# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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## MISSISSIPPI.

**Close of the Investigation into the Recent Riot at Meridian, Miss.. ---Its Origin Fastened upon Negroes.**

**The Senate Ku-Klux Bill---The Militia---A Deserved Compliment to the Ex-Confederate Soldiers.**

**A Card from the Brother of the Runaway Mayor, Sturges---He Says the Mayor Lies.**

**A Radical Opposed to the Ku-Klux Bill---Foster's School Bill---Alcorn is Said to have Applied for Troops.**

**The Way Outrages are Manufactured for Congress---A Sample of the Ku-Klux Stories.**

END OF THE RIOT INVESTIGATION.

The Meridian *Gazette* says: "The investigation of the recent riot was concluded yesterday. The testimony covers about one hundred and forty pages of legal cap paper. The decision of Judge Leachman, who has presided as a committing magistrate, is as follows: That G. W. Brantley, Hugh W. Wilson, and Robert E. Coleman, sr., be held to answer before the grand jury at the next term of the Circuit Court, on the third Monday in April, 1871, to answer the State of Mississippi of a charge of unlawful assembly, or any other charge the grand jury may prefer against them, in a bond of two hundred dollars each, with good and sufficient security; that J. F. Sanford and Isaac Adams be bonded in the sum of five hundred dollars each, to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill, or any other charge the grand jury may prefer against them; and that A. F. Horn be likewise held in the sum of one hundred dollars, to answer a charge of assault, or any other charge the grand jury may see fit to prefer against him."

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The *Times* reporter of the Legislative proceedings, in his report published yesterday, says:

"It will be gratifying to the people of the State to know that the Legislature and the Executive are acting in unison and with energy to put down lawlessness. What is termed the 'Senate Ku Klux bill' also meets the *cordial approval* of his Excellency, and now that it is passed, there is no doubt but he will use it judiciously and firmly in restoring peace and good order, threats against either the militia or the bill to the contrary, notwithstanding."

We would fain hope, says the Vicksburg *Herald*, that this statement slanders Governor Alcorn. That it is an insult to his intelligence and a foul imputation upon his personal honor there can be no question.

THE MILITIA.

Major General Stafford, commanding the State militia, has recently written a long letter to the State Legislature upon the subject of the organization so far as effected. In the course of the letter General Stafford makes this noble and sensible allusion to the ex-Confederate soldiers: In your militia organization provided for by the Constitution, under the assumption, no doubt, that there would be a necessity for such organization, the Constitutional Convention, wisely I think, embraced every male citizen between given ages. This includes the

LATE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS OF THIS STATE,

Of the 150,000 men enrolled in this State, fully one-fourth have seen service in the Confederate cause. These men are as true to the interests of the State now, as they were when they went forth to battle for what they considered to be right. They have seen service of the hardest and most trying character. They stood bravely steadfast; true as steel to the last. They lost. They came home. They are here trying to mend their broken fortunes. They have once shown themselves

WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE

and trust. I believe they are yet worthy of confidence and trust. Brave men can always be trusted. I pay this just tribute to these men in Mississippi, because I have been among them in all parts of the State in the last four years, and know whereof I speak; and because the public records of their deeds of noble daring and sacrifice places them high up in history, among earth's bravest and most gallant sons. To say that such men are Ku-Klux, or have any sympathy with midnight assassins, is to

INSULT A NOBLE RACE

and aspersе the character of a brave people. They have interests here, and they stand ready now, as formerly, to defend those interests, and to protect not only their own, but the interests of *all*, including the weak and almost defenseless colored people. They have experience in arms, and are therefore better capable of taking charge of military organizations than those who have had none. I make these observations because I believe them to be just and right." Such language from a true Republican convinces us that there are men even in that party who not only think nobly, but have the courage to speak bravely what they think. Such a man this extract stamps General Stafford to be.

STURGES' BROTHER SAYS THE RUNAWAY MAYOR IS A LIAR.

The Jackson *Clarion* of Tuesday says the following card published by a brother of the late Mayor of Meridian, who was the chief agent of the strife that recently prevalled there, speaks for itself. The writer, Theodore Sturges, unlike the ex-Mayor, is no political adventurer. He was a citizen before the war, and has established ties and sympathies with the people among whom his destinies have been cast. It may be imagined how invincible is his sense of justice to the maligned and outraged people of Meridian, when it overcomes his natural repugnance to exposing the falsehood of a misguided brother. We trust the Northern newspapers which have appropriated with avidity the fabrications of one of the Sturgeses, will send along with it the complete antidote furnished by the other:

A CARD.—I have been greatly mortified at seeing a letter copied from the New York *Tribune*, purporting to be written by my brother, Wm. Sturges. It is well known to my friends in this community, that I had no connection whatever with the acts of my brother, as Mayor, and am no more responsible for them than is any other citizen of Meridian. I have been uniformly treated with kindness and respect by the people of this community, and I feel thankful and grateful to them for it. All my feelings, interests and sympathies are with the people of the South. I neither indorse the facts nor approve the spirit in which the letter referred to is written. I am fully satisfied that the facts, in many particulars, are misrepresented and perverted, and I am constrained to believe that it was gotten up principally for political effect. Feeling that it does injustice to the people of Meridian, I regard it as a duty to my friends here to make this statement.

