# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871. VOL. 31.—NO. 158


THE suggestion made by an eminent lawyer that the Speakership of the House of Representatives of Tennessee should be assigned to Colonel Crews, the member elect from this county, is eminently proper. Colonel Crews would not only honor the position and discharge its duties well and faithfully, but the Western District of the State might well claim this recognition of Colonel Crews' worth and of its own claims to distinctive legislative force in the person of this excellent gentleman.

YESTERDAY a prominent citizen and skillful merchant addressed the public through the APPEAL in reference to the concentration of railway termini. The people agree that the several roads should have a common depot. For unknown reasons the attainment of this purpose has been baffled or thwarted. Failing to obtain action, three of our railroad companies, to-wit: Memphis and Charleston, Memphis and Selma and Mississippi and Tennessee, through their Presidents, Moses J. Wicks, N. B. Forrest and P. M. White, have laid before our Mayor an application asking, as their roads can more conveniently enter the city from the southern side, right of way in front of the town from Fort Pickering, to Beale or Union streets, at or near the river. In this application they state that they cannot compete with other railroads unless they are permitted to approach the river and adopt facilities furnished by elevators now in use in all other commercial cities on the lakes and rivers. They prefer coming to the point or streets designated because near the center of business. They say in the application to the city government that if refused, they will be compelled, from necessity, to seek connection with the river south of the city limits. We understand the true difficulty is this: That Mayor Johnson, and perhaps a majority of the municipal legislature, are exceedingly desirous to force the different railroad companies to locate the Central depot at the Navy Yard with its caving banks, and that they will not grant the right of way unless they can force the railroads into the Navy Yard. Such is the current rumor. The companies named say they understand their interests quite as well as Mayor Johnson; that they will not go to the Navy Yard; will not purchase it, or have anything to do with it; and if they are further thwarted of their purpose they will seek access to the river below the city. Mayor Johnson should, perhaps, call a meeting of the Aldermen and Council, and have this matter adjusted. Free trade is an inexorable exaction of the age, and if its behests be not obeyed, as in the case of the violation of other natural laws, a fearful punishment follows. In this instance the center of property values will be moved southward. Costly buildings cannot fix it at Madison street. Within the year that these three railways construct their warehouses and elevators south of Center Landing, the center of wealth and population will be moved south of Union street. Chelsea will become a desert and Pinch a fable and blessed memory of the olden time. The issue must be met instantly, and the magnitude of interests involved demands wisdom as well as promptness.

## NEW YORK.

**Dinner to the Big "Joints"—Murphy—Fisk and Erie—Coal and Mining.**

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Army and Navy Club, composed of officers and ex-officers of the army and navy, had their formal opening reception at their club-house last night.

A pleasing banquet was given yesterday afternoon to the British High Commissioners, by Cyrus Field, at Delmonico's. Besides the Commissioners, guests to the number of one hundred, and over, of our most prominent citizens were present. Speeches were made by the Commissioners and by Wm. Cullen Bryant, E. Otey Williams, Gen. McDowell, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

Periodical rumors of the removal of Collector Murphy are again renewed by Washington correspondents. All papers except the *Tribune* say that Murphy is going out, and General C. S. Arthur will take his post. Arthur is a personal friend of Murphy. The *Tribune's* correspondent doubts the step.

It is now stated in positive terms that a radical change is about to be made in the management of the Erie Railroad. A large number of railway managers now in this city have combined for this purpose, and for total re-organization. Erie stockholders find American credit and security abroad affected by the differences between the Erie management and foreigners, but they have set to work, and the parties at war have agreed to suspend hostilities, which is the cause of this sudden restoration of confidence in Erie securities. It is claimed that the first good result of this arrangement is the appointment of a committee of investigation, who will report in a few days. It stated that three, if not more, members of the present directory have offered their resignations.

Capitalists, who are identified with the Reading railway, have purchased immense tracts of the richest coal lands in the Schuylkill region, and a company is going into mining on an extensive scale.

The company has also gone into the London and New York money markets as borrowers. They want $25,000,000 for the prosecution of this purpose. A portion of the loan has already been negotiated. The said Reading company can raise from its recently acquired property ten million tons annually for centuries. As the market now with difficulty takes less than five million tons from the whole, the Schuylkill and Reading railroad will have the power to overwhelm all private operations by its competition.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

**The Memorial Fund Announced to be $7,601,499 91—Great Rejoicings.**

CHICAGO, May 24.—An immense sensation, causing the suspension of business, and adjournment followed the announcement in the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday evening, by the Committee on the Five Million Memorial Fund, that that fund had reached $7,601,499 91. Report of Committee on Home Missions: Balance in treasury at the close of last year, $74,281 74; receipts this year, $281,945 83; expenses, $352,844 23. The missionaries have performed in the aggregate 965 years' service; preached the gospel steadily at 2500 places. The total addition to the churches stand 11,027; 340 Sabbath schools have been organized; 156 church edifices built, and 156 churches repaired or enlarged. Debts have been cancelled to the amount of $228,457, and $320,410 contributed to the memorial fund.

