THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 78

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT FURNISHED HOUSE.—The residence of J. Stanwood Menken, Brinkley avenue, north of Poplar, furnished entire, will be rent at a low rate to a party of undoubted responsibility. no151f

For Rent.

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORE ON Front Row, between Court and Jefferson, suitable for Provisions, etc.—one of the best stands in the city. Also, a splendid large front Cotton Office, over the same.

Apply to J. J. ANDREWS,
nov19tf Commercial Hotel

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. Handsome the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the appeal office. oct7

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Saloon, Fixtures, Stock and Boarding House Furniture, corner of Chelsea and Second streets, adjoining Peck's stock Yard. Apply on the premises.
nov20lw M BILGER.

FOR SALE.—I wish to sell my present Homestead lying within 300 yards of Horn Lake Depot, Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, containing 60 acres, 45 in cultivation and balance in timber. One-half of the place is good branch bottom, balance good up land. Two Improvement are totally good, consisting of dwelling, out houses, negro quarters, etc. Will sell low if early application be made to me on the premises.
nov15lw T. J. LE TER.

FOR SALE.—Speight, Donnell & Rodman are agents for sale and convey deeds for lands in Tipton and Shelby counties. The undersigned, as attorney of W. B. Rodman, are authorized to sell and convey deeds for lands in Crittenden and Lake. Persons desiring to purchase good lands will please call on the undersigned and learn terms, which will be accommodating. R. R. HEAD and A. M. LEAK, 38 Second street. nov14tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR COUNTRY PROPERTY.—One of the best COTTON PLANTATION on the St. Francis river, six miles west of Council Bend, on the Mississippi river, containing 1262 acres, about 500 in cultivation. Dwelling, Gin House, and all out houses. This place is as high as any place on the river, and will make a bale to the acre. It is a very superior place and a very good trade will be given. The St. Francis river packets land at the place twice a week.

G. A. CRAVATH,
327 Main street Memphis, or
ROYSTER, TRESEVANT & CO.,
nov14 1w corner Main and Jefferson.

For Sale.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, I will sell, to the highest bidder, at Mason's Depot, a tract of Land containing 412 Acres, situated in Tipton county, two miles north of Mason's Depot. Terms made known at time of sale. H. R. and J. I. SHERROD,
nov18 lawtdw w Administrators.

FOR SALE.—A first-class Distillery, Machinery, etc., entirely new, and in good order. Will be sold low if immediate application is made. Apply to Denis Sarto, Rand 4th road, north of Wolf river bridge, or at Britton's Ale house, 248 Front. nov11 tm

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand STEAM SAW MILL and Fixtures, all complete. Inquire of Henry F. Jones, Administrator Wm. C. Harrison, deceased, at Germantown, for terms.
HENRY T. JONES, Adm'r
oct21 lawtdw of W. C. Harrison, dec'd.

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 3 acres to 300. My residence, with from 11 to 25 acres of land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to R. Valier, Tresevant & Co., my agents, in the city. N. M. TESTEVANT.
je17

WANTS.

WANTED—A Tailor; also, A Woman for Sewing, at the Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment, No. 388, Main st. nov19 2t

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with either boarding and lodging or day board, at 44 Beal street, up-stairs.
nov.9 tf

NOTICES.

Notice.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of John M. Johnson, deceased, by virtue of an order of the honorable Probate Court of Arkansas county, will proceed to sell the real estate of said John M. Johnson, which consists in 472 acres of land in Arkansas county, near Mt. Adams, to the highest bidder; said sale to take place on the premises of the late deceased, near Mt. Adams, on the 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D., 1868. A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser, executing his bond with two good and approved securities, with a lien retained upon the property for the payment of the same. There are one hundred acres cleared land, good double log house and out houses.
SAMUEL J. JOHNSON,
nov11 lawtw Administrator.

Notice.

AT the next (December) term of the County Court of Shelby county, I will apply to the said Court to have an administrator appointed upon the estate of William Ross, deceased.
R. N. ROSS.
November 9, 1868. nov10 lw 1w

NOTICE.

