MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, : : : : : APRIL 19, 1866.

THE WEEKLY APPEAL, containing the oration of Rev. Dr. Pond, delivered at a Masonic Lodge of Sorrow at Hernando, Miss., can be had in our counting-room to-day in wrappers ready for mailing.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

It is gratifying to observe that the credit of our State in the great money mart of the continent—New York—stands so well. The last quotations for Tennessee stocks was 90¼ and advancing. No northern State has a more solid basis for her debts—rightly says the Louisville *Courier*—nor a more ample provision for its entire liquidation before its maturity than Tennessee, and none whose stocksare more worthy of confidence. For the information of capitalists out of the State, we take occasion to say, that the Legislature of the State has passed an act providing for the *funding* of all unpaid coupons that are due—as was done in Illinois some years ago—including January, 1866, in six per cent. bonds due in thirty years, while the coupons due 1st July of this year and hereafter, shall be issued in legal currency.

Further, the great proportion of the State debt has accrued in the way of loans to the different railroads, to aid in their construction, which is then thrown for security, and with interest, to be paid semi-annually, before a dividend can be declared or divided. These roads are in a prosperous condition, and besides having to pay interest, have likewise to deposite annually, with the Comptroller of the State, four per cent. of the principal of these bonds that have been loaned, as a sinking fund—which in twenty-five years will pay off the entire debt. These wise legislative proceedings can but enhance the value of Tennessee stock, and place them on a level with the highest State securities at no remote day.

THE FRANCHISE BILL IN THE SENATE.

Next to the Veto of the Executive, the most valuable and conservative feature in our system of government is the composition of the Senate. The consummate wisdom of our forefathers foresaw that there would come periods when the common weal would require some check upon the impulses of the people, as reflected in the sentiments of their immediate representatives. Hence the establishment of a certain degree of independence of the popular will, in the organization of the Senate. In the Federal, or National Government, this idea has been preserved, without essential modification; and, although in the State Governments it has been materially impaired of its salutary force, by making Senators elective by the same electors which choose the popular branch of the Legislature, there remains yet among the people a sentiment which tends to it, emasculated as the Senate has been, a capability of dignity and independence which would not be tolerated by popular passion in the House of Representatives.

For that there is this difference in the two bodies, we hang a last hope of the reconciliation and reunion of the people of Tennessee, upon the Senate of Tennessee, and would adjure the members of that body to pause and reflect before they echo the angry passions which have found expression in the passage by the House of the iniquitous Franchise Bill. It is to outrage all present facts and common sense, to say that the "safety of the State requires that four-fifths of her people should be made serfs and pariahs in the land of their birth. The very reverse will be the effect of such a sweeping disfranchisement.

We freely concede that there is much of charity to be extended to the feelings naturally engendered by the war. We are prepared to tolerate much to the spirit of party, under the incitements of an apprehended effort to dethrone an existing domination. But there is a limit to this feeling, beyond which its indulgence becomes crime. The weal of the State is the highest duty of the citizen or subject; and he who, for the gratification of mere party spleen, would endanger this, cannot, rationally, hold himself as a patriot.

Is not the passage of this Franchise Bill—or rather this proposition to degrade the four-fifths of the people of Tennessee who sympathized with the South in the late unhappy Civil War—through the House of Representatives, enough, under the circumstances, to gratify a feeling of party triumph? We beseech the Senate to *think* what good, in the long run, can be gained by such a measure—to think what harm may come of it. Surely the four years of division between the people of Tennessee has furnished enough of bitterness, of blood and of sorrow. Let us have peace. Let us have union. Let us have reconciliation and forgetfulness of the bitter past. Let us bind up and heal the wounds inflicted upon our dear old, noble, gallant, glorious mother, rather than irritate, and probe, and keep them festering. To do this would be a function worthy of a Senate—to aid in it an office higher and better for a Senator, than that of a mere party leader.

Weare all "making history." Those radical Senators who shall, in this evil hour, rise above party and despise faction, will make for themselves a history that their children may read hereafter with pride, and their neighbors' children will peruse with a blessing on their memories.

Are there not, in the ranks of the majority of the Senate, some who will thus deserve well of their kind?

ADDRESS

Of the Board of Managers for the Removal and Interment of the Remains of the Confederate Soldiers at Franklin, Tennessee.

We are gratified to announce that a Board of Managers has been organized at Franklin, Tennessee, to superintend the removal of the remains of the Confederate soldiers from the battle field at this place and vicinity, and their burial in the McGavock cemetery, dedicated for that purpose by Col. John McGavock.

Although we are sure this simple announcement would induce contributions sufficient to afford a decent and Christian burial of them, we appeal to their friends to assist in this laudable undertaking by raising and transmitting to the Board, funds for that purpose, and assure them that the same shall be faithfully applied.

