THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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COMMENCING with Sunday next we will furnish a paper every day in the year to our city subscribers at thirty cents per week, payable to our carriers. This increase of price (five cents per week) is rendered absolutely necessary by the cost of production of our paper, and is not more than is charged by journals of like standing with the APPEAL in other cities. Five cents is a small amount to any one of our friends, but in the aggregate, on a circulation as large as ours, increasing every day, it is a large amount in the course of the year. We hope, by renewed efforts in behalf of Memphis, of Tennessee and the adjoining States, to commend ourselves anew every day to a wider and widening circle of patrons.

MISSISSIPPI.

Politicians in a Snarl—The Carpet-Baggers and Scalawags at Loggerheads.

JACKSON, MISS., June 27.

Editors Appeal—Jackson, Mississippi, is no exception to the general run of capital cities. The absence of the Legislature leaves the city without life or activity, storekespers find business dull, and rooms are *plenty* and *empty*; albeit, Jackson is a good place to get an insight into State politics. Both parties are active and sanguine. Governor Alcorn is making ready for action in earnest, and no effort will be spared upon his part to insure the success of the Republican ticket. Already removals from office, and the appointment of more influential Republicans, has been inaugurated. Changes in the *Pilot*, the State organ, have been made. Governor Alcorn may consider the change from Kimball, Raymond & Co. to Alcorn, Fisher & Co., an advantage to the party. We can see no benefit. As a newspaper, the *Pilot* needs a thorough journalist, capable of making the organ of the party a *power* able to exert an influence in Mississippi politics. Let us then grant the wisdom of the measures already taken, and the largest influence to be gained from these removals and appointments. What will be the effect in the fall elections? Who will gain the day? An observer without interest in either side sees at once a *muddle* in Mississippi politics. Both parties are divided. In the one case the ambition for office, and emoluments appertaining to it, divide the Republican party into a mere personal strife for plunder, without regard to party power. In one county there are now fifteen Republican candidates for Sheriff. I asked several of these: "Suppose the nominating convention of your party select some other for their candidate, what will you do?"

The answer was universally the same. "I think I can control the nigger-vote in the county, and whether nominated or not I'm going to run"—

The consequence is that no unanimity of action can be expected in the Radical party, and "whisky" and "money" will tell heavily in deciding the result of the forthcoming elections. My own observations lead me to believe that throughout the State this same state of affairs exists, and that *personal*, not *party* considerations will control the Republican ranks in the fall strife. True, Governor Alcorn is exerting himself to bring about a better state of affairs. His success is doubtful. The Republicans are divided. The "scallawags" think that theirs is the first right to plunder, whereas the "Yankees" are of the same opinion. Between the strife of either section the Democrats stand a fair chance of success, if a united stand can be taken. The "New Departure" question is dividing them and the advocates and opponents of this policy are about equally divided. My own opinion is that before the election takes place, a united stand will be made by the Democracy, and the State of Mississippi will take its place among the redeemed, along with Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. The personal greed of the Radical politicians is creating a bitter personal strife, which is bound in my opinion, to insure their ultimate defeat. With the municipal and legislative offices under the control of the *bona fide* citizens of Mississippi, the power of Radicalism will be destroyed forever. OSBORNE.

THE SAENGERFEST.

What the Germans do for Music and for Song—Rational Amusement.

[From the New York Herald.]

The recent peace celebration gave the general public a wonderful insight into the very extended powers of combination for arrangement possessed by the German-American citizens. There is, perhaps, no people in the world who can excel them in the art of displaying to the best advantage the attractive elements of a public demonstration. On that memorable occasion thousands of their most ardent admirers were astonished at the magnitude of the forces they brought into requisition and the imposing character of the entire display. No essential part of the great whole was out of place, but everything worked with the greatest harmony. Elements that in other nationalities would have proved discordant were, by their admirable knowledge of arrangement, brought into harmony, and the effect was worthy of the pains taken. Of a similar character will be the great musical festival which opens to-day. It is intended to make it one of the great events of the year and of Saengerfests the greatest this country has witnessed. Everything connected with it has been prepared in a colossal scale, and months of labor have been lavished upon it to insure complete success. The most experienced men at this sort of thing have been brought together, and they have devoted all their time and attention for sometime past to the absorbing object—the festival of 1871, an era in the history of American music. The great love of melody of the German people is proverbial. Not even the swarthy sons of Italy, with their flute-like voices, are more devoted to the cultivation of that elegant art than are the children of "Fatherland." Upon whatever quarter of the globe their humble lot may be cast, they are on scores numerous enough to be a community than a "glee club" or a "choral union" is formed. These musical societies, primitive perhaps in the remote rural districts in character and organization, have a two-fold beneficial result. They not only create an emulation for the cultivation of music, but they have an excellent moral effect in reining the tastes and pursuits of the younger members of their population. Hours and days that would have been otherwise spent in amusements not so salutary to the participants are devoted to the training of the voice in solos or in concert or to the mastery of some instrument. These, in themselves, are considerations that should make every honest man proud of the German element of the American people. They go at everything of this kind they undertake with such hearty good will that it is not astonishing they succeed as well as they do. This Saengerfest which they are now about to celebrate is not simply a local affair; its features are thoroughly and emphatically national.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMAPAIGN.