PERSONS having business with us will find our Assistant, Mr. R. W. BRADFORD, fully authorized to make settlements, at the store of Thorix d to y, Ano & Co., 291 Front street.
Mess s. A. Vac ano & Co., W. K. CHILL & CO.
nov 1m

LAW NOTES.

CHAS. A. CROATE,
COUNSELOR AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
Nos. 279 Second Street, and 456 Main St.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ My duties as Counsel for the General Assignee have led me to make the Practice in Bankruptcy a Specialty. nov11 tu

ALBERT PIKE. CHARLES W. ADAMS. I. E. PIKE

PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,
Attorneys Solicitors & Proctors

ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis and in the river counties of Arkansas.

☞ The senior partner will personally attend to cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, of that city.

Office in the MADAM VINCENT BLOCK, corner of Court and Second streets.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON.

PIKE & JOHNSON.
Attorneys, Counsellors & Solicitors
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS firm will practice in the United States Supreme Court, and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.

The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has long been known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business, during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. jy3-sep30 1y

A. WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK, LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,

IN the Kil Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

LUMBER, ETC.

Lumber, Lumber.

OLDEST lumber merchants in the South West, established in Memphis 1857. Building Material of all kinds. Dressed and rough Flooring, Doors, Shingles Ceiling, Blinds, Laths, Weatherboarding, Glazed Sash, Fencing. We don't intend to be undersold. Yard and office foot Washington street, near river.
sep18 dawtm M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN

R. BRANDON,
Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods,

COAL, Lard and Lubricating Oils, Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to by competent workmen. 256 Front street, near Madison, opp. Steamboat Landing. novisdaw

TENNESSEE NEWS.

—Paris is to have a tournament on the 21st inst.

—The Rev. Robert F. Bunting, of Nashville, has published a "Manual of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville," which is highly extolled by the press of that city for its accuracy and interest.

—Of 495 emigrants who passed through Columbus, Ohio, last week, 182 of them were destined for Tennessee. We agree with the *Banner* that these figures give brighter promise for the industrial future of our State than any indications which have yet come under our observation.

—The meteoric display at Knoxville Friday night was very fine, and lasted from 12 o'clock until daylight. A number of negroes and several white persons thought the end of the world had come and rushed out of their houses and fell on their knees to pray in the streets.

—The *Evening Republican*, of Nashville, extreme Radical organ, has died out. The *Union and American* says: On Monday evening last this high-sounding organ of modern Republicanism made its final appearance, sounded its farewell note, majestically caved in, quietly submitted to the inexorable logic of events and gracefully bade the world good-bye.

—A young man named Kerr, from Clarksville, a student of the Virginia Military Institute, was killed near Lexington, Va., on last Wednesday, in the following manner: He was out hunting with a number of comrades, and hauling his gun rather carelessly, the muzzle turned toward him, when both barrels were accidentally discharged, their entire contents entering his stomach and killing him instantly. The sad event cast a gloom over the entire corps of cadets, with whom Mr. Kerr was a general favorite.

—The Nashville *Union and American* of Wednesday says: On Monday morning last, at 10 o'clock, seven negroes confined in the jail at Clarksville made their escape. They opened both the inner and outer doors without breaking the locks, and there are strong suspicions that the locks were left open by the jailor. Five of the number were afterwards recaptured. Capt. Jim Welsh, of the city police, while attempting to recapture one of them, was shot in the hand. He then shot the negro in the leg and succeeded in capturing him. Capt. Welsh is highly applauded for his energy and bravery in making these arrests, and is spoken of as an excellent officer.

—The *Banner* of Wednesday says: S. B. Beaumont, Superintending Metropolitan Police Commissioner of Memphis, intends to retire from that office, having accepted the position of Superintendent of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. His resignation is in the hands of a Memphis politician who is now here. One clique wants the berth to fall to P. D. Becner; Tomeny insists that Ruel Hough shall have it, while Beaumont is determined that the mantle shall rest upon his friend Haywood's shoulders, and, therefore, will not have his resignation handed in until he carries his point. A lively fight is in prospect, and hot skirmishing is already going on in the lobbies.

