MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY : : : : : : APRIL 14, 1866.

MASONIC.—A Grand "Lodge of Sorrow" will be held to-day at Hernando, Miss., in commemoration of the masonic dead of the late war, at which a funeral oration will be delivered by Rev. S. H. Fonts, K. T. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to lay before our readers to-morrow a report of the oration on the occasion.

THE DIRECTORY OF THE FORT SMITH AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD have, we are glad to see from the Van Buren *Press*, been called on by their President to meet at Van Buren on the 17th of May. The *Press* apprehends that "the editisms on and in proximity to the route, are unable, at this time, to do much financially in prosecution of this "great enterprise," but expresses the belief that they can nevertheless do much in furtherance of it in one way or another, and calls on all to do what they can to place the work under construction. Our property owners and capitalists generally, should not lose sight of this meeting, involving as it does, interests of great importance to the future business of Memphis, as we sought to show in our article of yesterday.

THE EVIL OF THE TIMES.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, one of the ablest Radical journals of the Northwest, in an article on the "Dangers of the Times," in which the writer seeks to alarm the country with an idea that the President may give too great a prominence to the Executive department of the Government, says:

"Perhaps he thinks that the people will sustain him. In right measure they will, but not in such acts as the vetoes. *People will not look to the merit or demerit of the measures* so much as to the single fact that the President arrays himself against Congress. *In a representative Government that never can be popular.*"

The *Gazette* writer, in these few sentences, exhibits the great evil of the times, and reveals the greatest danger that has ever threatened, or that now threatens our institutions. It consists in that spirit of demagogueism in our public men, which looks to what is "popular," rather than to what is RIGHT, and for the best enduring interests of the Republic. It is this foul spirit, North and South, which brought on the late unhappy and destructive war. It is the same spirit which is standing in the way of a cordial restoration of the old fraternal relations which prevailed, during the better days of the Republic, between all sections of the country. It is that base treason to popular government which "*will not look to the merit or the demerit of the measures*" which agitate the masses, but keeps it divided. The real patriots of the land—the stalwart soldiers who fought on either side of the controversy—are reconciled, the one with the other. *They* know the value, the inestimable value of good government—of subordination of the passions and prejudices, and the maintainance of stable, fixed authority, in all its ramifications. It is only the demagogues—the miserable skulkers—who have never experienced the horrors their machinations provoked, who desire to keep passions alive, and who would excite rather than repress prejudices.

It is a thing to thank God for that we have at the head of the Government, now, a man who, while ever yielding deference to the will of the people to an almost unprecedented degree, has also always exhibited, as he is now exhibiting, an unflinching attachment to well matured *principles* of Government. Pass in review his whole political life, and it will be seen that ANDREW JOHNSON has ever planted himself on the "merits" of the policy he advocated. We might call to mind one, at least, notable instance, in which the supposed "popularity" of the measure could not by possibility have influenced him. But he believed it right, on principle, and he never flinched from its advocacy and support. So, now, in this controversy between him and the popular branch of the Government. Disregarding, entirely, all considerations of what may be in accordance with or in opposition to the passion and prejudice of the hour, he has planted himself upon what he believes to be the true principles of the CONSTITUTION, and abides fearlessly the verdict of the people.

God, most sad and disastrous will it be for us, and for those who are to come after us—most lamentable will it be for the cause of popular liberty throughout the world—if the people are so untrue to themselves as not to look closely into the "*merits*" of this great controversy, and so decide it. If they follow the lead of the brave and true patriot, and sustain what is right rather than indulge in what would be gratifying to their passions and prejudices, all will be well, for us and for the after generations. But if they follow after the demagogues who would beguile them by pandering to their excited feelings, there is no page in history dark and bloody enough to parallel the fate that awaits them. The condition of the country is too grave and portentous to allow considerations of what is, or may be made popular, to override the vital consideration of what is right—what is best for the preservation of the free Republic founded by the Fathers of the first Revolution.

THE PROPOSED ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

England is gradually entering upon a period of profound political agitation, growing out of the Ministerial Reform Bill, which is the designation given in the United Kingdom to all legislation that extends the privilege of suffrage.

Under the existing laws regulating suffrage in England, some five millions of Englishmen are not qualified to vote; and yet full twenty-six per cent. of the voters are nevertheless of the class of artisans and mechanics; while the small trades-people, butchers, bakers, cabinet-makers, green-grocers, drapers, publicans, etc., constitute, it is said, more than fifty per cent. of all the voters, giving at most but twenty-four per cent.—or less than one-fourth—to the gentry, including capitalists, who, as a rule, abstain from voting. By this Russell-Gladstone bill, it is proposed to extend the franchise to embrace a rental qualification of £7 in the boroughs or towns, and of £14 in the country, by the former of which alone, it was estimated that some 141,000 working men would be enfranchised, and added to the 482,000 of that class already voters in boroughs. The bill also provides for certain other enlargements of the suffrage privilege, in special cases—so, it is supposed, that about half a million in all would be added by the bill if enacted, to the voting classes of England and Wales.

