THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1872. VOL. 32.-NO. 122.

REFORM DEMANDED.

Mr. Leonard Swett, a prominent Republican of Illinois, recently wrote a letter on the national canvass, which has been extensively published throughout the country. Mr. Swett was formerly an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln's. He opposes General Grant's re-election, and favors the organization of a new reform party at Cincinnati. The letter was addressed to another Republican, Mr. Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, to whom he says:

You and I become Republicans at the same meeting—the first in the State. Although for many years retired members, I presume neither of us have ever voted out of line. Another Presidential election is now upon us, and we must decide, again, whether we will cling to the party, stifling our convictions and hoping for reform, or whether we will break ranks and go to Cincinnati.

If we stay, when will reform come? I have been watching for it for seven years, but the star of promise has not yet appeared. A change of parties may not bring it; but to continue in power one that covers up and conceals, necessarily perpetuates those evils from which the country seeks release. Parties, like individuals, may be chastened and purified by affliction, but neither Tammany nor the Republicans will be regenerated by success, though their rule be chartered until doomsday. The disintegration of one dissolves the other. I, therefore, most sincerely hope the Cincinnati Convention will produce a new national organization, founded upon the principles of amnesty, and liberty, and reform; and that through its agency the bitterness of the past may be forgotten, national friendship revived, and the blessings of free government dispensed to all people in the land.

HERE are the ideas of a platform recently adopted by the German Liberal Republicans in San Francisco:

1. Election of United States Senators by popular vote.
2. One-term principle for Presidents.
3. Reservation of the public domain for actual settlers.
4. Civil-service reform.
5. New international policy.
6. The abolitionsh of the condition of the workers.
7. General Amnesty.
8. Pledging candidates under oath, and if they perjure themselves send them to the penitentiary.
9. Against future subsidies.
10. Abolition of protective tariffs.

To this the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says, as we believe, that the German Liberal Republicans of California have not gone so far out of the way in platform-making, and it would be difficult to conceive of any statement of principles more directly opposed to the ruling ideas of Grant and his administration.

A CALL.

To the Liberal Republicans of Memphis and Shelby County.

MEMPHIS, April 13, 1872.

The acknowledged leaders of the Liberal Republicans of Tennessee have issued an address calling upon the several districts in the State to meet in mass or convention and nominate suitable delegetes to represent them at the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati on the first of May.

In pursuance of that call, many friends of the movement have consulted and determined to take immediate action. Therefore, all Liberal Republicans that favor the Cincinnati Convention are requested to meet at the Second Chancery Court-room, in the Greenlaw Opera building, on the nineteenth day of April, at eight o'clock in the evening, for further consultation and more definite action.

MANY LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

PROGRESSING.

Track-Laying to be Commenced on the L. R., P. B. and N. O. Railroad.

The following dipatch, which was received last night, will be read with pleasure by our Arkansas friends:

NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1872.

EDITORS APPEAL—I have just shipped to Chicot City, twenty miles of railroad iron for the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans railroad. I am awaiting the arrival of several cargoes more of iron purchased for that road, which will be forwarded as soon as it reaches this port. The Company has purchased enough iron to complete the road to Pine Bluff, and track-laying will be resumed immediately.

A. H. RYAN, General Agent.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

The jury in the Fore murder case, in St. Louis, as was predicted, gave a verdict of acquittal.

James B. Skinner, of Rockfort, Illinois, the noted plow-manufacturer, died yesterday of spotted fever.

Jerome B. Fellows, a gentleman of great wealth, has been tendered the Colonelcy of the Ninth regiment.

The Rev. Father John Flanagan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, died in New Orleans yesterday, aged sixty-four.

A man named Johnson met a horrible death yesterday in Chicago, by being caught in the belting of a planing mill.

The Terre Haute *Express* newspaper was sold to-day by General Charles Craft to C. H. Allen, O. J. Smith and S. R. Henderson.

The Louisville Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a resolution heartily indorsing the action of the Committee on Ways and Means in adopting the tax on tobacco.

The Philadelphia grand jury yesterday morning indicted Charles A. Dana for libel against State Treasurer Kemble, in an article in the *Sun* relative to the Evans fraud.

A Scranton dispatch reports the serious caving-in of an embankment three miles from that city on the Lackawana and Bloomsburg Railroad, caused by late freshets.

John J. Chandler, President of the Evansville Gas Company, Horse-Railroad Company, and the Lake Erie, Evansville and Southwestern Railroad Company, died in that city yesterday.

