MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lowry, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Carter.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

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By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

CONSTITUTIONS AND THEIR MAKERS

There was a time when the Constitution of a State was an instrument intended to secure to the people equal rights, the protection of just and wise laws, an upright judiciary, and all the blessings of free government and the old English liberty. Then these instruments had some sanctity, were made by men convened in pursuance of laws enacted by the representatives of the people, and invested, when assembled, with their powers of Sovereignty,—men of high character, and selected for their wisdom, prudence, experience and integrity; whose discussions were exhaustive and instructing, and whose names are indissolubly connected with the charters of free government of which they were the authors.

That day has passed. The Constitution of the United States, only a few short years ago, was venerated as the most perfect work and monument of human wisdom, and to touch or tamper with it, or propose to amend it, was regarded as an act of sacrilege almost like that of touching with unhallowed hand the holy ark of the Covenant of God with Israel. Its authors were held in reverence as the purest and the wisest of men; and one who spoke slightingly of them, if any one ever ventured to do so, was looked upon with as much horror as if he had libelled the memory of the Apostles of the Son of God.

That day has passed. The Constitution of the United States has fallen from its high estate, into disrepute and contempt,—so low that a malignant old scoffer in the House of Representatives spits upon it as old-fashioned and obsolete; a Congress discreditable to the country, and composed of men who for the most part do it no honour, proposes amendments to it by the score, and, too impatient to await the slow process of alteration required by the instrument itself, assumes absolute powers "outside" of it, and by law annihilates its most distinguishing features and essential principles. The Constitution of the Fathers no longer exists. There is no longer a compact between the States; but there crouch at the bar of a National Convention of madmen and sharpers intermingled, whose legislation is only worthy of Bedlam or Pandemonium.

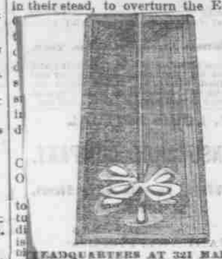
They change the Constitution with passionate anger and by indecent violence, because they KNOW *that it was a compact between the States as Sovereign and independent Commonwealths, and that, under it, States* DID *possess the right to withdraw from the Union.* They deneuralize the Constitution now, to justify themselves for having denied that right to eleven States, and made its exercise cause of a murderous civil war.

In pursuance of their plan for consolidating the States into a single Nation, of which they shall be mere Departments or Provinces, and in which Congress, representing numbers, shall be supreme, and the Executive and Judiciary its subordinates, they have invented the infamous scheme of reconstruction by negro votes, acting under instructions from the leaders at Washington, and even furnished by them with complete drafts of Constitutions to be adopted.

We do not see engaged in this work of making new governments for millions of white men and women who are allowed, virtually and in effect, to have no part or lot in the matter, such men as once made Constitutions for the States. *In all the ten Southern States together, not a score of men of character or intellect sit in these obscene assemblages.* They are almost wholly composed of a few unconsidered white men, who in peaceful and healthy times never could have risen to the surface and been elected by the people to even the lowest offices, of newcomers and pitiful adventurers from the Northern States, subalterns of the Freedmen's Bureau, and negroes and mulattoes. These creatures are engaged in making Constitutions: and in the Convention of South Carolina the negroes outnumber the whites.

Each Convention is a nuisance, a shame, a scandal and a disgrace. The one hundred negroes of any Southern plantation might just as well have been taken in a body, and set to making a Constitution; and would, indeed, have been more respectable, if not as intelligent; for the white members of these bodies are even lower and worse than the negroes. The world has never seen so contemptible a burlesque,—so despicable, disgusting and indecent an outrage. Never in the world before has the offal of a State been invested with the power of making a Constitution and laws for it. Such bodies would be fitly presided over by JACK CADE or MASO-ANIELLO, the fisherman of Naples.

They are fit tools to do the dirty work of a Radical Congress; and the system on which they proceed is admirably in keeping with the bodies themselves. Imagine the British Parliament, the Lords and Commons, kicked out of their halls, and the Alabama or Arkansas or South Carolina or Louisiana Convention of low whites and negroes put there in their stead, to overturn the English



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for the United States and Territories. Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Exclusive agencies granted by Counties or Districts to those who shall appear to them to have done, said, thought or felt in a certain manner on certain subjects.

