MEMPHIS APPEAL

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, ... FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

☞ Again the broad pages of the Memphis WEEKLY APPEAL are spread before its patrons, friends and the public. An index of the matters of leading and vital interest contained in this paper would fill half this column. It contains, however, a holy record which will acquire increasing interest with each year, and for a century children will point with pride to the names of their ancestors who died in Camp Morton. The true Turk will not tread upon a piece of paper, fearing that the name of his prophet be written on it. Preserve this list. It is a mournful record now, but it will be glorious hereafter.

THE DAY.

To-day being the anniversary of GEORGE WASHINGTON, we lay before our readers his Farewell Address. Its lessons of almost superhuman wisdom were never more valuable than now, and we commend them to the attentive study of the whole people. Especially do we hope they may take root in the minds of our Northern countrymen, and incline them to rally around the great and good man who now fills the chair of WASHINGTON, and whose every official act evidences that he is deeply imbued with his spirit. While infuriate Faction, maddened with the prospective frustration of its rapacious passions, howls for his displacement or destruction on account of his firm opposition to their projects for changing the foundation of our political system, the people—the honest, patriotic people—will see that he is but following the counsel of WASHINGTON, in resisting the "spirit of innovation" against which he so solemnly warned his countrymen. The re-production of that warning could not be more opportune than at this particular juncture of our public affairs. If there should happen to be a single one of our readers who is yet halting in his support of President JOHNSON, his doubts cannot but vanish before a trial of his administration by the light of this Farewell Address—a document that it is no impiety to designate as the true Gospel of American Republicanism.

THE VETO—THE SENATE.

We imagine there are very few of our readers who did not "breathe freer and deeper" yesterday morning, after reading in our telegraphic dispatches that the President has been sustained by the Senate, in the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The issue had been fully made between the factious disunionists, who are for prolonging indefinitely the late unhappy sectional strife, and the Chief Magistrate of the nation, who, since his accession to office, has been bending his every energy to restore peace, and union, and fraternity of feeling to the Republic. It was a fearful issue, upon which hung trembling in the balance, the destiny of weal or wo of this great country. On one side was a fanatical faction, wielding by their own violation of the spirit of the Constitution, the whole power of Congress, with allies in the very household of the Executive. On the other was the President, strong only in his consciousness of the right, and firm in his reliance upon the integrity of the people. He has met the issue with the high courage of an honest Patriot, and Faction has been beaten by the co-operation with him, in his fidelity to the Constitution, of the inherrent conservatism of the Senate. All honor to that body! Hitherto, in our history, the Senate has several times signally stood as a breakwater of safety against the surging waves of party or popular passion; but in all its annals there is no illustration of the consummate wisdom of the framers of our Constitution, equal to this. When the calmer and happier times of a perfectly restored and fraternally cemented Union shall come—as come they will—a grateful people will render this Senate the high homage of blessing them as saviors of their country, in that they strengthened the arm of its pre-eminent Preserver and Restorer, ANDREW JOHNSON.

We had hoped to lay the Veto Message before our readers this morning. Its importance demands that we should give it from the authentic text, rather than with the mutilations which so often distinguish telegraphic copies. We shall, doubtless, have it for to-morrow's issue.

A SIGNIFICANT INDICATION.—In hunting yesterday for a copy of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address to the people of the United States, (which will be found on our first page), we examined a large number of the popular school books, and other like publications which have been poured out from the Northern press during the war, in vain. The shelves of our book stores are crowded with "Readers" and "Speakers," and so-called histories of the United States; but in not one of them published since the war has Washington's Farewell Address. We had supposed this document would have been spread broadcast among the people, to be found in every school book. But we could find it only in a hand-book published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, containing the Constitution and the Address, and an CLUSKY'S Political Text Book. These radical book-makers do not love the "Union" half as much as they pretend to love it, and have very little sympathy with the principles of WASHINGTON. The party, or rather the miserable faction they pander to, does not want *union*, but spoils and *plunder*. Thank God, the PEOPLE are coming to the rescue of the Government from their machinations to destroy it.

SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS.

In his interview with the Virginia delegation, President JOHNSON said, speaking in evident allusion to the radical faction which is opposing his efforts to restore all the States to the Union:

"Traitor for extreme, which stands in the way, must get out of it. The Government must and should unshaken and honored upon its base. The Government must be preserved, and I depend that all the people of this country, in good faith and in the fullness of their hearts will upon principles which you have enunciated have fealty, of maintenance of union, for made every other feeling for the good of our country, and with uplifted faces to Heaven swear our God and our altars, and receive that oath which is more sacred than all others, rather than this glorious Union shall not be preserved."

