BOTH PARTIES RESTING ON THEIR

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE - BAXTER HIN-DERED FROM OUSTING BROOKS - PRESI-DENT GRANT ORDERS THE SEIZURE OF THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE - PROCLAMATIONS PROM BOTH CLAIMANTS,

The troubles upon which hinge the present threatened bloodshed in Arkansas are of the most complicated character, and they present a record of corruption, a confounding of parties, and a blending of diverse political elements the like of which has rarely been seen in our history. Of the two individuals-Rev. Joseph Brooks and Judge Elisha Baxter who figure as the rival claimants for the Governorship, Brooks was formerly the candicate for Governor of the party among which are the supporters of Baxter, while Baxter was at the same time candidate of the party that supports Brooks. When the carpet-bag prgime was organized in Arkansas after the was Powell Clayton, Judge McCture, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and Brooks were the most active in the work of putting it in operation. Previous to the gubernatorial election of 1872 -the election on which the existing quarrel in Arkansas is based—Brooks had quarrelled with his partners, Clayton, McClure, and the others, over the division of the spoils of office and because of his failure to succeed Clayton-who had been elected to the United States Senate—as Goyemor. He made cause with the Liberal Republicans as the candidate for Governor against the Grant Republicans led by Clayton and McClure. Brooks's following was so strong a one and there seemed so good a chance of his election -and he was elected in the end—that they resolved to bring out a strong and popular manpopular because he was believed to be honest in the person of Judge Elisha Baxter as the Republican candidate for Governor. Bexter is by birth a Southern man and was a slaveholder. While the war was in progress he was employed in the civil service of the Confederate States, but later, adopting Union grinciples he took service in the Union army. He has this decided advantage over Brooks that he had nothing to do, like that Radical and fanatic, with framing the present constitution of Arkansas, which piece of political mechanism is due to Clayton, Me-Clure, and Brooks and their associates. The election came with the parties distributed as has been described. Brooks, the Liberal Republican candidate, was undoubtedly elected by a legal majority of over 8,000. but Baxter, the Grant-Clayton-McClure candidate, was put into the chair by a process well understood. A provision of the constitution of Arkansas declares that the election returns for State officers shall be sent to the Secretary of State in sealed envelopes, which shall be opened and the votes counted by the Presi dent of the Senate in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly. This duty was duly performed and the election of Baxter was declared, notwithstanding the majority given for Brooks, and this is how Baxter became Governor, without any action of his own and simply by the processes of his

Brooks thereupon brought a suit in the United States District Court against Baxter, but Judge Caldwell declined to take jurisdiction. He made no effort to get a hearing before the Legislature, for the reason that a Radical majority had also been obtained in that body by the "counting in" method. In the lower house of the Legislature were thirty-four Democrats and in the Senate six The Secretary of State " counted in " seventeen Senators, making eighteen Radicals in all in the Senate. Brooks could have begun a suit before the Legislature according to a clause of the constitution which says that "any one claiming to be elected Governor may contest before the General Assembly; but he took no steps at this time. Circum stances, however, soon changed. A breach occurred between Baxter and his former political friends. Baxter, although illegally holding his seat, affronted his party, their leaders and their members of the General Assembly, by vetoing bad and corrupt measures that the last-named had passed. He was thus gradually drawing around him many of Brooks's former supporters, Democrate and Liberal Republicans, partly by sympathy with the honest administration of affairs and partly by a judicious use of patronage. Then it was that Brooks, seeing his opportunity, drifted back to communion with his old associates, who, disgusted and amazed at Bexter's recalcitrant course, arrayed themselves against their own Governor and took up Brooks's cause. Baxter was then, as he is now, in full sympathy with the opposition to Radicalism of the State, giving Arkansas a better government than had theen hoped for, and Brooks was the man put forward, under the fostering care of Clayton and McClure, as the Radical

Brooks's next venture was to revive his claims, this time before the Legislature. He sent a petition to that body, but a vote not to receive it was passed, sixty-three voting against it and eight for it. Of the affirmative votes six were cast by Demccrats who had been Brooks's supporters in the canvass for Governor, all the rest of the Democrats and Liberals having become Baxter men and voting the other way. Governor Baxter did not forget those who had proved themselves his friends in this contest. Thirty-two of those who voted against the petition were given offices at dates subsequent to the vote, the leaders among them receiving appointments as judges or prosecuting attorneys in various

The Legislature adjourned finally, but Brooks still had the Supreme Court to appeal to. In July last the condition of politics in Arkaness became threatening, and affairs were then in almost the same state as they are now. It was removed and generally believed that Brooks, or the Attorney-General of the State for him, would apply to the Court for a writ of quo warranto against Baxter, and as there was some likelihood that it would be granted Governor Baxter began to take precautions to fortify his position in more respects than one. The Attorney General's proceedings looked to a testing of Baxter's right to exercise the authority of Governor, Baxter re-sorted to a coup d'etat which proved successful in this, that it brought over to him the mass of outstanding Democrats. He reorganized the militis and officered it anew with Democrats, from among whom he selected many popular and well-known men who had formerly been his political opponents. At the same time he announced his intention not to submit to the decree of the Court if it should prove adverse to him, and surrounded himself with an armed bodyguard who attended upon him in this quasi military condition while the Court was in session. About the same time a mit was brought by Brooks against Barter in the

