THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1874. VOL.-NO. 34

FUNEREAL HONORS AND CEREMONIALS.

Next Saturday the annual celebration of the virtues and worth of Confederate soldiers will occur in Elmwood. An oration will be pronounced by General Gordon, of this city, and the soldiers' graves, by fair hands, will be decorated with choicest flowers of springtime.

In the criminal court yesterday the case of Stephen Dillecella, the deputy-sheriff charged with tampering with the jury in the McLean embezzlement case, and that of Louis Moore, one of the jurors in said case, charged with contempt in violating the instructions of the court, and of endeavoring to illegally influence a verdict for the defendant, was argued before Judge Flippin. Upon conclusion of the argument the court unhesitatingly announced its conviction of the guilt of the parties, and at once pronounced judgment, sentencing Louis Moore to pay a fine of fifty dollars and be imprisoned ten days in the county jail, and Stephen Dillecello to like fine and imprisonment, and, in addition, to give approved bond in three thousand dollars to appear at the next term of the court to answer the charge of bribery of jurors. This is the first bombshell cast into the camp of the corruptionists, to be followed when the grand jury meets, on the third Monday in this month, by such a broadside of indictments as will startle our community into the gratifying belief that henceforth trial by jury in the criminal court, especially in important cases, where large sums of money are involved, will not be a solemn farce—a trial by jury empanelled to acquit. We say to Judge Flippin and the attorney-general, that in purging the criminal court of deleterious influences they will be sustained by the solemn indorsement of this whole community. It is nearly time that jury trials, especially in cases of great magnitude to the people should be what the law intended—an impartial medium of justice between man and man. The enforcement of the law can not damage the honest citizen; all others must take the consequence of its violations.

THE New Orleans *Times* of Thursday has an article on the "Raising and Spinning of Cotton," in which it contrasts the profits made by raising and spinning cotton, setting forth many indisputable facts going to show that we must diversify our industries and become more thoroughly self-sustaining than we have ever yet been. Reliance on a single crop has tended to impoverish our planters. Let us so increase the number of our material resources that the failure of a single interest may not be followed by utter ruin, as raising cotton is the great interest of the south, and as the crop of last year was raised for the world's benefit at a loss to the producers of over thirty millions of dollars, it may be interesting to turn from the culture of the fleece to the spinning thereof. Fall River, Massachusetts, is at present an important and prosperous manufacturing center. Dividends of one hundred and forty per cent. have been declared in one year, and the stock of a bank doing the business for the mills exclusively, quadrupled in ten years. These facts are indicative of extraordinary successes, and show a vast difference between the profits of spinning and raising cotton, and force upon our attention the question, "If the profit of manufacturing cotton is so great at Fall River, why should it not be as great, or greater, here in the south, where the staple is a domestic product, and motive power in unlimited quantities is lying idle?" They have tested the matter in Georgia to their great advantage. Let us, in other portions of the south, devote some of the muscle hitherto used in raising cotton to its conversion into textile fabrics. In that direction lies our prosperity.

GOVERNOR JOHN C. BROWN and Comptroller Burch have never funded a single State bond or coupon which was not, as they had every reason to believe, honestly issued. The bogus Mineral Home, and other like issues of recent years, that were not taken up by Governor Brown's predecessors, have not been, and never will be, funded during his administration. The State debt as funded is, and will be, an honestly created and honestly due debt. The bonds funded were sold by honest men, for honest purposes, and in honest compliance with the State's laws. Therefore the rate of taxation cannot be fixed till it is known precisely what sum will be required annually to meet the interest annually accruing on the State's funded debt. As to the rest of sums gathered by taxation, the amount depends upon the economy practiced by the legislature and upon reforms to be effected by a State constitutional convention, to be convoked by the next legislature.

IT is not inflation *per se* that the west and south demands. We would have the volume of currency *in circulation* maintained. It is absorbed almost wholly by untaxed bonds. Every other species of property is enormously burdened, and currency, to be profitable, must become interest-bearing bonds. These are again used, when all other property is useless, in borrowing money.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