The People will sustain him, and aid him in preserving the Government. The South, whenever they are permitted or called upon to do so, will stand by him and it, as one man. But there are unmistakable signs of that patriotic upheaval in the North which of itself will whelm these disorganizers into helplessness, ere long. Read the following:

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

The Democracy in the Home of Thad. Stevens—The Democratic Victory in Lancaster.

Tuesday's work convinced every Republican in Lancaster city that the Democratic party is still a living reality. Democrats did not fully prepared to meet the vital issues of the present day. The energy displayed by it in yesterday's election will mark the contest which has well commenced with the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the 5th ward of Lancaster. We give our opponents fair warning that we intend to elect our Democratic Governor next fall, and to turn out of Congress the Congressman who voted for negro suffrage. We shall go into the fight in Lancaster city and ward with a confident reliance on the good sense, the honesty, the patriotism, and the just pride of race which characterizes the white men of Pennsylvania.

"Another Straw."

To the Editor of the World:

At the town election for Sparta township officers, the 9th instant, the Democratic majority was thirty-six, a gain of thirty-seven from the October election since last fall.

SPARTAN.

☞ The Bureau of Mississippi has withdrawn its support from the Freedmen's Savings Bank of Vicksburg.

☞ A man was chloroformed and robbed of $6000 in a room of the Ragsdale house at Meridian, Miss.

☞ Edward B. Ketchum, the forger, now at Sing Sing, is not employed in making shoes, as has been stated, but is clerk in one of the offices.

☞ We are informed that the houses on the plantation of the late Alex. Jones, on the Russell Hill Pike, near Huntsville, Ala., were destroyed by fire on the eighteenth.

☞ Two hundred and sixty-seven clerks of the Treasury resigned during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in consequence of inadequate salaries, and although there are thousands of applicants to fill their places, the Government loses the experience of intelligent employees by having too meager salaries.

☞ The ninth regiment of New York volunteers left Savannah, Ga., on the ninth instant, to be mustered out.

☞ The United States Supreme Court has decided the case of the city of Cincinnati vs. the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad against the city.

☞ The Chicago *Journal* says the last season has developed the feasibility of raising cotton and tobacco in Southern Illinois, and that the large crops of both these products will be planted the coming season.

☞ The health officer of Brooklyn, N. Y., has secured the voluntary services of forty eminent physicians, who will inspect every house, street and alley in the city, in order to a thorough cleansing against the cholera.

☞ Lynchburg, Va., has invested capital to the amount of $4,000,000 outside of the State, in consequence of the usury laws recently passed by the Virginia Legislature. The capitalists could not afford to loan money at six per cent.

☞ At Evansville, Ills., a disease is prevailing, having a malignant character, which some of the physicians call small pox, others chicken pox, and others, again, the measles. The doctors in that vicinity must be possessed of unusual penetrative powers. The diversity of opinion would be of little moment if the patients recovered, but most of them die.

☞ The directors of the Concord Railroad Company, in New Hampshire, allege that they have made discoveries implicating conductors, passengers and others in extensive frauds on that corporation by the issuance of spurious railroad tickets, and property of some of the accused parties, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, has been attached.

☞ A breach of promise suit was tried in Wilkesbarre, Pa., last week, which attracted much attention. The plaintiff was an attractive lady twenty-three years of age, named Bradley, and the defendant a well-to-do widower of sixty-two years, named Reynolds. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the lady, for twenty-four thousand dollars, the whole amount claimed.

☞ The Mobile *Tribune* of the 7th says: "A fracas took place last evening at the corner of Water and Government streets between a party of soldiers and sailors, in which one man was dangerously if not mortally stabbed, and two or three others were badly beaten. Three arrests were made by the police, and the case will probably be examined this morning before the Mayor."

☞ A Cairo dispatch of the 17th inst. says: "At a late hour last night John Shear, a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ky., accompanied by several companions, went to a house of ill fame in that city, with the intention of pulling an acquaintance, named Landrum, out of bed. They carried their design into execution, but, as the room was dark, Landrum did not recognize his friends and and seizing a pistol fired into the crowd, killing Shear almost instantly, the ball entering one side and passing out the other."

