THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1877. VOL XXXVI.---NUMBER 146

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-4d. New York cotton, 11 3-4. New Orleans cotton, 11 3-8c. Memphis cotton, 11 1-4c. New York gold, 105 3-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 20, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, June 19, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
Galveston	30.10	82	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.07	80	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	30.06	75	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.08	79	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Nashville	30.07	79	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.13	79	S.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.15	75	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.11	75	S.E.	Gentle.	Fair.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

GENERAL GRANT will remain in England all summer.

THE Masonic grand lodge of Nebraska met at Omaha yesterday.

THE Oka Indian row in Canada is not settled yet, though all was quiet at Oka village yesterday.

EX-GOVERNOR PACKARD, of Louisiana, was in Chicago yesterday, and was as dumb as an oyster to the reporters.

THE Turks assert that they will listen to no overtures for peace which do not maintain the honor of the Ottoman empire intact.

THE Porte calls attention of the powers to the uncertain and ambiguous attitude of Servia, alluding to Prince Milan's visit to the czar.

THE directors of the National Bank of the State of Missouri have decided that the interests of the stockholders and creditors will be best subserved by the appointment of a receiver.

LATE STATE-AUDITOR JOHNSON, of Louisiana, refuses to tell what has become of certain books of his department. It may be those books would be too eloquent in the exposure of the management of his department.

THE report of the committee which has been examining the affairs of the government printing bureau, made to the secretary of the treasury yesterday, is a sad commentary on the past administration, revealing, as it does, a wholesale system of fraud and extravagance, by which millions of the people's money were appropriated to "subserve," the committee remarks, "to a great extent, the purpose of an almshouse, or an asylum for outside parties." The committee shows that the force employed was three times as great as necessary for the demands of the department. Upon the subject of the distinctive paper used for securities, the committee say: "On May 1st, there was on hand in the department the enormous quantity of eighteen million seven hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and sixty-six sheets of distinctive paper, weighing two thousand eight hundred pounds, and costing more than three hundred thousand dollars. Of this amount nearly three and a half million sheets—having been made for issues discontinued, and being of sizes unavailable for any other purpose—will be a total loss to the government. A large part of the check paper also is of a kind no longer used for checks, and is good for nothing else. At the present rate of printing, national bank note paper, amounting to more than four million sheets, will last for nearly two years, while the United States note paper, amounting to more than seven million sheets, will last for more than six years."

Safe Landing of Professor King's Balloon.

NASHVILLE, June 19.—The balloon "Buffalo," which ascended here yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, in charge of Samuel A. King, aeronaut, with six fellow passengers, including Dr. Ford of the United States signal office, and D. R. Dorris, city editor of the *American*, landed at Gallatin, thirty miles distant, at seven o'clock last evening. This morning Prof. King, with Dr. Ford, the signal service officer, made a second ascension from Gallatin. At eight o'clock this morning a special to the *American*, from Lebanon, says that the balloon landed at Taylorsville, Wilson county, at twenty minutes after twelve o'clock to-day, having passed across Sumner and Trousdale counties. The greatest altitude reached was seventeen thousand feet.

Stolen Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 19.—L. VonHoffman & Co., No. 59 Wall street, have cautioned the public against purchasing certain securities stolen during the night of June 1st, from a mail-car while in transit from London to Paris. The securities consist of French rentes, Egyptian, Spanish, Russian and United States bonds of the aggregate value of more than seventy thousand pounds sterling, with railway stocks valued at several thousand pounds. The robbery was a bold one, and so skillfully executed that only a slight clew, if any, can be obtained to the perpetrators.

Grand Trunk Railway Meeting.

TORONTO, June 19.—A special dispatch says that a meeting of the Grand Trunk railway shareholders, adjourned from April 30th, took place to-day. Captain Tyler stated that negotiations with the Great Western railroad company were not concluded. The board of directors of the Great Western road distinctly and finally refuse the proposal for a division of the net receipts of the two companies, but have proposed a division of the net receipts by competitive traffic. Childers and Captain Tyler will go to Canada in the autumn to settle the question.

Canal Boatmen on a Strike.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—The strike of canal boatmen on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal for one dollar per ton freightage on coal from Cumberland to tide-water is now general. A number of boatmen have resolved to tie up their boats at the eight-mile level, Montgomery county, and permit no loaded boats to pass down. Most of the boats received sixty cents per ton, while a few received ninety cents. The latter are opposed to the strike. On Sunday only thirty boats were at Cumberland to load.

