THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1873. VOL. 33.—NO. 39

MISSISSIPPI.

The Forgery Business—Considine, Steele, Swaine and Cunningham.

The Rascals Out on Bail—Legislative Proceedings—Newspaper Men in Council.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, February 10.—The Circuit Court adjourned Saturday. Five weeks were consumed, mostly on the warrant forgery business. The *status* of the cases now are: "Two cases of forgery against Considine, Steele, Swaine and Cunningham—bail, five hundred dollars each in each case." Another case of forgery against all the parties on trial was had, in which Considine was acquitted, and the balance were condemned. A motion for a new trial was granted to Steel and Cunningham, but was denied to Swan, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years. Swan takes out a writ of error to the Supreme Court in the meantime, which was allowed, and his bond fixed at ten thousand dollars. Steele and Cunningham gave five thousand dollars bonds each. Another charge includes Mary McBride with the rest, on the charge of conspiracy. This case was continued, and bail fixed at one thousand dollars each. McBride has a special charge of an attempt to suppress evidence, which stands over, with bail at two hundred and fifty dollars.

The legislative proceedings are unimportant.

A number of newspaper men are in town, considering the expediency of petitioning the Legislature regarding the interests of the press.

THE A. AND C. RAILROAD.

What the Alabama Legislature Thinks of the Movement of Governor Lewis.

Fears of a "Nigger" in the Woodpile—The $2,000,000 Bonds Recently Issued.

From the Montgomery [Ala.] Mail.]

Our legislative proceedings will show that the committee to which was referred Lewis's message advising the ratification by the Legislature of a provisional contract made by him with what is known as the English Company, for the sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, reported yesterday to the House. They stated through their Chairman, Orator White, that owing to "complications," and to the fact that the State was in no situation to make a legal title to the purchasers, they wanted further time for consideration. This was given them. They also reported a bill authorizing the Governor to borrow two hundred and twelve thousand dollars as a temporary loan to be used in paying the balance due the Bankrupt Court on the State bid. The bill passed both Houses with much unanimity, and is, no doubt, by this time a law. Considering that poor Lewis has now, as he has repeatedly stated in his eloquent and sensible messages to the present Legislature, the lawful authority not only to double the taxes, but to sell two millions of bonds in the name of the State, conferred by his Courthouse Assembly, is it not rather surprising that his enthusiastic Excellency should be asking, through Orator White's Committee, for authority to raise more money on additional securities? It is astonishing! Why does he not hand over to anxious money-lenders his two millions of bonds? We shall, hereafter, have much to say on this subject. But it is our sad impression that the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad will *not* be sold or disentangled during Lewis's unfortunate administration! In this matter of the "provisional contract" with Mr. Ingraham we thought the purchasing company had here in Montgomery, or would have here on the day appointed, two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars to be planked down to the assignees in bankruptcy! Why then borrow money, probably at a discount, on the credit of the State? We begin to fear there is a "nigger in the woodpile." Do Lewis and his friends, after getting the temporary loan, intend to turn their backs on Mr. Ingraham and the purchasing company and run the road themselves, as a sort of Credit Mobilier, or California *placer* for Radical saints in Alabama? Look out!

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 10.—The following dispatch was received here by Reuter. The telegram was marked "urgent," and not delayed by the censor at Madrid, and there is therefore believed to be some foundation for it:

"MADRID, February 10.—King Amadeus manifests a disposition to abdicate the crown, in which case he will resign his power into the hands of the Cortes."

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 10.—Bands of Carlists have appeared in the Province of Leiko.

The Senate by a vote of fifty-nine to six passed a motion of confidence in the Ministry on the question of its course toward the artillery with regard to the recent demonstration of insubordination, and the Government has created an Ordnance Department.

A bill abolishing slavery in the island of Porto Rico will be discussed to-day.

The snow-storm yesterday extended throughout the northern provinces.

A *Correspondencia* in its issue of to-day announces the probability that the session of the Cortes will be suspended for a few days, and upon reassembling a proposition from King Amadeus to abdicate the throne will be read in Congress, where an effort will possibly be made to disunde the King from carrying out his purpose. Should he persist a special law will be passed electing a regent and Cabinet. Other Madrid journals state that if the King should resign the crown the present authorities will remain in office to await the course of events, and it is believed that all questions arising out of the abdication will be settled according to the constitution, and without any disturbance.

The Cabinet Council was held last night, after which Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Becerra, Minister of the Interior, and Senor Echegary, Minister of Finance, had conference with Senor Rivero, President of Congress. A conference also took place between Senor Cordobo, Minister of War, and the principal military officers.

