THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872. VOL. 32.—NO. 145

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Russel Sturgis, of New York, died yesterday.

The African Methodist Conference is in session at Nashville.

A boy, aged ten years, was drowned at Louisville yesterday.

The races on the Lexington (Kentucky) course commence next Monday.

A special from Nashville informs us that the grand exposition is a success beyond precedent.

Colonel Elrod, of Jackson, Tenn., is spoken of as a proper candidate for Congress in his district.

Seventeen professional gamblers of various nationalities, have been banished from the Island of Cuba.

Kelly, the notorious counterfeiter of New York, has given bail the second time in the sum of $10,000.

The anniversary parade of the Knights of Pythias, took place in Louisville yesterday. There were over four hundred persons in the procession.

The Marvon House and a large livery stable, at Sedalia, Missouri, were burned on Monday last. Loss, fifteen to twenty thousand dollars; insurance light.

The suits, counter suits and cross suits of Gordon Gordon vs. Jay Gould is the hopeless muddle that Judge Brady, of New York city, has to unravel—and the dog days coming on.

William Webb *alias* Buck, confined in the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania, yesterday killed his room-mate, Michael Tumbur, by striking him on the head with an iron plate.

Arizona dispatches give fearful accounts of the doings of the Indians. They are murdering every white man they can catch off his guard, and stealing everything they can get their hands on.

Patterson's saw-mill, at Alleghany City, and four tenement houses, were burned yesterday morning. The occupants of the houses barely escaped with their lives. The loss is about fifteen thousand dollars. Insured for six thousand dollars.

A deputation of clergymen of the Scotch Church sailed from Edinburgh yesterday, for America, to attend the General Assembly to be held in Detroit. Much interest is felt in the event, which is the first acknowledgement of that church in America.

There was great excitement among steamboatmen yesterday in Milwaukee. The boats of nearly all the lines were stopped by the United States Supervising Inspector, making a complete blockade in the freight business and doing incalculable injury to the lines.

The St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company has contracted with a Connecticut firm for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at South St. Louis, to be completed in two years, at a cost of about four million dollars. The bridge is to be a double-track railroad and carriage way.

The latest reports from Mexico, by way of New Orleans, are, that the revolutionists are completely demoralized, and are deserting in large bodies. General Cortines has been ordered to report at the City of Mexico, to answer for his complicity in cattle-stealing; so the border is likely to be rid of this robber, thief and bandit.

The American Temperance Commission, now in session in New York, is well attended. An address to the country was adopted, in which State Legislatures are urged to take action in favor of total abstinence, and recommending the appointment of no man to office who is not a temperance man. Resolutions were adopted advising clergymen to substitute water for wine in the communion service, and to extend the right hand of fellowship only to total abstinence men and women.

A Chicago telegram in reply to certain rumors about Chicago banks, says: "In the past ten days frequent inquiries have been made from abroad relative to the standing of the banks of this city, and their ability to meet the demands of business, it having been circulated in Wall street, New York. Upon information obtained from trustworthy sources, we are able to state that the rumor is unfounded. While the banks have kept large balances in New York, they are liberally supplied with currency to meet all demands. The last National Bank statement shows deposits of $27,806,055; loans, $28,143,352; cash means, $12,968,764. The average of cash means to deposits is thirty-four per cent. The only private bankers showing statements are Lunt, Preston & Kean; they show deposits of $1,241,127. On open board this afternoon wheat was excited and higher; seller for June ranging from $1 48 to $1 52½, and closed very strong at $1 52 bid."

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes an interview its reporter had with President Horace F. Clarke, of the Union Pacific Company, with reference to the transfer of the controversy between Omaha and Council Bluff. President Clarke says that the Union Pacific road had the eastern terminus on the west bank of the Missouri river, in order to facilitate the transfer of passengers and freights. Upon the completion of the bridge, the Iowa roads, whose termini were upon the east side of the river, sought to compel the delivery of all freight and passenger traffic upon their territory. They refused to run their trains through to Omaha, or permit them to be run by any transfer company. The Union Pacific had no legal authority, and was prohibited by its contracts with Omaha and Douglass county from making transfers on the Iowa side. They therefore contracted temporarily with a third party to make the transfers over the bridge. President Clarke says it is really a fight between St. Louis and Chicago, and if the Iowa roads see proper to force the traffic from Omaha down the west side of the river to St. Louis, the Union Pacific will not be responsible for damage which may ensue to Chicago interests.

FLASHES OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.

Richard Andrews, a Swedish sailor, yesterday fell from the yard-arm of the bark Sarah E. Kingsbury, while off quarantine, and was instantly killed.

Eliza Coulson, a woman who said she lived in Illinois, was found in the twentieth precinct yesterday, apparently drugged, and sent to Bellevue hospital.

