State Library: d h

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1877. VOL XXXVI.---NUMBER 139

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-16d. New York cotton, 11 7-8. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-4c. Memphis cotton, 11 1-8c. New York gold, 100 7-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1 a.m.

For the Tennessee and the Ohio valley, slight change in pressure, stationary or higher temperature, winds mostly from the southeast to the southwest, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, June 11, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
Galveston	30.10	73	Calm.	Calm.	Fiar.
Indianola	30.11	75	E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Louisville	30.04	66	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.07	70	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.08	68	Calm.	Calm.	Fair.
New Orleans	30.06	74	N.E.	Light.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.17	73	Calm.	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.12	71	N.	Light.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE APPEAL

Will be sent to persons out of the city during the summer at ONE DOLLAR a month. The address may be changed whenever desired.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS arrived at Paris yesterday.

FELIX FOURNIER, bishop of Nantes, France, died yesterday.

JAMES LEWIS, colored, has been commissioned naval officer at New Orleans.

MR. KASSON has been tendered and accepted the mission to Austria, and Mr. James Russell that to Spain.

A BILL, introducing a new system of education in Germany, has been framed, modified from the old system according to the American system of free schools.

FRANKLIN J. OLTER, editorial writer for the New York *Tribune* for fifteen years, and more recently engaged on other journals, is missing. It is feared he was drowned while bathing at Coney Island.

THE committee considering what amount of the fractional currency circulation destroyed, in their report, which will be made in a few days, approximate the amount at a little below ten million dollars.

A DISPATCH from Little Rock, last night, says that the supreme court of Arkansas has decided that the act under which about sixteen million dollars bonds were issued in 1869 in aid of railways, is unconstitutional, and that the bonds are illegal.

UNUSUAL heat prevails in San Francisco and throughout California, thermometers ranging between ninety-five and one hundred and fifteen degrees. Dry weather is also reported, which, together with intense heat, has seriously damaged the wheat crop.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, who has just returned from Europe, will not tell what he went after, because if his mission proves unsuccessful he is afraid the public will call it a failure. He looks very much emaciated, however, that it will be a success.

Tilden and Hendricks in New York.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Ex-Governor Tilden called on Ex-Governor Hendricks this forenoon, and they will dine together at Governor Tilden's house, Gramercy park, this evening. The dinner will be informal, none but Mr. Tilden's household and Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks will be present. The reception to be tendered by the Manhattan club to Ex-Governors Tilden and Hendricks, Governor Robinson and Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer to-morrow evening, will be purely a social gathering. The president's speech of welcome will be the only formal exercise of the occasion. During the reception a serenade will be given in front of the club-house, in honor of Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic club.

No Receiver for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The decision of Judge Miller, of the United States supreme court, in the suit of the Union Trust company of New York, and Baring Brothers & Company of London, for the appointment of a receiver for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, which has been anxiously expected for some days past, reached here by mail from Leavenworth to-night. The application for a receiver is denied, the evidence not being sufficient, in the judgment of the court, to justify the appointment of one, or to interfere with the present management of the road.

Nebraska Crop News.

OMAHA, June 11.—The *Bee* has specials from forty-one places throughout the State to-night. The crop prospects continue highly favorable, especially so of small grain. Corn is not so good, on account of the heavy and continued rains and cool weather. In some sections there was a slight frost last night, but the damage was slight. The grasshoppers have done but very little damage, and in but one or two places have they done any. They seem to be disappearing from some cause unknown.

The First Fast Train on Time.

CLEVELAND, O., June 11.—The first fast train from Chicago on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, under the new schedule, passed here about two o'clock this morning and arrived at Buffalo, at fifty-two minutes past six o'clock this morning, on time. The train left Chicago at five minutes past five o'clock Sunday evening (Columbus time), making the running time from Chicago to Buffalo thirteen hours and forty-seven minutes.

Through the Jetties.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—The steamship Andean, drawing twenty feet eight inches, and the ships Minnie Gerow, drawing twenty feet nine inches, Saranac, eighteen feet nine inches, and Scioto, eighteen feet nine inches, put to sea this morning through Southwest Pass without detention. The bark Arno, drawing eighteen feet six inches, went to sea through the jetties.

The President of Paraguay and his Brother Assassinated.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A letter from Paraguay says that President Gill and his brother William were murdered in the most barbarous manner. The president was at home with his family when he was surprised and killed by a band of assassins, headed by Colonel Goibura and Commanders Morales and Godery. In a subsequent engagement with the troops Goibura and Morales were made prisoners.