One Pearce, shot through the window of a house of ill-fame in San Francisco, yesterday, killing Nettie Brooks and wounding a man with her named Perkins, who in turn shot Pearce dead and was arrested.

It is said that workmen, in removing the debris in the burnt district in Chicago, preparatory to rebuilding, frequently find the fire not yet extinguished, and when it comes in contact with the air bursts out in flame.

Delegates from the various trades organizations in New York have consolidated by the formalion of the working-men assembly. Internationals were rejected on the ground that they were a political association.

A Halifax telegram says the steamship Tiger, from Newfoundland, brings newspapers to the 10th instant. One hundred and forty-five vessels had cleared from different ports for the seal fishery, and six steamers had returned with fifty thousand skins.

A Columbia, South Carolina, dispatch says that the striking stone-cutters on the Government work there, were reinstated last Tuesday, but three of the strikers discharged. The wages were reduced, thus leaving the eight-hour question where it was before.

The seventh anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln was noticed in Boston yesterday by the flags on all the public and on many private buildings being displayed at half-mast. At Cowell and other places the event was similarly commemorated.

The liquor dealers of Lexington yesterday held a meeting and appointed a committee of five to go to Washington and protest against the law allowing the continuous distillation of wheat. They say it ruins their business.

Mrs. Mason, in her testimony before the Arms Committee, said that she told General Dyer that she was an agent of Gambetta, and his reply to her was that he recognized only Remington as the agent of the French government. He said he could sell the s[illegible] cheaper than [illegible]

The coal-heavers [illegible] Cincinnati, to the [illegible] dollars and fifty cents per day. They have been receiving two dollars. They went to the other workmen and told them to stop, and were told that an answer would be given to-morrow. Upon the request of the police they dispersed.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the explosion of the steamer Oceanus closed in St. Louis day before yesterday. The jury's verdict states that they are unable to determine the cause of the explosion. Although about a dozen steamers have arrived there since the explosion, intelligence of the finding of only two additional bodies has been brought by them, and these bodies were not identified.

A San Francisco dispatch says that the Apaches are improving the opportunity afforded by the suspension of the campaign against them in Arizona, and are raiding on the settlers in all directions. It is rumored that a large train belonging to Tully & Ochia were captured near Camp Bowie, and all the attendants murdered, yesterday, at Red Bluff.

Panama papers of the third inst. announce the Virginius still at Aspinwall and watched by the Pizarro and Tornado. The United States steamer Kansas is daily expected. The Virginius is coaling. General Quesada is at Panama. The United States steamer Pensacola left Panama on the 28th of March for Valparaiso. A schooner was wrecked on the west coast of the Isthmus, and it is rumored that from fifteen to forty lives were lost.

A dispatch to the Wheeling (West Virginia) *Intelligencer* says that the Hon. P. G. Vanwinkle, late United States Senator from that State, and chairman of an important Senate committee, died at his residence at Parkersburg, West Virginia, at five o'clock yesterday morning. He took a very prominent part in the formation of the State, and was one of the eight Republican members who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Under a call issued by a number of the members of the committee of seventy, a meeting was held Saturday evening, at an up-town hotel for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the organization and enrollment of all the Reform voters pledged to the principles of the seventy, who are to be independent of all other political organizations. An Executive Committee was appointed and an announcement made that the necessary enrollment for the forthcoming election would be begun forthwith.

The following is a list of the companies having insurance on the grain in the elevator destroyed by fire Saturday night at Toledo, Ohio: Hartford, of Hartford, Connecticut, $3000; Amazon, Cincinnati, $3000; Home, New York, $6500; Home, Columbus, Ohio, $1000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $3000; Royal, of England, $10,000; Liverpool London and Globe, $1000; Ætna, Hartford, Connecticut, $8400; Phœnix, Brooklyn, New York, $1000; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $3000; Germania, New York, $3000; Howard, New York, $1300; Continental, $1300; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $1000; Union, Bangor, Maine, $1000.

A New York special from Matamoras says information of the death of Porfirio Diaz has been received by Trevino. Diaz was at Negrete, in the State of La Puebla, when he was taken sick, and started with ten men to the mountains in Oaxaca. He has been unheard of since, and it is supposed that he has been assassinated. The matter has been kept secret heretofore. Monterey papers report the defeat of Rocha in Durango, and say that the revolutionists are preparing to evacuate Zacatecas. This is doubtful. Trevino will send to Plaza to demand its surrender Wednesday or Thursday. He asked a newspaper correspondent to deny the press statement about the imprisonment of Americans in Monterey.