The Blairs—What They Think and Who They are for—A Review of the Family.

A Few of the Prominent Candidates—Trumbull, Chase, Grant and Greeley.

The South, if a Unit, Can Direct the Issue for Herself—She Holds the Balance of Political Power.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes the following interesting letter to that paper:

Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., though performing the *role* of an ultra Southern Democrat is supposed to be of opinion that the Democratic party should follow the "new departure." It is known that the Blair family are "in to win," and are not willing to take the chances of the Seymour and Blair arrangement. Their more recent favorite for Presidential honors is Hon.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

He was originally a Connecticut Whig, then an Illinois Democrat; afterward a Republican, a zealous supporter of the war for the Union, and now a believer in the new amendments, *with an interpretation*—this interpretation being that the aforesaid amendments do not confer any additional powers upon Congress. It has been said that the Blairs have never had but one idea in politics, namely, their own success. But this is a calumny.

THE BLAIRS.

have always been for the Union. It was an inheritance from Jackson. The *bete noire* of Old Hickory was nullification, and opposition to the nullifiers was always the alpha and omega of Blair politics.

In 1861, when the South seceded, the present Senator Blair was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, and he did more, perhaps, than any other man to fire the Northern heart. Mr. Lincoln asked for three hundred thousand men, $300,000,000 for the war, and Mr. Blair reported from the committee a bill appropriating five hundred thousand men and $500,000,000. He went to the members of the House personally, and electioneered to carry his bill through; and when he had accomplished his object he took a commission as Brigadier, and himself went to the field to put down the "nullifiers." On the

QUESTION OF THE UNION

the Blairs have never flinched, but have taken all risks and met the issue squarely. If they have, *last minute*. They might have lost; and this proves that self is not the all in all of their political creed.

Whatever may be appearances on the surface, it is not at all likely that General Grant will be renominated by the Republicans. The delegation in the National Convention from the State of New York will doubtless exercise a controlling influence in that body, and it is not probable that the delegation will be for

GENERAL GRANT.

The idea is gaining ground among the Republicans that Grant would not be a strong candidate in view of the extreme dislike existing toward him on the part of some of the most prominent leaders. The *Tribune* is avowedly opposed to his renomination. It never before assumed that attitude toward any candidate for a Republican nomination. It was, however, Mr. Greeley's opposition to the nomination of Seward at Chicago, in 1860, that defeated him, notwithstanding the New York delegation were unanimously in his favor. I write this without any feeling whatever on the subject myself, but only as a reporter of the facts.

While the Blairs on the one side and the

GREELEYS

On the other are manipulating the sentiment of their respective parties, Chief Justice Chase, rising from his paralysis, takes the most advantageous ground of all. He stands at that point where the Republican party leaves off and the Democratic party begins. He is not too much of a Republican to be a Democrat, nor too much of a Democrat to be a Republican. Like Cæsar, he touches at all points. As the Democratic candidate he could carry Republican votes, and as the Republican candidate he could carry Democratic votes. The late

MR. VALLANDIGHAM

expressed his regret that Mr. Chase was not nominated by the last National Democratic Convention.

It appears that the Committee appointed to investigate the Ku-Klux matter have abandoned the intention of visiting any portion of the South personally, but will report the evidence of witnesses summoned here to give evidence of the facts. Whatever this report may amount to, it is scarcely probable that it will have any material effect upon the result of the next Presidential election. It is not likely that the Republican party will be sufficiently united in the support of any candidate to favor high-handed measures for his election.

THE SOUTH

may, in a great measure, govern issues for herself. The suggestion that she should hold herself independent of parties in the next Presidential election, is being considered by thoughtful men with attention. The divisions in the North render her position very important and enviable. She will hold the balance of power. Ought she to discourage any party from bidding for her support, or refuse to accept terms the most advantageous to herself?

