THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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NASHVILLE.

Legislative Proceedings of Yesterday—Torbett Issue—Redistricting Bill—Centennial.

Public Printing Commissioners Appointed—The Mechanics' Lien Law—General Funding Law.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, February 12.—In the Senate a report was received from the Comptroller, stating the expenses of the Capitol from October 1, 1871, to January 1, 1873.

The resolution of Mr. Jones, requesting the Committee on the Torbett Issue to report on or before the twenty-second instant, was adopted.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Coulter: Forming the next Congressional Districts.

By Mr. Coulter: To amend the laws respecting corporations.

By Mr. Richardson: Regulating the pay of special Chancery Judges in certain cases.

By Mr. Lacey: Authorizing railroad companies to issue bonds.

The Senate bill on common schools was made the special order for Tuesday.

The Senate bill in reference to legal advertising was amended and passed third reading.

The Senate bill to let the public printing to the lowest bidder was amended so as to make the Secretary, Comptroller and Treasurer, Public Printing Commissioners, and was then passed on third reading.

The bill in lieu of the Senate bill to amend the mechanics' lien law passed third reading; as did also the bill for the benefit of agricultural associations, after striking out the clause "exempting from taxation."

The Senate bills to furnish guardians to pay over their trust funds, authorizing attorneys to appeal when stricken from the rolls, and authorizing the relator to appeal from the decision on a writ of *habeas corpus*, passed third reading.

In the House the following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Bond: To force the obligation of contracts, and to amend the criminal laws of the State.

By Mr. McCallum: To amend section six hundred and twelve of the Code.

By Mr. McFarland: To amend section one hundred and ninety of the code.

By Mr. Preston: To amend the tippling laws.

By Mr. Cummings: To provide for funding the entire bonded debt of the State into four and a half per cent. bonds, running forty years to maturity from July 1, 1874, repealing all other funding laws, including the act of November 23, 1865, and September 5, 1868, repudiating the bonds issued to the Military Board in June and July, 1861, amounting to four million three hundred thousand dollars.

House bills on third reading:

To prevent the Attorney-General from collecting fees in certain cases.

After a good deal of desultory discussion, the bill failed to pass, for want of a constitutional majority, and was re-referred.

To regulate the assignment of homestead and dower to land. Passed.

To regulate the exemption law. This bill excited some discussion, during which a motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed.

In the Senate and House invitations were received from Hon. James Whitworth, President of the Tennessee Manufacturing Company, asking the members of the General Assembly to visit the Nashville Cotton Factory, in order to inspect the facilities of fabrics, persons employed, etc. The card of invitation says: "The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Manufacturing Company, of whom I am the humble representative, entertaining the opinion that you, in common with all good citizens, desire that the State shall prosper in all her industrial interests, which can only be done by a proper appreciation of our resources and capacity, instruct me in their name, and for the company, to invite you, when they may find it convenient to make a visit to the factory, that each may see for himself what has, is, and can be done by the combination of a little capital and energy. We are not asking any legislation, and consequently we do not desire the visit from any selfish motive. We have faith that if our people could be fully aroused to the importance of our manufacturing interests, that wealth and prosperity would soon take the place of poverty and want. We believe further, that it is as much the duty of the representative men of the State to encourage industrial enterprises as it is to go to the Legislature and make laws; and we hope, therefore, you will come out and see, and by your presence and approval stimulate us, and others, to still greater exertions in the development of our resources.

LITTLE ROCK.

Work of the Legislature Yesterday—The Site for the New United States Buildings.

Party Dirty Linen to be Washed on Hangman's Day—The Lie Taken Back.

The Civil Rights Bill as a "Black Draught"—Death of Mr. Richard Fletcher.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, February 12.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Torrens introduced a memorial, asking Congress for an appropriation to aid in the removal of the Red river raft. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

A motion to adjourn on the twentieth instant was tabled.

Mr. Torrens moved that the Committee on Federal Relations report back to-morrow the bill giving the United States jurisdiction over the lots in this city, selected by the commissioners for the site of the postoffice and United States Courtrooms. The object is to change the bill so as to cover any alteration that may be made in the location. A spirited debate ensued over the minority report from the Committee on Elections, but resulted in the original ruling. The want of legal notice was sustained.

A petition from a wooden-legged man, desiring the State to make good the loss of an artificial leg, sacrificed in Pope county, was referred to the Finance Committee. After further unimportant business, adjourned.