A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, says that the announcement that Governor Palmer is no longer a candidate before the Republican State Convention of May 22d creates great consternation among the followers of General Grant. It has also transpired that Governor Palmer, on the 13th instant, wrote to Senator Trumbull that he would support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention if that body selects for a candidate a statesman whose political record and private life has been such as can secure the confidence of the country. Governor Palmer's well earned military reputation, his adherance to written constitution and laws, and his ability and standing throughout the nation, especially in the great West, as a statesman and patriot has created the belief with very many people that he is the proper person to nominate for the Liberal Republican candidate for President at Cincinnati.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

IN THE SENATE.

A bill was passed permitting the interment of all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the National Cemeteries.

Senator Trumbull presented a memorial protesting against the exactions on freight and travel over the railroad bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Memorials were pesented protesting against the renewal of the Wilson Sewing Machine patent, but they were laid on the table, the committee having reported adversely on the bill to renew the patent.

Bills were introduced by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, providing that no money shall be paid from the proceeds in the treasury of any captured or abandoned property without special appropriation hereafter to be made therefor.

A bill was introduced by Senator Conkling directing the sale of the ite of the present postoffice in New York city to the New York Chamber of Commerce for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in such payments as may be agreed on.

On motion of Senator Scott, Monday next was set apart for the consideration of the bill reported from the joint select committee on outrages in the late insurrectionary States, extending discretion to the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* until the end of this Congress.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cox presented petitions against further land grants; also against the recognition of God in the Constitution.

A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a wagon and railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy.

After the Arms Committee submitted their report [which will be found in another column of the APPEAL], the House proceeded to the consideration of the river and harbor improvement bill, which appropriates about five million dollars, including two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the removal of Hell Gate and other obstructions in East river, New York.

A resolution was introduced declaring Senator J. C. Abbott not entitled to his seat in the Senate, when Senator Thurman made an elaborate and legal argument against the justice of Abbott's claim. He said there was not a single case from the foundation of the government down where a minority candidate had been admitted on the ground that the majority candidate was disqualified, and there were no precedents whatever for giving this seat to Abbott.

Senator Cole submitted the resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, asking the establishment of mail steamship service between Frisco Island and the Pacific. Also, asking an increase of the mail service between San Francisco, China and Japan. Referred. Also, the protest of twenty-four thousand of the leading citizens of Frisco against the cession of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad. After some discussion, the memorial was tabled.

THE WEATHER.

A Scientific View of the Next Twenty-Four Hours.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather will extend eastward to the middle States by Tuesday. Rain or snow will continue from the Lower Lake through Atlantic and Gulf States. Northerly winds are not antici-

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

NEW YORK, April 15.

It snowed quiet hard here for two hours this evening.

The steamer Parthia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th.

An application for an attachment against Comptroller Green, for contempt of Court, has been issued.

The Rev. Mr. Belcher, yesterday preached in denunciation of the calvanistic ideas, and tendencies of the Cambridge confession.

A branch of the Catholic Union organization, established for the contribution of support to the Papacy, was formed yesterday.

Mrs. Lydia Sherman, charged with the murder of several persons, chiefly her own children, will be arraigned for trial at New Haven to-morrow.

The trial of Fanny Hyde, for the murder of George W. Watson, began to-day in Brooklyn. A jury was obtained after much difficulty, and the taking of evidence commenced.

The Receiver of the Ocean Bank expects to declare a further dividend of twenty or twenty-five per cent. in a fortnight, making a total of seventy or seventy-five per cent.

Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, pleaded guilty to the general issue in the breach of promise case, thus leaving it to the jury to decide whether he made and broke a promise of marriage as charged.

The American Methodist Episcopal Conference recommend jealous care and discrimination on the subject of amusements, and recognizes the civil and religious instruction of the freedmen as an imperative duty.

The Internationals yesterday discussed the various differences existing in their organization. The chief cause of difference was the action of the Woodhull-Claflin section, which is now suspended by order of the General Council.

Subscriptions to the United States National Bank to-day amount to about three hundred thousand dollars, mostly from out of town subscribers; the feeling in the city banking circles being somewhat of hostility to the new bank as likely to cut into other existing institutions.

A special to the *World* yesterday says that the vote accompanying the English replication, submitted at Geneva to-day, explicitly declares that England will not consent to have the indirect claim arbitrated. Cushing says the note is worthless, and arbitration must proceed.

A Washington special has the following: It is now learned that the Spanish Government offers to release Dr. Howard as an act of friendliness on their part toward the United States Government, at the same time they are not willing to admit that the least injustice has attached to their action in the trial and imprisonment of Howard.

