THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

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GRANT TO ASSERT HIMSELF.

A Democratic politician in Congress, who is a keen observer of events, declared lately that Grant *meant to be President*, and would soon assert himself much more in the action of the Government than he has done of late.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

There is a new candidate for the vacancy in the bench, occasioned by Mr. Stanton's death, in the person of Judge Fisher, of the District Supreme Court, who acquired an unenviable notoriety by his charge in the Surratt case. Judge Carter continues to want it very badly, but is backed by only four Senators, and his chances are deemed particularly blue.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Gen. C. C. Washburn has a rod in pickle for the great telegraphic monopolists. When Congress reassembles he proposes to ask for a committee to investigate the subject of telegraph business in this country, with power to send for persons and papers. He intends, this time, to summon as witnesses the operators themselves, who will, he thinks, be able to furnish information hitherto withheld by the Western Union Company.

THE GREAT IMPEACHER.

When Mr. Cavanaugh, the other day, in a conversation with Grant, referred to the statement in the Philadelphia *Press* that Gen. Potts's name would be withdrawn, the President stated emphatically that he had never thought of withdrawing Gen. Potts's name, that the rumors in the papers were not true, and that Ashley must go unless the Senate should reject Gen. Potts, which he deemed hardly possible. This would seem to settle the fate of Ashley.

JACKSON ONLY A MILITIA GENERAL.

There was no public celebration in Washington of the battle of New Orleans. Perhaps there was danger apprehended. The *Chronicle* now looks upon our victory on that occasion as a very small affair—and upon Jackson as a mere "militia" General. It seems to measure military glory according to the number of men a General contrives to have slaughtered. According to this standard Jackson cannot be compared to a Grant, a Sherman, or even a Sheridan.

ANTI-RECONSTRUCTIONISTS.

Some time ago all the native Virginians holding judicial and other appointments in the State, were removed for inability to take the ironclad test oath, and their places were filled by carpetbaggers. It is said that a deputation of those deposed judges have arrived in Washington to protest against the admission of the State until all the judicial offices shall have been filled with persons who can take the test oath. In this way they expect to keep their present places.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue evidently thinks that Congress will re-enact the income tax for 1870. He has issued instructions to the assessors, who are about to assess this tax for 1869, to submit such plans and suggestions as may come under their official cognizance in assessing this tax, with a view of seeing if any change in the schedule can be made of mutual benefit to the taxpayer and the Government. Judging from the talk of members of the House, a movement to reduce this tax, if it is re-enacted at all, to 3 per cent., will certainly be carried.

SUPREME COURT.

There is no doubt that Hon. William Strong, of Pennsylvania, will, according to the present intentions of the President, be nominated to the Senate as the successor of Associate Justice Grier, for which place the late Mr. Stanton was confirmed. The nomination may not be transmitted to the Senate for several weeks, as Mr. Grier will not retire from his position until the first of February. As to Judge Hoar's nomination, there is no authority for stating it will be withdrawn by the President. The Senate itself is left to dispose of it.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE XVTH AMENDMENT.

It is stated that Chief Justice Chase has written letters to such reform members of the Ohio Legislature as he has influence with, urging upon them the importance of ratifying the XVth Amendment. The Chief Justice is exceedingly anxious that Ohio should ratify the amendment, and is said to be using his personal influence for this purpose. In conversation with a gentleman a few days ago he said he would be very much disappointed if the Ohio Legislature did not ratify the amendment. He thought, from his knowledge of the reform members, that most of them would vote for it.

RADICAL DISSENSION.

It seems apparent that, when Congress reassembles, there will be a serious struggle between Republicans who wish to keep alive sectional agitation and to go on to reconstruct anew Tennessee, Virginia and other States on the one hand, and those on the other who believe the strife has been carried far enough and that the country desires peace; and that, unless reconstruction be promptly finished, the Republican party will be apt to lose power. The first course will be upheld by Sumner, Thayer, Hamilton, Ward, and probably Butler, while the other will doubtless be championed by Trumbull, Bingham, Stuart, Stewart, Ferry, Cameron and other influential leaders. The Republicans are nearly as much divided on this question as they are on the subject of the finances and taxation.

CONFISCATION TEST CASE.

An important case has been appealed to the Supreme Court, involving the legality of certain confiscations made under the act of 1862. This case arises from the sale under an order of the District Court in 1863, of the brick residence on Ninth street, formerly occupied by Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, one of the leading medical practitioners in Cincinnati. The sale is contested, partly on the ground of irregularity in the proceedings, also upon the ground that a party must, under the Constitution, be convicted of treason by a jury before his land and goods can be forfeited. In this case the claimant was not so tried, and he was afterwards regularly pardoned by the President. The cause will be argued by the Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis and Mr. Caleb Cushing, and will probably come on sometime this winter.