In Madrid a large meeting of Conservatives was held last night.

HOME.

FLOOD.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—A dispatch from Chickies says that the Susquehanna was gorged Saturday night. The river rose eight feet, and the water backed up over the flooed canal, causing some damage. The water has been falling ever since last night, but there is no movement of the ice. The thermometer was ten degrees above zero at Williamsport. The weather is cold, with no change in the river.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—At a caucus of the Republican Senators, held to-day, Senator Anthony presiding, in regard to the business now pending before the Senate, a committee was ordered to be appointed by the Chairman, to report at a future meeting, as to what measures should have precedence, the general object being to act upon those of the most public necessity, with a view of avoiding a call for an extra session. The prevailing sentiment was against any extra session. Some of the Senators declared, the President should not be forced to call an extra session, owing to the fault or negligence of Congress to transact the necessary legislation.

WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings—Doings of Committees, and General News of the City.

Debate in the Senate on the Distribution of the Geneva Award—Insurance Companies to be Left Out.

A Prohibitory Liquor-Law Desired in the District of Columbia—Senator Wilson's Resignation.

Senator Pomeroy Says a Piece in the Interest of Pomeroy—He Asks For and is Granted a Committee of Investigation.

Report of the Committee on the Louisiana Elections—The Electoral Vote of Neither Party Correct.

WASHINGTON, February 10.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE.

A memorial from the clerks was presented, asking for a prohibitory liquor law in the District of Columbia.

Senator Pomeroy rose to a personal explanation. He said that he embraced the first opportunity to make a statement personal to himself and in justice to the officers, members and body of Senators. The public were aware of the deep and successful conspiracy laid to accomplish his defeat—a villainy unparalleled. He denied now every statement made affecting his integrity. He pronounced all the allegations made against him as specifically false. He had never entered into an agreement with any member of the Kansas Legislature, and had never paid one dollar to any member of that body to vote for him. He asked for a special committee, composed largely of his political opponents, to investigate in the fullest and promptest manner the charges against him, so as to make a report before his term expired, the committee to have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses. He concluded by offering a resolution for the appointment of a select investigating committee of five. The resolution was adopted.

The Vice-President announced as a Special Committee to investigate the charges against Senator Pomeroy—Senators Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, Alcorn, Thurman and Vickers.

The Vice-President submitted a letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, announcing that he transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation as Senator, to take effect at the end of this Congress.

Senator Morrill (Maine) offered a resolution that a select committee be appointed to consider the testimony transmitted by the House, affecting certain Senators, with leave to sit during the session of the Senate. Adopted.

Senator Windom, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendment the bill extending nine months at the time allowed the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company for the completion of its roads.

Senator Ramsey of the Postoffice Committee submitted an amendment to the postal appropriation bill, directing the Postmaster-General to contract with the Webb Line of Steamships for an extension of the existing mail service between San Francisco and Honolulu, New Zealand, and Australia, touching at Navigators Island, thirteen round trips yearly, for four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Senator Hamlin, from the same committee, submitted an amendment to the postal appropriation bill, directing that a contract be made with F. Alexander & Sons, and other proprietors of the New York and Mexico Steamship Line, for carrying the mails between New York and Vera Cruz, *via* Havana, semi-monthly, at five thousand dollars per trip, for ten years.

Senator Terry (Michigan), from same committee, transmitted a proposition for making the existing mail service between New York and Brazil semi-monthly, with a total annual subsidy of four hundred thousand dollars.

Senator Cole submitted an amendment intended for the proposed postal appropriation bill, directing the Postmaster-General to write proposals for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Australia, at a maximum annual compensation of three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, the Postmaster-General to have the power to terminate the contract by giving two years' notice, being what is known as the Burnside subsidy bill, with its maximum rate of pay increased one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Senator Logan called up the House bill to provide for the erection of a military prison at Rock Island, Illinois, which was discussed and laid over.

On motion of Senator Sherman, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the best method of disposing of public documents after July 1, 1873.

House bill extending the Southern Claims Commission for four years was taken up. The question being on the amendment of the Senate committee, extending it to January 1, 1878, which was agreed to. The second amendment was to exclude all claims not presented on or before March 3, 1873. The amendment was opposed by Senators West and Hill, and the bill was laid over for further action.

Senator Martin, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report relative to the electoral vote of Louisiana, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Senator Patterson, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted a recommendation for an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to improve the harbor of Washington; referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Senator Thurman, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported adversely on the claim of Thomas Dowling to a portion of Goat Island.