The Cemetery is beautifully located about one mile from the battle field, and, if this appeal is properly responded to, will be so arranged and fitted up as to give pleasure to any one who may wish to visit the resting place of their fallen friends.

We earnestly recommend prompt action by those who favor the project, as it is very desirable that the removal of the remains be effected at an early day.

We beg leave to suggest local organizations to get up and transmit contributions, as the best mode of accomplishing the object.

Packages containing contributions will be forwarded by Express to L. H. Woldridge, Treasurer, and communications addressed to the President.

By order of the Board,
W. H. S. HILL, President.
March 31st, 1866.

The foregoing appeals too directly to the hearts of our people not to meet with a prompt and munificent response from the citizens of Memphis. But in all affairs of this character, there can be no efficient action without organization—and men and women who will take the lead in giving impulse and head to what, if left alone, will remain a sentiment and unfulfilled desire. Our ladies can do great service by taking an active practical interest in this matter of the removal and proper interment of the illustrious dead, who gave their lives with the hope that the Southern people might have a nationality of their own choice and moulding. We therefore invoke their aid in this dutiful work, and in due season, if honors shall be done to the Confederate dead. We

"Will build them
A monument, and plant it round with shade
Of laurel, everglreen, and branching palm,
With all their trophies hung and arms entwined
In copious legend, or a sage style serene,
Either shall all the valiant youth round,
And from their ample shadows derive their hearts
To matchless valor and adventures high;
The virgins to one shrine shall frequent
Chaste as the vows they make, and fair as flowers
That in the morning wear their best attire."

The baggage car and two passenger cars of the express train on the Great Eastern railroad were thrown down an embankment near Logansport, Ind., on Saturday, killing Conductor Bloomfield and injuring several passengers.

A BRITISH POET AND A YANKEE CRITIC.

An English scholar and poet of repute, Mr. WORSLEY, has recently published a translation of the ILIAD which has been received by the British critics with high commendations. He had the temerity, however, to dedicate it to Gen. R. E. LEE, "as the best representative of its hero"—the Trojan Hector. By this rash and unpardonable offense he has raised around his head a very hornets' nest of Yankee scribblers, who will not permit the Confederate General even to be compared to the unfortunate Trojan. This dedication has inspired Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, one of the small poets of the "*Hub*-of-the Universe"—Boston—into the writing of what his Yankee admirers regard as "a roasting satire on Mr. WORSLEY, his translation and his dedication." Poor WORSLEY is depicted as in a dream—a disembodied ghost—on the banks of the Styx, awaiting ferriage. While delayed, he soliloquizes on his situation, but is roused by a chorus of frogs, whose croakings are not musical or pleasant—but doubtless fair types of these Yankee would-be critics. Then Bacchus appeared—introduced in Charon's boat: he is drunk, and talks so very much like a Yankee non-combatant—during the war—might do on a safe occasion, that we suspect it was not Bacchus after all, but some vulgar, inebriate Bostonian. Escaping from Bacchus, Mr. WORSLEY crossed the Styx, and on asking the fee is answered in choice poetical phrases, the character of which may be seen in the following extract:

"An obolus, mostly; but then you see,
Sometimes there's special deductions made;
For when a man's been nothing on earth,
Nothing's as much as the one is worth;
It's profit always for those in the trade.
And I understand from Bacchus, there,
Your business has been in the upper air.
What my own down here is, more or less—
Pilloting folks to forgetfulness."

after which and some more of the same fashion, Charon sends Mr. WORSLEY on the trans-Styx shore, where HECTOR appears, but unfortunately for the English poet, there are also there a number of Yankees, one of whom—one SMITH—addresses HECTOR after this characteristic manner:

"If my friends and I might be allowed
To take so great a man by the hand,
And we'd be grateful if you and your staff
Would favor us each with an autograph."

Some three thousand Yankees are then presented to the Trojan, and of course insist on a general hand shaking after the manner of their nation, and as was their wont on earth—of running after notabilities, both native and foreign. After this, SMITH, with characteristic national modesty, introduces HECTOR to the English poet as "author of 'Homer,' a first-class poem." HECTOR thereupon burst forth in the true Yankee style of the present day. So much so, indeed, that we venture to "guess" it was Maj.-Gen. BUTLER himself, disguised, and not the Trojan warrior.