EARL GROSVENOR, a leader for years, offered an amendment, which, if successful, will defeat the bill, and, in effect express "a want of confidence" in the ministry—leading, according to British usage, either to the immediate resignation of the Cabinet, or an appeal to the people by a dissolution of the present Parliament, and a new election. That amendment is as follows:

"That this House, while ready to consider, with a view to its settlement, the question of Parliamentary Reform, is of opinion that it is inexpedient to discuss a bill for the reduction of the franchise in England and Wales, until the House has before it the entire scheme contemplated by the Government for the amendment of the representation of the people."

Its mover is the eldest son of the British Crœsus, the Marquis of Westminster. He has hitherto acted with the Liberals, representing, indeed, a liberal metropolitan constituency, and now loses, we believe, his action upon the fact that the bill discriminates adversely to the interests of the inhabitants of the great cities, such as London, Liverpool and Manchester. In this, however, he is distrusted by the ultra liberals, whose organs are such presses as the *Star*, which signalized itself by a fierce sympathy for the Northern States and a malignant antipathy to the Southern people throughout their struggle for political independence. This and other so-called popular journals accept and advocate the bill, as far as we are advised, while the *Times*, professedly liberal, wages an able, diurnal war against it and its supporters.

The basis of the English Constitution is the principle of classes and interests, not of mere numbers. Every class of society under the system, practically, has its voice and influence in Parliament. This plan has been a bulwark, thus far, against that worst, most fearful of despotisms, the political supremacy in a state of numerical majorities, and has served in the operations of the English Constitution very much the purposes effected in our own by the States Rights principle, as provided for by the wise men of 1798.

All the Englishmen, such as BRIGHT, STUART MILL, and HUGHES—conspicuous in the last five years for an unscrupulous antagonism to our effort to establish a government of our own choice and moulding, are the leading advocates of this Reform bill, a fact which we confess, casts suspicion upon its wisdom, in our minds; for they are the political congeners of the extremest radicals of this country—the WADES, SUMNERS, CHANDLERS, STEVENSES and KELLYS, of the United States Congress. *Similis simili gaudet*—birds of a feather will flock together—and it is fair to assume that the councils of these English allies of our radicals would prove as pernicious for England as the leveling destructive measures of their special admirers in the United States must be, if triumphant, to our institutions and to the very existence of any genuine liberty among us. We have, in fact, been already brought to the very verge of mob rule by these Jacobins, who for five years, under the plea of "military necessity," have not scrupled or hesitated to set aside plain provisions of the Federal Constitution, which they now seek to *tear* from the written instrument itself. Following unanimously in the traces of these American destructives, their British friends will not be slow to reduce the time honored institutions of England to the dread, dead level of universal suffrage.

It were well for the people of both countries to pause and ponder the lessons of Grecian and Roman history. Well in south, for both lands, could the people be brought, ere it be too late, to comprehend, in all their mischievous tendencies and purposes, the men who here, and in Great Britain, work for common ends, and who may be fitly likened to those wretches that on dangerous coasts—such as Ireland and the Florida reefs—in the hour of darkness and tempest build false lights by which noblest ships are lured out of their right course and cast away—to be plundered of their costly cargoes.

It were an easy task to point out how English liberty, as in Greece and Rome, was the fruit of conquests by a superior race, from the enjoyment of any part of which for long years the subject races were jealously excluded. The privileges and immunities of Magna Charta were secured for the nobility, not the masses of England. We could show, too, how in time, as in Greece and Rome, step by step, the wealth and industry of the unprivileged classes enabled them to widen the area of political franchise. We all know the final result in Greece and Rome; how at length the whole body of the people, including *freedmen* and adventurers from all quarters of the world that had been attracted thither—marching in through the breach, seized upon complete political equality, and finally inaugurated MOB RULE and anarchy, until a man rose upon the stage with a commanding intellect, animated by a robust will, absorbed all political power in his own hands, and established first a military despotism and then a dynasty. Does it not therefore seem time for modern nations to measure carefully their steps henceforward, and to see how much further they are justified in following on a road, the stages of which are so plainly marked and manifest?

LATE NEWS.

The Fenians are still on the march.

The radicals in Nashville have passed the franchise law.

The President has signed the Loan bill.

It is reported that Gen. Butler has been attacked by the rinderpest.

Drivers on the city railroad cars in New York are on a "strike."

The Davenport Brothers have abandoned the title of mediums, and now call themselves merely jugglers.