There is not a human creature that has any sense of justice or instinct of decency, who ought not to execrate the authors of so enormous a villainy. There is not a civilized government in the world that ought not to feel that it would be dishonoured by longer maintainance of diplomatic communication with a government guilty of such shameless outrages on common decency. What were the scoundrelisms of BOMBA, and the savage atrocities of FRANCIA, compared with these, which would disgrace DAHOMEY or ASHANTEE? The *Times* truly says:

Never since this Government was established has the audacity of faction reached such a pitch as this. Under no existing civilized government in the world would such a proposition be even suggested, much less seriously presented to a free or intelligent people. The wonder is that even so wretched a faction as the Radicals should risk their chances on so desperate a venture.

The Devil's work is being well done. The Radical Constitution of Alabama disfranchises all persons who were disfranchised by any previous acts of Congress and adds to these all who may be charged with having violated the laws of war—during a war which terminated three years ago; all who have not regarded the law of Congress relative to reconstruction as constitutional and supported its execution; all who refuse to take a test oath, binding themselves in all time to come to support and defend certain political ideas not embodied in the Constitution. It disfranchises a large portion of the Radical party, if they should be required to take the oath prescribed in the Constitution and do not prove perjurers—and nearly every man of the opposition.

There are not five thousand white men in Alabama, who can register without perjury, under these provisions.

In Louisiana, the most liberal project offered in the Convention contained this article:

"ART. 2. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State, to-wit: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor; all paupers and persons under interdiction, and all leaders or officers of guerrilla bands during the late war or rebellion. The following persons are prohibited from voting or holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State until after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, to-wit: All persons who, before the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, held the office of Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General, or Attorney General of the United States, diplomatic agents of the United States, members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, commissioned officers of the army or navy of the United States, Governors and Lieutenant Governors of this State or of other States, State Senators, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of this State, Judges of the Courts of last resort of other States, and who approved or encouraged the secession of this State or any other State before the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and members of Secession Conventions who voted for or signed the ordinance of secession.

Of this proviso the *Times* says:

It is "the approval of secession," the voting for and signing an ordinance of secession which constitutes the great disfranchising offence. In other words, the mere declaration of a sentiment and purpose is the crime, while acts of forcible resistance to the authority of the United States, the prosecution of a bloody war, the killing of the soldiers of the United States, are ignored or condoned. If I threaten to murder a man, I should be hung; but if I only murder him, it is a venial offence. All law and common sense are here violated and outraged. Treason and rebellion never have been and never can be committed in this country by mere declarations and words, written or spoken. There can be no treason in opinion or sentiment. It is only when such opinions or sentiments ripen into acts of forcible enforcement or resistance to the law and authority that cognizance can be taken of them, either legally or politically.

But, in the language of the *Times*, "why argue—why array the universal sense of mankind and the uniform interpretation of the law and of constitutional rights against the designs of a band of conspirators intent upon the most wicked, corrupt and reckless purposes which were ever contemplated by any set of men in any country?" If England, putting down rebellion in Ireland; or Austria, throttling contumacious Hungary; or Turkey, when it had crushed out resistance in Crete, were to establish over the wretched victims under its brutal hoofs, such a system, nay, a system one-half as atrocious as Congress has established over the Southern States, the same Congress would loudly express its sympathy with the people so oppressed, and encourage them to rise and resist their oppressors; and it would be proclaimed at a thousand meetings in the North, that "RESISTANCE TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD."

REGISTRATION.

The theory is, that the process of registration is resorted to, in order to prevent persons from voting, who are by law not entitled to do so. In practice, it is a process to exclude as many competent voters, and secure for the dominant faction as many illegal voters, as possible. Of course the chief and most valuable qualification for a registering officer is, to have no conscience worth speaking of; and, in Tennessee, as soon as one is found to have a conscience, he is removed.

The city of Richmond elected UNDERWOOD, HUNNICUTT, two negroes and a white Radical to the Assafoetida Convention, by some four or five hundred majority. The white population charged both a fraudulent vote and registration, and in one of the wards Gen. SCHOFIELD has had a census taken of the persons authorized to vote under the reconstruction laws.