Association of Railway Purchasing Agents.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—The Association of railroad purchasing agents called their fourth annual meeting to order at ten o'clock this morning, their president, J. T. Sterling, being in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. Discussion was opened on subject matters relating to their peculiar branch of railway business.

Presbyterian.

HALIFAX, June 19.—In the Presbyterian assembly yesterday a delegate from the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church of North America, Rev. J. Gillespie, of the Presbytery of southern Illinois, was introduced and, in his address, referred at length to the work of the church in the United States, and the benefits resulting from the recent revival services in Montreal.

A DELICATE complexion is best compared to a blooming rose; but when the countenance is disfigured with blotches and pimples, like weeds in a rose-bed, the sufferer should promptly use Dr. Bull's blood mixture, which quickly and effectually eradicates such unsightly evidences of impure blood.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Policy of Greece—Grand Preparations by the Russians for the Crossing of the Danube—The Turks on the Qui Vive.

The London Budget of War News—Christians Abandoned to the Tartars and Circassians—Villages and Farms Burned.

The French Row Still Progressing—The Debate and Action in the Chamber of Deputies—The Left Still Assailing the Ministry.

Rustchuk.

RUSTCHUK, June 19.—The movement of the Russians westward from Giourgevo continues.

Athens.

ATHENS, June 19.—In to-day's sitting of the chamber of deputies, the minister of justice stated that the policy of the government was to expedite military preparations, at Greece might sooner or later become involved in the present war.

Vienna.

VIENNA, June 19.—In a few days a manifesto will be issued by the czar, on the occasion of the crossing of the Danube, for which preparations on a grand scale are now making. The Turks are sending reinforcements to the mouth of the Timok, evidently suspecting that the Russian design is to cross the Danube into Servia at Gladova.

The Turks, with eighteen battalions, twelve field and twelve mountain guns, have fallen back from Ishakeeba to a very good position, two miles west of Zewin, on the Platsau, with outposts at Yenkine and Mezingerd. The right wing of the Fourteenth battalion twelve field and four mountain guns is falling back from Delibaba; the left wing of eight battalions and six mountain guns has retired from Olti to Hergiboaz. Kuperkir is held by three battalions, who have thrown up earthworks to cover the bridge over the river Arras; four battalions are preparing intrenchments on the the Bevibozen. The Russians have advanced to Olti, Isha-kirbaba, Bakanyizh and Toprak Kaleh. The conduct of Ishmail Haski Pashas, governor of Erzeroum is severely criticized by the military authorities. Great discontent exists.

London.

LONDON, June 19.—It is believed that Prince Milan will sign the convention with Russia, allowing her troops to cross the Danube at Gladova.

Suleiman Pasha has left Niesics and entered Montenegro to effect a junction with an Albanian division.

The Montenegrins have abandoned Duga Pass, and are concentrating in Ostrok Pass. Lieutenant-General Mehemet Ali has resumed the offensive. The position of the Montenegrins is regarded as critical. Seventy thousand Turks are operating against them.

Trustworthy advices from St. Petersburg confirm the reported utter insufficiency of commissaries in Armenia and on the Danube. The czar is exasperated at the scanty supply of provisions for the troops.

The stock exchange opened firm to-day, but there has been some relapse in prices in consequence of the circulation of baseless rumors regarding the attitude of England. A reduction of the Bank of England rate to two and a half per cent. is talked of.

In the house of commons this evening the under-secretary for the foreign department, in reply to the question of Mr. Dulane, a liberal member, from Swansea, said it was not true that the Porte had requested Mr. Layard, the British ambassador at Constantinople, to permit the neutralization of the Suez canal—for the simple reason that such a request had never been made. The Porte has not yet answered the intimation contained in the published papers.

In no brigade of Russian troops collected to the south and west of Bukarest do the sick exceed three per cent., and even of these the ailments are never serious nor of an epidemic character. These facts are derived from inspection of the medical returns. There are exaggerated reports from the fact that all the sick in ambulances and field hospitals, whose recovery is likely to take time, have been removed into reserve hospitals at Bukarest and other places behind the Danube line, so as to make room for cases which the commencement of fighting will inevitably cause. This has caused an unusual number of ambulance wagons to be seen in Bukarest. The Danube is higher at Galatz now than at any previous period this season, partly owing to the recent inundation, and the condition of the Reni road is very precarious. The date is not yet fixed upon for the departure of the general staff from Ploiesti.

