THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874. VOL. 34.—NO. 105.

ARKANSAS.

The news from Arkansas this morning is not very promising for a peaceful solution of the difficulty precipitated by the unparalleled conduct of the circuit court. Both Baxter and Brooks occupy belligerent attitudes, and it is difficult to say yet what will be the upshot. Baxter, it will be seen, is in court again by his attorneys, while he has taken possession of the city and lays seige to the statehouse, where Brooks is immured by his "cent guard." If Baxter has the pluck he will win, if not he will go to the wall before the most persistent and courageous of all the Radicals of Arkansas. Brooks says he means peace, but it is Napoleonic peace—at the point of the bayonet. His proclamation elsewhere will challenge attention, but every good man who knows how necessary absolute quiet is to the progress of a community, will be apt to reflect upon him as the author of woes perhaps a thousand folds worse than any Arkansas has yet endured.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate a joint resolution was introduced by Senator Carpenter, declaring that it had become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth, and that this government will observe strict neutrality between the contesting parties. The Louisiana business was resumed and discussed up to the hour of adjournment. The house opened business in committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Holeman moved to reduce the President's salary from fifty to twenty-five thousand dollars, and addressed the house in favor of the reduction. The motion met with a warm reception, and during the discussion Butler [Mass.] and Cox, as usual, locked horns—the former opposing and the latter favoring the reduction. The motion was lost.

THE currency inflation bill, which passed the house yesterday, if it be approved by the President, will at once set free a great volume of currency now deposited and idle in banks. The value of this currency is somewhat lessened, and since money becomes more abundant, property values will be enhanced. Since taxation makes real estate unsaleable, this useless money will be invested in cotton-mills and other manufactories, and industry and speculation may be greatly stimulated.

THE AMERIQUE.

Another of the Havre Line of Steamers Meets with a Disaster—No Lives Lost.

BREST, FRANCE, April 16.—The steamer L'Amerique foundered during a violent tempest on the fourteenth. She was abandoned when on the point of sinking. An Italian ship, which saved the largest number of those on board, arrived here to day, carrying forty of the passengers and one hundred and forty-eight of the crew. A Norwegian vessel which saved thirty more of the passengers, also arrived here. An English vessel, with the remainder of the crew, is expected here, though she may have gone to some port on the English coast. The passengers unite in praise of the conduct of Captain Rousseau of the Amerique, who, they say, was cool and brave throughout.

THE NEDERLAND.

Another Steamship Crippled—Passengers and Crew Saved—Vessel Will be Saved.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The steamship Nederland, of the Red-Star line, which is reported ashore, is the second vessel of the line that was built at New Castle-on-the-Tyne, in the latter part of the year 1872. She has a burden of, three thousand tons; is an iron-screw propeller, three hundred and thirty feet in length, thirty-nine feet breadth of beam, and draws twenty-one feet water when loaded. She is divided into water-tight compartments, and is double-sided. The vessels of the Red-Star line, although built in England and sailing under Belgian flags, are owned in this city by the international navigation company. The Nederland was appointed to sail from this port for Antwerp on the seventeenth instant, and after another round trip was to have taken a place in the New York branch of the line.

THE EUROPE.

Statement of Chief-Engineer Lecroix—The Collision, Etc.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Chief-Engineer Lecroix makes the same statement, in substance, as the captain, and was a witness to the promise made to Captain Lemaire that he should be allowed to return to his vessel the next day, and to the violent manner in which he was pushed back when attempting to visit his ship. He also says that he himself was prevented from entering another boat to go on board the Europe to examine the condition of affairs. He regards the whole proceeding as a conspiracy to prevent the crew of the French vessel from getting back to her.

A son of the New York agent of the line, who was a passenger on the Europe, says he heard the chief engineer of the Greece say, when pushing back Captain Lemaire, "You have no business here; we will take charge of that ship, and don't want any interference."

Captain Thomas, of the Greece, pronounces these stories of Captain Lemaire and his chief engineer absurd and without a particle of truth.

In the transfer of passengers Mr. Valsen, bound for New Orleans, was badly bruised, and his wife has almost lost her reason. When Mr. Reid was about to descend to the boat from the Europe, he threw his valise, containing a number of useful and valuable articles, to a sailor, who threw the valise into the sea, saying that no baggage could be taken. Several days after the baggage was found in a stateroom. It must have been picked up by a following boat. Curiously enough, among the things in the valise was a watch which belonged to Miss Hunter, who was saved from the Ville du Havre. The watch had been injured by water when Miss Hunter had been found floating, and had been left in Paris for repairs. Mr. Reid was bringing it to the owner, when it was a second time wrecked and rescued.

