MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, :::::::: DECEMBER 15, 1865.

☞ Correspondents should remember to write on one side only, of their paper.

☞ We have to request that prompt notice will be given at our Counting Room, of any irregularity in the delivery

☞ The Reports of the Secretary of Interior, Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Navy will be found in today's supplement.

☞ Mr. Jas. J. Holloway has been reappointed Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Fayette county. This appointment will give very general satisfaction.

☞ We are glad to learn that Hon. Langdon C. Haynes has been pardoned by President Johnson, with full protection against arrest, and permission to reside in Memphis and practice his profession. Mr. Haynes' legal attainments and high social qualities will command for him a welcome in his accustomed residence amongst us.

The Labor Question in Arkansas.—In an interview with Mr. Saunders, yesterday, step-son of the late Gov. A. V. Brown, we learned some facts of a very encouraging character in regard to the labor prospects in Arkansas. Mr. S. has already contracted with a sufficient number of hands to cultivate his plantation, and before he left the neighborhood of Helena had applications from a number of good hands, more than he could give employment to. Gen. Pillow was also making contracts for the cultivation of his several plantations, and will, there is very little doubt, have a sufficient number engaged before the end of the year. His brother, Col. Junious Pillow, has also supplied himself, while other of the old proprietors were receiving offers of contract for the ensuing year.

These gentlemen are all known to the negroes as just, humane and kind masters, and there is every confidence felt that as employers they will deal justly and fairly, with their employees. The intelligent, honest and industrious, who are thoughtful enough to know that being free will not exempt them from work, naturally wish to contract with such men, instead of strangers; and thus it is that good character obtains its reward—the employer in getting the most intelligent and reliable labor, and the freedman in securing service with kind and rightminded gentlemen who will take no kind of advantage of their inexperience.

And so, we hope, auspiciously begins the restoration of harmonious relations of mutual benefit, between the Capital and Labor of the country. The example will spread and widen its influence.

WHY SHOULD TENNESSEE BE EXCLUDED?

Our cotemporary of the Nashville *Banner* treats this subject so judiciously, and at the same time so forcibly, that we adopt and copy his suggestions entire. According to the ruling of the most ultra Republicans, says that journal, we have performed all the obligations of the new compact of restoration, even had we ever been out of the Union; and according to precedents of their own creation, we never have been out of the Union.

After the ordinance of separation was passed, and in the midst of war, Mr. Maynard sat in the House and Mr. Johnson in the Senate, as representatives from Tennessee; and throughout the conflict officers and soldiers from Tennessee served in the United States army, and were put on a par with troops from other States.

In the Republican Convention which assembled at Baltimore, in eighteen hundred and sixty-four for the nomination of a President and Vice-President, Tennessee was thought sufficiently in the Union to furnish the second name upon the National ticket, and thus a citizen of Tennessee, by succeeding events, all within the conjecture of that Convention, is President of the United States.

Before the war had closed a civil government was organized; the amendment to the Constitution was passed; and the State wheeled completely in the line of the existing Administration policy of Mr. Lincoln.

The people recognised the new order of things, and selected a delegation to Congress, composed of the most unexceptionable material. Judge Patterson a son-in-law of the President, and a Unionist of East Tennessee of unequivocal loyalty, and Mr. Fowler, Comptroller of the Provisional Government of which Andrew Johnson was the head, were selected as Senators. No one can take issue with their antecedents or present opinions. In the several districts, particularly that of Mr. Cooper, Mr. Maynard, Col. Hawkins and Col. Stokes, the two former unabating Union men from the first, and the two latter, officers in the military service of the United States, the list is almost as unblemished. It is true, that grave doubts are cast upon the record of Mr. Arnell, who is charged with having been a rebel contractor for leather, and of being of doubtful loyalty until the war ceased to be so. But it must be remembered that the people never elected him at all; that they elected a good Union man and true, Mr. Dorsey Thomas, and that Mr. Arnell owes his certificate to the illegal, unfair and partial ruling of the Secretary of State. So that Tennessee, as a State, ought not to suffer on his account, and it would be easy to throw him out and give the seat he claims to its rightful owner.