Ah, here, then, I have you, come at last!
My staff has been longing these three months
To measure the back of that defaulter
Who put your name to the Juniata letter,
False to his country, false to his oath,
Me, who'd have given my life for both!
Yes, who my proposal dared misunderstand,
But those that said, that for Fatherland
Anything else than duty, that in that
You insult my soul without reason.
Coupling my name with a broken trust,
Dabbling in my name with the lies of treason,
Did he also bravely? The more his shame
If, dies and sneaks, he better sells his name.
Their guilt strikes Behind them, stern and
And despair may win fair value's name.
Courage is nearly a thing in the venal;
Thus we find the man the most dared
Valor that stands in the right and true,
Willing enemy one day, friend is you!
Was he there, your section or the traitory
That sneaks from my presence, poor souls of slavery,
Herd with the dull souls where you believe!
Sneering that I, too, will sell my bearing,
Get what salvation therefrom you can,
Nor come near me, lest I per the arrearage
Due to your rule from an honest man.

Now this is regarded by Northern critics as very "withering," and Mr. WORSLEY was thereby struck with a profound terror from which he only recovered after the reading of a few pages of his translation. Now this ridiculous attempt to underrate and belittle a literary work of such a grade as WORSLEY'S Iliad, because it is dedicated to a man regarded abroad as illustrious, could only originate with a non-combatant Yankee. No man, officer or soldier, who ever bore arms and encountered Southern soldiers in battle were capable of such a mean, unmanly attempt. When the remains of the army of North Virginia surrendered at Appomattox C. H., twelve short months ago, there was not a Federal soldier who witnessed it, that did not seem ready to do all honor to Gen. LEE and his army, and who did not seem deeply moved by the occasion. We see the opposite spirit very prevalent, however, among men in the North, who took no part in the war save to howl and shriek themselves hoarse, with epithets such as "treason," "traitors," "pirates"—and to hound on their countrymen to barbarous courses of war. It has been on account of this disposition, which time seems to embitter the more, rather than temper and moderate, that we have been led into this notice of a production in all respects contemptible, except as a fair exponent of a state of feeling toward the Southern people in the North, on the part of those who have not the manhood to cross weapons with them!

HON. C. C. CLAY, OF ALABAMA.

We are delighted to see that the Hon. CLEMENT C. CLAY, has at length, been released from confinement at Fortress Monroe. He goes forth on parole it is true, with the obligation of returning whenever called upon to do so, but we are confident that call will never be made! None of our statesmen have been animated by a more lofty sentiment as to what was honorable and legitimate in personal and public conduct. And no public man could be less capable of any transaction that could place him liable to just criticism much less legal punishment. And nothing but a malignant, unreasoning party rancor could ever have connected the name of such a high toned gentleman with the assassination of the Mr. LINCOLN—or with plots to that end. In his release we recognize not only another evidence of the elevated purposes that govern our Executive, but a sign of the returning good sense of the people beyond the Potomac, though doubtless the radicals will seize the occasion to bespatter the President with their unclean epithets, as they did for the relief of Admiral SEMMES, although we believe we are warranted in saying, that release was advised by the most distinguished and honorable officers of the Federal army, including Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, as an inevitable consequence of the parole which had been granted the Admiral at Greensboro', North Carolina, in May, 1865.

THE PROFITS OF CITY RAILROADS may be inferred from the fact that the merchant prince A. T. STEWART, of New York, offers to give a bonus of *two million of dollars* to the city, for the right of way for a double track on Broadway, and one million of dollars for the privilege of running cars on one of the avenues. The rate of charge at first in New York, in the street cars, was five cents; but a tax of one eighth of a cent having been imposed for each passenger, the fare was raised to six cents, which increase, it is estimated, gives enough to the proprietors per day to pay their drivers and conductors. The tax, instead of falling upon the property or capital invested in these enterprises, really was made an excuse for raising their rates of charges so as to increase the revenues materially.

A case has arisen in North Carolina which will test the question whether the President's peace proclamation will suspend proceedings in military courts. Maj. Gee is now on trial before a military court at Raleigh. Last week a motion was made on the part of the accused to quash the proceedings. The Judge Advocate read an order from the War Department to suspend the mustering out of the officers detailed to sit on the Commission, which order, being dated subsequently to the President's proclamation, was considered to be paramount to an order to continue the trial. The court decided against the motion to quash the proceedings. The accused sued a writ of *habeas corpus* before a judge of the Superior Court of the State, which was served on Gen. Huger, commanding the Military Department of North Carolina, to have Maj. Gee brought before him (the judge), when the matter will be decided whether the trial shall continue. Instructions from the Government have been given on the subject, and it is believed the trial will go on.

ATTEMPTING TO INTIMIDATE LEGISLATORS.

The Governor's Staff on the Rampage.—One of the "Family" Was to Fight.

From the Nashville Union.]