To know what is most becoming as well as what is in style and taste, a lady should have at hand just such variety of illustration, and just such wealth of suggestion and information, as are found in *Andrewsie Bazar*. Do not fail to send ten cents for specimen copy to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

Messenger—"Sire, six thousand of thy brave men have been slain in the last assault!" Czar—Ho, then! Telegraph to all the foreign papers at once that another Turkish monitor has been sunk by our torpedoes, and that not a man escaped!" Aside—"I flatter myself that I know how to run this war."—*Courier-Journal.*

The steamer Brittania brought over one hundred and fifty Swedes, who are *en route* to Minnesota.

THE FOREIGN FUSS.

The Prospects of the Turks Improving—A Forced Loan—The Force of Constantinople Hangs upon News from Asia.

Turkish Preparations to Resist the Attempt to Cross the Danube—A Naval Encounter Results Favorably to the Turks.

Latest News through Correspondence to the London Press—Turkish Batteries Damaging the Russians near Rustchuk—Etc.

From Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, June 10.—The Turkish men-of-war to escort the Egyptian contingent have arrived. The contingent is expected to sail immediately.

From St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—The loan of two hundred million roubles at five per cent., to be opened through the State bank, is under consideration.

From Greece.

ATHENS, June 11.—The Porte having finally rejected the demands of the Creton assembly, the christian population of Crete are now firmly resolved to defend their rights by force of arms, and a general rising is expected. The partial insurrectionary movements in Epirus and Thessaly are assuming a more decided character.

From Erzeroum.

ERZEROUM, June 8.—The Turkish headquarters, with eighteen battalions of infantry, two batteries and five hundred Kurdish cavalry, are established near Zewin. The Turks hold strong positions commanding the Zewin road. Their prospects appear to be improved. It is believed that Mukhtar Pasha contemplates attacking the Russian right wing in three separate columns, operating from Erzeroum, Zewin and other points.

From Silistria.

SILISTRIA, June 10.—It is reported that the Turks, by an agreement with the railway company, have cut the dykes and flooded the Kustendje and Tchernovada railway, and converted the hills skirting the road into a line of defense, extending from the sea to the Danube.

A large number of Caucasian horsemen, assembled at Rustchuk, are being equipped with arms of precision, and put under command of competent officers.

Berlin.

Orders have been issued by the Russian government to accelerate as much as possible the levy of two hundred and eighteen thousand men. Despite this opinion continues to prevail here that Russia wishes to settle with Turkey on a basis of the nominal integrity of Turkey in Europe, and that some such settlement will be advocated by powerful persons at Constantinople.

The Russians have succeeded in crossing the Danube, and assuming energetic offensive movements in Bulgaria.

From Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.—The chamber of deputies passed through its first reading the proposal for a forced ten per cent. loan, repayable in twelve years. All the tax-payers, proprietors, merchants and functuaries will be required to contribute.

It is feared there will be a popular outbreak if bad news arrives from Asia. Arrests of suspicious civilians and military students take place daily. A coup de main for the restoration of Ex-Sultan Murad is much feared. No boats are allowed to traverse the Bosphorus or Golden Horn after dark. The peace party grows stronger. The grand vizier and Safvet Pasha are very anxious to make peace before fresh complications arise. At the council held Monday last, the sultan himself proposed to negotiate for peace, but the adverse counsels of Redif Pasha, however, prevailed, but if the Asiatic campaign proves disastrous both the sultan and the nation will sue for peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—Muhktar Pasha telegraphs that the garrison of Kars made a successful artillery *sortie*, and pursued the enemy.

Admiral Mustaphas states that five Russian torpedo boats were destroyed in an attack on the Turkish iron-clads at Sulina, the mouth of the Danube.

From Vienna.

VIENNA, June 10.—The Turks are collecting an army of reserve westward of Sofia. The garrison of Widin is being reduced, and a part of the troops still remaining there are being detached to strengthen the army in the field. It is intended by the Turks apparently to oppose the Russian host that is expected to cross in the neighborhood of Nicopolis and Sistovia.

Hobart Pasha has taken measures for securing Sulina, the mouth of the Danube, and for the strict blockade of Odessa.

Eight hundred Circassians are reported to have been sent to Tartar Bazardjik, to be distributed among Bulgarian villages in order to repress any attempt at insurrection in Thereapia.

News has just arrived of an encounter between six Russian torpedo-boats and some Turkish iron-clads at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. The torpedo-boats were beaten off, and three were destroyed and some prisoners were taken. One of the iron-clads was injured.

No fresh news has been received from Montenegro. Both sides are evidently making preparations to deal a decisive blow. The difficult task of forcing an entrance from Duga Pass into the plains of Nicsic still remains for Suleiman Pasha. In this neither Ali Saib nor Mehemed Ali can assist him much.