In the House, after the regular routine of business, Mr. McLeod, Chairman, submitted the following report of the Special Committee appointed to wait on the editors of the *Republican* in regard to an (mild admonition) editorial, which appeared in a recent number of that paper: "Mr. Speaker—We beg leave to report that we have performed the duty required of us, and have interrogated Mr. Price, one of the editors of said journal, and the said Mr. Price refuses to disclose to your committee the names of the parties referred to in said article of the *Republican* of February 1, 1873." Evidently the editors of the *Republican* do not stand in any great fear of the law-makers. The report will be called up on Friday, when there will be any amount of party "dirty linen" washed in public.

Mr. Furbush made an apology for unparliamentary language, "infamous liar," previously used.

One hundred and fifty dollars was voted to pay the transportation to Fort Smith on the body of the negro painter of the House who died last Saturday.

The Civil Rights bill was taken up after the Sergeant-at-Arms had skirmished through the town and brought in absent members. The negroes held their white allies square up to the black draught, though many of the latter kicked seriously. Mr. Kent, Mr. Miller, Mr. Murphy, of Pulaski, and, it is thought, Mr. Warwick, all Straight-out Republicans, will go against the measure.

Mr. Kent to-day made a manly and telling argument against its adoption, and if signs do not entirely fail it will be killed when brought to a vote to-morrow.

There is an evident disgust among all honest Republicans at the rapacious demands of the blacks, and it would not be hazardous to assert that never will another negro be allowed to befoul a seat in the legislative halls of Arkansas, he has served a purpose, and the sooner he finds it out and takes "a back seat," the better for him and the State.

Pending the discussion of the Civil Rights bill the Senate adjourned, making the bill the special order for to-morrow.

Richard Fletcher, a citizen of this State since 1825, and long a resident of this city, died this morning. Mr. Fletcher was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, in 1795, and from 1812 to 1818 was a keel-boatman on the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. In 1830 he represented Pulaski county in the State Senate. Next to Mr. W. E. Woodruff, senior, he was the oldest citizen of Pulaski county.

SPAIN.

Long Live the Republic!—Abdication of the Hero King Amadeus.

Order Reigns in Madrid—A Popular Ministry Secured.

Amadeus at Lisbon on His Way Home—Another Monarch out of Business.

MADRID, February 12.—The Cortes to-day elected the following government: Liguerie, for President of the Council, received 244 votes; Cordova, Minister of War, 239 votes; Pi. Y. Margall, Minister of the Interior, 243 votes; Nicolas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 242 votes; Francisco Salmeron, Minister of the Marine, 246 votes; Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 245 votes; Becerra, Minister of Public Works, 233 votes; Echegaray, Minister of Finances, 242 votes.

The newly elected members of the Government took their seats upon the ministerial bench.

Figueras then addressed the Assembly. He said he owed his appointment to political circumstances. He believed that Orense would have been nominated had he been present. He promised that the Spanish people should in future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representatives. He then read numerous telegrams from the provinces, showing that public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped that the republic would be established forever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her just influence in the affairs of Europe. He believed that other Latin nations would not be slow to imitate her example, the government now chosen would insure the national integrity. The Assembly then adjourned. The President of the Cortes will be elected to-morrow. The city is quiet to-night. The revolution will be celebrated by a grand illumination.

10 A.M.—Since six o'clock this morning the dispatches received from Madrid report no disturbance. There seems to be a disposition to maintain order and support the provisional authorities. Yesterday the two houses of the Cortes assembled at a late hour, and the formal message of abdication was read. It states the King has maturely considered his course. He accepted the crown under the belief that the people would support him. He was deceived. If his enemies were foreigners he would not have taken this course. Spain has been in perpetual disquiet, and all his efforts to put an end to these intrigues had been unavailing, and he had no wish to remain on the throne as king of his party.

Upon the completion of the reading, the Senate and Congress met together and constituted themselves a sovereign Cortes.

Senor Rivero, President of the Congress, in a brief speech declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of sovereign decrees.

The abdication of Amadeus was then accepted unanimously.

A commission from the members of the Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message of Amadeus.

Another commission was appointed to accompany Amadeus to the frontier.

PARIS, 2—The following from Madrid has been received: "It is believed here that Riverio, President of the Cortes, will be elected President of the Provisional Republic established by a vote of last night."