The collision between the two vessels occurred when they were about to part company. It seems that while the Greece was endeavoring to pass a hawser on board the Europe to tow her head off before the wind, the Europe forced ahead and struck the stern of the Greece, cutting a hole in the half-round down to the main deck. The damage is very serious.

THE FLOOD BELOW.

The Lower Portion of New Orleans Threatened by a Steadily Increasing Body of Water.

Plantations Below the City Threatened—Laborers Discouraged—The Balize Telegraph Line Down.

The Bonnet Carre and Other Crevasses—Water Everywhere, and Still it Comes in Unceasing Tide.

NEW ORLEANS.

From the New Orleans Times.]

The lower portion of our city is again threatened with inundation. This time the second district is the attacking point, and but for the exertions of a large force of men, who worked nearly all last night, and who are yet employed, together with a numerous force of the employes of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, aided by a train of ballast cars, in throwing up an embankment about two feet high, extending from Jefferson street, where the embankment extends across the railroad track toward the river, blocking the road down as far as Ursuline street. The dyke not being completed at the last mentioned point, a large stream of water, filling the gutter and half flooding the streets in spite of what escapes down Dumaine street gutters, is pouring in. At the Morgan ferry landing a small Niagara of water finds its way over the levee, but is being stopped by a miniature levee being thrown up, which will block the track leading to the railway ferry boat. In the neighborhood of Clouet street the levee stands well in consequence of the recent work done there, but as there are still a few leaks, a force of men are at work at this point. From the steamer R. E. Lee, arriving last night, we learn that a new crevasse has been made about fourteen miles below Baton Rouge. From Canal street to Orange no serious trouble is likely to arise from the high water. The levee is amply protected, and can easily stand a rise of several inches. At the foot of Orange street there is a considerable amount of slack water, but as this comes chiefly from the plunger at the water works, no danger need be apprehended. At the foot of Valence street workmen were engaged yesterday afternoon in strengthening some weak points, entirely as a precautionary measure. At the head of Louisiana avenue no signs of a break are to be seen, and the levee there seems to be in a most excellent condition. From this point up to Napoleon avenue the situation presents an equally hopeful appearance. In view of reports that travel on Morgan's Texas railroad, between New Orleans and Brashear, had suffered interruption from overflow, there is put forth an official statement that such is not the case, and trains are running regularly and daily on time.

BELOW NEW ORLEANS.

From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The levees below the city are generally in a better condition than those above, though the planters are still apprehensive of a break at any time, and watch them night and day. A correspondent of the *Picayune*, who returned from below on Monday, made a careful inspection all along and found that all the breaks were comparatively closed and of no consequence, with the exception of two. The first of these is Madame Verlois, on the left bank of the river, about twenty-five miles below the city. The storm of the other day opened this and it increased to some two hundred feet in width, the water rushing through with the utmost velocity, sweeping everything before it. In this instance, however, it appears no bed was washed out, the water merely running through the break, and hence could be stopped—a large force of laborers, mostly from the neighboring plantations, being set immediately to work, and now have a fair prospect of shutting up the gap. The second crevasse of importance is on the right bank, at Mr. Stackhouse's Belle Chase plantation, about fifteen miles below the city. The break is in a high levee some half a mile above the house, and almost abreast of what is known as the lower end of the cut-off. The levee being near the main channel, with little or no batture to break the force of river, the water also rushes in with great force, cutting a passage over two hundred feet wide. Work with some hundred laborers was immediately commenced at both ends, so as to stop its increasing, which being done, a rear levee is now being rapidly built so as to cut off the water. Staves and piles are being driven in and earth thrown on top and it is hoped to close it before any great while. The water which rushed through at both these breaks has not as yet flooded to any extent the neighboring plantations, on M'me Zerlois's side it being carried off into Lake Borgne and on the Belle Chasse side by a large bayou which runs out somewhere in the rear of the cut-off and another which runs out into Bayou St. Dennis and Lake Ronde, and it is therefore believed the damage will not be so great on the lower coast as was first apprehended, the planter being all vigilant and doing everything in their power to strengthen their levees. Further down, way below Pointe-a-la-Hache, in some places, however, the water is running completely over the levee, but as there are no large places to be ruined, this flooding is of not so much moment. The river, however, is reported all along as rising, and the utmost vigilance all along is necessary. By the steamer Hensley, which arrived at a late hour last evening, we learned that work on the crevasse at Belle Chasse had been suspended, the rain storm of last evening having swept away all the piles and earth which had been placed for the new levee since the break, and the laborers were discouraged. A large number wanted to leave, but it was hoped they would remain, as work was wanted to be again begun in the morning. The wires of the New Orleans and Balize telegraph company were broken by the flood, and hence no news could be received otherwise than by mail.

