THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875. VOL 35, NO 181

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather, slowly rising temperature, rising barometer and northerly to southerly winds.

The rivers in Virginia and Pennsylvania and the Ohio and Central Mississippi rivers will rise rapidly. Dangerous floods will probably occur in the Ohio.

ROBERT A. M'FARLAND, the past thirteen years financial editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, died in that city last night.

OWING to the importance our people, in town as well as country, attach to the flood news, we surrender this morning by far the largest portion of the APPEAL to telegrams from all quarters indicating a flood apparently freighted, for all the valleys, with the most disastrous consequences.

THE latest telegraphic dispatches received last night concerning the Kentucky elections give large increases in the Democratic majorities all over the State, except at Louisville and Lexington, where the Radicals have made gains—in the latter city, carrying the city by an increased majority.

THE committee of the National cotton exchange, appointed to report upon the condition of the cotton, report that they have performed that duty, and state that Louisiana has better prospects than last year; Mississippi, stand generally good and better than 1874; Arkansas, stand uniformly good; Nashville, season favorable and stand good; Norfolk, compare favorably with last year; South Carolina, stands better than last year; Savannah, also reports stands better than last year; Mobile, stands are universally better than last year; Texas, generally favorable report, crops as good as last year. No report from Memphis or Wilmington departments.

A DISPATCH from Beaver, Utah, yesterday, announces that the defence in the case of the United States *vs.* Lee and others, for the massacre of the Arkansas and Missouri emigrants, offered the depositions of Brigham Young and George A. Smith, which were ruled out but were filed by the clerk. They state, in substance, that neither party issued any instructions in regard to the Arkansas emigrant train, but people were counseled not to sell grain to any parties for forage. They state that neither party knew of the massacre until afterward, and then only by general report. Most of the day was taken up by counsel in discussing instructions to be submitted to the court. Judge Boreman will deliver his charge to-morrow.

THE following notification from our oldest citizen and one of the truest friends of President Johnson cannot fail to draw together a large number of the people of Memphis, who, in many ways during the past ten years, have marked their respect for and appreciation of the great commoner:

The political and personal friends of Ex-President Andrew Johnson are respectfully invited to meet in Court square at four o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of expressing, in a public manner, their sorrow for his death and appreciation of his character as a man, a citizen and a statesman.

CHARLES D. M'LEAN,
Chairman of the Committee.

We hope that besides this meeting another and more formal one will shortly be held, at which a eulogy shall be pronounced upon the great statesman worthy alike of him and of the first city in the State; and we also hope Mayor Loague will convene the general council to take action in regard thereto and for the purpose of adopting suitable resolutions. The aldermen of distant New York have set us the example.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Democratic State Convention—Immense Concourse of People Expected—Probable Candidates—Etc.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, August 2.—The Democratic State convention, which assembles here to-morrow, is called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State treasurer and reorganizing the party, which was formally disbanded by the Meridian convention in the contest between Alcorn and Ames. It bids fair to be the largest convention held in the State since the war. The city is already rapidly filling with delegates, and large crowds are expected to-night and in the morning. Among the distinguished men already in the city are Ex-Governors Albert G. Brown, Charles Clark, W. H. M'Cardle. The only name mentioned for state treasurer is that of Dr. C. M. Valden, of Carroll county. Ex-Governor Clarke and General E. C. Walthall are mentioned as president of the convention. Congressman Lamar will address the convention by invitation, and is expected to make the greatest speech of his life. There is great anxiety to hear him, and special trains on all the roads to-morrow will bring enormous crowds. There will be a vigorous attempt made to adopt a white-line platform, but it will be defeated. The great interest of the convention centers in this question, and some trouble is anticipated. Wise counsels will prevail, and the white-line policy will be ignored or defeated. From all parts of the State come accounts of the rapidly rising enthusiasm of the people. An earnest and powerful effort is to be made to rescue the State from Radical rule, and high hopes of success are entertained.

ADDITIONAL RIVER REPORTS

BY TELEGRAPH.

PITTSBURG, August 2.—Night—River rising, with 7 feet 6 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. At Brownsville the river is 34 feet in the channel, and about stationary.

EVANSVILLE, August 2.—Weather cloudy and cool; mercury, 64 to 66. River rising, with 37 3-10 feet water in the channel by the government gauge. Port list—Up: Idlewild, 8 p.m. Down: Shannon, 2 p.m.; Vint Shinkle, 4 p.m.; Idlewild, 4 p.m. Business fair, but not active.