A Provision to Amend the Charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It is reported from the house committee on banking and currency to-day, that the bill to amend the charter of the freedmen's savings and trust company provides that it shall be the duty of the trustees of said company to make loans to the extent of one-half of the deposits by them received, upon bonds and notes, secured by mortgages on deeds of trust upon unencumbered real estate, situated in the vicinity of the agency or branch of said company from which deposits are received, worth, upon a cash appraisement, at least double the amount of said loans, exclusive of buildings; the other half they shall invest in United States bonds, and keep on deposit in some national bank such sums as may be necessary to meet current expenses. It is made the duty of the officers of the bank to collect, as speedily as may be done, all sums of money loaned upon real estate outside of the States from which it is received, and as soon as it may be collected, loan the funds in accordance with the preceding part of this act. When it shall appear that the interest of depositors may require, it shall be lawful for the trustees, by and with the consent of the comptroller of the currency, at any time to choose any of the agencies or branches of the corporation to pay to the depositors of such agencies or branches a *pro rata* amount of the principal and interest which may be due them, and also a ratable proportion of any surplus which may have accumulated whenever it may be deemed advisable or when so ordered by congress. General business and affairs of corporations shall in like manner be closed up by trustees of corporations, under the direction of the comptroller of currency. The officers of the company are prohibited from loaning to any person or company at any one time more than ten thousand dollars of funds. There is a stringent provision to punish embezzlement. Interest exceeding five per cent. shall not be paid on deposits. Whenever it shall be deemed advisable by the trustees to wind up the entire business of the bank and its branches, commissioners shall be appointed to take charge of all property, make collections and distribute the proceeds among the creditors *pro rata* according to their respective amounts.

A graceful tribute to the memory of a French Jewish officer has recently been paid by General Chanzy, governor-general of Algeria. His excellency has decreed that one of the new villages in the province of Oran, inhabited by emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine, shall be named "Franchetti," in memory of the brave young Jewish commandant bearing that name, who was killed under the walls of Paris during the German siege. This graceful act greatly redounds to the credit of the general, who also greatly distinguished himself with the army of the Loire during the disastrous war.

ARKANSAS.

The Rencounters of Yesterday—One in the City, and Another in the Suburbs of Little Rock—Only One Man Killed.

The United States Troops Take to the Hook-and-Ladder Truck Barricade as Their Best Hold.

More About the Steamer Hallie—Almost a Quorum for the Legislature—The Agreement at Washington—Etc., Etc.

MORE BLOODSHED.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.—At half-past eight o'clock this morning, two Baxter men, standing near the southeast corner of Main and Markham streets, walked across the street toward three or four of Brooks's men, all colored. One of the latter pulled a pistol and fired at the Baxter men, rushing into the middle of the street as he did so. The fire was returned, and the negro was shot dead. This was the occasion of numerous other shots, about forty in all—the Baxter men firing from Stoddard's corner, and a few Brooks men, who were in the Metropolitan hotel, firing from that quarter. The United States troops at the city hall ran out the truck of the hook and ladder company, barricading Markham street, and forming a line behind it. Matters were soon quieted.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE OUTPOSTS.

About one hour after the firing this morning, in which one of Brooks's colored troops was killed at the intersection of Main and Markham streets, about twenty shots were fired in the southern part of the city. Three of Brooks's colored men were out recruiting. They were encountered by a party of Baxterites, and a fight ensued. About eight shots were fired, but no one was hurt. The Brooksites were captured and brought to the guardhouse.

Barricading and fortifying continues on all sides.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

All the stores were closed to-day. There is no attempt to do any business. The women and children living in the neighborhood of the statehouse have moved away. The ministers of the city called on the people to unite in the services to-morrow to God to avoid bloodshed and see that right prevail.

ALMOST A QUORUM.

Nearly enough members of the legislature have already arrived to make a quorum in both houses. Arrangements have been made for the legislature to meet in one of the town halls, outside the limits of the statehouse.

Baxter received several companies today to reinforce him, and now has a considerable force in the city.

HOW THE STORY IS TOLD IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The *Globe's* Little Rock special, in giving an account of the capture to-day of the steamer Hallie, says that Colonel Brooks's command overtook her at Palermo, and Captain Gibbons, whose company was nearest to her, demanded her surrender, and ordered her to come to the shore. Captain Sam Houston cried out in reply, "Come and take us," and the men aboard fired a volley at Brooks's men. Gibbons again demanded a surrender of the boat, and another volley was fired, Gibbons's company then returned the fire, and other companies coming up, the boat was riddled with shot, the steam-pipe was disabled, and she drifted to the opposite bank of the river, where she was subsequently captured and brought here, with the killed and wounded on board.

A SETTLEMENT PENDING.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—With a view of effecting a compromise in the Arkansas difficulty, the representatives of Baxter and Brooks called conjointly at the bureau of justice to-day, and had a conference with the attorney-general. They are now in consultation, and hope to devise a plan of settlement. It is further desired by them that in case the negotiations result in an arrangement, it shall have the approval of the government, in which case it will be agreed upon as a decision to which all parties will be required to submit. Should the different attorneys fail to agree, the attorney-general may declare his opinion in the case. He says the question has been one of the most perplexing character. It is very certain that the government officials will be glad if the representatives of the factions effect a settlement.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS OF BAXTER AND BROOKS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It is agreed, this May 9, 1874, at Washington, District of Columbia, between the respective attorneys and agents of Joseph Brooks and Elisha Baxter, claimants for the office of governor of the State of Arkansas, that, pending the suit of the conflicting of parties, and a division of sentiment among the people of the State, the said legislature of that State shall be called by said Brooks and Baxter to meet at an extra session the fourth Monday of May, A. D., 1874, at twelve o'clock noon, at the usual place of meeting in the statehouse—each to put a separate call out forthwith for the purpose—and the legislature so called shall be permitted to meet without molestation or hinderance by either of the said parties or their adherents.