LATEST FROM BONNET CARRE.

From the New Orleans Picayune.]

President McComb Monday morning received a dispatch from Bonnet Carre, which stated the break was now at least a hundred and fifty feet wide and still increasing, there being little or no possibility of closing it. The railroad has had opened fifty gates through the roadbed, which have been carefully bridged over, and allows the water to run through. This having been done for a distance of twenty miles every fifty feet, there will be no danger of the track being washed away, though it may be covered with water. The officers of the road, however, believe they will not have to suspend travel. It was stated in the city last evening that the crevasse at Bonnet Carre had by no means abated, but was rapidly growing in width in spite of every effort to close it, and no hope was entertained of success, the water having reached back into the lake, which was even now being tinged by the turbid flood.

TEXAS.

From the St. Joseph Journal, 11th.]

The parish is generally overflowed, with the exception of the fronts of the plantations lying on the river and on lakes St. Joseph and Bruen. Within nine miles of St. Joseph the back water was within seven inches of the mark of 1872, on Thursday, and it is reported as rising all along, and gradually covering the high lands on the front. The river at St. Joseph has risen twelve inches since our last issue, and was still rising slowly when we went to press. The heavy rains of the week have increased the quantity of water both in the river and in the back-water. The prospect is regarded as very gloomy by even the most sanguine of our planters. To add to the misfortunes from the overflow, the gnats, which are the usual attendants upon high water, are annoying the stock of the planters, and we hear that quite a number of mules have died on the Avondale and Mound plantations. This will cap the climax of the miseries of the country.

BAYOU SARA.

From the Bayou Sara Leader, 11th.]

The water has been creeping with such rapidity over the levees opposite Bayou Sara that on Thursday at three o'clock in the morning it was found necessary to turn out an extra squad of workmen to prevent the town from being overflowed. Work was carried on until the break of day, when it was found impossible to stop the water. A general alarm was given and the citizens of St. Francisville and Bayou Sara turned out in full force, and after working manfully for several hours the principal breaks were overcome and the town saved, for the present at least.

POINT COUPEE.

From the Point Coupee Republican.]

The river is still rising; at one time during the week it rose at least six inches in one night. On Thursday the water was passing over the Jewell, Colomb, Bovard and Taylor levees. The people turned out in force and set to work in earnest, patching and raising the levees at these points, so that at nightfall they could be pronounced out of danger. During Thursday night the levees protecting Waterloo gave way, and the town is now entirely overflowed. The levee in the rear is now pronounced safe. On the Grand levee the water is running over in several places. Our friend Pedarre, with his usual energy, is at work with a large but not sufficient number of men. He is also in great need of material. This should be looked into at once, as it is the most important levee in the parish. The Fisher's landing and Raccourci levees, owing to the timely surveillance of Captain E. Oubre, so far have been able to withstand the pressure of the water. As we go to press we receive the following direct information from the levees above: The Grand levee stands firm. A good many hands are employed in raising it at the points where the water threatens to run over. Part of the Morgan-Bend levee is in a very critical condition. The people, however, are confident, if they can get the lumber, they can remedy this.

DELHI.

From the Delhi Chronicle, 11th.]

From all around us the pitiful wail of distress from inundation reaches us. The railroad track for half its length is submerged in water; the Ouachita is full and running over, and the beautiful plantations along its banks are covered with sipage water and overflow; the same may be said for a good portion of the Boeuf river and Lake Lafourche country; a portion of the town of Rayville is under water; back-water has crept up the ravines and drains of Delhi, rendering some of our streets impassable for pedestrians; the water still covers about half the parish of Madison, while the remainder is in imminent danger of inundation.

CONCORDIA.

From the Concordia Eagle.]