—Mr. Sam McCall, while walking along Deaderick street, Nashville, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, was shot by some person concealed in a carriage, which was driven away rapidly immediately after the firing of the shot. The ball took effect at the top of Mr. McCall's cheek bone and ranged downward toward the nose, producing a painful, though not a dangerous wound. Dr. DuPre attended Mr. McCall and probed the wound, but did not succeed in extracting the ball. As to who was the perpetrator of the foul deed is a perfect mystery. Mr. McCall stated that there was not another person on the street, between the Square and Cherry street, save himself. Dr. DuPre says that the ball, in its course, struck no vital part, and that Mr. McCall will soon recover.

—The Nashville *Banner*, of Wednesday, says: Wm. Smith, who was mortally stabbed between the fourth and fifth ribs of the right breast, by two negroes at Dog Town, a few miles from Nashville, three weeks ago, died from the inflammation of his wound Tuesday night. Coroner George W. Norwell, held an inquest over his remains yesterday morning, and the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death from a wound made by a knife in the hands of some persons unknown. Smith stated after he had been wounded that the negroes stabbed him merely because he "looked at them;" but it is reported that he was intoxicated, had drawn a pistol and had actually presented it at their breasts, when one of them drew a knife and stabbed him.

—The Nashville *Union and American* of Wednesday says: A man named McGuire, employed as car-greaser on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was run over yesterday by engine No. 28, used as the switch engine. He was under the car greasing one of the wheels, when the engine backed down upon him, running over his legs and shoulders, crushing him nearly to death. His wounds are considered mortal, and he will not probably recover. He was conveyed to his home in West Nashville, near the penitentiary, and was carefully attended to. The accident occurred between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon. When he was picked up his breath seemed to be extinct. His body was covered with blood, having received several bruises. Mr. McGuire is a hard-working man, always at active business. He is married and was doing well before this sad calamity occurred.

GRANT.

Interview with Him by a Herald Correspondent.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald* gives an account of an interview of a number of representatives of the press with Gen. Grant on Tuesday, from which we make the following extract:

It having been mentioned that he enjoyed a reputation for cautiously avoiding politics, the General replied that it was true he did not like to talk about politics, because that which may be regarded as right and proper in politics today may be all wrong six months hence, and he thought that politics is a subject about which the least said the better.

In reply to the remark that no President ever entered upon his executive duties with a fairer opportunity to administer the affairs of the country so as to secure tranquillity and prosperity, the General said that it would be his constant care to seek an early restoration of peace and harmony throughout the Union. The successful manner in which the President-elect eluded the elaborate reception preparations in this city having been referred to, the General remarked that all such public demonstrations found no favor in his sight. In traveling through the country it frequently happened that such displays were in full operation. In such cases they cannot well be avoided. "But this city," said he, "is my home, and to have glorifications of that kind here would be repugnant to my feelings. Nothing of that kind will be done with my approbation. It had been published that he would hold a public reception at his residence. This was not true. He had not expressed any intention of doing so. He would be happy to receive all who may wish to favor him with a call, either at his house or at his headquarters, but a public reception at this time did not appear to him as just the proper thing. If they (meaning the political organizations which threatened him with an ovation) wish to hold a jubilee—if the result of the election leases them—let them parade, fife and drum away; only I hope they will not disturb me, or require me to take any part in the proceedings."

THE SOUTH.

Florida Matters.

TALLAHASSEE, November 17.—The circular of the unterrified Tiger Committee was published to-day. It indorses and recommends Col. W. M. Sanders as the people's choice for the Forty-First Congress and as the representative man of his race and the people of the South. Sanders will take the stump at once.

A practical description of about one hundred lines on the impeachment sensation appeared in the Reed interest this morning.

Lieut.-Gov. Gleason issued a proclamation to-day, dated yesterday. He states that in the late special session of the Legislature, a quorum of both Houses was present; that Gov Reed recognized them by sending messages and transacting business with them; that twelve members of the Senate were present; that the impeachment of an officer is in no sense legislative business, but is exclusively judicial in its character, and as such may as well be transacted at a special as a regular term; that the Constitution declares an officer when impeached shall be deemed under arrest, and disqualified from performing any duties of his office until acquitted by the Senate; that Harrison Reed, in gross contempt of all the people of the State and the Senate, the only tribunal which, under the Constitution, has jurisdiction in case of impeachment and violations of the Constitution of the State, refuses to deem himself under arrest and disqualified from performing any of the duties of his office until acquitted, or submit himself to the judgment of the Senate, but arrogates to himself the right to pronounce the impeachment void, and proceeds in his office as if no impeachment had been pronounced; that no citizen charged with crime can set up his judgment as to the regularity of his impeachment or as to the warrant for his arrest, and the law in this case knows no difference between one who is governor and one who is not, but recognizes all to submit to arrest and go before the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to make their defenses.