Circuit Court of Pulaski County. On June 2 the Supreme Court was applied to for the wit, and on the same day Baxter delivered to one of the newly appointed militia officers his proclamation declaring martial law and ordering the Court to be dismissed, by force if necessary. This proclamation was to be read, however, only in case the writ should be issued, and in that contingency the officer was to proclaim it in the court room. On the 4th of June the majority of the judges, Chief Justice McClure dissenting, rendered their decision, which was that they had no jurisdiction in the matter, owing to the fact that the Legislature had already adjudged the seat to Barier. From that time until a few days ago Governor Bester had remained in quiet possession.
On Tuesday, the 16th inst, when neither Governor Baxter nor his counsel magacted the existence of men a plot, Brooks's attor-

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS. | ney suddenly sprang the old cause of Brooks vs. Baxter in the Circuit Court of Pulaski County in such a way and under such circumstances, during the absence from the court-room of Governor Baxter's counsel, as to obtain from Judge Whytock a judgment of ouster against Baxter. According to the tenor of late despatches everything had been prepared beforehand for the result, for in ess than ten minutes after the writ of ejectment was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, Brooks had invaded the Governor's office with an armed force and had ejected Baxter, and had taken possession of the State-house.

BAXTER EXPLAINS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17.-During the warlike movements of last night Colonel Rose, commandant of the United States Arsenal, brought a company down, stationing them at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, and sent word to each side that while he had no orders to interfere in behalf of either party he was directed to prevent bloodshed. The company returned to the arsenal at daylight this morning, there appearing to be no immediate danger.

Governor Baxter has contracted his lines to the vicinity of the Anthony House, and is now proceeding as before to exercise the duties of Governor, making the Anthony House the capitol for the time being. This morning both the private secretaries of Messrs. Brooks and Baxter applied at the Post-office for mail matter addressed to the Governor of Arkansas. The Postmaster declined to deliver to either party, and telegraphed to Washington for instructions. Governor Baxter has issued the following

proclamation : EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., }

To the People of Arkaneas:

An insurrection organized in the interest of certain parties disappointed in an attempt to secure the influence of the Executive for proposed frauds in the approaching election has effected the seizure of the Capitol and how attempts to usure the function of government. The insurrection has had momentary success of arms regards the occupation of the building the political traditions of the American people give to legitimate government. In time of peace the armed sentries and loaded cannon which for the To the People of Arkaneas: the armed sentries and loaded cannon which for the noment support the neurpation within the precincts of the State-house, have not been deemed requisite to the maintenance of an organized government. The unexpected and forcible occupation of the building could not at the instant be successfully resisted. Aversion to unnecessary bloodshed has for mediate vindication of its rights and dignity. For-cearance has seemed only to embolden the impu-dence of the handful of insurgents. Forbearance therefore is at an end.
General orders No. 1 from headquarters of the militis of Arkansas, of date correspondent with County of Pulaski. It is due to the people of the State that the circumstances which have rendered necreaary this course of action be published.
At the election of 1873 I was returned Governor of Arkansas. At a late stage of the session of the Legislature chosen at the same time my opponent, Joseph Brooks, sought his sole legitimate and con-stitutional method of redress had he been injured in the accision of the election by an appeal to the representatives of the people. The appeal was representatives of the people. The appeal was summarily rejected. Application was then made to the highest judicial authority of the State—the Supreme Court—for a writ of quo warran o waich should determine my right to the office of Governor. In that case as in the suit instituted for the office of Auditor of State, the highest judicial tribunal of Arkansas decided that under the supreme organic lands the State the determination of the constitution of the State the State of the law of the State the determination of the question of the election of State officers is exclusively vested in the Legislature. Paulic excitement was allayed. The state settled tiself to quiet under an administration which I trust has not occurrently. Meantime a proceeding had been instituted before a circuit court of a coun'y for the possession of the office of Governor. I do not care at present to comment upon the question of the authority of such a court to adjudicate a matter from the decision of which the Supreme Court of the State had upon ut constitutional grounds not merely surunt but affirmatively denied its own jurisdiction. The Pulaski Circuit Court did clandestinely assume opon a demurrer filed in court but never render judgment of ouster against the office-who for fifteen months had exercised the functions of Chief Magistrate of the State. The judgment was rendered upon the call of the contentant's attorner, in violation of the express agreement of counsel that the case should not be taken up in the amence of the representatives of either party. It was rendered, therefore, in point