Information was received in town last Thursday that the river had broken through the old Marengo levee, and that the water was pressing against the new one, recently built by the levee company, and much fear is entertained that it will be unable to check the water. Several leaks are already reported in the new levee, but we were informed yesterday that the planters interested have a large force at work on it, and have succeeded in stopping the water; but as a large portion of the levee has settled two or three feet, we think it will be impossible for them to save it.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The McCollon crevasse below Baton Rouge is reported under control, and will doubtless be closed. The Bonnet Carre crevasse is gradually increasing. Heavy showers this morning, and a severe rain storm has prevailed since noon—wind east, veering to the north, blowing hard. The river is very rough with an increasing danger of an overflow.

All the crevasses on the lower Mississippi, except at Bolivar landing, part of Headstone, Bonnet Carre, Belle Chase and Verbol, are reported closed. The impression prevails that the storm this evening will cause the inundation of additional plantations on the lower coast. The water is running freely over the levee, and in many points.

Delegations of planters from the river parishes bordering on Ouachita and Red rivers, as well as from parishes bordering on the Mississippi river, waited on the governor to-day, stating that their cattle and stock had all been drowned, their lands and houses inundated and themselves and their laborers reduced to destitution by the unprecedented floods. They ask that the United States military authorities be requested to issue rations to sufferers.

FLOOD IN TENNESSEE.

The Cumberland, Tennessee, Duck, and Stone Rivers Rising Rapidly—Fears of Farmers.

Overflow at Nashville Greater than that of 1847, and River Rising One Inch per Hour.

NASHVILLE, April 16.—The Cumberland river is still rising one inch an hour. Several hundred yards of Market street, south of Broad, is now several feet under water, to the great damage of stores and residences. One foot more will invade the basements of thirty or forty business houses on Front street, north of Broad. Merchants are now moving their goods and cotton to more secure places. One firm will have to remove six thousand barrels of salt at a loss of thousands of dollars. The damage already to property, and moving of goods and groceries, amounts to thousands of dollars. There is great damage along the different railroads from high water. Trains are temporarily delayed on the Decatur road. Waverly, on the Northwestern railroad, suffered severely from the storm on Tuesday night. The Tennessee river is very full and rising two inches an hour; threatens an overflow. The Cumberland, Stone and Duck rivers are higher than at any time since 1847, and, from present indications, it will reach or exceed that year.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The female suffrage bill was killed in the Ohio constitutional convention yesterday.

John Irgang, a batter, fatally shot William Wilkerson, colored, in Philadelphia, Tuesday.

Fifty thousand people were present in London at the landing of the remains of Dr. Livingstone.

The house committee on Territories yesterday agreed to report a bill admitting New Mexico as a State.

Philip and Joseph Adams, aged fifteen and thirteen years, were drowned while sailing in a pond at Worcester, Massachusetts, yesterday.

Colonel James S. Tucker, general southern agent of the Illinois Central railway, died in New Orleans yesterday, aged thirty-three years.

The daughter of John Stewart was burned to death at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in the dwelling which took fire and was consumed Tuesday.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been voted six months leave of absence, to be spent abroad or at home, the congregation to pay all traveling expenses.

ARKANSAS.

The Baxter Brooks War—Great Excitement Throughout the State—Armed Aid for Both Belligerents.

Grant Refuses to Assist Baxter—He will Preserve the Peace, in Other Words, the Party—Baxter's Proclamation.

Baxter in Court Again—Proclamation of Brooks—His Correspondence with the Government—Baxter's Coup.

Notes from Important Points—Armed Men Offering Their Services—A Correspondent on the Situation—Etc., Etc., Etc.

FIRST DISPATCH.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 16.—No new developments in the gubernatorial fight. Brooks still holds the statehouse, while Baxter is quartered at St. John's College. The excitement in the city has died away completely, and the general opinion is that Brooks will be governor for the remainder of the term. He is in constant receipt of telegrams from all parts of the State congratulating him on his accession to a position rightfully his. Among others is a dispatch from Washington, signed by the entire Arkansas delegation, expressing their heartiest wishes for his success. With the exception of appointing General Catterson adjutant-general of the militia, Brooks has made no changes in appointive offices. In the opinion of intelligent men of both parties the matter is settled. Baxter talks fight, but lacks the means and nerve to carry the war into Africa.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, April 16.—At half-past seven o'clock this evening Baxter effected a military *coup*, posting armed guards in Main and Markham streets, who halt all comers and turn back those whom they imagine to be friends of Brooks. This move has temporarily cut off communication with the statehouse, and that fortress is now in a state of siege. Rumor has it that unless Brooks capitulates within two days an assault will be ordered. What Brooks will do to counter this last move of Baxter's is still in the future. No signs of interference by the general government as yet.