A libel was filed this morning, in the United States Court, by Louis Keen, administrator of Ring Corn, against the steamboat Westfield, praying that the vessel be seized, condemned and sold. The suit grew out of the Westfield calamity. This is the first action growing out of this explosion which has been brought into the United States Court. The Marshal will seize the steamer.

A special dispatch from Shamokin, Pennsylvania, says that a fire broke out this morning in the Doughty house, and quickly communicated to nine other houses adjoining. The Doughty house, with all other building were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated to be about twelve thousand dollars, on which there is a partial insurance. Thirteen families have been rendered homeless by the fire.

Judge Barnard's counsel publish a letter referring to the report of the bar association and protesting against any adverse opinion in the case by the public on this prejudiced manifest. They contend that in the bearing all rules of evidence were ignored; that no impeachment is warranted unless the same had upon hearsay testimony, also that an attemt to remove Judge Barnard without trial is unconstitutional. Judge Barnard himself has written a lengthy protest and exceptions to the line of proceedings of the prosecution.

A Dublin letter to the London *Times* says that the emmissaries of the internationals who made a desent of the Irish coast at Dublin and Cork with the view of establishing branches in that island, met with a more disencouraging reception in the former city than the latter, though a small branch had actually been formed in Dublin some little time ago, it was afterwards impossible to convene it, and even [illegible] on the attempt at an assembly was m[illegible] those who were in attendance avowed their purpose of repudiating the hellish association. The caller of the meeting did not put in an appearance. An individual who undertook to defend the society was taunted with shouting by the hostages in paris.

The Republican mass meeting, to support the renomination of the President, carries with it many of the most influential class in the community. The meeting will take place in the Cooper Institute on Wednesday the 17th. The call is signed by a large number of prominent banking and mercantile firms in the city. Governor E. D. Morgan and Henry Crews compose the commitee of arrangements, and the meeting under their auspices will be a striking expression of the sense of the financial community on the question of our next President. Among the speakers will be Senators Morton, of Indiana, Wilson of Massachusetts, Harlan, of Iowa, General Sickles, Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, ex-Governor Morgan, Fred. Douglass, and others.

THE ARMS QUESTION.

Majority Report of the Arms Investigating Committee—They Declare the Work Well Done—Nobody. Hurt and Nobody to Blame.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. Williams, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, made a report with the testimony taken in the investigation on the sale of arms and ordnance stores during the Franco-Prussian war. The report was ordered printed together with the views of the minority.

The Committee reports the following conclusions.

First—That the act of Congress of July 20, 1868, authorizing the sale of unsuitable arms, gave, by a fair interpretation of its letter and spirit, full authority to the Secretary of War to sell and dispose of the arms and ordnance stores in question, and that he violated neither the letter nor the spirit of the law.

Second—That the proceeds of the sale were promptly paid into the treasury.

Third—That no sales were made to any known agent of either belligerent governments; and that no act was done by the Secretary of War, or any of his subordinates, that was calculated to impair or violate any interational obligation.

Fourth—That no official of the United States Government was pecuniarily benefited in connection with the sales.

Fifth—That the only party benefitted was the Government of the United States, in having disposed of unsuitable arms at the highest market price, amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

There is authority from one of the gentlemen mentioned, for saying that the alleged meeting in Washington between Senator Schurz and other Republicans, with Pendleton, Morgan and other Democrats, did not occur.

The Goat Island struggle is expected to-morrow. The managers of the bill, after consultation with the California members, have consented to further modifications prohibiting warehousing charges, subjecting the property to local taxation, and requiring the bridge to be built according to the plans of the engineers, with long spans. These provisions, with the requirement of the government rental, it is claimed, will obvi-

COLORED POLITICS.

The Gathering at New Orleans Pronounces for Grant—A Resolution asking for Patronage adopted.

A Loud Clamor for the Head of the Table and "the Best Bed in the House."

The Negroes Pronounce a Political Funeral Oration over all who have Betrayed them.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—In the National Colored Convention, Governor Ranseir, of South Carolina, submitted the following report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

Regretting the necessity which has made necessary a colored convention, and deeply sensible of the responsibilities which have been entrusted to our consideration, we hereby acknowledge our gratitude for the past triumphs in behalf of equal rights, and respectfully submit our peculiar grievances to the immediate attention of the American people, in the following platform and resolutions:

First—We thank God, the friends of universal liberty in this and other lands, the bravest of colored soldiers and the loyalty of the colored people for our emancipation, our citizenship and our enfranchisement.

