the officers say that the plans adopted, in view of the success of the new loan, are to be fully carried out, and that all reports to the contrary have no foundation in fact. The work on the double-track road-bed is proceeding with dispatch, and the change from the present broad-gauge to a narrow-gauge will be made as soon as practicable. All new locomotives have been built with a view to the change of gauge, and the builders have contracted to do the extra work for two hundred and fifty dollars on each engine.

At a conference in Salt Lake City recently, Brigham Young, jr., explained his system of praying for his enemies: "I pray for enemies, brethren, but I always pray that they may go to hell!!"

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Mississippi Chancellors—General Beauregard—Yellow-Fever at Pensacola—Suicists in Trouble.

Railroad Damages—Bald Mountain—Fearful Murder—Explosion and Loss of Life—Suicide in a Wife's Arms.

Important Bond Case in Anderson County, Tennessee—A Man Killed and his Body Horribly Mutilated by a Panther.

A correspondent of the Knoxville *Chronicle* says there is nothing in Bald Mountain but a "few shakes."

A Pensacola paper says: "Our shipping is rapidly falling off now; about two weeks more will close the season. At present there are but thirty vessels in the harbor."

Captain Glover, of the steamer Wilder, of Chattanooga, accidentally killed a negro named Osborne on Saturday last. He struck him on the back of the neck with a billet of wood, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes.

It has been very wisely suggested to parties desiring to contribute to the relief of the sufferers by the late southern floods that one peck of corn will be of more service than six bushels of dressing gowns, smoking caps, and pen-wipers.

We learn from the Holly Springs *South* that Governor Ames has appointed the following chancellors: Major L. C. Abbott, vice Hon. DeWitt Stearns, of the ninth district; H. W. Warren, in place of Hon. J. F. Simmons, of the tenth district, and Rassalas Boyd, in place of Hon. Wesley Drane, of the third district.

The Troy (Tenn.) *Signal* says: "Only two short months ago we chronicled the marriage of Mollie Huey, one of Troy's fairest belles, to Robert L. Reid, of Water Valley, Kentucky, and now we have the sad duty to perform of announcing to the public the taking of his own life, and going unbidden into the presence of his Maker, under circumstances at once painful and horrible. He shot himself in the arms of his wife."

A vessel from Brazil entered Pensacola harbor some days since with two cases of yellow fever on board. These were carried at once to the sailors' hospital (at a point remote from the city), isolated and guarded. One of the cases terminated fatally—the other is convalescing. No apprehension is felt in Pensacola on the subject. The vessel lies at quarantine, seven miles distant, and no communication is allowed with her from the shore.

We learn, says the Jackson (Mississippi) *Pilot*, that Governor Ames has issued his requisition upon the governors in whose respective States Messrs. Barnwell Rhett, who killed Judge Cooley, and Phillips, who killed Bienvenue, may be, for the surrender of these parties to the custody of the proper officer of the State of Mississippi, they having been duly indicted before a grand jury for dueling. It is expected that the parties will be in custody within a short time, and be constrained to stand trial before Judge Chandler, for violation of the statutes of the State of Mississippi.

The Holly Springs *South* says that "in the case of Mrs. Howard *vs.* the Mississippi Central railroad for the accidental killing of her husband, a conductor on the road, the verdict for the road given in the Marshall county circuit court, September, 1872, has just been affirmed by the supreme court. This case settles the principle, that a railroad employe risks the carelessness of his fellow-employe, the company having exercised due diligence to prevent accidents. In behalf of passengers the company is held to a strict accountability for the negligence of all its agents or employes. The jury which tried the case in our circuit court was one of unusual intelligence."