of fact without the anowledge or even the saspicion of the Governor or of his counsel, in pursuance of a plot already matured, in anticipation of the de-ciaion of the Circuit Court. The conspirators forgetting in their haste that no writ of one er had ever been issued betook themselves to the room where the Chief Justice of the State-the sole dissenter from the decision of the Supreme Courtawaited them by previous appointment, and then, armed with the Chief Justice's attestation to Mr. Brooks's oath of office, proceeded forcibly to eject from the State-house the Chief Magistrate of the commonwealth. The appealies, of course, to the Supreme Court of the State. That Supreme Court has already in a case involving the point at issue, determined that no court has the authority to decide the validity of the election of any executive officer of the State. It need bardly be remarked that, pending an appeal, the effect of the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pulseki County is suspended, and that the undertaking to sustain the enforcement of that judgment pending the appeal is without color of law or moral palitation. The forcible ejectment of the Chief Magistrate from the premises was followed by a prearranged and prompt summons to armed desperadoes to bar all access to the State-house of its legitimate occupants. Brooks has issued a paper entitled a proclamation, in which he distinctly announces his intention of bloodshed. The Executive of the State has but one obligation to per form, that to which he is bound alles of his duty as a citizen and his official oath. The authority of the law will be immediately and effectively asserted, peaceably if may be, but asserted in any event. The Government proposes to occupy the Capitol as Governor of Arkansas. I appeal to the people of the State to support the Government of the State

to be true to them. I ask from them the support which they owe to the Chief Magistrate.

(Signed)

ELISHA BAXTER. Governor of Arkanass. This morning Judge Whylock sent a note to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, stating that he had been advised by the Sheriff that it would be unsafe for him to come to the Circuit court room on Markhamstreet, and requesting the Clerk to bring the records up to the State-house. Governor Baxter's attorneys were also notified. These gentlemen declined to pass through the Brooks guard into the State-house, where the County Clerk's office is located, to attend court. The Judge then moved to the Criminal court room just opposite, but the counsel did not attend at that place. Judge Whylock then overruled the motion to set saide judgment in the Brooks-Baxter case, and sustained the motion to correct the record so as to show that the demurrer was submitted without the knowledge of Baxter or his attorney. The Bar held a meeting to-day, and passed severe resolutions against Whipple, Brooks's attorney, for his non-professional conduct, and also against the Court for its action in the absence of the Governor's

against shameless usurpation. Under the solemn obligation of my oath of office I ransw my promise

During the morning General T. P. Dockery was appointed military governor of the

city, and issued the following order: BRADQUARTERS, MILITARY GOVERNOR,

CITY OF LITTLE ROCE, April 17. General Order No. 1.
The commander-in-chief of the military of the State of Arkansas has appointed me Mintary Governor of the City of Little Rock. Al male citizens between the ages of eightoen and forty-five are hereby ordered immediately to report for du'y at these headquarters, at the south-ast corner of Markham and Scott streets. Failure of prompt compliance with the requirements of this order is not expected from patriotic citizens, and he consequence of such failure must rest with

those who omit to comply.

(Signed)

Brig seller General and Military Governor, City of Since the issuance of this order the people

have been rapidly enrolling. The following address, signed by nearly all the leading citizens of Little Rock, was issued to-day :

To the People of the State of Arkanens; The recent occurrence here in the attempt to dis-place Governor Baxter and tostal Mr. Brooks as toverpor of this State is a matter of such serious moment as to require, in our opinion, a few words from us. From the disposition heretofore made of the contest between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Baxter for the office of Governor by the court of last resort, we had supposed that the question was settled, unless the next Legislators about undertake to not upon it, and Mr. Baxter the legal Governor of the first the State. Acting as such Governor in a time of peace when the country was quiet, by a movement whosit in violation of law and of a revolutionary character. Governor Baxter was ejected from sad Mr. Brooks was foretbly put into possession of such office, and is now attempting to exercise the func-tions and duties of the came.

Governor Sexter is determined to put himself in

persention of such office, and to rold the same, and has so proclaimed to you. In this we fetly indores Governor Samer, and we call upon you, wasse in-

crosts are serviced to control of the property of the serviced in this, and if Governor Baxiar in tent on of office in this, and if Governor Baxiar in tent on of office in this meaning their there is an end to peace and prosperity in this State, and in their stead we are to have discrete, bloodsned, and ruin. After a deliberate revisal of the whole situation we see no siternative but to sustain Governor Baxiar in this trial, cost what it may, and we argu you to rally at once to the espital and aid in the maintenance of Governor Baxiar's power and authority. Governor Banter's power and authority.

Governor Baxter is still at the Anthony House, with a guard stationed around the hotel, and Mr. 'Irooks is at the State house surrounded by a number of armed men. mostly colored. He is fortifying the place, apparently preparing for a siege. The first arrest was by Baxter's troops, who

arrested one of Brooks's lieutenants this morning while passing near Baxter's headquarters and sent him to the guard-house. Brooks's forces have not apparently been regmented by any considerable numbers. Bexter's officers are enrolling men rapidly

and public feeling is generally in his favor. The United States troops occupied a position at the United States court-room last night, in the centre of the city, to preserve peace, and will occupy a similar station to-

night. Baxter's forces have taken possession of the different gun stores and the arms and ammunition in them

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BAXTER.