By reference to our Legislative proceedings it will be seen that Capt. Williams rose to a question of privilege, the occasion being almost violent attack upon him by the Knoxville *Whig*. After he had concluded his remarks, in which he proved the Governor to have wilfully falsified in reference to several matters connected with the State government, Gen. James P. Brownlow, Adjutant General of the State, and one of the "family," went up to him and challenged him to fight.

This attempt to intimidate a legislator is of a piece with the radical policy. If a man objects to any of their high handed measures, he is at once villified and slandered by them in the most outrageous manner.

It is evident, however, that Jim Brownlow picks his man. Col. Garrett used severer language toward the Governor than did Capt. Williams; but Jim said not a word, the reason being that Garrett was a fighting man.

We admire Jim's discretion; he never challenges a man who he believes will try the virtues of cold lead with him.

It is evident, from the exhibition made yesterday, that the Governor thinks that he can scare the people and compel them to cease to criticise his course; but he is decidedly mistaken; he is not half so terrible as he believes himself to be. Jim can do as he will but he can't "skeer" white folks.

A national convention of railroad men will be held in Philadelphia on the 4th of July next.

We learn from reliable parties that there are no cases of cholera in New Orleans.

A juvenile who had stolen $500 in gold from a Philadelphia bank, was arrested on Sunday, and a portion of the money recovered.

Gen. Thomas has just released 89 soldiers and 15 citizens, incarcerated in the Nashville penitentiary, unconditionally, from confinement.

The Fenians at Nashville have received orders to march, but there is no probability of their going beyond the Cumberland.

The transportation of 1000 tons of Government freight, now at Chattanooga, going to Jeffersonville, has been awarded to the Nashville and Cincinnati Packet Company.

In anticipation of mustering out of all volunteer troops in this State, Gen. Thomas is preparing an order distributing regulars in companies among various counties.

His Platonic Majesty, the "Devil," lately seen in Nicholas county, Ky., has "turned up" in Barton county, Mo. Several parties have sworn to his presence, and one John Smart gives a minute description of his person and apparel.

Last week the radicals in Cincinnati marched about in the mud and made vapid speeches in commemoration of Mr. Lincoln, while at Washington they sold the horse which bore his remains to the tomb, at auction.

The evidence submitted by the Reconstruction Committee on Arkansas agrees that that State is in a most flourishing condition; that the people are happy and industrious, and that better order is maintained than has been known for forty years. The evidence from every political stand point comes to that conclusion.

Here is the Fenian circular circulated on board the English gunboat at Campobello: "Sailors and marines, United States citizens await you ashore, where, if you leave behind you the property and habiliments of slavery, you will find liberty, comrades and countrymen." A mutiny broke out on board the steamer and forty men have been put in irons.

More than half of the British House of Commons is composed of University men. One hundred and fifty-six are graduates of Oxford, and one hundred and thirteen of Cambridge. Christ Church has the largest number from Oxford college, viz: 38; and Trinity, from the Cambridge college, viz: 20. There should be intelligent legislation among such a host of scholars.

The Government has information from the northeastern frontier, showing the Fenians are bound on violating the neutrality laws, and the time is about at hand when the authorities at Washington will issue a proclamation on the subject, or else send troops to the border. The object of the radicals in stirring this Fenian excitement is to annihilate the Irish, who are generally Democrats and opposed to the know nothing radicals.

The car which bore the remains of President Lincoln to the grave was sold at auction last week among a pile of quartermaster's old lumber. The price paid by the purchaser was $6000. The car originally cost the Government $15,000. Articles of that description around which national associations cling generally increase in value with the increase of years; but the funeral carriage of Lincoln is an exception to the general rule.

Appleton & Co. have in press a work of peculiar interest, entitled "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts," by George H. Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society. It is understood that the researches of the writer among the State archives of Massachusetts disclose facts which put an entirely new face on her history, so far as slavery is concerned, and that the positions assumed by the historians of New England are not only sharply questioned, but that date and page are given in support every assertion made. The appearance of this volume is looked for with lively interest.

There was a riotous tumult at Bradford, England, on the 3d inst., caused by Irishmen and Fenians, which lasted three days, in which the English portion of the population was beaten, insulted and driven into shelter. Among the riotous outpourings of the mob were such as these: "To hell with the Queen," "We'll take White Abbey and then easily take Bradford." The English residents in the locality were obliged to lock themselves in their homes, and some who were out dare not go into the locality until after midnight. The most active among the rioters and among those who assaulted the police were arrested, and were committed for trial.

