

Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1870.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ten lines, or less, Nonpari, to constitute a square. 1 square, 1 insertion, \$1.00. 1 square, 1 month, \$3.00. 1 square, 3 months, \$7.00. 1 square, 6 months, \$12.00. 1 square, 1 year, \$20.00. Business Cards, 2 squares, per year, \$25.00. 1 column, 3 months, \$22.00. 1 column, 6 months, \$38.00. 1 column, one year, \$58.00. 1 column, 3 months, \$18.00. 1 column, 6 months, \$30.00. 1 column, one year, \$45.00. 1 column, 3 months, \$10.00. 1 column, 6 months, \$16.00. 1 column, one year, \$24.00. Notices in Local Column, Ten Cents per line. Terms for announcing candidates, \$10. Marriages and deaths inserted free. All bills due upon first insertion. Those of regular advertisers to be rendered monthly.

SPECIMEN COPIES

Of the CHRONICLE Mailed free to any address on application.

Turnip Seed.

500 pounds of Purple-top and Strip-leaf, for sale. CURTIS & HOGAN, June 15-d1m-w21 Mc-Ghee Block.

Married.

By Rev. J. F. Spence, June 7th, at the residence of the bride's mother, near Careyville, Tenn., Mr. Martin L. Ross, to Miss Helen Carey, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Carey.

The Weekly Chronicle.

The Weekly CHRONICLE for this week, which is highly interesting, on account of the large amount of original and other matter it contains, can be had at the bookstores, at five cents per copy.

Church Fair.

The fair at the M. E. Church in North Knoxville will begin on Thursday night. Ample preparations for the entertainment and accommodation of all who attend have been made, and a pleasant time is anticipated.

New Buildings.

We learn that arrangements have been made for building two two-story buildings in front of the Baptist Church, to be owned and leased by that Church. We regard the idea as a good one. The buildings will be a source of revenue.

Cutting Wheat.

Some of our farmers south of the river are cutting wheat, and others will do so in a few days. A little rust has been discovered, but not sufficient to do any damage. If the corn crop is a good one, bread will be cheap this fall.

Died.

We regret to learn that Mr. T. J. Casey, the well known railroad contractor, died yesterday, in Alabama. He had a large contract on the North and South Railroad, between Decatur and Montgomery. His many friends will be pained to learn of his death.

Church Festival.

We learn that a fair and festival will be held at the M. E. Church, in North Knoxville, next week, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. The object is to raise funds for the erection of a new Church. The enterprise will be well conducted, and we hope will be abundantly successful.

Contest for the Gavel.

The annual contest between the Philomathean and Chi-Delta Societies of the East Tennessee University took place last night at the Southern Methodist Church, for the possession of the gavel. The Chi-Deltas were victorious and succeeded in bearing off the coveted prize, which has been held for the past two years by the Philos.

Railroad Accident.

The train from Bristol, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, which was due here yesterday at 1:15, did not arrive until after 9 o'clock. The detention was caused by the breaking of an axle, which caused three cars to be thrown from the track. The accident occurred at Hodge's platform, four miles this side of New Market. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

Tennessee and Pacific Railroad.

Track layers on the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad have reached Stone river, where they will await the construction of the bridge over that stream. The managers of the road are preparing a schedule, which will go into effect as soon as the track is laid as far as Green Hall, 15 miles from Nashville, whence daily connections will be made with stages to Lebanon.

Circuit Court.

We are reliably informed that the Circuit Court for this place, commencing next Monday, will only be in session one week. All State witnesses have been summoned for the first Monday, instead of the second Monday of the term, as is usual. The bill changing the time of holding the Circuit Court for Morgan county, which has been before the Legislature, will be withdrawn, leaving the Courts to be held under the laws as they now exist.

Circuit Court.