The Vicksburg *Herald* says: "From reliable authority we learn that on Wednesday last, about twelve o'clock a rencounter took place on the plantation of Major Lucas, in Madison parish, Louisiana, opposite this city, between Bejamin Byman and George and Henry Dallas, all colored men, in which George Dallas was killed and Henry Dallas shot in the arm. The parties had been trading or had traded horses some days since, and Wednesday the Dallas boys went to Byman's house, attacked him fiercely, when he ran to his dwelling, seized his shot-gun, and made battle. The Dallas brothers were standing in line, when Byman raised his gun and fired, part of the load striking Henry in the arm and the remainder lodging in the body of George, who died soon afterward."

The New Orleans Bulletin, of Monday, says: "General Beauregard has just returned from a trip to Galveston and Houston, for both of which cities he is consulting engineer, and, we learn, has recently received a letter from a representative of the Argentine Confederation tendering him, in the name of President Soumlento, the position of military engineer, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of the River La Pla, with the view of establishing a line of defenses. The general is empowered to name his own terms, and to select his own staff, the arrangement to be perfected through the minister of the Confederation at Washington (Garcia), who is now temporarily absent in Paris. The offer, which was entirely unexpected by General Beauregard, and which he has not as yet determined to accept, is a handsome and deserved tribute to the skill and genius displayed by him at Charleston and other points during the war."

The Oxford *Falcon* of the fifth says: "A horrible accident occured at Dallas, in this county, last Friday evening. Mr. W. C. A. Rayburn, a merchant of that place, being absent, his wife went to the store with several lady customers and some little children. One of the ladies purchased a box of matches, and a little boy, Bryant, of Mr. R.'s, some six years of age, being sent behind the counter for the matches, lighted one and stuck it to a gallon coffeepot of powder. The explosion was terrific, mangling the little fellow in the most frightful manner, from the effects of which he died in a few hours, and the others barely made their escape, and, miraculously as it may seem, without serious injuries. The house, a two-story frame building, containing the postoffice and the Masonic lodge, was fired and of course, greatly damaged, but saved from a total wreck, the loss being estimated at some three or four hundred dollars.

Information was brought to this city last evening of a horrible death that occurred near Delta yesterday morning. A colored man, whose name we were unable to learn, started to drive a team loaded with provisions from his home, near Delta, to the interior of the parish. He had been gone about fifteen minutes when the team came dashing back to the house without the driver. Suspecting something wrong had occurred, the inmates of the house started to find what had become of the missing man. They walked almost a mile when they came upon a scene that almost took their senses away. The body of the man was lying in the road and a huge panther was standing over it, eating one of the shoulders. The people ran back to their houses for fire-arms, and returned to kill the animal. When they got back the panther was still engaged eating its victim. They fired, but did not succeed in killing it, and it ran away in the woods. They then went to the body and found that the panther had eaten a portion of the head, one shoulder and one foot off. The body was taken to its home and interred.—*Vicksburg Times.*

At the special term of the circuit court of Anderson county, held this week by Judge M. L. Hall, the case of John S. Ross *versus* The County of Anderson was heard and determined. The only question involved was the validity of the Anderson county railroad bonds. In 1853 Anderson county voted to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars in the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad company, to be paid by a direct tax in six annual installments. But, at the request of the railroad company, the county court, instead of voting the annual tax, issued to the company one hundred thousand dollars in county bonds. The citizens having paid the one hundred thousand dollars in interest, according to contract, were unwilling to pay any more, and the county court refused to levy any additional railroad tax; thereupon the bondholders brought this suit as a test to compel the county court to levy the railroad tax. The railroaders were represented by W. G. Taylor, Esq., of Morristown, whose father and brother are reported to own about sixty thousand dollars of bonds. Judge Hall decided without hesitation that the bonds were absolutely void, and that the county was under no legal obligation to pay either them or their coupons. The petitioner appealed the case to the supreme court. The citizens of the county are delighted beyond measure, the railroad tax being a grievous burden upon them, and the further progress of the case will be watched with great interest.—*Knoxville Press and Herald, June 7th.*

THE M. AND K. RAILROAD.

The $10,000 Appropriation by Pulaski Carried—The Closing Speeches of Hon. Caleb Davis, of Lawrenceburg.