Again, it is true that the Legislature has refused to pass the negro testimony bill. But this, let it be borne in mind, was not at the instance of any rebel influence, so-called. It was done, as Gov. Brownlow feared and said it would be, by "East Tennessee loyalists," who, next to a rebel, hate a nigger. The conservatives ought not to be made responsible for the actions of the radicals; and Tennessee ought not to be made, by the Republicans in Congress, pay the debts of their own friends in our local General Assembly.

There is no reason in the world, continues the *Banner*, why Tennessee should be kept out in the cold. If we have not already done everything which we ought to do, we could not satisfy the demands of ultra men in the next hundred years; and if their action in refusing us admission is to be taken as a standard, the rest of the Southern States never will get back into the Union.

We have a great weight to carry in the present Legislature and State Government, we admit. But if it is unpopular in the North, it is equally unpopular here; and folks at a distance should not abuse us for its shortcomings. When Mr. Greeley sits down to give Gov. Brownlow a castigation, he should never forget that Gov. Brownlow represents only a tithe of the population. We refuse to be made responsible for him.

We have a fine congressional delegation. Judge Patterson is a lawyer of sound attainments, a man of high integrity, and a sincere and conservative politician. Mr. Fowler is a scholar and a gentleman, who will grace the Senate in every respect. Mr. Taylor is one of the ablest party leaders in the State, and was always a friend of the Union. Mr. Maynard, whatever may be his faults, and we confess we do not like him, possesses conceded talent, a clear record and great perseverance in whatever cause he may espouse. Our old friend Stokes commanded a Federal regiment, and as a member of Congress in '61, stood out without flinching against secession. No one can fail to admire the boldness, consistency and ability with which Mr. Cooper maintained his principles from first to last, and the courtesy, not less than the courage, which illustrated his course through the war. Gov. Campbell was President of the first Union Convention which assembled after the secession of Middle Tennessee by the House in the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and took ground when it was hazardous to declare for the Union in this region. Mr. Thomas, the *bona fide* Congressman in the sixth district, never budged from his Union moorings, and was always respected by his enemies as upright and conscientious. Col. Hawkins is a lawyer of ability, was in command of a Union regiment, and sacrificed as much for the Government as any other man. Dr. Leftwich we do not know, but we understand that he is like all the rest. Such an array of talent and principle cannot be excelled by any other State, and they are the unrestrained choice of the people.

We repeat, why should Tennessee be kept out of the Union? It is the home of the President, who is the third we have furnished; it is the most conservative and conscientious of all the Southern States. The point made by Mr. James Brooks of New York was a good one, that if Tennessee be denied admission, the President is a foreigner. Tennessee was good enough to be admitted to the Baltimore Convention; good enough to furnish the Republican party a candidate for the second position within its gift; good enough to vote in the election; good enough to help make up the three-fourths necessary to sustain the Constitutional Amendment, yet not good enough to join in the restoration of peace, to reap the fruits which some of her children at least sacrificed so much to gain, nor to be represented where heavy taxes are required and heavy duties are involved. We submit the case to any fair-minded tribunal. It is self-evident.

Petition for the Re-Establishment of Post Offices.—We learn from the *Whig* at Jackson in this State, that the Postmaster at that place has received instructions from, and is authorized by, the Department at Washington, to receive bids for the carrying of the mails between his office and any point in West Tennessee, where a Post Office has been established. There are three regularly established Post Offices in Madison county, located at Jackson, Denmark and Medon. These were secured by application from citizens Why may not other communities obtain the same? Is Madison more loyal than other counties in West Tennessee? The secret is, (says the *Whig*), our citizens made early application for the reopening of post offices; while there are several county seats that have not yet secured this great privilege, simply because they have not petitioned for the same.

We would again urge our friends in all the Southern States, to get up and send on petitions for the re-establishment of Post Offices and Post Routes. The sooner these written applications are placed on file in the Department at Washington, the sooner will we have a restoration of postal facilities, now more desirable than ever.

☞ The Richmond *Times*, one of the best of our Southern exchanges, thus closes a review of the President's Message:

"We rise from the perusal of this message almost overcome with stupefaction. Thankfulness to God, that between our defeated section and the howling passions of a radical Congress there is interposed the granite will of Andrew Johnson.