Outrages are proceeding unchecked in the province of Tultscha, and the christians are outlawed by the authorities and abandoned to the Tartars and Circassians. The villages and farmers are wantonly fired and burned with a view of rendering the country a desert before the advance of the Russians will take place. Ghastly heads are carried every day by the blood-stained murderers into Tultscha, Matchin, Babadagh and Herzova. The flames of some of the burning villages are visible every night.

The British consul at Smyrna announces that electric torpedoes have been laid at the entrance of the bay.

De Jewel Pasha has been attached to the staff of Dervish Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops at Batoum. Hassan Pasha remains governor of Batoum.

It is stated that Nicsics is revictualled for a year.

A dispatch from Zara reports that the three Turkish columns which have entered Montenegro are advancing by the following route, respectively: *Via* Ozdrinik to Derzno, *via* the Zelta valley to Bapoljevic, *via* Pavia to Bogetic. At the last place, which is a Montenegrin depot of provisions and ammunitions, figiting has been going on since yesterday.

Turkish headquarters are at Arndal.

Ali Saib telegraphs from Scutari, June 18th, that he will shortly effect a junction with Sulieman Pasha. In a subsequent telegram he claims that the Turks carried the hights of Martin, and probably Martiniiji, Gariwicha and Velliedin, after a three hours' engagement.

Fazli Pasha telegraphs from Sukum Kaleh on June 14th that thirteen thousand Russians who occupied Mexwika and Tchamtcham have been driven out, and an iron-clad movement has been undertaken to cut off their retreat.

The French Unrest.

LONDON, June 29.—The *Times* says: "That rentes should rise with the political conflict in France is surprising to many. It is generally believed that the stock is manipulated for political ends by clerical revolutionists. A few operators have only to give notice that they want within three days the stock they previously bought for monthly account, and sellers have to bid for it and buy it at any price so as to be able to fulfill the demand."

VERSAILLES, June 19.—The debate in the chamber of deputies continues. Louis Blanc has made a speech against the ministry, maintaining that their duties are purely clerical.

In the chamber of deputies, the debate on the interpellation was resumed. The principal speech was made by Leon Renault, the former prefect of police, who addressed the house in the name of the left center and all conservatives who, on grounds of reason, had rallied to the republic. In vehement but pursuasive language he demonstrated the impossibility of turning backward and restoring the monarchy, as the president and cabinet would ruin the marshal as Polagnac had ruined Charles X, and simply pave the way for a triumph of the Bonapartists.

Count de Choiseul then presented the following order of the day in behalf of a united left:

"WHEREAS, The ministry formed May 17th, under the presidency of Duke de Broglie, was called to the direction of public affairs contrary to the law of the majority, which is a leading principle of parliamentary government, and has since assuming office avoided giving explanations to the national representatives; whereas, it has upset the administration to crush universal suffrage by all means at its disposal; whereas, it represents merely a coalition of monarchists, guided by inspirations from the clerical party; whereas, it has allowed attacks on the national representatives, and incitements to violations of law to pass unpunished; whereas, on all these grounds it imperils peace and order, and disturbs business and the general interests, therefore the house declares that the ministry does not possess the confidence of the nation."

When the reading of the order was concluded, there was much cheering. The ministers quitted their seats and the cheering was renewed. The ministers returned and Mr. Panes, minister of public works, said that the government was indifferent as to any order of the day the chamber might adopt, and that the country would soon pronounce its decision. "Yes," exclaimed Gambetta, "the country will choose between us." The order of the day was adopted by a vote of 363 against 153.

Duke de Broglie has informed the senatorial committee on the dissolution proposal, that at elections the government would designate a candidate they favored, thus making use of that right, which, up to the present, has been recognized by all governments. The duke also stated that if the senate voted for dissolution the government would decree it immediately. The senate is summoned to meet again Wednesday. The debate on dissolution will commence at once, and night sittings will be held if necessary.

WASHINGTON.

Another Epistle from Secretary Sherman Relative to the New Syndicate Bonds—The Fresh Outbreak of Indian Troubles.

Orders to General Ord Relative to the Texas Border Difficulties—The Norway Exhibition—The Treasure of Islam.

Valuable Public Lands to be Sold in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida—Cabinet Session, Etc.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following letter was decided upon at a cabinet meeting to-day and was mailed from the treasury department this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1877.