Pulaski and its Future—The Rains and the Crops—Lecture by Mr. Young, of Nashville—The Elections, Etc.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

PULASKI, TENN., June 6, 1874.—The railroad election is just over. The subscription of forty thousand dollars to the Memphis and Knoxville railroad was carried with only thirty dissenting votes out of a full vote of near four hundred. The opposition was very active, and embraced some men of great influence ordinarily, but in this instance did not seem to exercise much that was available. Nine-tenths of the property-holders of the town were in favor of the subscription.

Its effects upon Pulaski will be very fine, because this vote shows that it is a liberal, progressive town. Hon. Caleb Davis, of Lawrenceburg, made two very able speeches—one Thursday night and one Friday afternoon. His speech on Friday was particularly happy. His description of the wealth of Lawrence now hidden in her hills and asleep for want of the means of transportation, was really eloquent. He showed that Giles county would get, every year, from Lawrence more than the whole amount of her subscription. This speech was interspersed with humorous and appropriate anecdotes, well told, and that made a happy effect. He is one of the best railroad speakers in the State, and you by all means should get him to speak in West Tennessee. Among other interesting incidents of that election was the fact that "Uncle Charley Abernathy," as he is familiarly called, one of the most solid and popular men in Giles county, and one of her oldest, if not her oldest, citizens, came to town and voted for the subscription. Although near eighty years of age, he is a man of progress, of enlarged and liberal views. All honor to such men.

It would be invidious to select a few out of the many, very many that worked with zeal and energy to secure this subscription. Although on Thursday it was thought the subscription might be defeated, on Saturday it was carried almost unanimously. This road when built must make Pulaski a place of great manufacturing and commercial importance. This town will then be at the intersection of two most important roads, the one from Louisville to Mobile and New Orleans, and the other from Memphis to Knoxville and Norfolk.

The rains have been general through the country, with a few exceptions. Pulaski has, as yet, received no rain of consequence, but there have been some rains in this (Giles) county. The prospect is good for more rain next week.

There is not much division of sentiment in this part of the State on the question of preserving the State credit. There are but few, if any, repudiators here. The Colyar party has no strength. The people have sense enough to know that the injury resulting from repudiation would be four times as much as the amount saved in a temporary reduction of taxes.

The exercises during the past week at the Martin female college have been very interesting and appreciative. This is a very flourishing school, under the management of Prof. Wm. K. Jones, formerly of Trenton, West Tennessee, who is giving universal satisfaction. The lecture of L. R. Young, of Nashville, on Friday night, to the young ladies of the school, was able and learned, and conveyed a great deal of interesting information.

Nathan Adams, Esq., one of the most talented members of the Pulaski bar, is in very ill health, and it is thought he cannot live much longer. Thus, one by one the older members of the bar are passing away. Jones, McCollum, Rose, Tinner, Adams and Richardson, are all that are now left among the lawyers of twenty years ago, and Dr. Wm. Battle the only surviving physician of that day now in practice.

Pulaski is, perhaps, the most handsomely-built village in Tennessee, and has improved more than any town in Middle Tennessee since the railroad was built, unless it be Columbia.

There will be quite a contest here for congress. Whitthorne will again be a candidate, and he has a host of competitors among the Democrats, besides Radical opposition. I suppose there will be a Democratic convention, but who will be nominated, I cannot tell. Many think the chances are in favor of Whitthorne, whilst others think differently.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

Their Visit to the Vatican—Reception Ceremonies—Address by the Pope.

ROME, June 10.—The pilgrims from the United States, accompanied by one hundred American Catholic residents of Rome, proceeded to the Vatican to-day and were received by the pope. Bishop Dwinger, introducing them, expatiated on the unalterable devotion of the Catholics of the United States to the holy father. Honestly loving liberty, they heartily condemned tyrannical persecutions of the church by braggarts false to liberty and estranged from God. Dr. Theard spoke briefly in the same spirit, and the pope repiled that amid the darkness which encompassed the world, this manifestation was a ray of light. The enemies of the holy church were numerous. It was a great consolation to look upon the new world, where the true faith had so marvelously developed.