It is estimated that 280,737 officers and men lost their lives on the Federal lives during the civil war.

A vine-grower made $7,987 last year from five acres of Island soil in Lake Erie. He raised 34,500 pounds of grapes, and made 6000 gallons of wine.

Pilgrims from New England are persecuting the Quakers in North Carolina, and the latter are emigrating to Indiana in large numbers.

The Southern Fair at Baltimore, was closed on Tuesday night. Judging from the receipts up to Saturday, it was estimated that the total receipts would reach fully $700,000.

There are now over five hundred large manufacturing establishments in Pittsburgh and suburbs, among which are fifty glass manufactories, fifty-eight oil refineries, thirty-one rolling mills, forty-six iron foundries and thirty-three machine shops.

Girardin is succeeded in the editorship of the Paris *Presse* by M. Emile Olivier, who is to direct the politics of the journal at a fixed salary, with a franc a line for everything signed with his name. The literary columns will be left to the care of Arsene Houssaye.

The citizens of Selma, Ala., induced thereto by the appeals of the ladies, celebrated the first anniversary of the fall of the place, by removing the remains of its defenders who fell on the occasion, and were buried where they fell, to the Old Cemetery. The ceremonies were simple and unostentatious and otherwise appropriate.

Two of the richest men in Michigan are Hon. Z. Chandler, United States Senator, whom everybody familiarly calls "Zack," on account of his convivial nature, and Capt. E. B. Ward, a sort of inland Vanderbilt, who owns no end of steamers and who is largely interested in the copper and iron trade.

A charge being made against Secretary McCulloch that he entrusted the purchasing of gold and bonds to a relative, it is now announced on semi-official authority that all such purchases have been made by Assistant Treasurer Vandyke, and that he (the Secretary) has on no occasion designated any one firm or firms, or any other person, to whom Mr. Vandyke should entrust the execution of his orders.

Signor Secchi has written a letter to M. Elie de Beaumont concerning the spectrum of Tempel's comet, which he has lately been investigating. He finds that the spectrum produced by the light of this body consists of only three bands, two of which were too small and feebly developed for M. Secchi to discover their exact position. Signor Secchi concludes that comets are bodies whose constitution is closely allied to that of the nebulæ, although they differ from them in their refrangibility of light.

Campo Bello Island, an attack on which by the Fenians has been greeted by the sensational papers of New York, is in the Bay of Fundi, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay. It is about eight miles in length by three in breadth, and is part of the territory of New Brunswick. St. John's, with its rich shipping and commodious harbor, is about forty miles distant from Campo Bello, and can be reached in a few hours by means of steam communication. Directly opposite is the coast of Nova Scotia, thirty-six to forty miles distant, with good harbor for light vessels.

A genuine case of trance is reported from Guilford, England. An old lady, after being for a long time in a low state of health, sank down suddenly and was pronounced by a surgeon to be dead. The coffin was purchased and the body put into it, but it is said that just as the undertaker was about to screw down the lid, the supposed corpse started bolt upright in the great terror of the undertaker, and getting out of its coffin, walked across the room. It is added that the "old lady is now hale and strong."

George Rosenbeck, aged 85, and a fair Teutonic dame of 75 summers, eloped from the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., a day or two ago. Both were married and had large families.

Horrace Maynard has expressed the opinion that public sentiment in Tennessee and North Carolina is more inclined to justice than in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. "The question of negro suffrage in Tennessee," he says, "will be settled by and by in favor of the black man, and I should not wonder if Tennessee gave the black man the right to vote before Connecticut does. And the black man will probably vote sooner in North Carolina than in Pennsylvania."

The Canadian authorities now believe that there was no raid in New Brunswick intended, and that the Portland dispatches detailing the departure of the Fenians was dictated by O'Mahony, and that their reported departure was merely to give color to the belief that New Brunswick was the point aimed at, or that under cover of this movement Sweeny or O'Mahony would make a desperate raid upon Canada, probably with the Chicago gunboats, and land his forces. An attack is daily looked for.

The following is translated from the newspaper *La Sombra*, published in the city of Mexico: "According to the official dispatches which have been published during the last seven months, from June to December of 1864, dating from the arrival of Maximilian, there took place 122 engagements between the French and Mexicans, of more or less importance, in which there were 1,300 wounded and 5,277 killed. In the year 1865, the number of engagements reached 322, nearly one battle per day. The number of wounded was 1,279 and killed 4,674. These figures together give 9,051 killed 2,600 wounded. As is seen in the first seven months, there was an average of 17 engagements per month, while in the twelve remaining months there has been nearly one per day, with the difference that the number of killed has fallen from an average of 8 to 5. At the beginning of last year the engagements were from 15 to 17 per month, while in December last they had already reached 34."