That they shall receive and entertain a communication from Brooks, setting forth specifically the ground for his claim to the office of governor, as well as his reasons for contesting Baxter's rights thereto; that they shall investigate the facts and allegations so set forth by Brooks, and such investigation shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State, giving to both parties a full and fair hearing, upon such competent and relevant testimony as either party may offer. The legislature shall determine, in the manner provided by law, which of the contestants received at the November election, 1872, a majority of the legal votes, and declare the result, and the parties shall abide by that action. Brooks and Baxter shall each then relieve from duty and send home all his troops, retaining only as many as each may think necessary as a body-guard at Little Rock, not exceeding one company. All warlike demonstrations are to forthwith cease, and both parties are to keep absolute peace and refrain from any interference with each other, or his adherents, till the contest is finally decided by the legislature, or the national government has taken action thereon, and until the determination by the general assembly as to who was legally elected governor, in the contest to be made before that body by Joseph Brooks.

The question as to which of the contestants has the legal right to exercise the functions of the office of governor may, at his discretion, be determined by the President on applications heretofore made to him by the respective contestants, and that the legislature shall receive from each claimant of the office such communication as either may send to it till the contest for the office is finally decided by the general assembly.

I submit the foregoing plan of adjusting the difficulties in Arkansas to the respective claimants to the office of governor, it having been agreed to by all their friends and attorneys here, subject to approval, and I have to say that the President earnestly desires its adoption by both parties.

G. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

It is very well understood that if the agreement, as sent to Little Rock, is entered into in good faith, and that afterward any of its provisions are violated, the attorney-general will ask the President to take the matter in hand and dispose of it. Among other suggestions made at the conference with the attorney-general to-night was one that an officer of national reputation and who would reflect the views of the administration, should be sent to Little Rock to exercise judgment, supervision and moral influence there.

The Paris papers lately announced that Madame Lenoir-Jousserai, who has just died at her mansion in Paris, left her fortune, ten million francs, to the Paris hospitals. Madame Lenoir was the widow of a very remarkable man, who had been proprietor of the Cafe de Foy, in the Palais Royal, from 1815 to 1830. When the allies entered Paris after Waterloo, and for many years after that, the Cafe de Foy was *par excellence* the one fashionable *cafe* in Paris. Blucher took coffee there, and it was the favorite spot Bonapartist officers used to resort to to challenge the officers of the allied armies. The Cafe de Foy ceased to exist years ago, but M. Lenoir had retired in time, and enjoyed his fortune for many years. He was a man of artistic tastes in spite of his humble beginnings, and was honored with the friendship of Horace Vernet and Ary Scheffer. He had formed a splendid collection of works of art and articles of virtu, remarkable especially for its snuff-boxes. The whole of the collection is left to the Louvre.

MORTON AND THE FINANCES.

Letter from the Great Indiana Senator, Correcting Misapprehensions as to the Finance Bill.

The Forty-Four Millions of Reserve—A Sharp Criticism on the President's Position, Etc.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—The following is a summary of the letter published in this morning's *Journal*, from Senator Morton: "There appears to be a misapprehension in a portion of the press in regard to the provisions of the finance bill, which lately passed the two houses of congress, but from which the President withheld his approval. The bill is criticised as if it authorized a new emission of United States notes, which would increase the difficulty of a return to specie payments, and thereby involve a breach of the national faith, pledged for the redemption of these notes in coin. The first section of the bill, and the only one which relates to United States notes, is in these words: 'The maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at four hundred millions of dollars.' Reference is then made to the act of June 30, 1864, April 12, 1866, and March 4, 1868, to show the effect of this proviso. The right of the secretary to reissue any part of this forty-four millions, or to increase the circulation of these notes above three hundred and fifty-six millions, has been continually denied by many lawyers in congress and out of it, and a large proportion of the press; and the question cannot be said to be free from doubt. At the last session of congress, a majority of the finance committee of the senate, through the chairman, Mr. Sherman, reported to the senate, for its adoption, the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the senate the secretary of the treasury has not the power, under the existing laws, to issue United States notes for any portion of the forty-four million dollars, retired and cancelled under the several committees.