"Against that noble, Heaven-inspired, resolute patriotism which this man exhibits, the storm of sectional rage and Jacobin passions beats as the billows and waves against some lofty cliff, which nature has reared to check the fury of the sea. The cold, calm, and resolute statesmanship of the President of the whole nation will continue to defeat the raging spirit of faction which has taken temporary possession of Congress. If the men who were elected when the passions which were inflamed to madness by the war have not discovered that the war is now at an end, the President has made that discovery. In the contest which must now be waged by Radicalism against the Federal President, the exclusion of our Representatives is the worst that can befall us. That, however, is a serious evil and a monstrous outrage, the consideration of which we must reserve until hereafter.

"The President having officially announced the single condition for our readmission which he demands of the South, it becomes imperative duty to execute *his position* by a prompt acquiescence in his wishes."

☞ The Louisville *Democrat* mentions, as follows, a singular suit against a telegraph company, which was lately determined in that city:

"A few days since the following amusing case came before the County Court: August Hartman sued the Western Telegraph Company for damages. The facts proved were that plaintiff was walking down Market street on the pavement, in company with two friends, on Sunday, August fourth, dressed in "his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes," when a wire hanging from the pole, erected by the defendants, caught in the shoulder of his coat, and tore a considerable hole therein. The wires, it was proved, had been so out of place for more than twenty-four hours preceding the accident. The plaintiff claims that in consequence of the negligence of the defendants his apparel was damaged, and claimed forty dollars damages.

"The defendants proved that they were renewing the posts and repairing the wires on Saturday, and that when they quit work they secured the ends of the wires by twisting and fastening them around the posts. The jury returned a verdict for ten dollars for plaintiff.

☞ We learn from Belleville, Ill., that two horses were stolen Sunday night from a man named Meyers, tenant on the farm of F. S. Kraft, two miles south of that city, and the farmhouse afterwards fired and burned. There was a report in Belleville at the time our informant left that two children were burned to death in the house, but it is hoped that this may prove to be not true.

☞ By the Prussian law of divorce, it is required that, before ulterior proceedings, the pastor of the quarreling couple shall have an opportunity of reconciling them. In eighteen hundred and sixty-four, of seven thousand five hundred and ninety-three applications for divorce, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four were reconciled by their pastors.

☞ A severe Sunday law, directed at the Germans, has passed the lower House of the Indiana Legislature. About the same time the negro exclusion law was repealed. Thus we see, says the St. Louis *Republican*, a Radical Legislature increasing the privileges and restricting those of the white race—the Germans.

☞ The Postoffice Department is now prepared to furnish stamped envelopes of denominations of nine, twelve, eight, twenty-four, thirty and forty cents. Envelopes expressly designed for Express companies and others who carry money outside of mails.

☞ An affray occurred on the street at Nashville, on Monday, in which a white man named Moore was shot by a negro. The ball entered the face, and the wound is thought to be mortal. At last accounts the negro was not apprehended.

☞ The State of Pennsylvania has obtained judgment against the city of Philadelphia for four hundred thirty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents for delinquent taxes.

☞ The Hon. E. M. Bruce denies having placed to the credit of Gen. Breckinridge one hundred thousand dollars. Gen. Breckinridge does not need the money, and even if he did, Mr. Bruce has, he says, no such sum to give.

☞ Several negroes have been arrested in Louisville, for carrying navy revolvers concealed about their persons. They resisted the police, and quite a struggle ensued before they could be secured and disarmed.

☞ Stringent regulations by the city council of Selma, Ala., approved by the commanding military officer, forbid negroes coming to that city unless for legitimate purposes.

☞ The large and fine dwelling of R. A. Alexander, near Lexington, Ky., was entirely destroyed by fire a few evenings ago.

☞ Gen. Tom Thumb has been assessed in England, for income tax, at the rate of £10,000 per annum.

☞ Abd-el-Kader has asked for an increase of pension from the French Government. His wives are extravagant.

☞ The Columbus, Ga., chaingang has only eight negroes attached to it.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

The Message of the President does not disappoint the high expectations which we had formed in regard to it. The lateness of the hour at which this important document reaches us permits us, at most, to refer to-day to its leading features, and to add some rapidly penned thoughts of our own.

The message must be read and studied to be appreciated. It is a masterly State paper; and for clearness and elevation of style, it will class with any of its predecessors. Every proposition is so simply and clearly put that its statements carry conviction, while the whole argument is as clear and connected as are the waters of a crystal stream.

