MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : FEBRUARY 23, 1866.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We regret to see this body getting into a "muddle." The interests of the *State* seems to be lost sight of, in the desire of the majority to vent their vindictive spite against the "rebels"—a species of animal that became extinct some time last spring. Our radical friends, however, seem to be greatly exercised about it, and wish to dig up its bones, and hang them up on a gibbet. So wished the bigoted royalists to dishonor the remains of OLIVER CROMWELL. Their rage against the dead didn't hurt proud old OLIVER, and England to-day cherishes his memory as one of her greatest men. The little fellows who insulted his remains have been forgotten long, long ago.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

We lay before our readers this morning a copy of the President's Message to the Senate giving his objections to the Freedmen's Bureau bill. It will, without doubt, be universally read with interest and attention.

The first thing which will strike the intelligent reader, is its moderation of tone, and the entire absence of any trace of the excitement under which the bill was pressed upon the President, as a *test* of his firmness. With imperturbable calmness he proceeds to the examination and dissection of this cunningly devised measure, and places his objections to it in so clear a light that the wayfarer, though a fool, cannot fail to perceive them in all their distinctness and force. They are stated with remarkable clearness. Their essence is drawn from a practical common sense view of the subject, and they are based, as upon an immovable rock, in a conscientious and faithful adherence to the spirit and the letter of the Constitution.

The monstrous engine of possible despotism over the white men of this Republic that the Freedmen's Bureau might become under this bill, if it should become a law, is delineated with a power that may well make the people of the country stand aghast at the extent to which factious fanaticism is willing to sacrifice the liberties of the people, in order to perpetuate its power, and gratify its hatreds. Under this bill, had it become a law, the safety of person and property of any and every citizen where it operated, would have been at the mercy of any one of an innumerable band of subordinates, against whose arbitrary will there would have been no defense of civil law—no refuge in the independence of Courts or the honesty of Juries. For the unfortunate people of the South, the sacred right of trial by a jury of their peers, upon the accusation of the most inferior of an inferior race, would have been abrogated as effectually as if no such constitutional guaranty had ever existed, and they had been accustomed from their cradles to the most odious of despotisms. Italy, in her worst days of subjection to Austrian espionage and tyranny—Poland, in her abject helplessness under the absolute despotism of the Czar of Russia—were in a happier political condition than would have been the white American subjects of this iniquitous law. In the first case, they had and have one, or at best but a few enlightened masters. But under this bill, had it become a law, they might and would have had an autocrat over them in every county and parish.

Nor is the President's dissection and exposure of the monstrous proposition to spend millions annually of the treasure of the people in elevating the negroes into a specially favored class, less effective. "A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States," says he, "was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution. Nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be done for one class or color of our people more than for another. Pending the war, many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. *The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was, that on becoming free, they would be a self-sustaining population.* Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition, *must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prosperity.*" This is solid, good common sense, and will command the assent and approbation of the best and most enlightened of the negroes themselves. These know, and freely recognize the practical truth, that their race, like every other race, must work out its own destiny; and, being now free to do so, desire only that they may be let alone. If let alone, with no impertinent interference by prejudiced strangers to their nature between them and those of the white race with whom they were born and reared, we, and thousands of good men like the President, are hopeful of the result. ANDREW JOHNSON knows the negro and his surroundings, and wishes his welfare, as do the people of the South, save with here and there a brutal exception, that it would be as unjust to judge an entire community by, as it would be to judge the northern people by the brutes who drag their wives into the shame of disgusting divorce suits, in order that these libidinous libels on true manhood may marry some other woman. The projectors of this measure do not know the negro, and like their prototypes in the fable, would, if left to their own way, kill the poor blackamore in their fanatical zeal to wash him white.

But we need not elaborate upon the merits of a document which will command universal perusal, and which when read will force conviction upon every unprejudiced mind of the soundness of its great doctrines.

TWO EVILS.

The New York *Herald*, in an article in regard to the suppression of such ultra southern newspapers as are siding their brother ultraists at the North, in keeping up sectional dissension and hate, says:

"We imagine that the blood and thunder style of vituperation is the perfection of editorial writing. Having no ideas, they substitute strong and abusive epithets. They have been the worst enemies of the South; they contributed more than any other class to precipitate the rebellion, and their indomitable language now in doing more harm to the Southern people than anything else. These fellows do not remember that the south was in rebellion a few months ago; that it was conquered, and that it is still under military rule. While her brave soldiers, and such men as Gen. Lee and Gen. Joe Johnston, accept in a decent and proper manner the results of the war, and are doing all they can to conciliate the North and restore their country, these firebrands are as crazy as ever. The best thing the Southern people could do would be to drive them from their midst, or at least, force them into silence, so that they would never be heard of again. The conservative people of the North, with President Johnson at their head, are trying to put down the revolutionary agitators on this side, and the Southern people must do their part on the same class on their side. That is the only way in which the country can be harmonized and have permanent peace."