The sessions of the American homeopathic institute commenced at Niagara Falls yesterday. Dr. Youlin, president of the institute, stated in his address that France had four thousand homeopathic practitioners, Germany, five hundred; Great Britain, four hundred; Italy, two hundred, and the United States six thousand. The chief business of the sessions consist in the presentation of reports from various scientific bureaus. About three hundred members are already present.

THE FARMERS.

Platform of Principles Adopted by the Indiana Farmers' Convention Yesterday.

"Protection for the Weak, Restraint Upon the Strong; Justly distributed Burdens and Powers."

A Desire to Harmonize Producers and Consumers—Increase of Transportation Facilities, Etc.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—At the session of the farmers' convention to-day, the committee on platform and resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"In making this call, and presuming to enter into competition with existing parties, it is meet that we should give to the world our reasons, as well as the remedies we propose for the wrongs of which we complain. Starting, then, with the maxim that our government is founded on the sovereignty and consent of the governed, and its purpose to protect property and enforce natural rights, we acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness—protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed powers. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence; to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of the American republic. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever; on the contrary, all our acts, and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other legitimate interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence, we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. We shall therefore advocate for every State an increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, between home-producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interest, but are friendly to all laboring classes; and we hold that all class legislation, whereby these original and common elements and the proceeds of the same, enhanced by intelligent labor are prevented from their original design and made to inure to the benefits of non-producers and to the injury of the producers, is wrong and subversive of the purposes of good government. That all able-bodied and intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock by useful industry a sum or quantity equal to their own support, and legislation should tend as far as possible to the equitable distribution of the surplus products. If these propositions are not true our government is wholly preverted from its true designs, and the sacred names Democracy and Republicanism are the symbols of despotism, and the parties represented thereby, as now organized, are engines of oppression, crushing out the lives of the people, we need only point to the fact, that in this beneficent country of unlimited resources, with the land annually groaning beneath the products of human effort, the mass of the people have no supply beyond their daily wants, compelled, and from unjust conditions, in sickness and misfortune, to become paupers. Pauperism and crime are the perplexing questions of all modern statesmanship, and it is with these we have to deal. How far these evils are connected with the abuses, and are inflicted on the labor a superficial statesmanship seems not to perceive. Chattle slavery has been abolished, but the rights and relations of labor stand just where they did before the emancipation, in respect to the divisions of its products. The difference lies only in the methods of abstracting the results and concentrating them in the hands of a few capitalists. Capital is now the master and dictates the terms, and thus all laborers are practically placed in the same condition of the slave before his emancipation. In thus placing them the interests of all laborers become common, and they must fight the battle in unity if they would succeed. What, then, are the instrumentalities by which these wrongs are inflicted?

First—Banking and monied monopolies, by which, through ruinous rates of interest, the products of human labor are concentrated in the hands of non-producers. This is the great central source of these wrongs, in and through which all other monopolies exist and operate.

Second—Consolidated railroads and other transit monopolies, whereby all industries are taxed to the last mill they will bear for the benefit of the stockholders and stock-jobbers.

Third—Manufacturing monopolies, whereby all small operators are crushed out, and the prices of labor and products are determined with mathematical certainty in the interests of the capitalist.

Fourth—Land monopolies, by which the public domain is absorbed by a few corporations and speculators.

Fifth—Commercial and grain monopolies speculating and enriching the bloated corporations on human necessities. We propose to restore the government to its original purpose, and, as far as possible, to remedy these evils and remove their results.

