PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office, No. 13 Madison Street

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.

MEMPHIS:

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 13, 1867

A SOCIAL QUESTION.

To be at war with the society in which one lives, is a bold and desperate situation; but when a dozen or two plot the overthrow of the civil rights of a great community, there is something amazing in their effrontery. And yet we see around us a little cluster of men who boldly deny to this community the right to vote and sit as jurors. Claiming everything for themselves, they accord to the people nothing but the business of bearing the burdens and pampering them in office. It is a matter of astonishment, first, that men will attempt a role so dangerous, and second, that they are permitted to succeed. Take the prominent leaders of the Radical party in Tennessee, and tell us who they are. Two thirds of them are foreigners and Yankees who came South during the war to make money. Very few of the old citizens have joined them. Most of those who have, were connected in some way or other with the rebellion. They shifted their ground and became intolerant of those who remained true to their principles. Stokes is one of this number. He boasts of having changed in a day. How long it required to effect the change of others, is best known to themselves. But taken altogether, they would not afford population enough to entitle them to form a State government, or apply for admission into the Union. Yet, they claim eight members of Congress, all the State offices, and the right to disfranchise those upon whom representation is based. The meeting on Saturday was in favor of negro suffrage, and white exclusion—exclusion of every man who lent his aid or his sympathy to the South. The negroes, say these politicians, are better than the rebels and their friends. This city is composed of rebels and their friends, therefore the negroes are better than the white population. Very well, then, let these men not presume to associate with the rebel element. Let them mingle with those whom they think better. It is not noble to proscribe a man and then seek to enjoy his friendship and society. We do not think the proscribed should countenance such a proceeding. Political affiliation with the negroes should be followed by personal association. Why not? Should our rulers affect to look down upon those whom they have elevated, and who are expected to elevate them? But the main point is, the rebel element, denied political and civil right, and therefore branded as infamous, should hold no personal relations with the proscribers. Self-respect should dictate this course. Even the leading Radicals at Washington hold this class of men in contempt. Why should the rebel element admire them? A Washington letter says: "The Radicals, in private conversation, do not hesitate to express their contempt for men of Southern birth who are hanging to their skirts for place and plunder. I heard a very prominent one the other day affirm, with an oath not quite proper to be repeated to 'ears polite,' that he would sooner touch pitch than the hand of Bond, your recreant Judge. The compliment was paid in the way of assigning reasons for refusing to be introduced to the 'Judge' upon his recent visit here. 'It is one of the most offensive necessities of party,' said the same gentleman, 'that men capable of betraying their section, their fellow-townsmen, their neighbors, their very flesh and blood, for mere office and its emoluments, should, to advance party ends, be permitted to contaminate the society of gentlemen.'"

CONOVERED.

It is singular how names pass into language and become terms of reproach and infamy. There is nothing offensive in the combination of letters that make the name Conover; nor is there anything offensive in the sound. But associated with perjury, committed to procure the murder of Jefferson Davis, it is disgusting in the highest degree. Hereafter when a person is prosecuted, or convicted on false testimony, it will be said that he has been Conovered. This villain has been convicted of perjury, and will go to prison to serve a term of years. The great pioneer, utterly defenseless behind his prison bars, seems to have been protected by Providence. Never was there on earth a greater combination arrayed against any man. At one time, it is said, it really appeared as if the plot to connect Mr. Davis with the assassination conspiracy could be not baffled. But events hastened the exposure. All who were concerned in that plot have not yet been prosecuted. But a reliance on the justice of heaven inspires the faith that not one of them will escape his doom even in this world. And it is alleged that there is a plot on foot to enlist perjured testimony against President Johnson. We have telegraphic stories of disunion speeches and disunion letters which are charged upon him. There is nothing as yet connecting him directly with the assassination, but soon probably we shall have it intimated that such testimony is at hand. This plot, however, will no doubt share the fate of the other.

LOYALTY FRIGHTENED.