☞ Among the resolutions adopted by the Southern Press Association at Montgomery, Ala., are the following:

Resolved, That this Association welcomes with sincere pleasure J. M. Keatling, Esq., of Memphis, President of the Southwestern Press Association, and tender to him and the Association he represents, its fraternal sympathies and cordial co-operation, in any movement which may be inaugurated for the common benefit. And the President and Directors of this Association are authorized to act conjointly with the President and Directors of the Southwestern Press Association, in such measures as may be rendered necessary to carry into practical effect the general purposes of our organizations.

Resolved, That the President of this Association, conjointly with the President of the Southwestern Press Association, if he shall so agree, is hereby instructed to memorialize the Postmaster General upon the subject of the irregularity and inefficiency of the system of mail distribution as now managed in the Southern States, causing embarrassment and entailing heavy loss upon the newspapers of the South, and causing much inconvenience and dissatisfaction among the people—and to petition for such early action in the premises as may be necessary to remedy these prevalent and serious evils.

☞ The Richmond, Va., *Times* of the 16th has the following:

Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred at the Spotswood Hotel between Col. John J. Garnett, of Virginia, and De Stuart, a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and an Englishman by birth, in which the latter was severely handled. At the dinner table, we understand, Stuart used language which was considered by Col. Garnett as very insulting; but which he declined resenting at the time on account of the presence of ladies. After dinner the parties met in the story of the hotel above the dining-room, when Col. G. accosted Dr. S. and remarked that he had insulted him, following it up with a blow which knocked the latter down the first flight of steps. The Colonel, in attempting to follow up his attack, caught his heel in the stair-case rods, which tore it off and dropped him on his face; but he soon recovered his feet, and catching Stuart on the platform below, dealt him several severe blows before his friends could take him away. We learn that Dr. Stuart made no resistance, save to ward off the blows with his hands. He protested from the first that his remarks at the dinner table were not intended for Col. Garnett, or any of his friends.

☞ Mr. Raymond, leader of the Conservative Republicans, is a man of small stature, compact body, with an appearance of lusty health and great power of endurance. He is of very dark complexion, has a good head, a broad and capacious forehead, which rises in splendid proportions. The top of the head looks as though it would have rounded off more symmetrically, had not the development been forcibly impeded. He has a keen eye and a full face of intelligence. He is a fluent speaker and a good debater, ready at reply, unembarrassed amid the attempts of any number of opponents to confound him and interrupt the thread of his argument, and is, altogether, a practical, earnest, working man, from whom much valuable service may be reasonably anticipated.

☞ At a great meeting in London, recently, the Rev. Mr. Rogers presented his report of the committee formed to consider the subject of education for the lower middle classes. It is proposed to establish, in the first instance, a school somewhere in the neighborhood of Finsbury for eight hundred or one thousand boys, all day scholars, whose education is not to cost more than four pounds a year. A number of leading city firms have contributed one thousand pounds each, and others five hundred pounds each to carry out the scheme.

☞ What they call "an American oddity" has been attempted in a fashionable saloon in Paris. At a certain period in the evening, when the dance is at the highest point of excitement, the orchestra suddenly plays a few bars of "Marlborough." All engagements up to that time are thereby cancelled, and a new *chasse* for partners has to be organized. The innovation is not popular with other sex, and is not likely to live beyond the season.

☞ A few weeks ago the Joint Committee on Reconstruction decided to summon R. E. Lee before them. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was accordingly dispatched to Lexington, Va., where a summons was served upon him, in obedience to which he repaired to that city. He is represented as much changed in appearance, to those who saw him in Washington several years ago.

☞ Lamps of a greatly improved description are introduced into the streets of Paris. Candelabras, bronzed by an electric process, are erected at intervals of twenty-five metres, instead of forty, as formerly. The flame is only three metres from the ground, and its light is thrown upon the pavement by a powerful reflector, placed inside and at the top of the globe lantern.

☞ A gold cross and chain have been dug up at Clare Castle, Suffolk, England, supposed to be the one presented originally to Tewkesbury Abby in twelve hundred and thirty-five, and alleged to contain portions of the flesh, bones and hairs of certain saints, a part of the beam to which our Lord's cross was fastened, and a piece of cross from Mount Calvary.

☞ The Republican party in Connecticut are at swords' points on the question of whether they will sustain the Administration of President Johnson or not. Their meeting at Hartford, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, was as discordant as the Tennessee Legislature.

☞ Gen. Terry is expected in Washington to give evidence about Virginia to Thad. Stevens' Star Chamber. Out of such men as Terry they hope to manufacture testimony enough to afford a pretext for oppressing the South still further.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.