## THE NEGRO.

**The Great Debate in the Baptist Home Missionary Society at Chicago.**

**Dr. Burroughs and Dr. Tichenor, of Memphis, Speak out Freely and Boldly.**

**Responses from Leading Northern Baptists, and from the Audience—Dr. Tichenor Vanquished by a Woman.**

From the Chicago Times.]

The Home Mission Society reassembled according to adjournment, and opened the afternoon session with singing. Elder Knapp lead in prayer.

REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

The report of the southern department, as presented by the executive board, was taken up and read.

Dr. Fulton, when he visited St. Louis, felt bound to do so, comparing himself to St. Paul when he went to Jerusalem. He spoke at St. Louis, saying worse things to the convention than he had ever said before, and he never saw men take anything better; he had been sick all day after his speech, and was nursed all afternoon by an ex-Confederate chaplain. He then proceeded to give an account of what he had seen and heard at the South. There were many Baptists in the South who believed a negro to be less than a man. The society should not turn its back upon the negroes of the South now.

It must go on with the work. He concluded by calling upon Dr. Backus to pray to God that the questions of elevation might be settled.

Dr. Backus prayed most fervently.

REMARKS OF MR. CHAPLIN.

Rev. O. C. Chaplin, of Owensboro, Ky., was an ex-rebel, who came to have a plain talk. We had been looking at each other through a distorted medium. After praying with Fulton he had forgotten that he came from Boston. The speaker had been credited in the lap of an African. When the war closed, the colored brethren had been separated and set up for themselves, under his advice. They asked him to be their pastor, but he declined, because there was another field. They had refused to study under him because they did not want to study, not because he did not recognize their manhood. Slavery had served the purposes of God, and He put it aside, and amen, so mote it be. The men of the South could not elevate the negro alone. The negro would rather hear him talk than a Northern man. The question was how to make them feel that they had manhood in them. There was not a corporal's guard in the South who did not believe the negro was human. The South was peculiarly unable to do the work of cultivating the negro, though perfectly willing to do so, and would join hands with the North in the work. The Southerns did not hate the Northerns, but did not wish to enter into an organic connection with the present society.

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

Rev. Dr. Borroughs, of Virginia, was a Northern man by birth, and received his Northern home; went South at the age of twenty-two; had been pastor of the First Church in Richmond for seventeen years. He had been fully identified with his brethren in the South, and never had any repentance to make to man or God for the course he had pursued. He never treated any man other than as a gentleman and brother. Dr. Fulton had gone South, and it was wonderful what a mollying effect a visit to the South had on a Northern man. He wished some of the Baptist editors would go down there. He wanted consultation. Dr. Fulton had been a great deal kinder since his visit. The feeling in the South in regard to this branch of the society was, that the abolition of slavery was accepted in good faith, and the re-establishment would be impossible if left to a vote; not a vote would be given for it. Others were erratic people at the South as well as at the North. He believed it was best for the white race. They did not accept the ultra doctrines of Deacon Gilbert on the sinfulness of slavery *per se*. The man who owned or bought a slave was not to be classed with thieves and robbers. At the close of the war there were four hundred thousand colored Baptists in the South, and they were converted through the Southern ministry, and yet men south of Mason and Dixon's Line were regarded with distrust. Was this work to be done now all by the North? [A voice, "You don't let them read the Bible."] There were some things done in the South not done in the North. Heresy had been sorted out, and there was not a Unitarian or Universalist Church in the South. [Applause.] The principles of the Gospel had been firmly planted in the hearts of the negroes. There was not even a colored Campbell church in the South.

As to the union of the Northern and Southern societies, it would come about as fast as their hearts became knitted together, and no sooner. He doubted whether it was desirable to have them in one organized body, as it would be too large. They could work together for the same ends just as harmoniously. Perhaps it would be better to multiply the societies, all to be one in heart and purpose.

The outrages in the South were not so numerous as reported, and in many cases they were not political in character. He did not approve these things. It had been published in the Northern papers that there was not a parlor in Richmond in which a copy of the portrait of J. Wilkes Booth was not hung on the wall flanked by Lee and Jackson. He had investigated that matter, and found that there was not a single copy of Wilkes Booth in any parlor in Richmond. This fact the Northern papers had refused to publish. It had been said that Dr. Burroughs did not dare, one year after the war, to say that Lincoln had been assassinated, when, in fact, he had preached a sermon within a week after the murder of Lincoln, denouncing the deed.