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

Evidence of Restoration as Witnessed by Republican Correspondents.

The Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina correspondents of the New York *Times* furnish that journal the following statements, in reference to the Southern situation "as it is:"

Those who attempt to represent the present condition of public sentiment at the South toward the North as disloyal, resentful, rebellious, because it is not full of love, admiration and cordial desire for increased intimacy, forget that the Southern people have been conquered, stripped of all their property, spoken of and treated as "whipped rebels," and submitted to all the privations and indignities, and most of the disabilities which commonly attend defeat in civil war. They exaggerate also the extent of what they call the "hostile feeling" of the South. They think that the people are ripe for another revolt, and only refrain from it because they have not the power to engage in it.

There is not now a disloyal man of any influence in the entire country. The people swore to be loyal, and have faithfully complied with their oath. But the feelings of kindness and conciliation which existed in the early days of submission have been effaced by the continuedly, the harsh treatment they have received and unceasing desire to punish and crush and humiliate, which have marked the acts and speeches of those who pretend to represent the Northern people. Every man yields obedience, willing obedience, to the United States Government and the laws. Every man regards secession as slowed away forever with the battle flags and insignia of separate nationality which he loved and cherished, but has lost never to regain. No one thinks or dreams of resistance to the Federal authority. Every man clings to the Constitution as the only safeguard he possesses against utter destruction. Every man knows he must be taxed and that his children after him must be taxed heavily to pay the national debts; and no sane man thinks of repudiation as possible or desirable. As a mass, the people regard the sudden emancipation of the negroes as both a political mistake and a gross injustice; but no one thinks of a restoration of slavery in any shape, or desires to punish or ill treat the negro, or deny him any of the rights which belong to freedom and are necessary to his secure enjoyment of life, liberty, property and happiness. The conditions laid down by the President as precedent to the rehabilitation of the revolutionary States were promptly and fully accepted, not from a feeling of concurrence in their justice, wisdom or propriety as *abstract* questions, but from a feeling of the necessity of submission, and a willingness to do everything that was honorable to obtain the prompt restoration of peace and self-government. Immediately after defeat in the field, when the South lay at the feet of the North, crushed, bleeding and powerless, kind words, kind treatment, forgiveness, forbearance and a helping hand would have evoked a gratitude which would have grown rapidly into a feeling of fraternity and good will, and would have endured forever, effaced animosity from the most inveterate secessionist, made many doubt the propriety of revolution, and done more to wipe out sectional feeling than all the threats and Constitutional amendments which the fertile brain of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens can devise in a century. From the moment the South submitted, her people were honestly and loyally to the Union in deed and word, and they are and will remain so, and every day gives strength to their determination to obey the Constitution and the laws.

Poverty in every shape from "straitened circumstances" to absolute want, pervades this once prosperous country. There is no money and none is coming. Trade languishes. Enterprises half commenced are arrested. Land are untilled. Apprehension fills the popular mind and paralyzes the popular arm. The people have exhausted all the remedies within their reach to restore the accustomed prosperity but they have found them inefficacious. They ask for bread and they are offered a stone. Seed time is now come. Many a man who had made arrangements for planting on a large scale has changed his plans, and hundreds, nay thousands of acres prepared for the seed will not receive it, but be allowed to lie waste. Many causes combine to produce this sad result, but chief among them is the uncertainty of the future. While the punishment of traitors is still the means of reconstruction enforced by the majority of the legislative branch of the Government; while popular majorities approve these means of restoring the Union; while confiscation of property is still possible, and a war of races a not remote contingency, prosperity is unattainable. The desire to work and work hard is general. But there is no money, no means of borrowing, and no disposition to borrow, where the investment is so uncertain to be profitable either to borrower or lender. Let the Constitution, the whole Constitution, and nothing but the Constution be the law and government; let the bugbear of confiscation and punishment and disfranchisement and compulsory negro equality be removed; let amnesty, without conditions or bargains, be extended, and the effect upon the national well being will be like that attributed to the fabled Elixir of Life. Prosperity, vigor, strength, peace, will be the fruits, which not the South alone, but the entire North, will enjoy. "The war power" can bring forth no such fruits.

I see every day evidence of the sinking spirit and failing energies of this people, and I can trace the causes of the decline. I live and move among the people. I see their acts. I hear them talk. I know their sentiments, and I think I see the calamitous results which must ensue unless prudence and justice and mercy are allowed to resume the places which are now occupied by motives of diametrically opposite influence, and unless the policy of President Johnson is allowed to prevail over that for which the radical party so loudly clamor.

The prospects of the crop are not as encouraging as they were by any means. Planters are "turning out" a large percentage of the land which they had laid out for cotton from inability to procure mules, tools, seed, to cultivate property, and also from the increased uncertainty of labor.