LITTLE ROCE, April 18.—Three hundred men from Pine Bluff, 1,500 from Washington, 100 from Batesville, and 50 from Saline county, reinforced the Governor's troops this morning. The 800 men from Pine Bluff are nearly all colored men. They came in with colors flying and band playing. The Governor is now holding a consultation with his generals. His intention is to surround the State-house and cut off its supplies. The State-house party have been pressing colored people into the service. The Governor says he will prevent bloodshed if possible; but "by the eternal the insurgents must and shall be put down." One thousand more men are expected on trains this evening. Brooks has sent out numerous recraiting officers, but they are not to be permitted to return. Brooks now has possession of the street in front of the State-house, and his sentinels can be seen pacing their posts from a point near the City Hall. General Ira McL. Barton, an old West Point graduate and Federal officer during the late war, has command of the colored troops from Pine Bluff, The State-house party captured Captain Sam Houston this norning as he was passing near their lines. He knocked down the lieutenant of the guard, but was dragged within the lines by force. He was afterwards released.

Several companies of militia have arrived from the country this evening to reinforce

Brooks has made formal complaints before Colonel Rose, the post commander, that parties have been deprived of their liberty by Baxter's forces, and has asked that the nited States troops interfere to protect them.

Colonel Rose has declined to interfere, as he has in cases where Brook's troops have Baxter refuses to make any complaints,

stating that he is able not only to protect himself but all citizens, and asks no assist-

Baxter still holds the telegraph office; but Brooks has tapped the wires in front of the State-house and has an operator in that building. The troops of the two opposing Governors

and the Federal troops between, all in sight, present a very warlike aspect. Baxter has from 1,000 to 1,500 men now under arms, and the number is being constantly

increased. The State-house party has about 200 men. Advices here indicate that President Grant is favorable to Baxter, believing him to be the legal Governor. This has increased the

confidence in Baxter. No person can pass up or down the streets to-night without the countersign or having the pass of some officer.

TROUBLE IN BAXTER'S CAMP.

Sr. Louis, April 19.-A special despatch from Baring Cross, Ark., to the Democrat says: Recruits have been arriving at Little Rock to-day in considerable numbers, mostly reinforcing Baxter. A gentleman named H. K. White, of Pine Bluff, telegraphed on Thursday that he would raise 1,000 men to reinstate him if necessary. His offer was accepted, and he was ordered to raise and bring all the men he could. He arrived this morning with 129 colored men, headed by a brass band. But On learning the state of affairs the men declared that they had been deceived and refused allegience to Baxter and demanded to be released and permitted to fight for the cause for which they had enlisted. Their arms were taken from them, and they are held as prisoners under guard. Colonel Henderson, of Salina County, who likewise responded to the appeal of Baxter with several recruits, returned home this evening disgusted with Baxter's leaders and policy.

BROOKS READY FOR THE FRAY.

St. Louis, Mo., April 18.-The Democrat

his morning publishes despatches received

last night from Little Rock, Ark., via Duval's Bluff, their transmission having been refused at the Little Rock telegraph office. They give the following statements regarding affairs between the contesting parties, which are interesting though rather partisan in tone The embargo on the telegraph lines was removed this morning and the accumulated despatches were delivered. Congratulatory despatches have been pouring in during the day from all parts of the State offering aid in men and material to Governor Brooks and counselling armasse in maintaining his position at any cost. All parties and classes unite ver usurpation. It is admitted by all that Governor Brooks was elected by a majority of the votes at the gubernatorial election, a fact which Baxter himself has repeatedly admitted while claiming the office by virtue of the non-action of the last General Assembly. Baxter seized the telegraph office toight and will allow no despatches to be sent or delivered excepting those of the Associated Presand his own. He is surrounded and advised by ex-Confederate generals, and has proclaimed martial isw through his so-called brigadier-general, Tom P. Dockery, Military Governor of the city, and senes general order No. 1. The call falls still born and is ridicaled and treated as a stupendous farce, somewhat augmented by the war record of the doughty Brigadier-General and Military Covernor. Mr. Baxter has appointed his State officers and military organization from the Bourbon Democracy to the country for men and aid fall in the expected enthusiastic response he hoped for. Jacksonport, upon which he confidently relied for a reinforcement of 200 men, responded at the public meeting called by two volunteers. Governor Brooks holds the State-house with a force of several hundred men, which will be reinforced by piles are pientiful, and barricades have to-day been thrown up in the State bouse yard and every means taken to prevent a surprise by the opposing forces. Two field pieces command the approaches from the street and river, and the windows are bristling with bayonets. The sap of it anything but promising for a sucressful assault. since an endlading fire upon the attaching forces must result most disastrously, Governor Brooks has possession of the Executive office, the records. the great seal of State, and has the countenance and support of Catef-Justice McClure, the Secretary of State, the Anditor, Tressurer, and all the State officers, besides the leading men of the Conserva tive. Democratic, and Republican parties as a unit. among whom may be named Generals Upham, Cattersor, and Fagin, well-known Confederate officers of influence and position; Colonel Lee Thompson, of like record and repute; United States ex-Senator

B. F. Rice, and many others. The aspect is threat-

saled, with no believing to yet, though deep muerings are beard of a portentous storm,

PROCLAMATION BY BROOKS.