Though drawn somewhat strong, and as applied to any considerable portion of the Southern press entirely too sweeping, there is much of truth and good advice in this; and if the *Herald* will add to the nuisance to be abated, the slanderous misrepresentations of the southern people by a class of correspondents of radical northern newspapers who prowl through the South, apparently for the purpose of finding material out of which to distil into the minds of their readers the poison of hatred towards their southern countrymen, we should say amen with all our heart to their suppression. These peripatetic creatures seize upon every local disturbance, and magnify it into the dimensions of a sectional discontent—upon every individual infraction of law or justice, and, distorting the facts, multiply it into a widespread "Southern lawlessness." It is the same old story over again, of the way the unhappy strife was commenced, fostered, fed, until it culminated at last in a terrible Civil War—fomented by a comparatively few demagogues, knaves and shallow-headed zealots in both sections, playing into each other's hands. If Gen. GRANT's order had been published four months ago, we should have been more impregnable to the assaults of these northern slanderers than we are now; for in that case the utterances which have been seized upon by just such skulkers from the fight as themselves, would not be in existence to be quoted against the integrity and honor of the South. We repeat it—that the men who have fought this war would never have made it; and that the only disturbers and hinderers of the reconciliation and tranquility of the country are the demagogues and skulkers who did not participate either in its sacrifices or perils. If the *Herald* will recal the mischief-makers of its section, the southern people will very soon reduce to their proper sphere the few of their co-laborers, of native growth, that may be in their midst.

SINKING OF THE HATTERAS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.

Eds. Appeal: Please publish in your paper the date of the battle off Mobile, between the Federal gunboat Hatteras and the Florida, (or was it the alabama?) in which the former was sunk. The information will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

[The naval combat above referred to took place off the coast of Texas, in the neighborhood of Galveston, and was between the Florida, Capt. MAFFITT, and the Hatteras. At least such is our recollection. We have no means at command of verifying the exact date. The Florida was fired upon by the blockading squadron and struck in two or three places in running into Mobile, where she was fitted out for sea; but had no combat in that quarter, having eluded the blockading squadron when she put to sea, fully armed, from that port.]

OUR HELENA CORRESPONDENCE.

HELENA, Feb. 18, 1866.

Eds. Appeal: The river is lower at this point than it has been in the last six months, and is still rapidly falling. This promises well for an exemption from overflow this spring. Gentlemen from the North and Northwestern States tell us that the winter up there has been, thus far, very cold and dry, with very little snow or rain, and that we need not have any apprehension of heavy volumes of water coming down the Northern tributaries of the Mississippi when the warm rays of April and May loosen the ice chains of the rivers, and dissolve the snow upon the hills. Our riparian planters are much interested in the winters of the North, as they must, if they succeed in saving their crops, somewhat at the mercy of the Mississippi river, and as that stream is principally fed from the snow covered hills of the North, the amount of water within its banks in the spring time, when overflows generally take place, depends upon the amount of snow deposited upon those hills, and the amount of rain locked up in ice in the plains and valleys of the North and Northwest during the winter months, which the spring sun sends in rapid currents to the Gulf of Mexico, the great basin into which the Father of Waters empties himself. We look anxiously, then, to the breaking of the ice of the North, and the melting of the snow which the hand of winter scatters in the Northern hills, as the time of our greatest danger of inundation from our mighty river, and we are gratified to learn that the present Northern winter has not thus far been productive of heavy snow storms or very much rain. We look with more than ordinary anxiety at this subject, at this particular time. Nearly all of our river planters, from the central mass of the people of the South, are putting forward the best efforts within their power, to do something this year towards retrieving some, at least, of the heavy losses of the war. They have gathered their little capital together, and invested in mules, plows, cotton seed and other indispensables of cotton planting, and have gone to work repairing their fences and getting their plantations in order for making a crop. Nobly and manfully have they gone to work, and many a hand unaccustomed to the plow and the axe, is already becoming hard under the familiar use of these implements of industry. If a beneficent Providence smiles auspiciously upon their efforts this year, if the God of the river and his attending naiads can be propitiated with the libations of wine, honey and oil, and the offerings of milk, fruit and flowers which we promise to give them next autumn out of the proceeds of our harvest—if these mythical deities will keep the waters of the Mississippi from inundating us the ensuing spring and summer, we will consider ourselves almost over the gloomy "road blood and sweat" left by the war. We can then begin to look up, to see our way a little clearer than we have for many a day, to dismiss the dreams of Brazilian and Mexicanic emigration which still haunt us as we recall the many evils of our situation, and to discover the sweetness said by philosophers to be found in adversity.