Senator Davis reported a bill to provide for the erection of public buildings at Parkersburg, West Virginia; passed.

On motion of Senator Sherman, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the teller, on the part of the Senate, to count the electoral vote on Wednesday.

The unfinished business being the Alabama claims, the bill was then taken up. Senator Frelinghuysen argued against paying any portions of the fund to the insurance companies. He held that they had recovered their advanced war rates; that it was their business to take such risks, and they charged accordingly; besides, as all know, stock of insurance companies, as of other corporations, is constantly changing hands, and, as a general thing, the parties who paid losses would not be the parties who would now receive this allowance. The ship-owner has no legal claim, because his loss was occasioned by the act in war of a public enemy. The man who had a just claim was the merchant whose goods were destroyed, and who had no insurance. Every intelligent citizen knows that the injury done us by Great Britain was a national injury, and it was perfectly absurd to make any argument on a point so plain.

Senator Buckingham argued for a plan of distribution by which each case could stand on its own merits.

Senator Stewart argued in favor of the pending bill and its provisions in reference to insurance companies. He also held that they had no claim whatever on the United States.

Senator Corbett also argued that there was no just claim on the part of insurance companies.

Senator Bayard said he wanted to go so far as to insist that the stockholders of insurance companies should have equal standing before the law with all other citizens. Many stockholders of these corporations were of that class which always challenge our sympathy. Widows and orphans were no more responsible for the war than any other class of citizens. If insurance rates were higher during the war, they were lawfully higher; their profits were just as legitimate as profits of merchants, who had extra hazardous ventures during the war.

The motion of Senator Sherman to strike from the twelfth section the clause discriminating against insurance companies was lost—yeas 17, nays 28.

Senator Bayard then moved as an amendment that in hearing claims against insurance companies each loss shall be considered separately, and the premium secured on that particular loss shall only be deducted. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 25.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill then passed—yeas 30, nays 19.

The Vice-President announced that he had appointed Senator Sherman as teller on the part of the Senate to count the electoral vote.

Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cox (New York) moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, there are epochs in the history of Governments when, for their pure administration, it is necessary to secure to them their organic form and genius; and whereas, the abuses of our administration have arisen by reason of perilous departure from the Federal system; therefore,

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is, as it ought to be, a Government of united powers; that these powers are prescribed and enumerated in the Constitution of the United States; that they are granted by the people to the Government, not for the purpose of conferring general, indefinite, unlimited rights of legislation, but for the purpose of accomplishing certain well-defined and specified objects that all rights of legislation not so conferred are reserved to the State or people thereof. While the central government is not an agent of the confederacy, or a mere league of the States, but of the Government proper upon the adoption of people, and creating direct relations between it and all its subjects, it is still less as a supreme, unlimited, imperial, consolidated government, the most dangerous form it could possibly assume; that while the central government has its distinct and recognized sphere of action, already ample, the governments of the separate States have their distinct and recognized sphere of action, and that it is to the last degree important to the harmonious co-operation of both, to the preservation of local independence, to the universal diffusion of political vitality, to the prevention of military despotism, to the security of individual rights and property and our institutions that these separate spheres of action should be kept forever distinct and inviolable.

Mr. Ambler asked Mr. Cox to withdraw the preamble and then all could vote for the resolution.

Mr. Cox said that he would withdraw the preamble in order to see how many Republican votes the resolution would receive.

Mr. Dickey suggested to insert in it that four and four make eight.

Mr. Bingham asked Mr. Cox to take out of the resolution all about local independence.

Mr. Cox declined to do so, as that was the point he wanted most. The resolution, he said, had been written by Parke Goodwyn, of New York, good Republican authority.

Mr. Dickey suggested that the Constitution of the United States be read, in order that members might vote intelligently.

The resolution was rejected. Yeas 84, nays 34, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the appointment of Senator Sherman as teller to count the Presidential electoral votes, on Wednesday next. The Speaker appointed as tellers on the part of the House, Mr. Dawes (Massachussets) and Mr. Beck (Kentucky).

Mr. Garfield asked permission to offer a resolution to change the hour of meeting to eleven o'clock in the morning. No objection was made, and the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Senatorial Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning, but nothing was done, as complete copies of the testimony have not been furnished the committee of the House. It is expected that copies will be furnished to-day or to-morrow. It is probable that several days will be occupied in examining the evidence before further action is determined on. The committee will ask leave to sit during the session of the Senate. Oakes Ames has returned and will be examined to-morrow.

