

# Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. V.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875.

NO. 48

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### NASHVILLE.

Special to Knoxville Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 16, 1875.

SENATE.

Mr. Jordan offered a resolution excluding Sundays from the 75 days fixed by the Constitution for the session of the Legislature.

By Mr. Marchbanks, a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure appropriations for the improvement of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

By the same, a bill to relieve delinquent tax payers from all penalties if paid by the first of July, 1876.

Senate bill making betting on elections a misdemeanor, passed its third reading.

A resolution pledging the honor and good faith of the State for the payment in full of all State indebtedness, principal and interest, was made the special order for next Tuesday.

HOUSE.

Cummins introduced a bill to lease the Penitentiary at the expiration of the present lease, the Governor and prison inspectors to advertise twelve months previously for bids, the Penitentiary to be leased to the highest and best bidder.

Senate resolutions in reference to the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers were concurred in.

Special to Knoxville Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 17th, 1875.

SENATE.

Petitions were received from thirty-three counties in the State, signed by over seven thousand persons, praying for a passage of stringent liquor laws. There was also presented a memorial from a mass meeting, held here last night, asking for the passage of a local option law.

Senator Jordan was granted leave to withdraw his resolution offered yesterday excluding Sundays from the legislative term of seventy-five days.

House bill declaring wards in cities, and towns, from six thousand to eight thousand inhabitants, civil districts, and allowing two Justices of the Peace to each district, passed its third reading.

Senate bill taxing dogs was discussed on its third reading, and finally re-committed to the Committee on Judiciary. It will probably become a law.

HOUSE.

Senate resolution in regard to the Texas Pacific railroad was concurred in.

Special to Knoxville Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 18, 1875.

SENATE.

Mr. Logan introduced a resolution providing for an adjournment of the Legislature at noon on Monday next, in order to observe Washington's birthday. Rejected.

The House resolution providing for the purchase of Bibles, Testaments and spellers for convicts in the Penitentiary was concurred in.

NEW BILLS.

By Speaker Paine—To make the new county of Wisdom, to be formed of portions of Madison, Henderson, McNairy and Hardeman.

The bill allowing juries to disperse in certain cases came up on its third reading, and was debated at length and then recommitted.

HOUSE.

The resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners on Fisheries was rejected.

A petition was received from citizens of Washington and Carter, praying for the formation of a new county.

A petition was received from the Home Insurance Company, protesting against the bill requiring Foreign Insurance Companies to deposit bonds with the Secretary of State.

Also a petition from the citizens of Grand Junction praying the establishment of a special court at that place.

Both Houses adjourned at noon to visit the Insane Asylum.

Special to Knoxville Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 19, 1875.

In the Senate the Committee on Commerce reported a resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of a bill to improve the mouths of the Mississippi by the Eads Jetty system.

Gen. Quarles introduced a bill providing for the purchase by the State of the Hermitage property, and the erection thereon of a State Hospital known as the Jackson Hospital.

The Senate bill to repeal the conventional interest law was reported back by the Committee on Commerce, with the recommendation that it be rejected. It was made the special order for the 27th inst.

The Senate bill authorizing the election of a County Judge for Jackson county passed third reading.

HOUSE.

Judge Gardenhire introduced a bill exempting from taxation for ten years the Southern States Coal, Iron and Land Company of England for improvements made in Tennessee.

The local option bill was recommended for rejection by the Committee on Tipping, but passed second reading and ordered to be printed.

The bill to repeal the conventional law passed second reading and was made the special order for Thursday next.

Special to Knoxville Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 20, 1875.

SENATE.

Mr. Turley introduced a bill, providing for the distribution of the funds of the Mineral Home Railroad Company.

The resolution introduced yesterday in reference to the improvement of mouths of the Mississippi river was adopted.

House resolution directing the Governor to appoint commissioners to represent the State at the Centennial exposition was concurred in.

HOUSE.

A petition was received from Lincoln and Moore counties, praying for protection from red fox hunters.

By Mr. Jameson, a resolution directing the Secretary of State to proceed against the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad to recover certain damages due the State on account of the Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville Turnpike Companies.