The number of manufactories of different kinds in operation is certainly adding to the strength. We have been led to believe that the whole South is behindhand in this particular, but so far as Richmond is concerned, it is not true, for iron work, cotton gins, sash, blind and door factories and in short, buildings where goods and wares of almost every description are made, can be found. The lack of skilled labor is, however, the great drawback, and the majority of the iron fronts of buildings now in course of erection, are brought from New York cheaper than they can be bought here, notwithstanding the fact that some of the largest iron works in the country are located in this vicinity. The famous Tredegar Works are now in full blast, with the redhooted flames belching forth from the tall chimneys night and day, and nearly a thousand workmen engaged in them. The Manchester Cotton Mills are also in full operation, employing a large amount of labor, and several new factories will soon be built, among which is one said to be the property of Ex-Gen. Butler.

If one were to listen to the tales told by the people of this section, or to read in their newspapers about the scarcity of money, the natural impression would be that business is stagnant, and that there is no capital actively employed here. To disprove such an inference it is only necessary to pass through the "burnt district" of Richmond, and see the immense improvements now progressing. Somebody has money, and that money will have to come to find its way into the pockets of the masses, for hundreds of buildings are being erected in this city, furnishing employment for thousands of laborers. As yet the poorer classes are not as a general thing, as well off as they were before the war, and consequently they complain bitterly, while many of the wealthier people made money out of the rebellion, and are better off now than in *ante bellum* times. Northern capital finds ready market here, although on account of the failure of the Legislature to remedy the usury laws, there is some difficulty in arranging the matter of interest. There are plenty of opportunities for lucrative investments, and the people are anxious to have it come.

In the North Carolina towns I have visited, as throughout the whole South, indeed, there has been, since the beginning of the past winter, what is termed, in theological parlance, a religious awakening, or more properly speaking, a revival, in the Methodist and Baptist churches. Orthodox clergymen have informed me that so many conversions have not been made within their respective lection as during the past four months, and that the "good work" is still progressing gloriously.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS AGAIN.

Further Returns of Democratic Victories in the Northwest.

INDIANA.

A correspondent, "P.," at Peru, Ind., says: "At our last township and corporation election, 1st of April, the Democrats of Peru elected the ticket entire, a thing that has not been done for many years. We elected all—mayor, councilmen, marshal, all through to constable—by majorities ranging from 27 to 72. Indiana is, happily, not yet lost in the darkness of tyranny."

Columbus township gave a Democratic majority of 239 for trustee.

Jackson, true to its Democratic name, elected the entire conservative ticket.

Delaware went Democratic by a small majority, which is a clear conservative gain.

Adams elected the conservative ticket by a small majority.

In Pulaski county, the Democrats had things pretty much their own way at the election on Monday. In Monroe township they elected their trustee by a majority of 56; Indian Creek, 64; Beaver, 31; and Franklin, 14.

The official vote of Putnam county, for trustees, gives the Democracy a majority of 370 votes. The Democratic gain in Greencastle is over 200 since the last Presidential election.

So far as heard from, the townships of Johnson county give increased majorities for the conservatives. In Franklin township, which last year gave 300 majority for the radicals, now gives Democratic majorities for the principal township officers.

Franklin township, Ripley county, goes Democratic by an increased vote over that of the last election.

Shelby went Democratic by a small majority—a clear gain, however, since last year.

Otter Creek elected the entire Democratic ticket against good influential men on the radical ticket, the issue being made on the presidential policy.

Franklin gave Morton, for governor, about 600 Republican majority. Last year gave the Democratic trustee was elected.

Posey township gives the Democratic candidates from 41 to 64 majority.

Jefferson elected a trustee of the Johnson stamp by a majority.

In Dearborn county the Democrats carried every township but Lawrenceburg, where the Democratic candidate for trustee was defeated by *three* votes. The radicals carried Lawrenceburg last year by 311 majority.

The Democrats have carried Vevay by a majority of 29 votes. Accounts from other parts of Switzerland county show that large gains have been made since the last election.

In Howard county, where a Democrat has not been elected in many years, two Democratic trustees were chosen.

The Democrats of Sullivan elected their township ticket entire by a majority of over 100 in a poll of 501 votes.

Terre Haute gave 600 radical majority at the election in 1864; on Monday last the Democrats elected a trustee by over 200 majority.

The conservatives of Kokomo elected their trustee by a majority of 200.

In Huntington the Democratic ticket was elected entire. Large gains are reported in the county.

OHIO.

At Portsmouth, after one of the most stubborn political contests ever held in that city, the entire Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 50 to 175, being an average Democratic gain of 160 since the election of last fall. The Democracy had not carried the city for three years previous.

The Democracy of New Lexington, the county seat of Perry county, carried their entire township ticket by majorities ranging from 50 to 67 votes. Last year the radicals had a majority of 120.