On June 8th, firing was heard on the hights of Korpeniza, from which it would appear that a Montenegrin force from Grahova had made a movement against the garrisons of Trebinje and Keobuk.

Odeon Effendi, the under secretary of public works, who was recently on a mission to England, has been exiled.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Athens says it is untrue that the Porte demanded an explanation of the Greek armament. On the contrary, the Turkish minister has been instructed to express the satisfaction of the sultan at the formation of the new ministry.

London Summary.

LONDON, June 10.—To the movements on the Asiatic side recorded last week, which showed that the Russian center and right wing had joined hands and advanced the former on the passes of the Soghanlu mountains, and the latter on the Olti and along the Choruk valley, there must now be added the fact that the Russian center has obtained communication with the left wing, so that the eastern heads of the passes between the Soghanlu and Kiretch ranges, near Midshiner, are already in their hands. Muhktar Pasha having withdrawn from his position between Olti and Bardez, and taken up a fresh line between Hoprukoi and Hassan-Kaleh, Muhktar has thereby improved his position, if he has sufficient force north of Erzeroum to check the advance of the Russian right wing. This, however, is very doubtful, especially as his position at Kylty, south of the Arras, is threatened by the extreme left of the Russian left wing. A portion of the Russian left was detached at Joranos, probably with a desire to turn Muhktar's strong position at Koprukoi, on the Arras, for the descent from Soghanlu through the passes leading down to the valley of the Aranes is steep and difficult, as indeed also the descent from the Kasber range to Kylty, which is about a half hour's march from the Aranes. If the Turks stand their ground, which they can only do if they have sufficient men guarding the northern approaches to Erzeroum, the plains of Arras will be the scene of a sanguinary battle. The great length of the Russian lines of communication, with the two fairly-garrisoned fortresses of Kars and Batoum in their rear, necessitates great caution on their part, because if the Turks had sufficient enterprise or available forces they would long since have sent large reinforcements by sea to Batoum, and endeavored to break through their circle which the Russian Rion corps has been forming on the hights around the land side of that town. A vigorous effort in this direction might yet save Erzeroum. The Turkish troops appear to be becoming hastily aware of this point, and some reinforcements have been ordered to Batoum; but the efforts in this direction do not appear very serious, and the secret of the plan of the Russian operations on the Danube has been well kept. The few special correspondents who are allowed to accompany the Russian army are forbidden, under pain of expulsion from camp, to send any details which might give a clue to Russia's designs, and consequently there has been little news from the Russian side, where operations have been confined to reconnoissances, by which the Russians are being kept fully posted on the dispositions of the Turkish commanders. The same cannot be said for the Turks, who see a regiment in every Cossack, and shut their eyes in terror. They have not, like the Russians, any friendly population to assist them with reinforcements and information. The disposition and state of preparation of the opposing forces lead to the belief that there will be heavy cannonading all along the Danube, coupled with raids and feints in various directions, under cover of which there will be simultaneous attacks by the Russians in force at Oltenitza, Sistora, Rustchuk, and Tutna-Magureli, with diversions at Kalafat and Braila. It is not probable that anything of importance in the way of crossing the Danube will take place for the next week, whatever may be the other points at which the crossing will finally be attempted. Rustchuk seems particularly unlikely to be left unmolested, as in the possession of Rustchuk will depend the command of the railway, which is of the greatest importance to the Russians. In reference to the report which states that another crossing is confidently expected at Hirzova with a view of gaining the short line of railroad running from Tchernovada to Kustendje, any attempt at an effective resistance would probably cause such an attempt in force to be abandoned, as a march through the fever marshes of Dobrudscha ought to be as rapid as possible. There are two Turkish gunboats in the mouth of the river Lom, and two at the mouth of the Zantra.

A Constantinople telegram of Saturday night announces that two Turkish monitors which had been prevented from ascending the Danube by torpedoes placed off Hirzova had succeeded in extricating themselves and reaching Tchernovada, thus furnishing additional obstacles to any Russian attempt to capture the railway from Tchernovada to Kustendje.

Advices from Rustchuk Saturday night say that cannonading from the Turkish batteries near has continued all day. According to latest accounts it was directed against large bodies of Russian troops and Russian batteries on the opposite bank of the Danube, causing considerable damage.

The Danube is falling.

The Roumanian militia has been disbanded.

A correspondent at Montenegrin headquarters says the reports that a provision-train for Goransko was captured are unfounded. The fortress was revictualled after four hours fighting. This success enables Sulieman to concentrate his force for an attack on, General Vukovies's position in Duga Pass. The Montenegrin army will be concentrated to meet him, and the battle will be decisive of the fate of Nicsics. It if thought probable that Suleiman, though losing heavily, will penetrate to Nicsic. If he should be defeated his army will extricate itself with difficulty, and will risk total destruction.