LITTLE ROCE, April 18.—This evening Brooks issued the following proclamation:

To the People of Arkenese:

Elishs Baxter, precending to be the Governor of the S are of Arkeness, on the 16th instant issued a proclamation piscing the County of Pulsati nucler martial law, and has called, so I am informed, upon the militia to aid him in resisting and see sing the law at refarce. I am charged by the constitu-tion and er joused by my on hof office to see that the laws are promptly and faithfully executed. An attempt to set saide the civil law by one who has been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction rot to be the Governor of Arandas, and at a time when the President of the United States has no.1ded him that he cannot recognize him as Greener until he shall have appealed to the Supreme Court and there have his rights sojudicated, cannot be lorger tolerated. I desire to avoid blood-hed and a destruction of private property; but while this is so, I cannot sit idly by and see the private property of the citizens of the State taken without compenbalted and mairrented within signt of the Capitol. in the interest of peace and good order i request and command an persons who may have been defined into rallying to the standard or a pretender to lay down their arms and return to their homes within twenty-four hours. If this injunction be disregarded I shall be compelled to take such measurements. ures as will in my opinion result in appressing dis-order and in restoring the pears and quiet of the state. I do not want to be piaced under the ne-cessity of procisiming martial is w, beli-ving as i do that life and property can be better protected under the civil law. But if my request be disregarded those disobeying must not complain of what is in store for them or of the punishment that may

In testimony whereof I have bereunto set my band and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of L tile Rock, this eighteenth day of April, Anno Domini 18:4.

JOSEPH BROOKS, Governor of Arkhunds, (Signed) By the Governor: Edward Curry, Secretary of

State ad nierim. The State-house party has broken open the safe and obtained the seal of the State, Federal sentinels are now stationed at the intersection of Main and Markham streets and other points between the two parties for the purpose of preventing collision.

THE ORDER OF JUDGE WHYTLOCK.

Washington, April 19.-William J. Hynes, representative at large from the State of Arkansas, has received by telegraph from the Clerk of the Court the following copy of the record of the proceedings in the case of Brooks vs. Raxter :

In the Pulaski Circuit Court, State of Arkaneas, County of Pulaski, be it remembered that a stated term of Pulaski Circuit Court began and held at the Court-bouse in the City of Little Rock, county seat of said county, on the fourth Monday after the second Monday in January, 1872, it being Monday the ninth day of February, 1874, and the time prescribed by law for holding said court. John Wayl-ock, Judge of said court present and presiding, among others were the following proceedings,

WEDNESDAY. April 18, 1874.—The Court me' pursuant to adjournment. John Whytock present and presiding Joseph Brooks plaintiff, Elisha Baxtor defendant. The demurrer filed by the defendant to the complaint of plaintiff having heretofore been submitted to the Court and taken under advicement, and the Court being sufficiently advised of the law arising thereon, overrules the said demurrer, and the said defendant failing to answer, and there being no answer to said complaint the same is taken for confessed. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that said defendant, Klisha Baxter, be ousted from the office of Governor of the State of Arkansas, mentioned in the complaint in this action, and it is further adjudged that Joseph Brooks named in the complaint, and plaintiff in the action, be and he is hereby declared to be entitled to said office of Governor of Arkansas, and all books, papers, and other appurtenances thereto belonging, by virtue of the election in said complains mentioned. It is also furtuer ordered and adjudged that said plaintiff recover of said defendant the sum of \$2,218, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum from this date unit paid, also his costs in this behalf expended, for which he may have electition.

(bigned)

John Whytock, Circuit Judge.

JOHN WHYLOCK, Circuit Judge. State of Arkansas, County of Talaski, I. W. F. Hlack wood, Clerk of Circuit Sourt of said county, do hereby seod, Clerk of Circuit Sourt of said county, do hereby sertify that the above and foregoing is a true account, copy, and transcript of the judgment rendered in said Court in the cause therein mentioned, as the same appears of record in ray office on Civil Record D. No. 2, page 797. Wirness my hand and seal of said Court this isth day of April, 1874. W. F. BLACKWOOD, Clerk.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 19.—Colonel Rose, commandant of the United States forces, took possession of the telegraph office this morning and opened it to the public, reteasing Governor Baxter's guards. He has one company stationed at the Ashley House where the telegraph office is located, and have interfered to such an extent with Governor Baxter's military operations that he can make no forward movement in the State house. In consideration of the fact Governor Baxter to-day sent a despatch to the President protesting against Colonel Rose's action, and asking that there shall be no further interference with his men.

The President at a late hour on Saturday

night telegraphed the following: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Captain Rose, Commanding United States Troops I have a despatch from the acting President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, saying that Baxter's officers now inspect all messages at Little Rock before transmission, and will allow no messenger to pass out with any mes-sage for the Brook's party, whether from the United States officials or otherwise, Under these circumstances it will be seen that this Company is unable at present to maintain the sanc-lity of telegraphic correspondence. While the Government takes no part in the unhappy state of affairs existing in Arkaneas at this time you will see that official despatches of the Government, whether from the military or civil departments, are ransmitted without molestation by either of the contestants for the gubernatorial chair. Report to the Secretary of War the situation of affairs, (Signed)

THE CASE IN CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Hynes (Ark.) offered as a question of privilege a resolution reciting that an assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House, now in Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of subprensing witnesses before committees of the House, is being thwarted and interfered with by the seizure of the elegraph office and instructing the Judicial Committee to report what measures should be taken to

tion with its officers.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) objected, and the Speaker ruled that it was not a question of privilege, if the Ser-geant-at-Arms felt himself obstructed in the exeution of his duty it was his business to communi-WILLIAMS AND THE MAYOR OF LITTLE ROCK.