The New York charter has passed the House after being amended so as to prohibit appropriations to sectarian schools. It goes back to the Senate.

The vote rejecting the bill to authorize towns in New York to vote on the question of selling liquor, was reconsidered and the bill passed in the New York Assembly.

General Hurlbut, of Illinois, Minister from the United States to Columbia, who has just returned from his post, on leave of absence, brings a treaty of extradition, which he has negotiated with Columbia.

In the suit of Mrs. Juliet Renwick against her husband for divorce, on the ground of adultery, the latter pleaded insanity at the time of the commission of the act. The referee reports in favor of granting the application.

Springfield, Massachusetts, voted yesterday nine hundred and thirty-two against eleven hundred and seventy-eight in favor of prohibiting the sale of ale and beer. Chicopa, Holyoke and Northampton went for prohibition; Westfield and Palmer decided in favor of granting license to sell.

A special from Richmond states that nothing has been heard from Stephen Lowrey or Andrew Strong since the murder of Colonel Wishart in North Carolina. The same special brings to life again Henry Berry Lowrey, chief of the Swamp Angel gang, who has been reported dead for months.

H. C. Southwick, jr., who disappeared from Albany at the time the insurance investigation in the House commenced, and who reappeared here a few days since and indicated his willingness to testify, has again disappeared. The investigation was to have been re-opened for the purpose of taking his testimony.

Schlam has deprived the Mormon church in Williamsburg of two hundred members. Seventeen have declared against polygamy, and have started a church in the Missionary Temple, and have chosen their Elders. The priests are determined to wage a crusade against all others who maintain the doctrine of polygamy, and advocate immigration to Utah.

Wm. B. Franklin, a prominent dentist, and for the past eight or ten years a member of the Seventh Regiment, hanged himself early yesterday morning at his residence, No. 345 Sixth avenue. Cause, business troubles.

Pursuant to a notification given last week, the Brooklyn carpenters struck yesterday for the eight-hour system. A number of the bosses conceded the demand at once. It is believed that all will be compelled to accede to the demands of the workmen.

It was rumored yesterday that Attorney-General Barlow is again exceedingly active in endeavoring to bring Mayor Hall to trial on the former indictment, the trial of which was interrupted by the death of a juror, as well as others which he expects to be found by the new grand jury which was sworn in yesterday.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the case of George Washington Bowen, the claimant of the Jumel estate, on the ground of being the natural son of Madame Jumel, came up for re-trial. The counsel on both sides are ready and anxious for the trial, but Judge Sheplow put the case over to the October term, owing to the pressure of business.

The Methodist General Conference resumed its session this morning, Bishop Ames presiding. The report of the minority on the Book Concern Committee, handed in by Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, was read, and after a slight opposition, Dr. Lanahan reiterated all his charges and accuses the committee of endeavoring to smother the graver accusations laid before them. He also states that the committee tried to exact a pledge from himself to report his discoveries to the General Conference, which he refused, and subsequently found that he was treated as a criminal instead of a prosecutor. The reading of the report occupied three hours.

For the past three days the whole force of United States Marshals have been looking for Henry Howard, a rich merchant, who it is alleged is guilty of extensive frauds, in the early part of 1869. A warrant for his arrest was granted by Commissioner Osborne, on a complaint made by one of Supervisor Detcher's assistants. It was thought that he would secretly sail for Europe on Saturday, and that day's steamships were searched without finding him. His family took passage in the steamship Baltic. His name appeared on the passenger list but he could not be found on board when the vessel sailed, and it is believed he took the alarm to evade arrest, and has escaped from the country in some other way. A secrecy has been maintained in regard to the nature of his frauds.