A special from Sulina reports that reinforcements for the Turkish iron-clad fleet are expected daily. After their arrival the expedition, of which the destination is kept secret, will sail.

A correspondent confirms the report that the iron-clads drove off the Russian torpedo-boats, with loss to the latter.

LONDON, June 11.—The Bulgarian legion in Roumania numbers ten thousand men, half foreigners, especially Servians.

The insurrection at Sukum-Kaleh is spreading, and the insurgents are vigorously attempting to cut the Russian communications.

It would appear that the Russian points for crossing the Danube will be chosen east and west of the Turkish quadrangle, and that while the eastern column keeps in check the Turkish forces massed in and about the fortress, the western column will act as a field army, operating against the flank or rear of any force the Turks may send out. The line chosen for the operation of the western column is a more advantageous one, for along it lies some fair roads over the Balkans, one from Ploena to Sofia and another from Sistova over the Sifka pass toward Philippopolis. Although the Turks are outnumbered by the Russians, and although with the greatest exertions they will scarcely be able to oppose anything like an equivalent force to the four corps concentrated by the Russians on that side, yet, by taking up a central position between Plauvana and Bela, with the help of the monitors and batteries, they may throw considerable obstructions in the way of crossing.

Another Redemption of 5-20 Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The secretary of the treasury gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds below designated, known as 5-20 bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, consols of 1865, will be paid at the treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after September 11, 1877, the interest on said bonds to cease that day: Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely: $50—No. 6001 to No. 11,000, both inclusive; $100—No. 8001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; $500—No. 10,001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; $1000—No. 25,001 to No. 41,000, both inclusive; total coupons, $10,000,000. Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after July 1, 1870, as follows: No. 101 to No. 500, both inclusive; $100—No. 1901 to No. 4900, both inclusive; $500—No. 1901 to No. 4350, both inclusive; $1000—No. 769 to No. 13,600, both inclusive; $5000—No. 2001 to No. 4600, both inclusive; $10,000—No. 2201 to No. 3700, both inclusive; total registered, $5,000,000. Aggregate, $15,000,000 The amounts outstanding included in the numbers above is $15,000,000.

Governor Robinson's Reception in New York.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The reception and serenade given to Governor Robinson at the Everett house to-night was an immense affair. Members of the various assembly districts met at Tammany hall and marched to the hotel, headed by a band of seventy-five pieces. Hon. Henry L. Clinton delivered the welcoming address, to which Governor Robinson responded briefly, his remarks having reference mainly to State and city affairs, but near the close of his speech he alluded to national politics, saying: "The pathway of fraudulent electors is the highway to national death. If the republic is to endure, we have looked for the last time upon the inauguration of a national executive who never was elected."

Steamer Burned.

DETROIT, June 11.—About half past nine o'clock last evening the steamer R. N. Rice, of the Detroit and Cleveland line, was discovered to be on fire while lying at her dock, at the foot of Shelby street, and before the fire could be brought under control by the fire department the steerage, after and forward cabins, with their furniture, was destroyed. The hull and machinery are uninjured. Loss, thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars; insurance, twenty-five thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown. It will probably take six weeks or more to rebuild the burned portions of the Rice; meantime the steamer Pearl of Cleveland will take her place in the Detroit and Cleveland line.

Hayes on Alabama Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Two delegations from Alabama, representing respectively the ultra and moderate Republicans of that State, had separate interviews with the President to-day. In response to their representations the President appears to have said in substance that the changes he made in Alabama officers were in the interest of what he considered the Union Republican sentiment of the State, and that he would make no changes except for inefficiency or corruption. He further said that in making appointments he would select men who have material interests in the State.

The Captain and his Plucky Wife, and their Little Boat.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A small schooner, twenty feet long, in which Captain Crapo and wife are making their way to Europe, starting from New Bedford May 28th, was spoken June 6th, in latitude forty-two degrees, twenty minutes, and longitude sixty-four degrees, twenty-two minutes.

THE STORM.

Additional Particulars of the Damage by and Incidents of the Rain-storm—Rivers and Creeks at Unprecedented Hight.

Houses, Bridges, Fences, and in Many Instances Entire Fields of Corn and Cotton, Swept Away and Completely Destroyed.

Four Negroes Drowned in Nonconnah Creek—People Barely Escape from Houses with their Lives—Railways Submerged.

Startling News from the Northwest—The Missouri and Tributaries in Angry Flood—Argenta, Ark., Overflowed, Etc.