THEODORE STURGES.

Meridian, March 22, 1871.

A RADICAL OPPOSED TO IT.

The Vicksburg *Times* and Republican (Radical) says, of the Ku-Klux bill passed by the Legislature: "*We hope the bill known as the Senate Ku-Klux bill will not become law, because it is radically unjust. It deprives persons accused of crime of the usual means of defense, and removes the usual safeguards thrown around the citizen.*"

PRESTO! CHANGE.

The Jackson *Clarion* of Wednesday says: "The following is an extract from a report of the debate in the State Senate on Friday, 24th inst., upon the resolutions instructing the Governor to apply to the President for Federal troops on the ground that order cannot be preserved without them. Mr. Dowd is the "next friend" of the Governor:

*During the debate Mr. Dowd stated that the Governor had already sent for troops; that they were en route from Louisville, Ky., and a regiment of cavalry was promised from the South-western Department.*

We will possess our souls in patience for a time at least, until the mystery of this new declaration shall have been solved.

FOSTER'S SCHOOL BILL.

The Vicksburg *Times and Republican* says: "A correspondent of the *Pilot* who seems to be in the secret admits, at least tacitly, that the object of Dr. Foster's School bill is to divide the school moneys among the different religious sects. That makes an end of the matter. The proposition only needs to be fairly stated to be most emphatically negatived.

THE WAY OUTRAGES ARE MANUFACTURED FOR THE SOUTH.

Last Thursday, says the Vicksburg *Herald*, the Jackson *Pilot*, under the startling heading, "*Colored Child Killed!*" published the following delectable specimen of Radical falsehood:

RAYMOND, MISS., March 21, 1871.

*Editor Pilot*—Our little village has been in a state of excitement for the past three hours, on account of a disturbance occasioned by a dispute between the white and colored school children, the two schools being in close proximity. The difficulty arose from the mere throwing of an india rubber ball by the colored children and resulting in the striking of a little boy, who happened to be passing by at the time of their ball amusement. The news was spread far and near, that a white boy had been seriously injured by a colored school-boy. No sooner had this been repeated a few times than a band of enraged men made their appearance. They commenced their work by firing off their pistols at random, resulting in the killing of one of the colored children, whose name I have not yet heard.

In a few hours, the *Pilot* containing this atrocious and cowardly calumny reached Raymond. As the falsehood was manufactured from whole cloth—as it had no shadow of a truth for a foundation—the citizens of Raymond immediately

ASSEMBLED IN TOWN MEETING

and denounced the letter as false. The Mayor of the town presided, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the letter published in the *Pilot* of the 23d inst., is utterly unfounded and destitute of truth in every particular, and as such communications in the public prints are calculated not only to reflect upon this community, but to injure the character of the State abroad, it is the duty of the citizens, in town meeting here assembled, to declare its falsity and groundlessness in every particular.

In addition, a committee was appointed to communicate with the editors of the *Pilot*, and

OBTAIN THE "REAL NAME OF THE CORRESPONDENT,"

or, if that could not be obtained, to try and procure the "original communication."

The committee performed its duty, called for the name of the slanderer, and could not get it! because the editors did not know who their correspondent was!!

Here is the paragraph from the *Pilot* making the disgraceful admission that they published a foul calumny,

A STORY CALCULATED AND INTENDED TO INJURE

a whole community, upon the authority of an anonymous writer:

We publish in another place the proceedings of a meeting lately held in Raymond, in consequence of the correspondence of "Anon" printed in these columns a few days since. The letter was sent to us through the mail, and being *apparently genuine*, was made public. As an unintentional injustice had been done the people of Raymond, through a great fraud perpetrated upon ourselves by *some party to us unknown*, we felt constrained to aid the people all in our power to detect the perpetrator, and vindicate, in direct contrary to our usual custom in such cases, surrendering the author's original manuscript to a citizen of Raymond, and we trust he may succeed in ferreting out and discovering the guilty villain who has not only stabs at the reputation of a community deserve the strongest reprehension and most condign punishment the law can command.