The Brazilian Admiral, with his fleet of iron coats, gunboats and monitors, has arrived at Corrientes. At last accounts the allies had not attempted to cross Parana river for the invasion of Paraguay. The Paraguayans seem determined to hold out, and their incursions have twice crossed the river and attacked the vanguard of the Argentines, showing the resolute resistance which the allied army may expect to encounter. The inactivity of the Brazilian squadron during these engagements caused serious complaints. It is understood that the passage of the Parana will be undertaken immediately, and in all probability will only be effected with great loss to the allies.

Five Cent Coin.

In the Federal House of Representatives, a few days ago, the following proceedings took place:

Mr. Kasson—The committee on coinage, Weights and Measures have instructed me to report House bill No. 307, to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces.

No objection being made, the bill was considered and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The bill provides that as soon as practicable there shall be coined at the United States mint a five cent piece, composed of copper and nickel, the proportion of the latter not exceeding twenty-five per cent., and the weight of the coin not to exceed sixty grains. The bill futher provides that from and after the passage of this act no further issues shall be made of the five cent fractional currency, and all such outstanding currency shall be redeemed and withdrawn from circulation, leaving no fractional currency of a less denomination than ten cents.

Mr. Kasson—This bill is prepared at the mint, and the committee very cordially unite with the governor of the mint in recommending its adoption. It follows the precedent of the bills passed at the last session of Congress for the coinage of smaller pieces. It contains the usual legal provisions, and no other, except for the withdrawal of the smallest fractions, notes now issued, namely the five cent notes.

The bill passed.

LETTER FROM HUMBOLDT, TENN.

Humboldt the Great Rival Point of West Tennessee—Its Manufacturing Advantages—An Opening for an Outlay of Capital—A Foul Slander—Its Author's Antecedents.

Eds. Appeal: As this is my first effort in writing for publication, I trust the vail of charity will be generously thrown over all imperfections.

Humboldt, our young, prosperous village, is destined to rival in business, wealth and population, the most flourishing inland town of the West. Two of the most important railroads of the South cross at this point; one passing through West Tennessee and Kentucky, linking Louisville with Memphis, the great cotton mart of the South; the other commencing at Columbus, Ky., and terminating at Mobile, the thunder of whose iron horse is heard North, upon the banks of the "Father of Waters" to die away South, on the roar of the Ocean's billows. These great lines of railway, running through as fertile a country as Moses saw when he stood on Pisgah mount, "and viewed the landscape o'er," opens up to the world the grandest of highways for travel and transportation. Humboldt is surrounded for miles with a rich and alluvial soil, settled up by a generous hospitable enterprising population. Its manufacturing advantages will compete with any point in the West; wood and water are inexhaustible, heavy forests skirt on either side the road, and coal veins burst out within her corporation limits. Capitalists are invited to examine her many advantages.

Dwellings and business houses are not sufficient to meet the demand of business men who are pressing to this point. Come with your money and invest it in lots, improve them, sell out and improve again. Build up manufacturing establishments, it will compensate fully from a shoe peg to the largest size cotton mill.

In planning over a sheet published in your city, of March the 17th, we discovered a letter from some officious character, exulting under the *nom de plume* of "Pilgrim," at Humboldt. An honest candor compels me to say that it has not been my misfortune, since the demise of a certain journal in Knoxville, to meet with a more foul, miserable, diabolical piece of editorial slang and malignant falsehood than was contained in this one short epistle. Not even the accomplished but broken-hearted widow of a brave man could escape the contaminating touch of this miserable knight of the quill. He mourns over the want of such schools as we had before the war. Mrs. Bond (the widow alluded), and sister, who are cultivated and accomplished scholars, have more pupils under their tuition than was ever in school at this place at any former time. The secret of his cowardly assault upon Mrs. Bond is, that she is the widow of a brave, gallant soldier, who went down gloriously battling for the flag of the South. While every sensible Christian, North and South, are willing to bury the past, and upon one common altar make a generous sacrifice of ancient antipathy, a few prating fools are crying for further vengeance.

This monster, in human form, grows bold from his attack upon a helpless widow; next charges upon unarmed Confederate soldiers—men who, since they were paroled by the Federal Government, by their quiet, orderly and peaceable deportment, have won the approbation of the law-abiding citizens everywhere. This offensive creature is so engaged, and carries his opposition so far, he would even proscribe the gray cloth that the Confederate wove. I will not pursue this infuriated reprobate much farther, but think if he would discard himself of his hypocritical cloak, tear off his mask, many citizens here would recognize not a "Pilagrim," but an old residenter, once a strong friend of the rebellion, who urged these men that he would proscribe, to go and bathe their hands in the crimson tide of war; to go and battle on fields of death for glory—and would have sent himself but for fear that some eyeless bullet would find its way through his worthless carcass. Standing amidst the wreck and ruins of the past, our hopes are bright and buoyant for the future. Andrew Johnson has unfolded the Constitution, and invites the friends of Washington and a host of other illustrious patriots, who laid the foundation stone of this empired republic, to rally to its defense. If every freeman will but do his duty, this old ship will weather the storm and ride the billow in triumph. CITIZEN.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, April 16—*Senate.*—The Senate met at 9 o'clock a.m.