Second—Owing our political emancipation in this country to Republican legislation, to which all other parties and shades of opinion were unjustly and bitterly opposed, we would be blind to our prospects and false to our best interests, did we identify ourselves with any other organization; and as all roads out of the Republican party lead into the Democratic camp, we pledge our unswerving devotion to support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

Third—We sincerely and gratefully endorse the administration of President U. S. Grant in maintaining our liberties, in protecting us in our privileges, in punishing our enemies in the dawn of the recognition of the claims of men without regard to color, by appointing us to important official positions at home and abroad; in assurance that he has given to defend our righs; and that while we, in our gratefulness, acknowledge and appreciate his efforts in behalf of equal rights, we are not unmindful of his glory as a soldier and his exalted virtues as a statesman.

Fourth—Our thanks are due, and hereby tendered, to President Grant for overriding the precedents and prejudices—in a better recognition of the services of men without regard to color—in some parts of the country, and we earnestly pray that the colored Republicans of States where there are no Federal positions given to colored men may no longer be ignored, but that they will be stimulated by some recognition of Federal patronage.

Fifth—It would be an ingratitude loathed by men and abhorred by God did we not acknowledge our overwhelming indebtedness for the services of the Hon. Charles Sumner, who stood for a long time in the Senate of the United States the Gibraltar of our cause and the north star of our hopes; who forfeited caste in the estimation of a large portion of his countrymen by an unswerving devotion to equal rights; who has been maligned for fidelity to principles; who has been stricken down by the assassin for advocating liberty throughout all the land, and unto all the inhabitants thereof, and in whose great body, rising, as it were, almost out of the grave, to marshal the hosts of impartial justice, with his mighty ideas going to the furthest part of the land, and finding an echo in the triumph of liberty over slavery, we have the assurances of the good, great and beloved patriot that he will be as faithful to the Republican party in the future as he has been unflattering in the past.

Sixth—That while men professing strong Radical sentiments and were elected to Congress by an overwhelming majority of colored votes, were found voting against the supplementary Civil rights bill in the Senate of the United States; We honor that manly exhibition of devotion to the principles of the Republican party which influenced the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, to honor the cause of justice by recording his casting vote as President of the Senate, in favor of equality before the law as indicated in the supplementary civil rights bill as it passed the Senate by the virtue of the aforesaid casting vote.

Seventh—Having been by solemn legislation of the American Congress raised to the dignity of citizenship, we appeal to the lawabiding people of the States respectfully, to those who in the days of the fugitive slave law resorted to statutes, however offensive, to protect and defend us in the enjoyment of our just rights and privileges upon all conveyances which are common carriers, and at all resorts of public amusements where tastes are cultivated and manhood is quickened, and in all places of a public character or corporate associations which owe their existence to the legislation of a nation or States against a spirit of slavery which attempts to degrade our standard of intelligence and virtue by forcing our refined ladies and gentlemen into smoking cars amidst vulgarity which humiliates our pride by denying us first-class accommodations on steamboats, and compelling us to eat and sleep with the servants for which we are charged the same as those who have the best accommodations, and which closes the door of hotels against furnishing colored persons, however wealthy, intelligent or respectable they may be, while all other public places and conveyances welcome and entertain all white persons, whatever may be their character, who may apply. Now, in view of the disgraceful inconsistency of this affectation of prejudice, this rebellion against the laws of God, humanity and the nation. We appeal to the justice of the American people to protect us in our civil rights, in public places, and upon public conveyances, which are readily accorded, and very justly, to the most degraded specimens of our white fellow-citizens.

Eighth—That where Republicans have betrayed their colored constituency, we recommend that better men be elected to succeed them, and especially do we pledge ourselves to elect successors in Congress, wherever we have power, to every Republican who voted against or dodged the supplementary civil rights bill, recently introduced in the United States Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner, and also successors to those who shall not show a satisfactory record on the civil rights bill now in the United States House of Representatives.

A series of resolutions was also adopted. The first commends the action of Vice-President Colfax for aiding and giving his support to the civil rights bill in the Senate. The second declares the difference between social rights and civil rights, and recognizes the fact that the social standing of men can only be determined by personal merit and individual achievement. The third expresses gratitude for the prayers of the friends of freedom in this as well as in other lands. The fourth refuses to support for any office all who cannot rise above the prejudices of color and race. The fifth recommends a system of common school education such as prevails in New England. The sixth asks that the same patronage be extended to the colored Republicans of Kentucky and other States, where none has been heretofore given. Seventh and eighth denies the statements in certain papers that forced school equality is one of the dominant ideas of the Convention, and animadverts on the practice of amalgamation.