By Mr. Mathes, a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the Bank of Tennessee, and suspend the salary of Judge Watson, the Trustee, meanwhile. Adopted.

Both Houses adjourned at noon until 10 o'clock on Tuesday, in order to join in the demonstration here on Monday in honor of Washington's birthday.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Second Session—Forty-Third Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

SENATE.

Mr. Flanagan presented concurrent resolutions from the Texas Legislature asking pensions for the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Mr. Morton moved an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections for counting the votes for President and Vice-President. Tabled—ayes 32, nays 30.

Mr. Morion renewed his amendment. He said under the operation of the treaty the second joint rule objection of either House would suffice to throw out the electoral vote of a State. The continuance of this rule might result in throwing the election of the next President in the House of Representatives, and he wanted those who voted against his amendment to understand that they would be held responsible for it, and in this connection he called attention to the fact that the Democratic Senators had all voted to lay his amendment on the table.

The pension appropriation bill was considered.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The House passed bills for the relief of Albert F. Yerby, of Virginia, Benjie Lepage, of Louisiana, Mark Davis, of Petersburg, Virginia, and Randall Brown, of Nashville, Tennessee.

The River and Harbor bill was reported to the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It gives Mobile Harbor \$26,000, Cedar Key \$15,000, Charleston 10,000, Savannah 70,000, Galveston 150,000, Mississippi 2,000 and Arkansas rivers 100,000, Mississippi between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois 200,000, Ohio river 300,000, improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi 200,000, Red Fish Bay and Galveston Bay \$10,200, Red River Raft \$10,000, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers \$25,000, Apalachicola \$10,000, Chocowatchie \$10,000, Cape Fear river \$20,000, Channel in Galveston Bay \$20,000, Sabine Pass \$2,000, Warrior and Tombigbee rivers \$25,000. The Secretary is directed to have the work done by contract to the lowest bidder as far as possible.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

The House on the motion of Mr. Harris, of Virginia, inserted in a bill providing for artificial limbs for pensioners a provision repealing all laws that prohibit the payment of revolutionary or of the war of 1812 pensions on account of disability.

The House refused to go into a Committee on the Tariff bill, and went into Committee on the Private Calendar.

The Committee on the Private Calendar rose without reporting a single bill, and then the army appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, from the Select Committee on Arkansas Affairs, reported a resolution, that it is not advisable that there should be any interference with government of that State, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration next week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The proposition to make the Texas Pacific railroad bill a special order for next Wednesday evening was also defeated.

The bill to pay the awards of the Southern Claims Commission (about \$750,000) was passed.

The bill to pay claims allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury was defeated.

The bill for the re-organization of the quartermasters' department of the army was passed.

Under suspension of the rules, the House has passed the river and harbor appropriation bill, including many items for the Southern States.

The testimony taken by the Louisiana Committee was ordered printed for the use of the House.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President has issued a proclamation calling for an extra executive session of the Senate at twelve o'clock, March 5th.

There was a full Cabinet meeting today. The Consular and diplomatic appropriation was approved.

The House Committee reported favorably on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. It was recommended. The House will give a night session to its consideration next week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Baltimore Special says: Hoar, Chairman of the sub-Committee on Louisiana Affairs, will make two reports, one seating the ex-members expelled by the military and the other recognizing Kellogg.

The Library Committee heard General Denyer's and others of the Mexican Veteran's Association favor an exequation status in honor of General Zachary Taylor.

The Treasury Department received four million bonds from Europe to-day for redemption and exchange.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Messrs. Burke, Zacharie and Leonard had a long interview with Wheeler and the Committee. They are now with the President for his sanction of the conclusions reached, when they will be telegraphed to New Orleans, where the Conservative caucus is in session for confirmation. In the meantime details are impossible.

The caucus this morning reached no conclusion beyond that they will dispose of the appropriation bills as they reach them from the House and give Pinchback and the civil rights ad interim attention.

The following nominations were made to-day: Commodore Reed is to be rear admiral and Capt. Hughes to be admiral.