FROM BATESVILLE.

Special to the Appeal.]

BATESVILLE, April 16.—Five hundred men here are ready to move to Little Rock to sustain Baxter. All voted for Brooks.

FROM LITTLE ROCK.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

LITTLE ROCK, April 16.—There is but little change in the gubernatorial muddle. Brooks holds the statehouse, which is surrounded by about one hundred armed men. They have two cannons, Baxter's headquarters are still at St. John's college, in the suburbs of the city. He is preparing to retake the statehouse. About fifteen thousand stand of arms, belonging to the State, are at the arsenal. Both Baxter and Brooks have made a demand for them, but the demand was refused. Men are pouring in on every train. The city is rather quiet.

LITTLE ROCK, April 16, 4 p.m.—There is but little change in affairs. Governor Baxter still occupies St. John's college, and is making preparations to sustain himself. Brooks holds the Statehouse with two pieces of artillery and about one hundred men, armed with improved muskets. He has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, April 16, 1874.

To the People of Arkansas:

As you well recollect, I was a candidate for the office of governor at the November election of 1872. That I received a majority of the votes for that office, has never been denied even by the friends of Elisha Baxter. I appealed to the legislature and asked to be allowed to contest the election for the office of governor, and my petition, at the instance and by the connivance of Elisha Baxter, who corruptly used his official patronage to bribe members of the legislature, was rejected, and I was denied not only the right of petition, which the constitution guarantees to every citizen, but the right to have the question of election investigated or passed upon. The attorney-general asked the supreme court for a *quo warranto* against Elisha Baxter, for the purpose of compelling him to show by what warrant and authority he assumed to discharge the duties of the office of governor, and that tribunal declared that it had no jurisdiction to hear and determine a contest for the office of governor; and the cause was dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. I then commenced an action against Elisha Baxter, under the provisions of the code, in the manner prescribed by law, for the recovery of the office, and the salary received by Elisha Baxter during the time he wrongfully withheld the same from me. I served a notice on Elisha Baxter that I would, at certain times and places named in said notice, take testimony in support of my claim. Elisha Baxter, for reasons best known to himself, neglected and failed to appear at the times and places mentioned, and treated the court proceeding with derision and contempt, openly boasting, in public and private speeches and conversations, that he would resist the execution of the judgment of any court of the State with the militia, if it attempted to, in any manner, interfere with his discharge of the duties of the office of governor. Notwithstanding his threats, I continued to take testimony, and prosecute a suit for the purpose of asserting my own rights, and vindicating your choice at the ballot-box. On yesterday the circuit court rendered a judgment in my favor for the office and the salary, and I at once took the oath of office, and took possession of the same. Elisha Baxter no longer holds the executive office, and it is to be hoped that you will join your voice to mine in rejoicing that the man you chose for governor has at last been duly installed into office. Being in office, it is but fair that I should, to some extent, define my future policy, which the adherents of Elisha Baxter will, no doubt, misrepresent for the purpose of advancing their personal interests and gratifying their own ambition. For my political tenets, I respectfully refer you to the platform of the Reform party, on which I was a candidate in 1872. From the principles therein enunciated, I have not departed, and, God helping me, I never will. No one man in the State has felt the power of ballot-box-stuffers and political thimble-riggers to the extent I have. I say to you that, so far as in me lies, the ballot-box and election machinery of the State shall never again be made an engine of fraud and oppression as it was in 1872. This is a republican form of government, where the voice of the people should rule. And so far as I am concerned, it shall rule from this time henceforth, and so long as I occupy the executive chair every man shall have the free and undisturbed right to vote as to him shall seem best, and that vote once cast shall be counted, as the man who cast it intended it should be. Efforts no doubt will be made by designing men to convey the impression that it is the duty of the people to rally to the standard of a man who no doubt will claim he is governor of Arkansas, that you all know was not elected, and who has no more right or claim to the office than any one of you have that was not a candidate, for the purpose of placing that man again in the executive office. I say frankly to you that all such attempts will lead to strife and bloodshed, for I shall resist and suppress the action of all mobs that may assemble together under the banner or at the call of Elisha Baxter. No man in the State can more deeply regret strife and bloodshed than myself, but feeling as I do that self-government rather than self-aggrandizement is in the issue, I shall employ every means at my command to maintain its supremacy. Elisha Baxter forced me from the legislature to the courts, and thus far I have patiently borne with the law's delay, at all times feeling that justice would be done me by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. I am in the executive office. When it is adjudicated that I am not there legally, I will bow my head in silence to the decree of the court, be it what it may. The power that Elisha Baxter used to force me into the courts I will use to make him respect its decree. To one and all I say, keep quiet and pursue your different vocations. Your services are not needed at the capital to preserve peace or good order. Should the time come when they will be needed, you will be notified in due time through the proper channels.

JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

To-day the attorneys of Governor Baxter appeared in the circuit court and moved to set aside the judgment of yesterday; also, to correct the records of Monday, wherein it appeared that the demurrer in the case of Brooks *vs.* Baxter was submitted by consent. These motions will be argued to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Governors Brooks and Baxter have been telegraphed by Attorney-General Williams that the President declines to interfere only to preserve peace in Arkansas.

The reports from Little Rock excite considerable interest here to-day. The Republican members from Arkansas called on the President and attorney-general to confer with them regarding the trouble. Both the President and Attorney-General Williams were assured that the question had already been settled in the courts, and that in the view of the delegation this should be a final decision.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following telegram, in addition to that from Governor Baxter, has been received here:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 15.

U. S. Grant, President:

Having been duly installed as governor of the State of Arkansas by judgement of a court, I respectfully ask that the commanding officer at the arsenal be instructed to deliver to me the arms belonging to the State now in his custody, or hold the same subject to my order.

JOSEPH BROOKS.

After consultation between the President and the attorney-general, the following telegrams were sent:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, April 16.

Hon. Joseph Brooks, Little Rock:

I am instructed by the President to say, in answer to your dispatch to him of yesterday asking that the United States commanding officer at the arsenal be instructed to deliver the arms in his custody, belonging to the State, to you, or hold them subject to your order, that he declines to comply with your request, as he is not advised that your right to hold the office of governor has been fully and finally decided by the courts of Arkansas.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, April 16.

To Hon. Elisha Baxter, Little Rock:

I am instructed by the President to say, in answer to your dispatch to him of yesterday, asking for the support of the general government to sustain you in efforts to maintain rightful government in the State of Arkansas, that in the first place your call is not made in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States; and in the second place that as the controversy relates to your right to hold a State office its adjudication, unless a case is made under the so-called enforcement act of federal jurisdiction, belongs to the State courts. If the decision of which you complain is erroneous there appears to be no reason why it should not be reviewed and a court decision obtained from the supreme court of the State.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

LATER FROM LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, April 16.—About dark this evening Governor Baxter issued the following proclamation, declaring martial law in this (Pulaski) county:

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, an armed rebellion exists in the county of Pulaski against the State government, and it becomes necessary to employ all the force at my disposal to suppress it; therefore, by authority vested in me by law, I hereby proclaim the existence of martial law within the said county, and command all persons capable of military duty to assist in the putting down of said rebellion. During the time that martial law shall thus prevail every infringement of the right of peaceable and well-disposed persons will be severely punished by whomsoever it may be committed. The utmost respect shall be paid by all persons to citizens not in arms, and to their property, and to that of the federal government. In testimony whereof, I, Elisha Baxter, governor of the State of Arkansas, do hereby set my hand, the private seal of said State being now not accessible to the governor of the State. Done at Little Rock this 15th day of April, A. D. 1874.

ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas and Commander-in-Chief.

Simultaneously with the issuance of this proclamation the governor marched from St. John's college with his force of about two hundred men, down into the heart of the city, took up his headquarters at the Anthony hotel, placed guards all along the principal streets, completely surrounding the statehouse with a cordon of sentinels. Several companies of militia have arrived from the outside counties, and every train makes additions. By to-morrow the governor's force, from present indications, will number near two thousand. There are about one hundred to one hundred and fifty men at the statehouse well armed, and with two cannon. The governor received a dispatch from Attorney-General Williams stating in effect that the United States government would not interfere. The governor states this was all he desired, and he promises to put down the insurrection at once.