The *World* this morning, in an article headed "Grant's Resolute Retreat—Whether we shall stick to our original case at Geneva until the tribunal passes upon it, or cut and carve that case to suit Great Britain," says that it is now admitted at Washington entirely to depend upon the humor of Earl Granville and the Gladstone government. The stupid complication in the case of clean with unclean, sane with insane, Gettysburg nonsense with serious claims for our denationalized commercial marine, makes this so serious a matter that from certain points of view it has come to be facily doubtful whether the complete abandonment of the treaty is not really a thing to be most desired by us. The *Tribune*, on the same subject, says we hold that our government is clearly in the right in refusing to withdraw or modify its case at the dictation of an adverse party. In taking this position we do not assert the validity or justice of the disputed claims, nor affirm the necessity or wisdom of making it a formal proposition to the arbitrators. The latter may raise an issue between our government and our people, not between them and Great Britain.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Quadrennial Report, Showing Its Financial Condition at the Present Time.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The quadrennial report of the agents of the Methodist Book Concern shows that it owns seven hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and four dollars in the Book Concern building and fittings, or three-fourths of its value, the other fourth belonging to the Missionary Society, making the total cost nine hundred and ten thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars. A portion of the building is rented for seventy-two thousand seven hundred dollars annually, which pays the interest at seven per cent. upon the whole cost of the property, and leaves a balance of six thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars toward paying taxes and insurance. The bonds of the concern to the amount of half million toward cost of property, payable for two years and due in fifteen years from the first of June, 1869, were taken at par and accrued interest without brokerage or advertising. Sales of books for the last four years amount to $2,126,848, and the profits are $362,091, of which $105,413 have been paid under the General Conference appropriations; and the balance, $256,681, added to the capital which on November thirtieth last, amounted to $1,055,129. Total assets, including the real estate, which were $1,859,315, and the whole liabilities $765,136. There was at the same time cash amounting to $75,159 on hand, and was due from the Missionary Society, $68,351, and from other parties, $241,220, which total is $384,740, and may be applied to liquidating the indebtedness of the concern without interfering materially with its regular business; leaving the liabilities at $410,396, which can, in a few years, by an annual reduction, be entirely paid. Considerable space is devoted to accounts of the newspaper publications of the concern, all of which are flourishing. The repositories at Boston, Pittsburg and Buffalo are doing well and are in good hands, and the concern was never in as good condition for the transaction os business as at present.

MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS.

The Father of One of Them Makes a Direct Appeal to King Amadeus.

Movement to Counteract its Influence and Defeat the Ends of Justice.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A Havana letter dated April 24, says: "Don Alvarez de la Compa, the father of one of the young students so brutally massacred by the volunteers last November, has written an address to the King of Spain, which he sent to Madrid by General Palanes, in which he demanded justice on all implicated in the murder of his child. He had caused several thousand copies of the address to be printed for circulation, both in Spain and Cuba. The leaders of the butcheries dreading the result of the address, are determined, if at all possible, to suppress it. They know that General Palanes had taken with the address of the King a number of documents clearly proving the facts by De Lalampa. Among the documents is a letter addressed by them to the Governor of Havana, Lopez Reoberts to De Lalampa, after the arrest of the latter's son, and which is said to be convincing proof of the venal purpose which instigated the Governor to make the arrest. The leaders of the volunteers determined to force Dela Campa, either by entreaties or threats to telegraph General Palanes with instructions not to present the address. Palanes had only left for Spain by the last steamer, and counter orders from Dela Campa would reach him on his arrival at Cadiz. Threats of instant death failed to frighten Dela Campa into signing the telegram already written, and the latter sought the protection of the government and hastened to the acting Captain-General and the Governor of Havana. The latter advised him to leave the island, because he assured him he could not, for want of means, guarantee his life or property. Upon this advice Dela Campa acted, taking the steamer Germania for Europe.

GRATZ BROWN.

Speech in Answer to a Serenade at Jefferson City, Missouri.

He Repledges Himself to the Action of the Cincinnati Convention.

And He Nobly Justifies the Action of Carl Schurz, the People's Champion.

A Generous Tribute to the Transcendant Ability of the Great German Senator.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., April 7.—The following is Governor Brown's speech delivered to-night in response to a serenade:

FELLOW-CITIZENS, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS—Many thanks to you for this kind greeting and congratulation, which I know to be sincere and not merely formal, because of the multiplied evidences of your good will in the past. That the result of the Cincinnati Convention has not been exactly such as your partiality would have dictated, I am well aware, and yet we must frankly admit that so far as Missouri is concerned the compliment to our State first in the selection of Senator Shurtz to preside over the largest and ablest political convention that ever assembled in America; and, second, of according a nomination by so flattering a unanimity for the second office in the government to one of your citizens in my own humble person, leaves

NO EXCUSE FOR CAVILING

or discontent on that score. The first object to be obtained is success, in order to rescue the administration of national affairs from utter wreck—an object to which many minor considerations and partialities must be sacrificed. In that light my deliberate judgment is that the selection made for the head of your ticket is the strongest that could have been fallen upon. You must not expect from me any extended speech this evening, or that I should enter at large upon that argument which will be set forth during the coming canvass, to convince the people that such is the fact not only in the interest of success, but equally in that of honesty and honor. This I understand is designed rather as

A PERSONAL COMPLIMENT.

Such being the case, let me hope that you will not take it amiss if I refer very briefly to some personal matters before going into action. It is usual to clear away the undergrowth in front of the position; leave no cover for concealed enemies. It is not very heroic work, and yet it may be none the less opportune as well as needful. For nearly a quarter of a century I have been a citizen of this State, constantly and acriminoniously involved in all those political contests by which some strange destiny has ever given shape and character to the advent of the national politics controlling the government. That during the fierce heats of partisan bitterness I should be assailed in all ways and by all means, in purpose, in method, in reputation, was not to be wondered at.