Our city improvements continue. Mr. Barbarous, of Louisville, Ky., is about to establish an extensive iron foundry in our vicinity. Mr. Barbarous brings experience and capital to the enterprise, and judging from the general want of such an establishment in Helena, and the peculiar adaptability of our city to manufactures, the efforts of this gentleman must be crowned with success. One of our citizens has presented Mr. B. with a lot upon which to build his foundry. There is no better opening anywhere in the Southwest for the employment of business men of capital than the city of Helena. The location is beautiful, salubrious and easy of access, the citizens are law-abiding and industrious, and the country supporting the city is one of the finest agricultural regions in America.

We must again complain of the mails. How is it that a letter posted in Memphis takes six days to reach Helena, and one posted in Vicksburg takes ten days to reach its destination here? How is it we never now receive any of the Memphis papers by mail, while the book store of Messrs. Schroder & Foster, at this place, receive their papers regularly for distribution? Please state whether the DAILY APPEAL is sent to us or not. We never see one unless we purchase it from the aforesaid gentlemen, is it possible that our Southern mail, say New Orleans or Vicksburg, passes us going to Memphis *first*, whereas if we are addressed to New York or Northern mail passes us for some point south, sometimes being returned and sometimes not? Whose fault is this? We don't like to complain, but must resort to this subject again if things dont change.

CICILIAN.

☞ Gen. Wood, commanding at Vicksburg, welcomed Gov. B. G. Humphreys to that city, by a salvo of artillery.

☞ Jesse R. Grant, the father of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, has been appointed Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

☞ Richard Wilds, of Natchez, died from the effects of a fall from his buggy. A postmortem examination showed that he had ruptured his bowels.

☞ Two soldiers were shot in Mobile on Sunday, by the careless handling of pistols in the hands of their fellow soldiers.

☞ Frank Turnay, a driver of an Adams Express wagon, was killed at Louisville. He fell from the wagon and the wheels passed over him.

☞ Capt. Wm. H. Turner, of the steamship Planet, attempted to brave the lead during a storm, and falling overboard, was drowned near Mobile. His family lives in Bucksport, Maine.

☞ The petroleum stove for cooking and heating, which bears, say advertisements, the same relation to ordinary stoves that the heifer match bears to the tender boy of fifty years ago, is highly spoken of Northward.

☞ In the course of a disturbance in a drinking saloon in Cincinnati, Sunday evening, J. P. Sutton, leading man at Wood's Theater, was badly beaten, his skull being fractured by a blow of a wine bottle. One Frederick Ross was arrested on suspicion of having struck the blow.

☞ Thos. G. Moore was examined before the Freedmen's Court of Mobile, upon a charge of having shot and killed Wash. Jackson, a negro waiter at the Phœnix drinking saloon on Commerce street. The testimony adduced on the trial proved conclusively that Mr. Moore was not the party who did the shooting, and he was unconditionally released from custody.

☞ A policeman eloped from Louisville with a Mrs. Cain, taking, it is alleged $5000, from the coffers of Mr. Cain. Cain then had Hull arrested for grand larceny. The temporary absent, but repentant Mrs. Cain, was present at the court house in Louisville as a witness against Hull, whom she shot in the head, and was about to shoot him again when a member of the court put his thumb between the cock and nipple of her revolver. The whole case was thrown out of court for private settlement. The Louisville *Journal* says no event for many years has caused so much talk on the streets; but it, from respect to respectable people, keeps details from its columns.

☞ An important decision was recently rendered by the Supreme Court. During the rebellion all cases from the rebellious States were laid aside by the Court, but now, the rebellion being terminated, it has proposed to resume the consideration of such cases, and on this question all the Associate Justices voted in the affirmative, Chief Justice Chase alone dissenting. It is claimed that this decision is in effect a legal indorsement by the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, that the lately rebellious States now occupy their former position in the Union.

The Supreme Court yesterday ordered that the test oath case *ex parte* be argued on the 24 proximo.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Senate. February 20.

The bill to amend the act incorporating Pleasant Grove Male Academy, in Maury county, Tennessee, passed on third reading and transmitted to the House.

