

tions precedent to the admission of loyal Representatives from the Southern States, either by amendments to the constitution or by the passage of laws. He remarked in general terms that, if the organic law be changed at all, it should be at a time when all the States participate in one nation.

New York, 2.

The *Post's* special says it is known that the report of the Cabinet meeting yesterday was furnished by a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Washington, 2.

A dispatch from Commodore Rodgers to the Navy Department, dated at Valparaiso, March 31st, says:—Upon my arrival at this port with the squadron, I called upon the English Admiral, who informed me that he intended to prevent any sudden bombardment, and would only suffer it after ample notice. To this I made no reply, but, having considered the matter, sought an occasion next day to say I would join him in preventing a sudden bombardment, and would also go as much farther as he chose.

I assured him that the Monadnock could take care of the Numanicia; that it was absolutely certain that in not less than thirty seconds and not more than thirty minutes the Monadnock, entirely unassisted, would leave only the masts-heads of the Numanicia above water, and that the wooden vessels of the English and American squadrons could look out for the Spanish vessels.

The English Admiral said, at first, that he would go with me, for I plainly declared that I would not take a step without him. I said I had no intention of becoming a cat's-paw to draw European chestnuts out of the fire, and then have the Powers I served laughing at my singed paws, while they enjoyed the fruits of my temerity.

The English Admiral finally determined to throw the responsibility upon the English Minister, who did not choose to act in the premises.

The English co-operation having failed, no separate action on my part was taken, as none had been proposed.

When I was assured that the English Admiral was determined not to resist a bombardment, I called upon him and said that, as I did not choose to drift into a collision where I had no purpose to collide, I should move my vessels out of the Spanish way. This intention I communicated verbally to the Spanish Admiral.

The statement of the public debt, May 1st, shows a reduction of \$15,956,674.

The War Department has issued an order that hereafter civilians shall not be tried by military courts where civil tribunals are in existence; the order does not apply to contractors.

Washington, 3.

Congressman Eldridge boasts that there is to be a general sweeping among office holders in Wisconsin, who do not support the President's policy.

Tom. Florence, a sectional Union man, closed an editorial this evening, on Congress, as follows:—The men had better beware; they are not a legal Congress, but an unconstitutional body of usurpers. The country feels the great error the President made in ever recognizing them at all in their self important "Rump" condition. A little Cromwellian pluck is just the thing needed now, and there are 200,000 Democrats north who would back that kind of pluck with good relish.

New Orleans, 3.

The President has ordered Gen. Canby not to interfere with the United States court.

New York, 3.

It is stated that 400 French troops had sailed from Mexico for Europe.

Washington, 4.

In the House Stevens offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, congratulating the Emperor of Russia on his escape from assassination.

McRuer, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill relinquishing to the city of Benicia, Cal., the right and title of the United States to all such lands as are in bona fide occupancy, reserving the lands occupied by the Government, which passed.

Chicago, 4.

The Connecticut Legislature met in New Haven on the 2d. The Senate elected John T. Wait, of Norwich, President. The House elected David Gallup, of Plainfield, Speaker. Gov. Hawley was inaugurated.

A London letter, 21st April, notices the failure of Barmen's Banking Company; liabilities £325,000.

Cincinnati, 4.

A convention held at Knoxville, on the 3d, adopted resolutions in favor of a separate State government for East Tennessee, and appointed a committee to

bring the question before the Legislature.

Chicago, 4.

The Senate has adopted Trumbull's amendment to the post office bill; yeas 19, nays 11; the bill was then passed.

The Senate, in executive session, rejected the nomination of Frank Blair for collector of internal revenue at St. Louis; yeas 8, nays 21. They also laid on the table the nomination of Rosseau for Minister to Honduras.

The House, on the 3d, passed a bill admitting Colorado; yeas 80, nays 55. This quick result surprised every body. The bill being taken from the Speaker's table, the House refused to table it, 29 against 109; they then refused to refer it to committee, 44 to 74, they then repealed the amendment by Washburn, of Illinois, requiring the word white to be stricken out of the Constitution, 39 against 59, and then passed the bill as above.

The House has passed a bill regarding the boundaries of Nevada, by including portions of Utah and Arizona, so that Nevada shall have 104,000 square miles, Utah 88,000, Arizona 121,000. They also passed a bill making null all acts of the so-called Legislature of Montana, which met in Virginia City on the 5th of March, 1866, forbidding payments to the members thereof, and requiring the Governor to re-apportion the Territory. They also passed the Senate resolution fixing the time for the construction of the eastern division of the Pacific railroad, and amended so as to extend, for two years, the time for commencing and completing the northern Pacific.