The Convention took a recess until seven o'clock.

HEAVY STORM.

A Schooner Dashed to Pieces—One Man Drowned—Damages to Telegraph Lines.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—A very severe storm commenced about midnight and has raged with fury until two o'clock this afternoon. The telegraph lines are prostrated at several places. The schooner Liberty was dashed to pieces on a pier while trying to make the harbor last night, and the steward, named

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

ITALY.

MILON, April 15.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived in this city.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 15.—The abrogation of the passport system will take effect on April 20th.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 15.—The authorities at Lerida have arrested two French Internationalists, who, it is believed, have been actively connected with movements against the government. Important documents were found upon the prisoners.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Reichstadt to-day passed to the third reading the bill ratifying the consular convention between the United States and the German empire.

Deputy Georges complained of the insecurity of literary property, and asked if nothing could be done to protect the rights of authors.

Minister Delbruck replied, regretting that it was not in the power of the government to prevent book piracy, because of a lack of the necessary legislation.

SWITZERLAMD.

GENEVA, April 15.—The board of arbitration, under treaty from Washington, re-assembled to-day and held a brief session. Count Scopis presided. Counter cases of the English and American Governments were presented and the board adjourned. The proceedings were marked by no special features.

The sitting of the tribunal for the settlement of the Alabama claims opened at half-past nine o'clock this morning, and terminated at noon. The statement that Count Schlopis presided was incorrect. None of the five arbitrators were present. Great Britain and the United States only were represented, the former by Lord Tenterden and Messrs. Taylor and Bernard, and the latter by J. Bancroft Davis, Caleb Cushing and Charles C. Beaman. The official proceedings were confined to the delivery of documents to the secretary of the tribunal, who will transmit them to the arbitrators.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 15.—The metropolitan journals are swarming with reviews of the discussion of the Alabama claims question and the presentation of counter cases at Geneva to-day from their various political standpoints. The majority are decided in the expression of the opinion that the ministry must adhere to their position taken against the submission to the arbitration of indirect claims presented in the American case. It is stated that the steamer Republica, which sailed from New York on Saturday, is bringing important dispatches from Washington on this subject.

Mr. Schenck, who went to Venton, Isle of Wight, on Saturday, will return to-morrow.

Reports are current that troubles have grown out of the recent diplomatic negotiations between France and Germany. The relations between the two countries are said to be in a critical condition.

Advices from Madrid announce a general armed rising of the malcontents throughout Spain. It is also stated that the government is fully prepared and competent to suppress the troubles.

The steamers Anglia, Hammonia, Idaho and Baltic have arrived out.

THE RAINS.

Overflow of Creek Banks — Washing Away of Bridges—Etc.

From the Little Rock Gazette of Saturday.]

One of the heaviest rain storms we have experience during the past year occurred Thursday night about dark. The keen peals of thunder and rapid flashes of lightning; the great drops of rain which came down in torrents, beating pitilessly against exposed window panes, accompanied by heavy winds, all made a scene of grandeur which one could but admire with awe. What promised to be nothing more than a small April shower at first, turned out to be a storm of huge proportions. The flood-gates of long pent up clouds seemed to be removed from their fastenings, and the rain came down with fury, overleaping the small confines of gutters and flooding the streets and property not above the common level. The town branch was full. The angry waters dashed madly down this little stream, and against the rock walls with furious and unresisting force. On Main street, between Second and Third, on the east side, the water overleaped the pavement and flooded one or two stores. Several small bridges around town were either washed away or badly damaged.

From the country we learn that the banks of all the little streams were overflowed, and that several bridges were carried away. Even before this the rains of the past week have been so severe that the creeks and bayous were nearly impassable. This rain, coming right on the heels of that, will doubtless impede travel for several days. Yesterday the clouds were still threatening, and other rains may yet be looked for. The old Arkansas is coming right up, and if the rains west of us have been as severe as at this point the prospects for an overflowed riverare by no means bad.

HURRICANE.

Rain, Hail and Wind—Destruction of Property—Persons Injured.

From the Houston (Mississippi) Messenger of the 11th.]

The heaviest fall of rain which has visited our portion of the country for several months, fell on Monday. A heavy shower of hail fell about eight o'clock a.m., doing but little if any damage. From that hour until four o'clock p.m. a strong current of wind blowed from the southwest, which, at times, was almost frightful. The water courses are reported higher than at any time during the past winter or spring. We fear considerable injury has been sustained by the planting community.