Last night's dispatches were in error in stating that the circuit judge had issued a writ to the sheriff immediately on giving judgment against Baxter. No writ was ever issued either then or now. As soon as the judgment was rendered Brooks took the office, and with a copy of the judgment in his hand went into the governor's office and took forcible possession.

LATEST.

LITTLE ROCK, April 16.—A few minutes ago Governor Baxter's forces took possession of the telegraph office, placing sentinels at the door with instructions to permit no dispatches to be sent or delivered without the consent of the officer in charge.

Governor Baxter has just issued a proclamation to the people of the State reciting the facts in the case, stating that it is his intention to retake the state-building, and establish his authority, and calling on the people to respond to his aid. Mr. Brooks has sentinels one square out in front of the statehouse. The tramp of sentinels is heard on all the street-corners. Everything is quiet. The mayor has ordered all the saloons to be closed.

BAXTER AND BROOKS.

EDITORS APPEAL—The Arkansas *coup d'etat* will take the country by surprise, and it is probable that much unconsidered abuse will be heaped upon the head of Mr. Brooks. But there are a few facts which ought to be remembered. If the question were merely which is the better man for the office, probably the majority of those who know the two men would decide that while Brooks is the abler, Baxter is the safer of the two. But this question has nothing to do with the rights of the case. No candid man, who knows the facts, can deny that Brooks was elected by a majority of at least three thousand honest and honestly-returned votes. He was counted out because his opponents controlled the machinery. Was it likely that he would submit to this wrong, if he could, by any means, obtain redress? Do we know any kind of human nature that would be likely to do this? Mr. Baxter has felt the uncertainty of his position, and has tried to disarm his opponents by pursuing a policy, perhaps, dictated, certainly approved, by them. But this could not rectify the injustice of his wrongfully holding his office. We will admit that he has been a good governor. We will admit that he has not been controlled by those who fraudulently placed him in his seat—admit that he has even quarreled with them and turned his back upon them. Even if he were transformed into an angel from heaven, this would not remove the wrong by which he has exercised a power that the people never conferred upon him. The same principle applies to this case that Governor Kemper so wisely laye down in his veto of the Petersburg bill. Fundamental principles must not be destroyed to correct an individual wrong. So if Joe Brooks was rightfully elected by the people of Arkansas he is entitled to his seat, though Baxter may have convinced Brooks's supporters that himself is much the better man. Let Brooks at least be judged fairly.

A. T. S.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Text of the Senate and House Bills Now Before the President for his Approval.

The Circulation Not to Exceed Four Hundred Million Dollars, to be Divided Among the States.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following is the full text of the house currency bill, which, with that of the senate, only needs the President's signature to become a law:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 31 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved on the third day of June, in the year 1864, be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, but the money required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided for in the said section.

SECTION 2. That section 22 of the said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation to be issued under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, be amended by repealing the second proviso in said section contained, and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved on the third of March, 1865, be and the same is hereby repealed; and section 21 of the original act, to which the act last aforesaid is an amendment, be and the same is hereby re-enacted.

SECTION 3. That every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts in amendment thereof, shall at all times keep, and have on deposit, in the treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation; and when the circulating notes of any such association or associations shall be presented, assorted or unassorted, for redemption in sums of one thousand dollars, or any multiple thereof, to the treasurer, or to any assistant treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes redeemed shall be charged by the comptroller of the currency to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed, or if worn, mutilated or defaced, new notes instead shall be forwarded to the respective associations. Provided, that each of said associations shall reimburse to the treasury the costs of redemption, and of supplying new notes in place of those redeemed, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the treasury the costs of engraving and printing their circulating notes; and, provided further, that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of four hundred million dollars, now authorized by existing law.

SECTION 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon deposit of lawful money within the meaning of said acts in sums of not less than one thousand dollars with the treasurer of the United States, withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds deposited in pledge for such circulation, and he shall redeem, cancel and destroy an amount of the circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued upon such bonds.

SECTION 5. That sections 31 and 32 of the said act be amended by requiring that each of the associations shall keep its lawful money reserves within its own vaults at the place where its operations of discount and deposit are carried on; and all the provisions of the said sections requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portions of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. That upon all circulating notes hereafter issued, or hereafter to be issued, whenever the same shall come into the treasury in payment or deposit for redemption or otherwise, there shall be printed, under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, the charter numbers of the associations by which they are severally issued.

THE SENATE BILL.

The following is the text of the four-hundred-million-dollars currency bill passed by the senate:

The maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at four hundred million dollars.