The Columbia *Herald* has this paragraph: The Loyal Militia Bill is the grand theme of talk at Nashville. The Radicals regard its passage as essential to their salvation in official life. Hence they have ordered their Master of Lies to set his machine to running, to get up a hue and cry in behalf of the poor downtrodden and oppressed loyalists. Two days in succession this machine has poured out a batch of slanders that are magnificently grand in proportions, and truly wonderful in structure. In all the glare and glitter of big black-faced capitals, and swollen marks of exclamation, it is one day announced that Wm. B. Stokes and others are to be assassinated. That a price has been set upon their heads, and a reward offered to any one who will kill them. The next day it is announced that Union men have been ordered to leave West Tennessee in twenty days on peril of certain death. The whole matter we believe to be an infamous and deliberate batch of lies, gotten up expressly to be published, and we are very glad indeed, that Judge Brien has promptly demanded a committee of investigation. We hope the inquiry will be pushed home, and if, as we suspect, the whole thing was manufactured at Nashville, then let the outlaws be known and dealt with.

GIFT OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

The following story is going the round of the press: "A few days ago General Sheridan sent to Miss Rebecca Wright, of Winchester, Virginia, a gold chain set with pearls and charms, one of the latter being an exquisitely wrought miniature sword ornamented with diamonds. Accompanying the gift was a letter from General Sheridan, acknowledging Miss Wright's services, which led to the General's success at the battle of Winchester, on September 19th, 1864. Miss Wright was a zealous advocate of the Union cause, and willing to aid it at any sacrifice. When in the course of the battle General Sheridan was in great doubt how to act, he sent a scout to the lady, who writing upon a piece of paper the needed information, and inclosing it in tinfoil, the scout carried it in his mouth, and successfully eluding search, gave it to General Sheridan. This paper conveyed to the General the information which enabled him to achieve the victory."

EXERCISED.

The Mobile *Tribune* says: "The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is considerably exercised on the subject of the late action of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce in indorsing Governor Isham G. Harris, now a resident of Liverpool. The *Inquirer* thinks Harris is the most atrocious of all the late Confederate leaders, and that in indorsing such a man the Memphis Chamber has entailed upon itself an everlasting disgrace. It hopes, too, that 'the people to whom the villainous rebel is recommended will resolve that the individual who is deficient in the maintenance of every principle of true honor and trustworthiness, is not the person to whom they will accord their confidence.' With many people of Liverpool and other parts of England, to their honor be it said, this protest by the *Inquirer* will be the best recommendation Governor Harris could have."

QUESTIONABLE PRAISE.

The Vicksburg *Herald* has the following obituary: Ex-Governor John J. Pettus, whose death has been announced, died in Arkansas, to which State he had removed since the surrender. He had been Governor of Mississippi from 1859 to 1863, serving two terms. He had taken a conspicuous part in "precipitating the cotton States into a revolution," and was particularly distinguished for obstructing the "free navigation" of the Mississippi, by establishing a battery just above Vicksburg. It was a stupid blunder, and public opinion soon forced Pettus to revoke his order. He was probably the weakest man that ever filled the Gubernatorial chair, but honest, kind-hearted and well-meaning. May he sleep in peace.

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Upon this subject the Detroit *Free Press* very pertinently says: The fact that Maryland, through her State Legislature, has just abolished the sale of black criminals into servitude, reminds us that Massachusetts still continues the sale of white paupers into slavery. Incredible as it may seem, the same punishment which the old Maryland code inflicts for crime, Wendell Phillips' "dear old Commonwealth," inflicts for poverty. Godly and philanthropic Massachusetts, which sheds so many tears over the oppressed negro, shocks the moral sense of the age by making the poor white a mere chattel! In such widely-diverging grooves do Puritan profession and practice run!

CONSTITUTIONAL SLAVERY.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that no constitution of Louisiana has ever contained a single provision on the subject of slaves, or mentioned the topic of slavery. It is a further fact that slavery was never established by the constitution or law of any Southern State. It was recognized and exposed, but it existed by usage, and by the authority which founded it. Mr. Benjamin attributed its existence, except in Louisiana and Florida, to the common law, titled acts of sale and decrees of title in England, and referred its legality to the common law as a part of the polity of the American States.

