THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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AMADEUS I.

The New King of Spain----How He Was Elected.

His Acceptance of the High Trust---His Marriage a Love Affair.

His Enthusiastic Reception in Madrid---His Speech to the Spanish Commissioners.

[From the New York Herald.]

The newly chosen occupant of the Spanish throne arrived at Madrid on Monday, the 2d inst., after a progress quite triumphal from his landing place at Carthagena. In a manner truly characteristic of the man, he at once made a visit of condolence to the widow of Marshal Prim, thereby recognizing the services and expressing his regret for the lamentable fate of the man whose assassination has, through the horror with which it inspires all good men in Spain, become a sort of expiatory sacrifice that shields the life of Amadeus himself. His next act was to appear in the Cortes and there assume the solemn official oath. He then summoned to his presence such men of eminent record as Rosas, Zorilla, Olivero and Olozaga, and conferred with them in reference to the formation of a constitution adapted to the new situation of the realm. In the meantime the enthusiasm manifested at his reception by the people of Madrid is described as having been universal, and thus we see him launched fairly on his new career.

ELECTION OF AMADEUS BY THE CORTES.

On November 17, 1870, the Spanish Cortes assembled at Madrid elected Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, Duke of Aosta, to the royal dignity of Spain, with the special title of "King of the Spaniards," indicating the popular and national character of his elevation and the constitutional form of the monarchy that he is to administer. The vote stood 191 in favor and 120 against the candidate, the Carlists casting twelve blank ballots. On the same day the new ruler was officially proclaimed amid great apparent rejoicing, and within a fortnight a deputation of Spanish dignatries started for Florence to lay his newly acquired honors at the feet of the Italian prince in his father's residence and capital city. On the 4th of December the deputation was received in state at the Pitti Palace by Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and his son, the Duke of Aosta. In reply to an impressive address by the Spanish visitors, the former said: "I confide my son to the loyalty of the Spanish nation."

He subsequently conferred the Order of the Annunziata upon Marshals Serrano, Prim, Espartero and Zorilla, in recognition of their rank and their services to the cause of order and reorganization.

HIS ANSWER TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The response of the new King Amadeus was more characteristic of his sanguine temperament than of the real situation of the affairs in Spain, as late dispatches have unfortunately represented them to be.

"I have before me," he said, "a smooth, and, I hope, happy course to pursue. You present to my survey a more extended horizon and invite me to duties which are, at all times, elevated, but now are of the utmost moment. I accept the noble mission, while fully conscious of its difficulties. * * * In order to be worthy of my election I have only loyally to follow the example and the constitutional traditions in which I have been reared. * * * A soldier while in the army, I shall but be the first citizen of the country in the presence of the nation's representatives. I know not whether I shall have the good fortune to shed my blood for my new country and to add a leaf to the laurel chaplet of the great numbers who have made the renown of Spain illustrious. Of this much, however, I am sure at all events that the Spaniards shall ever say of the King whom they have chosen, 'His loyalty can rise above the strife of parties; he has no other thought than the unity and happiness of the nation.'" This judicious speech was received by the deputation with cries of "*Viva su Majestad Amadeo primero, Rey de España!*"

Banquetings and illuminations on a magnificent scale ensued in the chief cities of the Italian realm, and preparations were at once made by the Spanish King elect to repair to Madrid, where he was expected as early as last Christmas day. He tarried, however, longer in Italy than he had intended, owing, no doubt, in part, to the terrible disorders at present agitating the Spanish peninsula.

HIS MARRIAGE—HIS WIFE.

King Amadeus I., whose full title we have already written, is one of the most gifted and promising scions of the House of Savoy. He is the second son and third child of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and was allied in marriage, on the 30th of May, 1867, to the Princess Marie Victoire Charlotte Henrietta Jeanne, daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel Cisterna and Louisa Caroline Ghislaine, Countess of Merode. He is now in his twenty-sixth year, having been born on the 30th of May, 1845, and holds the regular commission of lieutenant general in the Italian army, of rear admiral in the navy and of a chief of brigade in the cavalry service. His marriage with the young Princess de la Cisterna was quite a romantic affair on his part, although it involved a good deal of court maneuvering. The lady is highly educated, thoroughly accomplished and has several languages at her complete control. She was but in her twentieth year, and he in his twenty-second, when they met, and her youthful loveliness and polished grace at once captivated the young soldier-prince, who had become, in some measure, a historical paladin in her eyes, by his effective gallantry in the field when battling against the Austrians for the cause of Italian independence and by a severe wound received in a dashing cavalry charge at the head of his regiment. The Cisternas are of the old Piedmontese party, so-called, who strove to retain the Italian capital at Turin, and the moment they saw a royal Prince of Savoy attracted by a daughter of their house they left no honorable effort untried to secure so desirable an alliance.