During a class-meeting held by the Methodist brethren of a southern village, Brother Jones went among the colored portion of the congregation. Finding there a man notorious for his endeavor to serve God on the Sabbath and Satan the rest of the week, he said: "Well, Brother Dick, I am glad to see you here. Haven't stolen any turkeys since I saw you last, Brother Dick?" "No, no, Brother Jones; no turkeys." "No chickens, Brother Dick?" "No no, Brother Jones; no chickens." "Thank the Lord, Brother Jones! That's doing well, my brother!" said Brother Jones, leaving Brother Dick, who immediately relieved his overburdened conscience by saying to a near neighbor, with an immense sigh of relief, "If he'd said ducks, he'd 'a 'ad me."

OUR GREAT DEAD.

Executive Order from President Grant Announcing Officially the Death of Ex-President Johnson.

Orders from the Secretaries of the Army and Navy—Preparations at Greenville for the Funeral Obsequies To-Day.

Eulogies by the Canada Press—What the State Press Has to Say—Resolutions by the New York Aldermen.

Interesting Facts in Regard to the Death of Mr. Johnson—An Historical Flag—The Successorship—The Mourning Family—Etc., Etc.

FEDERAL HONORS.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following executive order has been issued:

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1875.

It becomes the painful duty of the President to announce to the people of the United States the death of Andrew Johnson, the last survivor of his honored predecessors, which occurred in Carter county, East Tennessee, at an early hour this morning. The solemnity of the occasion which called him to the Presidency, with the varied nature and length of his public services, will cause him to be long remembered and occasion mourning for the death of a distinguished servant. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the executive mansion and the several departments of the government at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day designated for his funeral, and that all public business be suspended on that day. It is further ordered that the war and navy departments cause suitable honors to be paid on that occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
JOHN L. CADWALADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

THE OBSEQUIES.

NASHVILLE, August 2.—Ex-President Johnson will be buried at Greenville to-morrow with Masonic honors. Governor Porter and the other executive officers, with a number of prominent citizens of this and other portions of Tennessee, have left for Greenville to attend the obsequies.

THE ARMY AND NAVY IN MOURNING.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—An order was issued to-day by Commodore Ammon, acting secretary of the navy, directing, in pursuance of the President's orders announcing the death of Ex-President Johnson, that the ensign at each naval station and of each vessel of the United States navy in commission be hoisted at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and that a gun be fired at intervals of half an hour from sunrise to sunset at each naval station and on board of the flagships and of vessels acting singly, on the day of the funeral, when this order may be received in time; otherwise on the day after its receipt. The officers of the navy and marine corps will wear the usual badge of mourning, attached to the sword-hilt and on the left arm, for a period of thirty days.

An order was also issued from the war department reciting the order of the President, and directing that in compliance with his instructions the troops will be paraded at ten o'clock on the day after the receipt of the order at each military post, when the order will be read to them, and the labors of that day will thereafter cease. The national flag will be displayed at half-mast. At the dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterward at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-seven guns. The officers of the army will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of thirty days.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

NASHVILLE, August 2.—The following special from Greeneville to the *Union and American*, received to-night, says: "Mr. Johnson's funeral will take place Tuesday at eleven o'clock, under the charge of the Masons. The remains arrived here Sunday morning, and were deposited at his residence until this morning, when they were taken to the courthouse, where they now lie in state. All his children are here except Mrs. Brown, who is detained by the illness of her mother, who is not expected long to survive the shock occasioned by the Ex-President's sudden death. The courthouse, stores and private residences were draped in mourning. Deep gloom pervades the community. A large concourse is expected, civic and military. The governor and State officials, and the Nashville committee are expected in the morning. A beautiful casket, with rich silver mounting and Masonic emblems, contains the corpse. The body showed signs of decomposition this morning and the case was closed, excluding from view the face or any part of the body. The casket is covered with floral offerings. Upon the silver plate was engraved simply, "Andrew Johnson, aged sixty-seven." Upon the walls of the courtroom where the body lies, are three oil portraits of the deceased and many photographs, various styles of steel engravings and a splendid bust in medallion, all surrounded with badges of mourning. Upon the casket, amid wreaths of flowers, is a large steel engraving in a rich gilt frame, with a heavy Masonic insignia. A civic, military and Masonic procession will escort the remains from the courthouse at eleven o'clock to the place of burial, on Johnson Hill, half a mile southwest of the village. This hill is in a fifty-acre tract owned by deceased, overlooking the village and plainly visible from the railroad. It is said that the ex-President, before the war, marked the place where he wished to be buried by planting on the spot a willow taken from his yard, which was a shoot taken from a willow by Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena. He left here Wednesday morning for a few days of recreation, expecting to go to Washington this week. His death has called to the memory of old citizens many an incidents of his old his tailor life shop, where he lived for many years, is heavily draped, which, with the overhanging vines, gives a strangely sad, yet beautiful picture. The citizens, without regard to politics, have taken an active interest in festooning the public and private buildings with mourning draperies. The following, which I recognize to be in the ex-President's handwriting, has been found among his papers in his office:

GREENEVILLE, June 29, 1875.