The tone of the message is American all over. In this respect it is a fountain from the revolutionary spring. All its propositions come from the Constitution of our fathers, and they are interpreted with the same uprightness which marked the eminent publicists of the golden era of our nation. The message bears the stamped individuality; it is evidently the President who thinks and writes; there is no patchwork in this message. Its spirit is equally modest as it is firm, and wholly respectful and courteous—even affectionate, with regard to the independent branches of the Government.

From the Louisville Democrat.

We have only had time to sketch over the President's message. The first impression is, that it is a remarkable judicious document for the President. The reader will not learn any more of the purposes of the Executive than he knew before, as far as Federal power and State rights are concerned.

He scribbles about republicanism, State rights, and all that, but he does not mean anything particularly.

The President rather contends that States must fix who shall vote. The consolidationists can accept that, provided the right of representation in Congress and other State rights are in the hands of the Federal Government. You may decide who shall vote, but if you do not allow the negro to vote, you can't have a representation in Congress. The President in that case, will retain his military governors, and enforce or Congress may enact by standing armies.

From the New York Times.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Probably no Executive document was ever awaited with greater interest than the message transmitted to Congress yesterday. It is safe to say none ever gave greater satisfaction when received. Its views, on the most momentous subjects, domestic and foreign, that ever concerned the nation, are full of wisdom, and are conceived with great force and dignity.

In regard to reconstruction, the President begins by defining with great clearness the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States. He shows that each is vital to the other, and that the theory that States could be extinguished would be fatal to the Constitution. The military rule over the insurrectionary States was an exceptional condition, imposed by necessity, and is to be terminated just as soon as those States can be brought again into a harmonious working with the National Government. To this end the Government has diligently labored, and with such success, as the President believes, that now nothing remains to be done by the late erring States but the ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery, as a pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. It will then be for Congress to consummate the restoration by admitting the Southern Senators and Representatives who, in its high judgment, possess the necessary qualifications.

From the New York Daily News.

THE MESSAGE—RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

The President very properly devotes the greater part of his message to the discussion of the policy which the Government ought to pursue toward the States which attempted to secede, and places himself, we are glad to say, in direct opposition to the foolish and vindictive policy of the Republicans as developed by the representatives of that party in Congress.

We wish we could believe that the President will have the manliness and firmness to adhere to the stand that he has taken. For if the blind fanaticism and hatred of the Republicans is to control the Government, and the South is to be dragooned into conceding to the negroes that perfect equality which Mr. Sumner demands for them, we must not only prepare ourselves to witness the ruin of the unhappy white people of that section of our country, but we must consent to the establishment of an Empire in Mexico and make up our minds not to enforce against England our just claims for reparation of the wrongs, which she did us in the hour of our trouble and which are so set forth in the President's message with a clearness which ought to swell our hearts, and flush our faces with indignation and just resentment. For, to our mind, nothing is more plain than the fact that any attempt to enforce the revolutionary policy of the Republican party will so weaken the Government that it cannot dare to resist the encroachments of the enemies of Republicanism, or resent the wrongs that England has done us.

But to revert to the message. The President says that, according to the true theory of the Constitution, no State has seceded, and that it has therefore been his object to re-establish the peace of the country by restoring the rightful energy of the General Government to the States; that to this end Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States; the courts of the United States have re-opened, as far as practicable, Custom Houses re-established, mails and post offices opened, etc.; and that nothing now remains to be done by the States whose powers have been so long in abeyance but to resume their place in the tri-national family of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration."

While we cannot accept the President's theory that the States are not sovereign, and that they had no right to secede, yet it must be admitted that the war was fought to establish, and that its result has practically established that theory, and it is obvious that it is the only theory, save that of the sovereignty of the States, upon which the Union can be restablished, without utterly subverting the constitution.

From the New York Tribune.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No document discussing so many diverse questions of grave moment and seriously affecting so many vital interests as the first annual message of President Johnson, could reasonably be expected to accord in every respect with the convictions or prepossessions of a majority of its readers; yet we doubt whether any Executive message has, on the whole, contained so much that will be generally and justly approved, with so little that will or should provoke dissent. It is a State paper of signal ability and of unusual finish, dealing unreservedly with every great question of internal or international policy, and calculated to increase the hold of its author on the regard and confidence of the American people.