Baron Ricasoli, then in the Italian Ministry, opposed the match at first, chiefly for the reason, as he alleged, that Amadeus was but twenty one years old, and that his elder brother Humbert, the Prince of Piedmont, was still unmarried. But the bright eyes and eloquent tongues of the ladies and cavaliers of the Italian Court were nearly all enlisted in furthering the romantic passion of their brave and handsome young prince, and his father was not difficult to coax into entire approval. The royal word was therefore given, and the wedding soon followed, amid great pomp and rejoicing. Nor has the happiness of the young couple been disturbed by any of the domestic clouds that so often seem to invade the married life of the titled and the great. The Princess Marie has, it is said, a somewhat prompt and imperious temper, but notwithstanding certain hints let fall in the book of the Countess Ricasoli, which not long since made such a noise in high circles in Europe, there has been no reason to doubt the perfect tranquillity of the Prince's home. Indeed, with so genial and royal a character as that of Amadeus of Savoy, any educated lady would have to be exacting indeed who could not pass a life of happiness, especially when her hand had been the reward of the most impassioned and romantic attachment. Of the Prince himself it may be said that he is universally beloved for his generous nobility of heart, his devoted patriotism, his liberal sentiments and the undiminished splendor in which he has displayed the ancient gallantry of his race upon every occasion in the field since the day when he began his military career as a simple captain in the famous Aosta brigade, which was always conspicuous for dash in the charge, steadiness in the thick of action, and coolness when forced by overwhelming numbers to retreat. At the same time the Prince has been equally esteemed in civil life, and, at all times when calm dignity of bearing, quiet decision and good judgment were mainly desirable, has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his friends. These are good omens.

SPAIN TO BE CONGRATULATED UPON THE RESULT.

With a long and illustrious series of examples before him, and with the prestige of the grand patriotic successes which have since then raised the house of Savoy, first to the royal honors of Piedmont and Sardinia and then to the throne of united Italy, now one of the first-class powers of the world, young Amadeus I. of Spain has some brilliant guarantees handed down to him from the past to sustain him in the arduous but splendid duties of the future now opening before him. Moreover, as we have briefly endeavored to show, his own record has been full of promise, and, thus far, since the announcement of his newly found preferment, he has shown himself to be every inch a man.

Spain herself is full of natural resources, and, could the immemorial fomenters of discord, the continual and implacable plotters for faction wars and dynastic chimeras, be, once for all, crushed out by the good sense of the nation at large, she might rapidly regain her former rank at the council board of the nations. As things have run for fifty years past she has simply been a disturber of the peace, so full of vagaries and excesses that an individual guilty of the same would rightfully come under our legal commissions *de lunatico inquirendo*.

It is, then, in the common interest of mankind, no less than for the sake of our early friend and ally, the Spanish people, that we wish, in the pleasant greetings of the New Year with which he begins to reign, all good fortune and success to the wise, firm and prompt, yet liberal, measures of Amadeus I., King of the Spaniards elect by fair vote of the Cortes, should that vote be now sustained by the spontaneous approval of the honest, orderly and productive classes inhabiting the magnificent but long afflicted country which he comes from Italy to govern.

THE KING OF SPAIN IN MADRID.

By a special telegram forwarded from Madrid to London, and thence by the cable to this city yesterday, we are enabled to report the arrival of his Majesty Amadeus, King of the Spaniards, in his capital. The record is quite hopeful for the new dynasty. The youthful monarch saluted his people in the very presence of the remains of the dead soldier, Prim; a living, progressive principle before the honored yet deceased representative of a remarkable, but unquiet and troublesome era in the history of the country. The king advanced modestly, journeying from Carthagena to Aranjuez, and from that ancient city to the national palace in Madrid. He was received with enthusiasm, although the popular expression was not of a very demonstrative character. Constitutionalism is on the ascendant in Spain; party politics ignored at least for the present moment. The King rode at once to the hall of Cortes, was sworn in, and solemnly avowed his fidelity to the people, his subjects. After his return to the palace he gave audience to many prominent public leaders, and formed, almost certainly, a first cabinet, consisting of long-tried and faithful men. The inclination of the court is evidently toward the Spanish party which is known as the union liberal. It is to be hoped that the "blight" will soon be removed from "the olive of Spain," and that it will, as was ever hoped, be entwined in the first "garland of European liberty."