The report of the Committee on Elections stands six to five in favor of Lawrence and Sheridan. Lawrence contests the seat of General Sypher, and Sheridan was contestant against Pinchback as Representative of the State at Large. The majority report was signed by three Democrats and three Republicans; the minority report was signed by five Republicans, including the chairman of the committee.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

HOME.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A cable dispatch to the *Freeman's Journal* announces that Jos. A. Healy has been made Catholic Bishop of Portland, Maine; Thos. Gallery, the Augustine Bishop of Hartford; Kain, of Harper's Ferry, Bishop of Wheeling; Krant Bayer, Bishop of Green Bay; Hurly, Bishop of the See created for Peoria; John Ireland, Vicar Apostolic for Nebraska; and John J. Conboy, Vicar Apostolic for part of Minnesota. And also that the Pope has confirmed Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and Santa Fe to be arch-Bishoprics.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 16.—A Northern lady deceased, left Maj. Thos. G. Jones, of this place, a legacy of five hundred dollars, for the great service done the cause of peace and good will between the North and South by his Confederate memorial oration delivered here last May.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—The correspondence between President Garret and Col. Scott has resulted in renewed hostilities. The Pennsylvania road has taken steps to shut out the Baltimore and Ohio road from freight and passenger traffic north of Philadelphia over their Jersey lines. This means war to the bitter end. The quarrel involves the freight and passenger traffic North and West, and indirectly South.

It is stated that orders have been issued to the employes in New York of the Pennsylvania Central, to issue no tickets for points on the Baltimore and Ohio road, nor to honor through tickets issued by the B. & O. road.

The breakwater this evening and this morning carried the ice out to sea and took many vessels with it. Part of these returned this evening without difficulty. The Bark Cienfuegos from Havana for Philadelphia had her bowsprit stove in by the ice and sunk in twenty minutes, in five fathoms of water. The crew were saved. She lies about two miles south of Henlopen. Her lower guns are just under the water. Steamers Williamsport, Battlesnake, Achilles, Centipede, Wyoming, Alliance and Relief, and the tugs Charles, Lawrence, Bruce and Cynthia are here.

HENNINGTON, WEST VA., Feb. 17.—The Governor has agreed not to veto the Capital bill, and in five days it will become a law.

On the adjournment of the Legislature the Governor proceeds to Wheeling to make arrangements for the removal of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Information has been received here that a motion was made to-day by D. L. Russell, counsel for plaintiffs, before Judge Bond, of the U. S. Circuit Court at Baltimore, for an injunction to prohibit the holding of the municipal election of Wilmington, N. C., on the ground that the charter recently adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina disfranchises the negroes. The case is to be tried at Raleigh on March 6th.

A man supposed to be laboring under temporary insanity leaped from the dome of the capitol to-day to the roof of the main building, at least 150 feet. His name is James McMahon, a carpenter of this city. The dreadful occurrence caused great excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Train No. 5, east-bound from Columbus at 6:25 last evening, met with a bad accident near Steubenville at 3 o'clock this morning, caused by a broken rail. A special car, with the Vice-President and General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Company aboard, was derailed and burned. The two gentlemen were slightly hurt.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.—No lives lost by the accident at Steubenville. Vice-President McCullough had his legs broken, quite a number of others injured, and a number of cars burned.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The negroes are admitted in the High Schools. Treaty of twenty-two left. No disturbance.

Mr. Ward, of Calfax Notoriety, who represents the Government Parish, was expelled for disorderly conduct. Vote, 49 to 9.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Henry Smith has been sentenced for ten years for perjury in falsely swearing that he owned property in order to go bail for a friend.

The loss by the Fort au Prince fire is

about \$2,000,000. Nearly two-thirds of the town gone.

The Alps brings the details of the fire. It commenced at 10:30, and in a short time assumed great magnitude, the houses being principally of wood, very dry, and water scarce. Three small engines, with hose about the garden size, was all that the town had to fight the fire with. Seven hundred families were homeless, and the place still burning when the Alps left.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the proposition assumed by President Scott was seconded and will be supported.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—The Starbuck opera troupe lost all their baggage by the Steubenville accident.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 19.—S. J. R. McMillen, elected Senator in the present Chief Justice of the State and is a Republican.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—An Onanias, New York, dispatch says, three boys, 8, 10, and 11 years of age were frozen to death. Their parents forced them to peddle baskets when the thermometer was 25 degrees below zero. When found they were dead, lying in the road. The larger had his arms around the neck of the younger.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, by a broken rail had one coach thrown off the track, which fell fifteen feet. Fifteen passengers were badly hurt and one killed.