Interest Rece, Ark., April 17.

To Attorney-General Williams, Washington, D. C.:

In your despatch to Governor Brooks I infer you intend to be understood as saying that the President cannot recognize him as Governor Batter that the President cannot recognize him until his right has been fully ard fairly recognized by the courts. I understand from your despatch to Governor Batter that the President cannot recognize him until his right has been settled by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will not be in session until June. Now what are we to do in the mean time? Governor Batter has issued a proclamation putting this county under martial law, and armed men pretending to set under his orders are patrolling the streets, stopping peaceable and unarmed citizens, and settling the authority of the city officers at defiance and arresting the police. Not only this, but private property is being forcibly seized and appropriated in a like manner. The construction placed on your despatch by Governor Baxier is that it is a licease to make an attack on the Brooks faction, with an assurance that it was doing the egrams concerning the trouble in Arkansas: Baxier is that it is a liceuse to make an attack on the Brooks laction, with an assurance that is so doing the Federal Government will not interfere. You will readily see that the city is sure to become a scene of bloodshed, and over a strife its authorities are not responsible for and which they have not the power to settle under the laws. An appeal to either one of the persons claiming to be Governor lays the city authorities liable to the coarge of being the partizans of the one appealed to. I desire to sak if the Federal Government is powerless to protect the lives and property of \$2.00 inhabitants who are situated as we are if you will instruct the officers in command of the ar-senal to sid the city poince in making the arrest of men who are openly violating the law and setting the same at demance I could preserve the peace of the city without being compenty violating the law and setting the same at denance t could preserve the peace of the city without being compelled to take aides with either of the contending factions. The question of who is the rightful Governor can only be settled by the courts, a thing that may not be done for the peat twelve months, and I now implore you in the name of peace to aid me all in your power until the other question is settled. PREDERICK KRAMER, Mayor of Little Rock.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, April 18, Frederick Kramer, Mayor of Little Rock, Ark.:
You must be sware that the President cannot interfere in the domestic difficulties of a State, except in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States. Be cannot recognize a call made upon him for military and by the Mayor of a city. He has instructed the officer commanding the United States troops at Little Rock to prevent bloodshed. That is all he can do under the existing circumstances. I will sak in answer to your inquiry whether the United States are poweriess to protect 20,460 people situated as the citizens of Little it ick if it expends of Arkaness have not particular mough to allow a question as to who shall hold a State oin. To be settled peaceapty and lawfully and not bring upon their state the alignace and ruin of civil war?

GEURGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

The following is the reply of the Attorney-Gen-

THE POST-OFFICE DIFFICULTY.

WARHINGTON, April 17. - Postmaster-General Creawell, in response to the telegram of the Postmaster at Little Rock received to-day, instructed him as fo lows: " Letters addressed to Governor Baxier, or to Baxier, Governor of Artenana, about the delivered to Baxier. Letters addresses to Governor Brooks, or to Brooks, Governor of Artenana, should be delivered to Brooks, You will retain all communications addressed to the Governor of Arkansas until farther orders."

(Latest seem on Pirot Page.)

L'AMERIQUE SAVED.

THE STEAMER TOWED INTO PLYM-OUTH HARBOR BY THE SPRAY.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE SPRAY-PROBABLE PRESERVATION OF THE PASSEN-GERS' BAGGAGE AND CARGO-CAPTAIN ROUSSEAU'S STATEMENT - THE WAR IN SPAIN - SOUTH AMERICAN TOPICS- A BISHOP FINED.

Paris, April 18 .- A few of the passengers of the ill fated steamer L'Amerique have arrived here. Their narratives of the disaster are incoherent. The following is a substential summary:

The weather continued fine until the morning of April 13, when a strong westerly breeze sprung up, and veered at two o'clock to the northwest, finally blowing a gale from

west-porthwest. A heavy roller struck the roof of the wheelhouse when about 100 miles from Brest. The captain ordered the ship's head to be turned to the wind.

The gale increased, and at seven P. w. it was blowing a hurricane, filling the engineroom with water. During the night the weather thickened, and the vessel rapidly filled with water, putting out the fires three times. The engineers succeeded, nevertheless, in keeping up steam. On the morning of the 14th the sea went

down for a short period, and everybody worked at the pumps until ten o'clock. The engines finally stopped working. The heavy seas shipped at various times could not have filled the holds with the large quantities of water in them, and it became evident that the vessel had sprung aleak.