All seems gloom and despair. I have performed my duty to my God, my country and my family. I have nothing to fear. Approaching death to me is a mere shadow of God's protecting weak beneath it. I almost feel sacred here. I know can no evil come. Here I will rest in quiet and peace beyond the reach of calumny, poisoned shafts, the influence, envy, and jealousy of enemies. Here, treason and traitors, or State backsliders and hypocrites in church can have no place, where the great fact will be realized that God is truth and gratitude—the highest attributes of men. *Sic itur ad astra.* Such is the way to the stars or immortality."

The following is written on the margin-page containing the above: "Written before leaving on Sunday evening while the cholera was raging in its most violent form." It will be remembered that the Ex-President left Greeneville after being attacked by the cholera, when, as he said, "all seemed gloom and despair."

EULOGIES BY THE CANADA PRESS.

TORONTO, August 2.—The morning papers contain eulogistic obituary notices of Ex-President Johnson.

The *Mail* says that in intellectual capacity he was not to be placed beside Jefferson, Adams, and the other fathers of the republic, but be had much of their personal patriotic virtue, and we may say that he was the last American President of the old school.

The *Globe* says that he must now be numbered with the other great men whose lives were shortened as the result, directly or indirectly, of the fierce and terrible struggle through which the nation passed.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE NEW YORK BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The board of aldermen to-day adopted the following:

WHEREAS, This common council has learned, with most profound sorrow, of the death of Ex-President Andrew Johnson, and as the sad event is one that should call forth proper expression of the sentiments and feelings of the common council, the representatives of the people of this city, and in view of the exalted character and public services of the deceased patriot and statesman, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of three members of this board be appointed to prepare and present resolutions expressive of the regret of the people of this city for the death of the illustrious deceased, and to take such other and appropriate action as to them may appear best calculated to manifest our sorrow for the death, and respect for the memory, of the deceased Ex-President of the United States.

CHATTANOOGA.

Nashville Union and American.]

CHATTANOOGA, July 31.—The news of Mr. Johnson's death was received here this morning, and the universal feeling was one of regret that a great man had fallen. To this was added a personal sorrow among his many friends, who feared that now there would be no one left to sustain the principles of Democracy against the Republicans. Others, who were his political opponents, thought that his death would consolidate the Democratic party, as he was the only man with the ability to make a speech in the party when he thought proper. Even Democrats, those the bitterest against him in the last campaign, concede his many noble qualities and ability, and regret his death as the last living ex-President, and one of the greatest men Tennessee has ever produced. He desired that his winding sheet by the flag of his country.

CLARKSVILLE.

CLARKSVILLE, July 31.—Ex-President Johnson's death has caused a feeling of sorrow to pervade this whole community. Lawyers, merchants, bankers and mechanics have joined in issuing a call for a meeting at the courthouse on Monday next, to express their sorrow at the loss of one of America's most distinguished citizens.

A HISTORICAL FLAG.

Knoxville Press and Herald.]

Major Sterl. Hambright, though opposed in political sentiments to Mr. Johnson, recognizing in him a warm, personal friend, and feeling a regard and high appreciation for the oft-expressed sentiment of the dead statesman, "to be buried in the flag of his country," telegraphed, yesterday morning, to the bereaved family he had a flag sixty by eighty feet, which the family could have to bury the Ex-President in, if acceptable. This is the finest flag in East Tennessee, and is the individual property of Major Hambright, and the offer speaks well for the esteem in which Mr. Johnson was held by his political opponents. The flag was captured from General Rosecrans by General Bragg, at Chickamauga, and taken to Richmond. Subsequently it was re-taken in the battle before Saulsberry, North Carolina, by General Stoneman's command, with which Major Hambright was connected as provost-marshal, and fell to the possession of Major Hambright. It has since been used on public occasions at Knoxville, such as Decoration days, etc. Major Hambright received a telegram from the family of Mr. Johnson accepting his kind offer, and the flag has been forwarded, with the request from Major Hambright, if that is too large to answer the purpose, to present it to Mrs. Stover, the daughter of the ex-President, with his regards, in order that the flag may be as a memento in the Johnson family of the high regard in which the ex President was held, and a lasting emblem of his faithfulness to the Union and the constitution.

THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL.