The result of this military census in one ward (Monroe) is thus stated by the *National Intelligencer*:

Some six hundred negro names are ascertained to have been fraudulently placed on the registration lists; there is nobody found to respond to these names. These names were voted, however, at the election. Negroes were brought in from the country who answered to the names, and the election was kept open three days, up to midnight of the third day, in order to enable the fraud to be consummated. As there are five wards in Richmond, it is probable that the total number of negroes fraudulently registered in that city will fully two thousand, and in the entire State not less than twenty or thirty thousand. By this means—"righteousness," we think, they call it—and by disfranchising fifty a third of the whites, the South has been carried.

PACHA BROWNLOW became discontented with his registering officer in Shelby county, just before the late municipal election, and ignominiously dispissed him. It was reported to the Governor that he was giving certificates to men who were as guilty of sympathizing, and giving aid and comfort to the Secessionists, in 1861, as STOKES and RYDER were. Mr. WILLIAMSON was appointed in his stead, but, as LEFTWICH was nevertheless elected, the Jacobin thimble-niggers who keep the Governor's conscience, have had him, we understand, to appoint somebody else,—the Lord knows who,—and in order that there may be a new deal, the omnipotent BROWNLOW has with a stroke of the Gubernatorial pen annihilated the former registrations, and all certificates issued by his former appointees. The Governor has played the devil. It is said that some seven thousand negroes were registered last Summer. Of these, not more than three thousand were really entitled to vote, or lived in the city. The certificates of those not entitled, and the blank certificates sent in packages to the country, and the certificates of the deceased voters who have died, been sent to the penitentiary, removed, or are otherwise not "to the fore" were forged, to speculators in votes, and at low prices, until the Governor wiped out the whole lot with a flourish of his remorseless pen. We thank him for it. There is none of *that* stock left on the market. We shall not deny that several gentlemen had certificates entitling them to vote, who could no more take the oath with safety to their consciences than we could. We are glad, also, that these are kicked back into the ranks of the disfranchised. They will be much more zealous in the cause of Conservatism. Now let the Executive Committee see to it that BROWNLOW's Registrar, whoever he may be, does not register anybody, black or white, who is not by law entitled to vote. By *law*, we say; because the Supreme Court has pronounced that the Legislature can disfranchise everybody in the State except themselves, if they please to do so; and that, to hold a man guilty of a crime, and punish him for it, it is no longer necessary to go through the old-fashioned ceremony of convicting him.

There cannot be 3,500 *legal* Jacobin votes, black and white, registered in this city, to vote at the March election, if any effort is made to prevent the registry of illegal votes. Let us have this attended to. If a *legal* voter is denied registration, let him immediately institute his action for damages. There are plenty of Conservative lawyers who will bring his suit. If a negro is registered who has no right to vote, *mark him—spot him.* Register every legal voter, black and white, in every ward and civil district. Know your men. Be prepared to have every fellow arrested who votes illegally. Take care of, protect and encourage the men who vote with you. Let these who vote against you live as they can. Work! *Laborare est orare:* i. e., liberally translated—the best sort of praying is to *work.* Let those squeal for the offices who want them. What *you* want, men of the common people, is to have the rights of MEN, on your own soil, and to get rid of the blood-suckers who live by the fat salaries that your hard earnings pay, are warm when your children are cold, and feast when your wives are hungry.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

JANUARY 21.—In the Senate, the following bills have passed the third reading:

To amend the common school laws.

To repeal an act giving grand jurors discretionary power to make presentment on drunkenness, and giving any grand juror the right to present an indictment against any clerk or deputy, sheriff or deputy, register or deputy, coroner, jailer, trustee, justice of the peace or surveyor, for drunkenness, and that no prosecutor, is necessary in such cases, and on conviction, said person shall be removed from office, and also making it an indictable offense for any person to get drunk publicly and use vulgar and profane language.

To amend the law of limited partnership.

To incorporate the University in Shelby county.

A bill fixing the maximum salary of clerks at $5000, and requiring each clerk to account for the usual perquisites, and also fixing the salaries of the Comptroller and Treasurer at $2500 each, and requiring each one of those officers to account for the perquisites, was rejected on its third reading by a vote of 15 to 12.

In the House, a memorial of the Legislature to Congress in regard to indebtedness of railroads in this State to the Federal Government, asking an assignment of such indebtedness to the State for the benefit of common schools, was adopted and transmitted.