Perfect order is preserved in Madrid. The attitude of the troops of the Regular Army and National Guards is satisfactory.

Details of the proceedings of the Cortes have been received.

The resolution of Pio was adopted. It comprised the following propositions: That Spain be declared a Republic; that the National Assembly assume all power, with supreme authority to make appointments and be responsible to the Government for the execution of their decrees; that to another Assembly, hereafter to be elected, shall be referred the duty of determining the form of the constitution.

The resolution was divided in several parts and each part voted on separately. The provisions declaring Spain a Republic and vesting sovereign power in the Assembly, were adopted.

The remaining clauses were then taken up for discussion. Salmeron declared his conviction that the Government of Zorillo ought to receive the support of the Assembly. He demanded that the new Government be elected before the proposals of Pio were adopted.

Reivero answered that President Cortez was responsible for the preservation of the public peace and order.

Zorrillo came down into the body of the Chamber, and urged the propriety of Salmeron's demands. He was called to order by the President, and asked to resume his seat upon the Ministers' bench.

Martas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it was to be deplored that the President kept up the forms of tyranny, when the monarchy had been superseded by a republic.

Riviero thereupon left the chair of the House, and Figueras was called to preside in his place.

PARIS, February 12.—Prince Alphonse, son of Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, is expected to arrive in Paris to-morrow.

It is said that the principal communists of London, Brussels and Geneva started from those cities for Madrid.

The government has issued instructions to the authorities along the Spanish frontier to redouble their vigilance for the prevention of any violation of French neutrality.

NAPLES, February 12.—An Italian frigate has sailed from this port for Lisbon to meet King Amedus and convey him to this country. Another Man-of-War has gone to Vanlencia to bring the attendants and court equipage.

The proposed departure for Europe of General T. Eckert, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Western Telegraph Company, was made the occasion of a complimentary dinner, Tuesday, at the Astor House in New York, by the Superintendents of his division, who assembled there *for* that purpose. The General was not apprised of the affair until he was escorted into the dining-rooms, where he found his aids assembled. After dinner a letter was presented to him, on behalf of the Assistant Superintendents, expressive of the regard and esteem in which he was held by them, and of the hope that his mission abroad would be successful.

In the Bar Association, Tuesday night, in New York, it was decided to apply to the Legislature for a law to regulate the fees charged by public officials. In cases of extortionate charges complaints are to be made to the grand jury against the offending officers.

CONGRESSIONAL

Counting the Vote for President and Vice-President—A Field Day.

Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana Bones of Contention.

Kellogg's Vote and Warmoth's Both Thrown Out—Interesting Proceedings in Both Houses.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—This being the day when the ceremony of counting the Presidential Electoral vote takes place, the House galleries, in spite of the rain, which has been falling all the morning, were crowded.

On motion of Mr. Banks, the Senate amendment to the bill making provision for the Vienna Exposition was concurred in.

Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill changing the time of holding the United States Courts in Minnesota. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, a message was sent to the Senate informing that body that the House was prepared to receive that body and to proceed with the counting of the Electoral vote for President and Vice-President.

Mr. Maynard, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the thirtieth section of the Internal Revenue law of July 14, 1870, so as to provide that on all importations of sugar, molasses, pig and railroad iron the amount of bond required shall only be in the penal sum of double the amount of the duties required on such articles; and that on all importations the bond shall be in the penal sum equal to the invoice value of the imported merchandise, with the duties added thereto. Passed.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the Doorkeeper announced the arrival of the Senators, and the Speaker and the members of the House immediately stood up, and remained standing while the members of the Senate, preceded by their Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, filed down the main aisle, two by two, and took the seats assigned them in the southeastern section of the hall. Mr. Colfax, the Vice-President, took the chair of the Speaker, who occupied a seat to the left of the Vice-President. Senator Sherman, and Representatives Dawes and Beck, who had been appointed tellers, took their places at the Clerk's desk.

JOINT SESSION.

The Vice-President called the joint convention to order, stating that the Senate and House of Representatives having met, under the provisions of the the constitution, for the purposing of opening, determining and declaring the vote for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing on the fourth of March next, and that it being his duty, in the presence of both houses thus convened, to open the votes, he would now proceed to discharge that duty. He then broke open the sealed package containing the certificate of the Governor of the State of Maine as to the persons chosen as Electors in that State, together with the certificate of the Electors, and handed the same to the tellers.