At nine o'clock last night the following telegraphic dispatch was received by Captain Jaques, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad:

GREENVILLE, July 31, 1875.

Captain J. Jaques, Vice-President:

The funeral of Ex-President Johnson will take place here on Tuesday, the third proximo. The hour of burial has not been decided upon, but will be by to-morrow.

W. P. CAMPBELL, Agent.

MASONIC BURIAL.

Last night Mr. Natt Woodward, commander of Coeur de Leon commandery, Knights Templar, received a dispatch, as follows:

"The family of Ex-President Johnson desire him to be buried by the Masons. Will your commandery take charge of, or aid in the ceremonies?

"INGERSOLL."

We understand that the commandery will go to Greenville Tuesday. Master Masons will also participate in the ceremony.

ALONG THE LINE.

A gentleman who arrived in the city last night says that when the night passenger train left Bristol the bells were tolling, calling a meeting of the citizens to take action regarding the death of Mr. Johnson. All along the line the people were at the depots eager for news, and anxious to learn of the arrangements for running special trains. The interest is intense, and there will be such a demonstration at Greenville on the day of the funeral as that ancient town has never before witnessed. The *people* are going *en masse* to the funeral.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Knoxville Chronicle, Sunday.]

We learn that he had been complaining for weeks, and especially with a pain in the right side of his head, and his right eye has been affected. When at home he generally wore a small blister over his right eye, and only when away from home, or in company, did he remove it. Dr. Marion Maloney has been prescribing for him lately, and only a few weeks ago he underwent a thorough examination. He has teen suffering more or less ever since the close of the last session of congress with weakness, and a few weeks ago complained that he had suffered more from heat this summer than any previous summer in his life. Seeing a young man with a white linen coat on, he remarked that he believed that he would have to wear a linen coat in the future, as the black cloth coat was too warm for him this year, and at once did send to Knoxville for the coat. One Tuesday night some friends were at his house, and he remarked that he felt right unwell, and feared that he would have a restless night, which would interfere with his intended trip to his daughter's (Mrs. Brown's) house, in Carter county. His son Frank urged him not to go if he did not feel better next morning. Nothing occurred during the night worthy of note, and the next morning he prepared for the journey, although still feeling weak. His son Frank again urged that he had better not undertake the journey, but he insisted and started on the morning train at about six o'clock. Arriving at Carter's depot, he at once started across to his daughter's, about eight miles from Carter's depot, on horseback, riding in the hot sun, which was very oppressive at the time, and reaching the house he expressed himself as very much exhausted. His wife had gone to her daughter's, Mrs. Brown's, in Carter county, some six weeks ago, and Mrs. Senator Patterson, his other daughter, as well as his son Frank, followed on Thursday, after the news of Mr. Johnson's illness had reached this place. We called at his office, and found his private desk just as he had left it. On the table were piles of letters, which had been carefully sorted and placed to suit his convenience. The book *Lincoln and Seward*, by Gideon Wells, was also lying on the table, where he had been reading it. We learn that he had been reading this book considerably of late. Also a number of exchanges were lying on the table. He always planned everything on that table, as before stated, to suit his own convenience, and if anyone touched anything during his absence he could tell in a moment, hence everything was left just as he had arranged it. He worked very hard of late, carrying on an extensive correspondence, receiving more than the usual amount of letter-mail from prominent men throughout the United States concerning government affairs, and with the mail that arrived at the same time we did, we noticed letters addressed to "Hon. Andrew Johnson." He generally worked every night in his office from half-past seven to half-past nine o'clock, when he retired, and always rose early in the morning. From Dr. Maloney we learn that he had been attending him for some time for general debility and a broken constitution, and he says that Mr. Johnson not long since remarked that he did not expect to live much longer, and that his constitution was broken down, having been an active man all his life. The doctor says that the senator did not show any paralytic symptoms whatever, and the likelihood of anything of the kind occurring did not enter his mind.

THE SUCCESSORSHIP.

Nashville Banner, Sunday.]

Governor Porter has the power of appointing Mr. Johnson's successor until the meeting of the next legislature. Some of the friends of aspirants broached the subject of Senator Johnson's successor early yesterday, when he refused to entertain anything looking to that end, because it would at least look unseemly at the present solemn juncture; besides there is no urgency in making an early selection, as the United States senate does not meet until next winter. He regretted Mr. Johnson had not lived through his term. He will be present at Mr. Johnson's funeral. State Treasurer Morrow and Comptroller Gaines will also attend.

THE MOURNERS.

Nashville Union and American.]