GEN. LEE BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

His Bearing and his Evidence—Anxiety to see Gen. Lee and Respect paid him—His Appearance and Dress—Pollard and the Richmond Examiner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—P. M.

Gen. Robert E. Lee appeared this afternoon before the Joint Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction, though his evidence was given to the sub-committee composed of Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Conkling, of New York, and Blow, of Missouri, who have the State of Virginia under consideration. On entering the room where the full committee were in session, but three members out of a dozen present spoke to the witness, who seemed to notice the fact. He was soon taken before the sub-committee, where his examination proceeded at considerable length, though it did not elicit any prominent statement beyond what might have been anticipated from the well known position of the witness. He was quite reserved, and did not volunteer any remark beyond the proper answer to the question put to him. He said that so far as he had opportunities of learning, the people of Virginia had accepted the result of the war in good faith, and were anxious for a restored amity in the Union. When pressed by a question, he is said to have intimated that the feeling for the Union was much stronger, just after the close of the war, than now, for there appeared to him to be some impatience among the people, that men who had not been identified with the war in the South, should be prevented from representing their States in Congress. He declared that there was a disposition to treat the President well for their own interest as for that of the white people. He expressed a decided hope that the Government might endure for all time, and regarded the efforts of President Johnson and Gen. Grant toward the South as liberal and humane. It was plain to the committee that Gen. Lee found himself in a very unpleasant position, and he did not communicate very freely.

A crowd awaited his appearance from the committee room, and followed him from the Capitol down Pennsylvania avenue to his hotel. A large number of people have called on him, but he avoids, as far as possible, society. Gen. Lee is apparently in excellent health. His hair and beard are considerably more frosty than when he was last in the city. He wore a semi-military cloak, which looks as though it had accompanied him in some of his campaigns. The remainder of his dress was of a purely civil character, well fitting and tasteful. He visits his daughter, Mrs. Mildridlin, in Georgetown, this evening, and will depart for Virginia on the Richmond train to-morrow forenoon.

Mr. Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner* has had two interviews with the President and one with Gen. Grant, in order to secure a reversion of the order suspending his paper. It appears that the President declined absolutely to have anything to do with the matter, and referred Mr. Pollard willingly to Gen. Grant, who this afternoon handed the following reply to Mr. Pollard, and directed copies of it to be attached to a circular letter addressed to the department commanders:

Gen. Grant to Mr. Pollard.

HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1866.

To H. Rives Pollard, Esq.:

Sir:—The course of the *Examiner* in every number which I have seen, has been such as to foster and increase the ill feeling toward the Government of the United States by the discontented policy of the Southern people. I believe it to be for the best interests of the whole people North and South, to suppress such utterance whenever the power exists to do so. The power certainly does exist where martial law prevails, and will be exercised. Reluctant as I was to pursue this course, I have felt it my duty to pursue it in this instance, and as much as I dislike to interfere with the interests of individuals, I only deem it improper and mischievous in tendency to revoke the order for the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner* at this time.

Respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

The following is a copy of the circular letter addressed:

To Department Commanders:

You will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable, and from time to time hereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterance of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a bad state of feeling between the people of the different sections of the country cannot be tolerated, and the information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

After receiving Gen. Grant's reply, Mr. Pollard sought the President and exhibited all the papers connected with his application, including Gen. Grant's reply. Upon a full examination and consideration, the President promised to revoke the order suppressing the *Examiner*, upon solemn promises from Mr. Pollard to publish no more offensive articles, and to work truthfully with the purpose of creating kindly feelings toward the Government. The order of revocation will be issued to-morrow.

From the Nashville Union and American.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This body is still at a dead lock. There being no law to compel the attendance of absent members, the present *status* is likely to be preserved for a while. The State Constitution (Art. 2, Sec. 11) defining the powers of the Senate and House of Representatives says:

"Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may prescribe."

The Legislature never having passed any law authorizing either House, when below a quorum, to compel the attendance of absent members, the Speaker and the House are powerless.

Since the foregoing was in type the following proposed policy process has been issued by the Speaker:

We understand that Messrs. Garrett, of Overton, Thomas, of Coffee, Willis, of Hawkins, and one or two others, whose names we did not learn, have tendered their resignations. In the present condition of the country, it would be wise and patriotic if the Legislature would adjourn *sine die*, and refer all these matters back to the people who elected them. The country wants peace. It will not be secured, we are sure, through this Legislature.

The following is the order referred to:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SPEAKER'S DESK, Feb. 19, 1866.