Senator Sherman thereupon read the certificate of the Electors, showing that the votes of that State were cast for U. S. Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice President. The same formality was gone through with in the case of the State of New Hampshire, and then it was ordered that instead of reading the certificates in full, the teller should simply announce the result of the vote in each State, unless the reading of the certificates should be specially called for, and that course was observed throughout the proceedings.

The first variation in the uniformity of the count was when the State of Maryland was reached. Mr. Beck read a certificate from that State, showing that its eight votes had been cast for Thomas Hendricks (Indiana) as President, and for B. Gratz Brown (Missouri) as Vice-President.

The next deviation was in the case of Georgia, and Mr. Beck, having examined the certificate, announced that the eleven votes of that State, for President, had been given as follows: B. Gratz Brown (Missouri) 6, Horace Greeley (New York) 3, Charles J. Jenkins (Georgia) 2; and the eleven votes for Vice-President as follows: B. Gratz Brown (Missouri) 5, Alfred H. Colquitt (Georgia) 5, and N. P. Banks (Massachusetts).

The one vote for Vice-President which General Banks received from the State of Georgia, caused some laughter at the expense of that gentleman.

Mr. Hoar rose and made the point that the three votes cast for Horace Greeley could not be counted, because the said Horace Greeley was dead at the time such Electors were assembled and cast their votes; and, therefore, was not a person within the mesning of the constitution. This being a historical fact, it was one of which the two Houses might properly take notice.

The Vice-President read the rule which requires that, in case any question arising in counting the vote, the two Houses shall separate and vote upon the point.

At the suggestion of Senator Conkling, Mr. Hoar's objection was withheld temporarily, as it was likely that other questions would arise, and they might be all disposed of at the same time.

The certificate from the State of Mississippi having been read, Senator Trumbull objected to its being counted, on the ground that the certificate of the Electors failed to state that they had voted by ballot.

Mr. Potter further objected to one of the votes of Mississippi, on the ground that one of the Electors having been substituted for another who was absent, such substitution was not certified to by the Governor, and also because the Secretary of State certified to nothing of his own knowledge, but only from information.

HOUSE.

The various objections having been reduced to writing, the Senate withdrew in order to pass upon them, and the House thereupon was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Hoar then offered a resolution that the votes reported by the tellers as having been cast by the Electors of the State of Georgia for Horace Greeley, as President of the United States, ought not, in the judgment of the House, to be counted, said Horace Greeley having died before such votes were cast.

Mr. Banks made a point of order that the House had no power to decide a question of eligibility.

The Speaker remarked that that was a question for the House to determine under the resolution, and not a point of order within the province of the Chair.

A vote was taken without debate by yeas and nays, and amid much excitement, particularly as it became evident that the vote was a close one, and as the difficulty presented itself of having the Senate and House take opposite sides of the question. The vote, however, resulted in the adoption of the resolution by yeas 102, nays 78. Many Republicans voted against the resolution and many Democrats for it.

Mr. Kerr then offered a resolution that the votes cast for Horace Greeley should be counted as blank votes.

The Speaker declined to entertain the resolution, on the ground that the House had already disposed of the question, and was now engaged in voting on other questions raised in joint convention of both houses. He stated that the question now before the House was an objection raised by Senator Trumbull to counting the votes of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution that in the judgment of the House the eight votes reported by the tellers as cast by the Electors of the State of Mississippi ought to be counted.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 161 yeas to 33 nays.

A question then arose on the objection made by Potter that one of the votes of Mississippi should not be counted, because that vote had not been cast by Morgan, the regular Elector, but by Spellman, who was appointed as a substitute, such appointment not having been duly certified to by the Governor.

Potter offered a resolution in accordance with his objection.

Mr. Banks opposed the substitute for it, declaring that the Electors of the State of Mississippi, having been appointed in the manner directed by the Legislature of that State, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the United States, were legal Electors of that State, and that the vote, as cast by them, should be counted.

The substitute was agreed to.

A message was sent to the Senate that the House had acted on the question submitted by the joint convention of the two houses.

The House then took a recess for fifteen minutes.

JOINT SESSION.

Shortly after the close of the recess, the Senate again came into the hall of the House, in the same order as before, and the session of the joint convention was resumed under the Chairmanship of the Vice-President.

The Vice-President stated the revolt of the two Houses on the three questions that he raised, showing the non-concurrence between the two Houses in the case of Georgia, and stated that under the twenty-second joint rule the vote of that State could not be counted. The rule provides that "no vote objected to shall be counted except by the concurrent vote of the two Houses."