Senate Bills on Second Reading.

For the relief of James M. Dickerson and Wm. Jones & Co. Passed.

For the relief of the people in fractional township four, south, range five, east of the basis line in the Obion District, in Polk county, Tennessee. Passed.

To repeal the 5th article of the 7th chapter of title 3 second part of the Code of Tennessee. Passed, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

To place a marble statue of Abraham Lincoln in the State Capitol of Tennessee. Passed, and leave granted to Mr. Smith to withdraw the bill for examination.

To lease out the Penitentiary, and for other purposes. Passed.

House Bills on Second Reading.

Relating to Travelers' and Accidental Insurance Companies. Passed.

Requiring insurance companies to deposit certain indemnities in certain banks. Passed.

To incorporate the Citizens' Gas Light Company. Passed.

To change the line between the counties of Franklin and Coffee. Passed.

To amend the charter of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad. Passed.

To amend the charter of the Eagleville and Chapel Hill Turnpike Company. Passed.

To incorporate the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company. Passed.

To change the line of Hawkins and Hancock counties. Amended and passed.

To incorporate the Unionville Male Academy in Bedford county. Passed.

To incorporate the Nashville and Woodland Street Railroad Company. Passed.

To incorporate the Central Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

To amend the charter of the White's Creek Turnpike road, and for other purposes. Passed.

To amend the charter of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Passed.

To amend the charter of the Eagleville and Salem Turnpike Company. Passed.

To amend section 1336, chap. 4, title 8, of the Code of Tennessee. Passed.

To amend the charter of the South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky Railroad Company. Passed.

To incorporate the Unionville Female Academy, in Bedford county. Passed.

To amend an act incorporating St. Peter's Literary Association of the city of Memphis, passed Feb. 15, 1858.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

House.

In the House: Mr. Speaker Hebbeldt arose and said he wished to lay before the House the resignation of Mr. Faulkner, from Warren county.

Mr. Arnell rose to a point of order; he said the member under censure had the privilege of resigning.

Mr. Steele arose and remarked that he had been placed in a false position. A morning paper had represented him as being absent several days without leave, when the fact was that he left Saturday evening on account of sickness, and was merely able to keep his seat now from the same cause.

Mr. Garrett said he was here on the floor under arrest, and he demanded to know by what authority he was placed in such a position.

A call of the House being demanded, showed that fifty-six members answered to their names.

Mr. Poston rose to a point of order: That no members under arrest could be counted in as members of the body; and as some of those had answered to their names, it was quite apparent there was not now a quorum present.

Mr. Garrett said that in being arrested as he was, he was subject to a gross outrage, which he would resent by an appeal to the courts of the country for false imprisonment. He demanded to know what right he was arrested, and on what charges. If he was culpable, why then let the House expel him by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Radulon called Mr. Garrett to order, saying that being under arrest he was not in order to address the House.

Mr. Speaker Hackell said he could not think of depriving any gentleman who had been arrested, of making his defense. It would be the grossest tyranny. The rules of Congress had been quoted as being applicable to the Tennessee Legislature. It should be distinctly understood that such was not the case. We have rules of our own, which are alone binding on this body.

Mr. Poston showed the fallacy of bringing the rules of Congress to bear on this House. An emergency like the present could be easily settled in Congress by the laws of that body, as they were framed to take cognizance of such cases, but the rules of the House did not admit of the arrest of any of its members.

Mr. Duggan took a different view of the matter. He contended that the Constitution guaranteed the power of the House to compel the attendance of loose absent without leave.

Mr. Garrett again remarked that considerable warmth on the gross outrages perpetrated on members of the House. He maintained that the military authorities had been called upon to aid in compelling the attendance of members.

Mr. Speaker Hebbeldt arose and asked the doorkeeper if he called on the military authorities for assistance.

The doorkeeper responded that the commander of the Post had tendered a guard for the purpose, but that the services of the guard had not been called into requisition.

The Speaker then addressed somewhat warmly that he would not under any circumstances authorize or give countenance to the used military power in the premises.

Mr. Garner moved that the members under arrest be acquitted and allowed to take their seats on the floor.

Mr. Patton made a motion in lieu that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges against the arrested members, and report to this House.

Mr. Freeman remarked that in the action of the House in regard to the arrest of absconding members, he thought it perfectly legitimate and constitutional; and he considered it altogether proper and obedient on the part of the members on being thus arrested as he had done. He thought the music of Memphis before the House was what we should pay the expenses incurred in the recent sharp proceedings. He urged appealed to all to bring about harmony and good feeling in the House, and discard theatrical flourish.