The virtual independence of the South, it is believed, may be achieved thus: Its unity, under the Constitution, constituting fifteen States in one. It used to be contended by

MR. CALHOUN

that if the concurrence of the South and North was indispensable to the one and to the other, in the practical working of the Government, it would establish a rivalry between them as to which should do the other the most good—a conclusion not at all irrational. Many are of opinion that this result might now be in a measure attained, not in form, but in substance, by a perfect unity on the part of the South. That the war has developed a

SOUTHERN CHARACTER,

and rendered the Southern people more than ever liable to be affected by extraneous causes, can scarcely be denied. This tends strongly to unity. The power belonging to the States of the South, under the Constitution, if executed by them as one body, would inevitably give them independence and safety. The true watchword of the South then, is *E Pluribus Unum*. When you cannot construct new organic forms for the expression of new developments of power, you should employ the old forms, and adopt them, as best you may, to the ends you have in view.

A Rare Bird and a Rabbit.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—A despatch received here to-day announces the arrest in Atlanta, Ga., of D. H. Welsey, alias B. N. Pratt, alias B. F. Conger, alias Benjamin, who has been swindling iron dealers in southern Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia, etc., pretending to be agent of the Louisville Rolling Mill Company, and taking old scraps of iron, promising to pay cash or iron manufactures for it. It is supposed that he has made a large amount of money by his game.

The examining trial of Val. Rabbit for the murder of Jacob Rein last Sunday night was held to-day. Rabbit was held without bail to await trial.

THEATRICALS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

An Ambitious Stage-Struck Individual is Treated to a Shower of Decayed Vegetables, Torpedoes and Dead Cats.

A performance of the "Lady of Lyons" was given—or, rather, attempted—at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Thursday last. The *Claude Melnotte* was a Mr. John S. Estlin, an amateur, who recently had made his *debut* in "Romeo and Juliet." The Philadelphia *Star* thus describes the scenes that took place during the evening:

The house was very full, the masculine element largely predominating. It was very evident, from the expression on almost every countenance, long before the curtain rose, that they had come there for "fun"—that they had come to "guy" the hero of the play—and were prepared to carry hilarity to any extent. But we must confess, with mingled feelings of shame and regret, that the scenes which followed far surpassed our anticipations. Any attempt to delineate them upon paper must necessarily fall far short of the purpose. To say that the conduct of a large portion of the assemblage was disgraceful is but to feebly characterize it. Coins were thrown upon the stage—balls of lilly-white were thrown that left a trail like a comet where they struck; carrots, cabbages and other vegetables were thrown; torpedoes were thrown; but the crowning indignity (aside from the insulting cries) was the throwing on the stage a dead cat in the last state of decomposition, in fact, falling to pieces, while the *Pauline* of the play was speaking in tones of bewilderment to her new mother. It is said that this foul indignity was committed by the son of a Chestnut street dry goods merchant. It is to be hoped that the directors of the Academy will make some effort to discover his identity and punish him by proper legal means. Quite as bad as this were the cries, mainly from the balcony, which were kept up from the beginning till the end of the performance, with scarcely a minute's cessation. All of them were meant to be witty; all of them raised the most boisterous merriment, rendering it impossible to hear even the orchestra, and all of them were either slangy or brutal. There were many present who did not sympathize in these outrages, who sought to check them by hisses, who cried, "Give the man a chance," and who in other ways displayed sympathy for those upon the stage.

The performance was diversified with speeches to the audience, made by Mr. Estlin and Mr. Vanhorn, one of the actors. One of Mr. Estlin's speeches was the following:

"Having come here against my will, and not being in a physical condition to do what I would like to do, with your permission I would like to close the play. I own up to it, under the circumstances, with the noise and confusion, I cannot go on. It would be impossible, even for a man in good health.

"I have the courage to go on, but I don't wish to be insulted. (Cries of 'What ails you, John?') My own judgment tells me I ought to quit. (Cries, 'Oh, don't! Give us some more!') You cannot imagine the pleasure I feel. (A voice—'Try buchu!') It is only my desperate courage that drives me forward."

In a scene between Melnotte and Pauline, full of love and tenderness and Lake of Como rhapsody, a bunch of radishes came down with a thud at the lover's feet. The uproar that ensued was more like a scene in bedlam than in the Grand Opera House of the second city of America. Pauline hastily quitted the garden, seeing it impossible to make any headway against the turbulence, and Mr. Vanhorn again came to the rescue:

"I come to say a few words to the gentlemen in the house. The lady has refused to come on the stage any more, as gentlemen throw things on the stage. The ladies and gentlemen, with Mr. Estin, are as sensible as you are that he is open to ridicule; but while you are ridiculing him, do not ridicule them. (Cries, 'Who are you?') Two months ago Mr. Estlin asked me to furnish the costumes for a play. The people were engaged. After two or three weeks he came to my house, and I asked him to read me something.