This Court assembled yesterday morning, Judge Hall presiding. The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury:

Lewis Anderson, Foreman; James H. Nickle, P. P. Varner, J. F. Moore, Isaac Johnson, J. J. Harris, Peter Johnson, F. Coram, T. P. Sartin, R. P. Clayton, James Carpenter, J. N. Hansard, L. P. Alley.

The following compose the regular panel: John H. Mynatt, Jonathan John, E. Dunn, John H. Alexander, H. L. Cliff, Callaway Grant, E. W. Armstrong, John Vinson, Jefferson Jett, H. D. Estes, B. F. Bearden, A. B. Hansard, B. F. Lorew.

Decoration of the Graves at the Cemetery.

Yesterday afternoon, according to notice, large numbers of our citizens, wended their way toward the Confederate cemetery to pay their tribute to the memory of those who fell in defense of the lost cause.

The ceremonies were very impressive, and their influence perceptibly felt by the vast concourse in attendance, which numbered nearly two thousand persons. There mingling together were the young and the aged, the ex-Confederate and his whilom antagonist of the Federal army, and fair women, whose ministering angels of beauty and love, each animated by the same spirit—a testimonial on the shrine of valor.

PERSONAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN GEN. MABRY AND COL. BAXTER.

Col. Baxter Shot and Slightly Wounded.

Yesterday morning, at about half past nine o'clock, our community was thrown into a state of great excitement by an attempt on the part of Gen. Joseph A. Mabry to take the life of Col. John Baxter. The difficulty grew out of publications and matters well known in this community, and to which we need not now refer.

Col. Baxter had expected to go to Maryville in the morning, to attend Chancery Court, but owing to the non-arrival of Chancellor Smith, who was expected to hold court, did not leave at the time he intended to go, and had gone to his office at the Exchange and Deposit Bank, on business. A few minutes before the difficulty took place, he left the bank, and proceeded down Gay street, on his way to his residence. Just opposite the wholesale establishment of Cowan, McClung & Co., after having been first detained some moments at the Lamar House, he was accosted by Mr. Richards, who presented a paper, asking him to subscribe something to aid in purchasing a set of instruments for the Welsh brass band. Col. Baxter was proceeding to do so, when Gen. Mabry approached from behind him, from the direction of the Lamar House, having, in the meantime, as we are informed, cocked and drawn a derringer pistol. He went up unperceived by Baxter, and when very near him he called Baxter's name. Baxter immediately looked around to see who it was, at the same time drawing down his cane, which had been thrown on his shoulder, when Gen. Mabry fired, the shot taking effect in Colonel Baxter's right arm, just above the wrist, passing entirely through the fleshy part, and grazing the bone. This so paralyzed Baxter's arm that he was unable to use his pistol, which he made several attempts to do, and not wishing to stand up as a target, retreated across the street, with his face toward his assailant. When about half way across the street he made another attempt to use his pistol, but being unable to do so, continued to retreat until he got into the store of Cowan, McClung & Co. After firing the first shot, Mabry threw his pistol at Baxter, and then following him up, took deliberate aim, firing a second time without effect, the ball penetrating a window in the Palmer building.

Mabry was so near Baxter when the first shot was fired, that the powder burned his face; the second was fired a distance of some ten or fifteen feet, and missed Baxter entirely. As might be expected, bystanders were thrown into consternation and sought refuge behind whatever object presented itself. A large number of persons were on the street at the time in that immediate locality, a number of them ladies, and it is very fortunate that no lives were lost. Sheriff Gossett was present, displaying a commendable zeal in quelling the difficulty. He immediately arrested Mabry and took him before Justice Jourdemon, where he waived an examination and gave bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance before the Circuit Court now in session, with G. M. Branner, Thos. O'Conner and W. T. Osborn as his security.