ROBBERY IN THE TREASURY.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says that it has been intimated to him by one who ought to know, that there is something in the rumor of a large deficit in the "bond account" at the Treasury; or, rather, that it has been discovered that the Government bonds have been duplicated to a frightful amount. A few days ago a merchant filed an application for the renewal of certain bonds sworn by him to have been sunk in the ocean, and, of course, utterly destroyed. This loss occurred some time ago, and, upon examination, it was found that the coupons had been regularly paid. The respectability of the party applying, added to the certainty that officials to critically look into their registers, when it was found that almost fabulous amounts, by swindling operations, had been filched from the Treasury. It is at this moment, I hear, a matter under consideration by the Government whether to publish the facts officially or keep the public in comparative darkness for political and financial reasons.

CUBA, ACCORDING TO CONSUL PLUMB.

Mr. Plumb, from Cuba, late Consul-General at Havana, arrived here on Friday. Although known to be very friendly with the Spaniards, Mr. Plumb, in conversation, expresses the belief that unless Spain succeeds in crushing the insurrection in Cuba during the coming three months, she will lose her cause in the Island. Should she attempt to maintain her military on the Island till next summer, Mr. Plumb expresses the belief that yellow fever will decimate the ranks and complete their overthrow. He represents that there are now about forty thousand Spanish volunteers on the Island, and from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand regular troops, and that they are chiefly employed in guarding towns and plantations.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

It is said that under the influence of Butler and his man Whittemore, the Reconstruction Committee are refusing to take any steps toward preparing a bill to remove the political disabilities of any persons in the South. Meantime, there are over two hundred and fifty thousand leading citizens excluded from all public employment—Federal, State, county or municipal—under the XIVth Amendment; while from all Federal employments the whole mass of the Southern whites of both sexes are excluded by the ironclad test oath of 1862. The object is to enable the carpetbaggers to monopolize all the offices as long as possible, so that the New England system of tariffs and class legislation can be maintained. It is thought that the members of this committee who desired to reconstruct Tennessee and impose new conditions, but to keep out Virginia, are not much encouraged by the manifestations of public opinion during the recess.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are busy preparing decisions in various important cases, which have been long pending before them; and these decisions may be expected at an early day. It is believed that the question of the Missouri test oath, presented by General Frank P. Blair, which was argued a year ago, will now be decided. If the principles of the opinion of the court in Garland's and in Cummin's cases, delivered by Mr. Justice Field, be carried out to their logical result, the Missouri test oath will be declared to be unconstitutional. This will restore to the right of the elective franchise some eighty thousand persons in Missouri, eighty thousand in Tennessee, twenty-five thousand in West Virginia, and a large number in other States. Other important cases, in which a decision is expected, are the question of the Legal-tender act, and the constitutionality of the cotton tax, argued some time ago by Messrs. F. Phillips and B. R. Curtis for the claimants.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Secretary Boutwell was in conference with the Senate Finance Committee on Tuesday for nearly an hour, concerning financial matters. It is understood he approves of the bill reported by Senator Sherman, increasing the National Bank circulation forty-five millions, and relieving the same amount of three per cent. certificates, and also the section in the bill allowing National Banks to be established on a gold basis. The members of the committee conferred with the Secretary on his proposition for funding the national debt, and the joint resolution introduced by Senator Williams requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem such United States treasury notes as may be presented for redemption, at the rate of one dollar in coin for one dollar and twenty cents in treasury notes. At the next meeting they expect to be able to settle the funding question, and also the proposition of Senator Williams, which is understood to meet with favor by the committee.

MULLINS, IKE AND THE "STAMTS."

Mullins, of Tennessee, has turned up. Mullins retired gracefully from Congressional honors to preside over the Fourth Collection District of Tennessee, and he has written a characteristic letter to Mr. Delano, relating how, on the 17th ultimo, one of his deputies captured a wagon, a team and a barrel of whisky, which he found wandering about his district, the latter being peddled out by one Ike Collins, and the barrel not "stamt." Ike, it seems, got off and raised a crowd of about fifty desperate men, who, with masks over their faces, rallied upon the livery stable in which the illicit wagon, team and barrel had been locked up, and forcibly carried them off in "triump." Another of Mullin's deputies detected an "illicit" distillery in Rutherford county, which he attempted to "seese," but was driven off by a squad of armed men. Mullins discourses at some length upon the uselessness of the United States troops sent to Tennessee to assist the revenue officers, and says they "got" just as much pay without assisting the civil authorities as they would by risking their carcasses against the desperate men they are sent after. So they don't amount to much when wanted for this kind of work.