On a single point we non-concur with the President. His assertion that, if he had assumed to extend the right of suffrage to blacks in the States lately in revolt, he would have done that case with all the States, is clearly mistaken, as Mr. Johnson must see, if he will vary the form without varying the essence of his proposition, so that it shall read, "If had assumed to appoint provisional governors for the States lately in revolt, I must have appointed such Governors for all the States." His right to meddle at all with the internal affairs of any State sprang from the participation of that State, that is, of its chosen representatives and rulers—in the slaveholders rebellion. Secession is a very small State, and not an eminently pleasant one; yet the President has no more right to provide her with a Governor than to endue her with a Chief Justice and Legislature. We do not care to chop logic with those who insist that no State has ever quitted of the Union. If it means only that all *territory* included within the area of the United States, as defined by its Constitution and by treaties made in pursuance thereof, has remained and still remains within the Union, no matter though temporarily in the power of an invading or insurgent force, we do not care to object. But if anyone chooses to assert that the body politic and corporate known to the world as the State of Georgia or of Mississippi has not been alienated from and at war with the Union, we must be allowed to hold a contrary opinion. That it had no right to "enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation," we well know; that it did what it was thus precluded from lawfully doing, we also know. The dialectics which prove that the State has been out of the Union would as easily demonstrate that no man ever committed burglary or forgery, because none had the right to do aught of the sort.

The Constitution and Government respectively of ten States were perverted to the uses of treason, and thereby overthrown. The Union "represented" those States by the strong arm. It acquired thereby the right to insist that their frameworks of government and polity should be purged of whatever had been proved inimical to its own existence, safety, tranquility. And if the President, either directly or through his Provisional Governor, had summoned the whole people of each State—whether previously enfranchised or not—to choose delegates to a convention to frame and submit a new constitution, adapted to their changed circumstances, he would have had as clear authority for it as for appointing a Provisional Governor and prescribing certain fundamental bases of reconstruction.

To talk of referring the suffrage question to the States, is to darken counsel by dextrous phrases. The obvious question, "Who constitute the State?" at once shows that the difficulty is not solved but evaded. To submit the fundamental question to all the people of the State is very well; to submit it to that portion only of the people who have, with hardly an exception, been rebels, and allow them to punish the steadfast Unionists by rigorous disfranchisement and proscription, is not well. And if "good faith requires" of the Union "the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor," and the just recompense, then it must be that we have power to compass these ends by enfranchisement, since nothing short of this will prove effective. Good faith cannot require us to achieve an end whereof the means are beyond our power.

From the New York Day Book.

We turn from the bold, bad, but perfectly apparent propriety of the Abolition leaders, with that respect which daring villiany always inspires, to the message of President Johnson. And we regret to say that we fail to deflect in the latter any of that spirit or pluck which we had hoped to find in Andrew Johnson. He devotes some two columns to an elaborate apology of his course since he has been President. The substance of Mr. Johnson's explanation is, that he has been trying to restore the constitutional relations of the States to the Federal Government. Now we take direct issue with him, and declare that he has been doing no such thing. The Southern States, after the surrender of Gen. Joe Johnston, and the subsequent death of Mr. Lincoln's death, stood ready to resume their constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and Mr. Andrew Johnson was the very man who prevented them. It may not be popular, in these days of cowardly subserviency, to tell the President such an unpalatable truth, but it is truth, and the eternal justice of history will so record it, and all the whitewashing messages Mr. Johnson can write will not wipe it out. The final theory about the States having "lost their vitality" being in a state of "suspended animation"—a kind of spiritual *coma*, we suppose—is a concubinage in which Mr. Johnson vainly imagines he hides himself. His policy is perfectly apparent; he has been throwing tubs to the Abolition whale, and he might as well expect to make the hyena less ferocious by feeding him on blood, as to conciliate the Abolitionists by yielding to them. Do we turn the lamb over to the wolf to preserve it? Do we preserve true principles by yielding them up? Then, too, what cruel mockery to tell the Southern people that they had been "invited to participate in amending the Constitution!" Could there have been a more bitter jest over the grave of their constitutional liberties?