Additional information respecting the damage done by the recent rains in this county continues to be received. From what we can learn the rain was fearfully severe north, east, west and south of this city. It is believed that the damage to the crops will prove much greater than has been thought, as in many instances entire fields of cotton and corn were uprooted, swept away, or buried under ground. In some localities, stock was caught by the swollen streams and drowned.

IN NONCONNAH BOTTOM

we hear of great damage. This creek rose very unexpectedly, and the waters rushed over its bottom-lands with great force, sweeping away stock, fences, and even houses. A colored man named Tom Jones, who lived in the bottoms, was aroused by the rushing waters, and upon looking out found that his house was in imminent danger of being carried away. His wife and children, by wading through the water, were enabled to reach a knoll, but Jones remained to see what he could do. In a few minutes the water rose into his house, compelling him to forsake its shelter and seek the place where his family were. By this time the water was so deep that Jones had to swim a long distance before gaining safety. The voracious flood then

CARRIED AWAY THE HOUSE,

which was finally driven with great force against the trees below and almost demolished. A Swede, whose name we could not ascertain, barely escaped with his family from his house, which was also carried off by the stream. So sudden was the rise that the occupants had no time to save any of their clothing or household effects. A stable containing two mules was upset by the tide, and both of the animals drowned. These may be only a few of the many disasters caused by the excessive rains that have deluged the country. In the southern part of the county nearly all, if not all, of the bridges are materially damaged, many being taken off by the waters. So far as heard, two bridges on the Hernando road are destroyed; three on the Pigeon Roost road, and one on the Horn Lake road.

DAMAGE BY LICK CREEK.

The little stream known as Lick creek, which crosses Valentine avenue, was furious as ambitious because of the rain, and contributed its quota to the damage of the flood. This stream overflowed its banks higher than was ever known, carrying away fences and crops without regard to previous condition, color or occupation. The premises of Mr. Scott and of Mr. Tucker, on the above named avenue, though bounded by a levee, suffered great damage. The water forced the levee away and destroyed the crops entirely. Mr. Tucker's place of five acres, on which there was a good garden of fine vegetables just ready for market, was ruined, involving a great loss.

WASHED OUT OF THE GRAVE.

Sunday morning Deputy-Coroner Britt was notified that the remains of an unknown infant had been washed out of the ground in Chelsea by the rains of Friday. In company with Captain Weatherford, of the police force, Coroner Britt proceeded to the place designated, which is near Seventh street, Chelsea, and between Auction street and the Louisville railroad. There they espied a candle-box lying in a gully where it been carried by the water. Upon examination the box was found to contain the remains of an infant, but neither the age, sex, nor color of the child could be ascertained. The remains were decomposed, and presented a mass of putrid flesh, so as to give no identity to the child. It seems that the babe, after being placed in the candle-box, was secretly buried beneath an osage-orange hedge, but as the bank caved in, it was washed out.

DAMAGE TO A STREET.

A portion of Trezevant street caved in Sunday at the river and is now in a condition to demand immediate attention, and should receive thorough repair.

RESIDENCE UNDERMINED.

At a late hour Saturday night the residence of Constable George L. Williams, in Chelsea, was undermined by water and damaged to the extent of two hundred dollars. No injury occurred to the occupants.

FURTHER DAMAGE TO CROPS.

Crops throughout this and adjoining counties are badly damaged. In the country north of here and the Big creek district the damage is said to be excessive. Corn and cotton were washed away, and in other instances buried under ground. The extent of the damage in this respect cannot be estimated, though it is believed to be much greater than ever known from this cause, and to embrace a very large scope of country. The bridges in the northern part of this county are all gone. One hundred feet of the Rawlings bridge, on the Big creek plank-road, were washed away. In addition to this one, four other bridges on this road are gone.

EVERY BRIDGE ON WOLF RIVER

was borne away by the flood. The bridges thus destroyed are as follows: Raleigh bridge (and levee washed down), Glencoe bridge, bridge on the old Randolph road, bridge at Taylor's old mill on Big creek, bridge on the Cuba road, Hatchie bridge, bridge across Royster creek, Yates's bridge on the new Raleigh road, Macon bridge and bridge at Lucy's station on the Paducah railroad. In the vicinity of Lucy, planters have suffered great loss by the rain and flood.