The bill to prevent disfranchised rebels from practicing law in the courts of the State, which was withdrawn for amendment, was returned by Mr. Bowles.

A resolution instructing the Governor to issue bonds due railroads for which receivers have been appointed to the receivers for such roads was adopted, and afterwards reconsidered, and it was referred.

A bill fixing the legal rate of interest in this State at seven per cent. per annum, and allowing stipulated interest at any rate not greater than twelve per cent., was read and referred.

Several amendments were offered to a bill to amend the road laws, when the whole subject was referred to a special committee.

A bill to establish a normal school in each of the three geographical divisions of the State, and to create a State Normal School Board, was read the second time and recommitted.

The House adjourned till Thursday to lend the hall to the Radicals for the pow-wow.

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TENNESSEE ITEMS.

—Michael Hays was sent to jail in Nashville, for tearing down and carrying away a horse, and being unable to pay his fine.

—A crazy old negro, named George Buchanan, was frozen to death at Lebanon, a few nights ago. When found he was lying in a stable, in an insensible condition.

—W. J. and W. S. Evans, arrested in Lincoln County about two weeks ago for resisting Col. Ramsey, Revenue officer, and shooting his assistant, were brought to Nashville Sunday morning and placed in the county jail but released on giving a bond of $2,000 each for their appearance at the next term of the United States District Court.

—Capt S. J. Little, with his child, and a friend, made a narrow escape at Nashville on Monday. They were upset from a buggy with which the horse was running away, but though the buggy was smashed nobody was hurt.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

MORTON'S RADICAL GUN.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Morton's speech to-day, on the powers of Congress over reconstruction, was delivered before the largest crowd, perhaps, of the season. The Senator, in consequence of paralysis, made his speech in a sitting posture. At the conclusion there was quite a rush of Senators to his seat, to offer their congratulations on the ability of his effort; his political opponents, including Doolittle, Hendricks and others, joining in the demonstration.

IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.

The report that the Kentucky Representatives have united in a request to Senator Guthrie to resign, is incorrect. It is, however, of importance to have that single vote in the Senate. There is but one opinion, both of Senators and Representatives in Congress, on this subject. That vote may be necessary to defeat the action of the Senate, when the President vetoes the Supreme Court bill, on the reconstruction measure; and just now it is probable that Senator Thomas, of Maryland, may back that vote to secure his admission.

ALARMED AT THEIR OWN MONSTER.

It is said the last monstrosity concocted by the Reconstruction Committee may never be reported to the House; that the committee have become alarmed at the storm they have raised, and will try to evade public indignation by quietly disposing of this vile bantling. Still there is no certainty in this, when a man like Senator Trumbull, who, a week ago, denounced the Supreme Court bill yesterday recanted his opinion and openly avowed in the Senate the power of Congress to pass such a measure.

A LIE OUT SOMEWHERE.

Washburne, of Illinois, to-day asserted that he did not dodge but voted for the reconstruction bill. The Clerk of the House told Speaker Colfax that Washburne did not vote for it.

A GAMBLING SCHEME.

The House Committee on Retrenchment report that the Gettysburg Lottery scheme was manipulated by France, Sam Dickinson and other lottery gamblers, for their own pecuniary advantage. The revenue permit under which it was forced on the public will be withdrawn.

TEXAS BOND QUESTION.

In the Supreme Court to-day the Texas bond question was brought up, in the shape of a motion to dissolve a temporary injunction granted by the Supreme Court some time ago on behalf of the State of Texas, against certain defendants who sought to negotiate the bonds unlawfully. Judge Hughes took the ground that, according to acts of Congress, Texas is not legally a State in the Union, and has, therefore, no standing in the Supreme Court of the United States. The defendants rest their case on this argument, and the Court will be compelled to decide the point before the case can proceed.

ASSESSOR OF FIRST OHIO DISTRICT.

The nomination of P. W. Strader as Assessor of the First District of Cincinnati was sent to the Senate.

MARSHAL OF KENTUCKY.

It is thought Gen. Leslie Combs will be confirmed by the Senate as Marshal of Kentucky.

WASHBURNE'S BILL OF REPUDIATION.

Indications are that Washburne's bill repudiating the debts from Government to steamboat owners and others who furnished transportation in the West and Southwest during the war will be defeated.