Col. Baxter went to his residence, where his wound was examined by Dr. Boyd and others, and found to be slight, a flesh wound, no bones being injured. As Gen. Mabry came down the street a number of persons were attracted to the spot, seeming to expect something would happen, either from what they had heard, or the known hostilities of the parties toward each other. Mr. Charlton, the editor of the *Whig*, was standing near the place where the difficulty took place, where he was seen before Mr. Mabry made the attack. He had in his hand, as we are informed, a drawn pistol, but so far as we know made no attempt to participate. As to his object or intentions we of course have nothing to say. We simply state facts and leave persons to draw their own inferences. In charging the Grand Jury, Judge Hall alluded especially to this case, urging them to do their duty, in taking prompt action to prevent the recurrence of similar violations of law, and for punishing those who would endanger the lives of men and women by shooting upon the public thoroughfares of the city, with a seemingly reckless disregard for public safety.

The excitement produced by this affair continued throughout the day. Knots of gentlemen upon the street corners and in places of business were discussing the matter, each giving his view, and each having some peculiar version of the occurrence. We have been careful to gather the facts as they exist, without doing injustice to any one, or keeping back anything that would unnecessarily prejudice the case of either of the distinguished gentlemen engaged. We regret the occurrence exceedingly, but as public jurists, we are bound to give the facts as we understand them to exist.

Laborers Bettering their Condition.

The tide of immigration coming to our shores from the countries of Europe is so large that the aggregate would be sufficient to every year add a new State to the Union. These people are all hardy laborers, and just the sort to add to the productive power, and, consequently, to the wealth of the country. They come expecting to better their condition, and are not disappointed; as the difference in the price of labor is so much in their favor that, by practicing the same habits of close economy here that necessity compels in the old country, an industrious laboring man is soon able to accumulate a snug little fortune. A machinist, direct from Birmingham, England, recently arrived in this city—selecting this location by the advice of the Secretary of the International Land and Labor Agency at Birmingham. He reports the manufacturing business of that city—which is principally hardware—as "wretchedly dull; large numbers of good mechanics and laborers being out of employment. The average price of labor is about 65 cents per day for common labor and \$1.25 for good mechanics. Beef and bread are higher, but clothing and fuel cheaper than in this country. It cost, for himself and wife and two children, for fare—steerage passage—per steamer, about \$100, including board, from Liverpool to New York, and \$47.25 from New York to Knoxville. We hope he will soon find a good situation and meet with such success as to induce others to follow.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.] NASHVILLE, TENN., June 10, 1870.

Some people have a peculiar liking for throwing dirt. They take it as naturally and easy as a duck to water. Why a great political party should devote all their energies for years to this questionable sort of amusement, has puzzled many in this State, and not a few outside of this domain. We refer to the persistent attack made by the Democrats of Tennessee upon what they are pleased to style "school fund thieves," "robbers," "plunderers," and sundry other pleasant epithets that have been, from time to time, applied to some men in the State who have had a hand in legislation.

Not content with waging a war of demolition against these men, politically, until they have gone out of public life, and subsided into that quiet condition that forbids hope of future political preferment, they follow them up with so much persistency that decent thinking men out of politics begin to suspect there is some good reason for this constant, unrelenting cry of "stop thief," or "school fund stealer." The Democrats have overdone the thing; they have sung the charges so often that the public are beginning to take some interest in this heretofore mysterious charge. No reasonable or brave man would want to kick a vanquished foe. But not so with modern Tennessee Democracy; they are determined to keep it before the people that certain men who once figured as Republicans, stole the school fund of this State, and "robbed the dear children of their right to an education." Such is their statement.

Now, let us look at the facts, and possibly the readers of this *Chronicle* may be able to comprehend the true state of this great hue and cry. Experienced police detectives tell us that in their business, they make it a rule to suspect the man who shouts "stop thief," the loudest, or who exhibits unusual officiousness. Won't this rule apply here? We think it will, and it is possible a reason may be found for all this tempest over a few thousand dollars.