On that subject my first impression had been against the existence of the power; but on further examination I thought it fairly deducted from a comparison of statutes, and personally urged upon the President and secretary the free use of the forty-four million reserve, to check the progress of the panic, and alleviate its disasters. In his veto message, and in his letter to Messrs. Claflin and Anthony on the twenty-eighth of September, the President treats the forty-four millions as being an existing reserve—a sum of money already in the treasury, as much so as the like sum received from taxes, to be used at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury for certain purposes. He regards the maximum amount of United States notes as four hundred million dollars, and treats the forty-four millions as in actual existence. The first section of the bill declares the law to be what the President and secretary have assumed it to be. It declares that the maximum amount of United States notes shall be four hundred million dollars; that is the amount beyond which the issue shall not be extended. The other section of the bill authorizes the increase of the bank-note circulation to the amount of forty-six million dollars, to be distributed among the States having less than their proportion, upon the basis of the act of 1865, the new banks to be established upon the terms, liabilities and restrictions imposed upon existing banks, being required to secure their bills by deposits of bonds, redeemable in United States notes, upon demand, over their own counters, or on one of the redemption cities; and with the additional restriction that all banks, old and new, shall keep one-fourth of the coin-interest they receive on their bonds deposited for the security of their notes. This provision looked forward, and was the first step taken in that direction by congress. The forty million dollars provided for came fully thirty millions short of equalizing the distribution among the States upon the basis of the act of 1865. Under that act the New England States were entitled to less than forty million dollars, but received one hundred and ten millions; and the other eastern States had an excess of nearly twelve millions. The most of the friends of the bill desired free banking—that is, the restriction taken off as to the amount and locality of the circulation of national banks; that the people should be left free in every part of the United States to establish national banks wherever and whenever their local wants and necessities demanded them. The purpose of this letter is not to enter into any defense of the second section of the bill, but to remove the apprehensions that appear to prevail in regard to the first. Whether the volume of the currency is sufficient for the business of the country is a question of fact about which men may honestly differ. During the four years preceding the panic there had been an actual contraction of the currency, and a much larger comparative contraction, resulting from the growth of population and business. A majority of congress were of the opinion that to produce a restoration of confidence, a speedy revival of business and a return to the prosperity which was so suddenly destroyed by the panic, some addition should be made to the volume of the currency. That the bill which has failed to become a law would have produced some contraction is undoubtedly true, but it would have been almost entirely in the stock market in New York. It is a well understood fact that the reserves of the western and southern banks kept in New York have been loaned by the New York bankers almost exclusively upon call to dealers in stocks, and have thus contributed to stimulate an unwholesome speculation, and have been of very little benefit to the mercantile or manufacturing community. The evil resulting from this fact was strikingly illustrated during the panic last fall. The stockholders who had borrowed the money were not able to pay the New York banks, and they in turn were unable to pay the country banks, from which the money had been received, and thus the disaster of the panic was greatly aggravated. This bill in effect, required the banks outside of the redemption cities to keep three-fourths of their reserve at home, and would have withdrawn some millions from the stock market in New York, which would strengthen the banks to which they belong, and would have produced a contraction in a quarter where it is pretty well understood that contraction would do no harm. The act of 1869, to strengthen the public credit, declares that the United States solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. In the debate upon this bill nobody has denied the character or binding force of that pledge; but the question as to the "practicable period" for its performance remains as open as it was upon the day it was passed. Very few members of either house of congress have agreed upon a method for the resumption of specie payment. While the government is pledged to redeem the legal-tender notes at the earliest practicable period, the purpose to do so should be ever kept in view; yet that period is by many not deemed to be practicable when there is great stagnation in business, much labor unemployed, revenues largely fallen off, and much distress and suffering in every part of the country.

The Chateau Malmaison, the house of Josephine, is offered for sale by the government. One has often wondered why called Malmaison (bad house). Now that people are talking about it, the origin of the term appears to have resulted from the misdemeanors and ravages committed by the embarked Normans in the ninth century, the name given the house being Mala Mansis. As late as 1244 the building was nothing better than a miserable barn. Before the revolution in 1788, however it had become the site of one of the most agreeable chateaus in the environs of Paris. In 1799 it was purchased by Josephine, where she gathered the most distinguished authors and artists of the French capital. Before these assemblies Segouvet read his "Le Merite des Femmes," Bouilly declaimed his drama of "L'Abbe de l'Epee," and Arnault recited his fables. The chateau cost Napoleon I. 160,000 francs. Its next owner was a Swedish banker, who sold it to Queen Christine for 500,000 francs, and she in turn ceded it to Napoleon III. for 1,100,000 francs. The government hopes to sell it for 1,500,000. A piece of grape-vine to which hung a bunch of grapes which Josephine offered to the Emperer Alexander when he came to visit her on the twenty-seventh of May, 1816, is still preserved in the hot-house. It was three days later that Josephine died.