"He read Romeo. I saw it would be a farce, but it was too late, and we had a performance which I thought sufficient to convince him he had no capacity; but as the man said he had no fair opportunity, I thought we would give him an opportunity to appear again to-night. If you wish to see the play continue, you must show more respect, or there will be no more performance to-night." (Hideous catcalls and tumultuous barn-yard imitations from the balcony.)

During this speech Mr. Vanhorn was interrupted after each sentence with cries of "Let the man advertise his business," "Shut up, old man," and other such yells.

Altogether a more disgraceful scene could not take place within the walls of a theatre. So much for the City of Brotherly Love.

ENGLAND.

The Treaty Ratified—The Ragusa.

LONDON, June 28.—The *Gazette* announces that the ratifications of the treaty of Washington were exchanged on the 17th instant, and the Commissioners will shortly be named to carry the stipulations into effect. All British subjects having claims against the United States are requested to prefer them within six months from the first meeting of the Commissioners.

The Crown Prince, Frederick William, of Germany, his wife, and Princess Victoria of England, are expected in this country during the coming autumn, and will make a visit of some length.

The ship City of Ragusa, of New York, was spoken on Monday, 134 miles from Cape Clear.

The deaths from small-pox in London are about 240 weekly.

ST. LOUIS.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—A construction train on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, having some fifteen laborers on it, ran into a hand car near Moselle, about sixty miles from here yesterday morning. Six flat cars and all the laborers but one were precipitated down an embankment twenty feet high, falling on broken rocks. George Saunders fell beneath one of the cars and every bone in his body was broken; killed instantly. Wm. Miller fell head foremost against a rock and his skull was split open; a car fell upon him, pinning him to the ground and in this position he lay half an hour, the blood spurting from the terrible wound in his forehead at every breath, and died soon after being removed. The remainder of the men are more or less injured, some of them, it is feared, fatally. On the arrival of the express train from the west the wounded were placed on board and brought to Franklin, where most of them have families. The railroad authorities decline to give any information of the disaster.

The Italian Senate has approved of the St. Gothard railroad bill after a sharp struggle. The Bank of Rome has been founded with a capital of 30,000 livres.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University, held at Evanstown, yesterday, degrees L.L.D. (and D.D. will be added by Oberlin), was conferred upon Lieutenant General Phil. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON.

The Japanese Progressive Capron Goes to Japan—Utah Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Belknap will return to Washington to-night or to-morrow morning.

Horace Capron, the Commissioner of Agriculture, to-day tendered the President his resignation, which takes effect the 1st of August. This is in accordance with a contract entered into two months ago with the Japanese Government, through Commissioners sent to this country for the purpose of introducing and developing in that Kingdom the industrial ideas of the United States. Capron is empowered to procure models of agricultural and industrial machinery, even to the appliances for railroading, and will take with him a geologist, civil engineer and other members of a corps for scientific and industrial investigation. The mission is preliminary to possible operations still more extensive, and is regarded by the President and his Cabinet as one of great importance, both to Japan and this country.

Governor Woods, of Utah Territory, arrived here yesterday, and to-day had an interview with the President. He states that there are no grounds for the charges against United States Judges McKeen and Strickland, of Utah, now on file in the Adjutant General's office, but that they are made in the interests of Mormons and certain parties engaged in mining operations who cannot use these Judges as they desire.

It is understood that Sir Edwin Thornton, British Minister, has informed the Secretary of State, as far as the action of her Majesty's naval officers or those of the Canadian Government are concerned, that there is no cause for anxiety to citizens of the United States engaged in fisheries in the neighborhood of the British provinces so long as they do not disregard the laws upon the subject still in force, and that the tenor of instructions issued to those officers, both by her Majesty's government and by the of the Dominion, are most liberal in their nature; and that though they continue to hold to the opinion that under the treaty of 1818 the United States fisheries are prohibited from frequenting the colonial ports and harbors for any other purpose than for shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood and obtaining water, such prohibitions will not be enforced during the present season, and they will be allowed to enter the Canadian ports for the purpose of trade, transshipping fish and procuring supplies, that they will not be prevented from fishing outside of the three mile limit, within the bays, the mouths of which are more than six miles wide. Sir Edward Thornton, instructed by his government, expresses the hope, however, that the citizens of the United States will, on their part, contribute to the prevention of untimely collisions, by refraining from encroaching, for the purpose of fishing, upon those waters, from which, by the treaty of 1818, and by the laws of Great Britain and Canada, they are excluded until the legislation for ensuring to them and the immunities agreed upon by the treaty on the 8th of May, 1871, shall have been carried out.