## A Curious and Ghastly Discovery.

According to the Dubuque *Times* a notable discovery was recently made by some workmen employed on the Dubuque and Minnesota railroad, who, in digging near the base of a cliff near Eagle Point, found a large square stone in their way. They removed it and found a large vault extending horizontally into the bluff, from which a stream of cold air blew so violently as to extinguish lights held at the entrance. Five men entered the vault, and first went through a passage, which was about four feet wide, and high enough to let one walk through it by stooping a little. When the party had proceeded about fifty feet they found another stone in their way, behind which was a flight of stone steps leading down a distance of ten feet, and when this had been descended, a chamber, twenty-five feet square by twenty high, and cut from the solid rock was found. The floor was hard and smooth, and by the dim light of the candles they had brought the party saw that the walls were embellished with a multitude of characters representing flowers, birds, trees, and other natural objects, all carved in the solid limestone. On the south wall was a representation of the sun, immediately beneath which was another of a man dressed in a loose flowing robe, stepping from a boat and carrying a dove in his hand. The roof was ornamented with carved stars, serpents, and chariots, and in the center of a floor was a slab which, on removal, was shown to be the cover of a vault which contained a number of skeletons arranged in a semicircle, either sitting or standing, in such a way as showed that they had been entombed with their faces turned directly toward the southwest. Vases filled with yellow earth was beside each, and also pieces of animal matter which may have been placed there in accordance with the old and nearly universal notion that the dead eat. Heads of arrows and perforated shells were scattered through the tomb. No gold or silver ornaments were discovered, but there was a pearl fastened to the bones of one of the hands, and also there were remains of some textile fabric, and copper implements of various sorts, probably made from the copper of the mines on Lake Superior, as evidence is growing daily by day that these mines were worked long ago. The skeletons and ornaments are, it is understood, to be deposited in the hall of the Iowa Institute of Science and Art.

### Was It Suicide?

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Last night O. P. Irving, a compositor on the *Courier-Journal*, took—whether accidentally or purposely is not known—an overdose of hydrate of chloral. He was found dead in bed this morning.

Colonel Lew. A. Harris was yesterday nominated for Mayor by the Cincinnati Democracy.

## FOREIGN DISPATCHES

### ALGIERS.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST FRANCE.

LONDON, March 29.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Brussels says the Arab chief, Sidi Mokrani, with 40,000 troops, is within twenty-five leagues of Algiers, and has declared war against France.

### RUSSIA.

COMPLAINT FROM THE GREEK PATRIARCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Patriarch of Constantinople has complained to the Russian Synod, that the Sublime Porte is disturbing order of the church in Bulgaria. The answer of the Synod will appear in the official journal to-morrow.

### ROUMANIA.

CABINET CHANGES—WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

BUCHAREST, March 28.—The new Roumania Cabinet has been formed, with General Fill Minister of Public Worship, and Florisco Minister of War. In consequence of the passage of an indirect vote of censure, it is expected the dissolution of the Chamber will be announced to-morrow.

### ENGLAND

GRAND OPENING OF ART BUILDING.

LONDON, March 29.—The Royal Albert Hall of Science and Art, at Kensington, was opened to-day to public use by the Queen in person, in the presence of fully ten thousand spectators. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, Princess Louise, Marquis Lorne, Princess Beatrice and a very large number of the nobility were in attendance.

### SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS OPERATING IN SPAIN.

MADRID, March 29.—The *Impartial* publishes an authenticated rumor that a weak attempt was made at Corbet against the military pronunciamento, and was speedily suppressed.

The elections in Porto Rico have been ordered to be held at an early day.

### FRANCE.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, March 29.—At noon, yesterday, Paris was quiet, and the Insurgent Committee still retained all important positions.

Schoelcher has resigned.

The committee has dismissed twenty-five officials, in the department of finance, for disobedience.

The *Cri du Peuple* opposes the election of a Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards as both dangerous and useless, and urges the deposition of the Assembly.

*La Verite* says the committee are preventing seed from America reaching farmers.

The *Francais*, *Debats*, *Siecle* and *La Verite* blame the inanition and reaction of the Assembly.

The Commune was proclaimed in the Place de la Hotel de Ville at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Speeches were made by members of the Communal Council, from a platform covered with red cloth, but the speakers were quite inaudible at a little distance. The place was filled by enormous crowds of Nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonet, at the same time zealously cheering the Republic.

Sixty guns have been collected in the place, and salvos of artillery were repeatedly fired.

A letter from General Cremier, repudiating the Committee, is published.