When the present body of law-makers came to their seats, one of their first acts was to organize an investigating committee to show up, ruin, destroy, eradicate and wipe out the school funders, as they termed them. This committee was vested with full powers, and the public, after reading the act creating it, waited patiently for truth and light on a subject that had excited so much attention.

At the commencement of the war, the State had a fund of \$2,700,000 for school purposes. This was carried off with the Bank of Tennessee in 1862. General Upton captured the rebels, in 1865, what was left of these assets, and returned it to Governor Brownlow. The Legislature then in session, ordered the gold so turned over to the State to be sold in New York and invested in United States bonds. This was done, and the State came in possession of something over \$700,000 worth of 7-30 bonds. These were in the safe of the official at the Capitol when one Rutter, president of a bank at Memphis, conceived the idea of getting possession of them to increase his operations. He came to Nashville, and after much maneuvering, got an amendment into a long bill for winding up the Bank of Tennessee, which directed the Treasurer of the State to deposit the funds of the State in some bank. Without consulting either the Governor or other State officials, the Treasurer handed the 7-30 bonds over to Rutter. As soon as the Governor learned what had been done, a proclamation was issued. The Legislature appointed a committee, who proceeded at once to Memphis, and secured enough to save the whole amount for the State, except some \$35,000—that Rutter had put beyond their reach.

The public saw this committee appointed, and they naturally expected some light on the subject of the \$2,700,000. The 14th and 15th sections of the act creating the Committee expressly direct that they should inquire and report what had become of the only school fund the State ever had, and whether the bank is solvent or not, who are responsible for its insolvency, and how much of the assets of the bank was returned in 1865, and what part in Confederate notes and bonds. They were also directed to report why the \$2,700,000 cannot be recovered. They were ordered to report the names of all persons concerned in taking off or stealing the assets of the bank in February, 1862; what amount they took, and what amount of solvent or available assets were returned to Tennessee.

Now, what did this powerful Committee do? Did they obey any of the injunctions of the Assembly? We answer, no. Instead of obeying the act or performing the plain duties they were sworn to do, they ignored the main questions, and confined themselves to an expose of a few of the Republican party, and took for their model and principal witness that cool, smiling specimen of self-conceited rascality, Rutter. They devoted much of their valuable time to ventilating the testimony of this swift witness who labors assiduously to implicate McElwee and others; but the testimony of McElwee, which relieves him of any complicity to fraud, they studiously leave out of their report. Not one word about the \$2,700,000, stolen or carried off by first-class Democrats; not one word about the assets of the bank; not one word as to the character of these assets; not one name given of parties concerned in stealing \$2,700,000; but the whole report is devoted to a studied, labored effort to ruin, politically and socially, a few members of the Republican party. The report makes no allusion to the State with the testimony of Rutter—Rutter, the immaculate—Rutter, the innocent—Rutter, the meek, lowly, honest, zealous bank president, who is held up for credence, who swears that he is the chief of school funds, and then full of penitence (in a horn) deliberately proceeds to swear away the characters of men whose only crime was being once seen in his company. How well this Democratic tool verifies the truth that, "Who touches pitch," &c.

Every few days some indignant, virtuous member presents a bill, instructing the Attorney General to go for Arnell, McElwee, Mullin & Co. That's right, gentlemen; go for 'em; but, at the same time, don't forget to go for some of your own party whose wholesale stealing has never been equalled. Perhaps you have respect for the stupendous rascal who steals millions, and call that sort of work talent; while only the small rascal is punished in your Code. Consistency is a good thing, but the man who looks for that commodity in the ranks of rebel-democracy might as well look for teeth in a hen.