At a Cabinet meeting to be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock it is expected that business of importance will be transacted and prominent appointments announced.

The Ku-Klux Committee will go first to Columbia, S. C., thence to Spartanburg, and next to North Carolina.

The President has recognized John P. Edwards as Vice Consul from Great Britain at New York.

Indian Agent Tatum, of the Fort Sill reservation, wrote General Sherman, May 29th, he had no doubt that Satarta Satank and Big Tree, Kiowa chiefs, then in custody for killing seven white men in Texas, are guilty of murder in the first degree, and should be sent to Texas, and not allowed to regain their freedom. But he continues: Permit me to urge, independent of my conscientious views against capital punishment, as a matter of policy it would be best for the inhabitants of Texas that they be not executed for some time, and probably not at all, for the reason that if they are kept as prisoners, the Indians will hope to have them released, and this will have a restraining influence on their actions; but if they are executed, the Kiowas will be likely to seek revenge in the wholesale murder of white people. Please convey my views and wishes, as above expressed, to proper officers in Texas, in whose charge the Indian prisoners are placed.

This letter is indorsed by General Sherman on the same day as follows:

"FORT SILL, May 26.—Respectfully forwarded to General Grierson, Post Commander, who will deliver the within named prisoners to any officer who may be sent from Texas to receive them, with a copy of this paper and indorsement, that due respect may be paid to the wishes of the Indian agent till orders of the President are received."

Gov. Cook to day sent the President the name of Lewis F. Douglass to be a member of the Council of this District in place of Fred Douglass. The new Councilman is a son of Fred. Douglass.

The Committee appointed by the President to revise the civil service government met to-day. All members were present. General Wm. Curtis was appointed Chairman, and E. B. Elliott Secretary. After a conversation of a general character the Board adjourned, to meet to-morrow. They then waited on the President to pay their respects.

A Crazy Fellow Blows on Himself—Death of a Governor Inevitable.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The injuries received by Hon. H. C. Bullis, Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, by being thrown from his carriage a few days since, are pretty certain to prove fatal. At last accounts he was very low.

Charles G. Jacobs, who a few days since accused himself of murdering a man in Bryan, Texas, and who delivered himself into the custody of the police, it is ascertained is laboring under an hallucination.

Lina Von Hillow, an educated young German lady of attractive manners and appearance, who came here some time since with a young man from Columbus, where she had been teacher, suicided last night with morphine. She was thoroughly stage-struck, and came here expecting an engagement at the Globe Theater, but was disappointed.

The Book Concern and Bishop Ames.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Methodist Book Concern yesterday adjourned *sine die*. The committee unanimously declined to accept Dr. Carleton's resignation, and adopted resolutions expressive of their confidence in the ability, integrity and faithfulness of Dr. Carleton, indorsing him as a Christian and gentleman whose character was above reproach.

Bishop Ames publishes his decision, which disapproves of Lanahan's application to court for a mandamus to be allowed to examine the books of Carleton, but thinks the penalty too severe for the offense. The Bishop goes on at length into his reasons for concurring with the decision of the commission removing Lanahan. The action of the Bishop is final until the meeting of the General Conference, the election of delegates to which has already commenced. The case of Lanahan is expected to form one of the chief issues before the Conference.

Harvard College commencement was largely attended yesterday, the weather being favorable. The Governor of the State, escorted by the Boston Lancers, was present.

FRANCE.

STRUGGLES OF PARTIES—POLITICIANS AND WOMEN IN HOT WATER.

PARIS, June 28.—The Bonapartist pamphlets are mainly addressed to, and intended for effect among, ignorant laborers, and to a great extent devoted to praise the imperial generosity to the Catholic Church.

The Democrats are hopelessly divided.

The Communists are still placarding Paris with a proclamation.

One secret press has been seized.

Another Franco-German feud has recently broken out in Strasbourg. Even women were engaged in it, who poured hot water on their enemies. Arrests were made and quiet was restored.

Thiers has paid a visit to Marshal McMahon.

It is denied that the Communists, while in power, forged notes on the Bank of France.

The House of the Chamber of Commerce has sent a protest to the Assembly against the customs of its duties.

Thiers intimates that treaties with foreign powers must be modified, owing to the altered circumstances of France.

The Committee of the United Republican Journals have issued an address to the electors of the Department of the Seine, declaring that the Republic is not a mere temporary expedient.

A regiment of foot gensd'armes have been disbanded.