There having been a concurrence of the two Houses in regard to the question of Mississippi, the votes of that State were counted.

The tellers then proceeded with the formal business of stating the result of the electoral votes. That of the State of Kentucky was stated by Mr. Beck as being—for Thomas A. Hendricks, eight votes; B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, four votes.

Senator Morton made a point of order that two votes of the electors of Georgia having been cast for a citizen of that State for President, and five for another citizen of that State for President, and five for another citizen of that State for Vice-President, such votes should not be counted, the constitution requiring that the President and Vice-President shall not be citizens of the same State.

The Vice-President overruled the point of order as not having been made in time. The same point, however, was made by Senator Carpenter in regard to the State of Missouri. It appears that some votes were cast for B. Gratz Brown for President, and some for him as Vice-President. The point was, however, withdrawn, in view of the sentence in the certificate to the effect that notwithstanding the electors who had voted for B. Gratz Brown as President had voted for him as Vice-President.

The certificates of the Electors of the State of Texas having been read by Mr. Dawes, Senator Trumbull objected to the vote being received, because there was no certificate by the Executive authority of that State that the persons who voted for President and Vice-President had been appointed Electors.

Mr. Dickey also objected because it appeared that there was not a legal majority of Electors, only four of the original Electors having been present, and had undertaken to fill the places of the four who were absent. These two objections having been made, the Senate again, at twenty minutes past four in the evening, withdrew to its chamber, in order that both Houses might pass separately upon the objections.

In reference to the objection made by Senator Trumbull the House adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Dawes, that the vote of Texas should be counted as reported by the tellers. And in reference to the objection made by Mr. Dickey, the House adopted a resolution that a quorum is an arbitrary number, which State has a right to establish for itself, and that as it does not appear that the choice of the Electors was in conflict with the law of that State as to a quorum for the transaction of business, the vote of Texas should be counted.

After an interval extending to ten minutes past five o'clock the Senate again returned to the Hall of the House, the Vice-President took the chair, and the session of the joint convention was resumed.

The Vice-President stated the fact that the objections to the vote of Texas had been overruled by each house, and directed that the vote should be counted.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Senator Machen introduced a bill for the erection of public buildings at Paducah, Kentucky.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bill passed: Amending the act to provide for holding United States Circuit Courts in the Western District of Missouri.

At fifteen minutes before one o'clock the Clerk of the House appeared and announced that body ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of counting the Electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

On motion of Senator Sherman, at five minutes before one o'clock, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and with the Vice-President and Secretary at its head, the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives. At ten minutes past two o'clock, the Senate returned to its chamber, and the Vice-President submitted, for the decision of the Senate, the objection raised in the joint convention by Mr. Hoar, to the counting of three electoral votes of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, upon the ground that votes could not properly be cast for a person who was dead.

The Vice-President stated that the question must be decided without debate.

Senator Edmunds offered the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral votes of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, be not counted.

Senator Thurman moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "not."

On motion of Senator Edmunds, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote was, yeas 47, nays 18; so the amendment was agreed to.

Senator Conkling moved to add to the resolution, so as to make it read, as amended:

Resolved, That the Electoral votes of Georgia be counted, the functions of the Joint Convention being ministerial merely, and this question being independent of the question of the effect of the votes or count.

At the suggestion of Senator Morton, Senator Conkling submitted the words, "the two houses" for the term "joint convention," and at the suggestion of Senator Sherman he amended his amendment so as to make it read "the functions of the two houses in counting the vote being ministerial."

Senator Bayard raised a point that Senator Conkling's amendment was merely a recital of the legal proposition and not properly an amendment at all, because it did not change or affect in any way the substance of the original resolution.

The Senate sustained the point of order and rejected the amendment by a vote of 32 to 30.

Senator Conkling moved to amend the resolution so as to read:

Resolved, That the functions of the two houses in respect to the count of votes being ministerial and independent of the question of the effect of the votes, the electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley be counted.

Bayard made the same point of order as before, and also the point that this amendment was not in order, having already been voted upon in substance. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 38 to 28.

The resolution that the votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley be counted, was then agreed to; yeas 44, nays 19.

The Vice-President submitted the objection raised in the joint convention, by Senator Trumbull, to the counting of the votes of Mississippi, upon the ground that it did not appear from the certificates of the Electors that they had voted by ballot.