Pending any further action, on motion, the House adjourned until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Wines took the floor and made a speech of considerable length, tending towards compromise and conciliation.

Mr. Poston made some remarks on Mr. Garner's motion that the absent members should be relieved from arrest. He conceived very vividly the mischief resulted in compel members to be present in the House. If legislation was thus to be controlled by the bayonet, he was sorry for the country. In fact, it would put a stop forever to the rights of his constituents. He then briefly reviewed the causes which were brought to bear in bringing out the present trouble, and very forcibly demonstrated they were caused by radicals on both sides. He contended that the guard of the rights of the minority could not be considered to say other than his was a gross outrage. There never was a more definite understanding than that on the third reading of the bill, that it should be sacred for enterprise for discussion and the offering of amendments. In the case of the Ashley amendment was not allowed to be proposed; discussion was squelched, and the previous question put and peremptorily instituted. Under these circumstances the absconding minority was driven to the course they had pursued.

Mr. Mullins thought that there was no necessity for the House to take any further action in regard to those who had vanished their seats. As they were now present on the floor, it was but to supposed that the ends sought for had been accomplished.

Mr. Speaker Hebbeldt then announced that the delinquents were reinstated in all their rights, and they might consider themselves released from arrest.

A Question of Privilege.

Mr. Hood rose to a question of privilege. He complained that his private rights had been shamefully outraged. His room was entered last night by the ostensible authority of a warrant from this House, and his property forcibly taken from him. He would therefore ask the Speaker if he authorized the parties beside the doorkeeper of the House to despoil him (Hood) of his property.

The Speaker said that he did not, and what action he did take he was almost driven to.

A Call of the House.

On a call of the House being taken, fifty-nine members answered to their names.

A Motion to Reconsider.

Mr. Wheless moved that the vote on the previous question on the passages of the franchise bill be reconsidered.

Mr. Rudulon moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

A member suggested that a motion to reconsider was not now in order, and pending a slight discussion which followed, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The following arecextracts from the morning press regarding President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill:

The *World* says: "President Johnson has richly sustained his character for steadiness of purpose and political courage, by the veto he sent to the Senate yesterday of the bill for the 'Enlargement of the Powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.' The consideration of most immediate interest is the likelihood of the veto being effective. Can the bill be passed by a two-third vote of both Houses over the veto and become a law in spite of the President? We think it cannot, but the question is not so entirely free from doubt as to let the public anxiety at rest until the trial has been made."

The *Tribune* says: "We deeply regret this, and we think he will have to regret this course more deeply; for this veto will be understood by all that is brutal and ruffianly in the South as giving license to every abuse and oppression of the blacks that white malignity and rancorous hate can devise."

The *Times* says: "The veto implies no essential difference of opinion between the Executive and the majority in Congress. On the primary object of the bill, in no essential point, is the President at variance either with the majority in Congress or with the country. So far as the claims of the freedmen are concerned, he seeks to reach that end by other and what he deems less radical agencies. It will, therefore, be for Congress and the country to weigh carefully the objections offered, at least to respect, if they cannot assent to the reasons on which the Executive veto is based."

"The *Herald* says: "The Freedmen's Bureau has, at the hands of President Johnson, met with the fate which it deserved. His general arguments and his specifications against the bill are consistent, convincing and conclusive."

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: There is great excitement here today on the probable action of Congress respecting the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The galleries of the Senate are densely packed with an eager audience. Senator Foote is detained at home by sickness. The friends of Senator Morgan assert he will vote for the bill. Chances seem rather in favor of the passage of the bill over the President's veto by a two-third vote, but the result is very doubtful. It has transpired that a majority of the Cabinet are in favor of the veto. Yesterday it was supported by Secretary Seward, Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Welles, and it is said Mr. Dennison and the other members opposed it.

☞ The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* of the twentieth says: We are sorry to hear that some trouble has arisen between the colored soldiers at this post and a portion of the citizens freedmen. It seems that a rumor had reached the soldiers that certain freedmen had signed a petition to have the colored garrison removed from this place, and they became very much incensed at this *color* of opposition to them. We hear of threats that have been made against the signers of the rumored petition, and some of our most quiet and respected colored citizens have been called on and rudely questioned in regard to their connection with it.

☞ Thieves are so numerous, says the editor of the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, that he can't keep the run of them. The *Advocate* publishes an extra, and though he can't keep the run of thieves, we suggest that he might record an item or two of Louisiana news, which would be of interest to our readers.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 22.—The Convention was opened with a grand oration. Two hundred delegates were present. Shelby was most prominent.