PROGRESS OF ELECTIONS—GAMBETTA BULKED OUT—DOINGS OF BONAPARTISTS—SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH LOAN.

PARIS, June 28.—It is hoped that in the election Sunday next, as many as eighty of the 113 Deputies to be chosen to the Assembly will be supporters of the Government. Bonapartists are active in the distribution of pamphlets, intended for effect upon electors. Coalition of the principal electoral committees of Paris is considered probable.

Moderate Republicans object to the election of Gambetta to the Assembly as anti-patriotic.

The arrondissements Paris, St. Denis and Sceaux have been divided into 850 electoral sections.

In the Assembly yesterday Audeflet presented a report respecting contracts made during the war, which accuse several persons of enormous malfeasances. The late French consul at New York, Victor Place, is especially charged with corruption in office.

The new loan has been covered, and the subscription lists have been closed. The amount desired has been subscribed for several times over. Even peasants and servants have invested their savings in the loan.

The republican committee, after a loud discussion, has rejected by a majority of two names Gambetta as a candidate for the Assembly.

PARIS, June 28.—Gabriac goes to Berlin as Diplomatic Representative from France. He will probably leave to-morrow for his post.

The Emperor and Empress are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Count de Paris arrived to-day, and will call on Thiers to-morrow. He has sent Estancelin to Frohsdorff to make arrangements for the visit of De Chartres to Paris, and fix a date when both Princes may have an interview with Thiers.

A State dinner will be given by Thiers to-morrow, after grand review at Long Champs. All the generals and colonels have been invited, and Bourbaki will probably be present.

The police have arrested many girls in the cafes. Two hundredwere taken into custody yesterday.

COREA.

Another War—Commodore Rodgers and the Chinese—The Forts Captured and the Slain.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 28.—The following was received at the Navy Department this afternoon:

"CORREA, June 23, 1871.—To the Secretary of the Navy: The Coreans not apologizing for their treacherous attack on the 20th, we landed on Kong Noe, took and destroyed the latter fort and munitions. On the 11th we took another fort, and then stormed and captured the strongholds. Five forts have been taken; the troops which defended them are reported as numbering eleven thousand. There was desperate hand-to-hand fighting in the citadel. The ordnance was destroyed, and 481 pieces, principally small brass guns, very many small arms, and fifty flags were taken. We counted 243 dead Coreans around the citadel. We had three killed. They were the gallant Lieutenant McKie, who was first inside the citadel, and was killed with a bullet and spear, and marine Dennis Hamahan and landsman Seth Allen. Our nine wounded are all out of danger and doing well.

"(Signed) JOHN RODGERS,
"Commodore U.S.N."

MARKETS

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Dry goods—there is little or no change noticed in this department. Business, on the whole, is quiet, but the available stocks offering are small, and prices favor the seller. Printing cloths are in light stock and engaged extensively ahead, far into next year, at 7½@7¾c. Standard cloth prints are only moving slowly at 10½@11c, but dark work will open at from 11c to 12c; heavy brown sheetings are in light stock and firm at 12½@13c for best brands, while light fine sheetings command 11½@12c. Heavy brown drills are in limited demand but firm at 13@13½c for standard and best makes. Bleached muslins have not been advanced as yet, but are sold up close, while medium low to good brands are firm at an improvement. Canton flannels having been placed freely are now in light supply and all the leading makes are firm at our recent prices. All classes of woolen goods adopted to autumn are held with much confidence in sympathy with the high prices prevalent for raw material, and sales are being effected with dating bills ahead on more satisfactory rates than those recently current.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Gold is strong and higher prices prevailed as the imports are all too large and shipments continue heavy. Loans were made at 1 per cent. Clearances, twenty-seven millions. Exports to-day are about $350,000. Governments are strong and higher, the advance in gold having assisted the rise. Proposals have been received at the Treasury for the purchase of $2,049,300 at from 111 85-100 to 112 49-100; awards of $1,000,000 at from 111 85-100 to 111 87-100. The stock markets opened dull and weak and the bears soon commenced hammering and ran prices down from 1 to 2 per cent, but as has been the case for the past few days, the market reacted as soon as the bears stopped offering them down. The bulls seem to be waiting quietly for the bears to put out their short sales. The most active stocks have been Ohios, Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Western Union and Union Pacific. It is probable that the market will remain dull until after the Fourth of July, when an advance through the whole list is anticipated by the bulls, as they say the market is largely over-sold, and they say they can advance prices whenever they choose. The market closed firm. Money was very abundant at 3 per cent. State bonds are dull and remain unchanged. Old Tennessee, 73; new, 72¾. Sterling exchange, 110⅝. Government bonds of 1881, 118; do 62s, 119¾; do 64s, 113; do 65s, 113; do new, 115¼; do 67s, 115¼; do 68s, 115¼; do 10-40s, 110⅛; currency 6s, 115.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton is in active demand and advanced. Middling Uplands, 19¾c.

PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Flour is dull and drooping at $5 20@6 25 for shipping grades extra. Wheat, firm and demand fair; red and amber, $1 55@1 58. Corn is firm and demand fair; mixed Western, 70@72½c. Whisky, firmer at 92@92½c. Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio, 13@16½c. Sugar, demand good at full prices; Cuba, 9@9⅝c. Molasses, dull and nominal. Rice, 9¼@9⅝c.

METALS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Copper, manufactured steady. Ingot, Lake Superior active and higher at 21½@21¾c; Scotch pig iron quiet at $21@24; American do scarce and firm at $32@35; bar iron, lower $72@73; Russian sheet iron, 12@12½c, gold. Nails, cut, $4 75; clinch, $6 25@6 75; horse shoe, 19@31c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middlings, 20c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; family, $6 40@6 65. Wheat is buoyant but unsettled, and there is but little offered; No. 1 red fall is held at $1 45; millers offer $1 40. Corn is steady and in moderate demand at 58c. Rye, steady at 95c. Oats, is steady. Barley, dull and nominal. Eggs are scarce and firm at 17c. Butter is scarce and firm; choice, 21@23c. Cheese, drooping; factory, 11@11½c. Provisions, demand light but holders firm. Mess pork, nominally $15 00. Lard sold at 10c. Bulk shoulders sold at 6c; sides nominally 7¾@8½@8¾c. Bacon in a jobbing way, at 9½@9¾@9¾@9¾c. Hams, sugar cured, demand good at full prices; 14½@15½c. Hogs, scarce and firm at $4 40@4 70. Whisky, the demand is fair and advanced to 88½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Flour is very dull; superfine, $5 25@5 50; XX, $6@6 15; XXX, $6 20@6 50. Corn, easier; mixed, 70c; white, 73@74c. Oats, 63@64c. Bran, dull at $1 15. Hay, dull and lower; prime, $23; choice, $25. Pork quiet; mess held at $16 25. Bacon firmer at 7½c@9¼@10c. Sugar cured hams, 15¼@16c. Lard quiet but firm; tierce, 10¼@10½c; keg, 11½@11¾c. Sugar, firm; common, 9¼c; prime, 11¼c. Molasses, plantation reboiled, 30c. Whisky, firmer; western rectified, 87½@91. Coffee, 18¾@15¾c. Bank sterling, 24¾. Sight, ¾ premium. Gold, 113¾.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Cotton is in better demand and firmer. Sales, 1200 bales: Good Ordinary, 15¾@16¼c; Low Middling, 18@18½c; Middlings, 20¼@20½c. Receipts, 703 bales; no exports; stock, 39,103 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Flour dull and unchanged, and there is only a local demand. Superfine fall, $4 75@5; XX, $6 00@6 50. Wheat, firmer and more doing; sample lots No. 2, red fall, $1 23@1 25; strictly prime to choice white, $1 32@1 40. Corn is a shade better; mixed on track; 56½@56½c; white, 54@55c; mixed sacked, 58@59c. Oats, weak at 50c on track and 56c for sacked. Rye, firm at 84@85c. Whisky, 91c. Pork, active at $15 87½@15 50. Bacon, stronger at 6¾@7@8¾@9@9¼c. Lard, nominal. Hogs, steady at $3 50@4. Cattle are only in local demand, bulk of the sales were at $4@4 75.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Cotton steady and unchanged; middling uplands are held at 19½c. Flour is in good demand and the supply moderate; extra family, $6 25. Corn continues active and firm at 72c for shelled in sacks. Old wheat is dull at $1 45@1 50. Choice oats steady at 63c. Rye, steady at $1. Provisions, firm and demand limited; holders are asking yesterday's prices. Whisky, firm at 89c. Bagging quiet and firm at 19@20c cash, for round lots. Leaf tobacco continues active and higher. Sales to-day, 258 hhds at 5¾c to 6¾c for lugs; 7c to 13c for low to medium leaf; 18 to 26½c for medium to good cutting leaf.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Flour more active but prices unchanged. Wheat, firmer; closing at $1 28; this afternoon dull and unchanged. Corn, No. 2, mixed steady; closing at 54c; this afternoon it was dull and unchanged. Oats, No. 2, quiet and ½c lower; closing dull at 48½c. Rye, No. 2, stronger at 86@87c. Barley, No. 2, nominal at 73@75. Highwines, 88c. Provisions, firmer; mess pork, closing at $14 75. Lard, 10¼c; seller July; dry salted meats, firm; shoulders, 6¾@6¾c; short ribs, 7¾@7½c. Hogs are active at $3 90@4 20. Cattle, quiet at $3 25@5 87½.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—Cotton firm; low middling, 17¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear sides, 10c; hams, 12½c; sugar-cured hams, packed 15c. Lard, 11¼c. Corn, 75c. Oats, 70c. Rye 80c. Barley, 65@70c. Wheat, $1 35@1 50. Flour, $5 25@8 00.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, June 28.—Cotton is nominal; middling, 19¼c. Net receipts, 149 bales; exports coastwise, 1110 bales; stock, 10,975 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, June 28.—Cotton quiet; middling, 19c. Net receipts, 65 bales; exports coastwise, 270 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4699 bales.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, June 28.—Cotton firm; good ordinary, 14½@15c. Net receipts, 285 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 40,768 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, June 28.—Cotton very dull; middling, 18¾c. Net receipts, 261 bales; exports coastwise, 163 bales; sales 50 bales; stock, 8549 bales.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 28.—Consols, 92¾. United States bonds, 1862s, 90¾; do. old, 1865s, 90¾; do. 1867s, 90; do 10-40s, 88¼.