A STORM BREWING.

The people of the North are too credulous. If the leading church in Boston, Brother Simmons', would invite a colored preacher into his church, he would follow suit in Richmond.

Dr. Cheney—There is a colored preacher who visits the pulpit there now.

Mr. Burroughs—You mean Brother Grimes?

Mr. Cheney—Yes.

Mr. Burroughs—Well, Dr. Fulton told us that when, with Mr. Grimes, he had been mistaken for the negro. There was no more evidence of social equality in Chicago than there was in Richmond.

A Voice—You have not been here long enough to see it.

Mr. Burroughs—There are some who have been here a long time and have not seen it. In conclusion Dr. Burroughs disclaimed entertaining any illfeeling toward the men of the North, and said in regard to the schools for the education of the negroes, the Southerners would do all that they were able to do.

THE QUESTION FROM THE NEGRO STANDPOINT.

Rev. Mr. DeBaptist, of Chicago, and president of the consolidated convention, a lightly colored man, would give the matter from the negro standpoint. If Jesus looked upon him from the Testament with the same prejudices that some men do, he would reject Him as a Savior. The confidence of the colored people must first be secured. The negro had heard the trumpet of the jubilee, and was rising, determined not to be buried. His father came to this country with Lafayette to fight for freedom, and was buried at Falmouth, and Virginia had refused to allow his son to be educated as was desired. The schools established in the South for the blacks had all been filled with scholars. The colored people asked that a friendly hand be extended, and would take one from any source; were not particular whether it came from the Southern or Northern man. They had no prejudices, and he knew southern men who had gained the confidence of the black people. They proposed to do some of the work themselves. In 1845 the colored Baptists of the North had organized a convention which had been at work ever since. The negroes could work best among the negroes, and only demanded that some help should be given them. The 400,000 colored Baptists in the South at the close of the war had been converted by colored Baptist preachers, in the cabins and basements of churches. He did not want to be admitted to parlors. No sensible man desired to go where he was not wanted. True, the educator of the negroes would be the uneducator of the men of the South.

MORE TALK CALLED FOR.

Dr. J. Wheaton Smith, of Philadelphia, was glad to meet his old friend, Dr. Burroughs. He had made great progress since he was in Philadelphia, and was now glad that there were no slaves in Virginia. In time he would come to believe that slavery was a hoax(?) *per se*. There was not five rods square in the North where a Southern man would not be as safe as in heaven, and that could not be said of the South. He would have fought any Southern man during the war across a handkerchief, but now he would forgive them all; and he wanted more plain talk, so that the clouds of misunderstanding might pass away.

Vice-President McPherson wanted them to take hold and see what could be done for the negroes.

THE GERMANS VS. THE NEGROES.

Dr. Tichenor, of Memphis, hoped that if he should say anything they did not like he would say something that was not disagreeable. They might be mistaken in some respects in regard to the great work. They were mistaken as to the magnitude of the work. The 4,000,000 of Germans were bound in chains of scepticism and infidelity, and they constituted a grand field of operations. There were 4,000,000 of negroes. The foreign population was molding the society of the North, while at the South 400,000 of the negroes were Baptists. The people of the North should not neglect the danger at home for the Southern field. The District Association of Alabama, at the close of the war, had responded generously to a demand for the education of the colored people of the South. The people of the South were men and knew that the elevation of the colored men would make them better citizens. The colored man had been brought to the South in chains and ignorance, and had been brought to a knowledge of the truth in Jesus. The speaker had baptised 500 colored men with his own hands.

AN INTERRUPTION.

Rev. Dr. Pierce rose to a point of order. He wanted to know if the speaker should be allowed to make the statement that while the negroes were held in slavery he was elevating them to Jesus.

The President decided that the speaker was in order.

Mr. Tichenor—I believe it can be demonstrated by the facts of history that the nearest approach the negro ever made to the blessings of Christianity has been in the condition of a slave. [Sensation and prolonged hissing.]

Dr. Fish—I rise to a point of order. I insist that we shall allow this brother to speak his sentiments freely. [Applause.]

A Voice—Explain what you mean.

Dr. Tichenor—There cannot be found a single tribe in Africa to compare with the slaves of the South in mental or moral condition. That's my opinion. If you hiss, it's all right.

NEITHER HISSES NOR BAYONETS

ever turned the convictions of a man who was a man in his heart and soul. I want to speak to thinking, reasoning men.

A Voice—We all think in Illinois.

Dr. Tichenor—I think in the plans which some of you propose for the education of the colored people of the South, you may do him an injury. Enlightenment is dangerous to a man who is not a Christian—I don't care what the color of his skin is. It gives him a power for evil; makes him what a demon might be. A gifted man who is an opponent of Christ is more dangerous than a poor, ignorant man.