It has been supposed that the first Hebrew book ever printed was produced in Soncino, in Italy, in 1484. From a clever article in *Macmillan*, by a lady named Phillimore, it would seem that this is a mistake. The first book printed in Hebrew was a pentateuch printed at Bologna in 1482. Thus Italy has in either case the honor. The first attempt at a polyglot bible appears in the form of a page printed in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and a polyglot psalter (Hebrew, Greek, Arabic and Chaldee), appeared in 1516.

THE MESSIAH.

BY THE Mendelssohn Quartette Club at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

We hear from the most trustworthy sources that *The Messiah* will be repeated at an early day by the Mendelssohn club, at the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In a few days the official announcement will appear, giving the date and full particulars. We congratulate the Mendelssohns and the members of the Cumberland church for this excellent opportunity of again presenting to our people Handel's sublime oratorio, which was so successfully produced a few weeks ago at St. Peter's church. The choruses will be augmented by many of our good singers, who, on the occasion of the first presentation, were absent. The orchestra will be strengthened, and we rely upon the promise of the society to again be enabled to announce to our readers a great success. Our patrons of music should not neglect to give this gigantic enterprise of the Mendelssohns their support. Those who never heard the grand choruses of the oratorio know not the grandeur of such works. The production of oratorios in London, Birmingham and other cities in England bring people together from the whole kingdom, as if all united in great musical worship. Artists from all countries are called to those cities, and the admission fee frequently has been from one to five pounds sterling per person. Handel's Oratorio society of New York now are singing some of these oratorios, and the greatest *eclat* attends them. Nilsson's farewell song, on the eve of her departure for Europe, on last Sunday, was the undying "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," from the oratoro of *The Messiah*. Too much interest cannot be awakened among our citizens to properly sustain this effort of the Mendelssohns to reproduce, at such great cost, the difficult oratorio of *The Messiah*. Let the people come forth in one grand body, and call for a repetition, over and over, of *The Messiah*; and if the people will respond, as we have reason to hope they will, let our amateurs and whole corps of musicians contribute their cheerful support, and unite themselves harmoniously in the ennobling work of advancing proper musical education by the proper means. Let each, and all aside, let our soloists and choristers, sopranos and contraltos, tenors and bassos, for once dismantle every petty reason for withholding their help, and for their love for the art, and the pleasure of the love come forward and unite with the handfull of indefatigable workers to build up a permanent society. The best of judgment, without fear or favor, will be used to appreciate talent and voice, and for the success of the good of all claims of those entitled to advancement will be honored. We have too many fine singers whom we failed to see to *The Messiah* concert at St. Peter's church. We cannot afford to lose the voices of such singers, whom we distinctly remember as shining lights in *The Creation*. Now is their time to come forward. Let each and all offer the best for the reputation of the society. We will not be satisfied with the club till the best is done by the club, and by all of the club. No singer or musician of any ability can reasonably stand aloof from this, and almost the only oratorio-giving society, and claim a place with the disciples of better music. We are at liberty to state that the first rehearsal for the repetition of *The Messiah*, will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the rooms of the club. All wishing to participate will promptly attend. In the meantime we are on the *qui vive* for a rare treat.

TELEGRAPHIC EPITOME.

Reports from the wheat crop for portions of Wisconsin are unfavorable.

For professing to give a history of the Cardiff giant, the Boston *Herald* is defendant in a suit for thirty thousand dollars damages.

A petition in bankruptcy is filed in the United States court against Franklin Moses, governor of South Carolina; so says a Charleston dispatch of yesterday.

J. W. Hunt Reynold's stable of race horses, has arrived at Jerome park, New York, from Kentucky to be trained for the coming racing season. The stable comprises six horses.

The State grange executive committee has been in session several days at Nashville, and has under discussion the question of establishing two or three State grange manufactories.

Notice has been given that the editorial excursionists from New York will arrive in Cincinnati next Wednesday, and an editorial excursion from Indiana will reach there the day following.

The committees appointed to decorate soldiers' graves commenced work in Cincinnati yesterday, and invited friends of Confederate soldiers buried at Spring Grove to decorate the graves of the latter.

The navy department is advised of the death of Arsene N. Girault, professor of mathematics, United States navy, at New Brunswick, on the second instant. He had been in the navy since 1845, and at the time of his death was on the retired list.