He further proclaims that said Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, is deemed by the court as under arrest, and disqualified from performing any of the duties of his office until acquitted by the Senate, and that the powers have devolved upon him by the Constitution to put down the lawlessness and anarchy which will inevitably ensue if any man impeached or indicted, however exalted his station, refuses to submit to arrest in pursuance of the Constitution. The document is signed by W. H. Gleason, Lieut. Governor and acting Governor, countersigned by Geo. J. Alden, Secretary of State, and bears the impression of the seal of the State.

Claims of British Subjects.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

Messrs. J. D. & F. M Kiely, subjects of Great Britain, resident in the State of Georgia during the late war, suffered heavy losses by the Confederate army, and now they apply through their attorneys at law, Arnold and Broyles, to the Hon. Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, to have their claim enforced against the United States, in connection with the adjustment of the Alabama claims. To which application the British Minister has made the following reply, which may be of interest to persons situated as the Messrs. Kiely were, to-wit:

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1868.

To Messrs. Arnold and Broyles, Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of the 3 instant, I have to state that I am convinced that in case any arrangement should be made between the Government of the United States and of her Majesty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, a simultaneous argument will be made for the settlement of British claims against this country. In that case, it is probable that a commission would be appointed, and due notice given for the presentation of claims; but whether such claims as that of Messrs Kiely will be admitted by the commission, it is impossible for me to say. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

EDWARD THORNTON.

Gen. Reed—A Correction of an Error About Him.

[From the New York Tribune, 14th.]

Sir: In your paper of to-day's date is a paragraph headed "Suicide of the Rebel Gen. H. F. Reed," in which it is stated, "He it was who first planted the flag upon the heights of Chapultepec; but at the moment of victory was struck down, severely wounded in several places."

The statement is evidently a mistake, arising from a certain resemblance between names. By referring to Gen. Scott's dispatch of the action, it will be seen that it was Lieut. Mayne Reid (now half brother to Capt. Mayne Reid, the novelist), who thus distinguished himself at the storming of Chapultepec, having, at the head of a company of New York volunteers and one of marines, led the final charge by which the fortress was taken, and fallen, severely wounded, in the ditch, while his lieutenant, Dardonville, was the man who first planted the flag of the United States upon the castle.

Your obedient servant,
AUBURN FARNSWORTH,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Vols.
NEW YORK, November 13, 1868.

Confederate Gen. Gordon.

Confederate Gen. Gordon is at St. Louis. He was an especial favorite of Stonewall Jackson, to whom he was indebted for rapid promotion. He was wounded at Sharpsburg-Antietam. A single shot passed through both his legs, another through the knee, and a third broke his arm. He held the key to Lee's position, and, bleeding profusely, sat upon his horse, conscious that his withdrawal would shake the confidence of his division. Another bullet pierced his cheek, when he fainted from the loss of blood and fell. The story of Gordon's conduct at Chancellorsville has been often recited. When Hancock's corps broke through the Confederate lines, and terrible disaster threatened Lee, the Confederate General-in-Chief appeared in front of Gordon's division, and called upon his men to follow him. Gen. Gordon himself appeared, and told his honored leader very modestly and very decidedly, "You must go to the rear; I will lead my own command." Two of Gordon's men caught the bridle of Lee's horse, and the commander of the Confederate forces was borne away, when Gen. Gordon led a successful charge that turned the tide of battle.

Important Habeas Corpus Case.

RICHMOND, VA., November 17.—In the United States Court, at the trial of the habeas corpus case commenced, in which the counsel for Carran Griffin, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for shooting a white man, asks his release on the ground that Judge Sheffrey, who held the court, was ineligible under the 14th amendment. The decision of the case will affect nearly all the judges in the State, and make void or confirm all the legal business transacted by them since the proclamation announcing the adoption of the 14th amendment.