Senator Trumbull withdrew the objection, and submitted the following:

Resolved, That the electoral vote of the State of Mississippi be counted.

The Vice-President submitted the objection raised by Mr. Potter, of New York, in joint convention, to the counting of Mr. Spellman's vote, an Elector appointed to fill a vacancy, upon the ground that his certificate was not signed by the Governor.

Senator Hamlin offered a resolution to count the vote of Mr. Spellman, which was adopted.

Senator Trumbull's resolution to count the vote of Mississippi was then agreed to, and a message was sent to the House announcing the action of the Senate upon these objections and its readiness to resume the conference. A message was received announcing the action of the House at half-past three o'clock, and the Senate again proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

At half-past three this afternoon the Senate returned to its chamber, and the Vice-President submitted an objection made by Mr. Dickey in joint convention to the counting of the Electoral votes of Texas, on the ground that less than a quorum of Electors had filled four vacancies, caused by the absence of persons from the election.

Senator Conkling moved to overrule the objection, which was agreed to.

The Vice-President submitted the objection raised in joint convention by Senator Trumbull as to counting the vote of Texas, upon the ground that the certificate of election of the Electors was not signed by the Governor of the State.

Senator Conkling offered the following:

Resolved, That the vote of Texas be counted, notwithstanding the foregoing objection.

Senator Trumbull offered the following as a substitute for Senator Conkling's resolution:

Resolved, That no list of names of persons, assuming to cast the vote of the State of Texas for President and Vice-President, having been made, certified and delivered to said persons by the executive authority of said State, nor attached to the list of votes cast, the vote of said State cannot be counted.

Senator Conkling raised the point of order that the point was not in order, because it partook of the nature of an argument.

The Senate overruled the objection by a vote of thirteen to fifteen.

Senator Trumbull's amendment was rejected by a vote of twenty-four to thirty-four, and the original resolution agreed to.

The Senate, at five minutes past five o'clock, again proceed to the hall of the House.

At twenty minutes past six o'clock in the evening the Senate returned to its chamber.

The Vice-President submitted the objection made by Mr. Rice, in Joint Committee, to the counting of the Electoral vote of Arkansas upon the grounds, first, that the official returns of election in said State, and made according to said State, show that the persons certified to by the Secretary of State as elected were not elected as Presidential Electors; and, second, because the returns read by letters are not certified to according to law.

Senator Sherman offered the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral votes of Arkansas should be counted.

Senator Edmunds moved to insert the word "not" after the word "should." Agreed to—yeas 28, nays 25.

The resolution, so amended, was agreed to by 28 to 24.

The Vice-President submitted the objections in convention to counting the Electoral votes of Louisiana.

Senator Carpenter offered the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral vote of the State of Louisiana be not counted.

Senator Frelinghuysen offered as a substitute:

Resolved, That, all objections having been considered, the Electoral vote purporting to be that of Louisiana be counted.

Senator Trumbull offered a resolution, with a preamble, reciting certain alleged facts with regard to the Presidential election in Louisiana, and alleging that the returns had been made according to law.

Senator West interrupted the reading of the resolution, raising the point that the substitute was out of order, being in its nature an argument.

The Vice-President then submitted the question to the Senate, and the point of order was sustained by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-one.

Senator Trumbull differed in opinion, but deferred offering any objection until after receiving the certificate from Louisiana.

The Vice-President then handed to the tellers the certificate from Louisiana, which had been received last, and Mr. Dawes proceeded to read it. This certificate gave eight votes to Grant for President and Wilson for Vice-President.

The Vice-President then handed to the tellers another certificate from Louisiana, signed by eight others, claiming to be Electors, and giving the Electoral vote for Vice-President to B. G. Brown. The vote for President was blank. The latter paper was accompanied by a certificate from the Governor of Louisiana, stating that the eight persons who signed it had been elected Electors for President and Vice-President. The Registrar's certificate states that there were eight Electors who voted for Brown.

Senator Morton—I wish to call attention that the Senate has decided to exclude the vote of Arkansas, by reason of their wanting Governor's certificates.

Mr. Edmunds—I object to debate the message received. The action of the House in regard to the Electoral votes in Louisiana is the remainder of the preamble, and the resolution from the point at which the clerk had stopped it, as an amendment to Senator Carpenter's resolutions. [Laughter.] The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the votes of electors declared to have been elected by the Governor of the State are entitled to be counted.