Mr. Scott Crum, who killed Wilson Williams a few days ago, an account of which appeared in the APPEAL last week, has been tried before a magistrate of Holly Springs, Mississippi, and discharged. Colonel Van. H. Manning was counsel for the accused.

Alexander H. Rambo, claiming to have been a passenger on the brig Eliza Stevens, from Kingston, Jamacia, to New York, states that the brig was run down by a steamer; that when he got on deck he found the wreck abandoned and heard a boat rowing away. He then got a plank and swam to the Abscom lighthouse.

The commissioners appointed by the secretary of the interior to investigate the charges preferred by Indian Commissioner Walker, against Dr. J. J. Saville, agent for the Sioux at Red Cloud agency, and E. A. Howard, agent at Whetstone agency, have made their report, declaring the charges to be frivolous and groundless.

The Southern Baptist convention is in session at Jefferson, Texas. About one hundred delegates are present. James P. Boyce, of Louisville, is presiding, and Drs. Burrows, of Richmond, Jones of Nashville, Crane, of Texas, and Devoti, of Georgia, are vice-presidents. Reports of the foreign and domestic mission boards were presented.

Reports are in circulation in New York that a very considerable amount of bills of exchange, drawn by German houses, have been returned from London; but the report lacks confirmation, and it is barely possible the whole thing may have some connection with the disappearance, some time since, from the produce exchange of an individual who left without providing for his American creditors, and probably treated his English friends in the same way.

We learn that Rev. Jesse Oliver, a minister of the Christian church, and a member of the firm of Woods, Oliver & McGee, at Hickory Flat, in Benton county, Mississippi, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart on Saturday night last, May 3, 1874, while lying in bed by the side of his wife. The sad event has cast a gloom over the community in which he lived, as Mr. Oliver was beloved and respected by all who knew him. No cause as yet ascertained for the terrible death.

A London letter writer says the British navy has been found in a condition of doubtful efficiency. On paper there are fifty-five ironclads, of which forty-one are sea-going and fourteen adapted for harbor and coast defense. Of the forty-one sea-going ironclads five must be deducted as still on the docks and nine others as either obsolete or not worth repairing for sea-going purposes. This reduces the list to twenty-seven, and of these only fourteen can be regarded as really effective for service at the present moment, though four more, or eighteen in all, will perhaps be ready in the course of the year. Moreover, some of the ships now undergoing repairs cannot be counted upon as good for more than a year. Then of the fourteen ironclads for harbor defense, one is building, and there are only eight fit for service.

MAPS BY TELEGRAPH.—In the journalism of the future exact maps and diagrams of localities described may accompany news-dispatches by telegraph. A member of the Parisian academy of science has devised a method to this effect, in which a numerally graduated semi-circular plate of glass is laid by the telegrapher over the map to be transmitted, and a pencil of mica, attached to a pivoted stric of metal, also ruled into numbers, allowed to move over the plate. Looking through a fixed eye-piece, the operator traces out his map on the glass with the adjustable mica pencil, and, noticing the numbers successively touched on the plate and on the moving metal arm, telegraphs them to his correspondent, who, by means of an exactly similar apparatus, is thereby enabled to trace out an exactly similar map.

A. J. has done one good thing. He has put the organ of the State administration at the capital to figuring finances, a subject of very great interest at this time, and about which the very little accurate knowledge. Mr. Johnson expressed the opinion that the present rate of taxation should be reduced one-half, and that the interest of interest could not be computed beyond two semi-annual installments. (*Chattanooga Commercial.*)

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Statements of Shipments of Supplies to the Sufferers, Forwarded by Memphis Merchants.

A. C. Terrell, Nibbett's landing, per steamer Capital City: 2 csks bacon shoulders, 25 bbls meal, 25 sks corn, 10 bales hay, 2 bbls salt.

E. R. Grisham, Bolivar landing, per steamer Capital City: 7 bales hay; 15 bags corn, 1 csk bacon, 15 bbls meal, 1 bbl salt.

Benjamin Franklin, Cat Fish Point, per steamer Capital City: 5 bbls hay, 10 sks corn, 1 csk bacon, 8 bbls meal, 1 bbl salt.

Captain F. C. Kendall, G. M. Cumby, J. A. Robinson, committee, mouth of White river, per steamer Capital City: 2 bbls meal, 2 bbls flour, 200 lbs meat, 2 bales hay, 4 sks corn.

Cook & Co., A. G. Martin, committee, Chicot City, per steamer Capital City: 10 bales hay, 20 sks corn, 5 bbls flour, 5 bbls meal, 1 csk meat.

J. McMurry, J. M. Ward, committee; Luna, per steamer Capital City: 10 bbls meal, 10 bbls flour, 10 bales hay, 1 csk bacon, 15 sks corn.