And what shall we say of his peroration, that school boy flight over this glorious free country—a country so free that not a single newspaper south of the Potomac dares speak its honest sentiments. A free country, forsooth, when eleven States are ruled by military dictation! When churches are closed, when newspapers are suppressed, and even State Conventions, instead of recording the will of their constituents, simply register the edicts of the Executive and State Departments at Washington! Tell us that America is free! We hurl back the foul libel. It is Cossack!

Mr. Johnson's message on our affairs with France and England is vague and dreamy, and partakes of the fumes of the State Department. No one can tell what it means. Hence the public on these points are as wise as ever.

In conclusion we would say that there is still a wide divergence between Mr. Johnson's policy and the Abolition programme, provided he can be induced to adhere to it. Negro suffrage is an essential element in that programme, and while he assents, forsooth, to their theories, yet they have the right truly to regard him as really unconverted at heart until he assents to that. Upon this hinges future events. Upon this will the interest in Congress hang. If they arouse him to be what we believe Andrew Johnson is at heart, he may yet make himself a future. For once he may have shivered off the chains that now bind him, and array himself in the panoply of Truth, and the shorn Samson can bury all the Abolition Philistines in irremediable ruin.

The President's message disappoints a great many people. The extremists, such as are represented on the one hand by the *Enquirer*, and on the other hand by the *Evening Post* of this city, avowed or mean over it with bitterness, and drearily. It is a good, thing they do, for, though engaged, according to their opinions, in the sharpest antagonism, they are yet in spirit actually cooperating in the work of mischief. But the sensible, steadfast people, who mind their own business, and believe in the union, like the President's course. It was a good time to discuss first principles calmly and pointedly, and he has done it. He does not tend a passion to tatters, breathe threatnings of slaughter, and call for fire and sword. Now, he never offends that class of fanatics who not having seen any blood shed during the war, are anxious to have it done now, when and where they can without risk to themselves. He does use violent language toward those who have been warm supporters of the Government and are opposing his policy of reconstruction, and consequently is offensive to that class of fanatics, who, during the war, endeavored in Northern States to cooperate in civil capacity with the military power of the rebellion. But in passing between the extremes, and steadfastly pursuing the middle course, he has done what, in an overwhelming popular vote in favor of his policy would be the result of a direct appeal to the sovereigns in any part of the country.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Anzeiger* says of the message:

Suffice it to say, that in regard to the usual reconstruction question, we find in all its essential practical points, our own views. If the ultras have calculated that the President would bow to their revolutionary plans, they have, so far as appears from the message, been greatly mistaken.

The *Westliche Post* says:

That part of the message which treats of reconstruction, is a repetition of old, worn out phrases, in which Johnson shows himself as we have learned to know him already. With one eye he winks at the North, and with the other he winks at the South, while he holds up a tedious lecture on American State and Federal rights. * * * In short, this part of the message is utterly insipid, and evinces a want of statesman like views and vigorous love of freedom.

A FRENCH VIEW.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* expresses itself satisfied with the tone of that portion of the document relative to reconstruction, and promises further comment upon the message devoted to the relations between the United States, England and France.

☞ One of the Judges of the Freedmen's Court, Richmond, remarked to a lawyer, who carried the other day five law books with him to that tribunal, in order to back up his case with pertinent authorities: "Why, you seem to be well prepared, Sir; you come here with law books and talk about law; they are of no account, Sir; all we want in this Court is the Bible." The lawyer will not argue the question of the jurisdiction of this court, guilty of taking a law book to the Freedmen's Court.

☞ The Utica *Herald* says that the ice house of L. P. Lyon, of Lyon's Falls, N. Y., which could not be empty for twenty years, nor has a pound of ice been put into it. The building is constructed after the ordinary method; and when it is designed to fill it, a rose jet is placed upon the water-pipe, and as the water comes through, it is chilled and drops into the ice-house, where it forms a solid mass of ice.

☞ On Tuesday night, Treasury Department Detectives Brusch and Rosch arrested George Forrester, in a house in Bleeker street, N. Y., while in the act of selling forged and counterfeit cent there for that purpose; three hundred dollars worth of counterfeit currency, twenty-five and fifty cent stamps. Forrester was committed by Commissioner Betts, and the spurious currency handed over to R. R. Lowell, Chief of the Secret Service for U. S. Treasury Department for New York State.

☞ It is said that two per cent of all the fractional currency received at the Treasury is counterfeit. This comes to the Department from bankers and others, who pay it in as paying money, and two per cent, escaping the detection of such parties gives some idea of the extent of this kind of counterfeiting.