To the Principal Doorkeeper or his Assistant of the House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee:

You, or either of you, are hereby commanded to bring, or cause to be brought to the bar of this House, each of the following named absentees as you can find:

N. Brandon, of Stewart; Asa Faulkner, of Warren; J. R. Hood, of Hamilton; A. D. Hicks, of Dickson; C. M. Ordway, of Giles; W. P. Scales, of Dyer; Wm. Simmons, of Franklin; A. A. Steel, of Marshall; W. W. Willis, of Hawkins; A. R. Wynne, of Sumner; and Samuel P. Walker, of Shelby.

Given under my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid.

WILLIAM HEISKELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

☞ Among the causes of fires in London last year the following are reported: Airing linen, eleven; children playing with fire, thirty-three; "a dog," one; fuses, three; intoxication, four; lighting, two; lights thrown down the area, eight; limeslaking, nine, and lucifers, twenty-four.

☞ Wendell Phillips, in a speech in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, spoke of President Johnson as Gen. Lee's "successor," and classed him with Burr and Arnold, as "a traitor who has failed." These denunciations of the President were loudly applauded.

☞ The Paris, Ky., *Citizen* says: "Aged broke mules are in great demand for the Southern market. We notice two recent sales, in Boyle county: one, of nine head, at an average of $585; and another, of twenty-nine head, at an average of $560."

☞ Judge Barret, the Commissioner of Pensions, decided that an old soldier, who rendered service in the war of 1812, had forfeited his pension for it, because he took up arms to fight for his section of the country against the other in a great civil war between them.

☞ Late information from Mexico states that Gov. Harris has resigned his Agency in the colonization department of Mexico, and is devoting himself to hard work, improving his place, building houses for his family, clearing lands, cropping, etc.

☞ A New York *Commercial* special says influential politicians endeavored to effect a compromise on the "Freedmen's" Bureau bill. The basis is that if the President signs the bill, the Tennessee delegation will be at once admitted.

☞ The sudden advance in rents in New York was the result, it is said, of a combination of landlords, though attributable in part to the over pressure of population.

☞ In the Kentucky Legislature, the committee appointed to examine buildings at Louisville for legislative purposes, reported in favor of removing the capital to that city.

☞ The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says that a resolution, recommending the early admission of Tennessee, was voted down in the Committee on Reconstruction.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Senate. NASHVILLE, Feb. 19.

Mr. Rosson introduced Senate bill No. 328, to repeal the 5th article of the 7th chapter, title 5, of the second part of the Code. Passed first reading.

Mr. Cypert introduced Senate bill No. 327, exhonerating James S. Dickinson and Wm. Jones from all liabilities and failures to collect and pay over taxes as tax collectors for Wayne county, for the years 1861 and 1862. Passed first reading.

The following Senate bills passed their third readings:

To amend the criminal laws of the State, for the benefit of Miss Ophelia Pearl.

To amend section 4480 of the Code.

To place a marble statue of Andrew Jackson in the Capitol.

To incorporate the Dyer County Male Academy, and for other purposes.

To admit the claims of W. T. Berry & Co.

To incorporate the Forked Deer River Improvement Company.

To prescribe the qualifications of voters and limit the elective franchise. Passed over informally.

Senate bill, to amend the revenue laws of the State, was taken up.

Mr. Case offered the following amendment, which was adopted: "License to sell ardent spirits by the quart, fifty dollars, by any person, except those who have license to tipple, and druggists who have capital of $500 or more invested in drugs, may sell for medical purposes without license." The bill then passed its second reading, and was recommitted to the Finance Committee with all amendments.

Mr. Hall offered Senate Joint Resolution No. 38, that the General Assembly shall adjourn on the first Monday in March to meet again on the first Monday in October next. Laid over.

Senate Bill No. 92 to amend an act to establish a Claim Agency at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hunter introduced Senate Bill No. 329, that a marble statue of Abraham Lincoln be placed in the Capitol of the State of Tennessee, on which shall be inscribed, "With kindness toward all, and enmity toward none, I will perform the right, as God gives me to see the right." That the Governor be authorized to order the execution of such a statue, of life size, and cause it to be placed in the Capitol building of the State, and that the expenses and costs thereof be paid out of the State Treasury. Passed first reading.

Adjourned to allow A. M. to-morrow.

In the House, a resolution was adopted requesting the Speaker to enforce the rule requiring the attendance of the members of that body.

A resolution requesting the Superintendent of the Penitentiary to draw upon the Treasury for $15,000 to meet the expenses of that institution.