Prosecute Arnell for what? Let us rehearse the facts of his so-called connection with the school fund swindle: When Rutter came to Nashville to get his plan, through that would make his bank the depository of State funds, he approached Mr. Arnell with friendly offers, and not daring to offer him a bribe, he advertised his bank in that gentleman's hearing, spoke of its facilities for doing good paper at low rates, and, finally, Mr. A., needing money, made a note with good sureties, which any bank in Nashville would have taken, and obtained from Rutter's bank \$5,000. When the note matured, it was paid, and when the bill for winding up the Bank of Tennessee, with Rutter's little amendment, which put the State money in his bank, was on its passage, Mr. Arnell voted against the bill, and the vote is so recorded on the journals. These are facts, and those who don't believe can be shown the cancelled note, with the bank stamp, showing that it was paid at maturity, as will the sureties; and the House Journal will show the vote.

Readers can perhaps by this time begin to see the "nigger in the wood pile"; they can perhaps begin to understand why so much has been said about Arnell's complicity in a fraud that caused the State to lose about \$44,000, and nothing is said about those rascals who deliberately carried off and made away with \$2,700,000 of the State's money. As we said before, it is well to keep your eye on the man who shouts "stop thief," so loudly.

The questions the people of this State are asking are: What are the names of those who stole the assets of the Bank of Tennessee? What did they do with the money they stole? What portion of the bank assets were in Confederate bonds? Was the money captured by General Upton, and returned to the State by him, all the school fund the State had? What member is going to introduce a bill to prosecute the gent who carried off \$2,700,000 of school fund? When do that committee letting Rutter and his testimony rest, and go for big fish? Will the big fish ever be prosecuted? Will this smart committee do their duty? Why did they confuse their researches to Republicans? Why were they not honest enough to give the people the whole truth? Are they so blind as not to know that the people will, in time, have the whole truth? These questions are being asked every day, and if some of these Hamans should find themselves occupying elevated sites they had prepared for their enemies, who will mourn? The Republican party, through the rascality of that Democratic pet, Rutter, are responsible for a loss to the State of less than \$35,000. The Democratic element managed to carry off \$2,700,000, for which they fail to account, and refuse to explain or investigate. That the people will submit to this long, is not presumed; but on the contrary, they will, in time, demand from legislators that men guilty of such stupendous stealing shall be exposed and punished, and if they are worth the trouble, they will insist that suits be instituted to recover a portion of the fund.

This is no Radical talk, but one can hear it everywhere, among Conservatives as well as Republicans. The thing has been overdone. Our Democratic friends have been a little fast, or are in danger of being hoisted by their own petard.

Keep it before the people—Democratic loss or stealing, \$2,700,000! Republican loss, or stole by Rutter, (see his sworn testimony,) less than \$35,000! But we tire. Readers, let us hope that truth may see light, and this great cheat put up on the people of Tennessee be exposed, and the real criminals be exposed and punished. Let us hear no more from Democrats about school funders until they clear their skirts of the stealing odor which hangs to them—while the \$2,700,000 is missing. DAMON.

A Revolution in Cookery.

Since the introduction of the patent SEA MOSS FARINE, a complete revolution has taken place in that department of cookery to which we owe the luxuries of the dessert. The most delicious blanc mange, jelly, custard, Charlotte Russe, light puddings, &c., are produced from this palatable nutriment, at about one-third of the former cost. A great economy of time as well as money is effected by its use. The preparations made from it are pronounced by physicians to be the best possible diet for consumptives, dyspeptics, and persons suffering from biliousness and general debility. Convalescents fatten on them and gain rapidly in muscular strength as well as in flesh. The Sea Moss Farine Co., 53 Park Place, New York, who are manufacturing this article from the best Irish Moss, in enormous quantities, produce an array of medical and general testimony in its favor, which is perfectly overwhelming, and must set all doubts of its superiority as an alimentary staple (if any exist) entirely at rest.

Quarterly Meetings.