On calling the roll, only fourteen senators answered to their names.

Mr. Carrigan moved that the senators elect be sworn in.

The speaker ruled the motion out of order, there being no quorum present; whereupon the Senate adjourned until 9 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

MONDAY, April 16—*House.*—The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Baker rose to a question of privilege. He had always worked and voted against what is known as the Franchise bill. He then called attention to an editorial in Sunday's *Gazette*, which he denounced in the severest terms, and asked, in view of the language used in the *Gazette*, and the treasonable course of papers of like ilk, the privilege of being allowed to change his vote on the Franchise bill. Leave being granted, he changed his vote.

Mr. Smith, of Hardeman, said he was sorry to hear the article from the *Gazette* read in this body, from the simple fact that it brought a paper into notice which otherwise nobody would know anything about, as it was very well known that hardly anybody reads that paper.

Mr. Wines thought it not strange to find such stuff in the *Gazette*, as everybody knew that the editor was drunk when he wrote the article referred to. He then warmly denounced the *Gazette*, declaring it as treasonable now as any paper in the South was in 1861. It is true its influence is limited, arising from the fact that its editor is a poor old drunken babbler; but it is, nevertheless, as far as its puny ability will permit, pernicious and treasonable in its teachings.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. Paulston: To incorporate certain petroleum and mining companies. Passed.

By Mr. Walker: To incorporate the Obion River Navigation Company. Passed.

By Mr. Stegald: For the benefit of Geo. Morgan, of Decatur county. Passed.

By Mr. Smith, of Hardeman: To amend the law relating to actions of forcible entry and detainer. Passed.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

No. 247: To incorporate the Nashville Oil Refining Company, with amendments incorporating the Cornelius Oil and Mining Company, the Ashburn Creek Petroleum Company, the Pittsburg and Nashville Copper, Coal, Mining and Manufacturing Company, and the Clinch river, Union county, Oil and Mining Company. Passed.

No. 251: To incorporate the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company. Passed.

No. 188: To appoint fiscal agencies in the State. Passed.

On motion, the House adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Williams rose to a question of privilege. He held in his hand, he said, a copy of the Knoxville *Whig*, in which he (Williams) was violently and wickedly assailed. He then read an article from the *Whig* entitled, "The Rebel Williams." Mr. Williams forcibly defended himself from the cowardly and gressly unjust charges of the *Whig*. He joined the Union army, he said, as a private, and served an honorable term through the war. The difference between himself and the Governor was that while he was at the front fighting armed traitors, Gov. Brownlow was at the North making piteous appeals for money. And yet, because he would not submit to the unwarranted assumption of power of the governor, he must be denounced as a rebel and a traitor. He then referred to the proclamation of the governor declaring his (Williams'), seat vacant. That proclamation was based on falsehoods from beginning to end. He had not resigned his seat, had not bolted, and had not signed the bolters' manifesto, and yet the governor was pleased, by a gross and wicked assumption of power, to declare his seat vacant. He next pointed out what he called the palpable falsehoods found in the proclamation; falsehoods so glaring and outrageous that they could not but be transparent to the most obtuse.

Previous to the late election, Gov. Brownlow was not satisfied with having cast broadcast over Carter county documents advocating the election of another man, but also sent his son to make speeches in the same interest.

He next referred to Mr. Patton, the member from Washington, who had been sent up to Carter county electioneering against him. Extra professions of loyalty came with a bad grace from this man. His (Patton's) record during the early days of the rebellion, when he used his influence in the legislature to betray his confiding friends, should yet be sufficiently fresh in his memory to restrain him from calling a man who had been loyal throughout the whole of the war a rebel and a copperhead.

Mr. Smith, of Hardeman, said he was sorry to hear the remarks that had been made about the Governor. He thought they were uncalled for and unjust.

Mr. Patton defended himself at some length, disclaiming that he was ever from choice identified with the rebellion.

Mr. Mullins undertook to defend Gov. Brownlow. That functionary, he said, was not now the editor of the Knoxville *Whig*. It is edited by John B. Brownlow, and the Governor should not be held responsible for what might appear in the *Whig*.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

No. 400: To pay in gold or its equivalent, certain State officials. Passed.

No. 49: To incorporate the Savannah Female College, in Hardin county. Passed.

No. 276: To incorporate the Central Tennessee College, for colored people. Amended so as to read, "Central Tennessee Methodist Episcopal College." Passed.