Also, by Mr. Freeman, to test the sense of the House, in favor of suffrage to every male citizen of the State of the age of twenty-one years; and providing for the election in July next of delegates to a convention to assemble in August, to remodel our State Constitution, and "for adjusting and settling permanently the various questions that at present so much distract the public mind, more especially the question of citizenship and suffrage." Laid over.

Mr. Patton introduced the following new bills:

To aid of the different counties in the State in the construction of turnpikes. Passed.

By Mr. Smith: To repeal sections 1413, 1414 of the Code, and to limit the number of the peremptory challenges of jurors in criminal cases. Passed.

A call of the House being ordered, it appeared there was not a quorum present.

Mr. Duggan remarked that under the circumstances, there being three vacancies now existing by reason of resignation and other causes, he thought fifty-four members ought be considered a quorum.

Mr. Speaker Heiskell thought differently, being emphatically of the opinion that he would not be justified in signing any bill thus passed by the constitutional number—fifty-six; it requires that number to constitute a quorum.

Mr. Moss remarked that he thought there should be some compromise. If not, business could not be transacted. As long as the majority persisted in this present course of not allowing debate, it would be impossible for the minority to force the minority prove stubborn. If there was a Clay or a Webster on the floor, he hoped he would show himself at once, and take the reins into his hand.

Mr. Rankton wouldn't hear of any compromise with the refractory, delinquent members. He wished emphatically to have it understood that the minority were not to rule the majority on this floor.

Mr. Patton would not think of making any compromise with rebels or rebel sympathizers. If the Government had pursued that policy, the rebellion would not have been suppressed.

Mr. Mullins spoke at some length on the anomalous state of affairs in the House. Independent news letters from Nashville, by their revolutionary coinciden, had left that body without a quorum.

An adjournment was had until the afternoon, but upon reassembling, they were still without a quorum.

Col. Duggan arose and asked if there was no remedy for this state of affairs; if the wheels of legislation were to be clogged by a mere handful of refractory members. For himself he thought there was a remedy by resorting to extreme measures with the rebellious. He read from a work of parliamentary usages, going to prove that in an extraordinary emergency like the present, it was within the power of a legislative body, even if it should be a minority present, to compel the attendance of absent members. He would, therefore, move that the Speaker should furnish a list of the delinquents to the doorkeeper, and authorize him to get assistance and compel their attendance by force if necessary.

Mr. Speaker Heiskell responded with an evident disposition to be conciliatory, that he feared such a course would be some compromise effected, and save the necessity of proceeding to extreme measures. He would therefore earnestly urge that the present question might be informally passed over for two days, hoping that harmony and good feeling might thus be restored. He thought the majority could afford to be magnanimous.

Mr. Duggan's motion was then put and carried, and the Speaker authorized to issue a peremptory warrant on the absconding members, which he proceeded to do. The House adjourned.

DARING ROBBERY AND MURDER.

Bushwhackers at Work—Bank at Liberty Robbed of $60,000—They Kill a Boy and Escape—Armed Citizens in Pursuit.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 15.

Governor Fletcher received the following to-day from H. H. Williams, Sheriff of Jackson county and Colonel of M. M.:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Feb. 14—6 P. M.

"The Bank at Liberty, Clay county, was robbed of sixty thousand ($60,000) dollars last night and one man killed, by bushwhackers who have crossed into this county. They might be headed off if Sprague, Mitchell's beautiful Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

What is to be Required of Tennessee.

The action of the Joint Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction, on yesterday, was important. They had up the Tennessee question, and considered the acts of the sub committee on the subject this session. The following proposition was discussed:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House, in Congress assembled*, That the State of Tennessee shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the other States, in all respects whatever.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until the representation is apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants, Tennessee shall be entitled to eight Representatives in the House."

The sub-committee, having the case of Tennessee under consideration, reported substantially to the full Committee of Fifteen the following fact: that after due investigation they find that a majority of the people of Tennessee are desirous of being restored to the Union, under a State organization; that on the 8th of January, 1865, a convention of the people was held at Nashville, which adopted a Constitution, and which was duly submitted to the people, and ratified by them at an election on the 22d of February following. That on January 24, 1865, a Governor and Legislature were duly elected, under that constitution, by a vote of about 40,000 citizens of the State; that said constitution is Republican in form, and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the land; that courts of justice have been duly constituted in the State, and are exercising their functions, and that all legislative and judicial officers in that State are severally bound by an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; that said Legislature has chosen two Senators and has apportioned Representatives in accordance with the existing law, and that the persons thus chosen, at the legal time, the people duly elected eight Representatives to the Thirty-ninth Congress, by a vote of nearly seventy thousand; that said people of Tennessee have memorialized Congress to be admitted under the Constitution which they have adopted.