The President has signed the bill authorizing the construction of eight additional vessels of war.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections reported to-day in part on the Louisiana case, in which they say the election of the Greeley Electors was certified to by the Governor, but the official returns of the election have not been counted by the Returning Board created by the laws of Louisiana for that purpose, and persons who in fact made the examination and count had no legal right to do so. The election of the Grant Electors is certified to by the Lynch Returning Board, but that Board did not have the official returns before them and their election was not certified to by the Governor of the State as required by act of Congress, the committee are of opinion that neither the Senate of the United States, nor both houses jointly, have power under the Constitution to canvass the returns of an election and count the votes to determine who have been elected Presidential Electors, but that the mode and manner of choosing electors are left exclusively to the States. As to the other questions upon which the committee were instructed to report, touching the existence of a legal State government in Louisiana, and the admission of a Senator from that State, they are not at present prepared to report.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

The report of the Senate Committee on Elections on the Louisiana case, in addition to what has already been stated, says that the claim by the Lynch Returning Board of the right to count the affidavits of persons who were refused registration under the law for the enforcement of the Fifteenth amendment is unfounded, the law containing no such provision. In the twenty-third section of the act it is provided that if any person has been defeated in obtaining an office by reason of such denial to any person or persons of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, such person may bring suit in the courts of the United States to recover the office, but the section expressly provides that its benefits shall not extend to candidates for State Legislatures nor for Congress and electors for President and Vice-President. The report also says that Governor Warmoth, under the act of 1870, had the whole machinery of elections in his own hands. He had the appointment of Supervisors of Registration, and in different parishes the appointment of Commissioners of Election, and these officers, with but few exceptions, were appointed from the ranks of those who were opposed to the Republican party, and we think from the informal evidence before the Returning Board, and from what this committee has learned in the course of this investigation, there is little doubt but that those advantages were used to the utmost, and every means resorted to in order to secure the triumph of the party with which Governor Warmoth was acting. Great difficulties were thrown in the way of registration. Republicans in many parishes were put to great inconvenience to find registration, and in many instances were unable to do so. The places of registering and of voting in many parishes were fixed at points remote from the center of population, often then without notice of the place being given. False registration papers, double voting, stuffing ballot-boxes, and other frauds and irregularities were charged in a majority of parishes, and there is not much room to doubt that the Lynch Returning Board were why; and the opinion that upon a fair election the Republican party would have carried the State, and has been cheated and hindered in every way possible by the power that controlled the machinery of election. But, notwithstanding all this, the Lynch Returning Board, with the evidence which was before them, had no power under the laws of the State to investigate these charges of fraud and injury, and to act upon their convictions of the wrongs that had been suffered. Senator Trumbull dissents from the portion of the report in which the opinion is expressed that the Lynch Board believe that on a fair election the Republican party would have carried the State, and been cheated and hindered in every way by the party that controlled the power and machinery of the election.

LOUISIANA.

The Investigation into her Political Troubles Resumed at Washington.

Chairman Packard before the Investigating Committee—Synopsis of His Testimony.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the Louisiana investigation this evening. L. P. Packard, of New Orleans, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Louisiana, testified. He said there was a settled conviction among the Republicans that the election was to be carried by fraud, and it was generally admitted by the Fusionists that they meant to, if necessary; in a majority of the parishes the election was fair, though in many others it was not; in New Orleans the count was pretty fair, but the registration was not so altogether; in the Sixth ward one hundred and twenty votes were registered from one house; it was discovered during the counting of the votes that R. H. Bennett & Co. were printing imitations of the Republican ticket bearing the names of the Fusion candidates; it is understood that they were taken to Mechanics' Institute; it was his opinion they were intended for stuffing the ballot-boxes, but they were so closely watched that they were not used. Witness said he had Deputy-Marshals at the various polls; that he appointed upward of six hundred in New Orleans; he thinks the majority there only served one day, though some served seventy days; he thinks two were appointed for each ward sixty days before the election; paid them for only ten days, which was all the law allowed; were a number of special deputies, so as to have one in each parish; had as many as three and four in some; gave no instructions about the election; don't know that they were about the polls during the election; think I made the requisition on the Attorney-General previous to the election for paying Deputy Marshals and Supervisors; don't recollect having communication with any official in Washington concerning the election before it occurred; made a requisition on General Emory for troops, to be stationed in some outside parish to aid in the execution of a process which he apprehended would be opposed. Mr. Rinks first made about two before the election, and one immediately before the election. At the instance of the United States Supervisor troops were furnished in every instance, and at designated points during the election. Pending the examination of Packard, the committee went into secret session on Caldwell's examination.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The dirt in the Pomeroy case is coming out yet.