Tribune's special says: Minister John Jay is to be superseded by Hon. Woodville E. Orth, member at Large from Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. His name will be sent to the Senate after the 4th of March, and will leave for his new duties soon thereafter.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Wahl Bros'. Glue Works, covering eight acres, on 31st and Lancaster Avenues, have been burned. The loss is \$450,000; insurance only \$80,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The veterans of the War of 1812 to the number of about twenty-eight, under command of General Hunt Raymond, were entertained at a dinner to-day by officers of the sixth regiment in the Germania Assembly Rooms. Their ages varied from 70 to 85 years, and as they filed in their names were attached to a petition praying for the passage by Congress of the bill for an allowance for men who served in the War of 1812 over thirty days and widows married prior to 1825.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—It is reported that John Mitchell will refuse to take the oath of allegiance. It is also said that the Home Rule members will refuse to support Mitchell; his policy differing from theirs. At a meeting in Tipperary, it was declared that in case Mitchell was rejected, they would again return him.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Disraeli will introduce a resolution, declaring John Mitchell ineligible.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Five men-of-war at Kiel are ordered to rendezvous for immediate service. The officers and crews are not allowed to go ashore. It is supposed they will sail for Spain in case of further delay of satisfaction from Spain for the Gustav Straupe. This move will probably force Spain to resume active operations against the Carlists.

It is stated that John Mitchell's son, who was a captain in the Confederate army, will be returned from Tipperary should he be disqualified. Mr. Kichham, a released Fenian, will be invited to stand for the county.

Mitchell is reported seriously ill, in consequence of the excitement of his election.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—The reported complications between Germany and Spain, over the Gustav affair is denied.

The Political asserts that the "indemnity to be paid to the relatives of the victims of the Virginia affair is fixed at eighty-four thousand, and that the convention will be signed when Cushing presents his credentials to the new government."

DUNFEE, Feb. 22.—John Mitchell has issued an address to the Tipperary electors presenting himself again for Parliament. At a meeting in Tipperary it was resolved to support him. It is believed he will have no opposition.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Zambala services state that a fleet of British men-of-war bombarded and captured Fort Wombaque, on the Island of Wombaque, off the east coast of Africa. The engagement lasted five hours, and the garrison lost seven killed and had fifty wounded. Two large ships, with three hundred slaves aboard, were captured.

BENARIS, Feb. 22.—One of the principal measures to check immigration is the prohibition of enlistment on foreign account, by payment of premiums. It is specially directed against Italian agents.

## The New National Bank Bill.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has had for some time under consideration various propositions to further regulate national banks, and have virtually agreed upon a bill which is substantially the same as that of Mr. Maynard, which was introduced on the 5th inst. The Committee has the power to report at any time, and will probably report at an early day and press their measure to a vote. As the Committee is unanimous, it is supposed that it will be able to pass the bill through the House, with a chance for it to go through the Senate.

The bill makes material improvements in the present banking act. In its first section it removes the restrictions in the present law by which banks having a capital over one million dollars are limited in their circulation to 80, 75, and 60 per cent. of such capital. All banks will, under the new bill, be allowed a circulation equal to 90 per cent. of the paid up capital.

Section two provides for the appointment of a receiver to wind up a bank, upon application from any judgment creditor whose judgment is unsatisfied.

Section three provides that when any association has gone into liquidation, the individual liability of the shareholders may be at once enforced by a bill in equity by any creditor. As the law now stands this can not be done until the receiver has closed his account, and in one case this has lasted four or five years.

Section four provides for better enforcing the payment of assessments by delinquent shareholders by selling their stock at public auction.

Section fifth excludes liability for

special deposits in sealed packages or locked boxes, unless a receipt shall be given by the bank admitting its liability. There are over sixty suits now pending against one bank for such liability.