WITH THE FRANKNESS OF OUR WESTERN LIFE,

when the contests were ended, the calumnies were also buried. Thus it has fallen out that with so many tokens of unchanged confidence and regard, I recognize, even in this hour, that I have a character which I prize above any preferment, and confidence which has been unstained by any blot, and a place in the affections of this people that could not have come to me had any of those vile slanders been true, and now as it will devolve upon me again to go forth in bitterness in a still wider and perhaps a more universal conflict than any of the past, I have only to say, that you, my friends and neighbors, who know so well the conduct of my daily life, and can testify whether it be that of purity, of virtue and self-respect, and to the people of Missouri, who have so highly honored me and so often, I shall leave the defense of

MY GOOD NAME

against any vituperation that shall assail it.

Now, to another point. I see that already the press of the opposition are seizing upon some of the incidents of the late convention, distorting their significance, and seeking to sow the seeds of jealousy and mistrust between those who have been cowards true in the cause of liberalism. The attempt is made to place the most distinguished champion of our cause,

SENATOR SCHURZ,

in an attitude of humiliation and defense, and to imply that between him and myself there has been some bad faith or recrimination. I know this is delicate ground to travel over, and yet I feel it due to him that justice should be done, and by no one can that be done with more knowledge than myself. I have, therefore, to state to you all who are our mutual friends, that such reports are utterly without foundation. As to the politics and platforms there has been perfect harmony, and I hold the conspicuous position which his genius and energy assigned him, earnest, first of all, for the success of the convention, he did not feel at liberty to make himself the advocate of any candidate, and, least of all, one from his own State, I appreciated and concurred in the

ELEVATION OF SENTIMENT

which dictate this course, and have to say in all his bearing, so far as I know, it was manly and sincere. What he contributed to the inauguration of that magnificent assemblance, the independent thought of the Republican party, the world knows, and if the honor of such an achievement can be defeat, then I knew not the meaning of the term, and to those of the opposition who may be comforting their hearts with the thought that he entertains such a feeling himself—to those who know so well that when he enters upon the arena of popular appeal that "one blast from off his bugle horn were worth a thousand men"—to those who fear the

EFFECT OF HIS ELOQUENT

pleading—I am glad to give his assurance that from now till November he will be found in the front of the fight, upholding the nation and the choice of the convention. Although not intending to enter upon a general discussion, yet there is one matter of sufficient interest to us here at home to demand a moment's reference. It was thought by many that the question of revenue reform would be shaped into some practical form as part of the platform, and surprise has been felt at its omission, but I am sure all doubt on this point will vanish when it is considered that the action of the convention in referring this industrial topic to the people in the Congressional districts, pledging the Executive to respect that will, was the necessary and logical consequence of an opposition to the centralizing tendencies of the

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

It is thus that such matters should be decided, unbiased and unawed by Federal influence, and it thus, and thus only, that the people can understand the reforms they desire and are entitled to have been carried out. National parties are in a large measure types of Federal authority. To subordinate this, an expression on tariffs or any of those inter-domestic politics is sure to be at the expense of all truth of utterance. A determination thus imposed in advance upon the people, would be adapted to party exigencies, and would not come fairly forth as the well canvassed sentiment of the nation. It was deemed wise, therefore, to get rid of such

CENTRALIZATION

influences and make a reference of these matters and all others of like import to localities for expression; and with such a course those surely, of all others, who believe most sincerely in the necessity of revenue reform, and its ability to commend itself to the confidence of our citizens will have least reason to find fault. Its local choice we demand as to all matters of local concern, and local expression as to all matters of national concern, influenced and uncontrolled utterly by the Federal authority or its organized partizan type that we must first contend for and achieve. Friends and fellow-citizens, I cannot conclude without urging you again, as I have often done in the past, to be up and doing

IF YOU VALUE YOUR LIBERTIES.

They are threatened more seriously than many of you realize by military ascendancy laying its lines for the control of popular elections by corrupt practices and official intervention. On the other hand, you have presented to you, in the person of the distinguished candidate for the Presidency named at Cincinnati, a guarantee of peace, amnesty and reconciliation. No man has ever dared to say that

HORACE GREELEY

was not an honest man. He may not be what some would call a fine gentleman, of elegant manners and finished presence, and he may be addicted to what are considered by them as low, to common pursuits, such as stock-raising, looking after the indigent, gathering supplies for the starving, and illustrating in all ways philanthropy at home. But I tell you, my friends, that old white hat of his covers the largest brain and shadows the softest heart in America; let me add moreover, and be pardoned for saying, that as to the matter of Executive ability, I believe that a man who has served out a long life in the conduct of a great leading journal, requiring administrative talent of the highest order, and giving body and frame to

PUBLIC OPINION

upon the most intricate questions of foreign complication will be found better qualified for the position to which he is so sure to be exalted, than any other who may be selected from the camp, or the congress.

Renewing my thanks to you, my friends, and pledging myself again not to be unfaithful to this new mark of confidence which has been conferred upon me, I must close this hurried response.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

O. G. Seafield has been appointed Gauger of the First district, West Virginia.

James Dunlap died yesterday, in Georgetown, of apoplexy. He was formerly one of the Judges of the courts of the District.

A report is quite current this evening that the President has decided to remove the Assessor of Internal Revenue for this city, on the ground of his inability to keep diplomatic secrets. It is alleged that quite recently several important State Department secrets through Hale have become public.

Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, was to-day appointed by the President to represent the United States in the International Statistical Congress, which assembles at St. Petersburg on the twentieth of August. It is understood he will accept the appointment, and leave for England about the middle of July.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention was held here last night, with delegates representing various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Their business was to adopt resolutions against legislation of Congress affecting their interests, particularly the recently-passed bounty land act, which requires occupancy and cultivation to secure possession. This, they say, is a delusion to the soldiers and sailors, especially those suffering from or disabled by wounds and other casualties. They also protest against the system of pensions, saying that pensions should commence from the time of disability, instead of the period of filing proof; and besides making pensions more equitable, they want an addition of twenty per cent.

The President to-day, in response to the Senate resolution of the twenty-third ult., to communicate to the Senate a report from the acting Secretary of the Interior giving information relative to the affray at the courthouse in Smoke District, Indian Territory, says that in view of the feeling of hostility which now exists between the Choctaws and the United States authorities of the Western District of Kansas, it seems to be necessary that Congress should adopt such measures as will tend to allay that feeling, and at the same time secure the enforcement of the laws in that Territory. He therefore concurs with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that the adoption of the pending bill for the erection of a judicial district within the Indian territory as the measure which will afford the most immediate remedy for the existing troubles. Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan, in transscribing to the President copies of all papers received by the department, recommends the passage of the bill referred to by the President, which he says is authorized by the treaty with the Cherokees, July 19, 1866.

ESQUIRE THOMPSON, COLORED.

The Result of the Election for Magistrate in the Fourteenth District.

There was an election held yesterday in the Fourteenth civil district, for magistrate, to fill the vacancy made by the death of the late Justice Burke. Seventeen candidates were in the field, and the following shows how the voting ran, and who got the most of those cast. The negro got 306 votes over Fleming, the highest white candidate on the list.

Fleming—Fifth ward, 79; Tenth, 324; Sixth, 60; Seventh, 109. Total, 551.

Lanier—Fifth ward, 45; Tenth, 3; Sixth, 3; Seventh, 1. Total, 52.

Stewart—Fifth ward, 13; Tenth, 0; Sixth, 1; Seventh, 1. Total, 15.

Littlejohn—Fifth ward, 210; Tenth, 2; Sixth, 19; Seventh, 10. Total, 241.

Gray—Fifth ward, 83; Tenth, 8; Sixth, 125; Seventh, 54. Total, 270.

Chiles—Fifth ward, 38; Tenth, 0; Sixth, 6; Seventh, 1. Total, 45.

Cook—Fifth ward, 33; Tenth, 0; Sixth, 0; Seventh, 6. Total, 48.

Swan—Fifth ward, 32; Tenth, 2; Sixth, 17; Seventh, 4. Total, 55.

Booker—Fifth ward, 31; Tenth, 2; Sixth, 18; Seventh, 5. Total, 56.

Miller—Fifth ward, 13; Sixth, 2; Seventh, 1. Total, 16.

Ware—Fifth ward, 12; Tenth, 1; Sixth, 23; Seventh, 30. Total, 66.

Wimberly—Fifth ward, 11; Tenth, 6; Sixth, 9; Seventh, 1. Total, 27.

Raja—Fifth ward, 5; Tenth, 3; Sixth, 12; Seventh, 11. Total, 31.

Smith—Fifth ward, 5; Sixth, 4; Seventh, 9. Total, 18.

Eshman—Fifth ward, 4; Tenth, 9; Sixth, 16; Seventh, 13. Total, 42.

Thompson (colored)—Fifth ward, 183; Tenth, 88; Sixth, 111; Seventh, 406. Total, 860.

Ferguson got 12 votes in the Seventh ward.

In the Fifth ward 790 votes were cast; in the Sixth, 435; in the Tenth, 428; in the Seventh, 656. Total in the district, 2412, of which the colored man got over one-third.

PICNICS.

A Regular Batch of them on Hand.

First among the long series of outdoor amusements, which are to delight the people of Memphis for the next thirty days, is that of the Typographical Union, which takes place to-day. This festival will make an "impression." The Italians of the city will have their picnic on Tuesday next. The day after the I. O. O. F. will give a picnic to the citizens of Memphis. The butchers will have their picnic on Tuesday following, and it is reported that the bakers are providing for a festival of the same sort. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Benevolent Association will have a picnic on the eleventh of the present month, which will be Saturday next. The Sunday-school children of St. Briget's church will have their picnic on the sixteenth—Thursday week. The boys of the Christian Brother's College will have a picnic on the fifth of June, which will be a fine thing. There are several others spoken of but not sufficiently developed yet to deserve special notice.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Republican Nominating Caucus.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 7.—The Republican caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator, is appointed for next Thurday evening.

Election in Shelbyville, Indiana.

SHELBYVILLE, May 7.—The election in this city to-day resulted in the election of four Republican Councilmen, making the city government Republican for the first time.

Falling into Line.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 7.—The Syracuse *Courier* [Democrat] will to-morrow morning place at the head of its columns the names of Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, subject to the approval of the Democratic National Convention.

Terre Haute Elections.

TERRE HAUTE, May 7.—In the election for Councilman in this city to-day, the Republican candidates were elected in every ward. The old Council stood seven Republicans to three Democrats. The new council will be all Republicans. The vote was light.

South Carolina Democracy for Greeley.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—The Charleston *News*, to-morrow, will urge the Democratic National Convention to favor the nomination of Greeley and Brown, whom they say is not only the unanimous choice of South Carolina, but of the whole South.

County Liberal Conventions in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The Liberal Republican State Executive Committee has issued a call for county conventions throughout the State for the election of county committees and for the organization of congressional district committees, with a view to the thorough organization of the party for the coming campaign.

Another County Heard From.

The Nashville *Banner's* special from Dyersburg, Tennessee, says the Dyer county Democratic Convention adopted a resolution instructing delegates to the State Convention to oppose a National Democratic Convention, believing that the Cincinnati ticket deserves the hearty support of the Democratic people of Tennessee.

Ratification in Clarksville.

NASHVILLE, TENN, May 7.—An enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Clarksville yesterday evening, and the nomination of Greeley and Brown was unanimously ratified; all classes of citizens participated almost *en masse*. As far as can be learned, the anti-Grant sentiment in Tennessee favors the Cincinnati nominees.

New York Democracy Indorse Greeley.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Ben. Wood National Democratic Association met to-night and passed resolutions indorsing Greeley and Brown. During the meeting, Ben Wood stated that Greeley had informed him he would remain in the field no matter who was nominated at Philadelphia, but his withdrawal is possible should the National Democratic Convention make an independent nomination.

Pennsylvania Labor Convention.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., May 7.—The State Labor Convention organized today. Richard Williams was elected temporary Chairman. Fifty delegates were present. Committee on Permanent Organization and Platform were appointed and the Convention took a recess. Great pressure is being made in favor of candidates who can be indorsed by the coming Democratic State Convention.

Grant Convention in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, May 7.—A large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention, which takes place to-morrow to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, are in town to-night. The views of the leaders of the party differ somewhat on Greeley's strength and the probabilities for and against him. Most of the representative men of the party in the State are here, and the convention promises to be a large one. The delegates selected will unquestionably be for Grant.

Meeting of the Tennessee State Democratic Convention.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—The Democratic State Convention assembles in Nashville on the ninth instant. Its object is the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, and probably the selection of a Presidential electoral ticket. The interest in the action of this convention has greatly increased since the Cincinnati Convention. It is expected that the convention will give expression to an honest and hearty indorsement of the ticket and platform presented at Cincinnati, believing its effect upon other States will be salutary. The *Union and American* leaves it to the National Convention to determine, after its ratification of the ticket, whether it will be a free conference, what action shall be taken by the Democratic party.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Boats Leaving To-Day.

Friars Point.....Paul Allen.....5 p.m.
Cincinnati.....John Rosser.....5 p.m.

Arrivals.

Mary E. Forsythe.....New Orleans
Continental.....New Orleans
Exporter.....New Orleans
Glencoe.....New Orleans
Kate Kinney.....New Orleans
Nile.....Arkansas river
City of Cairo.....St. Louis
Bismarck.....St. Louis
St. Francis.....Vicksburg
Legal Tender.....White river
A. J. White.....Napoleon

In Port.

Mary Boyd. Frank Forrest. Pink Varble.

River, Weather and Business.

The river at this point has declined eleven inches in the last twenty-four hours, and stands seventeen feet above extreme low water mark. The river at St. Louis is declining, and the lower Missouri is rising slowly. The Illinois has again commenced to decline, but the late rise has left a good boating stage. The Ohio, from Pittsburg down, is falling slowly. The Arkansas has seven feet to Little Rock, and falling. White river is stationary, with a good navigable stage. The changes of the rivers elsewhere are as follows: At Cairo it declined six inches; at Cincinnati, one inch; at Louisville, one inch; at Nashville, four inches; at Pittsburg, one inch; at Shreveport, seven inches; at St. Louis, six inches; at St. Paul, two inches; at Vicksburg, six inches. At New Orleans it rose one inch; at Omaha, one inch. At Davenport and Leavenworth it is stationary. Weather clear and warm. Business on the levee yesterday was fair. The local packets all departed with fair trips of freight and people.

By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Arrived: Thompson Dean, from Louisville. No departures. Weather warm and clear.

PITTSBURG, May 7.—Weather showery. The Monongahela river has 5 feet 2 inches water in the channel, and is falling slowly.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Arrived: Grand Tower, from Memphis; Glasgow, from Red river; Julia, from Vicksburg; Henry Ames, from New Orleans. Departed: Belle St. Louis, for Vicksburg. The river is falling slowly. Weather cloudy and warm.

CAIRO, May 7.—Arrived: Henry Ames, from New Orleans, 10 p.m; Sam J. Hale, from Cincinnati, 11 p.m; Nick Longworth, from New Orleans, 9 a.m; John Gilmore, from Pittsburg, 10 a.m; A. J. Baker, from New Orleans, 1 p.m; City of Chester, from St. Louis, 2 p.m. Departed: Henry Ames, for St. Louis, 11 p.m; Sam J. Hale, for Memphis, midnight; Nick Longworth, for Louisville, 10 a.m. John Gilmore, for Louisville, 1 p.m; A. J. Baker, for Pittsburg, 2 p.m. The river has fallen 6 inches. Weather clear. Thermometer 80°.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—The river is stationary, with 11 feet 3 inches water in the channel. Weather clear and warm. Arrived: Charles B. Church, from New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, May 7.—Boats down: Indiana, 12 last night. Down to-day: Belle Lee, 7 a.m; Great Republic, 7 a.m; Natchez, 6 p.m. Boats up: Mollie Moore, 10, City of Alton, 12 last night. Up to-day: Colorado, 5 p.m. Weather clear and warm. River falling.

EVANSVILLE, May 7.—Weather clear and warm. Mercury 80°. The river has fallen 8 inches. Port list—Up: Smoky City, 3 a.m; Robert E. Lee, 6 p.m; Peytona and barges, 7 p.m. Down: James Howard, 1 p.m. The Robert E. Lee was full of passengers. She reships and turns back from here, with fair prospects.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—The river is falling, with 5 feet 6 inches water scant on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and warm.

LITTLE ROCK, May 7.—Weather clear and warm. The river is falling, with 5½ feet water in the channel out. Arrived: John Howard, from above. Departed: Gort Gibson, for above.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—The river is falling slowly, with 5 feet 8 inches in the canal and 3 feet 8 inches in the chute. Weather clear and very warm. Business dull. Arrived: Emma C. Elliott, from Memphis. Departed: Shannon and C. B. Church, for Cincinnati; Susie Silver, for New Orleans. The Charles Bodman, Robert Mitchell, Glasgow and Armadillo are still in the canal, waiting to get through the new locks.

Miscellaneous.

The Nile arived from Little Rock yesterday morning, discharging here thirty bales of cotton, twenty bales of which we are forwarding to the East. She departed with one hundred tons of iron for St. Louis.

The Exporter, from New Orleans, six days out, with a barge in tow, put out about a dozen packages of sundries here, and had two thousand one hundred and twenty-two bars railroad iron for Cairo and two thousand two hundred and eighty bars for Evansville.

The snagboat, H. S. Thayer, came in from White river yesterday morning.

The Mary E. Forsythe and Glencoe, from New Orleans, passed early this morning after daylight with fair trips.

The Mohawk and barges passed up from below after laying here several hours cleaning out boilers.

The City of Helena, from Vicksburg, arrived at noon, put off sixteen packages of sundries, and left for St. Louis light.

The Continental, five days out from New Orleans, discharged fifty tons of freight here, and had eight hundred and fifty for above, including five hundred tons of pig iron, one hundred and seventy-five tons of sugar, and one hundred and twenty-five tons of railroad iron. She will here nearly all day cleaning out boilers.

The City of Cairo, from St. Louis, passed down, bound for New Orleans, with a full trip.

The Kate Kinney, from New Orleans, three and a half days out, put off here thirty tons of molasses and vegetables, and left for St. Louis light.

The Pink Varble arrived yesterday evening from Pine Bluff, with five thousand six hundred and eighty sacks of cotton seed and fifty barrels of oil.

The local packets all departed with fair trips of freight and passengers.

The Bismarck, from St. Louis, added fifty-five bales of cotton here, and left for New Orleans with a seventeen-hundred-ton cargo, well laden.

The regular coast packet Phil Allin, Captain James Lee, leaves this evening at five o'clock for Friars Point and all way landings. Stack Lee and James C. Harris are her chief secretaries.

The John Rosser leaves this evening for Cincinnati, direct. She has superior accommodations for passengers. Captain A. Stein commands and Mr. Frank Beck is chief clerk.

The John Kilgour is due from below to-day with two hundred and fifty tons of freight for the Ohio.

The Montauk at Pittsburg is again crowded with towboats waiting for a rise.

The old locks in the canal at Louisville are in working order, and the majority of the boats that have been laid up at the foot of the canal left for Cincinnati last Sunday.

The Charles Bodmann is hard aground in the canal at Louisville. The Robert Mitchell and Glasgow are in the canal lying just above the Bodmann.

The Grand Lake left Louisville last Sunday for New Orleans with eleven coal-boats for the Grand Lake Coal Company.

The Simpson Horner left Louisville last Sunday night with ten boats of coal for Horner, Woods & Co., Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The rates of freight from Cairo to New Orleans are fifty-five cents per barrel on flour, and pound freight twenty-seven and a-half cents per hundred.

A passenger on the Illewild, on her last trip down, imprudently opened his pocket-book on the hurricane roof, near Paducah, when the wind, which was blowing a gale, took from it six hundred dollars in greenbacks, a note for fourteen hundred dollars, and another note for a smaller amount, landing them in the river, whose turbulent waves at once swallowed them up forever.

The John Overton got hard aground about seven miles above this city, in the vicinity of Paddy's Hen and Chickens. After using all her own "powers" to "get off," the ferryboat Excelsior went up early yesterday morning to lighten her, but unfortunately ran afoul of a log, seriously damaging her hull, and was compelled to set about saving herself from sinking. A bulkhead was soon rigged, however, and she returned to the city, without being able to render any assistance to the Overton, which was still aground when last heard from.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the sixth says; "The first bridge over the Arkansas river will be at Little Rock, and at the 'Point of Rocks,' near the foot of Rock street. Rocks will be used in its construction. It will be a railroad bridge.

"N. M. Jones, of Brown & Jones, coal merchants of Memphis, is here to spend a few days with friends."

A St. Louis exchange notes the departure of Captain Noel from that city. He goes to close a contract for a new boat to be built expressly for the Vicksburg and bends trade, and to run in connection with the R. E. Lee and Natchez. She will be built either at Metropolis, Madison, or Jeffersonville, and is to be two hundred and forty feet in length, thirty-six feet in width, and six feet depth of hold. She is to have three boilers and twenty-inch cylinders, with seven and a half feet stroke.

J. V. McDONALD & Co. have reopened their Coal Yard at Helena, and started a new one at Island 18, where steamboats will always find the best of Pittsburg coal. Their office for both yards is at 40 North Court street, in this city.

ADDITIONAL COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, May 7.—Cotton steady; good ordinary, 20@20½c. Receipts, 150 bales. Exports, coastwise, 40 bales. Sales, 400 bales. Stock, 9416 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, May 7.—Cotton steady; middling, 22½c. Net receipts, 193 bales. Sales, 600 bales. Stock, 14,346 bales.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, May 7.—Cotton weak; middling, 22½c. Net receipts, 590 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 969 bales; to continent, 680 bales. Sales, 200 bales. Stock, 17,351 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, May 7.—Cotton active; holders very firm; middling, 22½c. Net receipts, 475 bales. Sales, 825 bales; Stock, 18,119 bales.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

TAYLOR—The friends and acquaintance of Dr. WILLIAM V. TAYLOR, Sr., are requested to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, this (WEDNESDAY) evening, April 8, at 4½ o'clock. Services by the Rev. Richard Hines. Carriages in attendance, and at Hobt's, 320 Main street.

JONES—At the residence of A. M. Wood, Ridgeway Station, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at 9½ o'clock a.m., yesterday, WALTER C., only child of Walter C. and Emma Jones, aged 9 months and 21 days.

Services at the residence. The funeral will take place this (WEDNESDAY) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from Memphis and Charleston depot.

MARRIED.

SHEPHERD—CARROLL.—In the Central Baptist Church, in this city, on the 7th instant, by Rev. W. W. REID, associate editor of the *Baptist*, Mr. W. H. SHEPHERD, of Madison, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and Miss SARAH A.