The doctor then proceeded to state that they had schools for the negroes wherever the number of children required one. The schools and Christian influences should run parallel. All real, proper elevation of a people came from within and not from without.

Dr. Fish asked Mr. Tichenor to explain precisely wherein there was danger in the proposed plans.

Dr. Tichenor said all development in intellect and morals must come from within, and not from without. You could not thrust development up a people from without.

Several questions, which nobody understood but the asker, came from the audience.

A Good-looking Man—Free speech in the North.

Another Voice—No choking down there.

Dr. Tichenor—It seems that some of my brethren can't comprehend my proposition.

Dr. Fish—I can't. [Confusion in the audience and unintelligible questions.]

Dr. Tichenor had no idea he should stir up so much passionate anger. They were not compelled to accept his opinions. He then proceeded to explain that the civilization and development of a people must come out of their minds and hearts, though he would not say that no influence should be brought to bear upon them. The negroes had capacity for development, but thrusting education upon them now was like sticking flowers on a stem that had never been vitalized. The generations of Israelites born in Egypt had perished in the wilderness because they were born in slavery, and not adapted to the purposes of God in founding a nation in Canaan; and so it was with the colored people born in slavery. They could not reach a high Christian development.

A woman's voice—"The wisdom of man is foolishness with God."

Dr. Tichenor—All my life I have had great respect for the fair sex, and since they have entered the field against me, I will yield the floor.

An officer of the society said that they put as many German missionaries in the field as they could get.

Dr. Fish wanted some Southern man to explain the objections to the plans of the society in reference to the freedmen, wherein they were wrong.

Dr. Tichenor did not mean to say the plans were wrong, but he feared they might do wrong in adopting these methods.

SLAVERY DEFUNCT.

Brother Grimes, colored, of Boston, formerly a slave, thought the old critter, slavery, had gone up; and he wanted it buried out of sight, so deep that Gabriel could not raise it. The whites and blacks had lived together for 250 years, and they could live together again. For over fifty years the blood of the two races had been running in his veins, and he could not tell which was the best, or which claimed the title of doctor of divinity. The colored race would be educated. He was a Virginian by birth—one of the first blood. [Applause.] He knew one negro who was so anxious to learn that he literally ate up the Testament, until he came to John, but could not eat that book, because John was so good. The educational branch of the society was meeting the wants of the freedmen of the South.

HAD NOT DONE HIS DUTY.

Dr. Dickenson admitted that he had not done his duty to the colored men, nor had Northern men done their duty.

A RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Fulton:

*Resolved*, That the result of the discussion of this afternoon proves that the Baptists of America must, as never before, bare their shoulders to the educating and christianizing of the freedmen of the South.

EFFICIENCY OF SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

Dr. Cutting bore testimony to the efficiency of the schools under the direction of the Baptists of the South.

OSTRACISM.

Rev. Mr. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, wanted to know if the wife of a Baptist preacher or teacher among the colored people would be ostracised and himself shunned. Such things were reported publicly and privately. Brother Tichenor had intimated that they wanted no outside influence.

Dr. Fish said brother Tichenor had explained to him that it was his object to make the colored people help themselves; and not have education forced upon them.

Dr. Pentecost—Well, I am glad that speech has been explained. Was it a fact that teachers were ostracised?

Dr. Burroughs—No. I go and show them all the attention I can, and my wife does, too. We can't induce our people to visit strangers.

The resolution was adopted, and the report was adopted.

## PARIS IN FLAMES.

**Advance of the Versailles Troops Under Marshal McMahon.**

**The Bloody-Handed Communists Routed at all Points.**

**Destruction of the Louvre and Tuileries, With all Their Treasures of Art.**

**Shocking and Infamous Vandalism—Immense Destruction of Life and Property.**

LONDON, May 24.—The *News* special at Versailles says the terminus at the Strasbourg railroad was carried yesterday. Thiers is indefatigable in the direction of operations, by looking to the supply of Paris with provisions.

The *Telegraph's* special says the foreign powers have ordered their representatives in Paris not to protect the insurgents. Mr. Washburne did not act in concert with other diplomats. Belliery, a Communist, and minister of war, was killed yesterday outside.

PARIS, May 24.—The barricades in the Place de Vendome and Place de la Concorde have not yet been carried, and the barricades in Belleville still hold out against the Government troops. The insurgents, however, are discouraged by the success of the Versaillists. The losses of the latter were heavy yesterday. Strong hopes are entertained that a finishing blow will be given to the Communists today.

11 a.m.—A terrible explosion has just occurred in the center of Paris, and it is considered probable that the Hotel de Ville has been blown up by the insurgents.