WESTERN MEN IN WASHINGTON.

Ex-Attorney General Speed and Capt. Shirly, of Louisville, and Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, are here.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE AGITATORS AND GOV HUMPHREYS

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR

ORD ASKED FOR INFORMATION

TAXES, TAXES, TAXES.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., January 24.—Convention met at 10 a.m.

The committee to investigate the charges in Gov. Humphrey's proclamation, reported that they were satisfied the charges were unfounded, but believed the Governor was misled. A letter from the Governor accompanied the report, which denies the power of the Convention to inquire into his official acts, but says the proclamation was issued at the instance of Gen. Ord. Ali evidence on the subject being in Ord's possession, the committee were referred to him for further information. Report recommitted for further action.

The Finance bill was taken up at the Seventeenth Section and adopted as a whole—in all thirty-five sections. In addition to two and a half per thousand on sales of merchandise for the year sixty-seven, a special "tax" is levied upon many branches of commerce, industry and art. Collectors to be appointed by the Convention to take the oath of office prescribed for officers of the United States according to an act of Congress July 2, 1862. They are to receive five per cent of all monies collected; have power to levy upon and sell any property in default of payment; to administer oaths, and examine books and papers of merchants and others in order to ascertain the amount of sales during 1867. Receipts are to be given to persons paying special tax, receivable by any sheriff or tax collector for all taxes now due or may become due to the State. The Treasurer is to be elected by the Convention to carry out the provisions of this ordinance. Sheriffs shall add to assessment rolls of 1867, thirty-three and a third per cent, and collect same with tax of sixty-seven and pay to the State Treasurer in collection of this per cent, as well as other taxes now due. Sheriffs shall receive warrants issued by the Convention and receipts given by special tax collectors herein authorized. The Treasurer shall pay this per cent. only upon warrants issued by this Convention until the meeting of the first Legislature after the adoption of the Constitution.

Pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—In the Supreme Court to-day case No. 6 was the original State of Texas vs. White, Chiles et al. It was argued on a motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted restraining the defendants from using or disposing of certain U. S. bonds, obtained by them from the Confederate Military Board at the outbreak of the war. The motion to dissolve the injunction was based upon the ground that Congress, having determined that Texas was not a State in the Union for the purposes of representation, she is not a State in the Union for the purpose of a suit in this Court.

Gen. Peter Force died last night. Aged 77.

Baron Gerolf, the Prussian Minister, to day delivered to the President his new credentials as Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, in his quality as President of the united States of North Germany. Interesting speeches were delivered by him and the President.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to Logan's inquiry, has sent to the House a report saying he has no reliable information that the recent investigationes show that the National Banks, particularly in New York, have been in the habit of coining their money upon fancy stocks of fictitious value.

The bill recently introduced by Fessenden for a reorganization of the Treasury Department, increasing the salaries of some valuable clerks and other officers, will, if adopted, save to the Government about $200,000 annually.

—The Dyersburg *Gazette* of the 18th says: The election for Judge of this Judicial Circuit, held last Saturday, resulted in the re-election of Hon. John A. Rodgers, of Weakly county. Another defeat for the Radicals!

—Tyler, McInnes & Co., extensive wool dealers, on Federal street, Boston, have suspended. They claim, however, that the suspension is only temporary.

ARKANSAS.

THE BLACK-TAN CONVENTION

Memorials to Congress for the Improvement of Arkansas, Ouachita and Red Rivers, and Sale of Hot Springs, and to Continue the Freedmen's Bureau.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 24, 8 p.m.—The Committee to memorialize, reported back the resolution to memorialize Congress to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to improve the navigation of the Arkansas river, recommending its adoption. Amendments to include all the rivers of the State, were lost. The resolution was adopted.

Hinds' resolution to appoint a committee to draft a memorial to Congress to sell at public auction the Arkansas Hot Springs, was adopted.

Resolutions to memorialize Congress for appropriations to improve the navigation of Ouachita and Red rivers, were adopted.

Scott's resolution to memorialize Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau until the perfection of reconstruction, was adopted.