The meeting was organized by Speaker Heibsll taking the chair.

Judge Swayne read, Washington's Farewell Address.

A committee of ten on permanent organization was appointed. George W. Holmes, of Shelby, Chairman, reported.

Judge Cooper, of Bedford, was appointed President, with thirty-five Vice-Presidents, among them Messrs. Ferguson, Mills, Nabers, Martin, Walker, Waldron and Perkins, from Shelby. The members of the press were appointed Secretaries.

A committee of ten on resolutions was appointed.

Mr. Paston moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee. Carried.

Judge Swayne offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the general and hearty desire of the people of Tennessee, and especially now, to eschew personal quarrels, petty rivalries, frivolous jealousy, and self-seeking cabals, and, in the spirit of an enlarged patriotism, to seek the peace, happiness, and prosperity of our common State and country; to assuage commotions and revive none; to make hands and forgiven the past; to live in the future as we lived before, and restore, by industry and concord, the losses of the war; that on the level of mutual respect, admitted integrity, equality and patriotism under the authority of the Constitution and laws, State and Federal, amended or to be amended, and recognizing and rendering implicit obedience, now and here, after, to all its authority, State and Federal, and paying into them suitable honor; as such, they earnestly invite counsel and harmony will all classes of our citizens—those in office as well as those out of office, especially that the conflicting elements existing may be composed for the common good of all our citizens, and they do therefore invite those whose power we believe to be founded in the mistaken apprehension of the patriotism, honor, fidelity and loyalty of the people, to carefully consider the matter over and all men devoted to the State and Federal government, to be at peace with them, and we hereby tender to them the hearty cooperation of the people of this Convention, for the common harmony, prosperity and happiness.

Speeches were made by Martin, of Shelby; Palmer, of Coffee, and Jones, of Lincoln. Maynard's letter was read.

Baxter, of Knox, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a preamble and the following resolutions:

1. The integrity of the Union in the whole and all its parts.

2. That the States declared in insurrection and rebellion, by reason of the war, did not cease to be States, and are therefore integral parts of the United States.

3. That in each State, the citizens thereof, who, by the laws of each are entitled to the elective franchise, have a right to elect Representatives to Congress according to the ratio of representation as fixed by law, and that Congress cannot legally exclude them because they claim to be the representatives of a State loyal in rebellion. Congress has a right, each House acting for itself, under the constitution, to decide upon the election and qualification of its members.

4. That the people of the respective States have the right to regulate their own domestic affairs so long as they act consistently with the Constitution of the United States and in no attempt on the part of Congress to force negro suffrage on the people. Such a policy is calculated to widen, rather than to heal, the breach between the North and South and to injure rather than benefit the negro.

5th. Opposition to any interference at this time with the Constitution of the United States, it being unwise statesmanship to endeavor to change the fundamental law of the land in the midst of high excitement, and not magnanimous to do so when the people of eleven of the States interested are absent and are in no position to have no Representative voice in the Congress of the nation.

6th. The guaranty of the payment of the public debt, incurred for the maintenance of the Government.

7. The freedom of all the inhabitants of the land, and equality before the law, in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. We further resolve that the political administration of the Government of this State, though informal, its reign was established under circumstances which justified the revolution, and that the interest of peace and order, is still entitled to recognition and support; but it is due to earnestness that cordial support, which good citizens desire to yield to the Government, its measures should be temperate, tolerant and healing in their character, just to all, and vindictive towards none, earnestly striving for an early resumption, both as regards the State and its people, of their proper and normal relations with the Federal Government, and such a restoration of law and order as will relieve the people of the presence of the military authorities, and of disquietude. That we approve most heartily and endorse most fully the policy of President Johnson in the administration of the Government, and especially his last message vetoing the bill designed to extend the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau. Adopted.

The Radicals tried to make a fuss, Mullins, Radford, offered a resolution, which was laid on the table.

Jordan Stokes made a splendid speech. W. B. Stokes also gave them hell. Brownlow, Swayne, in a radical shower, but it had no effect.

The Convention adjourned, and Neil S. Brown addressed the crowd. W. B. Stokes was speaking at 7 o'clock.

The Convention is a grand affair, notwithstanding the Radicals tried to create mischief.

S.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—Leaf Tobacco active and firmer—sales 200 hhds.; Pork 20c.; Hams 22c.; Lard 18c.; Flour 7c.; Choice Brandy $10; Oats 44c.; Corn 90c.; Whisky $2 22.