VERSAILLES, May 24—a.m.—The Louvre and the Tuileries are burning—said to have been ignited by the federals with petroleum. Dombrowski is wounded and imprisoned at St. Denis. The insurgents have fired the palaces of the Legion of Honor and Council of State, on the southern side of the Seine, and opposite the gardens of the Tuileries. Other palaces are also burning. The Versaillists have advanced their left wing to Belleville, centre to Place du Louvre and Halle Central, and right to the Observatory. Smoke and fumes of petroleum pervade the city.

HORRIBLE.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The *Tribune's* special says five brigades have gone to Paris, and Thiers has gone to superintend operations. There is every symptom that the fire was caused by petroleum. There are reasons to fear that the Palais Royal, Hotel de Ville and other state edifices have been prepared by the Communists for destruction by fire.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING — THE TUILERIES PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

ST. DENIS, May 24.—After a brief lull, the fighting in Paris recommenced yesterday, continuing all night. The troops of Generals Douai and Vinoy surrounded the Tuileries and Place Vendome and desperate fighting followed, the Federals disputing every inch of ground. At daylight these positions still remained in the hands of the Federals. The Tuileries was seriously damaged by the shells. A combined assault of all the troops is now going on.

WORLDWIDE CALAMITY.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—A great fire is raging in Paris in all directions. The Tuileries have been entirely burned down. It is hoped the galleries of the Louvre may be saved.

SUCCESSES OF THE VERSAILLISTS.

VERSAILLES, May 24—Morning.—The Government troops yesterday dislodged the Federals from Faubourg, German and elsewhere, and are today continuing their victorious march. It is thought the Federals will attempt to escape toward Belleville. Crowds of repulsive-looking men, in destitute uniforms and in rags, were taken prisoners.

MOST FRIGHTFUL DEEDS OF MODERN TIMES.

This has been a most fearful day for Paris. The city is burning in many places and the destruction is great. Part of the Central and Eastern Districts seem to be uncontrollable. The Communists still hold all the districts between the Place Vendome, Tuileries and Bellville. The troops are mowed down by the fire from windows, barricades and mitrailleures, but steadily gain ground. The slaughter is awful.

## GERMANY.

**Cost of Sending a Map of Memphis Railways to Germany.**

BERLIN, May 24.—The Reichstad has approved the supplementary clause of the postal treaty between America and Germany, under which letters will henceforth be forwarded to and from America at the rate of 2½ grochen (about five cents) per half ounce.

## TELEGRAMS.

The treaty with England was adopted by the United States Senate last night by a vote of fifty to twelve.

In the Circuit Court at Nashville yesterday, the jury awarded Johnson & Douglas $10,000 damages against the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, for injuries to their race horse Muggins, by which his racing career was ended.

## RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | CITY OF ALTON | 5 p.m. |
| Vicksburg | CITY OF VICKSBURG | 5 p.m. |
| Friar's Point | G. W. HERR | 5 p.m. |
| New Orleans | RICHMOND | 5 p.m. |

ARRIVALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Colorado | Vicksburg |
| John Kyle | New Orleans |
| Mary Houston | Louisville |
| Phil Allin | Friar's Point |
| H. S. Turner | Cincinnati |
| Nashville | Louisville |
| Pat Cleburne | Arkansas river |

DEPARTURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Colorado | St. Louis |
| John Kyle | St. Louis |
| Mary Houston | New Orleans |
| H. S. Turner | New Orleans |
| Phil Allin | Friar's Point |
| Minnesota | Cincinnati |

IN PORT.

Nashville. Pat Cleburne.

RIVERS, WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

Weather warm and sultry. The river here declined 1 foot in the past 24 hours. At Cairo the river fell 2 feet; at St. Louis it is receding steadily. The Ohio and tributaries are falling from Pittsburg to Cairo. White river is falling, with a fair stage from Jacksonport out. The Arkansas rose 7 inches yesterday at Little Rock, with 8 feet in the channel. Business continues dull and inactive, with light shipments in cotton and freights for the bends.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—No arrivals. Departed: Dexter, St. Louis; Belfast, Cincinnati; Indiana, Louisville.

VICKSBURG, May 24.—Down: Oceanus, 7 a.m.; city of Alton, noon; Commonwealth, 4 p.m. Up: A. J. Baker, 4 p.m. Weather warm and clear. River rising slowly.

CAIRO, May 24, 7:30 p.m.—Port list: Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 10 p.m.; John A. Wood, New Orleans to Cairo, 10 p.m.; Nightingale, Arkansas river to Cincinnati 2 a.m.; Belle, Cairo to Memphis, 4 a.m.; J. S. McDonald, Louisville to New Orleans, 5 a.m.; Little Condor, Memphis to Pomeroy, 5 a.m.; Mollie Ebert, Pittsburg to New Orleans, 10 a.m.; Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville, 1 p.m.; Joe Bee, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1 p.m.; Josie Silver, New Orleans to Louisville 6 p.m.; Joe Fleming, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 p.m.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7 p.m. River fell 2 feet. Thermometer 82°.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Arrived: City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Henry M. Shreve, Red river. Departed: Richmond and Yeager, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis. The river is still falling. Weather cloudy and sultry, with appearance of a storm.