Sixth—By advancing the gold basis fallacy, and establishing a monetary system based on the faith and resources of the government, the nation being in harmony with the genius of the government, and adapted to the exigencies of legitimate commerce. To this end, the circulating notes of the national and State banks, as well as all local currency, be withdrawn from circulation and a paper currency issued by the government, which shall be a legal-tender, in the payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, and declared equal with gold, the lawful money of the United States; this currency, or money, to be interchangable, at the pleasure of the holders, for government bonds bearing a lawful rate of interest, say 3.65 per cent., the government creditors to have the privilege of taking the money or the bonds, at their election, reserving to congress the right to regulate the rate of interest on the bonds, and the volume of the currency, so as to effect the equitable distribution of the products of labor between money or non-producing capital and productive industry.

Seventh—By paying the national debt in strict accordance with the laws under which it was originally contracted—gold where specifically promised, but all other forms of indebtedness, including the principle of the five-twenty bonds should be discharged at the earliest option of the government in the legal-tender currency of the United States, without funding it in long bonds or in any way increasing the gold-paying and untaxed obligations of the government. The following are some of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the office seeking the man, and not the man the office; that we will endeavor to select men to fill the various offices who are honest and capable, without regard to former political opinions; that we detest bribery, corruption, and fraud in obtaining votes, either by the use of money or whisky, and will not support any man for office known to be guilty of the same, and that we are opposed to electing any man to fill the same office more than for one term in succession, from the President down.

Resolved, That we uncompromisingly condemn the practice of our public officials in receiving free passes from railroad managers.

Resolved, That we denounce the action of our legislature and representatives in congress and the senate for the increase of taxes, fees and salaries, and we will use all honorable means in our power to reduce the taxes, fees and salaries of all to a reasonable basis.

Resolved, That we demand a reduction of all public expenditures to the end that taxation may be reduced to the lowest possible point.

Resolved, That it is contrary to the policy of good government to encourage delegation, and that the allowing ten per cent. on judgments and the collecting of attorneys, fees off the defendant encourages litigation, favors capital, and is a source of co-operation and subserves no good purpose, and therefore out to be remedied by appropriate legislation.

Resolved, That the present assessment tax on real estate imposes unequal and unjust burdens on the producing class, and favors capital and corporate wealth, and we demand its speedy amendment.

Resolved, That we demand a change in our grand jury system, so that their jurisdiction may extend to felonies only.

Resolved, That no party is worthy of our confidence who denies the right of the people to restrict the abuses of the liquor traffic.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The master car-builders association is in session at Cincinnati.

Over one and a half inches of rain fell at Omaha yesterday.

The Ohio editorial association convened at Chillicothe yesterday.

Miss Carrie Heim, burned by coal-oil explosion in Cairo, Tuesday, died yesterday.

A large fire occurred at Crawfordsville Indiana, yesterday. Damage thirty thousand dollars.

General E. W. Gantt, a prominent lawyer, of Little Rock, died suddenly there yesterday of apoplexy.

Senator Mitchell, from Oregon, was yesterday exonerated from certain charges of indiscretions in early life.

Washington circles have become stirred up on news received of threats of Indian depradations in northwestern Texas.

The Illinois State farmers' convention was in session at Springfield yesterday. A large number of delegates are in attendance.

Antoine Shafer, a butcher, residing at Burnsville, Ohio, was drowned yesterday, while bathing in a mill-pond near that place.

An Indianapolis dispatch asserts that a new party, to be styled the Farmers' and Industrial Reform party, will be organized in Indiana.

The Carlists are concentrating and entrenching in the vicinity of Puerta la Reina, in northern Spain. The stormy weather prevents a battle.

San Francisco is looking up in the suicide business. Two more occurred yesterday, making an average of one each day for the past eight days.

A joint committee of whites and coloreds have called a convention in Pulaski county, Arkansas, to nominate candidates for the constitutional convention.

The New York communists are worried about the appearance of estrangement between Rochefort and his associates in escape from the French penal colony.

Colonel Thomas Steele, an old and influential citizen of Louisville, died in that city Tuesday, aged sixty-four years. He was proprietor of the Louisville hotel for a number of years.