☞ The ladies of Baltimore recently presented Gen. Lee with a richly carved seven octave pianoforte of the Louis Fourteenth pattern, manufactured at the piano establishment of Charles M. Stieff, of that city. The name of the donee was richly inlaid with mother of pearl, indicating the source of the present.

☞ Says the Charleston *Courier*: "We learn that the Hon. Solomon Cohen, formerly Postmaster at Savannah, is among the members elect to Congress from the State of Georgia. Mr. Cohen is a native of Georgetown, in this State, and a graduate of the South Carolina College. He is a lawyer of eminence and a man of brilliant talents."

☞ The man who married his wife to disgrace her family has been discovered. The Washington Court has granted to John F. Kennedy a divorce from John P. Kennedy, who left her six weeks after marriage, alleging that he married her simply to spite her father.

☞ John Gallagher, keeper of a drinking saloon in Washington street, Boston, got into a difficulty on Wednesday night with some persons, and fired a pistol at one of them, the ball instantly killing a young man named Collins, who was walking with a lady on the opposite side of the street. Gallagher was arrested.

☞ There are at the present time two hundred and thirty students in the University of Virginia, a great majority of whom were in the army during the war.

Ruling Powers.—The Press, the Pulpit, and Pettifogs—the three ruling powers of the day. The first spreads knowledge, the second spreads morals, and the last spreads considerably.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 11.

The announcement of the Standing Committees was the principal portion of Friday's session of the House. Their composition turned out quite different from what was generally anticipated, but there seems to be no cause of complaint, even from the New York delegation, who claim that none of their caucus selections, except in the case of Pomeroy, were heeded. They think this is particularly hard, inasmuch as Massachusetts has the chairmanship of four important committees, while the West, including Kentucky and California, have the chairmanship of twenty committees, and three members on the Ways and Means Committee—Garfield of Ohio, Wentworth of Illinois, and Allison of Iowa. Representative Moorehead, of Pittsburg, was also placed on the Ways and Means Committee, and at the same time made chairman of the Committee on Manufactures.

The Republican senatorial caucus reconvened to-day in one of the rooms adjoining the Senate chamber, to consider Stevens' House joint resolution for raising a committee of fifteen on reconstruction. Nearly all the Senators were present, and a debate opened which lasted till noon, when the opening session of the Senate commenced. An adjournment soon followed, however, of that body, and the caucus reassembled. The President's reconstruction policy was severely commented on by Sherman Chandler, Wade and Wilson, and defended by Senator Doolittle in a speech of considerable force. The latter was sustained by Dixon, Trumbull, Harris, Morgan and Sprague. Finally a motion was made to strike out the word "joint and insert the word "concurrent," so as to return the resolution of certain parliamentary obligations, but that was lost. Considerable debate was had in the statement that the latter part of the House resolution assumed to decide on the returns, qualifications and election of Senators. It was urged that it was, therefore, both unparliamentary and unconstitutional, and should be changed to meet these objections. A vote was then taken, and by sixteen to fourteen, that feature was stricken out. The resolution was then adopted by the same vote, and as modified reads as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House in Congress assembled, That a committee of fifteen members shall be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether any of them are entitled to be Representatives in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise.

Senator Anthony was instructed to present the resolution to the Senate to-morrow. The vital part of the resolution is that which says that it was stricken out by the Senate caucus, went so far as to inquire into the qualifications of the Senators and members elect from the Southern States. It is not believed that the House will agree to these territorial caucus modifications except without full debate.

A bill presented in the House to-day by Mr. Julien, of Indiana, proposes to so amend the confiscation law as to forfeit real estate beyond the life term of the owner in case of treason.

The Senate and House were flooded to-day with vigorous resolutions for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. There were three different sets presented in the Senate, and two separate ones in the House. No action was taken on them, nor is there any likely to be at present.

Representative Garfield's bills introduced to-day, to facilitate commercial intercourse between the States, are in accordance with a paragraph in the Annual Message. It prohibits a *per capita* tax in a State on passengers by rail or boat, and looks to an air line railroad between Washington and New York.

The Secretary of the Treasury was on the floor of the House to-day for the first time this session, and took the long oath and entered upon his official duties.