Since writing the above, we are informed by a citizen living some ten miles from town, in the northwest part of the county, that a destructive hurricane passed through that neighborhood on the 8th instant, uprooting trees, blowing down fences, and doing considerable damage to several family residences. The house of Mr. Blizzard was swept off, leaving nothing but the floor and ground sills. We are pained to learn that his wife and son were badly injured by some of the falling timbers, the former, it is feared, dangerously.

SALT LAKE.

Mormon Conference—Vigilance Committee—Sulphur Mines Developed—Snow Slides and Snow Storms.

SALT LAKE, April 15.—The Mormon Conference resumed its session to day in the Tabernacle. The attendance was comparatively small.

The miners in the Star, Lincoln, and other districts in the southern part of the Territory, are forming a secret organization in opposition to the secret influence of the Mormon Endowment house, and among other objects to bring to justice the instigator and perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow massacre. Already over two hundred members are enrolled.

An extensive deposit of crystalized sulphur has been discovered in the Beaver Mountains, three hundred miles from this city.

Several more snow slides are reported to-day; two additional ones at Little Cottonwood. Snow fell there last night. In this city, last night, snow fell to the depth of six inches, melting rapidly to-day. Worst weather for spring that was ever known, and fears are entertained of a further blockade of the rail-

CASUALTIES YESTERDAY.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The boiler of the Louisiana paper mill exploded, killing H. C. Mahan, seriously wounding Sandy Ross, and slightly wounding Mrs. Rasher.

PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—Benjamin Tellinger, a brakeman, was crushed to death while coupling cars on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad this morning.

COLUMBUS, KY.

CAIRO, April 15.—J. B. Tickert, proprietor of a large saw mill on the river above Columbus, Ky., was drowned this morning by the overturning of a canoe in the back-water near the mill.

POISONING HORROR.

To be "Off with the Old and On with the New," a Woman Resorts to Arsenic.

Her Husband, Four Children, and a Relative Victims to Her Fiendish Designs.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A Leesburg, Virginia, dispatch says that what appears to be a Borgia case has just been discovered in that place. A Mrs. Milly E. Lloyd, a lady of respectability, is suspected of having poisoned her whole family, consisting of her husband and four children, as well as an elderly lady relative who was visiting her.

After the death of the last child, which occurred about the close of March, an analysis of its stomach by Professor Tonny, of Baltimore, disclosed the existence of arsenic, and on the announcement of that fact, late on Saturday the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the child had been poisoned by its mother. The case will come before a magistrate for a hearing to-day. The other five bodies are to be disinterred and subjected to an analytical examination. It is supposed that the object for the commission of these crimes was that the woman desired to re-marry, and wished to put her children out of the way in deference to her new love.

THE NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[LATEST REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.]

[SEE THIRD PAGE FOR GENERAL REPORT.]

NEW YORK, April 15.

The dry goods market is steady, and the jobbing trades are doing a good business, while many of the commission houses are comparatively quiet. In printing cloths speculation has carried prices to high figures, viz: 9c for standard cloth, prints are consequently held firmly, and all desirable styles are taken readily at 12c, and page styles at 11½c; while new patterns of Dolly Vardeng go off quick at 12½@13c. Brown sheetings are steady and in demand at 14½@15c for best makes, and 13½@14c for second. Brown drills, best brands, bring 15@16½c; Amoskeag brown denims, 20c; Boston improved do, 19c; Lexmaker do, 19½c; Warren A do, 17c; yard improved 26c. Bates ginghams, 16c; Hartford do, 12½c; Lanark No. 2 checks, 16c; Everett cottonades 20@25c according to style; American A bags, 20c; workingmans denims, 18c; Garner & Co.'s glazed cambrics, 9 @9½c for plain and high colors.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Now is the time to subscribe for the DAILY, WEEKLY or SUNDAY APPEAL, the terms for which are as follows:

DAILY, one year (without SUNDAY)	$10 00
DAILY, one year (with SUNDAY)	12 00
To city subscribers, 7 papers per week	20
WEEKLY, one year, single subscription	2 50
WEEKLY, clubs of five, to one address	2 00
SUNDAY, one year, single subscription	2 50
SUNDAY, one year, to clubs of 5 or more	2 00

As will be seen, all the editions of the APPEAL are printed on new type, which, with our new double-cylinder press, has compelled an outlay of more than $10,000, for which we hope to be fully reimbursed by long lists of additional subscribers from the section of country in the interest of which the APPEAL has labored for more than thirty years.