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Mr. Garfield presented the remonstrance of 307 women of Ohio against woman suffrage.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution for appointment of Commissioners to Dominica.

In the discussion of Dominican matters, Messrs. Stephens, Orth, Butler, Bingham and Poland, Republicans, favored; and Willard, Hoar, Swann and Farnsworth, Republicans, and Cox and Voorhies, Democrats, opposed the joint resolution.

Mr. Cox said he opposed it not because we swallow two hundred thousand colored people. After taking in four millions we can digest a few more; the man who swallowed a pumpkin worried down a peach. I oppose the scheme because it is a specious, prearranged, corrupt job, and no commission can deodorize its putrescense.

Mr. Swann—Senators and Cabinet officers are here lobbying in the House in favor of the measure. Why is it? The Postmaster General has no more influence in the House than in his own State (Maryland), should be kept in his department; attending to his business, which was sadly in need of attention, instead of coming to the House to influence legislation.

Mr. Garfield—I propose a further extension of fifteen minutes' time, to listen to a gentleman who cracks the party whip. [Excitement.]

Mr. Butler—Listen to the mean white trash remarks. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morgan—The House is under the Dominican whip-cracker.

The joint resolution goes back to the Senate, for action on the amendment.

Mr. Brooks, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case from the Fourth district of Tennessee, declaring the sitting member, Mr. Tillman, entitled to his seat.

Mr. Cox presented a minority report, in favor of the contestant, Mr. Sheaf, which was ordered to be printed.

Petitions on various subjects were presented, including pensions and stamped envelopes.

Mr. Yates presented petitions from citizens of Illinois, asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizing a Supreme Being. He stated that this subject had been agitated for five or six sessions, and he had been notified that a large number of similar petitions had accumulated. He desired that the Committee on the Judiciary should make a report. He said that nine-tenths of the people of Illinois believed there should be such an amendment, by which the supremacy of God should be acknowledged; they believe that to God they are indebted for our success in many wars for equal rights and liberty throughout the land; that some report should be made upon the subject.

On his motion the petition was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, to provide for the celebration of the independence of America on its one hundredth anniversary, by holding an International Exhibition of arts and manufactures, at Philadelphia in 1876.

Mr. Sargent offered an amendment providing that no expenses of the Exhibition, or its officers, should be payable out of the Treasury, which was agreed to.

The bill then passed, and the House at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

There was a heavy snow storm at and west of Reno, on the Central Pacific railroad, Monday night and yesterday morning. Telegraphic communication is interrupted temporarily, and there is no report as to the running of trains.

NASHVILLE.

Proceedings of the House and Senate Yesterday.

Severe Arraignment of Chancellor Smith, of the First District.

Special to Memphis APPEAL.]

SENATE.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—Mr. Hall introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Holly Springs, Brownsville and Ohio railroad. Also, a bill for the protection of sheriffs and constables.

Mr. Self offered the following:

WHEREAS, Hon. Hamilton C. Smith, a Chancellor of the State of Tennessee, duly elected and commissioned for the First Chancery District, is not a person of competent law knowledge to comprehend and perform the duties of his office; and whereas, the said H. C. Smith did, on the — day of June, A. D. 1870, in violation of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, which he as Chancellor had therefore taken an oath to support, promise to one George Edgar Grisham, of Jonesboro, Tenn., the office of Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Jonesboro, in the District aforesaid, to be elected to the office of Chancellor aforesaid; and whereas, at divers other times the said H. C. Smith, for the purpose of being elected as aforesaid, did promise to divers persons the office of Clerk and Master in the courts of the various counties of said district; and whereas, the said H. C. Smith, by his aforesaid incompetency and bribery, and by his notorious character as a libertine and debauchee, is bringing the high office of Chancellor into disrepute and the authority of the State into the contempt of the citizens thereof; therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That for the causes aforesaid, the said H. C. Smith be, and he is hereby, removed from the office of Chancellor aforesaid, and that said office be declared vacant.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate joint resolution, authorizing the Governor to employ counsel to defend certain parties in the Supreme Court, in cases charged with holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, was adopted.

The Senate resolution to pay members of the Legislature in the old issues of the Bank of Tennessee, was laid upon the table.

House bill to authorize County Courts to cancel warrants. Rejected.

Senate bill to repeal the 17th section of the act incorporating Memphis. Rejected.