To Francis O. French, Esq., New York:

SIR—Your letter of the eighteenth instant, in which you inquire whether the four per cent. bonds now being sold by the government are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin, is received. The subject from its great importance has demanded and received careful consideration. Under the laws now in force there is no coin issued or issuable in which the principal of four per cent. bonds is redeemable or interest payable except in gold coins of the United States of the standard value fixed by the laws in force July 14, 1870, when the bonds were authorized. The government exacts in exchange payment at their face value in such gold coin, and it is not to be anticipated that any further legislation of congress, or any action of any department of the government, would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds or the payment of interest thereon in coins of less value than the coins authorized by law at the the time of the issue of the bonds, being the coins exacted by the government in exchange for the same. The essential element of good faith in preserving equality in value between the coinage in which the government receives and that in which it pays these bonds will be sacredly observed by the government and the people of the United States, whatever may be the system of coinage which the general policy of the nation may at any time adopt. This principle is impressed upon the text of the laws of July 14, 1870, under which the four per cent. bonds are issued, and requires, in the opinion of the executive department of the government, a redemption of these bonds and the payment of their interest in coin of equal value with that which the government receives upon their issue. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Sec'y.

THE IDAHO INDIAN TROUBLES.

General Sherman has received from General M'Dowell, at San Francisco, the following dispatch from General Howard, at Fort Lapwai, dated Washington Territory, sixteenth instant: "The Indians began by murdering a white man, in revenge for a murder of five killing three others at the same time. Since this they have begun a war upon the people near Mount Idaho. Captain Perry started with two companies for them. Other troops are being brought forward as fast as possible. Give me authority for twenty-five Indian scouts, and I think we shall make short work of it.

HOWARD."

General M'Dowell adds: "I have already informed General Howard of your desision that his division has all the Indian scouts that can be allowed."

THE TREASURE OF ISLAM.

Delaplaine *charge de affaires* of the United States at Vienna, says the shiek of Ul Islam has recenty sent a delegation of doctors of law to Chief Mecca, a direct descendant of the prophet, for the purpose of demanding funds from the treasure of Islam, to be applied in defense of the Islam faith. This treasure is formed from the annual offerings of the pilgrims which are accumulated in Kasbahai of Mecca. The chief of Mecca receives on an average fifteen million francs in the annual offerings. One offertory chest was opened during the Russo-Turkish war in 1828, and several large sums were withdrawn, but was afterward again closed. A second chest was opened in 1854, during the Crimean war, but the third chest has not been opened since 1415. It is conjectured that the accumulation of money in the last-named offertory chest cannot be less than two hundred and fifty million francs, and it is fully believed that the total amount of the treasure of Islam will exceed six hundred million francs, and even a much higher sum.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

New contracts have been made with the Richmond and Bodwell granite companies for stone for the north wing of the building to be used for the state, war and navy department. These contracts will be a saving to the United States on the cutting of the stone for the north wing, over the cost of cutting of stone for the south wing, of six hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars. The prices agreed upon are based upon the wages of stone-cutters at three dollars per day. A liberal allowance of time for the cutting of each stone and profit to contractors of from twenty to thirty per centum. The contracts do not exceed the appropriation.

ORDERS TO GENERAL ORD.

General Ord, commanding the department of Texas, has been directed to hold the present Mexican soldiers taken in that State, a few days ago, while retreating from the revolutionary forces of Mexico, if their release will lead to an encounter between them and the insurgents, but if they can be released and go to their quarters in Mexico without further trouble they shall be set free.

A SHORT CABINET SESSION.

The cabinet meeting to-day was shorter than usual. No appointments were agreed upon. Most of the session was occupied with the discussion of rules for the government of appointments in the civil service throughout the country, which will soon be promulgated.

PUBLIC SALE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS IN ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.

The President to-day issued a proclamation declaring that a public sale of valuable government lands be held at the land office at Harrison, Arkansas, October 1st, under the act of congress of July 4, 1876, reopening to public sale the government lands in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, which had previously been subject only to homestead settlement. The lands consist of several hundred thousand acres in Arkansas. No bid less than the government minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre will be entertained, and any lands not disposed of will be subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. A similar proclamation will be issued for the sale of lands in the other States named, as soon as the necessary lists can be prepared. No public lands have been offered in this way for many years.

BID FOR SUPPLYING OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

Bids for supply ordinary official envelopes, and dead letter and registered package envelopes for one year from July 1st, were opened at the postoffice department to-day. There were three bidders—D. M. Boyd, of New York, $56,670; George F. Nesbit & Co., of New York, $44,852; Morgan Envelope company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, $44,350. The award will be made, after the approval of machinery and buildings, to the lowest bidder.

THE NORWAY EXHIBITION.