EUROPEAN CITIES.

In 1866 censuses were taken in Great Britain and France, and the reports show the following population of the principal cities: London, 3,037,991; Paris, 1,825,274; Liverpool, 484,337; Glasgow, 432,265; Manchester, 358,835; Birmingham, 335,798; Lyons, 323,954; Dublin, 318,437; Marseilles, 300,131; Leeds, 228,187; Sheffield, 218,257; Bordeaux, 194,241; Edinburgh, 175,128; Bristol, 163,680; Lille, 154,779; Toulouse, 126,936; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 122,277; Salford, 112,904; Nantes, 111,956; Hull, 105,233, and Rouen, 100,671. Philadelphia, it will be seen, has a much greater population than any of these cities, after London and Paris.

THE PROGRESS OF PARIS.

It is an interesting study to watch the progress of a great city like Paris. In the thirteenth century the population of Paris was 120,000. In 1474 it had receded to 100,000; under Henry II it was 210,000, and in 1550 it had again receded to 200,000. Under Louis XIV it was 492,000; in 1719, 509,640; 1776, 658,000; 1778, 670,000; 1784, 660,000; 1798, 640,000; 1802, 672,000; 1817, 713,966; 1827, 890,431; 1836, 909,126; 1841, 912,033; 1846, 1,053,897; 1851, 1,053,262; 1856, 1,174,346; 1861, 1,696,141, and in 1866, 1,825,274. The population has therefore doubled since 1841.

A RELIC OF NAPOLEON'S WARS.

It is announced from France that the skeletons of a horse and its rider, and a long rust-eaten lance lying close by, have been discovered in the midst of a tuft of bushes of extraordinary thickness, in a forest near Caen. An examination has led to the conclusion that the remains are those of a Cossack and his steed. The supposition is that the animal, being wounded, fell with its rider into the thicket, which lies low, and that they were unable to extricate themselves, and their remains have been there more than half a century.

OLDEST MAN IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal an account of a person whom he says is "the oldest man probably now existing in England." This man is named Percy, and lives in the parish of Lockhampton, near Cheltenham. In November last he was 110 years of age, and is still alive. At that time he walked about with the aid of crutches. His birth is shown by the parish records to have taken place in 1756, and the Queen of England, on hearing of his great age and necessities, sent him a present of $25 in gold.

GENERAL JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

We learn from the Selma *Times* that General Johnston reached that city on Tuesday morning, after a delay of sixty hours on the railroads between that point and Baltimore—yet in good time for the meeting of the directors of his road, which he had called. The *Times* states that the General's wife accompanies him, and that they will remain in Selma until the heat of summer and then will probably go to Shelby Springs. They are at present the guests of General Hardee, who is permanently located there.

WANTS.

Wanted—A Radical meeting a colored man can speak in. A photograph of St. Peter's face as it will appear when Thad. Stevens applies for admission through the gates. A cast of Ashley's head when the impeachment failure transforms him into a donkey. A birds-eye view of Boston when the devil is turned loose a thousand years.

☞ A Boston clergyman named Morgan speaking of early marriage says: Politically, socially, morally and spiritually, man requires a wife. The Romans gave bachelors no legacies. Athenians scourged them. In Plato's commonwealth at the age of 35 years they were fined.

☞ The Wilmington, N. C., *Dispatch* says that an association of bachelors and widowers, embracing some of the handsomest and most intelligent gentlemen of that city, have formed an association and bound themselves by oath to marry no girl worth less than $10,000.

☞ The Senate of the United States of the North, after defeating the Bankrupt bill, has reconsidered it, and, it is said, will pass and become a law. An attempt to deprive the South of its benefits was voted down.

☞ Banks, who set up the present State Government of Louisiana, has introduced in Congress a bill to overthrow it. It is too liberal for the advanced views of "Stonewall Jackson's Quartermaster."

☞ Aldridge, the negro actor, who is setting Paris wild over his personation of "Othello," was a slave, and went to England thirty years ago as the body servant of the elder Wallack.