Lancaster went Democratic by a majority of 82; last spring the town went radical by 12 votes. A gain of 94.

In Bloomfield township went Democratic by 102 votes; last spring it was a Democratic gain 53.

Clermont is rejoicing over Democratic victories in all parts of the county. In Union township, the town of Batavia, which went 80 Republican last fall, the opposition is now so nearly demolished that they carried a paltry fragment of their ticket by a few votes only.

In Carrollton, one of the places wherein the radicals had years ago set their seal, the Democracy have labored so well with them that they succeeded in reducing a majority of 83 at the last election to a majority of 7 votes at the election on the 21 inst. The issue was the straight out one—Johnson vs. Congress.

For the first time in twelve years the Democrats of Canfield elected a mayor, with a majority of the council and other officers. The Democratic gain is over 50 since last fall.

Stonelick, which went Republican last fall, now gives a Democratic majority of 25.

Montgomery township elected the entire Democratic ticket. The vote was very heavy and shows a splendid gain to conservatives.

MICHIGAN.

In Windsor township the radicals barely managed to elect a supervisor. Heretofore the town has been radical; now they found it extremely difficult to elect one officer by a majority of one.

Montcalm township elected the entire Democratic ticket, with one unimportant exception, by a rousing majority.

Vevay, Ingham county, went Democratic by a large majority, showing a splendid gain since the last election.

A radical paper says, in bitterness of heart: "Delphi Democratic since the beginning of the world."

Wheatfield elected Democrats clear through, as usual, but with a largely increased vote.

Aurelius elected all the principal officials who had the Johnson stamp on them.

The radicals of Steckbridge "got into a dispute," and elected Democratic officers for once, to see how it would feel.

White Oak went Democratic, as usual. The vote for conservatism grows larger every year at White Oak.

Leroy went Democratic by a handsome majority, electing the entire ticket.

The city of Lansing elected only three radical officials. The Democrats there are jubilant.

WISCONSIN.

The Democrats of La Crosse elected their mayor by the largest majority ever given a mayor of that city. Last year the radicals elected their candidate by 98 majority. Now the Democrats elect Hon. John M. Bailey by a majority of 298, being a Democratic gain since last year of 396.

Greenfield went Democratic, electing their ticket by a majority of 26. Last year it went republican.

At the election in La Crescent the Democrats carried the best offices voted for. The vote shows an increase for the Democracy over last fall.

IOWA.

In Keokuk, despite the radical office-holders, who resorted to every dodge and artifice known to electioneering, the Democrats elected their candidate for mayor, and two out of four councilmen. The first ward of the city which has not gone Democratic in 10 years before, elected every Johnson candidate. The vote on the last Presidential election at Legrand resulted in a majority of 58 for Lincoln; last spring it was largely radical but on Monday last gave a Democratic majority of 28 votes.

Iowa City went Democratic at the election on Monday last, showing a large accession to the ranks of conservatism.

McGregor gave the Democratic candidates handsome majorities.

MISSOURI.

The Democracy of Warrensburg elected a portion of their ticket. Though the vote was light it shows a good gain for the Democracy since the last election.

This is the manner in which the St. Louis *Democrat* announces the result of the election in Carondelet:

"We understand that the conservatives have swept Vide Poche—Mr. Popping being elected by a small majority."

The vote in the Carondelet election stood: Popping, conservative, 433; Fisher, radical, 177: Popping's majority, 256. This does not look like a "small majority." Unless figures lie, it is more than a two-third majority.

In Collinsville, Ills., the Democrats elected their candidate for mayor by over 70 majority. They also elected the school board by large majorities.

ILLINOIS.

The "Republican victory" claimed at Edwardsville turns out to be like so many other victories, claimed by the party here and elsewhere. The "victory" consisted in electing two trustees out of five. F. T. Krafft, Louis Klingin and Wm. Aldrup, was elected by the Democrats, F. A. Wolf and Henry Bitter by the radicals.

Benton elected the Democratic ticket by an average majority of 50.

The Democracy of Troy elected their ticket without opposition—153 votes being polled.

The Democracy of Jackson township had things their own way, and elected their entire ticket—no radical being found venturesome enough to strive against the tide of conservatism.

The Democracy of Tuscarawas obtained a hard earned victory on Monday, re-electing their justice of the peace by 11 votes, over a very popular radical. They also elected their township ticket by a small majority.

In Paris township the Democrats were victorious, as usual, electing the entire ticket without serious opposition.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.—*House.*—The House was called to order at the usual hour, Mr. Speaker Heiskell in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Allen.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. Wines rose to a question of order, relative to the admission of new members. He contended that less than a majority might examine the credentials of members, and act upon them.