No. 274: To incorporate the Jonesboro Female College. Passed.

No. 314: For the benefit of Miss Ophelia Pearl, daughter of the late Senator Pearl. Passed.

No. 234: To amend the testamentary laws of the State. Passed.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

No. 389: To change the time of holding the chancery court in Dyer county. Passed.

No. 218: To incorporate the West Tennessee Mining and Petroleum Company, with an amendment incorporating the Roane Iron and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

The credentials of Mr. Brandon, member elect from Stewart county, were presented, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Elections.

On motion, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 16—*Senate.*—Mr. Wilson reported without amendment from the Committee on Military Affairs, a joint resolution appointing managers for the National Asylum for disabled volunteers.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, presented a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, for the establishment of offices for melting, assaying and stamping of gold and silver at Aubrey and Tucson, in Arizona; at New Santa Fe, in New Mexico; at Great Salt Lake City; at Virginia City, in Montana; at Boise, in Minnesota. The remaining provisions organizing these offices are similar to those establishing the New York Assay Office. Option is given to the miner to receive his bullion in bars or ingots less two per centum for cost of assay, or in lieu thereof, to receive gold notes for certificates, payable at the mints in San Francisco or Philadelphia, and which shall also be received in payment of all debts.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to consist of three officers of the Corps of Engineers, to report to the next session upon the best plans and proper places for bridging the Mississippi river with the least impediment to navigation, and appropriating $10,000 to defray expenses. The preamble enforces the necessity of securing greater safety and economy in transit across the river, and at the same time protecting navigation from all obstructions.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee without amendment, a bill to provide for national defense, by establishing a uniform militia.

Mr. Cowan presented a concurrent resolution of the New York Legislature, asking Congress to appropriate $878,680 to pay for the clothing furnished to soldiers in the war of 1812.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution of thanks to Gen. Custer and others.

Mr. Stewart offered a joint resolution for the discontinuance of the branch mint at New Orleans, and an appropriation for the completion of the branch mint in Nevada.

Mr. Howe called up the Senate bill to rescind the order of the President designating the City Gate and Pacific railroad branch of the Pacific railroad. The order referred to was issued by President Lincoln, December 21st, 1864.

Mr. Grimes offered a substitute for Mr. Howard's bill, requiring the Sioux City and Pacific railroad to construct their specific branch upon the best and most direct route, subject to the future approval of the President.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—*House.*—In the House time was spent in order was the call of States for bill and joint resolutions.

Mr. Hill, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, in the appointment of representatives according to the number of voters in the several States. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill providing for the election of members of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing non-residents to have deeds recorded in the office of the Clerk of the United States District and Circuit Court, which was read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to provide for the transportation of troops around the Falls of Niagara, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads.

Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, introduced a bill making a grant of lands to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of the Hastings, Minnesota River and Red River of the North Railroad. Read twice and referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Nebraska. Read twice and referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. Hitchcock also introduced a bill to remove the office of Surveyor-General of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin to Portsmouth, Nebraska. Read twice and referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McKee offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House any correspondence with the French Government with regard to withdrawal of its forces from Mexico, which may have been exchanged, and the correspondence communicated to the House with the President's message of January 5th, 1866; whether that correspondence has been published by the French Government among the official documents communicated to the French Chamber or not, and especially any correspondence with regard to any specific promise from the French Emperor to pull a stop to his proceedings in the sister republic of Mexico and discontinue Imperialism there.

Mr. Paine offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into and report on the expediency of providing by amendment of rules that, when the House shall have under consideration a bill or resolution returned by the President with his objections, either a motion to lay on the table nor a motion to postpone indefinitely shall be in order.

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by 16 vote of 45 yeas to 57 nays.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law the eight hour system, as it is called, as constituting a day's work in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, suggested a proposition on the subject of the Government employees in the District. It was laid before the Committee on the Judiciary, and that Committee had taken action on it.

Mr. Ingersoll said he was aware of that, but this went further, and proposed to establish by law a regulation of the hours of labor in this District for all laboring classes.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by 16 ayes, 91 nays.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over until next Monday.

The House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, when the concurrent resolution prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors and other liquors in the capitol buildings and grounds, was taken up. The Senate having disagreed to the amendment of the House extending the resolution to other buildings and grounds in the District, on motion of Mr. Washburne, the House insisted on its amendment and asked for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Stevens asked leave to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is important our legations abroad shall be kept truly advised of the state of the country; therefore be it

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That the clerk of the House be directed to furnish three copies of the *Congressional Globe* to each of our foreign legations, consular agents and commercial agents for the use of said legations and attaches, and that he pay the same out of the contingent funds of the House.