A woolen-mill at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, was burned yesterday.

The excitement among the Mormons of Salt Lake has not abated.

Two jurors were obtained yesterday in New York in the Scannel murder case.

The new Board of Trade rooms were dedicated at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.

A large meeting of the Industrial Exposition people of St. Louis was held there last night.

Hon. Thomas Parsons, a well known politician of Rochester, New York, died there yesterday morning.

Three men were killed and several wounded in a railroad accident at Scrub Grass, Pennsylvania, yesterday.

The Surrogate of Westchester county, New York, yesterday admitted Horace Greeley's will of 1871 to probate.

Nevada wants one hundred thousand dollars Congressional money to complete the survey of that State.

It is expected that Judge Davis will render his decision on the application of Stokes for a new trial, Wednesday.

Near Albany, New York, yesterday, the Pacific Express train from New York north ran off, causing temporary delay. No one hurt.

The testimony in the Jumel will case closed in New York yesterday, and was summed up. It is expected to occupy the remainder of the week.

Five persons escaped from the jail at Jacksonport, Arkansas, last Thursday night, leaving only one, who was in for murder, and occupied a different cell.

Mrs. Crittenden, widow of the late Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, died at St. Louis Sunday at the residence of her son-in-law, John McKintry.

Colonel Andrew Derrone, a prominent lumber merchant of Paterson, New Jersey, failed yesterday, with liabilities amounting to nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

A man named Turner, living near Chatata, East Tennessee, in a beastly state of intoxication, lay down on the railroad track, and was run over and killed instantly.

A train of oil from Titusville yesterday capsised at Scrubgrass, and killed a number of operatives, and spilled the oil. Broken rail.

William N. Barker, a Virginia youth, who shot John D. Schaffer, a playmate, in New York, on Friday night, has been committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the grand jury.

The malt house of Weinhagen, Hunicke & Co., was damaged by fire to the amount of seven thousand dollars, at St. Louis yesterday morning. Insured for three thousand dollars.

The dead body of a negro, supposed to have been murdered, was found early yesterday forenoon fifteen miles from the city of St. Louis. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

Gaffney, whose sentence of death was respited for one week in Buffalo on the plea of insanity, has been pronounced by medical experts as a clear case of feigned *non compos mentis*.

The Public School, No. 45, on West Twenty-sixth street, New York, caught on fire yesterday evening, and the top floor was burned out. The children were marched out in safety.

Frank B. Lord, formerly General Ticket Agent of the Indianapolis Cincinnati and Louisville railroad, died of consumption at his residence near Cincinnati yesterday forenoon.

Private advices from Aspinwall say that the steamer Henry Chancey did not leave that port until the third instant, and will not reach New York until the twelfth or thirteenth.

Recorder Hackett informed the counsel for Rosenzweig, in New York, yesterday, that if the present indictment was quashed, he would request the District Attorney to have Rosenzweig indicted for murder in the first degree.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, the coroner's jury in the case of the boy John Fox, rendered a verdict charging his father, John Adam Fox, with causing his death. Fox was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

A Paris letter says that the truth about the objectionable play of M. Lardau is, that it sought to attack the Republic of France by undertaking to show the odious morals of the people in this the model American Republic.

The Produce Exchange of New York yesterday adopted a resolution urging the passage by the New York Legislature of concurrent resolutions authorizing the Canal Board to fix the toll-sheet for 1873 on the basis of 1871 and 1872.

Forest City, Arkansas, has a sensation in the shape of the attempted assassination of a dark-skinned damsel by her husband, who, it was thought, was actuated by jealousy. The woman was terribly wounded, but not considered fatally.

The funeral services of the late Vicar-General Starrs took place in New York yesterday, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry street. The church was draped in black and crawded in every part. A pontifical high mass, with Mozart's *Grand Requiem*, was celebrated by Archbishop McCloskey, and the funeral sermon was preached by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn. Delegates from the Young Men's societies were present.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Senate Entertains an Invitation to Mardi Gras at Memphis—A Committee Appointed on the Torbett Issue.

The Law to Collect Railroad Taxes Declared Inoperative—The Constitutionality of the Taxes to be Contested.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, February 10.—The Senate received an invitation to attend the the Mardi Gras celebration in Memphis on the twenty-fifth instant. James Warren Richardson was appointed to represent the Senate in all matters pertaining to the Memphis invitation.

By Mr. James: A petition from the citizens of Hamilton county relative to the temperance reform.