The United States minister at Stockholm informs the state department that an agricultural exhibition will be held at Christiana, Norway, from the second to the twenty-ninth of October next. It will be open to foreign as well as domestic implements and machines. The premiums will consist of gold, silver and bronze medals, and honorable mention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sailing vessel Constellation, with the cadet midshipmen on board, will sail from Annapolis, on Tuesday next, for the annual practical cruise.

The examination exercises at the naval academy close to-morrow. Secretary Thompson and a number of prominent officials will be present.

The cabinet is in session.

Henry Ward Beecher called on the President to-day.

CUBA.

Spanish Pride the Only Obstacle to Peace—Sensible Spaniards Favor Peace on any Terms.

HAVANA, June 18.—While there appears to be no indications of unity of purpose among the so-called Spanish party, there are indications among individuals, who would gladly make peace with the insurgents upon almost any terms, if it were not for Spanish pride, as negotiations must surely result to the disadvantage of the Spaniards. The insurgents are not averse to negotiating peace, providing autonomy, with sufficient foreign guarantee being conceded. Sensible Cubans, and some Spaniards, say they know the dangers surrounding entire independance, and would prefer annexation to the United States. When Martinez Campos arrived, eight months ago, with thirty thousand men, the pacification of the island was again promised at the end of the winter campaign, but the result shows that the advantages gained were overbalanced by disadvantages. The condition of the island is not any better than it was last year at the same season, and the insurrection is as strong as ever. The only visible advantage gained during the whole winter campaign was the less burning of plantations. The treasury of the island is exhausted, is the daily publication of the situation. Last year at this date gold stood at 215; it now stands at 227. Very few Cubans have taking advantage of the amnesty decree; they have no confidence in it, and the state of affairs on the island is languid, prostrate and disheartening.

General Martinez Campos is in the field near Santiago, and decorated the flag of a battalion of sharp-shooters of San Quentia with the collar of the order of San Fernando for their gallantry in action at Galleta on the sixty of July, 1871.

Unusually heavy rains in the district of Santiago retard operations.

A royal order has been issued approving the laying of a second cable between Santiago de Cuba and Jamaica.

BRITISH GRAIN CROP.

Weekly Review of the British Grain Crop—Steady Improvement in the Agricultural Situation.

LONDON, June 19.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of British corn, to-day, says: "Under the influence of continued sunshine, a steady improvement has been going on in the agricultural situation. Forage and cereal crops are showing unmistakeable signs of a healthy increase, the weather having become more settled; very little rain has fallen, and the aspect of the country has undergone a rapid and favorable change. Wheat is now coming into ear, and with the exception of a few complaints as to color, reports speak favorable of the appearance of the plant, which has been making rapid progress during the past fortnght. Barley and oats still leave something to be desired, but beans afford satisfaction. In most districts light rain and subsequent sunshine have caused the pastures to exhibit a wonderful improvement, and grass and clover have grown luxuriantly. As the cutting will commence shortly, a continuance of dry weather is desirable, to enable crops which promise well to be gathered in good order. There seems reason to anticipate seasonable weather between this and harvest. The country markets continue to be meagerly supplied with home-grown wheat, while at Mark Lane the offerings have been quite insignificant. Trade has been dull, and lower prices would have been necessary to effect sales; but growers evince considerable firmness. In spite of the improvement of the appearance of home crops, in a very few cases sales have been pressed, and the value of the foreign-grown has necessarily suffered from sunshine and continued large imports into London, but as the market has been recently subject to unusual fluctuations it is unlikely that a reaction may set in and a portion of the decline be recovered. This is rendered more feasible from the fact that the statistical position of trade remains the same and the requirements of the country between this and harvest will absorb all the available supply in sight. In the withdrawal of political influences from trade, which has given a dull and somewhat undue effect, and to the depressing tendency of fine weather and large foreign arrivals, inactivity has prevailed throughout the trade during the past week, and business has been confined to the supply of the immediate wants of millers, who have been enabled to satisfy themselves at from one shilling to two shillings per quarter less money. Some want of animation has characterized the demand for feeding stuffs, and in a limited business the passing tendency of prices has been against sellers. With brilliant weather throughout the past week, the floating cargo trade has been very dull. Ghirkas, oats and beans ruled steady, and maintained the previous valve, but other descriptions have been neglected. Lower prices would have to be accepted to effect sales. Maize ruled quiet, without quotable change, but barley declined sixpence to one shilling per quarter."

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

Berlin, June 19: The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 6,300,000 marks.

Paterson, N. J., June 19: Two or three hundred employes of Pamil & Booth's silk-mills struck to-day for higher wages, and the strikers, male and female, marched through the streets.