The Bank of France has again advanced 500,000 francs to the insurgents.

The Postal Director has given up his functions to the appointee of the Committee.

The Prussians are concentrating at Lisle Adam, near Paris, and will remain there until the disorder in the city is at an end.

The *Times'* special from Versailles says that 40,000 Prussians are expected there to-morrow.

The government is steadily organizing a trustworthy force to march upon Paris, which will possibly be made in about eight days.

It is said that preparations are being made for the removal of the Assembly to Fontainbleau.

The Republican Committee at Marseilles has issued a proclamation recognizing the Paris government.

Marseilles is tranquil, and the strikes have ceased. The Nationals of that city have elected M. Duncain their Colonel.

A dispatch from Aix says the Minister of War has declared Marseilles in a state of siege.

Correspondence from Versailles says that Gouhier, a member of the Central Committee, has been condemned to death as a contumacious Bonapartist.

THE RED FLAG HOISTED.

PARIS, March 29.—Paris is quiet today. The red flag is displayed everywhere. The Central Committee has split and some of the members have been arrested by their colleagues. Diplomatic intercourse at Versailles is represented to be extremely difficult.

THE REDS IN THE ASCENDANT.

PARIS, March 29.—Sunday afternoon a sub-Central Committee was formed, consisting of twelve members. Iszael was elected President and Garibaldi honorary President of the committee. Decrees were issued for the formation of twenty-five battalions of infantry, twenty batteries of artillery and fifteen batteries of mitrailleuses. The National Guards are to be paid two and a half francs daily. General Duval organizes the artillery, Henry the infantry, and Bergeret the cavalry. They are authorized to levy requisitions on everything. Gangier, a member of the committee, commands the gunboats in the Seine.

Flourens has resigned, Voigramie is suspended, and Garibaldi has been offered the supreme command of the National Guards, but it is not known whether he will accept it.

Commune will be officially proclaimed Thursday next. Of 330,000 registered voters in Paris, only 130,000 voted.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE REPUBLICAN QUESTION.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—The government has issued a circular to the prefects announcing that order has been established in Lyons and Toulouse, and that an attempt at insurrection in large towns has failed. Save in Marseilles, Marbonne and St. Etienne, France, says the circular, is rallying to the support of the government. The continued occupation of French territory by Prussians is due to the insurgents. The government has temporized with insurrection to avoid the shedding of blood but is ready to-day to meet and crush it. Menotti and Riecrotti Gamboedi have declined to fight except against a foreign enemy.

Versailles is rapidly becoming a military camp. The Guards are arriving continually from the departments. The movements of the Government relative to Paris are unknown. The Deputies on the right in the Assembly demand the removal of Gen. Leflor, but Thiers positively refuses his consent. Gen. Chanzey, it appears, has promised the Insurrectionary Committee that he would not fight except against foreigners. Amicable arrangements between the Paris and Versailles governments are regarded as still possible.

Clemencian has resigned his seat in the Assembly.

Rucheliculbon, a member of the Left in the Assembly, has declared himself a turncoat because the official journal had defended assassination.

At the sitting of the National Assembly to-day, M. Freshneau made a demand for an interpretation of the communication with Paris.

THE COMMUNAL VAGABONDS ASSUMING THE SHAPE OF A GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, March 29.—At the inaugural sitting of the Communal Council today, a resolution was adopted declaring that the National Guard have deserved well of the country.

The *Debats* says the Council separated at midnight, without having come to an agreement on vital questions at issue. The next meeting will be held to-day.

The sub-central committee, who have replaced the central committee, have ordered the formation of twenty-battalions of infantry and fifteen batteries of mitrailleuses for active service. This committee has ordered that the Nationals be paid two and a half francs daily in addition to their rations. General Duvall, who organizes the infantry, and General Berget, of the cavalry, are authorized to make requisitions for all needed articles.

General Cluseret is said to have been appointed to the general administration of military affairs, vice Deebesson, suspended; but the report is considered doubtful.

Flourens' resignation of his military functions has been accepted.

## WASHINGTON.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The San Domingo Commissioners' report, which is nearly finished, will be submitted to the President to-day, and it is understood will be sent to Congress on Thursday. The commissioners, or at least two of them, contemplated spending a couple of weeks here in elaborating their report, but the report as prepared by Wadegives all the facts as called for by a resolution of Congress under which the commission was appointed. Wade is the guest of Senator Chandler, and Dr. Howe and Prof. White are at Arlington. The President has invited the Commissioners to dine with him Thursday, pending the presentation of their report. The members of the Commission are disposed to be very reticent upon the subject of annexation. One of the Commissioners said to-night that if the country expected the report of the Commission to be an argument in favor of annexation it would be disappointed, and that less attention is paid to that subject in the report than to any other connected with the business of the Commission.