☞ It is said that a third head of Richelieu has been found, and more are expected. Not satisfied with having proved him a Cerebus, they are trying to make a Hydra of him.

☞ A fashionable damsel in Louisville recently tried to "cut the pigeon wing" on ice and fell, when seventy-five young men rushed to her assistance.

☞ The proprietor of the Miltonian Tableaux was robbed in Columbus, Ga., of his cane and a full suit of clothes. Darkey said to have them.

☞ The *North Mississippian* is the title of a new paper just commenced at Tupelo. It is an excellent paper, and we wish it success.

☞ There is no truth in the report that the Radicals of Boston have a society called the Dirty Dozen.

REPORT OF THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The New Orleans Riot Committee report that they closed their labors on the 2d of February, having examined one hundred and seventy-nine witnesses, forty-seven of whom were examined at the request of the people of New Orleans. Our history shows that the New Orleans riot was destitute of justifiable causes, resulting, as it did, in a massacre so inhuman and fiend like. The direct cause of the riot was the reassembling of the Convention, pursuant to a call made by Hon. R. H. Howell, acting President. The committee gives the history of the Convention and riot. Some of the policemen endeavored to save, not to destroy life. Several members, including Fisk, were saved by being arrested. Gov. Hahn was protected by passing from the hall to prison, though he received many blows from other policemen, before falling into the hands that saved him; there were some other instances of kindness by the police, but these were exceptional cases. The police and mob in bloody emulation continued the butchery until nearly two hundred were killed and wounded; only ten policemen wounded and none killed. If the convention had been armed, or the colored people been called in advance to protect the convention, this would not have been the case. The riot was not an accident, but it was the determined purpose of the Mayor to disperse the Convention. The Committee proceeds to discuss the question, quoting telegrams from the President to Lt. Gov. Voorhies, which they say, assured Voorhies of the President's support in the proposed action. The President is censured for overlooking the Governor, whom he knew to be loyal, in addressing the Lt. Governor and Attorney General, known to be disloyal to the Government, and giving directions, which if carried out as the Lt. Governor and Attorney General understood them, would have placed the military with the Mayor in arresting the members of the Convention. The President knew the condition of affairs in July, and he knew that the rebels, thugs and disloyal men controlled Monroe's election; he knew such men chiefly composed the police, and he knew Mayor Monroe, an unpardoned rebel, was suspended by the military, but he had subsequently pardoned him; he must have known Voorhies' and Herron's rebel antecedents; knew that riot and bloodshed was apprehended; knew that military orders were still in force, yet without the knowledge of the Secretary of War, gave orders, by telegraph, intended to compel the soldiers to aid the rebels against men loyal during the war. The committee discusses at length, the right of Congress to legislate to place Louisiana within control of loyal men. The military must control until the people of Louisiana adopt the Constitution, assuring safety to the Republic, and receiving the sanction of Congress. These results would not follow had it been insurrection instead of civil war. Until a loyal state of affairs exists in Louisiana in full accord with the United States and a republican form of government guaranteed, the object of the war is unattained, and the accomplishment of this requires a temporary provisional government. The loyal people of Louisiana must form such a constitution, meantime their safety requires a provisional government.

George W. McCracken to the President of the United States.

PARIS HOTEL, MADRID, October 23d, 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have traveled a good deal in Europe during the last year, and had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries. A large majority of those whom I met with were bitterly hostile to you and your administration, and expressed that hostility in so open and offensive a manner as to astonish American travelers, and to leave a very bad impression on Europeans who were present. This was particularly true of those from the New England States, of whom a large majority of our foreign representation seems to be composed, and a very indifferent set they are, individually and collectively.

Mr. Motley, Minister at Vienna, does not pretend to conceal his "disgust," as he styles it elegantly at your whole conduct. Having been appointed exclusively by Charles Sumner, he applauds him and his revolutionary doctrines, despises American democracy, and proclaims loudly that an English nobleman is the model of human perfection. There is not in all Europe a more thorough flunkey or a more un-American functionary. He tells every traveler that Sumner is entirely justified, and that you have deserted from pledges and principles in common with Mr. Seward, who, he says, is "hopelessly degraded."