Gen. Butler and the Courier-Journal, of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 14.—The *Courier-Journal* publishes to-day a private letter from Gen. Butler, in which he says:

"That we are politically opposed, I think, must arise from the different lights in which we see the same thing. The South has no firmer friend than I am, and ever have been. It is part of my country, and although I may misjudge as to the best way to preserve the South from the consequences of what I must regard as a great crime, and a still more blunder, yet I would do anything that I could be convinced would tend to the prosperity, quiet and regeneration of the South as a part of my country. I bear no hatred toward the South or Southern men, as such, if I know my own heart, but I am opposed only to those who still war upon the best interests of the country, as I understand them—and that opposition, from the very necessities of my nature, will be a stern and unyielding one. I hope to see you and assure you in person that I can be as ardent a friend in peace as I was a determined and unrelenting foe in war."

The *Courier-Journal* says of this:

"As a partisan we have untiringly fired the heaviest guns in our battery at Gen. Butler. When he soars higher, and demonstrates that his will is equal to his capacity for good, our guns shall all be spiked or turned upon those who may assail his acts in our behalf."

The Davis Case.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that many inquiries are made as to whether Mr. Davis will have to appear before the United States Circuit Court on the fourth Monday of this month. Such is the condition of his recognizance, but it is by no means certain that he will *personally* appear. Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Evarts, who represent respectively the accused and the Government, deem his personal appearance necessary, it is agreed that he shall be informed by telegram over the cable.

—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says of a visit by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, to that city, last week: "This scarred veteran has been in our city for a day or two, where a large number of friends have very cordially greeted him. He has recently returned from Europe and is in good health. He is now residing in Baltimore.

—We see it stated that Kernesville, N. C., with scarcely a hundred inhabitants, has sent North this fall nearly $100 000 worth of dried fruit. One house recently sent off 36 000 pounds of peach stones which cost fifty cents per bushel, and one lady in the same place has collected nearly one bushel of apple seeds, for which she is to receive twenty five dollars. The two last named articles are bought on commission for nursery men in the North.

—The Huntsville *Democrat* says of Gen. Joseph Wheeler: We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from this distinguished ex-Confederate General. He is in fine health, and is now a citizen and registered voter of Lawrence county, Ala., but is a member of the firm of Bolton, Smith & Co., in New Orleans, engaged in the importation and sale of iron ties for cotton bales, from an English manufactory.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Interesting Resume about Parliament The Franchise and the Reform Bill.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Announcement was made by cable a few days ago that election writs had been issued and that the 10th of December—a date which is probably incorrect—had been fixed for the meeting of the British Parliament. As Parliament is summoned by a writ of the Sovereign issued out of Chancery at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling, and as, when a new Parliament is to be elected, the Chancellor sends his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to issue writs to the Sheriff to procure the election of Knights and Burgesses, the steps rendered necessary by the new Reform Bill have been taken. The old Parliament has been dissolved and a new one is about to meet.

The times of meeting of Parliament and the duration of Parliaments have frequently been a matter of controversy in Great Britain. An act of Charles II. provides that Parliament shall not be intermitted for above three years. But since the Revolution, the Budget is granted only for a year and the Crown is compelled to summon Parliament annually. Recently it has been customary for Parliament to meet in annual session extending over the first six months of each year. At the end of its labors it is prorogued either by the Sovereign in person, or by commission, or proclamation. Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament and must occur by will of the Sovereign or by the lapse of time. The two longest Parliaments since the period of the union of Ireland and Great Britain were the one under George IV. which met April 23, 1829, and the one under Victoria which met May 31, 1859. Both lasted six years one month and a few days. The duration of any Parliament is by act of George I. limited to seven years.