By Mr. McCall: A resolution to dispense with morning prayer.

By Mr. McConnell (Blount): A resolution for the appointment of a committee to take proof as to the precise nature of the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee and other questions connected with the case, to be heard in the Supreme Court, and especially by what authority the State and Trustee of the bank can commence proceedings to determine the validity of the Torbett issue. The resolution passed. Mr. McConnell (Blount), Mr. McConnell (Trousdale) and Mr. Snipes, were appointed for the Senate.

The following new bills were presented:

By Mr. Tillman: To facilitate the collection of notes given for real estate.

By Mr. Tillman: Directory to the clerks about taking special bonds from trustees, guardians, etc.

By Mr. Hamilton: Providing for the funding of the school-fund of the State with interest at six per cent. on coupon bonds.

By Mr. Snipes: To prevent drunkenness.

By Mr. McCall: To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors and inebriates.

The House resolution, authorizing the Comptroller to issue warrants on past-due coupons held by charitable or religious institutions, was adopted.

The Senate bill relative to the rights, immunities, privileges, etc., of gaslight companies hereafter to be organized, passed.

The Senate bill, requiring Judges to write charges, passed third reading, after being amended so as to omit charges in civil and misdemeanor cases.

Senate bill authorizing the administrators *de bonis non* to sue the former administrators, and prevent non-residents from acting as administrators, were rejected on the third vote.

Speaker Lacey announced as the Committee on Privileges and Elections Messrs. Snipes, Melton, McConnell, McKenna and White.

The following bills were referred in the House:

By Mr. Snyder: To regulate the liabilities of hotel-keepers.

By Mr. B. M. Tillman: To ascertain the legal liabilities of the State. It requires all claims against the State to be filed with the Comptroller within one year, otherwise they will be lost.

The following are the House joint resolutions:

By Mr. Eckel: Directory to the Comptroller to disburse all the school fund now on hand to the various counties proportionate to population. Lies over.

By Mr. Hughes: Requesting the National Representatives to favor a change in the modes of election of United States Senator. Lies over.

Mr. McAdoo withdrew his resolution on the subject of the Torbett issue, offered Saturday.

The House joint resolution concerning the expenses of the State was returned amended, by the Senate striking out the clause referring to the penitentiary and capitol. The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Houk offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That a committee of two on part of the Senate and three on the part of the House be appointed, with authority to take proof, and make a report without delay, upon the following facts:

First—By what authority was the litigation in the question instituted in the name of the State and the trustee of the Bank of Tennessee to settle the Torbett issue?

Second—Is the litigation in such a shape that the State can make all defense to this issue?

Third—Is it prudent to prosecute the case or dismiss it?

Fourth—Who has the State to contend with in this contest, and are the holders of the money persons who took it in business transactions, or did they procure it with a view of speculating on the State?

Fifth—Are the holders of this money operating in concert, in their efforts to make the State pay it, or is each acting for himself, and without regard to the others?

Sixth—Is the decree in the case recently tried final or interlocutory; and, if interlocutory, is the State interested in a speedy termination of the case in the Supreme Court?

Seventh—Is the State better off by resisting the demands of the holders of this issue and making them actors, or by becoming an actor itself.

Mr. Houk sustained the resolution and motioned to suspend the rules and adopt it without delay. By an earnest and lengthy appeal to the House he desired, in view of the early trial in the Supreme Court and the merits of the case, to see that the fullest investigation be made in behalf of the State, and if such investigation acquit the agents of the State and the trustees of the Bank of Tennessee of all blame, even of reprehensible connection with the pending suits, all right. If, on the other hand, the investigation pointed out the guilty parties, let the public be informed, and all the remedies within the reach of the State applied.

Mr. McAdoo stated that while he had no doubt but that every one of the members of the General Assembly would favor a refusal to pay the Torbett issue, if such a thing could be honorably done, he was opposed to invading upon the the business and affairs of a co-ordinate branch of the Government. He had a conversation with the Attorney-General, who had associated Judge Wm. F. Cooper with him, and they had examined all the points, and he felt that the State would be ready when an agreed case should come up. He thought the case should come up at an early day, as the question of validity was being presented repeatedly, and this money was frequently tendered to Sheriffs.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Head that the Supreme Court be requested to defer hearing the case until the House could inform itself through a committee.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. G. W. Martin, of Weakly, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed by the House to ascertain and report whether or not railroad companies operating railroads in the State have paid the taxes imposed on them by the last General Assembly of the State, and, if not, reasons why; and whether or not any legislation is necessary to enforce the collection of the same, submitted a report, in substance, that such taxes had not been paid or collected; that the reports required to be made on oath by the chief officers of the companies, and filed and recorded in the office of the Comptroller of the State, had not been made by any of the companies; that the law imposing taxes provided no remedies—it compels the making of the required reports by the companies, or to compel payment of taxes; that no officer or officers of the State were charged with any special duties in relation to the matter in the case. The companies failed to make reports and pay taxes as required by law, and that, for these reasons the law was inoperative, or its enforcement greatly embarrassed for want of remedial provisions for enforcement.