The Memphis riot culminated in a general conflagration of the negro quarters on the night of the 2d, and in the killing of some 15 negroes by the mob. The negroes, on the morning of the 2d, exasperated by the previous day's injury, attempted to secure arms from Fort Pickering, but were warned off. At 9 a. m., probably 1500 blacks were assembled in South street, when a startling rumor reached the city that they were preparing to march on the city and burn it. This was a signal for a general outpouring of low whites, who pillaged the gun stores and rushed down South street, headed by a posse armed by the Mayor. Fifteen or twenty negroes and one white were killed in the collision, and the negroes fled to the woods, leaving many wounded. During the afternoon and evening stray negroes were pursued and shot, and then the conflagration and pillage began. On the morning of the 3d, Gen. Stoneman, commanding the District of West Tennessee, issued the following circular:—

Circumstances compel the undersigned to interfere with civil affairs in Memphis. It is forbidden for any persons, without authority of headquarters, to assemble together any posse of armed or unarmed men, either white or colored. This does not include the police, and will not, so long as they can be relied on as preservers of the peace.

(Signed) GEORGE STONEMAN.

The above order was probably called forth by the fact that the Mayor, John Park, has been on a terrible drunk since the riot commenced, and is, therefore, unfit to govern the city.

Gen. Stoneman has authorized the 154th rebel infantry to reorganize, and will arm them to keep the peace.

Dead bodies of negroes lay along South street as they fell. The negroes went beyond the city limits, houseless and defenseless.

The riot was unprovoked, and was carried on by the lowest whites, while the drunken Mayor babbled of insurrection, and had armed a posse of degraded followers.

The *Times's* special says all was quiet at 9 o'clock p. m. of the 3d, except rumors of an intended negro uprising to-night, which are only the imaginations of a guilty conscience caused by the vandalism of last night.

THE SILK WORM IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Mons. Denoyers, French Consul at Honolulu, has succeeded in the attempt to introduce the silk worm there. The eggs were obtained from Mr. Prevost, of San Jose, and are the pure Japanese breed, which are supposed to be the kind best adapted to those islands.

MR. HUGHES, of Cincinnati, has sold the patent of his telegraph to France for 200,000f, and to Italy for 120,000f, and is on the point of concluding another very profitable arrangement with Russia. He is reaping a richer harvest from his invention than Prof. Morse, who received but 400,000f from all the European Governments together. In addition to the emoluments which Mr. Hughes gained in Russia, the Czar has made him a Knight of the Order of St. Anne.

A NOVEL TURN-OUT.—Wheeling, Va., is a quaint and venerable place. The *Intelligencer*, of that city, gives the following sketch, vouching for its accuracy, which could be true only of Wheeling: "We saw yesterday, going up towards the upper ferry, a team of four animals—a horse, a pony, a mule and a bull. The horse had the heaves, the pony was blind, the mule was lame, and the bull had no provision for fly-time. In the wagon, which was an ordinary one, sat a white man, a crippled nigger and a tame skunk. The skunk was firmly bound with a wisp of straw, the white man held the line, the team held its own, and the nigger held the skunk."

A REMARKABLE HAIL STORM.—A hail storm visited Chicago and vicinity which proves to be one of the most remarkable on record. At Hyde Park, seven miles south of the city, and at Evanston, twelve miles north, the storm was the most terrific. At both places hail fell of the size of hen's eggs, some of the stones measuring fully six inches in circumference; and so fast did they fall, that in a very few minutes the ground was covered with these nuggets of ice to the depth of three or four inches. The windows of all the hot-houses in the vicinity, which are quite numerous, were left without a whole pane of glass, and there was not an exposed window in either locality but suffered in the same manner. All the plants and flowers were destroyed, and many trees were seriously injured. A railroad train at Hyde Park was completely arrested in its progress by the piling of the hail stones on the track. During the progress of this storm the thunder was heavy and the lightning vivid. The storm also visited Davenport, Iowa, doing much damage. Many other points have doubtless suffered from a like visitation.

MINNESOTA THE PLACE FOR INVALIDS.—The St. Paul correspondent of the *Chicago Journal* writes as follows:—"The past winter has been a memorable one upon invalids. It is well known that our State has become a great resort for health-seekers, and the number is yearly increasing as the beneficial effects of the climate become more widely known. Of the very large number who have spent the past Winter here, I have yet to find one who has not been greatly benefitted, and there are some cases in which the change is truly wonderful. Many a poor fellow came up here last Fall with but the faintest hope of ever being any better, who is now in the enjoyment of comparatively good health, and in a fair way to fully recover; others, upon whom the great destroyer had just begun its deadly work, and hastened to avail themselves of our invigorating atmosphere, will return to their homes at the opening of navigation, as far as they are able to judge, and as their appearance would seem to indicate, in perfect health."