Cincinnati, O., June 19: In a test case brought before Judge Wilson, of the police court, this morning, as to the legality of Sunday variety shows, it was decided that the law prohibited such performances.

Richmond, Va., June 19: R. G. Mosby, a mail-carrier, has been arrested by special agents for purloining from registered letters. Mosby is highly connected, and is said to be a cousin of John S. Mosby. He was committed in default of five thousand dollars bail.

Baltimore, June 19: Joseph O'Glanville, a collector in the freight department of the Northern Central railway company, has been missing since Friday last. In that day he had collected several thousand dollars, which he turned in. He is also vice-president of the Peabody savings institution. His accounts there are pronounced correct.

Cleveland, O., June 19: The initial meeting of the Cleveland jockey club begins tomorrow afternoon. A great number of the fastest runners in the country are now here. Prominent among them are the stables of Kentucky and Canada. Some of the most celebrated breeders are here. Nothing is wanting to make the meeting a success except fine weather. Pool selling will commence this evening.

ANOTHER INDIAN OUTRAGE.

Additional Particulars of the Outbreak in Oregon—Wholesale Murder of Whites and Burning of Settlements—A Disastrous Encounter.

A General Uprising of the Savages—Colonel Perry and Half his Command Killed—Reinforcements Called For.

General Howard Powerless—Troops Ordered to the Scene of Disturbance—Sanguinary Details Looked for—Intense Excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The following particulars have been received of the Indian outbreak in Oregon: "On Friday morning news was received at Lewistown that the Salmon river Indians and Joseph's band had assembled on Camas prairie, and that four whites had been killed on Salmon river. Near the mouth of White Bird river the Indians attacked a settler's camp on the prairie and killed Benjamin Norton, his wife and two or three others. They attacked all the teams on the road, and have possession of the whole prairie, except the town of Mount Idado, which they threatened on Friday evening. A force of one hundred troops, two friendly Indians and several citizens left the Lapwai garrison under the command of Colonel Perry, for Mount Idado. Soon after the news was received that Captain Baker, Samuel Benedict and wife and four children, Harry Mason, Henry Eifers and Warren, the expressman, had been killed on Salmon river; also that six pack trains (forty mules) had been attacked near Cold Spring, and that two whites named Davenport and Ousley, had been killed. Two half-breed Indians escaped. After the arrival of Colonel Perry a dispatch came through to the effect that he arrived at Mount Idaho on Saturday morning, and found that the reports of those killed were true, and that the Indians had gone to the Salmon river and the troops were in pursuit. Messengers from Kamakoi, brought by the Indian runners to the agency, state that twenty-nine whites had been killed, and that the whites had killed White Bird, chief of the band, and his family. L. E. Miston has an organization of sixty men partially fitted for home duty in case of an emergency. Two companies of infantry are expected on the steamer from Wallula to-night, and twenty-five cavalrymen from Walla Walla to-morrow. Five hundred Indians are on Hogman's creek but there are no hostiles there yet."

Later.—The troops, with one hundred and fifty men from Mount Idaho, encountered the Indians at the head of White Bird canon. The troops dismounted, and left a few soldiers and twenty friendly Indians to hold the horses. The Indians opened fire upon the troops, and fighting was continued for some time. The friendly Indians became alarmed; the soldiers guarding the horses could see that the Indians were getting the best of the fight, and that the soldiers were retreating. The captain of the citizens and Sergeant Lytle and one soldier are known to have been killed. The whole horse guards, Indians and whites, broke and ran, some for Mount Idaho and some for Lapwai, leaving the horses to run loose over the prairie. Those coming to Lapwai never stopped till they reached the post. Many houses on the prairie have been burned. Another soldier, who reached the garrison at eight o'clock on the morning of the eighth, from the fight, reports that the troops were on foot and surrounded by the Indians in the canon, and had a hand-to-hand fight. Colonel Perry and about one-half of the command are said to have been killed, and the remainder were surrounded and fighting against odds when the soldiers left. The Indians engaged in the fight were non-treaty—the Nez Perces. They, together with other disaffected tribes, number about two hundred effective warriors. There is a general uprising of the savages, and the whole country is wild with alarm. The Indians are massacreing men, women and children in Camas prairie, and the settlers are fleeing in all directions for safety. General Howard is now at Lewistown, but is powerless, owing to inadequate military forces. Troops have been ordered from a number of posts in other departments, and will soon be on their way to the scene. General M'Dowell, commanding the division of the Pacific, has been telegraphed to, and speedy assistance demanded. Further and sanguinary details are expected here. Governor Chadwick has been applisd to for arms, etc.