NASHVILLE, May 24.—The river is falling, with 4½ feet on Harpeth Shoals. The weather is fair and warm.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—River, 11 feet in the channel, having fallen 18 inches in the past 24 hours. Weather clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The river is crawling down, and makes less than 2 feet in the channel, and 6 feet in the canal. The weather was very warm and clear today, but clouded up this evening. Mercury 83° at 6 p.m. Business never known to be duller than it has been the present week. Arrived: P. W. Strader, New Orleans. Departed: Glencoe, New Orleans. The Glasgow and Pink Varble will lay up at Portland to-morrow. The Peytona and barges were delayed; she will leave for New Orleans to-morrow. At a meeting of the Louisville and Arkansas River Packet Company to-day, a strong company was appointed to solicit enough additional subscriptions to put the company on a sure footing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The wharf presented a dull appearance yesterday, with light shipments.

The rapid decline of the river will be good news for the planters in the bends.

The Minnesola got off for Cincinnati, with 300 bales of cotton and some miscellaneous freight, but a light passenger trip for this time of the year. Among her passengers was Mr. Geo. Scott and family, en route for New York to spend the summer.

Arkansas river rose 7 inches yesterday.

The John Kyle, for St. Louis, had a big trip, including 3189 bars of railroad iron.

The H. S. Turner, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, discharged here 50 barrels meal, 75 barrels pork, 140 head hogs and 155 sacks corn.

The Colorado put off here 36 bales of cotton.

The City of Chester, Captain Zeigler, is the Thursday St. Louis packet, leaving at 5 p.m.

The Mary Houston, for New Orleans, received here 162 bales of cotton.

The Potomac and Gladiator are due from the Ohio, en route to New Orleans.

Carter, sails to-day at 5 p.m., for Vicksburg and the bends.

The Phil Allin, for the bends, had a fair trip of people.

The Grossbeck is loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans at the following freight rates: Pork, $1; whisky, $1 25; bacon, 40c per hundred.

The towboat Greyhound leaves Louisville to-day with a tow of coal for Pensacola Bay. She goes to Red river, and up the stream to Alchatalaya river or bayou, and through this stream and intersecting lakes she takes the coal to Berwicks Bay. From Red river she will have to make seven trips, as she cannot tow but two barges at a time, and it will require two months for her to perform the work.

Have you seen Leidy's new style of robby hats. They are all the go. He has just received another shipment last night. The hats are light and dressy.

The H. C. Yerger will be down to-morrow for New Orleans.

Wm. Marcella and Wild Waggoner will be sold at New Orleans in a few days by the United States Marshal.

An engineer named Eustis is about to examine and report upon the practicability of crossing the Mississippi river at Natchez by a bridge and a steam ferry of sufficient capacity to transfer loaded cars without breaking bulk.

J. A. Williams and J. Rees are building a huge stern-wheeler for the New Orleans and Arkansas river trade. The new steamer will be 217 feet in length, breadth of beam, 48 feet; hold, 7 feet; and will be 11 feet between decks. She is to carry 2,000 bales of cotton under shelter, and will cost 300,000. If Memphis don't look out, New Orleans will regain the Arkansas river trade, which has partially been lost to New Orleans since the war.

Business at Louisville, like Memphis, is dullar than it has been for years.

The Bismarck is due to-morrow from New Orleans.

The Potomac will pass down to-morrow for New Orleans.

The cotton crop in the bends has been damaged considerably owing to the heavy and continued rains.

The Thomas H. Allen is the regular Saturday White river packet.

Charley Martin, the "Heathen Chinee," leaves in a few days on a lecturing trip, with "B Hughes," of the *Record*. Martin will do the blowing and posting. "We don't talk about nobody."

The great low pressure steamer Richmond, Captain Nat. Green in command, will be at the wharf to-day, and receive for New Orleans and the bends, and will leave at 5 p.m. Cook Creighton, a clever gentleman, officiates in the office.

The Pat. Cleburne came in last night from Little Rock with 86 bales of cotton; reshipped at the mouth 125. We return thanks to her courteous and attentive clerks for a manifest. The Cleburne is the regular Friday Arkansas mail steamer, going through to the Rock in forty hours. The Nashville, Captain Ben Merrilleu, came in from Cincinnati with a cargo of merchandise, and leaves to-morrow evening with a return trip. Messrs. C. S. Hart and Geo. Higgins, two clever gentlemen, have charge of the office.