Senator Johnson leaves a widow, two daughters and one son; Mr. Patterson, wife of Ex-Senator Patterson, the lady of the White House who received and entertained during her father's administration with such dignity and grace; Mrs. Brown, formerly Mrs. Stover, at whose residence he died; and Andrew Johnson, Jr., of the Greenville *Intelligencer*.

Opinions of the Press.

Nashville Union and American.]

The death of this distinguished citizen of Tennessee will cause the sincerest feelings of regret, not only here, in his adopted State, where he has been so long and intimately known, where he has been for more than the period of a generation a part and parcel of the local and Federal politics and statesmanship, but in every State and county, and in every town and hamlet of the entire Union. That Mr. Johnson was a great man, few will deny; that he, from the humblest origin and surrounded by the most unpropitious circumstances, rose to the highest official position of his country, is now a matter of history. This exaltation was not the result of a sudden upheaval of popular prejudice or passion, but of long and devoted service in the cause of the people. Beginning at the bottom, step by step he ascended the official ladder, until after long and trying years he reached the topmost round. * * With a lot of his foules, with all of his faults, with all of his imperfections, he will be recorded in history as the most wonderful man of his age. He was, in every sense of the word, a robust man, robust physically and mentally. He had never relied upon the strength of others to elevate him, or to sustain him when elevated. He wove from himself. With a stern will and courage undoubted, he had a heart responsive to every demand which friendship could make. * * * In this city he passed years of official life. Here he made or repeated all of his great speeches to the people. Here, when surrounded by overwhelming numbers of bitterest opponents, he was boldest and most defiant in the advocacy of his doctrines. Here many of his most severely criticised official acts had a direct local bearing and effect. Notwithstanding all this, here in this city the intelligence of his death has been received with universal, profound, sincere regret. * * * * *

He has now passed from the view of his fellow-men. No more will his voice be heard in the senate chamber. No more will come from the farm, the workshop, the mines, the store-room, the office, the eager thousands to hear Tennessee's great commoner plead the people's cause. Our information is that his last labors were in preparing himself for protracted and vigorous efforts in behalf of the Democratic ticket in the present Ohio campaign. But his tongue is silenced forever. Though he will never again be seen in public or in private life; though he will never again be heard in the cabinet, in the senate or before the people, he leaves a name and a fame undying—a name and a fame that will serve to brighten the hopes and excite the ambition of the American youth of this and future ages. Such a life as his would not be in vain under any form of government. In a republic it is full of profitable teaching.

Nashville Banner.]

The death of such a man occasions a vacuum that cannot be readily filled. His loss will be especially felt at a juncture of public affairs when matured statesmanship, potent influence and proved integrity were needed as such qualities were never needed before. Added to the general sorrow of his untimely death is the keen disappointment of thousands of staunch and steadfast supporters, particularly among the oldest citizens of this commonwealth and of the Union at large, that he could not have lived to participate in the important deliberations of the next congress, where great and beneficial achievements were expected from him. These could have wished for him the opportunity to entirely fill the measure of his great official career—to complete the final duties of a well-spent public life—to round the period of a faithful and useful public service with its closing greatest effort in the restoration of peace and prosperity to that people to whom he owed so much of his political greatness. We believe this to have been the cherished dream of his declining years. We know the popular impression obtained that he entertained Presidential aspirations. Much personal intercourse with him during the past year gave assurance that if he had any such ambition it was more for the enlarged opportunity it might afford to bequeathe to his country, as recompense for its recent internal discords and distresses, that peace and prosperity which could only come from a conscientiously administered government and a purification of the public service, rather than for any mere personal gratification over an added glory to his own official rise and record. The plaudits of a grateful people would more have

Flattered the old man eloquent to tears,

than shouts of legions of victorious followers bearing him in triumph back to the White House as the champion of party or hero of political conquests. Political friend nor foe will at least begrudge that much of vindication which his late return to the senate significantly enough attested, and, that he died not without that evidence of the confidence of his State and people, reflects no discredit upon her and them. Impartial history will be his ample vindication—his most enduring monument, his name, alone.

Knoxville Press and Herald.]

Now, that this strong spirit has gone to its last account, history will begin to do him justice. It was too much to expect for the "Great Commoner" in the flesh; for his name was the synonym of strife. A truer patriot—an honester man—a stouter heart—or a truer friend, never lived than Andrew Johnson; and the book of his eventful life is replete with instructive lessons to the ambitious youth of the land. As an adopted son of Tennessee, and especially of East Tennessee, from whose towering hills and exhilarating air he doubtless drew much of the inspiration, we naturally feel as though we had a special property in his great name. But Andrew Johnson was not born for the narrow confines of any State. He rose to the full stature of a man, in all his proportions. Hence, it was not long after he appeared upon the stage of public action, ere he became almost as well known to the great body of the American people as to his immediate constituents. In fine, he was a typical American. He possessed a wonderful art of getting the ear of the masses, which he never failed in turn to good account as occasion offered. His faith in the people never faltered for a moment. With him they were indeed the true source of national power and greatness. Some have imputed insincerity to him in this regard, but we do not doubt that he was in hearty earnest. At all events, the people had unlimited faith in him, and hence his remarkable success before them. He is now gone, and it will not be long ere his name is associated with that of Andrew Jackson as the two great names of Tennessee, and, take them all in all, two of the most remarkable which the country has yet produced.