Mr. Simmerly asked that the record be read in the case of Mr. Williams, against whom objections had been made, that he was not a member of the House. The journal was read, and it showed that Mr. Williams had left on leave of absence, from sickness in his family; and that he had never resigned.

Mr. Williams said that he had never resigned, and that he did not sign the document published by the resigning members in defense of their course.

The Speaker said he did not recognize Mr. Williams as having resigned.

Mr. Mullins moved that the report of the Committee on Elections be received.

Mr. Moss was anxious that the House be organized immediately. He hoped that the motion would prevail.

Mr. Speaker Heskell remarked that the Committee on Elections was not full at the opening of the session last Monday, and he had accordingly added six names to the list to make it full; but as he announced, it was not made in open house, the remainder of the committee had refused to receive them.

Mr. Richards hoped that the names would now be announced, and that the Committee would hold another meeting, and report to-morrow. He was anxious that the Legislature should get to work.

Mr. Warren demanded a call of the House, and 51 members answered to their names.

Mr. Hood rose and stated that his name had not been called.

Mr. Speaker Heskell—Call the gentleman's name. He has never resigned.

Mr. Hood now asked Mr. Hood if he had not signed the address of the resigning members?

Mr. Hood—I never resigned, and did not sign the document; and he did not authorize any one to sign any document which announced his withdrawal from the House.

The name of Mr. Hood was called, which made 52 members present.

Mr. Mullins renewed his motion to allow the committee to report.

The Speaker would not entertain the motion, as there was no quorum.

Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate has confirmed the following named Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals by Brevet: Thos. H. Neill, Benj. J. Spooner, Morgan H. Chrisiea and Wharton L. M. Mahon.

Mr. Harding of Kentucky, wanted to move an amendment, but Mr. Rice withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Ingersoll rose to a personal explanation, and stated he was represented in the Baltimore *American* as having been engaged the other day in making a motion to prevent a vote to be taken on the Civil Rights bill. He disclaimed doing or bearing the credit of such a motion to his friends from Wisconsin.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Ohio, offered a resolution which was adopted, reciting that William Mercer of the county of Ross, State of Ohio, had furnished seven sons and a grandson to the army of the United States during the late rebellion, some of whom were minors, and were killed in the service, and that Wm. Mercer and his wife were aged and infirm, without meads to support themselves in their old age, and instructing the committee on invalid pensions to inquire into the propriety of placing the name of Wm. Mercers on the list of enrolled pensioners.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any legislation was necessary to make shares in National banks liable to attachment or levy of execution under State laws for the payment of debts of the owner.

Mr. Eckly, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing three months' extra pay to the returned prisoners who survived the fate of the Sweatse Sultana, as other prisoners are allowed.

Mr. Rice, of Maine, offered a resolution reciting that a morning paper announced the fact that the Manhattan Club, of New York, proposed to give to Jos. Brooks a public dinner next Monday, and that Messrs. Stacler and Voorhees were expected to be present, and requesting that the Chairman of the Committee of elections and the members of that committee as may be invited, shall be granted leave of absence to attend such meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the House Mr. Holmes, of New York, presented a resolution of the House of Assembly of the New York Legislature, declaring that the action of the New York senators on the Civil Rights bill was approved, and requesting the representatives to vote for the bill, notwithstanding the President's veto.

Mr. Warner, of Connecticut, made a personal explanation in relation to his absence, when a vote was taken on the Civil Rights bill. It was his understanding he was forced, with Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, who was absent on account of sickness. (Mr. Warner) had been present we should have voted most cheerfully for the bill.

Elliott, of Massachusetts, from Committee on Commerce, reported back the female bill to introduce the lower American Registers to the steam vessel Michigan. A dispatch was sent Wm. K. Minor with an amendment applying to a class of other lake steamers. Amen ment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Washburn, of Indiana, Washburn, of Massachusetts, Delano and Thornton presented a large number of adverse reports from subordinate Bureaus of Claims, which were laid on the table.

Briggs, from Committee on Public Lands, reported back bill to establish a land office in Idaho, which was considered and passed.

Schenck Committee on Military Affairs was reported back with a substitute bill repudiating pay of the army, and asked it to be postponed.

TEXAS.

Ordinances Passed by the Convention.

From the Galveston News.]

The Convention took up the ordinance in relation to the public debt. After a long discussion, Mr. Flannigan called for the previous question, and the following ordinance was engrossed by 48 yeas to 26 nays. On motion of Mr. Taylor, of Fannin, the rule was suspended and the ordinance passed.

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING THE WAR DEBT VOID, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Texas, in Convention assembled, That all debts created by the State of Texas in aid of the late war, directly or indirectly, are hereby declared null and void, and the Legislature shall have no authority, and they are hereby forbidden to ratify the same, or to assume or provide for the payment of the same or any part thereof.