Mr. Rogers objected.

Mr. Hale made the question of order. This was a proposition to devote part of the contingent fund of the House to a purpose entirely outside of the organization and duties of the House.

The Speaker overruled the point of order. In an appropriation bill a sum was set apart for contingent expenses of the House, and it was for the House itself to determine how that sum should be disbursed.

Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the rules, in order to enable him to offer the resolution.

The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 39 ayes to 44 noes—not two-thirds.

Personal explanations were made by Mr. Whaley in reference to an article in the (Cincinnati) *Gazette*, and by Rogers, Conkling, Raymond and Jenckes, in reference to a paragraph in the New York *Times* reflecting on Mr. Conkling in connection with his action on the Bankrupt bill.

The House took up the bill to reorganize and establish the army of the United States and proceeded to its consideration.

Massachusetts is a moral place. About sixteen hundred divorces have been decreed there in six years, of which 585 were for desertion, 553 for criminality, 142 for cruelty, and 42 from other causes. It is known that 1316 were decreed in the five years ending May 1, 1865; and at the same rate during the last eleven months it may be assumed that the grand total is not far from 1502.

THE STEAMBOAT FINANCIER DISASTER.

Full Particulars—Loss About $130,000—Insurance $70,000.

From the Pittsburg Commercial 14th.]

Another terrible steamboat disaster occurred on the Ohio river Thursday night, almost within sight of the city, in which twelve lives were lost. The steamer Financier, Capt. John Darragh, which left the Monongahela wharf Thursday afternoon at five o'clock, for New Orleans, with a full complement of passengers and a large freight list, was totally consumed by fire, at Crow's Island, twenty miles below the city. After a careful investigation on the part of our reporters, the cause of the catastrophe was ascertained to be as follows: Mrs. Rothschilds, who, with her husband and two children, had been visiting Mr. Kaufman, of this city, and were on their return to Texas, their place of residence, asked the chambermaid of the boat for a light, when she was informed that it was against the rules to allow a light in the staterooms. On receiving this answer, Mrs. Rothschild went to her trunk and produced a small camphene lamp, which she proceeded to light. Thereupon the match was applied to the lamp it exploded with a loud report, setting Mrs. Rothschild on fire, who immediately rushed out into the cabin, crying "murder." A gentleman from Vicksburg, Miss., Mr. Holloway, rushed to her assistance, and seizing a woolen table cover, enveloped her in it, extinguishing the flames, but not until she was severely burned. All on board were anxious for the safety of the woman, and nonattention was paid to the explosion of the lamp, which was set on fire by the explosion of the lamp, until the flames were discovered issuing therefrom. By this time the fire had gained too much headway to attempt to extinguish it, and it spread readily. Capt. Darragh ordered the boat to be run ashore, and the pilot on duty, Mr. Charles Hughes, attempted to do so, but the tiller ropes were burned, and he was compelled to abandon the wheel, which was now useless. The boat, which was heavily laden, grounded, and the efforts of the officers were now directed toward saving the lives of the passengers. The gangway staging was launched into the water, and all the lady passengers placed upon it. Just as they were about letting loose from the boat, two men jumped from the boat upon the staging, causing it to capsize, and drowning Mrs. Darragh and daughter, wife and child of the captain, and Mrs. Rothschilds, who caused the disaster, together with the two children of the latter.

The capsizing of the staging added to the horror of all, and the passengers became almost frantic, many in their despair jumping overboard, some to find death by drowning. The steamer Coal Bluff, happened in sight, landed her tow, and immediately proceeded to the scene of the disaster, rendering valuable assistance in picking up those in the water, and rescuing those who were so fortunate as to reach the island. The Coal Bluff carried the rescued to Rochester, where they were placed on board the Leni Leoti and brought to the city. The officers of the Leni Leoti behaved in a most praiseworthy manner to the unfortunate, attending to their injuries, and providing them with clothing and other comforts.

The names of those known to be lost are as follows:

Emanuel Rothschilds, wife and two children, of Texas. The husband and wife were observed to go down together, the twenty ninety or one hundred yards from shore.

Mrs. Captain John Darragh and daughter, the latter only eleven years old, drowned by the capsizing of the staging. This was the first time Mrs. Darragh had ever ventured on a trip with her husband.

Thomas Bolden, colored, pantryman, drowned.

Man sick with consumption, name unknown.

An Irishman, name unknown, and three deck hands are missing; two of the latter believed to have perished in the flames.

Among the saved were Miss Blanche Holloway, aged fifteen; Miss Mary Holloway, aged thirteen, saved by their brother, W. P. Holloway, Jr., of Vicksburg, Miss., who was badly burned in