This resolution was rejected—yeas 14, nays 65.

Senator Carpenter's resolutions were adopted.

Senator West objected to the certificate of the last set of electors, on the ground that such certificate was not made in pursuance of law.

Mr. Sheldon also objected to the same certificate because the Governor's certificate was not signed by the person who at the time was Secretary of State for the State of Louisiana; and for the further reason that at the time such certificate was issued there had not been made any count or return of the votes cast by the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Potter objected to the first certificate for the reason that there was no certificate from the Governor of the State, as required by act of Congress, that persons who cast the votes were appointed Electors; but, on the contrary, there was a certificate by the Governor that those persons who voted for Brown for Vice-President had been duly elected Electors for the State.

Mr. Stevenson objected to the count of the vote from Louisiana because it did not satisfactorily appear that any were elected.

Senator Carpenter objected to counting any votes from Louisiana, for the reason that there was no proper return of the votes cast by the Electors, and because there is no State Government republican in form.

Senator Trumbull objected to the first certificate, certifying to the election of Grant and Wilson, because Senator Boree, who signed the Electors' certificates, was not Secretary of State, or in possion of that position, and the certificate was not true, in fact, as proved by the admission of Senator Boree before the Committee of the Senate.

All objections to the vote of Louisiana having been stated, Senator Rice stated his objection to the vote of Arkansas, it being that the election returns showed that the persons certified to by the Secretary of State were not elected as Electors for President and Vice-President, and because the returns received by letter had not been certified.

The Senate at a quarter-past six o'clock withdrew, and for a time there was much confusion in the House, caused by an effort on the part of many members to take a recess till to-morrow, and by other members to defeat that proposition. The motion for a recess was defeated by a vote of eighty-two to one hundred and one.

Mr. Speer moved that the vote of the election in Louisiana, as certified to by Governor Warmoth, be counted.

Mr. Sheldon offered a resolution that the vote of Louisiana for Grant and Wilson be counted.

After further attempts at discussion, which were repressed by the Speaker's gavel, a vote was taken on Mr. Sheldon's resolution, and it was rejected without a division. A vote was then taken on Mr. Speer's resolution, and it was rejected; yeas 60, nays 84. A vote was then taken on Mr. Garfield's resolution that none of the returns of the Electors of Louisiana should be counted, and it was agreed to without division.

The Senate again returned to the hall of the House.

JOINT SESSION.

The Vice-President, having taken the chair, announced the action of both houses as to the vote of Arkansas and Louisiana, the effect of them being to exclude the votes of both those States. The general result of the count was then stated by the tellers, through Senator Sherman.

The Vice-President having received from the teller an abstract of the votes, declared Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes for President, was duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing the fourth of March, 1873; and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes for Vice-President, was duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years, commencing the fourth of March, 1873. [Some applause.]

The Senate then made its final exit, and the House, at five minutes to eight o'clock, adjourned.

At five minutes past eight o'clock the Senate returned to its Chamber. On motion of Senator Sherman, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of one on the part of the Senate, to join two members from the House, to inform the President and Vice-President elect of the election, and the Vice-President appointed Senator Sherman as the committee. The Senate, at ten minutes past eight o'clock, adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Governor and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—Legal Advertising.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., February 12.—A joint resolution passed the House of Representatives regarding the amount of money paid to the Governor, under the State law, on account of the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, and calls on the Governor to pay, by the twenty-fifth instant, the amount collected to the Treasurer, he to set apart one hundred and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars for payment on the Chickasaw school fund, the balance to go to the common school and charitable institutions.

A bill is preparing to regulate legal advertising rates.

Mary McBride, in jail for forgery, got bail to-day and was released.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—At a Lyceum Hall meeting this evening of members of both Legislatures, a proposition was made by the Fusionists that a Legislature composed of members returned by both Boards be organized. The Kellogg members took the proposition under consideration.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

LINKHAUER—The friends and acquaintances of the late JACOB LINKHAUER are invited to attend his funeral this (THURSDAY) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 157 Causey street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL convocation of Penn Royal Arch Chapter, No. 22, will be held this (THURSDAY) evening, Feb. 13th, at 7½ o'clock, for work in M. M. M. degree. All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.
By order C. G. LOESER, M. E. H. P.
A. J. WHEELER, Secretary. feb2

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, comprising the firm of Royster, Trezevant & Co., is dissolved from this date, by the withdrawal of F. W. Royster; their unsettled business being in charge of John F. Trezevant, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
F. W. ROYSTER.
JOHN F. TREZEVANT.