In the House, Mr. Hinkle offered the following:

WHEREAS, The roll of the House shows that a large number of our members are absent, and the presumption that they are all sick or ailing: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the undivided sympathy of all the members present is hereby extended to our brethren in affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each absentee, and that they be requested to return to their posts of duty as soon as possible in order that they may receive the congratulations of their desponding friends.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Hornberger: To amend the criminal law, and making it a felony to buy or sell bank bills for less than par, provided the bills are recievable for taxes.

By Mr. Spears: Directing the Secretary of State to sell the interest of the State in turnpike roads.

By Mr. Carl: To change the name of the county of Hamblin to that of Turley, in honor of Judge Turley.

By Mr. Everett: To amend the act to provide for special judges in certain cases.

By Mr. Eckle: For the relief of clerks and justices of the peace.

By Mr. Enloe: To repeal the act to provide for a change of venue in certain cases.

By Mr. Rhea: To authorize the courts to do justice to tax collectors.

By Mr. Harris: To regulate the right to keep arms; and to amend the exemption laws.

By Mr. Steele: To authorize the county courts and incorporated towns to impose a tax for county and municipal purposes.

By Mr. Cheatham: To repeal section 1279 of the code.

By Mr. Chestham: To repeal section 23 of an act passed February 17, 1868.

House bills on third reading: To authorize the Chancellors and Judges to publish the time of holding special terms. Passed.

To change the corporate lines of Brownsville. Rejected.

To regulate the preparation of bills of exception. Passed.

To amend section 5432 of the code, relative to jailers' fees. Passed.

For the benefit of turnpike companies. Rejected.

To fix the qualifications of tax assessors. Rejected.

To amend the act to establish a criminal court in Montgomery county, and providing for four terms of said court per annum. Passed.

To legalize certain days as holidays. Passed.

Messrs. Hornberger and Harris presented a long protest against the bill to sell delinquent railroads.

Another Insurance Failure.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Judge Barnard has appointed a receiver over the property of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, of this city. State Superintendent Miller, in his report of the affairs of the company says: "My examination disclosed the fact that, in order to swell the volume of business apparently done by the company, as shown by its statement, and show low rates of expense, large numbers of false or fictitious entries were made on the books of the company of policies issued and premiums received at the office of the company. These entries amounted to several hundred, and appeared to have been made without issue, in fact, of policies, or any application therefor having ever been made, or of the payment of any premiums; and after having been so extended, and having served the purpose of the false statements, they appear on the books marked 'not taken;' that these entries are entirely fictitious is so plain, the fact is not even denied by the officers of the company. It is a startling fact that the books of this company show an expenditure since its organization, a period of about fifteen months, of over $68,000 for advertising, printing and stationery alone."

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at a large meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the legalization of all special rates of interest written in contracts, and six per cent. to remain as the legal rates, and requesting the members of the General Assembly of that county to bring the matter before the Legislature.

THE WAR.

MOVEMENTS NEAR LILLE.

LONDON, January 10.—A dispatch from Lille says the Germans are massing their forces south of Bassaume.

French sharpshooters successfully engaged a body of Uhlans near Lille to-day, and captured forty-three prisoners.

The Prussians have raised the siege of Langries.

FIGHTING NEAR VENDOME.

BORDEAUX, January 10.—Details of the fighting near Vendome have been received. About 11 o'clock in the morning the Germans attacked the French under General Curten, occupying the district of St. Cyr, and the villages of Porcher and Sheeve. The enemy were at first successful, and drove the French back to Newville. General Curten then brought up his supports, and after sharp fighting, recaptured all the positions previously taken by the Germans, and repulsed the enemy beyond St. Roumaine, which place the French re-entered at nightfall. The German loss is considerable; French trifling.

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

VERSAILLES, Monday night, January 9.—Last night the fire from our batteries at the south of Paris was increased. To-day there was a dense fog, and the bombardment was not so heavy; the return fire of the French guns was weak. The Germans last Sunday lost twenty-five men.

A column, advancing on Lemans, reached Calais yesterday, meeting slight resistance.

FINANCIAL—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, January 10.—*La Patrie* says the financial is worse than the military situation, and is prepared to return to assignats.

Colonel Pratt, director of the Anglo-American ambulance corps at Orleans, has gone to Bordeaux to negotiate for the exchange of prisoners, of whom there are now a large number on both sides.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

BERLIN, January 9.—General Van Werder has been heavily reinforced. The Prussians in the department of Jaigay are concentrating on Paris by the Lyons railroad, and reinforcements have arrived there from Germany. The fighting, when Daujoutin was carried by storm, is described as desperate on both sides, and the German loss is heavy.