The ordinance providing revenue to defray the expenses of the Convention, and tax the property of the State one-fourth per cent., was reconsidered, and with unimportant alterations, passed again. Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The Committee on Appropriations reported the regular appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. It appropriates between eighteen and nineteen millions. It was ordered that the session to-morrow be devoted to a general debate. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations on January 14. It prevents the payment of coin for claims. It says that hereafter no money shall be paid out of the Treasury for any claim in the following class of cases: Those arising during the rebellion until further action of Congress.

1. On account of securing for imprisonment or for damages or demurrage and detention, or for transportation, whether by land or water.

2. For transportation service, ferriage, etc, beyond the tariff rates fixed by the Quartermaster General during the war.

3. For the use or occupation of land in the insurrectionary States used for fortifications and other military defensive purposes during the war.

The bill was discussed at considerable length by Morgan of Ohio, Maynard of Tennessee, Washburne of Illinois, Trimble of Kentucky, and Pile of Missouri. The previous question was seconded, but pending the legislation of the question,

Schenck, from the Conference Committee on the Cotton Tax, reported that the committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment, and agree on a bill with an amendment adding the following words: "Any cotton imported from foreign countries, on and after July 1, 1868, shall be exempt from duty."

After some discussion, the previous question was seconded, and the report was disagreed to—yeas, 49, nays, 79.

Allison moved that a new Committee of Conference be appointed. Agreed to, and Allison, of Iowa, Trimble and Blair, of Michigan, were appointed.

The death of Judge Hise, of Kentucky, was announced, and then the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted a message from the President returning Thayers' resolution relative to Mr. Seddon, late Secretary of War Confederate States of America, which was referred to the Military Committee. Also a message in relation to equal rights in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Morrill, of Maine, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, House bill to supply deficiencies in the administration of the reconstruction acts, and for other purposes. Merrill moved that the House recede from the Senate's amendment striking out the section prohibiting the departments from transferring from one bureau to another, and instructing the members not to receive any other newspaper than the *Congressional Globe.*

The motion to nonconcur in the House amendments was carried.

Van Winkle reported from the Finance Committee, a bill for securing the national currency by United States bonds, amended in one section so as to provide that the worn out notes be returned to the United States Treasury, to be destroyed by masceration instead of burning. The bill was read the third time and passed as amended.

Wilson introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to whether the force in the Custom House at New York had recently been increased, and whether such increase was needed by the public requirements.

Wilson also introduced the joint resolution for the relief of the destitute people in the South, which was passed.

The Reconstruction bill was then taken up and debated at length, when on motion of Wilson, further consideration was postponed until Monday.

Sumner called up the joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail officers to represent the United States at the forthcoming International Naval Exposition at Havre.

The death of the Hon. Elijah Hise, of Kentucky, was announced by the Secretary of the House, and Davis offered the usual resolutions, accompanying them by a brief speech. They were seconded by Hendricks, who also made a few remarks, whereupon they were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Donaldsonville, forwards to General Buchannan, commanding the District of Louisiana, a complaint of the negroes on the Buena Vista plantation, whose wages have not been paid, and making an application for a remedy, inasmuch as there will not be another session of the District Court until the first Monday in May. The matter was laid before General Hancock, who says: "These parties are not without a remedy, for they can apply to the Judge of the Court who, by the laws of the State, is authorized to hold an adjourned or special term, and the Court can best determine the rights of all parties concerned. The Major General commanding therefore directs that you instruct the Bureau agents at Donaldsonville to call upon the Judge of the District court of the parish, at once to hold a special term of his court for the trial of those cases complained of, and in case of his failure or refusal to hold said term, the said agent will at once make such seizures of the crops and property, and sell the same, as may be requisite to secure the freedmen in their just dues."

In the Convention the day was consumed in discussing article 98 of the Constitution, and the amendments and substitutes therefor. This article forever disfranchises all persons convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crimes punishable with hard labor; all the officers or leaders of guerrilla bands during the late war, and disfranchising until 1878 those disfranchised by the reconstruction acts.

Pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—In the Supreme Court to-day case No. 6 was the original State of Texas vs. White, Chiles et al. It was argued on a motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted restraining the defendants from using or disposing of certain U. S. bonds, obtained by them from the Confederate Military Board at the outbreak of the war. The motion to dissolve the injunction was based upon the ground that Congress, having determined that Texas was not a State in the Union for the purposes of representation, she is not a State in the Union for the purpose of a suit in this Court.