The British Parliament is composed of two Houses. The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats, by hereditary right, by summons from the Crown, by virtue of office—bishops—by election for life—Irish peers—and by being delegated for the duration of a Parliament—Scottish peers. This House last year contained 462 members. The House of Commons consists of Knights of the shire or representatives of counties, of citizens or representatives of cities, and burgesses or representatives of boroughs, who sit and vote together. The distribution of the franchise in the counties has heretofore been pretty regular, nearly all the counties sending two members. In cities and boroughs the constituencies have varied greatly and, in old incorporated boroughs, the representation for a long time depended chiefly on ancient customs and old charters. Before the Reform act of 1832, it was quite a common thing for a small borough, which had lost population and importance by the changes of time, to have a larger representation than a large and thriving town. Fifty-six boroughs, containing a population of less than 2000 each, were then disfranchised. They had returned one hundred and eleven members collectively. The total number of members last year was for England and Wales 500, Scotland 53, Ireland 105, in all 658.

The Reform Bill of 1867 has made a great change in the constituency of the House of Commons by establishing household suffrage in boroughs and occupation franchise in counties. By the old law in order to obtain a vote in a borough it was necessary to occupy a house of the clear yearly value of not less than $50. Now, the occupier of any house has a vote, and any lodger who occupies a portion of a house of the clear yearly value of £10 is also entitled to vote. In order to vote in a county, it was formerly necessary to be in actual occupation of a freehold of the yearly value of forty shillings, to own a freehold for life of the yearly value of £10, or a leasehold of like value, if the original term was not less than sixty years, or of the yearly value of not less than £50—if the term was originally not less than twenty years, or to occupy lands or tenements for which £50 rent was annually paid. Now, every man can vote who owes an estate of the clear yearly value of £5, or who occupies lands within the county of the rateable value of £12.

By the late Reform Bill the seats have also been redistributed. Four boroughs were entirely disfranchised, and a number of others were reduced to one representative. The act requires that no borough with less than 10,000 population shall send more than one member to Parliament. The vacant seats have been given to newly formed constituencies, and one member has been added to the four great commercial or manufacturing towns, which hitherto, with their large population, were only allowed two members each.

It was very evident that this important reduction of the franchise to household occupation in boroughs and from a rental of £50 to £12 in counties is a great gain to the Liberal party, and it is a foregone conclusion that it will have a large accession to its strength in the coming Parliament. Indeed in some strong Tory counties a division has already been agreed to, and one Tory and one Liberal are to represent the county, rather than incur the expense of a contested election, which even a few years ago was occasionally very heavy, notwithstanding the efforts to prevent bribery. Public houses were kept open, money was paid to agents, cabs were provided for voters, and the value of their day's labor was assured them. All this required large expenditure, and where the contest was close and the representatives were younger sons of wealthy and noble houses, it was not extraordinary to hear of £15,000 being spent to secure a seat. At one time it was customary to pay voters as messengers, canvassers, clerks or subagents, and to others considerable sums were given for nominal services. Fifty years ago an election lasted several days and sometimes weeks. When Fox was candidate for Westminster in 1784 it lasted for forty days, during which time the polls were a scene of wild excitement and money was of course freely used. Ladies canvassed openly for their favorites, and Georgians, the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, kissed a butcher to secure his vote. By the new law, no money is allowed to be paid to any voter in the boroughs, and bribery and corruption are rendered more difficult. Elections in England are, however, still costly where there is any contest, and a candidate who offers himself for a borough for the first time is willing to pay £2000 for the good will of his constituents. A man may represent any borough that will take him. It is not necessary to be a resident. Thus Mr. Trollope, from Herts, or Mr. Russell, from Middlesex, if they wish to get into Parliament, may ask the support of a constituency in Yorkshire or anywhere else they choose, and not unfrequently seats in some boroughs are given to those who will pay most handsomely for it. This will probably be more the case now than before, as by the new law the nobility and landowners certainly lose power. Formerly a person having property in different boroughs and counties could in all. The privilege is curtailed now and in uncontested elections, where there are three or more representatives, no person can vote for more than two candidates.

To prevent confusion, window smashing and head breaking, the polling districts are henceforth to be divided into precincts. With the exception of a few constituencies in Wales and Scotland, the election is now gotten over in one day, at the end of which the number of votes for each candidate and the names of his supporters are known, very different from the time when the people were summoned to the County Court or hustings and directed to hold up their hands, and when the Sheriff or Mayor decided which candidate had the best "show," and when there was neither scrutiny nor record.

A class of men, many of them educated artisans, will vote at the coming election, who never exercised the privilege before, and it is a matter of no little curiosity to many to see how they will use their new privilege. The number of members remains the same as heretofore, but as 398 seats out of 658 are to be contested, it is more than probable that the powers of the new act will be put to the test at more than one poll.