THE SINKING OF THE ENGLISH COLLIERS.

LONDON, January 10.—Count Bernstoff, the Prussian Minister, has received the following telegram from Bismarck:

"VERSAILLES, January 8.—The report of the German commander at Rouen respecting the sinking of the English colliers has not arrived, but the facts are known. Tell Lord Granville that we sincerely regret that our troops, to avert imminent danger, were obliged to seize the British ships. We admit the claim of indemnity. If unjustifiable excesses were committed we regret them and will call the guilty to account.

"(Signed.) BISMARCK."

Further explanations represent that the vessels were seized for fear that the French would use them and land troops.

The Right Honorable William Mousell, member of Parliament from Limerick county, has offered the Pope a residence on his estate in Ireland.

WASHINGTON.

THE HOUSE PASSES THE DOMINICAN RESOLUTIONS WITH AN AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—After a two hours' debate on the Dominican resolutions, the House proceeded to vote on the resolution offered by a member yesterday, that the passage of the resolutions should not be construed or understood as committing the Government to a policy of annexing Dominica. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 108 to 76.

2:30 p.m.—The House has passed the Dominican resolutions, with Ambler's amendment tacked on it. It must now go back to the Senate.

THE VOTE ON SAN DOMINGO IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Ambler's amendment, declaring that there was nothing in the joint resolution to be construed in committing the government to the annexation of Dominica, was agreed to by yeas, 106. The joint resolution, as amended, then passed by yeas, 123; nays, 63. The Democrats voted solidly in the negative, and the following Republicans also voted "no:" Messrs. Beatty, Boyd, Finkelburg, Hoar, Peters and Willard.

MORTON TO TAKE FISHE'S PLACE.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says that it has long been known by some of the friends of Secretary Fish, that his retirement from the State Department was determined upon by him nearly a year ago, and there has never been a time since his appointment when he would not gladly have returned to private life. He accepted the position, originally, under protest and was only induced to remain in the cabinet by the earnest and frequent solicitation of the President. Nearly a year ago, when the President decided upon the removal of Motley, as Minister to England, it was arranged that Fish should succeed him, but owing to the breaking out of a foreign war, it was thought too troublesome, as complications might arise in which Fish's ability and experience would be of geater service to the country at the head of the State Department, and he was induced to remain for several months past. It has been known to the friends of Fish that he would retire as soon as a suitable successor could be brought forward; that person has been found, and the change will be made at the close of the present Congress. Senator Morton will then be appointed Secretary of State. The political reasons which, a few months ago, prevented his acceptance of the English mission, will have been so modified, that he will be enabled to accept, as his successor will not take his seat before December of the present year.

DIRTY WORK.

The House Committee on Military Affairs this morning commenced the examination of witnesses in connection with the investigation of the management of the National Asylum. General B. F. Butler, the President of the Asylum, and General Farnsworth are prosecuting the inquiry at present before the Committee. The effort seems to be to impugn General Butler's management and use of the funds of the institution.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning resumed the consideration of the McGarrahan claim, with reference to the alleged issuance of a patent to him in March, 1863, and its subsequent destruction or suppression. N. O. Stoddard, formerly Secretary to the President to sign land patents, appeared before the Committee and swore that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he signed the patent for the Panoche Grand Ranche—the property which McGarrahan claims—in March, 1863. He also testified that the unexecuted patent reissued on behalf of the New Idra Company as the only one ever made out for said property, differs in appearance and in many other particulars from the patent which he remembers signing.

J. N. Granger, Recorder of Land Office now and for the past seventeen years, testified that all letters which, according to the Custom Department, accompanied letters transmitted to him to be recorded, were missing from the files of his office between the dates of January and June, 1863, and he was, therefore, unable to state whether or not the patent for said Ranche had been excluded. In regard to his signature in the Book of Records, that patent therein recorded, as signed by the President, had not to his knowledge been transmitted.

Mr. Granger swore that he appended his name to the certificates under compulsion of a written order of J. D. Cox, late Secretary of the Interior, and peremptory verbal instructions from Commissioner Wilson. And in consequence of the loss or abstraction of all the letters accompanying the patents transmitted to him for signature during March, 1863, he can't corroborate the statement of Commissioner Wilson, that the patent to the Panoch Grande Ranche was signed, sealed and executed.

TELEGRAMS.

The Missouri river is open to Fort Benton.

The Kansas Legislature has a girl page for each House.

The second installment of the German loan has been taken up.