Gen. Fogg, late Minister of Switzerland, and editor of the Concord *Independent Democrat*, was on the floor of the House to-day.

The Mississippi and Louisiana delegations, now here, called upon the Secretary of War to-day, in relation to the removal of the lines at those points which were destroyed. He at once agreed to send a force to rebuild them, and stated that his authority for so doing was that those States were under Military Governors.

The Committee on Elections have been called to meet on Wednesday next, to take up the contested case of Coffrath and Ficklin, of Pennsylvania, and decide which is entitled to take the seat. Neither of them are on the rolls of the House, the Clerk having refused to place them there on the ground that neither has the Governor's certificate.

☞ An article in the commercial columns of the New York *Times* discusses the

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10 dozen Ring: What security has a planter that his force of laborers will not leave him at any moment while the gathering of the crop is going on? It will do very well in some instances to pay as you go. It was John Randolph's policy; yes, Mr. Randolph considered it was the philosopher's stone—"Pay as you go." A planter may pay every night, as some Northern negroes suggest; the day following, his laborers may be missing, and his crop go to destruction and ruin, after having paid every night. There will not be much consolation in this feature of "pay as you go." But what the main talk is arises from the present position of the labor question. Sambo cannot be depended on—there are, of course, exceptions in some localities, but they are so few and far between as to have moderate bearing on the cultivation or yield of cotton from the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six—probably we may go further and say eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. We are now about to receive the results of the third year of sugar cultivation under the system of Gen. Banks and the Rev. Mr. Conway. While we do not know the results, is a question hourly prepounded. In the phrase of the day, we have had a most suspicious and splendid season for a very large crop of sugar and molasses. Louisiana would have produced this year fully four hundred and fifty thousand to five hundred thousand hogsheads. As the result will prove, if one-tenth of these figures is realized we shall consider ourselver fortunate."

☞ John asked Julia if she would have him. "No," said she, "I will not have you;" but Julia John could recover from the shock, she archly put in, "but you may have me."

☞ Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity.

☞ The most foolish thing in the world is said to be, to bow to the rich till you are unable to stand erect in the presence of a honest man.

☞ A construction train on the Oswego and Rome Railroad, yesterday, ran over two cows near the former place, by which a brakeman was instantly killed, and two of the workmen seriously injured.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Boynton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, preached in the Hall, and subsequently administered the marriage rite for the first time within its walls.

☞ The charter election for the city of Hudson, N. Y., was held on Tuesday last, and resulted in the success of the Union men, who carried a majority of the Common Council, and the Recorder by a majority of twenty-six.

☞ Milton was asked by a friend whether he should instruct his daughters in the different languages. He replied: "No, sir,—one tongue is enough for a woman."

Rhyme and Reason.—While thousands fall by sabre-blades and bullets, ten thousand fall by corset-boards; yet giddy females thoughtless train up for the sake of fashion, yield to pain.

MARRIED.

At Calvary Church, Memphis, on Wednesday, December 13th, by the Rev. Richard Hines, Calloll W. Allen, of New Orleans, to Miss Marietta W. Dobb, of Memphis, eldest daughter of the late Rev. A. P. Dobb, of Trinity Conference.

☞ Mobile and New Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

Near Covington, Tipton county, Tenn., on the 8th December, 1865, Col. Bowlay Avery, aged about 65 years. He was born in Prince Edward county, Va., but had lived for many years in this State. He was one of our most valuable citizens. In his death he exhibited the calm serenity of the Christian gentleman that he had lived. His departure from among us leaves a void difficult in the society of which he was the strength and ornament.

On board steamer Missouri, on December 9th, on his way to Lake Providence, La., Daniel Kellar, deck passenger. His effects are on the list, which his friends can obtain by applying for them.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Acting and Stage Manager.....W. C. Thompson.
Stage Director.....J. Huntley.

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The talented young American Tragedian, who will appear in two of his great characters.

Rover in "Wild Oats," William in "Black Eyed Susan."

Friday Evening, December 15, 1865.

Performance will commence with the comedy of WILD OATS; Or, The Strolling Gentlemen. "Rover," Mr. Edwin Adams. To conclude with the nautical drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN; Or, All in the Dawn. "William," Mr. Edwin Adams.

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Mountaineers, Bandits, Rebels, Knights and Ladies.

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