Section 2 provides that forty-six millions in notes for circulation in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section one of an act entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes, approved July 12, 1870, and each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

DIED.

BRUCE—In this city, April 16th, MARY J. BRUCE, sister of W. S., N. S. and J. Bruce, at the age of fifty-six years.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist Church, this (FRIDAY) afternoon at three o'clock. Services by Rev. Geo. A. Lofton. Carriages at the Church.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE stated communication of DeSoto Lodge, No. 299, will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, April 17th, at 8 o'clock, for dispatch of business.

All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order: BUN. F. PRICE, W. M.
R. W. SHELTON, Secretary. apl7

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

EXTRA CLASS.

Morning—Class No. 75.

39 | 29 | 34 | 25 | 52 | 55 | 73 | 37 | 72 | 8 | 16 | 49

Evening—Class No. 76.

19 | 1 | 10 | 77 | 35 | 53 | 45 | 57 | 75 | 20 | 34 | 54

Memphis, this 16th day of April, 1874.

SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

A CONVENTION of the Sportsmen of Tennessee, those interested in the Sports of the Field and the enforcement of the Game Law for the protection of game, and such other matters as may be considered necessary for the action of such an organization, is called to meet at the CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENN., on the evening of May 1, 1874, for the purpose of organizing a State Sportsman's Association. Each Club now organized in the State will be entitled to five votes in the Convention, and these votes may be cast by delegates regularly elected and accredited by their Clubs, or by the appointment of some member of the Convention, who shall have power to cast them for such Club on all questions that may come before the Convention.

In counties or cities where there is no regular organization, THREE delegates from each county or city who may come properly accredited, with assurances of a desire to aid such an organization, will be entitled to THREE votes in the Convention, and these votes may be cast under the same ruling as if delegated from regular organized Clubs.

Each delegate or proxy should be furnished with a certificate of election or appointment, signed by the President and Secretary of the Club which he represents; or if from any county or city where there is no regular organization, such delegates will be welcomed and will be entitled to all the privileges of the Convention.

The Convention will meet at 8 o'clock p.m., at the Peabody Hotel, and proceed immediately to organize for the work before it.

It is earnestly requested that every shooting Club, together with every county and city throughout the State will be represented in the Convention, as subjects of importance to every sportsman will be brought up and acted upon.

By order of the Committee.

D. D. SAUNDERS.
P. H. BRYSON.
F. R. BRENAN.
R. W. LIGHTBURNE.
S. L. BARINDS.

GRAND SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

To be held at the city of Memphis, under the auspices of the Bluff City Shooting Club, on SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874, the day following the meeting of the Sportmen's Convention. Three Prizes will be offered. First prize, $100; Second prize, $50; Third prize, $25—in paste or money, at the option of the winner.

The match will be shot under the rules of the Club, but OPEN TO ALL COMERS. Five (5) double birds, 18 yards rise, 100 yards boundary. Shooting to commence at 10 o'clock a.m.

The sports to conclude with a GRAND ELK AND DEER CHASE.

A cordial invitation extended to everyone.

By order of the President.

apl7 S. L. BARINDS, Secretary.

MEMPHIS & PADUCAH RAILROAD.

ON and after this date freight will be received at Underwriter's Warehouse for Paducah and Memphis Railroad.

No freights received between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

Five-hundred and one thousand-mile tickets for sale at the Depot.

J. W. WILBUR,
del7 General Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NO bills will be paid by steamer MARY BOYD unless accompanied by a written order signed by the captain or clerk.

R. L. HAINES, Master.
apl8

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of L. M. DEAN & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of March.

L. M. DEAN, General Partner.
HORACE M. DEAN, } Special
ANDREW J. BROW, } Partners
JAMES N. DEAN, }

Mr. L. M. DEAN has purchased the interest of Horace M. Dean, Andrew J. Brow and James N. Dean, and will adjust all claims due to and from said firm.

L. M. DEAN,
H. M. DEAN.
A. J. BROW.
J. N. DEAN.

Memphis March 25, 1874. mh26

S. P. DUNCAN. G. W. GORDON

DUNCAN & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
No. 39 Madison Street, Memphis.

MERCHANTS
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS.
Office: No. 18 Madison St.

OFFICERS.

M. L. MEACHAM, : President
A. N. McKAY, : Vice President
WM. GAY, : : : Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.