European News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Business was generally suspended to-day. The military are parade, but there was no general celebration.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool the 7th, and steamer Cuba have arrived.

In the House of Commons Watkins gave notice that he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what representations had been made to the American Government respecting the Fenian organization in America, especially in regard to the employment of American officers, and the issue of bonds by the so-called Irish Republic. The address was agreed to.

The cattle plague was the leading topic in both Houses.

A second Fenian arsenal has been discovered in Dublin.

Some soldiers, charged with Fenianism, are being Court Martialed.

The French Minister announces, respecting the Bagdad affair, that the United States Government has decided to not allow itself to be drawn in conflict with France through filibusters or Juarez' agents.

The Spanish Government threatens to issue letters of marque against Chili, if she adopts that mode of warfare.

At Liverpool, Saturday, 5-20ths were 6¾. At Paris, the Bourse fist. Rentes 68.75.

The Prussian Chamber passed a resolution against an attempt of the Supreme Court to restrict the liberty of speech.

Cotton declined ½d. Partial sales 7 500 bales, including 2 000 bales to speculators and exporters. Decrease of Bullion in the Bank of England, £98 000.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The House passed a resolution regretting the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Flour dull and unchanged; oats 55c; pork 28c; lard 18c; groceries dull; extra whisky 21c.

Eulogies on Henry Winter Davis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The galleries are crowded in anticipation of the memorial exercises in honor of the late Henry Winter Davis. Easigns of mourning were displayed and the Declaration of Independence read; the dirge was played, and the Speaker of the House addressed the assembly, eulogizing the deceased, who he stated, was his colleague into the thirty-eighth Congress, who delivered a eulogy on the deceased.

Washington's birthday is being celebrated here.

Business generally suspended.

A large political meeting was held, favoring the President's policy.

The National Monument Society held an anniversary meeting. President Johnson being present, made a few remarks, saying that Washington's farewell address contained principles, by which he believed the difficulties of the country could be amicably adjusted. He was in hopes all the people who would make contributions to the Monument.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—San Francisco celebrated the day by a large military procession.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—A large meeting was held in honor of the President's veto, and adopted resolutions, approving the President's design and representation and taxation.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated here and generally throughout the North.

EVENING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The *Tribune* says the reports telegraphed from Washington, of the immediate disruption of the Cabinet, are groundless.

Mexican advices say that Gen. Florus, Imperialist, has been appointed to command the State of Sonora.

It is expected that the railroad between Puebla and the City of Mexico will be completed by May.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The banquet to our Minister to Russia by a corporation of Moscow merchants, was an enthusiastic affair, and was designed as an acknowledgment of courtesies shown the Russian fleet while here. The health of President Johnson was drank amid prolonged cheering, and a telegram announcing it was sent to the American Consul at Liverpool for transmission to this country.

Mr. Curtin, Secretary of Legation, spoke favorably of the Russian American Telegraph, and of the future of Russia and America, concluding: "The more intimately acquainted my countrymen shall become with the Russians the more will they love them." After the address Mr. Curtin was seized and kissed by every Russian present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senate—Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a House resolution to facilitate telegraph communication between the Eastern and Western continent. Passed.

Buckalew spoke in opposition to the Constitutional Amendment in the House.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday passed a resolution that no Senator nor Representative should be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the late rebellious States, until Congress shall have first declared such States entitled to representation, was tabled.

☞ The delegates at Washington representing the colored people of the different States have sent a memorial to the Senate, remonstrating against the passage of the Constitutional Amendment recently adopted by the House, in relation to representation and suffrage. The remonstrants prefer to have the Constitution as it is, considering that negro suffrage is allowed by it, the right of voting having been allowed to free men of color in most of the States at the time of its adoption. On the other hand, the amendment, they think, allows any State to disfranchise a part of its inhabitants on grounds of race and color.

☞ The Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau of Georgia has ordered that no negro children shall enter or come to school without a certificate that they have been vaccinated.

☞ Augustus E. Maxwell and James M. Baker, both Senators in the late Confederate Congress, from Florida, have been appointed by the governor associate Justices of the Supreme Court of that State.

☞ The President has disapproved the sentence of the court martial dismissing from the service Col. John K. Lilier, 13th Tennessee Cavalry, and he will resume rank and position in his regiment from the date of the order dismissing him, November 20, 1865.

MARRIED.

KOEN—JOYNER.—On the 20th inst., Mr. ROBERT B. KOEN to Miss ANNA E. JOYNER, daughter of Rev. Thos. Joyner, of Marshall county, Miss.