The Arkansas State press association met in Little Rock Tuesday. The delegates want to see St. Louis and die, and will excurt *via* the Cairo and Fulton and Iron Mountain railroads to-day to the future city, etc.

A collision occurred between a passenger and freight train on the Louisville and Nashville railway, near Belmont station, Tuesday morning, by which one man was cut to pieces, and several freight-cars demolished.

The first locomotive, with three passenger-coaches attached, passed over the St. Louis bridge yesterday. There was wine, and they talked over it, and all felt so gay, that another trial will be had at an early day on a much grander scale.

A London telegram reports a terrific steamboat accident on the Volga, by which eighty-eight persons were injured and fifteen killed by the explosion of the boiler of a racing steamer. The owner of the vessel was among the fatally injured.

The Arkansas State press association met at Little Rock yesterday, and elected the following officers: S. N. Smithee, president; James Torrans, vice-president; Jacob Frolich, secretary. The members of the association left for St. Louis last night on an excursion.

A dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, states that on May 21st, Lieutenant King and his soldiers attacked a band of Apaches, camped on Mesa, near Drummond Butte, and killed nine of them. Eighty-four more Apaches with three chiefs, had surrendered at Camp Virde.

A hand-ball match for one thousand dollars and the championship of America has been arranged between Alderman James Dunn and James Casey, of Brooklyn, and James O'Brien and James Farron, of Chicago. They are to play eleven games, twenty-one points up.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAVANNAH, June 10. — Cotton quiet; middlings, 16½c; net receipts, 69 bales; gross, 69 bales; sales, 370 bales; stock, 1512 bales.

MOBILE, June 10.—Cotton steady; middlings, 16½c; good ordinary, 15c; net receipts, 77 bales; exports to France, 250 bales; coastwise, 7 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 15,505 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Cotton—Demand; feeling better; sales, 1500 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 15 @15½c; low middling to strict low middling, 16½@17c; middling to strict middling, 17¼@18c; good middling, 18¼@18½c; receipts, 740 bales; no exports; stock, 64,245 bales; unsold last evening, 51,800 bales; exports, to continent, 3902 bales; to Great Britain, 3704 bales.

MARRIED.

FREEMAN—LENOW—June 10th, at the Central Baptist Church, by Rev. Mr. Landrum, Major ED. T. FREEMAN and Miss LIZZIE LENOW.

DIED.

SAINA—On Wednesday evening, at three o'clock, LORENZA SAINA, aged 55 years.

Funeral this (THURSDAY) afternoon, at three o'clock, from 56 Old Madison street. Friends and acquaintances invited.

KNIGHTS OF INNISFAIL.

ALL members holding tickets of our late picnic are requested to make a prompt return of the same to

JAMES J. SULLIVAN, President,
jell 317 Second street.

OUR

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

CONTINUED THIS WEEK!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

—AT—

SACRIFICING PRICES!

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

BEING DETERMINED TO REDUCE OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

SUMMER DRY GOODS!

WE HAVE MADE ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION!

WE WILL SELL LOWER THAN THE LOWEST!

GOODS AT COST AND LESS THAN COST!

Silks, Dress Goods, White Goods, Piques, Grenadines, House-Furnishing Goods, Cassimeres, Ladies' Underwear, Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery and Notions,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

As we are determined to reduce our immense stock during the month of June,

PRINTS AND DOMESTICS AT LOWER PRICES THAN THEY ARE SOLD ELSEWHERE.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS.

242 & 244 Main Street, cor. Jefferson.

REMOVAL.

The APPEAL is now published at 282 Second Street.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL convocation of Memphis Royal Arch Chapter, No. 95, will be held this (THURSDAY) evening, June 11th, at 8 o'clock, in new Masonic Hall, Gayoso block, for work in the P. M. degree. All P. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order W. S. MATTHEWS, H. P.
R. W. SHELTON, Secretary. jel1

PICNIC PRIVILEGES

—OF THE—

MASONIC PICNIC, JUNE 24TH.