THE DAMAGE TO RAILROADS

has not yet been repaired, consequently all mails are forty-eight hours behind. The Little Rock road resumed trains last night, passengers being transferred by a ferryboat at Argenta, where an abutment to the bridge is washed away. The Mississippi and Tennessee railroad sent out a train at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, making a transfer with the up-train at Nesbitt's, eighteen miles below this city. On the Louisville road the Hatchie and Wolfe river bridges were damaged, but are being rapidly repaired, in time for trains to leave on schedule to-day. The Memphis and Charleston road having been repaired will resume regular trains at ten o'clock this morning. On the Memphis and Paducah travel is still interrupted, and as no report has been received from the officers it is not known when the regular trains will be resumed. The Mississippi Central railroad, north of Grand Junction, is not running for some distance. There are several bad washes south of Milan, and between there and Grand Junction. South of Grand Junction trains are running on time, but it will be two days before trains are resumed thence north. The Mobile and Ohio railroad is also damaged north of Corinth, but trains are running to all points south. We are requested to state that the Memphis and Charleston railroad will honor all tickets held over other roads going north, south or east of here. Tickets can be exchanged for tickets over the Charleston road.

By Telegraph.

AN IMMENSE FLOOD COMING.

[Special to the Appeal.]

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Special dispatches and other information, which the St. Louis *Times* will publish in the morning, furnish the following facts: The rise in the Missouri continues sweeping down with abated fury. At Lexington yesterday the current was fully nine miles an hour, and at Booneville it was so swift that the steamer Alex Kendall was unable to stem it. The bulk of the water comes from below Sioux City, and is out of the Platte and Kansas rivers and other small streams entering the Missouri from the south. The rise from the Yellowstone and mountain regions is sufficient for navigation purposes, but is doing no damage. How long the rise will continue remains to be seen, as it is now raining at Bismarck, St. Paul and elsewhere in the northwest. To-day at Kansas City the river is some feet higher than in 1866, and all the bottom plantations are overflowed and stripped of everything that would float. Here, the water had reached twenty-five and one-half feet by the gauge this evening, and it is expected to attain the thirty-foot mark by to-morrow afternoon. This will be two feet lower than one year ago, when it reached the sidewalk on Front street. It is fortunate that the floods below Cairo will have exhausted themselves before this immense body of water arrives, otherwise it would prove disastrous to the cotton planters. As it is, they will in all probability escape without material injury.

Latest accounts from the west say the Missouri river, at and below Kansas City, is still rising and doing great damage, the water being higher than at any time since the flood of 1844. The town of Harlem, opposite Kansas City, is about six feet under water and likely to be entirely destroyed. All the railroads in the vicinity are greatly damaged by wash-outs or submerged tracks. People living in the bottoms along the Missouri river are moving to the bluffs, taking what property they can with them. The Missouri Press association are water bound at Hot Springs, Arkansas, there being an impassable break on the narrow-gauge railroad between the springs and Malvern, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway.

Elkhorn river continues very high. The bottom lands are overflowed, damaging crops as well as preventing planting. The Missouri is now seventeen feet one inch and still rising. The bottoms are entirely overflowed. The railroad company has been obliged to move their engines and cars from their shops to high grounds. Reports from above show at least six inches to come.

ANOTHER REPORT.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The *Globe-Democrat's* specials from points on the Missouri river give some additional news of the freshet in that section. At Kansas City the Missouri has fallen four inches to-day, and the Kaw river about two feet. Very little land is visible opposite Kansas City. The town of Harlem is deserted. The railroad tracks previously mentioned are still under water, but passengers are transferred in an omnibus, or sent round by other roads, there being but little detention. At Booneville the warehouse dykes along the river bank and large quantities of cordwood have been swept away, and many houses nearly submerged. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad dyke has been strengthened. The stockyard and track of the Missouri Pacific road are submerged. The river is very high at other points below, but no material damage is yet reported.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—The levee at Little Rock, which protects the city from overflow, is entirely overflowed, including the depots of the Memphis and Little Rock and Fort Smith railroads. The water is three feet deep near the depot. On the opposite side plantations above and below, not entirely out of danger, are overflowed. The levee of Zeb Ward's, protecting over one thousand acres of cotton and corn, above Little Rock, broke yesterday evening, submerging the whole. Old citizens say that the present is as high a rise as was ever known. The worst is not yet known. The river is higher by eighteen inches than last year.

THE COTTON CROP.