Gen. Peter Force died last night. Aged 77.

Baron Gerolf, the Prussian Minister, to day delivered to the President his new credentials as Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, in his quality as President of the united States of North Germany. Interesting speeches were delivered by him and the President.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to Logan's inquiry, has sent to the House a report saying he has no reliable information that the recent investigationes show that the National Banks, particularly in New York, have been in the habit of coining their money upon fancy stocks of fictitious value.

The bill recently introduced by Fessenden for a reorganization of the Treasury Department, increasing the salaries of some valuable clerks and other officers, will, if adopted, save to the Government about $200,000 annually.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, January 24.—An arrival from San Domingo brings the following intelligence: The commanders sent out by President Cabral to obtain the assistance of ex-President Geffrard, had returned unsuccessful. The Dominican refugees in Turks Island were in great destitution.

The new steamer Capello was sailing under the Haytien flag and had on board troops and munitions of war.

Bouseish held all the positions in St. Domingo, except the capital, which he was preparing to storm.

The latest accounts from St. Thomas report that the fever in a malignant form prevailed there. There had been no cases of cholera.

FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, January 23.—The Conservative Convention at Houston adjourned after a stormy session. The resolutions declare that they are unalterably determined to oppose negro suffrage, and advise the voters to defeat the Convention if possible, and if not, to elect delegates to oppose negro suffrage.

It is reported that there will be a Convention called here to unite the Johnson Democrats and moderate Republicans.

Gen. Hancock proceeded to Austin without stopping here.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—The river is rising, with six feet three inches in the canal.

The Dexter departed for New Orleans. The weather is clear, with the thermometer at 29.°

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The weather is clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—The river is rising fast. There is now fifteen feet four inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 24°.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

—Mrs Lorey Blounh died on the 5th inst at Ripley, Tippal county, aged 102 years, 4 months and 25 days. She had been a helpless sufferer for nine years, and a professer of the Christian religion about 85 years.

—Col. T. B. Manlove has discontinued the Vicksburg *Telegraph* and will devote himself to the practice of law.

—The Vicksburg *Times* of the 21st in reference to the special tax to pay the Black and Tan Conventon, says: There is not a man who will pay *any* tax imposed by this Convention, and if their tax collectors undertake to enforce collection, by seizing and selling the property of the people, they will be shot down like dogs, as they are! They will deserve to be shot, and we advise every man to resist the payment of such a tax, by all means God has given him. The Mygatts and Orrs, the Hausers and Gibbs, the Aldersons, and all the other scavengers, may make a note of it. The people fo Mississippi are in no humor to be trifled with.

—A friend informs us that it is dangerous to get off the cars at Corinth, if one has a repeater. The authorities will be sure to fine him $10 and cost.

GENERAL NEWS.

—There are 10,000 men in Montana who would be glad to get home with empty pockets, not having been able to fill them.

—Mr. Robert C. Cummins, a native of Maysville, Ky., publisher and editor of the *Appeal* at Uniontown, Ky., died at the latter place on the 7th inst. of consumption.

—A street railroad company at Maysville, Ky., has applied for a charter.

—It is said the President will nominate W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, for Commissioner of Patents.

—The American House, at Janesville, Wis., was burned on Monday. Loss, $12,000.

—The Chicago *Times* pronounces for the nomination of George H. Pendleton for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention.

MARRIED.

RICE—FRANSIOLA.—At St. Peter's Church, on the evening of January 23d, by the Rev. Father Lilly, Dr. FRANK RICE to Miss BELLE FRANSIOLA, all of this city.

"Friend after friend departs," and leaves us upon the cold shore of bachelordom, like Ariadne, "weeping by the waters." Another has lighted Hymen's torch, and embarked for the clime "where the roses are." May softest breezes attend and waft them to unceasing joys, each brighter than the last.

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

WANTED.—A house containing three or four rooms, in a good neighborhood, for which a moderate rent will be promptly paid. Address A. B., this office. ja26

LOST.—A note made by J. B. Weld, payable to order C. T. Goobegan, at Peoples' Bank, for sixty dollars, dated 23d December, 1867, and payable 1st March, 1868, and endorsed by him. All persons are hereby notified not to trade for the same. ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.
January 24, 1868. ja26 1t

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