FRANKFORT, June 28.—United States coupons, 1862s, 90¼.

PARIS, June 28.—Rentes, 52f 10c.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 8¾d; middling Orleans 8¾@8¾d. Sales, 15,000 bales, of which 4000 bales were for speculation and export. Sales to arrive and nearly due, 8¾d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 31s 3d.

MARRIED.

WHITFIELD—CLAY.—At Grace church, on Wednesday, 28th inst., by Rev. Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Rayner Whitfield, of Memphis, and Miss Carrie Clay, daughter of the late Col. J. W. Clay, of South Bend, Arkansas.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CLAY.—The friends and acquaintances of C. C. Clay and lady are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their infant daughter, LILLIAN MAY, this morning, at 9 o'clock, from their residence on College street, Greenwood.

Services by Dr. E. C. Slater. Carriages at the residence and at Holst's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of De Soto Lodge, No. 299, will be held this (THURSDAY) evening, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, for work in the M. M. Degree. All M. M.'s fraternally invited.

R. C. WILLIAMSON, W. M.
R. W. SHELTON, Secretary. je29

I. O. O. F.

THERE will be a special meeting of Gayoso Encampment, No. 3, at their hall, this (THURSDAY) evening, June 29th, at 8 o'clock, for work in the Degree. All Patriarchs are fraternally invited.

By order of J. E. RUSSELL, C. P.
THOS. BACON, Scribe. je29

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, June 28, 1871.

☞ Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., MONDAY, July 3d, for making the necessary cut for the Bayou at Hernando and Gayoso streets. For further information, apply at this office. The city reserves the right to reject any or all the bids.

je29 J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

Special for the Ladies!

T. W. JOHNSTON & CO.

Are offering the balance of their recently purchased stock of

FANCY GOODS

AT SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

from original prices, as the whole must be cleared out to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS. The above goods are a bona fide, and ladies are cordially invited to examine Goods, and test prices, at their new store,

310 Main street, Opposite Peabody Hotel. je29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

No. 58 B.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Lewis Selby vs. A. M. Ferguson et al.

IT appearing from the Sheriff's return in this cause that the defendant, Sarah L. Dent, cannot be found in Shelby county, and upon whom personal process cannot be had; it also appearing that a writ of attachment has been levied in this cause, and same has levied upon the property of defendants, A. M. Ferguson and H. G. Dent:

It is therefore ordered, That she make her appearance herein, at the court-house in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in August, 1871, and plead answer or demur to complainant's bill or the same will be taken for confessed as to her and set for hearing experte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal, this June 28, 1871.

A copy.—Attest:
EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
H. J. BLACK, Deputy C. & M.
Vance & Anderson, Sol. for Compl't. je29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUCKEYE SALVE.

WE have just received a full supply of BUCK EYE SALVE. We shall hereafter be fully prepared to meet the demand for this justly celebrated Pile remedy, wholesale or retail.

G. W. JONES & CO.,
257 Main street.
je4

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Official Drawings.

MORNING CLASS—No. 305.
26, 48, 69, 72, 15, 18, 44, 47, 63, 70, 19, 46, 8, 75.

EVENING CLASS—No. 305.
29, 74, 21, 6, 22, 18, 15, 9, 47, 39, 26, 73, 75.

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