THE privilege of Confectionery Stand, one Cigar Stand, Restaurant, two Bars, Shooting Gallery, will be sold at James Park, June 20th, Saturday, at 10 o'clock a.m., sharp.

JAMES W. CARPENTER,
jel1 Chairman Privilege Committee.

MEETING TO-DAY.

THE members of the committee appointed at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to solicit subscriptions for the Memphis and Knoxville Narrow Gauge Railroad, will meet TO-DAY, at the Chamber of Commerce, at 10 o'clock a.m.

jel1 E. M. APPERSON, Chairman.

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of the terms of a trust deed, made to me by Hiram A. Partee and wife on the 2d of June, 1873, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the parish of St. James, Louisiana, in book of mortgages "N," No. 2, folios 8 and 49, to secure a certain note therein described, which is unpaid, I will,

On Wednesday, 15th of July, 1874,

between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. of that day, in front of the building formerly occupied by the Mechanics' National Bank, at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in Memphis, Tennessee, offer for for sale, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title and interest of Hiram A. Partee to the following described property, situate in St. James' parish, State of Louisiana, and described thus: The plantation known as the Arcadia plantation, on the western bank of the Mississippi river, bounded above by the lands of Eloy Herbert, and below by the lands of Aymar, measuring five arpents and twenty-one toises in front, and widening toward the rear, and being seventy one miles from the city of New Orleans. This interest in this plantation offered for sale is that interest conveyed to said Partee in a certain deed made by E. H. Martin and wife, on the 8th of March, 1873, to J. J. Freeman, trustee, for said H. A. Partee and others.

The equity of redemption is waived.

JOHN J. FREEMAN, Trustee.
Wilson & Beard, Attorneys. jel1

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

EXTRA CLASS.

Morning—Class No. 69.

1 | 65 | 61 | 34 | 71 | 47 | 49 | 32 | 54 | 33 | 38 | 11 | 59

Evening—Class No. 70.

8 | 9 | 5 | 58 | 4 | 46 | 30 | 64 | 18 | 25 | 54 | 57 | 71

Memphis, this 10th day of June, 1874.

HO! FOR SAINT PAUL.

TICKETS AT THE LOWEST RATES, good till October 15th, over the Anchor Line, or any other line of steamers. Apply to

R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Sup't, 15 Madison st.

FIRST

GRAND PICNIC

GIVEN BY THE

MEMPHIS FIRE RELIEF

ASSOCIATION,

At Exposition Building,

—ON—

THURSDAY, JUNE 18,

DAY AND NIGHT.

THE public are cordially invited to attend. The best of Music has been engaged. The strictest order will be maintained. No pains or labor will be spared to make this the Grand Picnic of the season.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Ed. Cunney, Frank Egan,
A. R. Weaver, Pat Connell,
John Sullivan.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

John E. Randle, Thos. F. Duffin,
John Snellman, Esq., Victor D. Fuchs,
H. T. Tomlinson, P. J. Mallon,
John Trabucco, John Walsh,
J. W. Heath, Ed. Breathett,
C. Caleher, James Doyle,
W. C. Woodruff, John Gaston,
Pat Dinny.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Chas. Piaggio, W. F. Carroll,
W. J. Crosbie, John Sullivan,
M. Hart, M. Alby,
Pat Connell, M. Clarin.

DOOR COMMITTEE.

P. McElroy, Bernard Lynch,
P. Egan, Tim Ryan,
P. Scott, A. Dwyer,
Mat Shelby, C. H. M. Smith.

Admission, Fifty Cents. Ladies Free.

No improper characters allowed in the building.

BIDS FOR THE PRIVILEGES

Of Confectionery Stand, Shooting Gallery, and Restaurant, will be received till Monday, June 15th. Address the Committee of Arrangements, Engineehouse, corner Second and Adams streets. my24

Temple of Love, No. 1.