TREZEVANT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS of Royster, Trezevant & Co., continue the Real Estate Exchange as heretofore, at the northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets, for transacting a general Real Estate Agency. Our Rental Department will hereafter be in charge of Mr. W. D. McCalium, well known as a gentleman experienced in that business, and fully qualified to be the successor of H. L. Guion, Esq., whose efficiency in that department gave such entire satisfaction to our predecessors and their patrons. TREZEVANT & CO.

CARD.

PRIVATE engagements requiring my withdrawal from the firm of Royster, Trezevant & Co., I beg to return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to them through the past seven years, and hope the same will be continued as liberally to Trezevant & Co., their successors in business.
feb3 F. W. ROYSTER.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Peter Theis & Co. has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved. PETER THEIS.
C. P. ANDERSON.
Firm, Peter Theis & Co., Gold and Silver Platers.
Memphis, February 11, 1873. feb2

HOWARD FALCONER. KINLOCH FALCONER

FALCONER BROTHERS,

Attorneys-at-Law,

HOLLY SPRINGS, : MISS.

Special attention given to collections.

Y. M. C. A. FESTIVAL

AT ROCCO HALL

TO-NIGHT.

Direct Importation of Masks.

MARDI GRAS is coming. Secure your Masks in time at SPECHT'S. Largest assortment in the city; give him a call; keeps Candy and Cakes always on hand, fresh every day. at 37 MADISON STREET.

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

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,
feb6 379 Main street (up stairs.)

Garden Land for Sale.

TEN ACRES, in high state of cultivation, on Poplar street turnpike, one mile from city, known as "Philler Place," for rent for one year or a term of years. Apply to R. Lindley Frayser, No. 7 Madison, or John S. Toof, No. 388 Front street. feb3

Insolvent Notice.

HAVING this day suggested the insolvency of the estate of Duncan Maclean, dec'd, in accordance with the order of the Clerk of the County Court of Shelby county, in that behalf, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Duncan Maclean, dec'd, to appear before the County Court Clerk of Shelby county, and file their claims, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the 23d day of April, 1873; and that any claim not filed on or before said day, or before an appropriation of the funds of said estate is made, will be forever barred, both in law and equity.
JOHN R. CAMPBELL,
Executor of Duncan Maclean, deceased.
January 28, 1873. jan31 tf1

DRY GOODS.

SALE OF DAMAGED LINENS!

MENKEN BROTHERS

ANNOUNCE THE RECEIPT OF A LARGE INVOICE OF

Fine Shirting Linens!

Slightly wet, purchased at a recent sale, and offered at a great sacrifice. These goods are warranted pure linen, and the finest grades imported. Also, a large consignment of

MARSEILLES QUILTS!

TO BE CLOSED AT VERY LOW PRICES. IN

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS

we offer all widths in Utica, Hagenot, Androscoggin, Pepperell and other standard makes.

PILLOW COTTONS, 42 inch, 46 inch and 6-4;
PILLOW LINENS, all widths.

A NEW LINE OF LINEN TABLE DAMASKS

in Bleached, Half Bleached and Brown. Also,

NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TOWELS, all at low prices.

BLEACHED DOMESTICS!

Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, Androscoggin, Gem of the Spindle, New York Mills and Wamsutta; Lonsdale and Young Warrior Cambrics, etc., at lowest market prices.

MENKEN BROS.

261 and 263 Main Street, Cor. Court.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE.

CLOSING OUT SALE, 231 MAIN ST,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

OWING TO THE GREAT INCREASE OF OUR

Wholesale Clothing Trade,

We are compelled to quit the RETAIL BRANCH, and hereafter devote our attention to the

EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS BUSINESS,

WE WILL THEREFORE SELL OFF OUR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK OF

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

REGARDLESS OF COST!

To Continue for Sixty Days Only. We Mean what we Say!

WALKER BROTHERS & CO.

231 Main Street, Clay Building.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

CHAMPION!

TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES.

We guarantee them not to be excelled for their excellent Baking Qualities, Economy in Fuel and Durability, by any stove in use. Call and see them before purchasing. Send for pamphlet.

H. WETTER & CO., SOLE AGENTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN AND SHEET IRON WAR