The Louisville and Arkansas River Packet Company held a meeting at Louisville yesterday, and a committee was appointed to raise sufficient money to place the concern on a sure footing. At a meeting of the merchants it was decided to keep up the line. The merchants of Louisville are wide awake to their interests, and know the value of the Arkansas river trade, and they are willing to spend a few thousand dollars in order to obtain commercial intercourse with our sister State and secure a monopoly of their trade. They are the more active now, because Captain Adams speaks of withdrawing his line.

The George W. Cheek, Captain Mark Cheek, is the regular Thursday Friars' Point and bends packet, leaving at 5 p.m. Frank Gonterman does the honors of the office.

The rates of flour at St. Louis for Memphis rule at twenty-five cents per barrel.

There is a general complaint of dull times all along the river.

Colonel J. C. Hess, President of the National Marine and River Transportation Company, and also representative of the house of B. J. Powell & Co., is in the city and leaves to-morrow for New Orleans. The Colonel is well known throughout the Mississippi Valley, and we trust his company, of which he is the head center, will soon complete their boats and inaugurate their transportation line. The cost assets of the company are one and a half million of dollars. The company will have its main office at New Orleans, and will transport goods to all Western cities at fair rates. J. B. Davis, of Louisville, has the contract for building ten vessels for the company, the largest of which will be 305 feet long, 80 feet beam, 55 feet floor, and 10 feet in the hold. The steamers will be worked by combination engines, of high and low pressure.

## MARKETS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Dry Goods—The market is generally quiet, the only feature worthy of attention being a decline of calicoes and ginghams, made by a prominent jobbing firm, which put them down to 10½c. This price has been made great use of, as they are considered relatively very low. In other classes of goods there is no material change observed. The trade are buying very sparingly, in small quantities sufficient only to supply pressing necessities, and staple goods hold their price pretty well as a general thing; but fancy goods are closed at reduced prices. Yet this is not a criterion to the market.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Gold is weak in consequence of lower rates for sterling, opening at 112¼, declining ⅛, and closing at 112⅛. Loans ruled at 5@6 per cent. Clearances, $10,000,000; gold paid out for duties, $1,000,000. Government sales, $200,000. Government bids, and without decided change in prices. Offerings at the Sub-Treasury were moderate, $1,219,000 at 112 (bid) 23, subscriptions to the new loan, $104,000. Stocks opened heavily, and prices were irregular till after the second call, when the whole list improved, especially R. I., which was bought largely by clique. Late in the day Northwestern took a sudden upward tendency. Transactions were large in both money and stocks, in anticipation of a dividend of 5 per cent. Reading reached the highest point this season. It is the idea of good judges that the different cliques will bid the market up 1 or 2 per cent., when there will be another stump. The market is beginning to assume the appearance of a bear market. At the close stocks were buoyant. The money market continues to work with extreme ease, 3 per cent. being the ruling rate. Southern States securities are beginning to attract more attention, and prices are gradually advancing. The market to-day was very firm for everything on the list. Old Tennessees are still quoted at 71¾; new do., 72¾; sterling, 110¾. Government bonds of 1881, 117¾; do. 62s, 115¼; do. 64s, 114¼; currency, 113¾.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton—demand active and prices have advanced; middling uplands, 19c.

Supplies—Flour firm, $6@$8 for shipping grades; Wheat, red and amber, $1 34@1 37; Corn, mixed Western, 71@72c; Pork, $21 87; Coffee, 19½@19¾c; Sugar, Cuba and Porto Rico, 9¼@9½c. Molasses steady and in moderate demand; Naphtha, 35c; Rice, 8¼@9½c.