At Tangier, the consul, Murphy, who is said to have cleared more than one hundred thousand dollars through his office, declared repeatedly that the threat of his friend "Zach. Chandler" would be made good, and ought to be, by your impeachment. This is notorious, and a public scandal. The fellow himself is vulgar, ignorant, and unworthy, and is one of Chandler's tools. Hale, at Madrid, condemned your course in a malignant manner to various Americans, and so did Morris, at Constantinople. Some of my friends, who went to Morocco, heard McMoth, at Tangier, rail violently and shamefully against you, saying he was ready to retire from "such a concern."

Perery, at Tunis, was equally offensive in his language. There are many others in the same boat, and it is time that better men were appointed—men who will at least respect the President and the dignity of his office. Radicalism of the worst sort makes war on you and your friends, and on every pretext, and yet the instruments of that faction are as blatant all over Europe in condemnation of both. It is a shame and a stigma to permit this longer. Massachusetts seems to monopolize a lion's share of the consulates, and Boston has no less than three of the first missions, Messrs. Adams, Burlingame and Motley.

Is no other part of our country to be considered or worthy of notice? Must Sumner, Butler, Phillips, Chandler, and the like, engross all the honors for their satellites? I want nothing at your hands of any sort; but fit and decent men should be sent abroad, who will not slander the Chief Executive of the Government. The Consul at Genoa is a common drunkard, and a disgrace to the country. When sober, he abuses the President in the hearing of everybody. Respectable Americans are very much mortified by the presence of such unworthy persons in places of trust and responsibility, and few like the task of letting their experience be known as I have done. There are hundreds who know much more, but prefer to remain silent. Most respectfully,

G. W. MCCRACKEN, of New York.

Incident at the Funeral of the Poet Willis.

Boston Cor. Cleveland Herald.)

N. P. Willis was buried to-day, the funeral services being held at St. Paul's Church, Boston. The church was crowded. Most of the literati of Boston and its vicinity were present, Lowell, Longfellow, and other distinguished authors being among the pall bearers. A curious incident in connection with the funeral was not generally known to those who conducted it. A fashionable marriage had been appointed in St. Paul's Church about an hour before the time set for the funeral. A great number of the beauty and fashion of Boston braved the perils of the snow-blockaded streets to attend it, and the church was nearly filled. At the appointed hour, instead of the blushing bride and exultant bridegroom, appeared the grave sexton, who, with sonorous voice, proclaimed that the marriage was "postponed on account of the weather." Whether one or other of the parties was snowed up at some dingy and uncomfortable provincial town, like hundreds of other unfortunates, or that the bridal party dreaded the omen of meeting a corpse, and having the shadow of the cypress darken the orange blossoms, is not known, but many who came to a wedding remained to take part in a funeral instead, their prospective sympathetic joy being changed into decorous mourning.

There was something inexpressibly sad and painful about the funeral of Willis. A man of no settled convictions, of no depth of character, a gilded butterfly of society, whose only elysium was to bask in the evanescent sunshine of social favor, he became at last a crushed and broken thing, his powdered plumage soiled and shattered. The story of his closing days is a painful one, and the hand of death was a merciful one, both to the sick man and those around him.

The Status of Freedmen in Mississippi—All Restrictions to be Removed.