There's something pure in life, and sweet,
When hearts, like theirs, in union meet—
Meet and pledge to each a vow,
Time shall change no more than now.

DIED.

BROOKS.—In this city, on the morning of the 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, of smallpox, SAMUEL BROOKS, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, on Union street, first house west of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Services by Dr. Stanfonah. Carriages to be had at J. C. Holst & Co.'s No. 320 Main street.

GAYLORD.—In the city of St. Louis, on the 15th inst., LIZZIE A., the beloved wife of J. Alden Gaylord, aged 22 years.

It has seldom been our painful duty to record the untimely death of any one with more sorrow than of the estimable subject of this notice. She came to her death, as we learn from an announcement in the St. Louis papers, by her dress accidentally catching on fire. And thus passed from earth one whose eminent Christian virtues endeared her to all who ever came within the circle of her acquaintance. Her character was lovely, amiable and pure; her heart was ever attuned to kindness, charity and love; the sunny side of her truly womanly nature was ever turned against the wind and frosts that freeze around the hearts of the unfortunate and distressed, warming into life again too drooping and withered good that others may have suffered to die from neglect. But now

"Death lies on her, like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field."

M.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

LOONEY, CLEMENTS & CO.,

Real Estate Agents,

AND

Agents of the American Emigrant Co.,

OF NEW YORK,

Corner of Jefferson and Main Streets,

Over Tennessee National Bank,

HAVE FOR SALE

THREE FINE PLANTATIONS

In West Tennessee,

One in Mississippi,

Twenty miles from Memphis,

AND SEVERAL

Fine Residences in this City.

feb22 1w

E. F. LOONEY, H. W. G. CLEMENTS.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

And Agents of the

American Emigrant Company

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Over Tennessee National Bank,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WILL buy and sell Real Estate in the City of Memphis and vicinity; they will also

Plantations & Unimproved Lands,

In any part of the South;

Pay Taxes on Lands and City Property and Rent and Lease the Same.

feb22-1w

LOONEY, CLEMENTS & CO.,

CORNER

Main and Jefferson Streets,

Are prepared to

NEGOTIATE LOANS

—OF—

Unincumbered Plantations,

HOUSES, LOTS, ETC.

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R. M. BLACK, Memphis, Tenn.; J. R. COWAN, Late Medical Director Forest's Cavalry.

BLACK, COWAN & CO.,

PRODUCE AND

Commission Merchants,

Charleston Avenue,

Near the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road Depot,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

REFER TO:—Col. Sam Tate, Tate & Able, R. Gray, Cash'r Commercial Bank, W. B. Wooldridge; Nowlen, Ford & Co.; R. C. Brinkley, Southworth, Knight & Co.; Meachem & Trendwell; W. Keenan Hill, Strange & Co.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care, and orders for Provender 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

Memphis & Arkansas River Packet Company,

Wharfboat "MICHIGAN," foot of Jefferson St.

MARTIN WALT ..... SUPERINTENDENT.
W. H. LIGHTBURN ..... SECRETARY.

Steamer DES ARC will receive freight offering for points on the Mississippi and White River.

☞ Send on your freights.

MORGAN BATEMAN, Captain of the Steamer Des Arc.

TATE, ABLE & CO., Agents.
R. P. WALT & CO., Agents.

feb22

$100 Reward.

Stolen on the night of the 20th, between the hours of eight and nine, from the house of Mr. David Mack, 81 Market street,

A LEATHER TRUNK,

Covered with white linen, marked "H. R.," containing wearing apparel and a large lot of silver ware, also a brown beaver overcoat lined all through with silk, marked in gold letters Hank Paris. A hundred dollars will be given for the recovery of the property, or a proportionate reward for part thereof, by applying to

MACK, BROS. & BOHM,
281 Main street.

W. H. MOORE. J. T. WEST.

MOORE & WEST,

Agents for the

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Chartered, 1819.

Cash Capital ..... $2,036,823 65.

Offers Indisputable Superior to all other Companies. Office—279½ Madison Street, (up stairs,)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

feb23 1m

Warranty Deeds,

Trust Deeds,

Printed in accordance with the New Code of Tennessee, for sale at the Franklin Job Printing House, 15 West Court.

feb22-3t S. C. TOOF.

Notice.

I WILL apply at the March term of the County Court of Shelby county for letters of administration on the estate of J. B. Volentine, deceased.

J. B. VOLENTINE, Jr.
Memphis, Feb. 22d, 1866. fe 23-10t

Administrator's Notice.

THE books and papers of Watt C. Bradford will be found at