Sec. 2. *Be it ordained,* That the Legislature of this State shall have no authority, and are hereby forbidden to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred, or warrants issued by this State, from the 27th day of January, 1861, until the 5th day of August, 1865 except warrants issued in payment of services rendered, or liabilities incurred before the said 28th day of January, A. D., 1861.

After discussion the main question was carried, and the following ordinance engrossed. The rule was then, on motion of Mr. Maloy, further suspended, the ordinance placed upon its final reading and adopted.

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO THE DIRECT TAX LEVIED UPON THE STATE OF TEXAS BY THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress, of August the 6th, 1861, there was levied upon the several States of the United States, the sum of twenty millions of dollars, which sum was apportioned by said act among the several States, as therein provided.

And whereas, The sum apportioned to the State of Texas is three hundred and fifty-five thousand, one hundred and six and two-third dollars, which sum is to be collected in the manner provided in said act, and in the act of June 7th, 1861.

And whereas, It is provided by said act of Congress that the States may assume the payment of said tax upon certain conditions.

Now, therefore, the people of the State of Texas, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, do ordain and declare as follows:

1. The State of Texas hereby assumes the payment, to the Government of the United States, of such sum as may be necessary to discharge said tax levied upon the State of Texas, under the rules, regulations, limitations, restrictions and allowances, in said act provided.

2. The Comptroller of Public Accounts is hereby created a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to confer with the proper authorities at Washington city, upon all matters connected with said direct tax.

3. That the powers of said Commissioner shall extend to the negotiation of all matters relative to said tax.

4. Said Commissioner shall have power to cancel on behalf of the State of Texas, in payment of said tax, any indebtedness due by the Government of the United States to the State of Texas, on account of advances which may have been made by the State for objects of frontier protection, or account of any bonds that the State may hold against the United States, for indemnity, or otherwise, and to any other character of indebtedness, whatever, that may exist from the Government of the United States to the State of Texas. Further, that said Commissioner shall report to the first Legislature which shall assemble in this State, after the adoption of this ordinance.

5. That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of the funds in the Treasury of the State, or so much of the same as shall be actually necessary to defray the expenses of said Commissioner, in carrying into effect this ordinance. That 15th day of March, 1866.

Democratic Gains in Connecticut.

The great gain for the Democratic party in Connecticut can only be realized by taking the count by congressional districts; and, considering the fact that the State is at present represented by four Abolitionists, the vote by districts is as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Hawley.	English.
Hartford	9,616	8,957
Tolland	2,374	1,537
Abolition Majority	10,896 122	10,874
SECOND DISTRICT.		
New Haven	8,419	10,849
Middlesex	2,928	2,520
	11,347	13,369
Democratic majority	1,922	
THIRD DISTRICT.		
New London	5,630	4,817
Windham	3,643	2,086
	9,273	6,903
Abolition majority	2,370	
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Fairfield	9,839	7,139
Litchfield	6,796	9,935
	16,635	16,776
Democratic majority	111	

The result shows a gain of two congressional districts, and also that a sound Democratic district requires 24,618 voters for a representative, while a strong Abolition district needs only 15,776.—*Philadelphia Age.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAFFLES.

The raffles for the elegant

DOUBLE-CASED GOLD WATCH,

And the celebrated oil painting of

STONEWALL JACKSON,

(By HART.)

—ALSO, THE FINE—

Bay Mare, Buggy and Harness,

Will positively take place this evening at Harry Weatherbee's saloon, 31 Jefferson street, at 8 o'clock. Ticket-holders are notified to be on hand. apl4-1t

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Who desire to increase their business and largely benefit their correspondents in the country, are invited to call at our store and obtain our price lists of Window Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, when we keep in large quantities and at lower figures than ever before offered in this market. Sash, painted and glazed, always on hand and ready for shipment, and so packed as to avoid breakage.

McWILLIAMS & CO.,

311 Second Street.

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ON CONSIGNMENT

—AND—

For Sale Low to the Trade

300 bales Hay,
100 bbls Flour,
50 do New Beans,
20 do Mess Beef,
40 boxes Cheese,
16 bbls Old Bourbon Whisky,
50 do Resal's Kentuck do

QUIGLEY, LEES & MARLEY,

apl4 No. 206 Front Street.

MENKEN BROS. & CO.

Corner Court and Main Sts.,

BEG to announce to the ladies of Memphis and vicinity that they have just received by Express some new Jaconet Lawns, Swiss, English and Belgian Lace Goods, and Mantillas and Mantilla silks, comprising:

Pusher Points, from 85 to $20, at half the prices usually sold.
Ghastilly Points, from $20 to $100.
Llama Points, from $10 to $50.
Real Graf