The sub-committee submitted this for adoption, as given above, and the full Committee considered it yesterday and recommitted it to the sub-committee, after a debate, with instruction to require the State to insert in its proposed amendment to her Constitution providing for the equality of all her people and for the prohibition of the payment of the rebel debt. There was a great diversity of opinion as to what should be required of Tennessee. Her unshaken adherence to the Union during the late rebellion, her unswerving loyalty, and her prompt action in ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution, all tended to her favor. On the other hand, it was urged that she had passed the law disfranchising her rebel citizens, and had refused to repeal it, though urged to do so by the President and Congress. Her action in refusing to repeal her black code, and her action in regard to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, all these things were urged against her. The question was a very difficult one to decide, and it was only after a long and earnest discussion that the decision was arrived at.

Reimbursement of Missouri.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia having had under consideration a bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces in aid in suppressing the rebellion, report the same back, with unanimous recommendation in favor of its passage. This is a bill designed to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended in equipping, subsisting and paying the militia troops called into service to act in concert with the United States forces, and under the authority of United States officers, in maintaining the peace against guerrilla bands and in repelling hostile invasion. The amount appropriated is $6,715,000 in all, and it is provided that a commission shall first examine and approve all the vouchers for the outlay of the State of Missouri before any payment shall be made.

The bill prescribes likewise that the amount of the direct tax due to the United States, being $761,127 33, shall be deducted from the aggregate indebtedness.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was delivered to the President on the 13th. The constitutional ten days are, of course, counted from the time when the President received it, and, as Sunday is a *dies non* in legislative matter, the 24th will be included. The intimation, therefore, that the bill will be returned to Congress to-morrow is hardly probable.

The Reciprocity Question.

The British Minister is still in conference with the Committee on Ways and Means relative to the reciprocal legislation with Canada.

General Lee.

Gen. Lee is still in town, and to-day attended church.

Fenian Meeting.

A large Fenian meeting was held here last night, at which George Francis Train presided. Minister Adams was severely denounced for his course relative to American Fenians in prison in Ireland. A committee was appointed to wait on the President.

☞ It is now stated that the hero and writer of "A Night in a Workhouse," was not Anthony Trollope, but a Mr. Jas. Greenwood, brother of the editor of Pall Mall *Gazette*. A pirated edition of his narrative has been published in England, and ten thousand copies have been sold at a penny each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AT No. 21 Vance Street. feb22

B. M. BLACK, Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. COWAN, Late Medical Director Forrest's Cavalry.

BLACK, COWAN & CO., PRODUCE AND Commission Merchants, Charleston Avenue, near M. & C. R. R. Depot, MEMPHIS, TENN.

REFER TO:—Col. Sam Tate, Tate & Able, H. E. Garth, Cash'r Commercial Bank; W. R. Walker, Walker & Co.; R. C. Brinkley, Brinkley, Southworth, Knight & Co.; Meacham & Trezevant; S. Keenan Hill, Grange & Co.

Our business is confined to the attention of our patrons, and we will make no business entrusted to our care, and orders for Produce and Plantation Supplies filled at the shortest notice and at lowest rates. All orders left at 322 Front Street will be promptly attended to. feb22 1m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the W. M. McConnell and C. P. Wooldridge, as Wholesale Grocers, under the firm name of McConnell, Wooldridge & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the Old Stand No. 15 Union street, by W. M. McConnell, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the firm.

W. M. McCONNELL, C. P. WOOLDRIDGE. feb22 1m

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THIS will buy a handsome lot on Vance street, adjoining Mr. Mitchell's beautiful residence. The lot is 44 by 200 feet, with a wide open alley in rear.

Terms.—One half greenbacks, balance in one year. The owner will leave the city in a few days, and wishes this bargain it must be applied for at once. Title perfect.

HUTTON & MACLEAN, 27 Madison street, up stairs.

COUNTY COURT CLERKSHIP.

Nomination of John P. Trezevant.

WE propose to the voters of Shelby county the name of JOHN P. TREZEVANT for the office of County Court Clerk.

R. H. Porter, E. J. Apperson, W. A. Rice sod, Robt. Banks, Jas. Wickersham, J. T. Loath, R. B. Vance, Eugene Magevney, F. W. Smith, J. Berka, S. F. McNutt, S. Mansfield, D. T. Porter, J. R. Hammond, J. W. Fowler. feb22

No Election for County Judge.