FASHION.

What will be Worn this Winter.

[From Le Folet, of Paris.]

The winter fashions are even more fanciful than those of summer. Many costumes are made entirely of bright-colored or black cashmeres; they are composed of a skirt, touching the ground, and bordered by a plaited or fringed flounce, and of a tunic looped up at the sides by rosettes corresponding with the style of the flounce. The upper garment is a half tight-fitting Polonaise, lined with a cardinal pelerine, bordered like the rest of the costume. A wide belt, fastened behind by two floating ends, goes around the waist. The corsolets for long dresses are short, and bordered by fringes disposed in shape of a pelerine. The sleeves invariably have seams, and are provided with fancy borders at the wrist, as well as on the shoulders. The skirts are flat in front, the sides cut in an oblique direction, and the seams of the back fringed round the belt. For rich costumes uni-colored or striped velvet, or Scotch plush, are used to a great extent. Dresses of uni-colored material are often made to look more attractive by Scotch or striped belts. For city or promenade costumes, English tissue and woolen materials of two and even three changeable shades, is all the rage. The chief ornaments for dresses and upper garments are composed of flounces, plaits, embroidery, two contrasting colors, or stripes of one color in striking contrast with the material. Lace is also used, with black velvet ground and satin designs; simple or double fringes with satin lace; fur fringes so called on account of their vapory texture; rich fringes with cord; fringes intermingled with small balls, olives or acorns, all of which contribute greatly to the effect of the costume. Speaking of ornaments, we must not forget that sashes are reigning supreme; long sashes of Scotch or striped satin; sashes *a la Watteau*, and a great many others, without mentioning the plaited half sashes, and the round sashes, fastened at the side by a satin rosette.

SUFFRAGE.

What Horace Greeley Proposes to His Party.

[From the New York Tribune.]

An effort, we hear, is meditated to perfect and adopt a constitutional amendment, defining and fixing the conditions of the right of suffrage throughout the Union. We hope it may be made, and may prevail; but we warn those who engineer it that they will fail if they make it one-sided and partisan. We ardently desire the complete enfranchisement of the blacks; but a measure looking to this end alone will encounter a resistance too formidable to be overcome. It may and probably will command in Congress the requisite two-thirds of each House, but it will not be ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States. The following, at least, will be found adverse: New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, California, Oregon—8.

We include Missouri, because that State has just voted, by a large majority that her own blacks shall not be enfranchised—as Ohio and Kansas voted last year.

The legislatures which must act on this question are yet to be chosen in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and many if not most of the Southern States; and it is not probable that all of them can be carried for enfranchisement. We must not weigh our friends too heavily in the elections at hand, under the exhaustion and languor which naturally follow a momentous, desperate struggle. They cannot stand it.

But make your proposition broad and comprehensive; enfranchise *all* who are now disfranchised because of rebellion as well as color; and we may confidently hope that Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, with possibly Maryland and Kentucky also, will vote to ratify. Not merely to remove the ban from the rebels of West Virginia, Tennessee, etc., but to enable them to send to Congress the men of their choice rather than those whom Congress will accept, they may be induced to give such a measure a hearty support.

We propose no truck and dicker—no compromise. We urge the enfranchisement of the blacks because it is just, beneficent and wise; we urge the enfranchisement of the rebels for the same reason. There are men among them who deserve no favor, as there are blacks (and whites too) incapable of exercising intelligently the right of suffrage; but we cannot adapt general provisions to individual cases. If it be deemed essential to swear every person thus enfranchised not to use his restored right to deprive others of the same, just set your swearers at work; but we do not think it necessary. There are free States that long held out against black enfranchisement—as, indeed, several still do; but we cannot recollect a single instance of a State enfranchising her colored men after an earnest struggle, and afterwards disfranchising them. Enfranchisement, once fairly carried over organized resistance, is carried forever.

COTTON---COMMISSION.

WM. H. ANDREWS,
Grocer
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
280 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.
sep20 3m

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
COTTON FACTORS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
BOAT AND BAR STORES,
No. 276 Front Street,
(Between Court and Madison,)
MEMPHIS. : : : TENNESSEE.
sep8 3m

G. C. PARTEE, B. FRANK HARBERT.
Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. Memphis, Tenn.
Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS,
—WITH—
PARTEE & HARBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 11 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished.
sep1 3m

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 278 Front Street, Up-stairs,
Over R. S. Taylor & Co.,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,
(Successors to Wormeley, Pickett & Co.,)
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Memphis, Tennessee.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other Produce solicited, on which advances will be made when required.
nov19 3m

R. A. MOON,
Cotton Factor, Produce and Commission Merchant,
252 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Block.
THANKFUL for the patronage of the past season (far exceeding anything I could have reasonably expected under the circumstances), it affords me pleasure to make offer my services to the planting community seeking Memphis as a market for the sale of their Cotton and other Products. my personal attention will be devoted to the sale of all Consignments from my friends. My charges are the lowest for selling Cotton, will be *One Dollar per Bale* Commissions. Consignments in warehouse or in store insured in my Open Policy, unless instructed to the contrary. Liberal advances, and supplies of all kinds furnished at the lowest cash prices.
sep22 dawtm R. A. MOON.

M. L. MEACHAM. A. C. TREADWELL.
MEACHAM & TREADWELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers, Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 9 UNION STREET,
Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn
REFERRING to the above card, it will be seen that we have completed our mammoth Storehouse, No. 9 Union street, "Stonewall Block," and are now opening up the largest and most varied stock of
Groceries and Plantation Supplies
Ever brought to this market. We will be pleased at all times to see and serve our old customers, and as many new as may favor us with a call. Returning thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to us for the last fifteen years we hope by prompness in all things and strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the same.
Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices.
Our Mr. TREADWELL will give his entire attention to the sale of cotton.
Our Mr. MEACHAM, one of the oldest Grocery Macehs in the city, will give his undivided attention to the Wholesale Grocery Department.
Call and see us; we will make it to your interest to trade with us. sep18 3m

SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
BOSTON, MASS.,
REPRESENTED IN MEMPHIS BY
THOMAS TROUT & SONS.
208 Front Street.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton to the above house; and, if desired, will be held as shipper may direct. sep17 3m

N. H. JUDSON, Milwaukee, Ind. J. C. ALEXANDER
T. H. JUDSON, R. G. MATTHEWS.
JUDSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street,
Memphis, Tenn.
☞ Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all Cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed. sep4 3m

VIRGIL V. MOORE, EDWIN WHITFIELD
MOORE, WHITFIELD & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 1 HOWARD'S ROW,
Cor. of Union and Front Sts., Memphis, Tenn.
☞ Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to customers. Agents for the "Taylor Gin" and Owen's Universal Cotton Cleaner. sep13m

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
DR. R. F. DICKINSON.
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,
210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
☞ We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments. sep4 3m

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,
Irving Block, 254 Second St. Memphis, Tenn.,
HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE OR IN BOND,
800 BARRELS
YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,
AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKY.
oct1-sat4 6m daow

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HANOVER BUILDINGS, - - HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK.
☞ Advances made on Shipments to Liverpool and London. oct24 1m

S. R. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.
WILLIAMSON, HILL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
326 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee.
IN view of the near approach of the Fall season, it affords us much pleasure to again being able to call the attention of our friends and the publical large to our recently enlarged stock of Goods, comprising in part as follows:

100 hhds Bacon Sides,	500 pcs Kentucky Bagging,	200 bbls ass'd Ref. Sugars,
300 bbls Pork,	100 coils Machine Rope,	100 sacks Coffee,
20 hhds R Shoulders,	50 tons Iron Ties,	100 bbls Molasses,

And all such articles usual in our line of business.
☞ As heretofore, Mr. HILL (of our firm) will give his undivided attention to the sale of all Cotton consigned to us, and hope to be able to give such satisfaction as has met his efforts on previous occasions. sep20 3m

D. B. FORSTER. CHAS. W. KEALHOFER. THOS. DAY
FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,
GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
209 Main Street, 4 Doors North of Adams, Memphis, Tenn
sep17 3m

COTTON---COMMISSION

H. FITZGERALD, Gallatin. C. C. BILL,