The report states that the railroad companies, so far as the Commissioner is advised, intended to contest the constitutionality of the levy of such taxes upon several grounds; among others, that the legislation imposing the tax was special, partial and class legislation; that it is an infringement of their chartered rights; that portions of the roads lie outside of the State; that the property of the companies is taxed as other property, by one hundred dollars worth, and that this is a double tax, etc. The committee recommend such legislation as will bring the main question, namely, the power of the Legislature to tax the income of railroad companies, properly before the courts of the State for adjudication, reciting that such taxes for two years are in arrears, and that besides the question involved is one of great importance to the State, and that it is the opinion of many of the legal profession that the levy of said taxes is constitutional—standing pretty much on the same constitutional ground as the privilege tax on merchants.

The Senate joint resolution inquiring into the validity of State bonds, authority of issuance, etc., was concurred in.

The Senate joint resolution to inquire into the matter concerning the Torbett issue was concurred in, and the blank number of the committee to be filled by five on the part of the House.

In the New Jersey courts three murder cases were begun to-day, as follows: Louis Luiga, charged with the murder of Johanna Moose, his reputed wife; David Murder, also charged with wife murder, and John Dorris, charged with the murder of one Donnellan.

The Credit Mobilier is a mighty engine, and therefore needs to be looked after by the poor man who does an honest business or a hard day's labor. It is emphatically a high-flying machine. It is a gigantic sponge, worse than all the Revenue Collectors in the nation.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, February 10.—Cotton is dull and nominal; middling, 19½c; net receipts, 2762 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3077 bales; coastwise, 1668 bales; sales, 858 bales; stock, 69,104 bales.

MOBILE, February 10.—Cotton quiet and easier; good ordinary, 18c; low middling, 18@18½c; middling, 19½c; net receipts, 3752 bales; exports—coastwise, 324 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 55,853 bales.

GALVESTON, February 10.—Cotton is easier; good ordinary, 17c; net receipts, 455 bales; exports—coastwise, 480 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 74,464 bales.

CHARLESTON, February 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling, 19½c; net receipts, 1170 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1426 bales; coastwise, 2501 bales; sales, 4000 bales; stock, 40,769 bales.

MARRIED.

TUCKER—FIRTH—At her father's residence, No. 118 Mulberry street, Memphis, by Rev. Dr. Slater, Mr. T. J. TUCKER, of Miss., and Miss FANNIE F. FIRTH.

DIED.

COOPER—At Somerville, Tenn., February 7th, THOMAS A. NELSON COOPER, only child of Samuel W. and Walker Nelson Cooper, aged eleven months.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

O'NEILL—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Michael O'NEILL are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late wife, MRS. BRIDGET O'NEILL, from his residence, No. 31 Front street, this (TUESDAY) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ye Quakes of the Earth!

ASSEMBLE AT WALKER'S, No. 195 Beale street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Maintain your ancient renown and have a grand shake on Mardi Gras. By order GREAT MOGUL.
W. STRAIGHTS, Orfull Scratch. fel1

JOHN T. STRATTON, late Stratton, James & Co.
JOHN L. WELLFORD, late Graham & Wellford.

STRATTON & WELLFORD, COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants
6 and 8 West Court St.,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE

Y. M. C. A. FESTIVAL AT ROCCO HALL TO-NIGHT. TO CONTRACTORS.

Memphis Masonic Temple.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received on the 1st of March, noon, for the Stone, Brick, Iron and Carpenter work requisite for the erection and "covering-in" of the

Memphis Masonic Temple.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of JONES & BALDWIN, Architects, Planters Insurance Building. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN ZENT,
C. H. CHURCH,
J. M. PETTIGREW,
Building Committee.

NOTICE.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND THE Public in general are herewith informed that we are now prepared to furnish

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc.,

as well as Plate or ordinary WINDOW GLASS, White Lead, Putty, all at rates competing fully with Eastern market. Try us.
G. H. BECKER & CO.,
Warehouse foot of Exchange street; address to office, No. 7 Monroe street. Store at Memphis Wood Work Co., Memphis, Tenn.