D. N. Robinson, Napoleon, per steamer A. J. White: 2 bales hay, 5 sacks corn, 1 bbl meal, 1 bbl flour.

R. M. Fry, Lake Village, per steamer Capital City: 15 bales hay, 10 bbls flour, 10 bbls meal, 10 sks corn, 1 cask meat.

W. R. Anderson, E. Randolph, James Murphy, committee, Napoleon, per steamer A. J. White: 1 csks meat, 10 bbls flour, 10 bbls meal.

N. E. Hughes, Prentice, per steamer A. J. White: 5 bbls meal, 5 bbls flour, half csk meat.

Mrs. Wilkerson, Napoleon, per steamer A. J. White: 2 bbls meal, 1 bbls flour, 200 lbs meat, 1 lb tea.

Mrs. McGhee, Gayoso house, room 243, refugee from the overflow: Half bbl flour, 3 shoulders, 1 mattress.

Mrs. Huntingdon and Mrs. Neal, McGuire's Landing, per steamer A. J. White: 2 bbls meal, 2 bbls flour, 2 sides shoulders. Request of Captain Mark Cheek.

Henry Wall, W. S. Campbell and J. W. Robson, committee Burk's Landing, per steamer Quickstep: 10 bbls flour, 10 bbls meal, 1 csk shoulders, 1 bbl salt.

C. J. Barnard, Lake's Landing, per steamer G. W. Cheek: 1 bbl meal, 1 bbl pork, 1 bbl flour.

Alex. Smith, Clayton, Arkansas, per steamer G. W. Cheek: 2 bbls meal, 1 bbl pork. Recommended by Nep. Falls.

T. J. Brown, St. Francis river, per steamer St. Francis: 1 bbl meal, 1 bbl flour, 1 csk meat.

F. C. Williams, N. E. Hodges, committee; Freeman, per steamer George W. Cheek: 5 bbls pork, 10 bbls meal, 5 bbls flour.

John H. Graham, J. W. Dickerson, Lewis Watson, committee; Rosemary, per steamer Mary Boyd: 1 cask meat, 10 bbls flour, 2 bbls salt, 10 bbls meal.

Mrs. M. E. Wilkerson, Napoleon; per steamer George W. Cheek: 1 box sundries, 2 sacks corn.

W. R. Baugh and others, Australia; per steamer George W. Cheek: 10 bbls meal, 1 box clothing.

John Marshal and others, Knowltons; per steamer George W. Cheek: 6 bales hay, 10 bbls meal, 3 bbls pork, 1 bbl salt.

W. E. Hodges and others, Dennis landing; per steamer St. Francis: 1 bbl pork, 5 bbls meal.

Mrs. Munroe, Rayburn avenue; 1 bbl flour, 5 shoulders, 5 lbs coffee, 10 lbs sugar.

A. Wilkins, and others, Phillips bayou, per steamer Phil Allin: 2 csks meat, 25 bbls flour, 25 bbls meal, 5 bbls salt, 10 bales hay.

L. A. Dunn, Clark's store, per steamer Phil Allin: 5 bbls meal, 2 bbls flour, 1 sk shoulders, 1 bale hay.

S. C. Walker, Johnsonville, Mississippi, per steamer City of Helena: 1 bbl flour, 1 bbl meal, 1 sk meat.

Mrs. D. A. Robinson, Mound City, per steamer John Overton: 2 bales hay.

Hiram Hodges, Hopefield, per self: ½ bbl flour, 3 shoulders, 5 lbs coffee, 10 lbs sugar.

Reid Sykes, & Co., Lorance landing, per steamer Phil Allin: half bbl flour, 1 sk corn, 1 sk bacon.

T. C. Kendell and others, Napoleon, per steamer G. W. Cheek. 2 bbls meal, 1 bbl flour, 1 bbl bacon, 1 bale hay.

J. G. River and others, River Landing; per steamer Phil Allin, 1 sack meal.

W. R. Anderson and others, Napoleon; per steamer G. W. Cheek, 15 barrels meal, 5 bales hay, 500 pounds meat.

J. H. Pickett, Nodena Landing; per steamer Frank Forrest, 1 sack meat, 6 barrels meal.

James McMurray, and T. M. Ward, Lima, per steamer St. Genevieve, 14 barrels meal, 1 box shoulders, 15 bales hay.

J. G. Morgan and others, Barnards; per steamer St. Genevieve, 1 cask meat, 10 barrels meal, 10 bales hay.

Frank & Co and others, Sunnyside; per steamer St. Genevieve, 10 barrels meal, 10 bales hay, 500 pounds meat.

Ford & Adams, Lakeport; 10 barrels meal, 10 bales hay, 500 pounds meat.