Report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange for the Past Month—Stands Good and Condition Very Good.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 9, 1877.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Memphis Cotton Exchange:

GENTLEMEN—We respectfully submit the following report, in response to interrogatories dated and mailed May 25th. The report we present you is derived from 167 responses, average date May 31st, to wit: 43 from West Tennessee, 55 north Mississippi, 57 Arkansas (north of Arkansas river), north Alabama 12. The latter not being embraced in territory allotted us by the National cotton exchange, we do not include in our aggregate. As anticipated in our prospective report of April 11th, much damage has resulted from the prevailing rainy season, which was continued until the close of the first week in May, followed by very dry, cool and windy weather, with but 5 100 inch rainfall for 25 days. It has been with much difficulty that planters could give the first plowing, since when the soil has become so hard and dry that cotton cultivation has been almost impossible. Much of the advantages of early fallowing has been lost. From an advanced state of forwardness, April 1st, of 10 days, our district is now reported 9 days later than last year. From a prospective increase of 1½ per cent. in cotton area, our report indicates 1¾ per cent. less than last year, and 2 per cent. less than 1875. We deem it important that we should state that, subsequent to average date of responses (May 31st), we have had good and general rains, which will in the main prove a great benefit to all crops save wheat. However, great damage must result from the almost unprecedented rain that fell during the night of the seventh instant, all day of the eighth, and with little intermission continues to the present moment, in which there has fallen 13½ inches of rain. Such storms never come upon us without very disastrous results, by hill-side washing and flooding creek bottoms. We also fear much damage to the now harvesting wheat crop. Inviting your attention to the flattering prospects for an abundant corn, wheat, grass and pork crop, as also to the improved labor *morale*, we are, very respectfully,

SAM M. GATES, Chairman,
J. T. FARGASON,
BENJAMIN BABB,
CHARLES G. FISHER,
J. M. FOWLKES,
DAVID P. HADDEN,
A. G. HARRIS,
Committee on Statistics and Information.

WEST TENNESSEE—(42 RESPONSES.)

Cotton Acreage—6 report increased acreage, 23 about same, 14 decrease; 2 per cent. replanted in corn; average decrease, 4 per cent. *Weather*—42 report April less favorable than last year, on account of heavy and continuous rains, 1 about same; 41 report May less favorable on account of rains first week, and continued dry, cool weather balance of month; 2 report weather about same. *Cotton Stands*—4 report very fine cotton stands, 19 good average; 20 report early planting poor, late planting good. *Advancement of Crop*—2 report crop earlier, 41 later, averaging 9 days later than last year. *Laborers*—2 report an increase of laborers, 7 decrease, 34 about same; average 1 per cent. decrease; 17 report much improvement in morale of labor; 26 report working well. *Fertilizers*—All report no commercial fertilizers used, but a small increase in home manures. *Condition of Cotton Crop*—30 report well-cultivated, free of grass and weeds, of which 6 report crops in superior condition; 4 report healthy but grassy; 9 not yet worked—unhealthy; 38 report suffering seriously for rain. *Miscellaneous*—A few report planting just completed; nearly all report ground too hard and dry to plow; some little complaint of lice and cut-worms; but less than usual; some complaint of having to replant; of cool nights and dry weather killing stands. *Corn Crop*—8 report decrease of acreage in corn-planting, 18 an increase, 17 about same; average increase 4 per cent.; 28 report in good condition, 12 small but healthy, 3 small and unhealthy. *Grass, Oats, Millet*—16 report increase, 2 decrease, 25 about same; average increase 5 per cent.; 18 report condition better than last year, 6 not so good, 19 about same, estimated better 8 per cent. *Wheat Crop*—42 report better than last year, 1 about same; average, 40 per cent. better. *Hogs*—31 report increase of numbers, 8 a decrease, 4 about same; average increase, 10 per cent.; 35 report good condition, 8 not good. *Sorghum Crop*—18 report increased planting, 11 a decrease, 12 about same, 2 none raised; average increase, 6 per cent.; all in good condition.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI—(55 RESPONSES.)

Cotton Acreage—18 report an increase, 21 about same, 16 decrease; ¾ per cent. replanted in corn; average, ¼ per cent. decreased acreage. *Weather*—46 report April less favorable on account of heavy rains, 8 about same as 1876, 1 more favorable; 45 report May less favorable on account of wet weather first week, and continued dry, cool weather balance of month; 10 report about same as 1876. *Cotton Stands*—5 report very fine, 24 good average, 26 early planting poor, late planting good. *Advancement of Crop*—5 report crops earlier than 1876, 45 later, 5 about same; averaging 8 days later. *Laborers*—9 report an increase in numbers, 3 a decrease, 43 about same; averaging ¼ per cent. increase; 28 report a material improvement in laborers; 25 report working well, 2 not well. *Fertilizers*—All report no commercial fertilizers used, but a slight improved attention to home-made manures. *Condition of Cotton Crop*—43 report well cultivated, free from grass and weeds, 5 of which report in superior condition, 3 report healthy but grassy, 12 not worked—unhealthy; 40 report suffering seriously for rain. *Miscellaneous*—Under this head the chief complaints are of the ground being so hard, cannot plow, drouth and cold nights causing much of stand to die; slight complaints of lice and cut-worms, but not to usual extent. *Corn Crop*—7 report decreased acreage, 31 an increase, 17 about same; average increase, 3½ per cent., with 3 per cent. additional to be planted in June; 39 report well-conditioned, 13 healthy, but small, 3 small—unhealthy. *Grass, Oats, Millet*—30 report increased acreage, 6 decrease, 19 about same; average 7¾ per cent.; 29 report better condition, 9 not so good, 17 about same; condition 9 per cent. better than 1876. *Wheat Crop*—39 report better condition than 1876, 5 about same, 11 none raised; prospective yield, 30 per cent. better. *Hogs*—42 report increase in numbers, 2 a decrease, 8 same, 3 none raised; average increase, 20 per cent.; 40 report in good condition, 2 moderate, 5 not good; average loss by cholera, 3 per cent. *Sorghum*—21 report increased planting, 5 less, 2 same, 27 none raised; increase, 11 per cent.; good condition.