BEING advised that there is no vacancy in the office of County Judge to occur on the 1st of March next, I will not be elected on that day for that office.

V. JERKSON, Coroner Shelby county, Tenn.

LOONEY, CLEMENTS & CO.,

Real Estate Agents,

And Agents of the American Emigrant Company OF NEW YORK, Corner of Main and Jefferson Streets, Over Tennessee National Bank,

HAVE for sale three fine plantations in West Tennessee, one within the Mississippi, twenty miles from Memphis, and several fine residences in this city.

R. F. LOONEY. H. W. O. CLEMENTS.

LOONEY, CLEMENTS & CO., Real Estate Agents, AND Agents of the American Emigrant Co., CORNER OF MAIN AND JEFFERSON STS., Over Tennessee National Bank, MEMPHIS ... TENNESSEE.

WILL buy and sell Real Estate in the City of Memphis and vicinity; they will also purchase and sell Plantations and Unimproved Lands in any part of the South; pay Taxes on Lands and City Property, and Rent or Lease the same.

LOONEY, CLEMENTS & CO. Corner of Main and Jefferson Streets.

ARE prepared to negotiate Loans on Unincumbered Plantations, Houses and Lots. feb22 1w

REMOVAL.

THE Drug Store of Creighton & Co., has been removed from 264 Main street, opposite South Market, to No. 342 Main street, south of Beal, in the new brick block. The previous patrons of the old house will notice the fact of its removal.

☞ For the convenience of Creighton is immediately over the store, where persons desiring his professional services will find him, at his usual office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and from 2 until 5 P. M. feb22 1w

REMOVAL.

MRS F. M. ICKES has removed her Millinery and Dress making establishment from 261 Main street to No. 6 Union, between Main and Second streets, where she will be happy to see her old customers. feb22 1w

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

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

Anniversary of the Father of our Country, George Washington.

Fourth appearance of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

Thursday Evening, February 22, 1866, Will be performed (for the last time in two acts of RORY O'MORE, "Rory," Mr. Florence. To conclude with the Protean Farce of MRS. PAIN-YOUS ANNIE, "Annie," Mrs. Florence, in which Mrs. W. S. Florence will sustain five characteristic characters, sing four song, and execute two characteristic dances. Friday—Benefit of Mr. J. W. Florence.

GREENLAW'S OPERA HOUSE.

PARADISE LOST.

SIX NIGHTS.—This Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Grand Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at half the evening price of admission.

The great Miltonian Tableaux, the most extraordinary spectacle of the age.

Positively but for the above six nights, as the Tableaux opens the following week in New Orleans.

Price of Admission.....$1 00
Children.....50
Reserved seats secured only at Kalmbach's Music store, 332 Main street.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. feb18

Thayer & Noyes'

MAMMOTH NEW ORLEANS

CIRCUS COMBINATION

From the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Will Exhibit at Memphis, On Corner of Second and Union Sts.

Monday, February 26th.....at 7 p.m.
Tuesday, " 27th.....at 2 and 7 p.m.
Wednesday " 28th.....at 2 and 7 p.m.
Thursday, March 1st.....at 2 and 7 p.m.
Friday, " 2d.....at 2 and 7 p.m.
Saturday, " 3d.....at 2 and 7 p.m.

THE Management would respectfully state that in organizing their Circus Company, they have spared no pains, labor nor money to make their present Combination the most brilliant and attractive ever presented to the patronage of the public. Through the indefatigable perseverance of their Special Agents, added to the prestige of the world-wide reputation of the Proprietors, they have made the four quarters of the globe contribute their choicest gems to form this

BRILLIANT CONSTELLATION.

This Grand Alliance of Talent is organized on a scale of unprecedented magnificence, and the extraordinary and costly preparations for the

Foreign and Native Artists

Will inaugurate a new era in amusements. The entertainment will be found unique in character of originality and splendor never before attempted in this country.

The Colossal Combination abounds in Superb Acts, Thrilling Feats, Gorgeous spectacles, Classic Elegance, Regal Pastimes, Tournament Pomp, Sumptuous Festivities, Fascinating and Vivid Pageantries, Beautiful Equestrians, Marvellous Sensations, Graceful Horsemanship, Brilliant Arena items, Racy Humor, Sparkling Coruscations of Wit, forming

A PYRAMID OF WONDERS

Truly magnificent, enriched by the crowning adornment of an eminent and glorious

CYCLE OF