On the 7th the Mississippi House passed the following bill by a vote of 48 to 32:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That wherever the word "freedmen" is used in any of the laws of this State, it shall be construed to mean and include all negroes and mulattoes who were free on the 30th of August, A. D. 1865, and their descendants, and all who have since that time been emancipated.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the first section of "An act to confer civil rights on freedmen, and for other purposes," approved 25th of November, A. D. 1865, be so amended as to give to freedmen the same rights of acquiring, holding and disposing of real estate, as is allowed by first said section in respect to personal property; and that the proviso of the first section of the above recited act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That articles 192, of section 17, page 510, and article 62, of section 11, page 249, of the revised code, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that the restrictions imposed on the competency of freedmen to testify by the fourth section of the "Act to confer civil rights on freedmen, and for other purposes," approved November the 25th, A. D. 1865, be and the same are hereby removed and repealed.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws imposing discriminating punishment on freedmen be so amended that for all offenses, committed by freedmen against the criminal laws of this State, they shall be tried in the same courts, and by the same proceedings, as are the whites, and, upon conviction, shall be subject to the same pains, penalties, forfeitures and punishments as are the whites.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Harmony of Races.

The Clarksville *Chronicle* tells this pleasant story:

As with dog and gun, we returned from a rabit hunt, our homeward steps carried us by the University of the Celestial city. Here we beheld a picture that more than repaid us for our fruitless trudge through the snow after game. It was an hour of recess with the school, and all its inmates, pupils and teachers, were engaged in a merry bout of snow-balling. A rather moral feature of the sport was the separation of the male from the female schools, and teachers in confronting line of battle some fifty feet apart. From this distance the males made a charge upon the *fair* ones, agreeing to use no missiles, whilst the latter attempted to repulse them with snow-balls. If their lines of war were reached by the assailants in the face of this storm of missiles, then they were to be kissed by the captors until they cried enough. The two opposing lines had just been formed as we came up. We noticed that the white gentlemen were placed opposite the colored fair ones and *vice versa*. Whether this was by design or by accident, we could not ascertain; but it, nevertheless, seemed a satisfactory arrangement to the parties thus disposed, when the closing grapple took place. Altogether, it was a charming picture of harmony between the races.

Impeachment Certain.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks impeachment of the President is certain, and employs this language:

Under this impression we advise our readers and friends to avoid the entanglements of debts and other business contracts that are dependent upon a state of peace and tranquility for their performance, and to keep all sails set for an impending storm and convulsion. A crisis is at hand, for such a step will, beyond any doubt, create a general state of uncertainty as regards the future, will destroy all confidence in the South to meet its engagements, and unsettle trade and business in every direction. The impeachment of the President will lead to consequences the most serious—consequences that those engaged in pushing it on have little contemplated or dreamed of in any respect. It will open a new and revolutionary chapter in our history, when all the checks and balances of the Government will be destroyed, and every thing like permanency in it forever disappear. In its best aspects, the usurpation would be dangerous to the public peace and tranquillity, and in its fruits will be followed by results that we can hardly consider without a shudder.

John Morrissey and Simon Cameron.

The Tidioute (Pennsylvania) *Journal*, a Radical newspaper, draws the following comparison:

A very few months since a great hue and cry was raised because the Democracy in the lowest district in the United States had elected John Morrissey to Congress; but compared with Morrissey, Cameron sinks into insignificance; let us cite John Morrissey no longer—we have a poor hand now. Morrissey was a pugilist and fought fair; Cameron is a moral coward and always dodges. Morrissey gambles with individuals; Cameron with the State. Morrissey pays his debts with his own money; Cameron with the people's. Morrissey is an honorable man in many respects; Cameron in none. Morrissey is trying to do better; Cameron to do worse. To sum it all up, and let Morrissey and Cameron figure as representatives, John Morrissey has all the good qualities, while Cameron is a man who would sell his best friend to accomplish a personal end. Better a thousand times have the treacherous Conkling than the sneak thief Cameron.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NOON DISPATCHES

NEW YORK, February 13.—George De Sayer, exchange broker, was robbed of fifteen hundred dollars on a street car.

The woolen cloth mills at Glenham, Duchess county, were burned. Loss $60,000.

The Ways and Means Committee has raised the duty on jute from five to twenty-five dollars. Hemp and flax have raised accordingly. Flax has advanced to 12c per pound. Increased rates on foreign looks probable.

It is reported that the North Carolina Legislature has virtually rejected the reconstruction plan devised by the Southern Governors.