METALS.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Copper—Ingot Lake Superior, 20¾@21c. Pig iron—Scotch, $29 25; American, firm, $25@$28. Bar iron, weak, $76; steel do. Russia, 61 (@62½ gold. Nails: Gold cut, $4 75; clinch, $6 25@$6 75; horse shoe, 10@12c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Cotton—demand fair; middling 19¼@19½c. Flour, Family, $7@$7 50. Wheat: No. 1, red winter, $1 48; Corn, 54@55c. Rye, $1 08; Barley, Good, $1 10; Mess pork $19 50. Lard, 9@9¼c. Bulk meats, 6¾@7¾@8c. Rough sides, 7¾@7¾c. Bacon firmer and a shade higher, 8¾@9¾c. Hams, sugar-cured, 13@14c. Hogs, $4 40@$5 60. Cattle, $3@$5 25. Whisky 92c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Flour—Extra spring is quiet, but firm, at $5 62½@$5 75. Wheat—No. 2, spring, $1 25@$1 25½. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 5c higher, closing at 44½c. Oats, No. 2, 5c higher, closing at 29½c. Rye, No. 2, 60@60½c. Barley, No. 2, spring, 75c. Highwines, 90c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork, $19@19 25. Lard, 10@10½c. Meats quiet; shoulders, 8½c; short ribs, 7¾@7¾c; tough sides, 7½@7¾c. Dry salted shoulders, 7c. Hogs are dull and weak. Cattle dull, at $3 50@$5.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Flour—The market is dull; prices unchanged; Superfine fall $3@$3 25; X, $3 @$3 50; XX, $4@$5; Wheat, spring, No. 1, Missouri red, $1 32@$1 36; winter, No. 2, Red, $1 70; strictly choice and prime, white, $1 80@$1 85; lots of winter from samples, ranging at $1 40@$1 60; No. 3 red, nominal at $1 30@$1 32. Corn strong; mixed in bulk, 50@52c; choice mixed packed, 52c. Oats trending up, 32@32½c, mostly 32½c, and barley declined; No. 2 spring 80@82c. Rye dull, at 82c. Whisky, 90c. Mess pork dull; old, $19 75. Bacon demand is light and holders are firm; 7@8@9c. Hams, sugar-cured, 13½@15c. Lard, in a small way, at 10@10½c. Beef and cutlerage quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—Cotton strong; demand good; middling upland, 19c. Flour: family, $5 50. Wheat, choice, $1 50. Corn, choice shelled, 60c. Oats, 60c. Rye, $1 03. Provisions generally are somewhat firmer, but are in very light demand. Mess pork, $19 50. Bacon packed, 9@9½c. Hams, packed, sugar cured, 14½c. Bulk, 10c. Lard, tierces, 10c; kegs, 12c. Bulk meats, 8¼@8¾c. Whisky, 90c. Leaf tobacco, sales, 227 hogsheads at 4½@5¾c for common logs, 6½@8c for good logs, 8½@12½c for low to medium leaf; 13@15c for good cutting leaf.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 8:47 p.m.—Flour quiet; superfine, $4; XX, $5@$5 75; XXX, $6@$6 75. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 72@73c; white, 75c. Oats: Market quiet, 40@45c. Bran, $1 25@1 40. Hay quiet; prime $22@23; choice, $23@25; Pork dull; mess held at 17½c. Bacon easier; at 7½@8½c. Sugar-cured hams, 14@14½c. Lard dull; tierces, 10@10½c; keg, 12@12½c. Sugar firm; prime, 11½@11¾c. Molasses firm; fermenting and inferior rebolled, 35@36c. Whisky: Western sacks, 87½@90c. Coffee dull and nominal; 14@15½c. Sterling is at 108½; sight, 109½; gold 112.

5:00 p.m.—Cotton active and firm; sales 9000 bales; good ordinary, 16½@16c; low middling, 18½@18¾c; middling, 19½@19¾c; receipts 1679 bales. No exports. Stock, 115,317 bales.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, May 24.—Cotton active; low middling, 19¼c; net receipts, 24 bales; shipments, 100 bales; stock, 12,071 bales.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 24, 4:30 p.m.—Consols, 93¼, bonds easier; 1862s, 93¾; do old 7s, 95¾; do 5s, 87¼; do 10-40s 86¼. The London Stock Exchange closed at 10:30 a.m.

LIVERPOOL, May 24, 4:30.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 7¾d; middling Orleans, 7¾d. Sales, 15,000 bales, 500 for speculation and export. Wheat, California, 12s 3d; flour 27s.

## MARRIED.

LOOP—YERGER—In Somerville, Tennessee, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 6 o'clock a.m., at the residence of Judge W. B. Flummer, by Rev. Dr. Hedges, CHARLES L. LOOP, of this city, and JANTIE R., daughter of the late Judge S. M. Yerger. No cards.

The happy bride and groom reached this city yesterday and were overwhelmed with the salutations and congratulations of their numerous friends. The bride is the daughter of the late Chancellor S. M. Yerger, and the numerous friends of the deceased are rejoiced that the daughter is happy in the love of a worthy husband. Brooks and breezes, birds and blossoms, are now the companions of the happy bride and groom, and may they find earth always adorned with perpetual spring, and life a long holiday dance through fields and flowers; in a word, may they be happy as long as they live, and afterward, still happier in heaven.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Official Drawings.

MORNING CLASS—No. 249.
64, 28, 32, 59, 67, 68, 38, 58, 16, 49, 44, 33, 31, 74.
EVENING CLASS—No. 268.
55, 45, 53, 16, 65, 40, 54, 28, 22, 76, 19, 61, 43.

Prizes from $100 to $30,000, paid in money. Louisiana State Lottery drawing daily. Information furnished in the above Lottery by J