GENERAL INUNDATION.

Rains Falling and Rivers Overflowing in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri.

An Unprecedented Rain-Fall—Old Jupiter Pluvius on the Rampage—Millions of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

Thousands of Farmers Ruined—Crops, Cattle and Horses Carried Away—Leading Railroads Destroyed and Travel Stopped.

A Careful Review of the Situation Above and Below Memphis—The Chances Against Us—Look Out Below There!

The reports of the doings of the rivers above here the past twenty-four hours are anything else but encouraging; on the contrary, they are of a most disheartening character. Up to yesterday afternoon, we saw some hope for the planters in the Mississippi valley, but the dispatches and the official report of the signal service bureau have begotten a different feeling, and we are almost disposed to give up the ship. Still, there are those who believe there will not be a general disaster, but we fear their opinions are not well-founded. It is true, as we stated in our last issue, no one can tell what the Mississippi river is going to do, and we are more inclined to that opinion now than ever. It is yet possible that the rise reported at St. Louis will get out ahead of the flood coming out of the Ohio, but that hope is of the drowning-man-clinging-to-a-straw persuasion. The reported rise of seven feet eight inches in the past twenty-four hours at Cincinnati has the most demoralizing influence upon those not familiar with the nature of that river. The Ohio river being of narrow channel and high banks is influenced by light rains to proportions that appear enormous to us on the Mississippi, where overflows extend to forty miles in width; and a rise of several feet at Cincinnati, Louisville, or any point above Cairo, by the time it gets down to the vicinity of the latter locality, reaches and dispenses itself over the lowlands, and becomes there a swell of only a few inches. Another view of the rise in the Ohio affords some little hope, and that is that the Mississippi is at flood hight at the mouth of the Ohio, and the latter stream is also at flood hight all the way up to Cincinnati, in consequence of which the additional swell will move not so rapidly as on ordinary occasions, which may afford ample time for the upper Mississippi flood to "do its do" before the Ohio deluge comes down on us. These are vague ideas, the reader will say; but there may be something upon which to base a hope. The latest information from above here as high up as Cairo is to the effect that much damage has already been done to the planting interests; immense fields of cotton and corn are already under water, by which much stock has been drowned, and the farmers, in many instances, have given up their lowland farms to the mercy of the steadily encroaching river. This was expected, however, almost from the beginning of the swell in the river, as it is well known that the lowlands above Memphis are subject to overflow long before the water has reached the top of the lowest banks below here, and plantations above are always submerged to a great extent before the river has become bank-full at Memphis. From below the latest tidings, concerning which we glean from the polite officers of the Phil Allin, are to the effect that as yet no very great damage has been experienced except in one or two localities. They report the water level with the banks, and in one instance running into the corn-rows down at Cat island, and that the water was backing in at the lower end of the island Sunday. The only great disaster yet known between Memphis and Friar's point is at Demummer's bend, where the water is running with tremendous current through the fields. At Richards's bend, just below, the water is covering a good deal of cotton, but as yet not so effectually at its mercy as at the Demummer place. Council Bend holds out yet, except at Hamlin's place, at the lower end of the bend, where the water is running in, and the least rise will destroy much valuable cotton. At Obenchain's store the water is running strong against Bateman, but his levee is in good condition, and sufficiently formidable to resist a much higher tide. Just below the point opposite Fort Pickering, at the Lake place, a very light rise will do considerable damage. The officers of the Allin say that the farmers are doing everything that they know worth the effort to protect their fields, and in many instances they are pretty well fixed, and will come out all right provided the river does not go more than two feet better than the present rise. The above is all we have been able to find out concerning the effects below Memphis, but we may expect to hear of more farms being partially damaged since the Allin passed up.

The news by telegraph from the Arkansas river also contributes to the gloomy aspect, as that stream is reported rising rapidly above Little Rock, and great fears are entertained of an overflow of its banks all along the river. We have given above all that could be learned reliably yesterday, and we subjoin all the latest reports received by telegraph, a careful perusal of which will convey some idea of the immensity of the flood now threatened.