Section sixth requires (under penalties of saving banks and trust companies organized under an act of Congress) all the reports to the Comptroller now required of national banks. This provision is suggested by the experience of the Freedmen's Bank.

Section eighth provides for the appointment of an agent by the shareholders to wind up the affairs of the bank after the claims of outside creditors and note-holders shall have been duly provided for.

Section nine provides that when the moneys in the hands of a receiver are not large enough for distribution, the money on hand shall be invested by the treasurer in United States bonds, so as to yield an interest to the creditors.

## OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

Grangers—Dog Law—Mineral Home Railroad—Frost-bitten Convicts, Etc., Etc.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 20, 1875.

From our Special Correspondent.

Our Granger friends are moving things. Through their efforts no doubt a law will be enacted by the present Legislature providing for a tax on dogs, thereby giving protection to wool-growers, and also relieving the country of the support of an army of 250,000 dogs—according to Killebrew—who add nothing whatever to the wealth of the State, but detract therefrom at a rate absolutely startling. So far, so good, but when our Granger friends get to tampering with the money question, they are tampering with something which they know very little about, and something which intimately and vitally concerns every other business interest of the State. And that's just what they are doing now; having secured the introduction of a bill providing for a repeal of the conventional interest law, which bill has passed two readings in both Houses and has been made the special order for next Thursday in the lower and for Saturday in the upper House. The vote by which it passed the former stood, 42 in the affirmative, against 19 in the negative, and no doubt this is fair indication of the status of the measure in that body, so that its passage on final reading in the House may be confidently relied upon. The bill is not viewed so favorably in the Senate, and there is not much probability of its becoming a law. A measure more suicidal and disastrous in its effects it certainly never entered into the heart of a Granger, or any other man, to conceive, for it is money this State needs at present, and it is money she will not get if bills of the character of the one in question are to go upon our statute books. The law with regard to the hire of money is good enough as it is, and it is very evident that its repeal will not accomplish the purpose the friends of the measure have in view—the securing of investments in farms and farming operations. The mere fact that a man having a surplus of cash can make a better profit by lending it, under the present law, than by the purchase of real estate, has had but little to do with making farming in this State an undesirable and unprofitable business—if it is unprofitable, when properly and intelligently engaged in, which I very much doubt.

WIND! WIND!!

It would be a refreshing and novel experience for a State to convene a legislature composed entirely of able, experienced and conscientious men—men who would be promptly in their seats at every roll call, hold two sessions a day, keep their seats when they had nothing to say, and who when they rose to their feet would talk directly to the point and then resign the floor. But such a legislature never was convened and probably never will be. Usually a Senate is composed of men who have a proper appreciation of their position, and the duties they are called upon to perform, but this is the case, ordinarily with not more than one-third of the members of the Lower House. Of the seventy-five members of Tennessee's present House of Representatives, half a dozen are wind-bags; about twenty are workers, and the rest are mere figure-heads, who do nothing beyond voting, seconds, calls for the yeas and noes, which the six wind-bags make in order to put the score of workers on "the record," and draw their pay with promptness and dispatch. But 'twas ever thus, and as I said before, it probably ever will be. Of the working members, Eads, Gibson, Lea, Gardenhire, Ledgerwood and Noblitt are, perhaps the most prominent. East is one of the best lawyers and shrewdest men in the State, and would be the acknowledged leader of the House, but for Gibson's superior ability as a parliamentarian. Of course Gibson would not be recognized as a leader by the sixty-nine Democrats, as he is one of the six Republicans of the body, and is consequently one of a helpless minority—not helpless either, as an examination of the laws perfected by this Legislature will doubtless show. He is always in his place during the sessions, is always on the alert, and few of his fellow members care to tackle him in debate. Gardenhire is an old man, but his delivery is not good, and he talks too much. For instance, when the local option bill was before the House on second reading yesterday, he made a two hours speech in its favor, when he ought to have boiled his points down to a talk of not more than twenty min-

utes, in which case he might have hoped to have effected a judgment with some of them, in the minds of his hearers. When he began his speech yesterday, one of the reporters sitting at the table assigned members of the press, remarked: "He's good for an hour, at least."