The carpenters vainly endeavored to discover its whereabouts. The donkey engine was set to work, but the efforts to lessen the water were in vain,

The vessel became unmanageable at halfpast four P. M., and the captain was compelled to inform the passer gers of its hopeless condition. He proposed to signal an Italian ship, which had been standing by gallantly. This information created surrise, because until then the officers of the steamer had succeeded in concealing its con-

In a few words the captain reassured the passengers, recommending them to remain calm and take their life-preservers. The transfer to the ship during the furious sea was accomplished with the greatest order. It commenced at five o'clock, and was completed at seven. It was a miraculous escape

considering the weather. The sole accident was to First Officer Garsy, who was drowned in the transfer. The Norwegian vessel Alladin and the English vessel Michigan each took several boatloads. The Italian ship landed thirtynine of the passengers and 143 of the crew. There are various surmises as to the origin of the disaster. The leaking is not attributed to the heavy reas shipped. It is probable that the cargo of wheat while wet swelled and started the rivets; or possibly the ship touched during low tide. The roofing of the engine-room started at the commencement of the gale, allowing the water to

enter freely. The Italian ship Elisa Quierols has arrived at Brest with 180 souls saved.

CAPTAIN ROUSBAN'S STATEMENT. London, April 19.—Captain Roussan, of the Amerique, in his official report of the disaster, states that the steamer sprang a eak in the gale on the 13th. Despite all efforts the water continued to gain, and extinguished the furpace fires one after the other. The next day, when the danger of sinking became evident, a consultation of officers was held, and it was decided to abandon the ship immediately. L'AMERIQUE SAVED.

PLYMOUTH, April 19.- The derelict French steamship Amerique was towed into this hartor yesterday by the steamers Spray, from Newport for Gibraltar, and F. T. Barry, from Panama. The captain of the Spray reports that he encountered the Amerique on the 15th inst. in lat. 47.40, drifting in the trough of the sea. On being boarded she was found to be abandoned with six or eight feet of water in her engine-room, stoke hole, and bunkers. The other compartments of the steamer were dry. Her spars and steering gear were intact. The Spray immediately took her in tow and was afterwards assisted by the steamer F. T. Barry. The pumps on the Amerique were set at work, and when she arrived in Plymouth harbor yesterday the water in the engine compartment had gained only two feet. The pumping is still going on. The ship's chronometers and the baggage left by her passengers have been saved, and it is expected that a large portion if not all her of cargo will also

THE AMERIQUE FREE OF WATER. PLYMOUTH, A pril 20-5 A. M. - The French steamer Amerique is now free of water. When she was boarded by the Spray her cargo had shifted, and she careened badly, but she was afterwards righted.

LOSS OF THE TACNA.

PANAMA, April 2.—The most important news brought by the last steamer from Valparaiso relates to the loss of one of the coasting steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, called the Tacna, Captain Hyde. This vessel left Valparaiso on the 13th ultime, and when out to sea began to keel over. An attempt was made to throw the deck-load overboard, but before anything effectual could be done the steamer upset, and, filling with water, sunk in about five minutes, at four o'clock a. w. of the 14th ultimo. Nineteen persons were lost, all of whom, it is asserted, might have been saved but for a panic which seized the crew and two men who ran away with the boat A court of inquiry is engaged in investigating this most unusual accident.

GALE IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

London, April 17.-A terrific gale has raged in the English Channel during the whole of the last three days. Many ships, the names of which are unknown, have been wrecked and all on board lost.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY RECEIVES THE BODY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, April 18.—The funeral of Dr. Livingstone took place this morning in Westminster Abbey, and was attended by a great crowd, including a full representation from the Royal Geographical Society. The Queen and the Prince of Wales sent their carriages as marks of respect for the deceased. Baroness Burdett Coutts sent a beautiful selection of flowers to be placed on the coffin. There was a special funeral service early today. Another will be held by Dean Stanley to-morrow. The grave is in the centre of the west part of the nave, near that of Stanhar son, the celebrated engineer.

MOURNING IN GLASGOW. GLASGOW, April 18. - In this city to-day the public buildings were closed and draped and flags were at half mast, in recognition of the funeral of Dr. Livingstone in London. There was a general manifestation of respect for his memory by the citizens.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

MADRID, April 17.-It is stated that at a conference, held between Marshal Serrano. Admiral Topets, and General Manuel de la Conche, the two former proposed that the latter should take 8,000 men from Castro Urdisles, disembark them near San Sebastian, and attack the Cartists in the rear, but that General Comebs refused.

Mapure, April 18.— Active operations, persity suggested by season of had worker.

and other causes, were resumed to-day before Bilbao. General Manuel de la Conche has assumed the command of one of the corps of Marshal Serrano's army.

BAYONNE, April 19.—The Carlist General Saballs and his staff were recenfly captured by the republican troops near Vich, but Saballs, with some of his officers, subsequently escaped and crossed the frontier into

Madrid, April 19 .- The army in the North has been heavily reinforced. It now numbers 40,000 men and has seventy pieces of

THE CLAIMANT AGAIN.

London, April 18.-Dr. Kenealy has applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a new trial for Orton, the Tichborne claimant, on the ground of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's misdirection to the jury and interference with the testimony, and that the verdiet was contrasy to the evidence. The application was refused as to Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn's conduct. On the legal points and as to absence of jurisdiction the Court reserves its decision.