John Prior and others, Arkansas City, per steamer St. Genevieve: 10 bbls flour, 15 bbls meal, 1 cask meat, 5 bales hay, 2 bbls salt.

Mrs. Mary Robinson, Hopefield: Half bbl flour, 1 bbl meal, 5 shoulders.

Mrs. Nancy Sanders: Half bbl flour, 1 bbl meal, 5 shoulders.

Charles H. Sigrest: Half bbl flour, 1 bbl meal, 5 shoulders, 1 bbl potatoes.

Rev. A. Connelly: Half bbl flour, 1 bbl meal, 5 shoulders, 1 bbl potatoes.

C. C. Wright: Half bbl flour, 1 bbl meal, 5 shoulders, 1 bbl potatoes.

Mrs. Ward: Half bbl flour, 1 bbl meal, 5 shoulders, 1 bbl potatoes.

C. H. Carter, Hopefield: half bbl flour, 1 bbl meal, 5 shoulders.

Mrs. Cox, Hopefield; half bbl flour, 3 shoulders.

P. Burns, Hopefield; half bbl flour, 1 bbl meal, 3 shoulders.

Mrs. S. Bolen, half bbl flour, 1 bbl meal, 5 shoulders.

H. Ford, 1 bbl meal, 5 shoulders.

Mrs. Nancy See, 3 shoulders, 1 bbl meal, 1 bale hay.

Mrs. M. Caffrey, half bbl flour, 3 shoulders.

W. M. Carder, Agent, Red Fork; 1 cask meat, 6 bbls flour, 15 bbls meal, 1 bbl salt.

N. Oliver and others, Oliver's Landing; 2 bbls meal, 200 lbs shoulders.

There are twenty universities in Germany: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Gottingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Konigberg and Marburg, in Prussia; Erlangen, Munich and Wurzburg, in Bavaria; Freidelburg and Heidelburg, in Baden; Jena, in Thuringia; Tubingen, in Wurtemburg; Giessen, in Hesse; Rostock, in Mecklenburg; Leipsic, in Saxony; Strassburg, in Alsace. The largest of these universities are Leipsic, Berlin, Munich, Halle, Gottingen, Breslau, Heidelberg and Bonn.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—*Corner Third and Poplar streets*—Services at 10 a.m., and 4 and 8 p.m. by Rev. A. L. Crawford.

UNION STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—*Union street near Marshall avenue.*—Services at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

GEORGIA-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m., by Rev. Edward Slater, jr.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—*Union street.*—Lecture at 11 a.m. by Professor Aaron Pickett.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—*Union street.*— E. C. Slater will preach at 11 a. m. on "Christian completeness." Service 8 p.m.

GRACE (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. Jas. Carmichael, rector. Seats free.

LINDEN-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH. David Walk, pastor. Communion at 10½ a.m. Preaching at 11½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

COURT STREET CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services at 10½ a.m., and 8 p.m., by Rev. A. J. Baird, of Nashville.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—*Corner Poplar and second streets.*—Services at 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sabbath-school at 9 a.m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—*Second street near Bron e.* Services at 10½ a.m., and at 8 p.m. Dr. Lansburn, pastor.

MEMPHIS BETHEL.—*Corner Front and Exchange street.*—Preaching at 11 a.m., by Rev. Geo. Havill. Sunday-school at 2½ p.m.

ALABAMA STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—*Corner Jones avenue and Alabama streets.*—Services at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m.

THIRD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—*Chelsea, corner Fourth and Looney street.*—Services by Rev. L. O. Taylor at 11 a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—*Near Corner of Second and Adams streets.*—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. Geo. A. Lofton, pastor.

CHELSEA BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services by the pastor, Rev. John Powell, at 11 a.m. and 7½ p.m.

CALVARY (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.—Services in the morning and evening. Rev. George White, rector.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7½ p.m. by Rev. F. S. Ruth, rector.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH.—*Corner of Vance and Lauderdale streets.*—Preaching at 11 a.m., and at 7½ p.m. L. A. Rudisill, pastor.

HERNANDO STREET METHODIST [illegible] and at 7:30 p.m.

[illegible]

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

VICKSBURG, May 9.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling. Up: Thompson Dean. Down: Thomas Sherlock, Atlantic and barges.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Weather clear and warm. River falling. No arrivals. Departed: Exporter, Cincinnati; James Howard, Mollie Moore, St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—River 25 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather clear and warm. Departed: Arlington, Memphis.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—River 7 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. No arrivals or departures except local packets.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—River falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived: Gleanor, H. C. Yaeger, and Alps, New Orleans; Capitol City, Vicksburg. Departed: City of Vicksburg, Vic