TO F. L. DUNCAN:

You are hereby notified that your goods, now stored on "Our Wharfboat," will be sold by process of law, if charges on said goods are not paid at the expiration of ten days from date. J. H. MATTHEWS & CO.,
Proprietors "Our Wharfboat,"
fe8 Friar's Point, Miss.

DAVID WALK
Will deliver two lectures in the
LINDEN STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
I.
Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, 1873—Subject: "What I saw in Europe."
II.
Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, 1873—Subject: "Spurgeon and his Work."
☞ Single lecture, $1. Both lectures, $1 50.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES
H. A. D'ARCY,
fe8 379 Main street (up stairs.)

English and Classical School,
303 THIRD STREET.—THE SECOND session commences MONDAY, February 3d. All the English branches usually taught in schools, and the Greek and Latin languages, will receive attention. For terms and course of study, apply at the school-room.

FOR RENT.
A Very Fine and Very Large Residence in Oxford, Mississippi.
☞ No money required as rent, but meals for three persons and their servant required as the rent. Seven large and handsome rooms delivered to the tenants, and two servants' rooms and a large garden and orchard and all necessary out-buildings, all in perfect order.
Address Box 17, Oxford, Miss. fe2 d&w

Notice of Copartnership.
J. E. KIRTLAND has admitted E. M. KIRTLAND into copartnership in the Lumber business, at No. 109 Union street, the firm name now being J. E. Kirtland & Bro.
J. E. KIRTLAND,
E. M. KIRTLAND.
fe5

Notice—Planters and Others.
WE are prepared to furnish car corn from flatboats as may point on the Mississippi river, between Memphis and New Orleans, at New Orleans price, when delivered at our store, No. 15 Magnolia Block, corner Union and Front streets, Memphis, Tenn. fe5 d7

MARDI GRAS.
GRAND CARNIVAL OF MEMPHIS.
Mardi Gras, 1873, February 25th.

Proclamation and Rehash of Ye Mighty Momus, King of the Carnival, who Speaks Thus:

TO HIS LOYAL SUBJECTS OF THIS AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY:

By the powers in us vested as Momus, King of the Carnival, Prince of Mischief, and the feller with the Brass Collar on, we proclaim Mardi Gras as a day of Revelry, Abandon, Merry-making and Masking, and command our adherents both far and near to flock to our standard, and join us in our mummeries.

We have decreed that railroads shall issue excursion tickets, and in accordance with our mandate we announce the following:

Round trip tickets one and one-fifth regular fare, for sale at all stations Monday and Tuesday—good until Thursday (inclusive), 27th. Steamboats half-fare.

We have ordered out the following societies who will take part in our processions day and night:

Mystic Knights of Momus.
The Memph.
Casino.
The Mendlessohn Quartette Club.
Bingo Club.
Memphis Club.
Chickasaw Club.
Bruder Bund.
German Benevolent Society.
St. Andrew's Society.
Memphis Mannerchor.
Butchers Union.
Mechanics Institute.
Irish Literary Society.
Typographical Union.
Emmett Guards.
Societa Union Fratelanza.
Societa Francais.
Hibernian Society.
Gruetli Verein.
Turn Verein.
Barbers Union.
Fire Department, and all the Loyal Subjects of our realm and of all adjoining cities, who are marshaling their hosts to join our Army of Pleasure.

We have made known our pleasure to His Excellency, President Grant, Cabinet and Suite, with quarters at Peabody Hotel, and expect them, as well as Gov. John C. Brown and the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, and all the dignitaries of the United States, who have been invited. Ambassadors taking part in our festivities will be assigned prominent positions in the pageant by our Grand Marshal, to whom they are ordered to report.

All our subjects are commanded to give all visitors and strangers a right royal welcome. Their enjoyment shall be our own especial care.

All of places of business, public and private, will close at one o'clock p.m., with the exception of stationhouses, which will remain open for the reception of offenders who forget the dignity of our Festival, and of whom no forfeits shall be taken day or night.

Disseminating flour and throwing eggs are sports which service on the chain-gang can alone wipe out.

Vehicles, public or private, unless containing maskers, must keep off the highways through which our procession passes, from 2 until 10 o'clock p.m.

Our fair ladyes and children are particularly commanded to take active part in the Revelie—immunity from offense being guaranteed. Our trusty and doughty Chief Alby, and his efficient Club, are especially charged with the, and the order of our city.

Our Grand Proc