Tammany is preparing to receive the Fenian liberated convicts from England.

The bridge across the Platte river, opposite Fremont, is to be built for $50,000.

Ohio is to have jurisdiction and title over the National Asylum for disabled soldiers.

The senate will to-day act upon the San Domingo bill as it was amended by the House.

John Zook suicided in Chicago Sunday night because his brother married the girl he was sparking.

The chairmanship of the principal committees are occupied in the Kansas Legislature by Democrats.

The Territory of Okolona is to be organized, and with it will be incorporated several tribes of Indians.

The Senatorial contest in Kansas is exciting. There are several candidates. The Legislature of that State meets to-day.

The Supreme Court of Virginia decided yesterday that a debtor for tax may be incarcerated until the debt is paid.

Governor Butler, of Nebraska, controls the Legislature to such an extent that an investigating committee to look into school fund frauds cannot be appointed.

Senator Carpenter yesterday introduced a bill in the United State Senate providing for the retirement of United States Judges on full pay, in cases of extreme old age or physical disability.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, yesterday introduced a bill for the removal of political disabilities which provides that all persons be relieved excepting those who left the cabinet and Congress in 1860 and 1861.

The Ohio Democratic State Central Committee yesterday decided to hold their next State Convention at Columbus on June 1st. Geo. H. Pendleton, C. L. Vallandigham, Geo. W. McCook, L. D. Campbell and other prominent Democrats were present.

The Supreme Court of Ohio yesterday pronounced the law by which the recent annexations were made to Cincinnati unconstitutional. The law providing for the payment of Morgan raid claims was also pronounced void, not having received a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

The New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., January 10.—Senator Baltic, from Camden county, was elected President of the Senate, and delegate Condit, from Essex county, Speaker of the House.

The organization indicates the probable election of Senator Frelinghuysen to the United States Senate.

Governor Randolph, in his Message, shows the receipts of 1870 to have been $631,000; disbursements, $562,000—two-thirds of this receipts from railway sources. Upon political matters the Message refers to the adoption of suffrage amendments, and the final settlement of the vexed question. It strongly urges amnesty to that large, influential and intelligent body of Southern men now aliens, once American citizens. In conclusion, it protests against the enormous grants of land, in which the States have so great resultary interests.

MARKETS

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

New York, January 10.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling uplands, 19½c. Flour dull and prices a shade lower at less 5 @ 10c for shipping grades of extra. Wheat very firm; red amber, $1 48@1 51. Corn firm and in fair demand: No. 1 mixed, 78@79c; yellow, 80@81c. Coffee steady and in moderate demand; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar firm and in fair demand; Cuba, 9@9¾c. Molasses steady and in moderate demand; New Orleans, 65@75c. Rice, 6½@7c.