WANTS TO CONTROL EMIGRANTS.

The *World's* Washington correspondent says: "The fact is not generally known that a desperate attempt was made at the last session of Congress to take the control of emigrants now possessed by the State of New York, and transfer it to the General Government, by making a grand depot on Governor's Island instead of at Castle Garden. A bill for this purpose was pending in the House Commerce Committee, where it was carefully watched, persistently opposed and finally defeated. A large interest, both political and financial, worked very hard to get control of the system through an act of Congress, and hoped to succeed so that they could forward emigrants over certain lines of railroad to the South and West."

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs after it was determined Sumner's speech was to be made, that Senator Buckingham is said to have gone to him and entreated him to include in it a paragraph disclaiming any purpose or feeling of hostility toward the Republican party, so that his speech could not be used against the success of the party in Connecticut next Monday. Governor Buckingham foresaw that unless Sumner drew in his speech a sharp line between the party and administration, the effect of his fierce arraignment would be deeply felt in Connecticut. Sumner said he would take it into consideration, and, having done so, next day he declined absolutely to comply with the request, and it will be noticed that no such disclaimer appears.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SAN DOMINGO IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—*Senate.*—After too discussion of a resolution to amend the order of business, the San Domingo discussion was resumed.

Mr. Schurz continued his argument in favor of Mr. Sumner's resolutions. Referring to Mr. Howe's statement that Baez, in the matter of annexation, was influenced by a purely patriotic and unselfish motive, he said he had read newspaper abstracts of the forthcoming report of the Commission, and he there found an interesting exhibition of the sublime want of selfishness of that pure patriot Baez. Among other items in the bill, he was to be paid by the United States $70,000 for property destroyed by the spaniards, and $600,000 back salaries. How his patriotic heart ached for its possessor for the welfare of his fellow citizens, with the snug sum of $70,000 in his pocket and $600,000 to be devided among his brothers and relatives, who mainly constituted the Dominican police force. He exposed false statements in a letter from Secretary Robeson to Admiral Lee, and ridiculed its arguments. The Secretary was in great danger of acquiring the reputation of a profound constitutional lawyer among sailors, and a mighty sailor among constitutional lawyers. [Great laughter.] It was time now to dispel that confusion of ideas which could not distinguish between the authority of the United States and the person of the President, and arrest that usurpation of power which gradually and with cat-like step is creeping upon this country. Congress has never been called into conflict with a stronger attempt of personal government. We were reminded that Louis XIV, with his riding-boots, whip in hand, entering a Paris parliament and exclaiming, "I am the State." He referred to a number of instances in which great military men had proved a miserable failure in civil office. The Senator from Wisconsin had likened the Senator from Massachusetts to Brutus. The Senator would remember that the world had agreed to call Brutus the noblest Roman of them all. [Applause.]

Mr. Harlan said that the whole arrangement of the President was in instructions of naval commanders preserving peace during negotiations. Not a gun had been fired; not a drop of blood had been shed.

Mr. Sumner retorted that it didn't lessen the enormity of the guilt of the unlawful despotism.

Harlan said Senators Sumner and Schurz have argued that Grant made a very good soldier, but that he is not fit to be President. They wanted to defeat his re-nomination and secure the executive choice for one of themselves, or one of their friends, because a few postmasters in Missouri, the friends of Schurz, had been dismissed. Schurz, interrupting here, stated, with much warmth and emphasis, that this was the first time to his knowledge that such an imputation of his motives had been attempted. He desired to say the charge was absolutely unfounded. He said Senator Harlan's respect for human nature must be very meagre when he believed a mere holding the honored and responsible position of United States Senator could be influenced in his official course by motives so miserable. [Murmurs of approval in the galleries.] Harlan replied he had not stated his conclusion, when interrupted, but why did not the Senator deny such charge in advance? Schurz said if the Senator wanted to crawl out of it he would give him an opportunity.

Mr. Harlan contended on referring the case of Texas, and quoting Calhoun and Benton, negotiators for the treaty of annexation which gave the United States rights in Dominica that the President had a right to protect. Mr. Harlan concluded by moving to lay Sumner's resolutions on the table.

Mr. Sumner begged to be heard in reply.

Mr. Harlan insisted on his motion.

Mr. Sumner strove to get the floor amid cries of "Question!" from the friends of the Administration.