THE members of the Temple will assemble at the Templars' Hall, on

Saturday Next, June 13, at 8 o'cl'k a.m.,

TO ATTEND THE PICNIC.

All members attending the picnic will be expected to march in the procession. The cars will leave the Mississippi and Tennessee Depot at 10 o'clock.

JACKSON P. CREWS, T. S.
WALTER W. HARVEY, R. S. je9

LAKE-SIDE HOUSE

Madison, Wisconsin.

THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the south margin of the beautiful Lake Monona, directly opposite the city of Madison,

Will Open for the Season, June the 15th.

Excursion tickets from Cairo or St. Louis at reduced rates for the summer. For information address W. F. ROSS,
Proprietor.

For Account of Whom It may Concern

We will sell,

On Saturday, June 13th, At Auction,

at the store of Milburn, Walker & Co.,

ONE LILLY'S (IRON) SAFE.

A. M. STODDARD & CO., Auctioneers.

J. H. BROWN, J. C. ALEXANDER
Coahoma county, Miss.

BROWN & ALEXANDER,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND PURCHASING AGENTS,

Room No. 10 Magnolia Block, corner Union and Front Streets.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited. Orders for all kinds of merchandize, machinery, wagons, etc., accompanied with cash or its equivalent, will receive prompt attention; others will not be noticed. We insure all consignments to us and goods shipped by us, unless other wise instructed. Refer, by permission, to German National Bk. my5

Southern Hookskirt and Corset Manufactory, 383 Main Street.

BOULEVARD SKIRT AND Folding Bustle are the latest. Immense assortment of the elegant real French Corsets, by L'Oiseau, Dupont, Werly; also, Fay's Invalid Corsets; Abdominal, Nursing, Misses' and Glove-fitting Corsets; Shoulder Braces, Dress Shields Pads and Dress Elevators. Quality and fit warranted.

LOUIS LANGE.

H. T. ELLETT. B. M. ESTES

ESTES & ELLETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 15 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE.

THE late law firm of Estes, Jackson & Ellett is dissolved by the withdrawal and removal of Mr. Jackson from Memphis. The old business of Estes & Jackson and Estes Jackson & Ellett, is in the hands of the remaining parties. April 26, 1874. apl9

REMOVAL.

HAVING removed from my old stand, No. 342 Second street, to the spacious store, No. 385 Main Street, I would inform my patrons and the public, that I have added largely to my stock of MANTELS AND GRATES. I have set over five hundred Hackett Patent Grates in this city, and can refer with pride to every family using them, as being the best and most economical grate ever introduced. I claim for my Marble Mantles an elegance and beauty of finish that cannot be surpassed.

my10 H. HAINER, No. 385 Main st.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

SECURITY CO.,

Lessee Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, THE 23d of April, 1874, and until further notice trains on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will arrive and leave Memphis as follows:

Mail Train leaves Memphis	11:00 a.m
Mail Train arrives at Memphis	1:15 p.m
Express Train leaves Memphis	6:00 p.m
Express Train arrives at Memphis	3:25 a.m
Somerville Train leaves Memphis	4:00 p.m
Somerville Train arrives at Memphis	8:45 a.m

Mail trains leaving Memphis at 11:00 a.m. will NOT STOP at flag stations between Memphis and Grand Junction.

Mail trains run daily. Express trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Freight trains will not be allowed to carry passengers.

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains.

apl3 W. J. ROSS, General Sup't.

HOT SPRINGS!

DR. J. D. WHITE, having spent part of two seasons at Hot Springs, where he devoted himself to the study of the medical virtues of the waters and of such cases as are benefited, is now ready to advise persons contemplating a visit.

OFFICE—379 MAIN STREET.

MANUFACTURERS 69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

W. W. ROWELL,
Executive Board of Shelby county.
H. POWERS, Chairman.
HENRY J. LYNN, Secretary.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE: