THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1872. VOL. 32.—NO. 316

VOTING STATISTICS.

Official Vote of Tennessee in Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Elections.

Party Majorities in all the States and Territories, Compiled from Official Sources.

As a matter of particular interest at this time, we publish the following, showing the votes cast in Tennessee in the Presidential contest of 1868 and the Gubernatorial contests of 1869 and 1870:

OFFICIAL VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	President, 1868. Grant.	Seymour.	Gov'nor, 1869. Stokes.	Senton.	Gov'nor, 1870. Brownlow.	Wisener.
Anderson	60	147	59	676	299	213
Bedford	1359	1064	1516	2331	1445	799
Benton	175	31	111	796	238	71
Bledsoe	963	114	299	499	629	271
Blount	1361	512	1377	839	345	807
Bradley	1000	251	950	333	1150	292
Campbell	504	40	479	237	198	427
Cannon	311	77	304	178	253	85
Carroll	1709	57	1194	1100	1155	186
Carter	761	30	952	218	140	700
Cheatham	201	46	52	650	354	30
Chester	303	48	252	650	354	310
Claiborne	709	40	56	1477	304	840
Clay	110	297	96	1519	686	41
Cumberland	242	6	153	187	69	21
Davidson	647	1452	4606	9166	4270	3241
Decatur	121	38	136	638	278	91
DeKalb	236	24	1064	80	903	203
Dickson	292	144	299	1409	1061	312
Dyer	118	366	77	1535	537	14
Fayette	1	1	2271	2661	1628	1
Fentress	106	136	144	300	437	194
Franklin	1	118	1	1661	1461	26
Gibson	1	1	397	3132	1698	216
Giles	1	611	1042	2116	1809	231
Grainger	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greene	1678	656	1497	1762	798	901
Grundy	1	1	1	1	299	27
Hamilton	1273	671	860	1792	1171	1387
Hancock	1	1	1	1	19	30
Hardeman	905	1320	929	1220	1098	1
Hardin	696	238	679	1370	654	688
Hawkins	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haywood	1262	811	2069	2038	1419	1896
Henderson	844	1001	1504	1175	630	1
Henry	1487	784	1	2525	1319	37
Hickman	97	104	157	1254	539	59
Humphreys	1	1	1	1111	1	1
Jackson	430	115	1	1	1	1
Jefferson	2012	1	1	1696	1532	107
Johnson	50	71	654	37	36	900
Knox	3064	605	2248	2467	1729	1893
Lake	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lauderdale	57	633	317	1495	448	1
Lawrence	1	174	213	800	277	41
Lewis	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lincoln	4	932	200	3414	2398	106
Loudon	1	1	1	1	1	1
Macon	248	287	691	2066	1721	271
Madison	1	34	476	962	435	552
Marion	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marshall	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maury	1917	1448	3734	2220	1525	1
McMinn	1	1	1	1	1	1
McNairy	1	73	141	1496	776	206
Meigs	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monroe	1	297	1	621	501	122
Montgomery	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moore	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morgan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Obion	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pickett	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polk	1	1	1	1	1	1
Putnam	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhea	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roane	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robertson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rutherford	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scott	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sevier	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shelby	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smith	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stewart	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sullivan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sumner	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tipton	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trousdale	1	1	1	1	1	1
Van Buren	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warren	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wayne	1	1	1	1	1	1
White	1	1	1	1	1	1
Williamson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wilson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1

Added with the counties from which it was taken.

OFFICIAL VOTES IN GUBERNATORIAL CONTESTS IN 1867, '68, '69, '70.

We give some statistical information which will doubtless be of interest to our readers. We take the vote of the several Congressional districts as now organized, and not as they were in 1870:

Vote of 1867: Brownlow, 74,484; Etheridge, 72,546; total 97,032.

Vote of 1869: Stokes, 55,936; Senter, 120,333. Total 175,369. Senter's majority 65,297.

Vote of 1870: Brown, 78,979; Wisener, 41,298. Total 120,479. Brown's majority 37,479.

CENSUS OF 1870 AND 1871.

United States census of 1870: Total voting population, 258,099.

State census of 1871: Black voters, 60,985; White voters, 196,493. Total 260,498.

VOTES BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First Congressional District: Brown 6129; Wisener 6193; Wisener's majority 73. Total 12,313.

Second Congressional District: Brown 8067; Wisener 5644; Brown's majority 2423. Total 13,713.

Third Congressional District: Brown 8715; Wisener 7295; Brown's majority 1,220. Total 15,798.

Fourth Congressional District: Brown 10,121; Wisener 1762; Brown's majority 8359. Total 11,883.

Fifth Congressional District: Brown 10,2; Wisener 5870; Brown's majority 4332. Total 16,833.

Sixth Congressional District: Brown 8582; Wisener 2761; Brown's majority 5821. Total 11,343.

Seventh Congressional District: Brown 8952; Wisener 3570; Brown's majority 4482. Total 11,622.

Eighth Congressional District: Brown 7257; Wisener 2679; Brown's majority 4578. Total 11,106.

Ninth Congressional District: Brown 10,940; Wisener 6187; Brown's majority 4753. Total 16,347.

VOTE BY GRAND DIVISIONS IN 1870.

In East Tennessee, Wisener 17,870; Brown 16,261; Wisener's majority 1609; total, 34,231.

In Middle Tennessee, Brown 39,148; Wisener, 12,984; Brown's majority, 26,164; total 52,132.

In West Tennessee, Brown 23,448; Wisener 10,646; Brown's majority 12,802; total 34,094.

VOTES BY STATES.

The following, compiled from official sources, shows the party majorities in all the States of the Union:

ALABAMA.—In 1868 Grant had a majority of 42[illegible], but in 1870 the Democrats in the Gubernatorial election had a majority of 1771.

ARKANSAS.—In 1868 Grant had a majority of 3074, but in 1870, in the Congressional contest, this was reduced to 2712.

CALIFORNIA.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 514, in 1869 the Democratic majority for Judge of the Supreme Court was 804, but the Radical majority for Governor in 1871 was 5061.

CONNECTICUT.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 3041; in 1869 this was reduced to 411; in 1870 this last was increased to 1,101; in 1871 it fell to 86, and in 1872 for Governor, to 28 Radical majority.

DELAWARE.—In 1868 Seymour's majority was 3357, and the Democratic Governor in 1870 was elected by a majority of 2,[illegible].

FLORIDA.—In 1868 the Radical Governor was elected by a majority of 6318 votes, but in the Congressional contest of 1870 the Democrats had a majority in the State of 2,[illegible].

GEORGIA.—In 1868 Seymour had a majority of 44,608, and in 1872 Smith, Governor, of over 65,000.

IDAHO TERRITORY.—In 1866 the Democratic majority was 718; in 1868 it was 884, and in 1870 it was [illegible].

ILLINOIS.—In 1868 Grant's majority 51,150; but in the vote for Treasurer in 1870 this was reduced to 20,686, but rose again in the Congressional contest of 1871 to 21,620.

INDIANA.—Grant's majority in 1868 was 9572; in 1870 the Democratic majority for Secretary of State was 2566, and Hendricks's (Democrat) majority was 993.

IOWA.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 46,557; in 1869 the Radical Governor was elected by a majority of 29,115, and in 1870 the Radical Secretary of State had a majority of 42,489, and in 1871 the Radical Supreme Court was elected by a majority of 41,294.

KANSAS.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 16,408, and in 1870 the Radical candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of 20,139.

KENTUCKY.—In 1868 Seymour's majority was 76,313, and in 1871 the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of 36,976.

LOUISIANA.—In 1868 Seymour's majority was 15,275, but in 1870 the Radical candidate for Treasurer was elected by a majority of 24,477.

MAINE.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 20,035; in 1872 the Radical candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of 17,048.

MARYLAND.—In 1868 Seymour's majority was 31,919, and in 1871 the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of 15,195.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 78,069, and the Radical gubernatorial majority in 1871, 13,958.

MICHIGAN.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 31,481, but in 1871 the Radical majority was reduced to 18,529.

MINNESOTA.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 13,476, and in 1871 the Radical candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of 14,988.

MISSOURI.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 25,885, and in 1870 the Liberal majority for Governor was 41,628.

MISSISSIPPI.—In this State the voters did not vote for President in 1868, but the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of 8129. In 1869 a Radical Governor was elected by a majority of 38,089.

NEBRASKA.—In 1866 the Radical majority was 145; in 1868, 2491, and in 1870, 2478.

NEVADA.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 1282, but in 1870 the Democrats carried the State by 1032 majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 6952. In 1871 a Democratic Governor was elected by a plurality majority of 807. In 1872 a Radical Governor was elected by 5230 majority.

NEW JERSEY.—In 1868 Seymour's majority was 3884, and in 1871 a Democratic Governor was elected by a majority of 6,007.

NEW YORK.—In 1868 Seymour's majority was 10,000, and in 1870 Hoffman (Democrat) was re-elected by a majority of 29,730.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 18,641; in 1870 a Democratic Attorney-General was elected by a majority of 9945, but in 1872 a Radical Governor was elected by a majority of 1903.

OHIO.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 41,428, and in 1871 the Radical Governor was elected by 16,084 majority.

OREGON.—In 1868 Seymour's majority was 154, and in 1870 the Democratic Governor was elected by a majority of 631.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 83,555, and in 1872 Hartranft (Radical) was elected Governor by 34,000 majority.

RHODE ISLAND.—In 1868 the Radical majority for Grant was 6445, and for Governor in 1871, 3573.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 17,699, and the Radical Governor in 1870 was elected by 32,334 majority.

TENNESSEE.—Grant's majority in 1868 was 30,446, but Brown (Democrat) was elected by a majority of 37,479.

TEXAS.—No vote for President in 1868. In 1869 the Radical Governor was elected by 783 majority. In 1871 the Democrats carried the State by 22,084 majority.

VERMONT.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 32,122, and in 1872 the Radical Governor was elected by 25,333 majority.

VIRGINIA.—In 1869 a Liberal Governor was elected by 18,531 majority, and the Congressional Districts were carried in 1870 by a majority of 9501.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—In 1867 the Radical majority was 96; in 1869, 148, and in 1870, 735.

WEST VIRGINIA.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 5749; and the Democratic majority in 1871 was 2851.

WISCONSIN.—In 1868 Grant's majority was 24,150, and in 1871 a Radical Governor was elected by 5591 majority.

TO COLORED PEOPLE.

Isaac H. Hunter (Colored) at a Coalition Meeting in New York Speaks the Truth.

Isaac H. Hunter (colored) was the next speaker. He said that it must be apparent to every man present that Ulysses S. Grant did not own every person of African blood in the United States [cheers], and on the fifth of November it would be seen that a large proportion of the colored people sympathized with the citizens of the North in their effort to remove Grant from the power that he had so badly used in keeping a government of scalawags and carpetbaggers over the Southern States. [Cheers.] Grant, in order to perpetuate his power, had attempted to annex St. Domingo, but through the efforts of Charles Sumner that scheme had been defeated. [Cheers.] Georgia and Virginia would not go for Grant, and many of the black people, North and South, would vote for their old friend and true statesman, Horace Greeley. [Cheers.] Though Gatling guns might be brought around the polls on the fifth of November by Federal authorities, they would cast their votes for the whole Liberal and Democratic ticket—for Horace Greeley—and for Grant's throat of March they would go to Washington to welcome the old white hat to the White House. [Great cheers.] On that day they would know no North, no South, no East, no West, but the only question then would be, "Were you an American citizen?" [Cheers.] Grant had said during the last four years "Let us have peace" but the only way he had illustrated it was to stir up strife, and, see, was by laying his hands on a piece of anything he could take hold of. [Great cheering.] With honest Horace Greeley in the White House there would be justice and honesty in the administration. His heart beat in unison with the general sentiment of the nation for peace, amnesty and reconciliation. His arms had been wrapped in an old white coat, but he had never dipped his arms, elbow deep, into the public treasury. [Immense cheering.] They looked to the State of New York to urge on the great tidal wave that would deposit Horace Greeley in the Presidency. In the State of South Carolina, owing to the misgovernment by Grant scalawags, the lunatics in the asylum had to be supported by private contributions; and he hoped such a thing as this would never come to pass in the State of New York. The blacks and the whites would shake hands over the bloody chasm. [Cheers.]

THE HORSE AFFLICTION.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

OSWEGO, November 4.—No improvement in the horse disease.

ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, November 4.—There is no abatement of the horse disease here.

PITTSBURG, PENN.

PITTSBURG, November 4.—The horse plague is spreading rapidly through the city, in a mild form, however, as no fatal cases have as yet been reported.

NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK, November 4.—The horse disease has disabled nearly all the laboring horses here and many in the surrounding country. All the cars have stopped running.

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO, November 4.—No new feature in the horse disease. The weather is again cloudy and cold. An occasional vehicle, drawn by horses, is seen in the streets. Quite a number of oxteams have lengthened their appearance, all meeting much attention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, November 4.—The horse epidemic has so far abated that none would seem to be sick here at all. Many horses have entirely recovered and most of them are convalescing. The canal horses are worse than any others, and a few boats are detained.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—The horse disease has caused a partial suspension of business. New horses are on the street. Most of the cars are withdrawn. Two deaths are reported. The attempt to run dummies failed, the wheels not fitting the track. The clear weather is improving the sick horses.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—The President's horses are sick. Man power has been substituted for horse power in many cases. The mails of the department are thus carried. The departments suffer from the sickness of their horses. Only a few cars are running today, and very few hacks are in service. Nineteen-twentieths of the horses in the District are suffering in a mild form, and several deaths are reported. The malady has also reached the mules. Vehicles are driven slowly, and the animals are otherwise treated with care.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The horse disease is rapidly abating in this city. The streets have apparently their usual number of horses. A large number, however, are still at the hose—there slight symptoms of distemper. There was no great mortality yesterday as on Saturday, but there were many deaths. The disease began to show yesterday in Brooklyn new and alarming symptoms, attended by swelling legs, discharge of blood from the nose, and ulcerated throat. Twenty deaths reported. A Baltimore special says no vehicle was to be seen on the streets yesterday. Several stage companies have brought suit to restrain Bergh, of the Cruelty-to-Animals Society from stopping their horses and arresting their drivers. The argument was adjourned to Wednesday. There was an increased number of horses on the streets to-day, also an increased number of cars running on the different lines in operation. The disease is rapidly abating; but it will be some time yet from the condition of the horses, before the disease will disappear from the city and neighborhood. A physician of Jersey City, whose four patients under his charge, who have been taken down within the past two hours with symptoms similar to the epidemic now prevailing among horses, has Dodge states that about thirty years ago an epidemic broke out among that similar to the present one, and was followed by a like epidemic among the human species.

Registration in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Registration returns from Jackson and three counties in this State show the number to be three hundred and one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four, an increase since 1872 of one hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and forty-two. The other eleven counties will probably increase the aggregate to three hundred and ten thousand. The registration in this county is now about forty-five thousand, an increase of about six thousand.

THE TICKET.

This is the Ticket to be Voted by Every Liberal and Democrat in Shelby County.

That there may be no doubt or confusion among the members of the Democratic or Liberal Party as to the ticket to be voted to-day in Shelby County, by all who would defeat Radicalism, we give it conspicuous publication on this page. It is as follows:

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY,
Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
B. GRATZ BROWN,
Of Missouri.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN C. BROWN,
Of Giles.

FOR CONGRESS,
LANDON C. HAYNES,
Of Shelby.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
B. F. CHEATHAM,
Of Coffee.

FOR SENATOR,
H. CLAY KING, of Shelby.
J. M. CREWS, of Shelby.
PEYTON J. SMITH, of Tipton.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
HUGH D. GREER, of Shelby.
A. B. HAYNES, of Shelby.
JAMES M. HARRIS, of Shelby.
S. R. GAMMON, of Shelby.
JOHN OVERTON, of Shelby.
JOSEPH BARBIERE, of Shelby.

FOR FLOATER.
J. W. ELDRIDGE, of Shelby.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE-AT-LARGE.
W. A. QUARLES, of Montgomery.
JOHN M. FLEMING, of Knox.
J. S. FOWLER, of Davidson.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
First—L. M. JARVIS, of Hancock.
Second—J. S. GOODPASTURE, of Overton.
Third—A. E. ROBERTS, of Sumner.
Fourth—JAMES H. LEWIS, of Marshall.
Fifth—JOSEPH MOTLEY, of Wilson.
Sixth—N. N. COX, of Williamson.
Seventh—A. R. LANKFORD, of Humphreys.
Eighth—R. W. HARRIS, of Gibson.
Ninth—W. H. McDOWELL, of Shelby.

We conjure every Liberal and every Democrat to vote to-day, and to vote this ticket without the erasure of a single name. Patriotism and the best interests of our whole country demand it.

NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK, November 4.

Marshal Bazaine not Expected to Live.

European advices say that Marshal Bazaine is not expected to live through his trial.

Cholera.

Dispatches from Vienna, Prague and Berlin note the appearance of cholera at all those places.

Chief-Justice Chase.

It is stated that bad health prevents Chief Justice Chase from attending to business. Unless he improves he will take a trip to the Pacific coast.

Two Thieves Escape From Sing-Sing.

John Hurley *alias* William Graw and George Thompson *alias* Samuel Morgan, two notorious thieves, escaped from Sing-Sing prison on Saturday night.

No Report from General Sherman.

General Sherman will submit no extended report on the army this year. During the year to come he may have an opportunity to apply some ideas picked up in his observations of foreign establishments.

English Election News.

A dispatch from Tiverton, received in London, says the election today for seats in the Parliament is being conducted amid great excitement. A vigilance committee has been formed by each party. One voter, while depositing his ballot, dropped dead from heart disease. The Liberal candidate is W. N. Massey; Conservative, J. W. Waldrond.

Secretary Cowan's Modesty Subdued.

A Washington special says that the office of Indian Commissioner is so strongly urged upon Assistant Secretary Cowan by the President of Stanbaio, the Board of Peace Commissioners, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Methodist Conference, that it is thought that gentleman will feel bound to withdraw his refusal and take the office.

Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin Remanded.

The United States Grand Jury indicted Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin to-day. This precluded a hearing before the United States Commissioner. Stephen Pearl Andrews has also been arrested on the charge of being implicated with the dames. Bench warrants were served upon the female defendants, and bail fixed in the sum of eight thousand dollars each, in default of which both were remanded to Ludlow street jail to await trial.

Important Decision in a Railroad Suit.

Francis P. Byrne brought suit against the New York Elevated Railroad Company, to compel the performance of the contract with him. Byrne alleges that the company made an agreement with him to build the road for one hundred and forty million dollars in bonds, and that he should buy the right of way for eight and a half million dollars stock. The defendants demurred that there was no cause for action, and Judge Barrett gave judgment in their favor, holding among other reasons that the breach of contract is not sufficiently alleged to warrant a decree for damages.

Just Before the Battle.

The usual bustle and excitement attending the eve of the political battle was prevalent here to-day. Candidates for office were industriously working for personal purpose. Politicians were giving instructions to their followers, and pamphlets setting forth the claims of the nominees are scattered broadcast throughout the city. James O'Brien has an enthusiastic group in every ward, and feels confident of his election to the Mayoralty, and hopes for over twenty thousand majority. Many of his adherents claim that he has been promised a large political vote. Large sums of money are reported to be distributed in his name among the laboring men in up-town wards. The enthusiasm for O'Brien in the East Side has occasioned a report that a precinct will be carried if it be made upon the Havemeyer boxes to-morrow. A rumor was in circulation to-day that Havemeyer had withdrawn, and it was the theme of universal remark, but proved entirely unfounded. Tammany Hall is crowded with politicians, who exhibited much enthusiasm for Lawrence. Its challengers have been instructed to keep close watch upon the ranks of O'Brien. As it is reported fraud will be attempted in his interest on a large scale. In betting O'Brien is the favorite, with Havemeyer close on his heels, and Lawrence far behind.

The Presidential election seems to excite little interest, but the struggle for Governor promises to be bitter, as certain followers of Apollo Hall, who have renounced Tammany, are unwilling to vote for Dix. Rumor says that Kernan tickets will be run out of all Apollo Hall boxes to-morrow. Betting, however, is nearly two to one on Dix.

Marshal Sharpe has instructed the chief deputies to inquire calmly into all cases of arrest, and if trivial, to allow the prisoner to depart on personal application; if they think the prisoner should be held, that he be sent with witnesses to the nearest United States Commissioner.

The Baptists and Close Communion.

BOSTON, November 4.—At the weekly conference of the Baptist clergy of Boston and vicinity, to-day, the committee on the subject of close communion reported as follows, viz.: First—That the Christian Baptismal is the immersion of a believer in water, in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and in the profession of his faith in Christ. Second—That Christian churches ought to be composed of such regenerate persons only as have been baptized on the profession of their faith in Jesus. Third—That the Lord's Supper ought to be observed by Christian churches only. Fourth—That invitations of courtesy to partake of emblems should be given to none but orderly members of churches properly constituted. The report was accepted.

Kansas City, Missouri, conflagrated ten thousand dollars' worth, yesterday.

NASHVILLE.

Frank Cheatham Indorsed by the Leading Irish Catholics.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, November 4.—Thomas Farrel, the oldest and one of the leading Irish Catholics of Nashville, is out in the *Union and American* in a strong letter indorsing Sullivan's letter to the Irish Catholics against Johnson and in favor of Cheatham. There is a decided sensation among the Irish Catholics. It is now believed that Cheatham will carry Nashville.

THE EXPOSITION.

Another Lesson it Teaches—The Sermon it Preaches—The Best Story that it Tells.

Many merchants and others of Western and central cities of the Union have visited Exposition Hall. They have uniformly expressed amazement because of evidences of wealth, taste and skill in all branches of art and industry given by every class of exhibitors. Memphis has thus been advertised by letters, published through the local and newspaper press everywhere, and whatever detriment has been done in bygone years by murderous vagrants, where bloody deeds stain the records of courts and defile the city's fame, has been ameliorated by those public benefactors whose industry and skill render Exposition Hall so attractive. By sheer force of popular opinion, as shaped by the local press, each active merchant and mechanic, and every tradesman has been impelled to co-operate with the rest in giving perfection to this marvelous aggregation of all that is admirable in good taste and all that is excellent in industrial skill which the genius and toil of this people could supply. Fighting and whisky-guzzling are not the chief occupations of a people who erect a building more perfect in its exterior outlines and more accurately conformed to purposes for which it was designed, and more beautiful than any of like character reared in any city of the West. The structure itself is significant of progressive taste and enterprise and intelligence. Its contents tell the eloquent story of memorable enterprises and of growing industries.

The most desirable end effected by the Exposition consists in the illustration given of the infinite advantages resulting by co-operative action among all classes of people. If there be a great public good to be accomplished, the task should not be assigned to the few. Men of daring and enterprising spirit, and devoted to the attainment of the greatest possible measure of public good, should not be left alone to bear burdens, incident to the accomplishment of beneficent purposes. An Exposition Hall or railway line cannot be constructed without community of purpose and action. Each citizen who reaps advantages from a confessedly public good should have burdens imposed that it may be attained. It was by co-operative action that the Exposition has been made successful, and by this means must Memphis be made a rich and populous and populous and commercial emporium. When the polls are closed to-day, after each voter has approved the policy and men that the thinks should shape the country's fortunes—after this exercise of a sacred attack pulse charged, let him turn away to the consideration of personal duties, never forgetting that while he owes an honest ballot to the great sum of ballots which make and sustain law-givers, he also owes honest dollars to the great sum of dollars that build schools and churches and railways, promotive of good morals, of popular intelligence, and of progressive wealth and civilization.

A PAINTING.

Among the paintings at the Exposition is one which has elicited many inquiries concerning its historical import. It represents a famished old man sinking to death, and a beautiful Sicilian Louisiana, and through these latter points to Northern, Central and Western Texas, and ultimately to Mexico and Mazatlan. This subject is proper for public mind, demonstrated the utility of these enterprises, and they have never ceased to be anxiously and earnestly discussed. These important subjects in further view the attention of some of our capitalists and enterprising citizens, but, I regret to say, have not met with the success their importance demands, but that they will be

EVENTUALLY CONSTRUCTED

no one can doubt. If it is necessary to further illustrate the importance of these connections, I will mention that as soon as we began to move in the matter we had the pleasure of receiving a duly accredited delegate from Jefferson, Judge Dwinelle, to our public address, expressed the greatest anxiety that that portion of Texas should be brought in direct communication with Memphis, and that if we would only authorize an improver the State of Texas had made ample appropriations to extend a railroad through that State, from the northeast to the southern portion of the State. Can it be doubted that we should feed Red River and establish a connection with Northern Texas it will derive a trade sufficient of itself to build up a city?

Another subject has received your consideration, which is of no less importance than the one just mentioned, and that is

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

A law exists in your State which imposes a burthen largely in excess of the benefits the merchants receive, in comparison with other cities, and I hope the question will not be allowed to rest until the odious discrimination against you has been wiped from the statute-books. That the necessary and highly honorable vocation should be stigmatized by being required to pay an increased tax for the privilege of doing business as such is a disgrace to the legislation of the country, and I would advise constant agitation until the evil has been remedied. This subject greatly concerns the interest of Memphis, and not only Memphis, but all the merchants of the State. I am certain you do not claim that we shall be exempted from any tax which the Legislature may impose upon any other portion or class of our people, but we do claim that we shall be treated as other citizens, and that our business shall only bear an equal proportion of the burthens of the State Government. As the law stands we are taxed on our capital at the same rate with all and every other pursuit—farmers included—and then we are granted the exclusive consolation and honorable prerogatives of paying fifty per cent. for

THE PRIVILEGE OF BEING MERCHANTS.

We think and feel this discrimination to be unjust, and is not characteristic of wise or intelligent statesmanship.

It was my pleasure to be in the city of Nashville during the last session of the Legislature, when the merchants' tax was a subject of much conversation, and I heard no member express an opinion dissenting from the idea that the discrimination against merchants was unjust; but serious apprehensions were felt among some of them that to place merchants upon an equality with other tax-payers would not be "popular at home." As a remedy against this species of class legislation I would advise memorializing your entire State to make the question of an equalization of taxation to a certain extent a point in the selection of members of the Legislature. Qualification is the first test, but to attack qualified candidate should be actuated by a sense of justice and free from the stooping condescension of the time-server and demagogue. It seems not to be remembered that the merchant has borne an important and an indispensable part in the resuscitation of every interest in the South since the war, by means of his capital, credit and enterprise. Without his aid, the growing country out beyond the river. Railroads to the East would not be worth much as compared with Western.

CAPTAIN COWDON'S SHIP CANAL.

He submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the following committee: Messrs. Colonel Pinson, A. T. Lacey, and Alderman Pettigrew, Judge Brown and Captain Cowdon, with Captain Lacey as Chairman:

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to lay before the Chamber of Commerce of Western cities, requesting them to co-operate with this body in petitioning Congress to make needful appropriations for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, and for the purpose of constructing a ship canal from New Orleans to Barritaria Bay, navigable by the largest sea-going vessels.

The meeting then called for the appointment of the following committees: On Arbitration, on Railroads and on Meteorology. The members of the last named committee are Lieut. J. Sessions, H. Hill, Higbee and Thos. H. Allen. The other committees will be appointed hereafter.

Mr. J. M. Pettigrew made some remarks of a hopeful character, and urging the members of the Chamber to attend the meetings regularly, and explaining his acts in the Board of Aldermen in reference to taxation of all sorts, and telling what he was in favor of taxing, and what he was in favor of leaving without tax. He would like to see all taxed alike. He said he was not the father of the whole city ordinance on the subject. He did the best he could in the matter. He also gave his views in the matter of delinquent members of the Chamber, whose dues now amount to the sum of twenty-one hundred dollars. He submitted the following resolution, which was declared adopted:

Resolved, That all persons or firms who are in arrears of dues to the Chamber of Commerce, and who have applied for permit but have not been received and acted upon by said Chamber, be notified by the Secretary of their indebtedness, and if not paid on or before the next regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that suit be at once brought for the collection of said dues.

Mr. Randle wanted to have gas fixtures in the room. Proper measures were adopted to have that thing done by appointing Messrs. Randle and Pettigrew a Committee on Gas.

A resolution of thanks was adopted to the retiring President, after which the meeting adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Chicago complained last night of a cold drizzling rain.

The horse complaint has made its appearance at Goldsboro, North Carolina.

The bridge over the Missouri river at St. Joseph will be completed by the tenth of January.

Three men were suffocated by gas in a mineral well recently opened at Avon, New York, yesterday.

A newsboy named Ross fell from a train at Lockland, Ohio, yesterday morning, and was run over and killed.

Five persons were killed by the colliding of two freight trains near Cumberland, Maryland, on Friday night last.

A young boy died in St. Louis yesterday from hydrophobia, being the second death from the same cause within the past week.

Charleston, South Carolina, reports that a majority of the work horses and mules are more or less affected with the horse disease.

In a bar-room fight at Cincinnati, last night, a man named Beta struck William Markland with a chair, killing him instantly.

The Iowa political campaign was closed at Sioux City last night, by Matilda Fletcher. The same dispatch says the weather was stormy.

The building of the Lochiel Rolling-Mill Company at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was burned yesterday—one hundred thousand dollars.

Little Rock last night was lively with political meetings. Much interest is manifested throughout the State, and both parties are sanguine of success.

A man named Scheminger died at Piqua, Ohio, yesterday, from the effects of a fist-blow received in a brawl with another named Kelly. The latter was arrested.

The Second National Bank of Cumberland, Maryland, was robbed of three thousand dollars yesterday on a bogus check. The artist got away with the lucre.

A young girl, fourteen years of age, was raped and murdered by her greatuncle, aged sixty-five years, at Penacook, near Concord, New Hampshire. The old devil is in jail.

The coal-miners of Pomeroy, Ohio, have struck for increase of wages from three and a half to four cents per bushel. The salaried employes have also demanded a corresponding advance of pay.

At Evanstown, Illinois, yesterday, while the rite of baptism was being administered in the Baptist Church in the presence of a large congregation, a portion of the floor suddenly gave way and precipitated one half of the assembly a distance of fourteen feet to the ground. Very singularly, only four or five persons are reported injured; one lady received severe internal injuries; a young man having his foot crushed, and three others less seriously hurt.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Ute Indians.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—The Ute delegation called upon the President this forenoon to say good-bye, and express their entire satisfaction with the arrangements made for maintenance of friendly relations with the whites in future, by virtue of which the present reservation of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is to be thrown open to all Utes of Utah and Colorado, some thirteen thousand in number, stocked so as to give them a start in civilized life.

The Japanese Minister Taking Items.

NEW HAVEN, November 4.—Mari, Japanese Minister, has been spending several days here examining the Connecticut school system. On Friday evening the Club company with the President, and Professors of Yale, and other prominent citizens held a special meeting to discuss with Mari his plans for the progress of Japan. He is very hopeful for the future of his country. He hopes to devote his life to the promotion of education, and all present were interested in his liberal and patriotic views.

Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—The election throughout the State passed off quietly. No official returns have been received. The Republicans claim that they are thirty thousand ahead in registration, and claim that they have carried the State by thirty thousand.

The Democratic State Central Committee claim the State by twenty thousand, and the city by ten to twelve thousand. Governor Warmoth thinks the State has gone for Greeley and Brown by fifteen thousand majority, and claims three, and probably four, Congressmen. It will probably be several days before enough is positively known to determine the results.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, November 4—Cotton is dull and irregular; middlings, 18½@18⅝; good ordinary, 17½; low middlings, 17½; net receipts, 136 bales; exports to Great Britain, 780 bales; sales, 761 bales; stock, 36,808 bales.

MOBILE, November 4—Cotton market quiet and dull; good ordinary, 16c; receipts, 64; low middling, 15c; net receipts, 460 bales; exports coastwise, 750 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 236 bales.

GALVESTON, November 4.—Cotton active; good ordinary, 16½; receipts, 407 bales; exports, coastwise,