Considerable confusion followed, Mr. Thurman insisting that the custom had been to allow the mover of a resolution to close the debate, Mr. Sumner endeavoring to get the floor, and the Administration Senators objecting. Finally order was restored and a vote taken, resulting—yeas 39, nays 16. The only Republicans voting no were Messrs. Patterson, Robertson, Schurz and Sumner.

The Senate then adjourned.

## HOME DISPATCHES.

**Temple's Letter.**

NEW YORK, March 29.—The *Tribune's* correspondent maintains authentically Captain Temple's letter, and claims that he copied the original letter in the handwriting of Captain Temple.

**German Celebration.**

NASHVILLE, March 29.—The Germans of Nashville held a meeting tonight to make preparations for their celebration in common with their brethren throughout the United States on the 10th of April, of peace and victory to the German arms in France.

**Murder in St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—John Osborne, saloon keeper, was fatally stabbed in his saloon early this morning by his father-in-law, John Stalling.

H. G. Clark, a railroad agent at Sturgeon, Mo., whipped Samuel Galbraith on Monday, and on Tuesday was knocked down with a chair by Galbraith's father, whom he shot and killed, receiving a shot in the arm from Louis Galbraith, another son.

**New York Finances.**

NEW YORK, March 29.—The *Tribune's* financial article says in the stock department the railway share list was extremely active and buoyant, and prices have established an advanced position on the line of favorites, which, as we have before remarked, is not a task of especial difficulty, under the present condition of affairs, since the entire street has become imbued with the spirit of speculation. The most attractive feature, Lake Shore, which rose to 101 on the immense transaction movement, as gossips have it, is not representing the principal pool heretofore manipulating, but being a distinct clique formed to punish a prominent speculator on the short side of the market for temerity; and it is stated, by knowing ones, that the wily gentleman is well posted on the devious ways of the street, and that he has covered his short interest a day or two since. Vanderbilt stocks were dull in the early dealing, but in the afternoon were suddenly jumped to upward of two per cent. amid intense excitement.

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—Weather cloudy, with likelihood of rain. The Monongahela has 7 feet 6 inches in the canal, and is stationary. Allegheny and Monongahela falling above. Departed: Leopard, for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Arrived: Colorado, from Vicksburg; R. H. Durfee, from Pittsburg; Kate Robinson, from Cincinnati. Departed: Kellogg and barges and Henry Ames, for New Orleans; Grand Tower, for Memphis. The river is still falling slowly. Weather mild, with slight rain to-night.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—The river here is rising slowly, with six feet two inches in the chute, eight feet two inches in the canal and five feet two inches on the rocks. The weather is drizzly to night. Business is fair. Advance in rates anticipated. Arrived: Mollie Ebert, Lookout, John Kilgour, from New Orleans; Glasgow, from St. Louis; R C Gray, from Arkansas river. Departed: Nick Longworth, for New Orleans; R. C. Gray, Mollie Ebert, Annie, for Cincinnati. Towboats passed: H. Clay Wilson, Cairo to Pomeroy; Little Condor, Memphis to Pomeroy.

NASHVILLE, March 29.—The river here is rising rapidly, with ten feet on Harpeth shoals. The weather is cold and rainy. Departed: John Lumsden, for Cairo.

CAIRO, March 29.—Port list: H. M. Shreve, Red river to St. Louis at 10 p.m.; Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis at 7 a.m.; Mary Alice, New Orleans to St. Louis; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Vicksburg, at 3 p.m.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The river has risen two feet, and now stands 23 feet in the channel, with 79 feet bridge space. Departed: Wannita, for New Orleans; Silver Moon, for Memphis. The weather is cool and cloudy, and threatening rain.

VICKSBURG, March 29. — Passed down: Oceanus, 10 o'clock last night; Continental, 1 p.m.; Marietta, 2 p.m. Passed up: Jennie Howell, 8 o'clock last night. Weather is clear and cool. The river is rising slowly.

## MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton good ordinary and good middling ⅛c lower; middling uplands 15⅝c. Flour dull and drooping. Receipts 8,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; state and Western, $5@5½; Ohio, $5@8; Southern, $5@8; for shipping grades extra. Wheat dull and drooping; red amber, $1 55@1 75. Corn easier and closed dull; mixed western, 89@90c. Whiskey firmer; no sellers below 92c. Coffee—dull and unchanged. Sugar, firm; demand for Cuba, 8¼ @9c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice, 9¼@9¾c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot, Lake Superior, 27½@28c; Baltimore and Tennessee, 24½@25c. Pig iron—scotch, $32@34; American, $22@36; bar iron, $75. Steel firm, Russia, 16@18c per lb. gold. Nails—Cut, $4 40; Clinch, $5 20.

### WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Gold is firmer today, sales having been made at 110@110⅛. With the exception of a single transaction at 110⅝, rates for loans were firm at 1 @ 3 per cent, carrying and flat to 1 per cent, for use. Clearances thirty-nine millions. The Government bond market is strong and higher; there was a small amount offered to the Treasury to-day, only 2,520,800, which gave prices an upward start. Upwards of two million gold were sold at 109 to 109 30. Stocks opened strong and active, but after one o'clock the board became weaker and prices declined under large sales to realize. New York Central and Hudson and Lake Shore were most freely pressed; at one time the market showed a decline of ⅝ to a ¾ per cent, but at the close there was some recovery from the lowest point and the excess depression of the day, and the market closed firm. The Northwestern has been the leading stock and ruled firm all day. It is also the most active stock. Pacific Mail and the Union Pacific sold up to 32. Money was easy at 4 per cent. Southern State securities are dull. Tennessee 6s and 5s were weak in South Carolina's; firm on other bonds, especially for Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri; sixes, Tennessee, 84¼; new, 66¼. Sterling exchange, 109¾. Government bonds—'81s, 115¾; '62s, 113; '64s, 113¾; '65s, 113¾; '66s, 113¾; '67s, 113¾; '68s, 113¾; 10-40s, 108; currency 6s, 119¾.

Dry Goods.—Demand less active, both with jobbers and agents, while prices rule generally steady at 15@c for best makes of heavy brown sheetings, 16c for Pace Ex and Atlantic A, 17c for Augusta and Utica, 19c for Broadway and Mode, 20c for Pepperell N, 22½c for do 7-8 sheetings, 25c for 4-4 do, 27½c for 4-4 do, 32½c for 4-4 do, 37½c for 11-4 do, and 62½c for 12-4 do. Brown drills are steady, and time demand is sold at 19@20c for the best makes, the latter is the extreme; so for Bole's corset jeans, 9½c for Canoe River do, 16c for Indian Orchard, 16c for Amoskeag do, 16c for Saranac Gulbene, 15c for Amoskeag bleached muslins, 19½c for Bartlett, 16c for Blackstone A A do, 15c for Chapman X, 17c for Dwight mobile, 20c for Wamsutta muslins, 21c for New York Mills. All colored cottons are rather inactive and somewhat weak, except for some few favorite brands which keep that class up. Prints have passed into the channels of consumption more freely recently, but the supply is ample for all requirements, and there is no certainty what time prices will break so long as agents permit Chicago dealers to undersell New York jobbers.

### NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Flour—seconds and firm; superfine, $6 25; XX, $6 75; XXX, $7 25. Corn easier at 70@71c. Oats dull at 65@66c. Bran, $1 30@1 40. Hay, easier; prime, $24; choice, $26 00. Pork, firm at $21 50@21 75. Bacon is held at 8¾@9; 9¼@9½. Sugar-cured hams, 13½@16c. Lard, dull; tierce, 12@12½c; keg, 13½@13½c. Sugar, prime, 10@10½c. Molasses, remaining, 35@40c; refined, 60@65c. Whiskey, western rectified, 90@95c. Coffee, 16½@18½c. Sterling, 20½; sight ¼@¾ discount. Premium on gold 10⅝. Foreign—demand fair and prices firm. Sales—6750 bales; good ordinary, 15@15½c; low middling, 15½@ 16½c; middling, 16½c; receipts, 3266 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 3037 bales; New York, 880 bales; stock, 236,922 bales.

### CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling, 15@15½c. Flour, demand good with full prices; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat—advance is asked but none established; sales at $1 32@1 35. Corn, firm and demand fair; sales at 57c. Oats, firm. No. 2, 36@36c. Rye, 80@85c. Mess pork, dull and drooping; sales at $20 25. Lard—bulk meats and bacon nominally unchanged; sales, of bulk clear rib sides, 9½c. Bacon is saleable to a limited extent at 15@15½c, but there is hardly any out of smoking, generally speaking, the market is dull and demand trifling but no pressure to sell. Whiskey, firm at 86c.

### CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Flour—extra spring quiet at $5 70@6 50. Wheat—No. 2 spring quiet, closing dull at $1 25@1 25½ cash and to seller for April; this afternoon unchanged. Corn—No. 2 mixed easier at 39@39c cash; this afternoon dull. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 29@29c. Rye—No. 2 quiet at 80@80c. Barley—No. 2 firmer at 90c. Highwines, 86c. Provisions—pork active and lower; mess pork closed at $20 25@ 20 50 to seller for April. Nothing doing in beef or lard. Hogs steady and firmer at $4 80@ 7. Cattle dull and 10@15c lower at $4 50@7 50.

### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Flour—dull and unchanged; superfine winter, $5 50; extras, $5 75@6 25. Wheat, steady and in moderate demand; soft Iowa spring, $1 32@1 35; No. 2 red fall, $1 42. Corn, inland in bulk across the river, 34@35c; yellow, 36@36½c. Oats, in bulk, 29@30c. Bacon, dull; jobbing country shoulders, 7¾c; clear sides, 11c. Lard, dull; jobbing, 12c.

### LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—Cotton quiet and weak; middlings, 15@15½c. Flour steady; extra family, $6. Whiskey, quiet and steady at 86c. Tobacco—active and steady; sales 169 hhds at $5 50 to $6 75 for lugs; $7 to $10 for low to medium leaf.

### NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 29.—Cotton dull; low middling, 15½c. Bulk meats—shoulders, 7¾c; clear ribbed sides, 10½c packed. Bacon—shoulders, 9¾c; clear sides, 12½c. Hams, 12@c. Sugar-cured hams, 18½c. Lard, 13c. Corn, 65c. Oats, 75@80c. Wheat, $1 30@1 35. Flour, $5 00@8 00.

### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The first cotton trade sale of the Gerard Mercantile Company took place to-day. Sales of 19 0 bales at 15c for good ordinary to 15½c for good ordinary.

### GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, March 29.—The cotton market is quiet; good ordinary, 12½c; net receipts, 688 bales; exports—coastwise, 98 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 57,501 bales.

### SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—Cotton is in moderate demand; middling, 15½c; net receipts, 1998 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3098 bales; coastwise, 1001 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 56,228 bales.

### MOBILE.

MOBILE, March 29.—The cotton market is dull; middling, 15½c; net receipts, 138 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 60,840 bales.

### CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 29.—The cotton market is quiet; middling, 16½c; net receipts, 278 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1051 bales; coastwise, 355 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 20,905 bales.

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 29.—Consols, 92⅞ for money and 93 on account. Bonds steady; 5-20s of 1862, 92¾; 5-20s of 1865, old, 91⅞; 5-20s of 1867, 93¼; 10-40s, 89. Cotton—net receipts, 278 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1051 bales; coastwise, 355 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 20,905 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 7¾d; middling orleans 7¾d; sales, 12,000 bales for export, and 300 for speculation. Breadstuffs unchanged.

FRANKFORT, March 29.—United States bonds of 1862, 95¼.

## DIED.

BEAVES.—At Bartlett, Tenn., March 28th, 1871, WILL TURNEY, infant son of Benj. T. and Sallie Beaves.

## Chancery Sale of Real Estate

—ON—

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1871.

In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—No. 4110, Amos Mumon vs. James Paine et al.—No. 4222, K. J. B. L. Wilson vs. James Paine et al.

BY virtue of an order of sale made in these causes, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Second Chancery Clerk's office, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on

**Tuesday, April, 18 1871,**

within legal hours, the following described real estate, to wit:

Lying and being in the County of Shelby, State of Tennessee, and bounded as follows: Beginning at McAlexander's northeast corner, at a stake 19 links east of a sweetgum, marked A; thence north 37 chains, to the river, about one chain north of a large birch, marked W; thence eastwardly with the river to Cypress creek; thence northwardly with the meanderings of Cypress creek to the north line of Chas. Jones tract; thence east 18 links to a stake; thence north 2 chains; thence north 7 chains 46 links to said Paine's northwest corner; thence east with Paine's north line 4 chains; thence north 4 chains and 85 links, to the beginning—containing 317 acres.

Terms of Sale.—On a credit of seven months, purchaser executing note, with approved security, bearing interest. Lien retained until purchase money is paid.

Equity of redemption barred.

This March 28, 1871.

M. D. L. STEWART,
Clerk and Master.

Geo. W. Winchester and Kortrecht, Craft & Scales, Sols. for complts. mh29

## Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

No. 65, R.—First Chancery Court of Shelby County.—John Brown, administrator of A. F. Ivy, deceased, vs. Ann E. McMullen et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above cause, March 27, 1871, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Greenlaw block, second street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on

**Tuesday, April 18, 1871,**

within legal hours, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land in Shelby county, Tennessee, at Shelby Depot, in the Eighth Civil District, beginning at a stake 470 feet south from the center of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, on the west line of Mrs. Francis Stewart's; thence running south with Mrs. Stewart's line four chains and seventy-four (74) links, to a stake; thence east ten chains and eleven links, to a stake; thence north four (4) chains and seventy-four (74) links, to a stake fifty feet from the center of said railroad; thence westwardly with said railro