At the headquarters of the division of the Pacific in this city arrangements are being rapidly affected for the concentration of troops at the scene of the Indian outbreak. Miller's company, from Fort Stevens, and Miles's company, from Fort Vancouver, are now at Cillila *en route* to Lewiston. Rodney's company is ordered from Fort Canby; Captain Burton's company at Port Townsend is under orders. Three companies of artillery just arrived at Port Townsend from Sitka are also ordered to the scene of hostilities. Four companies of cavalry in the department of California are placed under order of General Howard. Of these companies that of Captain Sumner, now at Preside, will go *via* Redding; company I, from Camp Halleck, will go *via* Winnemucca; company A, First cavalry, at Fort Bedewell, and company C, First cavalry, at Fort Dermot, will proceed to General Howard's headquarters direct. In military circles the outbreak is considered serious. The Indians are brave and warlike and well supplied with arms. The total strength at the disposal of General Howard, when all the troops are placed under his orders, are concentrated, will only reach about eight hundred, while the strength of the Indians is estimated by some to be close on to two thousand, though probably a more reliable estimate reduces the number of warriors to about half that number, or, at most, fifteen hundred.

A press dispatch from Portland says: Nothing has been received up to three o'clock this afternoon from the scene of trouble. General Howard, who is now at Fort Lapwai, has sent telegraphic instructions to Adjutant-General Wood to forward from the different posts in this department all available troops, with all possible speed. The steamer California, from Sitka, will arrive here to-morrow at midnight, having on board one hundred troops. These will take the boat Thursday morning for Lewiston, and from there proceed with all dispatch to the scene of the difficulty. A courier left Dallas early this morning for Fort Harney, one hundred and fifty miles distant, bearing orders from General Howard to the officer in command of that post to proceed at once to Lapwai. Large quantities of arms and ammunition will be sent from the arsenal at Van Couver to-morrow morning, destined for Lapwai. The total military force will not aggregate four hundred troops, which is totally inadequate to cope with the Indans. The combined forces of Chief Joseph and White-Bird will not exceed two hundred warriors, but there are a number of disinterested tribes who, it is gravely feared, will be drawn into active hostilities. Those who are acquainted with the vast region of country lying west and north of Bitter Root mountains affirm that from fifteen hundred to three thousand warriors can be brought into the field in a short time, embracing the non-treaty Nez Perces tribes, Couer De Leni, Spokenes, Flatheads, Palanz, and other scattered bands. It is generally thought that the uprising was was precipated, and that there was a preconcerted or well-matured plan of action on the part of the Indians. The scene of war is located in Idaho Territory, sixty miles from Lewiston, and on what is known as the Camas prairie. Distance from Lewiston to Wallula by river of one hundred and sixty miles, which is the nearest point where the telegraph can be reached. The distance from Portland to the scene is over four hundred miles.

A Portland press dispatch from Walla Walla, just received here, is to the effect that a young man has reached there from Montana, where he had been with a herd of cattle. He reports having been detained several days by Indians under cover of the De Alene mountains, but effected his escape. He reports the mountains as being full of Indians, who are working down this way. The excitement is on the increase. A number of volunteers start for the upper country this evenng. Two companies of cavalry left about noon for Fort Lopwar. The people on the other side of Snake river are without assistance, and are fleeing for places of safety.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Lieutenant-General Sheridan has received the following dispatch from San Francisco: The following telegram has been received from General Howard, dated Fort Lapwai, June 16th: The Indians of White and Joseph's bands murdered about twenty people in the scattered settlements fifty miles from here, eastward. Captain Perry, with two companies, made a forced march thither, when the Indians fled with fresh horses, but we hope to overtake them while crossing Salmon river. Please notify Forts Hall, Shaw, Ellis, and the other eastern posts. Another band fled northward by Spokarts, and may combine near Flathead agency, pretending to be peaceable. Fort Boise will head them if possible. Inspector Watkins and I are together.

M'DOWELL, Major-General.

General Sheridan does not look for a general rising among these Indians, who have not been counted by the soldiers as fighting Indians. He believes they will now attempt to make terms, and will not give the military further trouble.

Masonic Notice.

PENN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 22.—Special convocation this (WEDNESDAY) evening, June 20th, at 8 o'clock, for work in the M. M. M. degree.

Members and visitors are fraternally invited.

By order R. GALLOWAY, H. P.

C. G. LOCKE, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Regular meet- of Memphis Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., will be held this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, for dispatch of business and nomination of officers. Knights from other lodges are fraternally invited.