THE STATE REVENUE.

And how it shall be collected are subjects of paramount importance, and several elaborate assessment bills have been introduced to-day. One was introduced in the Senate by Overton, which provides that assessments on real estate are to be made every five years, and on personal property yearly. Provision is made for an assessor of real estate and an assessor of personal property by the county court. The bill exempts all notes, due bills, and other evidences of debt for the payment of which real estate is pledged, whether the real estate is assessed for taxation, and makes other exemptions not contained in the present law. It requires merchants to report to the Clerk of the County Court the commission or other compensation earned by them every three months, and, in lieu of all other privilege taxes, must pay one-half of one per cent. to the State, and one per cent. to the county, on the amount so earned. Where a merchant's stock of goods does not exceed a thousand dollars, he must pay \$10, one-third to the State and two-thirds to the county. Taxes are to be paid on the average value of stocks on hand, instead of the highest, and is now required.

COUNTY WORKHOUSES.

Will certainly be established in Tennessee within the next two years, if legislation in that direction can accomplish that purpose. Several bills on the subject have been introduced, two of which—one drafted by Logan, of the Senate, and the other by Gibson, of the House—seem to be carefully drawn, and one of the two will certainly become the law, to the decided advantage of the honest, law-abiding citizens of the State.

THE MINERAL HOME RAILROAD.

Senator Turley introduced a bill to-day for the distribution of the funds collected, and to be collected, from the indemnity from the sale of the "Mineral Home Railroad Bonds."

This bill provides for the distribution of the funds collected by the authority of the State, and to be collected, and shall be distributed through the courts of the State, as provided for in the Act of February 1st, 1873, and designates the Chancery Court at Nashville, empowered the judge of said court to hear and determine the rights of individuals (or State) to the funds collected, with the right of appeal as in other civil suits.

This bill follows a bill introduced the first week of the session, by Senator Turley, which passed its third reading yesterday, asking for a court of proper jurisdiction to settle the rights of individuals holding those unfortunate bonds.

The legality or illegality, touching the issuance and redemption of these bonds, may be questions that will come before the court.

FROST BITTEN CONVICTS.

Were a subject of legislation last Monday, a resolution being offered by Senator Wilson, directing the Penitentiary Committee to inquire into the truth or falsity of certain rumors to the effect that convicts had been badly frost-bitten while at work on railroads, in consequence of being insufficiently clad. In offering the resolution, Wilson stated that he had been out to the penitentiary himself the day before; that he had seen the convicts referred to, and that they had been seriously injured by cold and exposure. The resolution was adopted, and transmitted at once to the House, where it was concurred in immediately, and there the matter rests. A portion of the Penitentiary Committee started on an investigating tour to Knoxville, Sevier, Minner and other points in East Tennessee, that night, and have not yet returned. Possibly the proposed investigation will take place this week. Let us hope so.

NEXT MONDAY.

There will be no session of the Legislature, both Houses having adjourned over to accept an invitation extended to the members by the city authorities, to join in a celebration of Washington's Birthday.

What It Means.

The address of the Democratic members from the South and Southwest to their constituents, which we published yesterday, is as very a piece of political demagoguery as men occupying such places as the signers of it do ever put their hands to. The assertion that the "Southern people" are suffering "provocation and wrongs" that make the present "fearful," and which it requires "heroic patience" to bear, is ridiculous balderdash, if it is not intended to suggest mischief. We are inclined to think that it will be generally interpreted simply to mean "for God's sake don't kill any niggers till after this Radical Congress adjourns, whatever you may do afterward."—*Louisville Commercial.*

Mode of Electing President.

Mr. Harrison, of Tennessee, presented an elaborate report to-day from the Committee of Elections, with a bill providing for an amendment to the Constitution providing for a change in the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. This bill is now before the House, and likely to lead to a discussion of an interesting nature, though it is very doubtful whether the legislation contemplated, or that favored by Mr. Morton, can be passed at the present session of Congress.—*Washington Dispatch, 17th.*

Only a woman's hair! Who has not, some time in his life, picked some golden thread from his best coat collar,