We hope our friends and subscribers, appreciating our efforts, will help us, and that each one will take upon himself the office of an agent for the APPEAL and forward a club. Great as the prosperity of the APPEAL has been for the last thirty years, we are resolved that past issues shall be exceeded in varied excellence and interest by those of 1872. The proceedings of Congress, the Presidential election, our own State and local elections, and many other impending questions, will combine to invest a newspaper this year with extraordinary interest.

The APPEAL will present an instructive panorama of the world. Every department of the paper will be carefully edited and presented as an epitome of the world's doings. In a word, the APPEAL will aim to tell the news fairly, honestly and interestingly; to aid in all good causes; to expose abuses and stimulate reform; to represent the most liberal thought and highest tendencies of the time; to welcome all schemes that promise good; to encourage all praiseworthy human enterprises, religious and secular; to stimulate the love of knowledge, a taste for art and the culture of all the better instincts of our nature; to sustain good government and honest rulers, to condemn the bad and war upon cliques, coteries and "rings."

In view of the momentous issues bound up in the hidden mysteries of 1872, we expect a large accession to our subscription list. We will certainly make the APPEAL deserv boundless popularity. Notwithstanding the increased cost of paper, composition and general expenses, the price of the APPEAL is less than charged before the war, when expenses were one-third less than now. Newspaper dealers, express agents, country merchants, postmasters, depot agents, and any friends of the MEMPHIS APPEAL, who will do so, are requested to procure subscribers, remitting to us the amount, less ten per cent., or five per cent. for clubs, for their services; or, if preferred, we will give a copy of the WEEKLY APPEAL for one year to any one sending us five or more subscribers. Address APPEAL, Memphis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Incorporated in 1822.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

MORNING CLASS—No. 179.
8, 52, 49, 65, 48, 10, 7, 45, 58, 16, 31, 11.
EVENING CLASS—No. 180.
69, 27, 31, 14, 15, 68, 52, 44, 6, 41, 34, 63.

Lotteries drawn twice daily. Prizes from $100 to $30,000, paid in money by J. E. FRANCE, agent, 405½ North Court street, Box 147, Memphis, Tenn., P. O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, will be held this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the F. C. degree.

All F.C.'s are fraternally invited to attend.

A. J. WHEELER, W.M.
J. HARVEY MATHES, Secretary. ap16

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of H. A. Littleton & Co., was dissolved 1st November, 1871, by the withdrawal of Joseph H. Shepherd. H. A. Littleton continuing, without change of firm name, and assuming all liabilities of the firm, as also all debts due them.

H. A. LITTLETON,
ap16 JOSEPH H. SHEPHERD.

Mrs. Rose P. Thompson,
Dress Making, Millinery
—AND—
Fancy Goods of all Descriptions,

Children's Clothing, Tucking, Braiding, Embroidery, etc.,

No. 273½ Main Street,

Over Singer's Sewing Machine Rooms. Costumes for Fancy Balls and Parties, of all descriptions, made to order or rented, on shortest notice. My Dress-Making Department cannot be surpassed. TERMS, CASH. ap14

WALL PAPER
WINDOW
SHADES

HOOK & LaGRILL

HOUSE AND **SIGN PAINTERS,**
326 SECOND STREET.

MEMPHIS
AGRICULTURAL
—AND—
MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

UNDER the authority of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature for the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical Associations of this State, the MEMPHIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY have commenced the sale of tickets and

Distribution of Prizes Twice Daily

AT 12 M. AND 6 P. M.

The proceeds are to be applied to the general and rapid

Improvement of their Grounds,

and, from the profits, the managers hope to foster and build up an institution permanent and successful, in which the citizens of our city and county may feel a just pride.

The drawing will take place under the control of Messrs. James Coleman, Tobias Wolf, Thomas E. Hills and W. O. Woodson, who have been regularly appointed managers under the law. For full particulars, with reference thereto, apply at the office of the society.

NO. 345 SECOND ST.,
UNDER GREENLAW OPERA-HOUSE.

J. G. RALLENTINE, President.
LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary.
Memphis, March 26, 1872. mh29

MEMPHIS
AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

Official Drawings for the Improvement of the Fair Grounds.

MORNING—CLASS No. 35.
56, 32, 19, 15, 7, 40, 18, 4, 41, 61, 44, 64.
EVENING—CLASS No. 34.
61, 48, 8, 77, 10, 42, 55, 76, 50, 69, 29, 58.

—As witness our hand, at Memphis, this 15th day of April, 1872.

JAMES COLEMAN,
TOBIAS WOLFE,
THOS. H. HILLS,
W. O. WOODSON. } Managers.

F. FOSTER,
ARCHITECT,
NO. 254 SECOND STREET,
(Irving Block,) MEMPHIS,