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—At the Free Academy, yesterday afternoon, Professor Doremus explained to a large assembly of interested gentlemen the ingenious invention of a Mr. Stuart, who has succeeded in demonstrating the applicability of electricity as a motive power. After Professor Doremus had exhibited, by a number of experiments, the great power of the electric magnet in raising heavy weights, &c., the machine of Mr. Stewart was explained and operated. It consists of a series of twenty-two electro magnets, lining in double rows the periphery of a cylinder. By a simple combination of parts, the electric current is opened and broken, causing a driving shaft to revolve with wonderful rapidity and power. At its greatest speed it was instantly stopped and reversed, overcoming immediately the forward motion and at once moving in the opposite direction. Professor Doremus claimed for this machine, which could be readily worked by a little child, great advantages over water, steam, or horse power, and demonstrated its ability to do work easier and far better than any other motive force at present known to science. He was asked as to the probable expense of running an engine of this kind giving the power of ten horses, but replied that as yet no satisfactory conclusion had been reached. He thought, however, that it was the advance light which would dissipate the clouds of doubt that had always been thrown around the efforts of those who had attempted to utilize the power of electricity, and from this beginning he expected great results. The exhibition of force was evidently very satisfactory to all present, and it is said that a more practical test will soon be shown on one of the city railroad cars, which will be moved rapidly and readily by this electrical contrivance.—[*N. Y. Sun*, April 7.]

SEXTON'S REPORT.

G. S. L. City Sexton's Report for the month ending April 30, 1866.

Males	-	-	13
Females	-	-	14 27
Adults	-	-	14
Children	-	-	13 27

DIED OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSES AS REPORTED.

Inflammation of lungs	-	5
Consumption	-	3
Putrid sore throat	-	3
General debility	-	2
Spinal affection	-	2
Still born	-	2
Old age	-	2
Typhoid fever	-	1
Pleurisy	-	1
Erysipelas	-	1
Liver complaint	-	1
Peritonitis	-	1
Lung convulsion	-	1
Chronic inflammation of stomach	-	1
Inflammation of stomach	-	1 27

Brought from country places for interment - 6
Resident citizens - 21

Total number of interments 27

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological Observations for the month of April, 1866, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

The highest and lowest ranges of the Thermometer, during the month, in the open air, were

Max. 65°	Mean	Min. 20°
Morn 49°	Noon 61°	night 50°

The amount of rain and snow water was 2.600, which is a little short of 2 1/4 inches over the surface.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. A. m. clear; p. m. raining and snowing.
2. Cloudy and snowy.
3. Cloudy.
4. A. m. clear; p. m. partially clear.
5. Clear.
6. do
7. do
8. Cloudy.
9. Clear.
10. Mostly clear.
11. Cloudy; evening clear.
12. Cloudy and cold.
13. A. m. clear; p. m. cloudy.
14. do do
15. Cloudy and snowy.
16. A. m. clear; p. m. cloudy and cold.
17. Clear and cold.
18. Clear.
19. A. m. clear; p. m. cloudy.
20. do do
21. do do
22. do do
23. Clear and warm.
24. do do
25. Partially clear.
26. Cloudy; rained at 6 p. m.
27. Partially clear and cool.
28. Clear.
29. Cloudy and windy.
30. A. m. clear; p. m. mostly cloudy.

A COMPASSIONATE JUDGE.—A very learned and compassionate judge in Texas, on passing a sentence on John Jones, who was convicted of murder, concluded his remarks as follows:—"The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next Spring; but the weather is very cold; our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition; much of the glass in the windows is broken, the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; beside, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each, to sleep sound and comfortable, therefore, it is out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the Court in the exercise of its humane compassion, hereby orders you to be executed tomorrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the sheriff and agreeable to you."

A GOOD WORD FOR OLD MAIDS.—Many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a young woman remarkably neat in her person—"she will certainly die an old maid." Is she frugal in her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns—"she is cut out for an old maid." And if she is kind and humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of an "old maid." In short, neatness, modesty, economy, and humanity, are the never-failing characteristics of an "old maid."

MANUFACTURE IN THE WEST.—A large woollen factory is going up at Warsaw, Illinois. It is to cost \$150,000, and will employ one hundred operatives.