KNOXVILLE DISTRICT, HOLSTON CONFERENCE, M. E. CHURCH. North Knoxville, July 9th and 10th. Clinton, July 16th and 17th. Jacksboro' Circuit, at Pleasant Grove, July 23d and 24th. Maynardville Circuit, at Copper Ridge Camp Ground, July 30th and 31st. Strawberry Plains Circuit, at Whortleberry Springs, August 6th and 7th. Dandridge and New Market Circuit, at Oakland, August 13th and 14th. Knoxville Station, August 20th and 21st. Sevierville Circuit, at Hill's Chapel, August 27th and 28th. Little River Circuit, at Trundle's  $\frac{1}{2}$  Roads, September 4th and 5th. Knox Circuit Camp Meeting, at Fountain Head, commencing Thursday, September 8th, 1870. J. F. SPENCE, P. E.

End of the Turn Fest.

The Turn Fest just closed was one of the most pleasant gatherings that ever occurred in our city, and visitors from a distance left highly delighted with the reception they had met with from our whole-souled citizens from the Fatherland. The President of the Knoxville Verein, Major L. A. Gratz, and the Secretary, Julius Ochs, Esq., as also the members, were indefatigable in their efforts to make every one feel at home, and they succeeded perfectly. We hope the Turners may have as pleasant a time next year, and though they may meet where their numbers are larger, they will not be more cordially welcomed than by the whole-souled members of Knoxville Turn Verein.

Sullivan County.

BLOUNTVILLE, TENN., May 10th, 1870. Editors *Chronicle*—A few days ago Capt. Esley, late Sheriff of this county, was arrested at Bristol on charge of willful murder, the charge originating in his aiding in suppressing the demonstrations of lawless men, at Bristol several months ago, and while he was Sheriff of the county, at which time one man was, in the confusion of a somewhat general fight, killed.

The point to which I wish to call particular attention, is that the citizens of Bristol came to the rescue of Capt. Esley, signing a bond that he would be forthcoming when called for. The better class of citizens signed the bond as long as there was paper to sign upon. This seems to indicate a better spirit than we see exhibited in other portions of the State. When a Republican ex-officer is sustained for having done his duty, by a set of men composed of the opposite party, we may indulge the hope that the millennium draws near. The men who compose the opposition to the Republican party in Sullivan, are not of the murdering, midnight assassinating class, of which Democracy is composed in other places. Since the war they have acted generously, in the main, towards Republicans. There are a few isolated individuals who, we doubt not, would be pleased to cut the throats of the Republicans in the county, but very fortunately for us, cruelty is always coupled with cowardice. We think the people of Bristol should be met on the half-way ground in any advances toward reconciliation and friendship, and any display of good feeling in any place should be noted; for we have had such a dearth of such things for a long while, that it may be justly styled the latest news. BUCK.

Subscribe for the CHRONICLE.

FINANCIAL.

Knoxville Quotations of Money and Stocks.

OFFICE KNOXVILLE CHRONICLE, Friday, June 10, 1870.

In Congress, the House Funding bill, which has attracted so much of the attention of the country for the last few weeks, has come out in an entirely new shape. It differs totally from the Senate bill, and provides for a long four per cent. bond exempt from all taxation. The compulsory clause requiring the national banks to take the new bonds has been stricken out. The clause allowing the bonds to be negotiated abroad is also stricken out. Its provisions concerning national banks is in direct antagonism with the ninety-four million national bank bill, which has been agreed upon by the Banking and Currency Committee. It is evident there will be a severe struggle between these two committees in regard to the national bank features in the two bills. Secretary Boutwell is strongly opposed to the bill proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, and will use his influence to defeat it.

A number of persons from New York, interested in banking matters, were before the Banking and Currency Committee recently, advocating a new banking scheme, which shall allow individuals or corporations doing a banking business, to deposit in the United States Treasury either gold, bullion, United States notes or silver, as a basis on which Government notes shall be issued; that securities to be deposited with the Government, of whatever nature, shall receive as a collateral an amount of currency equal to the price of gold on the day they are deposited, and that no limits shall be made to the issue of notes as banking capital, so long as the securities are held by the Treasury of the United States. It is understood the Committee does not regard the scheme with favor.