Hay Goods—The market is still without vitality, and price rule steady. We quote: 10-4 brown sheetings, 37½c; 9-4 do., 32½c; 10-4 Allendale do., 32½c; 4-4 do., 27½c; 8-4 do., 22½c; 4-4 Indian Head do., 15c; 4-4 Medford do., 11½c; Glasgow ginghams, 16c; Work and Will do., 16c; American prints, 16@17c; Amoskeag do., 8½c; ¾ furniture prints, 8c; 5-4 do., 20c; 4-4 Minnehaha ticks, 42½c; ½ do. do., 27½c; 5-inch Hamilton do., 16c; Fitzfield, 7½c; London Silesias, 17c, and Manchester do., 16c.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Gold has been rather strong to-day, opening at 110⅞, advancing to and closing at 111⅛; but little has been done; a few loans were made at from 6 to 7 per cent.; clearances, about $16,000,000. Business in Government bonds has been dull, though they were very strong at the opening; at the close there was a little business in 5-20s of 1867; coupons of 1881, 109½; do. 1862, 109; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 108½; do. 1865, new, 108¼; do. 1867, 107½; do. 1868, 108¼; 10-40s, 107½; 6 ctrency 5s, 105½. Stocks were steady, with only a few transactions. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. State securities dull; Tennessees strong, but nominal; old, 64; new, 64½; sterling exchange, 109½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Flour firmer; superfine, $5 50@5 75; XX, $6 75@8 00; XXX, $8 50@9 00; XXXX, $9 50@10 00; white, $10 Bran, $1 30. Hay brighter; prime, $30; choice, $32. Pork held higher; mess, $21@21 25. The others are unchanged. Cotton active and firmer; sales, 10,000 bales; good ordinary, 13¾ @15c; low middlings, 16½@16¾c; middlings, 18½@19c; receipts, 1,038 bales; exports, to New York, 1,569 bales; stock, 233,409 bales. Sterling, 9½@ sight bills, ½ per cent. discount. Gold, 110½@111½.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 10.—Bagging quiet at 25@26c for hemp and flax. Cotton firm and advanced to 19½c. Flour steady; extra family, $5 25. Grain very quiet. Hogs steady at $6@6 50. Provisions very firm, with an upward tendency; mess pork, $19 50; bacon, clear sides, 11½@11½c; bulk meats, 7½@10½c. Lard, 12c. Whisky, 87c. Tobacco, sales of 31 hhds at $4 70@10 for trade to medium.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Cotton firmer at 16@16½c. Nothing new in flour or grain, and not much done. Whisky, 86c. Provisions unsettled and difficult to give accurate quotations; holders firm and what demand there is speculative; small sales of mess pork at $19 75; kettle lard, 12½, and held at 12½c; bulk meats held at 7½@7¾c for shoulders; clear rib and clear sides, 9½@10½c. Hogs active and higher for live, closing at $6 50@7; dressed dull at $9.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, No. 2 spring in active demand and advanced 1½@2c, closing steady at $1 12½@1 12¾; this afternoon quiet and unchanged. Corn, No. 2 firm and ¼@¾c higher, closing at 82½c, cash; this afternoon unchanged. Oats, 39¾c. Rye, No. 2 firm at 73½@75c. Barley, No. 2 dull. Highwines, 85@85½c for iron bound. Provisions opened weak and closed firm and active; mess pork, $19. Lard, 11½c. Dressed hogs steady at $7 20 for choice; live active at $6 @ 40. Cattle quiet at $5 50@4.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—Flour unchanged; superfine winter, $4 25@4 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 spring, $1 12½. Corn dull and declined to 40@42c for mixed across the river and 40c on this side. Oats quiet at 34@35c on track and in elevator. Rye, 80@85c. Provisions firm; jobbing rates—mess pork, $19 50; bulk meats, 7@7¾c; and 10½c; bacon, 9, 11½ and 12c. Lard quiet at 11@11½c. Hogs firmer and higher at $6 20@6 50, with small lots of extra at $6 60. Cattle unchanged.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—Cotton in fair demand; low middlings, 16½@16¾c; net receipts, 251 bales; exports to Great Britain 2187 bales, to the continent 1570 bales, and coastwise 1130 bales; sales, 280 bales; stock, 36,358 bales.

GALVESTON

GALVESTON, January 10.—Cotton firm; middlings, 16c; net receipts, 1086 bales; exports coastwise, 155 bales; sales, 1700 bales; stock, 35,788 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, January 10.—Cotton firmer; middlings, 16@16½c; net receipts, 262 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 30,402 bales.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, January 10.—Cotton strong; middlings, 16@16½c; net receipts, 236 bales; exports, to Great Britain 500 bales, and coastwise 1835 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 44,461 bales.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 10.—Consols, 92¾. Stocks and bonds quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, January 10.—United States coupons of 1862, 90½@90¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Cotton unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer; receipts of wheat for three days, 45,000 quarters, of which 15,000 quarters were American.

Resolutions of Euphrates Lodge No. 35, I. O. B. B.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January [illegible]

One of our most illustrious and beloved brothers, Rev. Simon Tuska, having been suddenly summoned from this scene of his labors and trials to the presence of the Supreme Judge, to whose holy service he had devoted the enthusiasm and energy of his youth and manhood, and we being the witnesses of his devoted, zealous and pious labors, do therefore resolve,

1. That in the death of Brother Tuska this lodge has been deprived of one of its brightest lights, most exemplary members and learned expounds of its principles of which any order can boast, and that each of us feels that his vacant chair can never be filled.

2. That the cause of general instruction, liberal philosophy and active benevolence has suffered by his loss a severe blow, which we like more deeply feel from the suddenness of the visitation.

3. That the shock of the decease of such an illustrious brother, whose piety and learning were given to the cause of humanity and charity among men, must not only be felt throughout the lodges of this order everywhere, but among all classes and sects of good men in our country, and that the feeling of sadness and sympathy which pervades our own city and community is not type of what must be felt and expressed wherever his character is known.

4. That his family tender to the bereaved family of our departed brother their sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and we only commend them to that All-searching and All-wise Father, whose Almighty wisdom was the guide of his life, and whose precepts were his stay and prop over the rough paths he was called to tread. Their bereavement is so much greater than ours that we hold it but mockery to refer them to any less sacred or sufficient consolation.