ARKANSAS—(57 RESPONSES).

Cotton Average—14 report an increase; 20 a decrease; 23 about same; 1¼ per cent. replanted with corn; decrease 2 per cent. *Weather*—39 report April less favorable, heavy rains throughout; 11 about same as 1876; 7 more favorable; 27 report May less favorable account rains first week; 38 account dry, cool weather last three weeks; 18 report favorable. *Cotton Stands*—16 report very fine; 27 good average; 14 early planting poor, late planting good. *Advancement of crop*—2 report crops earlier; 45 later; 10 about same, averaging 9 days later. *Laborers*—7 report an increase; 10 a decrease; average same; 19 report a material improvement in morale; 35 working well; 3 moderately. *Fertilizers*—all report no commercial used, slight improvement in use of home manures. *Condition of Cotton Crop*—50 report well cultivated, free of grass and weeds, of which 16 report superior condition; 2 report healthy but grassy; 5 not worked, unhealthy; 29 report severely suffering for rain. *Miscellaneous*—Under this head there is some complaint of ground being too hard and dry to work, but less than any other portion of our department; about usual complaint of lice and cut-worms; a number of plantations are reported neglected for want of labor; many indicate better crop than 1876. *Corn crop*—6 report decreased average; 30 an increase; 17 about same; average increase 5 per cent. with additional 3 per cent. to be planted; 54 report crop well cultivated; 2 small but healthy; 1, small and unhealthy. *Grass, Oats and Millet*—28 report increased acreage; 6 decrease; 23 about same; increase 6 per cent.; 28 better condition than 1876; 8 not so good; 21 about same; condition 7 per cent. better. *Wheat crop*—34 report better than 1876; 2 not so good; 21 none raised; average condition 20 per cent. better. *Hogs*—38 report an increase of numbers; 2 decrease; 6 same; 1 none raised; increase 16 per cent.; 56 report condition good; 1 not good; average loss by disease 5½ per cent. *Sorghum*—15 report increase of acreage; 7 decrease; 7 about same; 28 raise none; increase 15 per cent.; condition good.

NORTH ALABAMA (12 RESPONSES).

Cotton acreage—5 report increase, 7 about same; increase 1⅔ per cent. *Weather*—8 report April less favorable account of rains, 4 about same as 1876; 1 reports May less favorable account of rains first week, 7 account of dry, cold weather last 3 weeks, 5 report about same as 1876. *Cotton stands*—2 report very fine, 6 good average, 4 early planting poor, late planting good. *Advancement of crop*—All report later; average 10 days. *Laborers*—Numbers same, working well. *Fertilizers*—No commercial used, usual attention given to home manures. *Condition of cotton crop*—11 report well cultivated, free from grass and weeds, 1 crop healthy but grassy; 8 report crops suffering seriously for rain. *Miscellaneous*—Much complaint of ground being too hard and dry to work, with cold nights, causing the stand to die. *Corn crop*—3 report decrease in acreage, 4 an increase, 5 about same; decrease ½ per cent., with ½ per cent. to be planted in June; 10 report good condition, 1 small but healthy, 1 small, unhealthy. *Grasses, Oats, Millet*—8 report an increase, 2 decrease, 4 about same; average increase, 2 per cent.; 5 better condition, 2 not so good, 5 about same; condition, 6 per cent better. *Wheat crop*—All report better condition of wheat crop, with prospective increase of 23 per cent. over 1876. *Hogs*—5 report increased numbers, 3 a decrease, 4 about same; average about same; 10 report better condition, 1 about same, 1 not so good; loss by disease, average 8 per cent. *Sorghum*—1 reports an increase, 3 decr