Corrections made by Exchange and Deposit Bank, 89 Gay Street.

Table with columns for U.S. 6% of '61, 5-20 '62, 1st series, 5-20 '62, 2d series, 5-20 '65, new, 10-40, ex int., Tenn. Bonds, old, new, coupons, and E T A Va R R Bonds, Co. coupons.

STOCKS.

Table with columns for E T A Va R R Stock, Gold, good lots, Bank of Tenn., old, new, Planters' Bank, Union Bank, and LAND WARRANTS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Table with columns for On London, over 2 1/2 %; On Berlin, 3 1/2 %; On Paris, 3 francs; On Germany, Berlin, 3/4 dollar; On Frankfurt, 3/4 guilder; Foreign Exchange for sale only at Exchange and Deposit Bank.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Table with columns for On New York, On Louisville, On Nashville, On Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL.

Knoxville Wholesale Market.

Review of the Market for the week ending Monday, June 13, 1870.

Transactions during the past week very limited. The sudden decline in price of corn in the Western market caused a corresponding decline in the South. Two or three boat loads, discharged at the wharf at 1.15 to 1.20 during the week, still on hand—no demand. Wheat, about 1,000 bushels, changed hands at 1.12 to 1.15 per bushel. Oats, none offered. Flour, fair local demand at 2.75 to 3.00 per sack for Extra and Family. Bacon, offered from wagons at 15 to 15 1/2 for hog round; shipping demand very limited. Produce, very dull and unsatisfactory. We hope to see a revival with the opening of the wheat trade, (new crop.)

CORN—Supply ample. Shipping lots, \$1.20@ \$1.25 per sack, by car load.

WHEAT—Demand for Red at \$1.05@1.10. White quiet and steady, \$1.10@1.15.

OATS—Receipts light. Prime black for seed is wanted, 80c.

FLOUR—Market steady and quiet. Good brands of Family sell at \$3.00, and Extra at \$2.75@2.85, by the quantity.

BACON—Heavy hog round, well smoked, 14c. Lighter sides, 13c. But few sales.

LARD—Market quiet. Prime Leaf 17@19c. FEATHERS—Dull; Prime, 55@60c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Butter 20@25c,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Potatoes, \$1.00@1.50. Maple Sugar, 10@12c. Eggs, 12@15c.

POULTRY—Chickens, 20@25c; Turkeys 60@ \$1.00.

BEEF CATTLE—Market quiet and steady. Shipping cattle, 4@5 1/2c. Inferior, irregular and dull.

HAY—Demand quiet, stock limited. Prime Timothy and Herd Grass, baled, \$1.25; loose, by wagon load, 90@ \$1.00.

POULTRY—Market well supplied. Fresh ground, \$2.00 per bag, or \$16.00 per ton.

Knoxville Retail Market.

Table with columns for BUTTER, LARD, VEGETABLES, EGGS, POULTRY, FISH, BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, BACON, SIDES, TRIP, PIGS FEET, VENISON, and MEAL.

(Markets by Telegraph.)

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Stocks weak. Money easy at 4 1/2. Exchange, long, 1.00; short, 1.01. Gold, 1.13. Tennessee ex-coupons, 62; new, 61. Virginia ex-coupons, 68 1/2; Louisiana, old, 70; levee sixes, 71; eights, 62 1/2; Alabama eights, 1.01. Georgia sixes, 1.82; sevens, 95 1/2; North Carolina, old, 4 1/2; new, 2 1/2. South Carolina, old, 92; new, 82. Flour dull. Wheat dull; 1 1/2c lower. Corn dull and declining. Pork quiet; mess \$39.50. Lard quiet; job, 10 1/2c. Cotton dull and low. Sales 400 bales. Middling upland \$22. Orleans 22. Turpentine 75c. Rosin 32c. Freight dull.