ANOTHER HIGH TIDE. LONDON, April 18.—Expectation of another great rise in the tide of the Thames and the overflow of that stream this afternoon caused thousands of persons to throng its banks and fill the bridges which cross it. The water did rise to an unusual height, but no damage was done and the tide is new

BETTER NEWS FROM INDIA. London, April 19.—Despatches from Calcutta state that the condition of the famine-

LEDRU ROLLIN'S HEALTH.

affected districts is improving.

Paris, April 18.-M. Letru Rollin is suffering from an affection of the heart, and a council of physicians has informed him that he must at once abstain from politica.

BRITISH ELECTIONS. LONDON, April 17.-Mr. Holker having accepted the Solicitor Generalship, has issued an address to the voters of Preston, asking for re-election. It is understood that Mr. Jacob Bright will contest the election.

THE SUEZ CANAL Paris, April 17 .- The Porte has authorized the Khedive of Egypt to keep the Suez Canal in working order should M. de Lesseps persist in his refusal to abide by the decision of

BARON SCHWARZ-SENBORN.

the International Commission.

VIENNA, April 17. - Baron Sch warz-Senbora! the newly appointed Austrian Ambassador to the United States, will leave for Washington the latter part of May.

SWISS POLITICS.

BERNE, April 19,-Partial returns indicate

that the plebiscite taken on the revision of

the Federal Constitution has resulted in a majority of over 100,000 votes in favor of ANOTHER BISHOP IN TROUBLE

BERLIN, April 19.-A German tribunal at

Savern has condemned in contumaciam and

imposed a heavy flue on the Bishop of Nancy for his charge to the clergy issued last July, THE DUKINFIELD DISASTER. London, April 19.—The miners killed by

the explosion at Dukinfield were buried to-

day. The funeral was attended by 10,000 persons.

LABOR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND, London, April 17 .- A "lock-out" of 15,000 miners is threatened in Cornwall.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Lisnon, April 19.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived with the following intelligence :

A rupture had occurred between the Argentine republic and the government at Montevideo because President Sarmiento had arbitrarily closed the River Uruguay against vessels from oriental ports. It was hoped, however, that a settlement of the difficulty would be effected.

The sentence of the Bishop of Pernambuco had been commuted to simple imprisonment. The report which was current in Paris recently that the Bishop had been pardoned is not confirmed. PANAMA, April 2.—On account of the 1st

of April being the day when the new President of the Union, Senor Santiago Perez, took possession of the Presidency at Bogota, the consular and other flags were displayed in the city throughout the day. The United States steamship Saronac left

here on the 20th ultimo to convey Captain Selfridge to Darien on a preliminary visia and returned on the 30th. Her Britannic Majesty's iron-clad Repulse, carrying the fleg of Rear Admiral Cochrane: the Cameleon, Captain A. J. Kennedy; the Reindeer, Captain W. R. Kennedy, and the

ent at anchor in this harbor. The London Sun Fire Insurance Company refuses to take any single risk over £4,000 in Panama, in which case adjoining houses will

French war ateamship L'Hermite are at pres-

be limited to £2,000. The Pacific Mail Company's steamship City of Panama from New York arrived here too late to connect with either the steamer for Central America or the one for South Americs, and consequently the mails, which are very heavy, will have to remain here eight

CUBAN REVENUES.

HAVARA, April 18.—The Diario de la Marina recommends the farming out of the customhouses on this island to a company. It believes that Captain-General Concha will accede to this with the greatest pleasure. The Diario regrets the renting of the customhouses in a moral view, but believes it necessary in the interests of economy. Senor Jose Antonio Fesser, a prominent

CREMATION.

approval of Captain General Concha.

merchant of this city, has been elected Pres-

ident of the Spanish Bank, subject to the

THE EXPERIMENT TRIED BY A PHILADEL-PHIA PHYSICIAN ON THE BODY OF HIS

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.- A Sunday paper to day contains a long account of a cremation case in this city. A physician, whose son died on Tuesday, erected a furnace in the cellar of his house and reduced the body to

THE BALD MOUNTAIN MYSTERY. RALBIGU, N. C., April 17. - Private despatches

received in this city this evening from Western Carolina report severe and beavy rumblings in Bald and Stone mountains on Tuesday last. The trembling of the earth was felt for more than 100 miles from the mountains. The shocks are more severe than before, and it is trmly believed by scientists that an eroption is imminent.

THE WINTERWOLK CASE.

TARETON, Dak., April 17. - The District Court to now in session here with Chief-Justice Shannon presiding. The indictment returned at the last term against Wintermute for manalanghter baving term against Wintermute for manianghter having been set selde great interest is felt in the action of the Grand Jury, which was emponelled to-day. The charge of the Chief Justice had special reference to this case and was remarkably clear, able, and comprehensive. Jason B. Brown, Secretary of Wyoming Territory and well known as an able happer, has been present from the drut day of the term and will remain until after the trial, taking an passe part in the proceeding through friends.