U. S. RIVER REPORT.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 2, 1875.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at three o'clock this evening:

	Above low water.		Changes.			
			Rise.		Fall.	
	Feet.	In's.	Ft.	In.	Ft	In.
Cairo	42	9	.....	5	.....	.....
Cincinnati	45	4	7	0	.....	.....
Dubuque	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Keokuk	5	3	.....	.....	.....	7
Leavenworth	12	4	.....	.....	.....	1
Little Rock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville	19	5	2	3	.....	.....
Memphis	32	7	.....	1	.....	.....
Morgantown	23	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville	4	.....	.....	1	2	.....
New Geneva, Pa.	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*New Orleans	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg	17	2	3	6	.....	.....
Shreveport	11	9	3	3	.....	.....
St. Louis	29	1	4	2	.....	.....
Vicksburg	38	10	.....	2	.....	.....

*Below bench mark.

H. M. LUDWIG, Sergeant.

FROM PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, August 1.—Monongahela river is sixteen feet and rising rapidly. Rained heavily at intervals during to-day, and steadily since six o'clock this evening. Fears are entertained that much damage may ensue to the villages and towns along the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers. It is reported that families in these places are moving out to escape the flood.

WEST VIRGINIA FLOODED.

WHEELING, August 2.—Very heavy rains fell here yesterday and last night. The creek overflowed its banks, carrying away large quantities of hay and shock-wheat. The water covered the National pike a few miles east of this city. Near Mannington, on the B. and D. railroad the track was covered to a depth of two feet. The road was uninjured, however. The telegraph wires and poles were washed away. The Monongahela river is higher at Fairmount than for ten years. A large river is expected. All the side streams near here are running out strong.

IMMENSE DAMAGE IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—A *Gazette* special from Charleston, West Virginia, reports all the streams rising rapidly. A boom in the Elk river was swept away this morning, causing a loss in logs of twenty-five thousand dollars. Reports from all parts of Ohio to-night south of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, continue the gloomy accounts heretofore given in these dispatches of the losses and damages by the floods. By to-morrow or Wednesday, at the farthest, most of the small streams will commence falling on the railroads. The Fort Wayne railroad and Pan Handle line are reported still in working order. Trains reaching Cincinnati from Columbus *via* Xenia and Dayton without delay. The Little Miami road will probably be in order by to-morrow night. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road has some breaks between Columbus and Crestline. The Baltimore and Ohio, between here and Parkersburg, is broken in several places, and passengers are sent *via* Columbus, Bellaire and Grafton. The Ohio and Mississippi, and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton roads are reported unbroken. A slight break was reported in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette road near North Bend, which has been repaired. No trouble reported yet upon the roads in Kentucky.

THE SCIOTO RIVER OVERFLOWS.

COLUMBUS, O., August 2.—About midnight last night the Scioto river left its bed and broke wildly over a tract of land, south of this city, burying extensive cornfields ten feet in water. The waters then rushed over a large brick-yard and rose over the first-story of ten houses, occupied by the workmen at the yard, necessitating the removal of the women and children in wagons; the men waded out to high ground with difficulty, but with a little patient effort the whole party, numbering seventy-five persons, were saved without any serious accident. Considerable damage was done to property in the neighborhood. The river fell three feet to-day. Reports from along the line of the Hocking Valley railroad show that the loss to the growing crops and wheat in the shock by the water will be very great. It is impossible to ascertain the damage done to the road-bed until the water subsides. No bridges have as yet been swept away.

DEVASTATING FLOOD AROUND TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 2.—The flood in this region is very devastating. The Wabash river is some twenty inches higher than during the great rise of 1858, and a few inches higher than the still greater inundation of 1828, which is of record, and is in the memory of the older inhabitants. The river is fully three miles wide opposite this city, and is still slowly rising. A few small houses have floated down. Some live stock and millions of bushels of wheat, in stacks and in shocks, have floated past. Large quantities of hay have also gone down. There is little driftwood afloat, or the bridge could not possibly remain. The two railroad bridges, the Vandalia, Indianapolis and St. Louis are both unsafe. The water is within a few inches of the windows of the waterworks, and quite even with the floor of the gasworks. Both are over the river-bank, but the sand-bag embankments have so far kept the water out. No loss of life reported as yet. The Clinton wagon-bridge, fourteen miles above us, is floating down upon us, and so is a saw-mill. Over six million bushels of corn is reported drowned out between Terre Haute and Hadsonville below. Sugar Creek township is wholly devastated. Not a thousand rails, very little corn, and no wheat left in the township. Every house in Bloomtown is inundated. Marks's mill-dam, five miles west, is broken away, and seven houses at Reelsville, on the Vandalia road, together with three miles of embankment are washed away. Not a train on any of the roads left the city to-day except a passenger train to Vincennes and return. With no communication below, we shall have none in any direction, and no mails for four days at least, there being no less than thirty bridges, besides trestles and embankments, completely gone on the Evansville and Columbus road. Every trestle between Oaktown and Hazletown is either badly injured or swept away. An engine was overturned by a bank giving away. No one was hurt. On the Vandalia, the iron bridge at Carterburg, Cross creek bridge, Big Sugar creek trestle, Eagle creek bridge, and the large bridge at Reelsville, are all gone. Seven bridges are gone on the E., T., H. and C., between this city and Newport. Several very serious breaks have occurred on the Logansport road. The Indianapolis and St. Louis road is in bad condition. The bridge at Peru is nearly all gone; Otter creek trestle is badly damaged, the Paris bridge is gone and the Wabash trestle is injured. The river is still rising.