A Washington special says the free traders are not represented in the delegation interested in the Tariff bill. Everybody goes in for the highest figures, and they get what they want. Lobbying is so great that the passage way to the Committee is crowded. The feeling towards the admission of Colorado is more favorable.

The restoration, yesterday, of the House rates on woolen and worsted goods seemed to have settled the long vexed question, but twas reopened to-day by the efforts of the State of Massachusetts.

There is much opposition to Dix's confirmation as Minister to France. The result is doubtful.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—SENATE—The Bankrupt bill was passed, 22 against 20, and goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

Sherman reported a bill for the retiring and redeeming of the compound interest notes.

Morgan reported a bill for the safety of passengers by steam vessels.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Select Committee on the New Orleans riot.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—The westward bound express train, on the Pacific railroad, was thrown from the track, thirty miles from Jefferson City, last night, down a twenty-five feet embankment. A number are badly bruised, but none seriously.

LONDON, February 12.—Consols, 90¼; 5-20's, 73¾.

FRANKFORT, February 12.—No riotous proceedings have taken place at Chester, as apprehended. The city is quiet. The presence of a number of supposed Fenians, recently from Ireland, gave those apprehensions, but they left without creating any disturbance.

PARIS, February 13.—The American squadron, it is understood, will visit Cherbourg during the International Exposition.

BERLIN, February 13.—Prussia will send a Plenipotentiary to treat with the ex-King of Hanover in regard to the disposition of his private property.

MADRID, February 12.—Cortes will be opened by the Queen on the 30th of March. It is reported that the Government intends imposing a forced loan.

A New York special from London says the Reform demonstration on Monday was a geeat success. There were 20,000 in procession and 200,000 spectators. American, French and Italian flags were displayed. The bands played "Yankee Doodle," "Marseilles," "John Brown," and "Garabaldi Hymns." The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred observed the display from the United Service Club, but their presence elicited no cheers. A superb oration was delivered at the American embassy. The procession held an immense meeting at the Agricultural Hall, about thirty thousand persons being present. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Derby government, and demanding manhood suffrage. D'Israeli was expected to announce the government programme in the House of Commons on Monday, but delivered a long historical essay on reform and the English Constitution.

Chester advices say 1400 strangers arrived from Liverpool and Manchester, on Monday, dressed in the style of the Canada raiders, causing great alarm.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—Nothing of special interest occurred in the afternoon session of the River Improvement Convention, except preliminary business. W. McPherson, of St. Louis, was elected permanent president. Between four and five hundred delegates were present.

The river is falling slowly. The gorges in the Missouri are breaking up, and heavy ice will be running here again in a day or two. Weather very mild and wet.

Arrived—J. S. McCune, White river; City of Alton, Memphis.

Departed—Adam Jacobs, Memphis; Illinois, Johnsonville; Zephyr, Arkansas river.

Tobacco more animated; flour and corn quiet, lower grades easier; oats, 67@70c; whiskey, $2 25; lard quiet, 18½c; hay, $22; provisions quiet and unchanged; hogs scarce, 6¾@7c.

PITTSBURG, February 12.—The weather is warm. The snow and ice are melting rapidly. The river is falling, with seven and a half feet water in the channel.

The Silver Cloud leaves to-day for New Orleans.

Reconstruction.

In the lower house of Congress on Saturday, there was an exciting debate. Says a dispatch:

The debate opened as soon as the House met. Mr. Banks led off in a speech of an hour and forty minutes, at the conclusion of which he submitted a plan of reconstruction to be applied to Louisiana and other States, by providing a commission to inaugurate new State governments.

Mr. Boutwell followed in an exciting speech, and demanding that Congress should no longer delay the work of reconstruction, and declaring that the President was here in the interest of the rebellion, and was a great obstacle in the way of restoration.

Mr. Raymond favored the proposition to refer the pending plan to a select committee, with power to report at any time a bill to provide for law and order in the South.

DIED,

KEEGAN.—At his residence, corner of Jefferson (extended) and Lauderdale streets, Mr. Patrick Keegan, at 8 o'clock this morning, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, February 14th, at 2½ o'clock p.m.