By order J. WOOD, C. C.

W. H. ATKINSON, K. of R. and S.

LUMBER

FOR fear parties who contemplate building may think Lumber will advance in price, we wish to state that we are fully prepared to supply the demand, and can furnish promptly, at the reduced price of

$15 PER M FEET

for either Cypress, Poplar or Yellow Pine.

WILLIAMS & CO.,

Lumber Dealers & Manufactur's.

WHEAT.

WE respectfully solicit consignments of wheat; will sell on this market or ship, as we have formed a connection in St. Louis that affords us facilities for selling here or there. The best sacks furnished on application.

J. R. GODWIN & CO., 336 Front st.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. O'Toole, Dressmaker,

Will, on MONDAY 18th, move from 110 to 154 Hernando street.

Ladies will please take notice.

New Firm

JOSEPH FADER, late with Rice, Stix & Co.
J. JACOBS, of Jacobs & Hecht, Abbeville, Mississippi.
W. J. BOOKER, late of W. J. Booker & Co.

Fader, Jacobs & Co.

[Successors to W. J. Booker & Co].

WHOLESALE

Grocers

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS

302 Front Street,

MEMPHIS : : : : : TENNESSEE.

W. J. BOOKER will settle up the business of the late firm of W. J. Booker & Co., and can be found at the old stand, No. 302 Front street. All parties indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle at once. NO LIABILITIES.

W. J. BOOKER.

BREAD RIOT!

IN an excited and tumultuous demonstration, the Trunk-makers forced Messrs. LEVY & CO., the Factors, to a promise of steady employment. To enable us in its execution, and to save their families from starvation, we offer our immense stock of **Trunks, Valises and Pellisiers, at the actual cost.** Trunks repaired at low figures.

S. LEVY & CO., 352 Main st.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO

Have just received, fresh and nice,

50 tierces Sugar-cured Hams.
50 brls Sugar-cured Breakfast Bacon.
50 tierces Fairbanks's Lard.
50 half-barrels Fairbanks's Lard.
1000 buckets Fairbanks's Lard (20 lbs).
100 hhds. La. Clarified Sugar.
200 barrels New York Refined Sugar.
25 barrels Extra-fine Syrup.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a vendition exponas to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tenn., in the case of Wm. A. Williamson vs. Charles Jones, Wm. B. Greenlaw and R. C. Brinkley, judgment rendered on the 12th day of January, 1874, for the sum of twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest and costs of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Friday, the 6th Day of July, 1877,

in legal hours, in front of the courthouse, Memphis Tenn., proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot or parcel of land situated in the 5th civil district, county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, described as follows: Fronting 517 feet on the north side of Poplar street, by 1452 6-10 feet on Moon avenue, lying and being between the lands of W. J. Moon and Mrs. S. E. Atkinson, and containing seventeen and one-quarter (17¼) acres, more or less.

One lot or parcel of land situated in the 5th civil district, county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, described as follows: 1120 feet by 2800 feet on the east side of Waldran avenue, north of and adjoining the lands of Moon and Atkinson, except six acres in the NW corner of said lot or parcel of land on Waldran avenue conveyed to B. B. Barnes, and containing seventy-two (72) acres, more or less.

One lot or parcel of land in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, and described as follows: Part of lot No. 270, in the plan of said city of Memphis, commencing on the south side of Poplar street at a point 208½ feet from Second street; thence west with the line of Poplar street 103¼ feet; thence south 90 feet; thence east 103¼ feet; thence north 90 feet to the place of beginning.

Also, the life estate of R. C. Brinkley in and to the following described property: Lots Nos. 99 and 100, in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, being the same land on which the Peabody Hotel is now situated, except 42½ by 148½ feet in the northeast corner of said lot No. 99, heretofore leased to Mansfield & Higbee, which said lease expires on the first day of October, 1878.

Also, the life estate of R. C. Brinkley in and to the following described property: A part of lot "A," in country lot No. 502, being 152 feet by 216 feet on south side of center line of Washington street, if extended at the SW corner of Manassas street.

Also, the south half of lot "B," in country lot No. 502, being 152 feet by 364 feet on Adams street 152 feet west of Manassas street.

Also, one lot on the east side of Main, and north side of Washington street, in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the east line of Main with the north line of Washington street; thence north 74 feet with the east line of Main street; thence east 148½ feet parallel with Washington street; thence south 74 feet to the north side of Washington street; thence 148½ feet with Washington street to the beginning.

Also, one lot or parcel of land in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby and State of T