5. That our charter and the gavel be draped in mourning; that copy of this preamble and resolutions be engrossed and framed and delivered to the family of our deceased brother; also that a page of our minute book be kept separate for the purpose of having the same spread thereon, and that the same be published in the city papers, the Israelite of Cincinnati, and the Jewish Times of New York.

A. S. MYERS,
LEW WEILER,
ISAAC FRANK,
ISIDOR NATHAN,
M. S. JOAB,
Committee.

SEYMOUR L. LEE, Pres't ex-officio.
H. GRONAUER, Secretary. [2 d]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Theodore Hill,
OF ILLINOIS,

WOULD become a model farmer not very far from Memphis, in Tennessee, or about Holly Springs, in Mississippi. He owns the patent for the Southern states of the CHAMPION CHURN, which dasher works perpendicularly, but is not a plunger. He would exchange "rights" to sell and manufacture this churn, which has supplanted all others in the eastern and northern states of Ohio and New York, for a good tract of land. He proposes to make this country his home. Where is the more land than he asks, which would make money by the manufacture and sale of the best churn ever made, and the only one everywhere approved, address Mr. Hill, care Dondo, Joy & Co., Memphis, Tenn. janl1

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Trust Deed executed to me on the 28th day of November, 1869, by A. W. Young, trading and doing business under the name and style of A. W. Young & Co., and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tenn., in Book No. 2 of "Chattel Mortgages," page 184, I will, on

Monday, 13th February, 1871,

During legal hours, at the store-house No. 313, on the west side of Main street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, the property conveyed in said Trust Deed, to-wit: The stock of books, stationery, and other articles of merchandise, and all the fixtures and furniture in said store house, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the provisions of said Trust Deed.

WM. B. MITCHELL, Trustee.
Clapp & Meux, Attorneys. janl1

JAMES M. WHITE,
Memphis
BROOM FACTORY,
442 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

No. 270—S. H.—First Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—Ephraim Sigmund et al. vs. Timothy McCarthy et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered here in December 8, 1870, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Greenlaw Block, Second street, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on

Friday, February 10, 1871,

Within legal hours, the following described property, to-wit:

Situate in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, and in the city of Memphis, being an undivided half interest in lot No. 9 of A. Woodruff's subdivision of original lots 539 and 40, at the intersection of the west side of Hill street with the south side of the Raleigh road; beginning at said intersection; thence south 34½ degrees east with the west line of Hill street 70 feet; thence south 89½ degrees west 32 feet; thence north 30½ degrees west 80 feet to the intersection of the west line of the Raleigh road; thence north 59 degrees east along said road 31½ feet to the beginning, being the same property deeded by Alex Woodruff to Thomas Woodruff and T. McCarthy by deed dated March 2, 1866, and registered in the Register's office of said county, Book No. 56, part 34, pp. 187 and 188, and on which lot is a building.

TERMS OF SALE—On a credit of six (6) months note with good security required, title to be retained; equity of red. may be barred.

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
Edgington & Halsey, Attys. janl1

CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE

No. 848.—N. R.—First Chancery Court of Shelby county.—John M. Brooks, Adm'r of Elijah Brooks, dec'd, vs. Anderson C. Bettis.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above cause November 25, 1870, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Greenlaw Block, Second street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on

Wednesday, January 18, 1871,

Within legal hours, the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title, and interest of A. C. Bettis in and to the two undivided one-sixth (⅙) interests or one undivided one-third (⅓) interest in a tract of land lying on the north side of the new State line road east of and near the city of Memphis, in Shelby county, Tennessee, and described as follows, viz: Containing ten (10) acres, and being the place upon which Tillman Bettis resided at the time of his death, and the same conveyed to said Tillman Bettis by Tillman C. Bettis and to him by Mrs. Ann R. Hackleworth by deed registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tenn., to which reference is made for the boundaries and more particular description of said land; said two undivided ⅙ interests were acquired by said A. C. Bettis, as follows: One undivided ⅙ one-sixth interest was acquired by him as one of the devisees of Tillman Bettis, deceased, and the other by purchase from S. G. and R. Ta brook, the heirs of whom was also one of the devisees of the said Tillman Bettis, deceased, which said tract of land was a part of the dower of Sarah Bettis, the widow of said Tillman Bettis, deceased.

Terms of sale—Cash.

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
L. H. Pike, and Wilson & Beard, Solrs. de13

CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1870.

No. 1—In the Second Chancery