NO TRAINS.

EVANSVILLE, August 2.—Great damage has been done the E. and C. railroad near Patoka. No trains through to-day.

FROM COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, August 2.—The heavy rains of last night filled the cellars heretofore dry, and covered corn and wheat fields even more deeply than they were. The Scioto is higher than it has been for years, but no fear is felt for the levee. The Hocking Valley railroad company only run trains to Lancaster. President Green reports more severe floods between that point and Athens, along the line of the road, than has been known for many years. The Pan-Handle trains all come in on time. The Little Miami road, by reason of the floods, sent Cincinnati trains to-day by way of Xenia and Dayton.

FROM DAYTON, OHIO.

DAYTON, August 1.—The almost continuous rains of the past week have been supplemented during the last twenty-four hours with still heavier storms. The river bottoms consequently are flooded, and crops are suffering severely. Miami river and tributaries are at flood-hight, higher this season than for twenty-five or thirty years. At this point no serious damage has been done, but the bridge abutments are suffering. The tobacco crops are almost ruined by the storms. Oats, corn and meadows are suffering great damage by the army worm, and wheat is rotting in the shock. Weather still gloomy to-night, and more rain threatened. Public feeling about business is depressed in consequence of damaged crops.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—A report reached here to-night from Hamilton, Ohio, that the Miami river is out of its banks and the western part of that city partially submerged to the depth of three or four feet; no trains went out to-night on the Pan-Handle or Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroads.

Second Dispatch.—Another heavy rain fell here this afternoon doing some damage to the streets and sidewalks on the hillsides and flooding the cellars to some extent. A landslide is reported on the Little Miami railroad between Pendleton and Loveland, preventing the trains from passing. The signal office reports the total fall of rain for July, as observed at this station, at nine and sixty-three hundredth inches; rain fell on twenty-three days during the month. The bodies of the four young men drowned last Thursday night, near Huntingdon, West Virginia, were recovered to-day and are *en route* here for burial. A special to the *Commercial* to-night gives accounts of heavy rains during the past twenty-four hours in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and further damage to the crops. Danville, Illinois, reports all the bottom lands along Vermillion river overflowed, and that the stream was full of floating wheat shocks. Zionsville, Indiana, reports the most damaging rain of the season, the streams flooding the country; several hundred feet of the Indianapolis and Lafayette railroad washed out, and two bridges over Crooked creek moved out of line. The waters are receding to-night. On the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad the culverts and track are reported gone in several places north and south of Greencastle; Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad also reported washed out east and west of Greencastle. The Vandalia road also has lost a bridge over West White Creek, near Cartersburg, Indiana. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad is reported washed out near Crawfordsville, and it is thought trains will not get through before Tuesday. The *Commercial's* Somerset, Ohio, special reports a terrific hail-storm this afternoon, the stones the size of a large hickory nut, followed by a heavy rain. Considerable damage was done to the Hocking Valley railroad. An *Enquirer* special from Circleville, Ohio, reports the Scioto river very high, and still rising, the bottom lands all under water, and considerable wheat has floated off. A special to the same paper from Urbana, Ohio, says the creeks are swollen to rivers and all the flat lands inundated. Rain is still falling and the streams rising. Wheat has already been destroyed by rain, and the army worm is cutting the grass and oats. A special from Lima, Ohio, reports serious damage to crops in that vicinity from rain and the army worm. Corn is reported as badly beaten down by water. An *Enquirer*, Oxford, Ohio, special says the most severe rain of the season fell for two hours to-day. Creeks are reported higher than for many years, and covered with fencing-timber, wheat, oats and barley. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis railroad line run no train to-night, owing to landslides and washes.

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