TENNESSEE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that should the Tennessee Convention pass measures such as are predicted by the Radicals, the latter will dispute the admission of the Senators and Representatives elected to the XLIId Congress, on the ground that the State has broken faith with the Federal Government. An effort will then be made to reconstruct the State after the manner of Georgia, remanding her back to military rule and turning out of the Legislature all members who are unable to qualify under the XIVth Amendment.

The Washington *Chronicle* (Administration organ) upon this subject says: That Congress will find it necessary to interpose for the protection of the people hardly admits of a question. Where the disease is so pronounced the remedy cannot be far off. One alternative receives grave consideration among thoughtful men. It is the passage of a general law enforcing the third section of the XIVth article of the Constitution against all persons disfranchised under that section exercising any official trust either of a State or national character until they have been duly relieved by the two houses of Congress. This would effectually nullify the acts of the disfranchised Legislature elected with Senter, and would arrest the insolent work of the disloyal State Convention which meets to-day, avowedly for the purpose of destroying the main features of the Republican State Constitution and assailing the rights of the colored population. There can be no doubt as to the alarming condition of Tennessee.

GEORGIA.

The Radicals at their Wits' Ends---Democrats Taking the Oath.

The Nashville *Banner* of Wednesday publishes a dispatch from Atlanta, dated on the 11th inst., which says:

The Legislature met to-day, but the Radicals got frightened, as about all the Democrats were taking the oath. So many Republicans have become dissatisfied and are with the Democrats, that the Radicals took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow, after a session of only two hours. They are in secret caucus to-night, trying to whip dissatisfied Radicals in the traces.

THE XLIst CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—*Senate.*—A petition was presented from J. Ross Browne, asking the payment of $12,000 for extraordinary expenses while Minister to China.

Bills were introduced and reported by Mr. Howard to prevent the collection of taxes on property.

By Senator Raymond: Prescribing rules of evidence in certain cases;

By Senator Schurz: To remove political disabilities from all persons therein named in the State of Texas.

Mr. Drake called up a resolution to amend the rules so as to require a consideration of Indian treaties in open Senate. The subject had been previously discussed, and in deference to its importance to the interests of the country, definite action should now be taken.

Mr. Terry offered a resolution to require all treaties for the acquisition of territory of foreign governments be also considered in open session. The resolution was then laid over.

On motion of Mr. Drake, Mr. Pratt addressed the Senate in support of a bill giving the State Courts concurrent jurisdiction with the United States Courts in marine cases on ports in navigable rivers above ebb and flow of the tide.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported, with amendment, against the resolution amendatory of the act of July 27, 1869, to provide for an American line of steamers between New York and Europe. The Postoffice Department is to pay $500,000 as interest on the bonds of the company, which sum shall be in full payment for transportation of mails.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendment a bill to provide a remedy for loss or destruction of judgment records or decrees appertaining to the proceedings in the United States courts.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to change the judicial circuits. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill granting right of way and sections of public lands per mile to aid the construction of the railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, with branches and connections; both referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A consideration of the Virginia bill was resumed, Mr. Wilson's amendment having been withdrawn.

The Senate voted on the amendment offered by Mr. Drake, which was rejected—yeas 11, nays 45.

Mr. Edwards resumed. His amendment providing that before the measure goes into effect each member and officer of the Legislature shall subscribe on oath as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress or officer of the United States, or member of any State legislature or executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same"

Or that such person shall take an oath that the disabilities imposed upon him by the XIVth amendment have been removed by act of Congress. In the event of persons swearing falsely, the amendment specifies the penalty of a fine and imprisonment; and, further, that in case of failure to take the oath till the office of the person thus offending, by neglect, shall be deemed to have been vacated.

Mr. Nye opposed the amendment, because the effect would be to disorganize the legislatures.

Mr. Edmunds advocated it as the most efficient means of ridding the legislatures of those who had no right to be there under the XIVth Amendment.

Messrs. Morton and Trumbull expressed opposition to it because it provides that before the bill went into effect the oath prescribed should be taken, and by the refusal of any members to take the oath the pending legislature would be rendered abortive.

Mr. Trumbull earnestly advocated the immediate admission as a means of restoring the South to prosperous commercial relations with the North, and as indispensable to preserving the faith of Congress with the States.

After further debate, a very animated personal colloquy took place between Trumbull and Sumner. The former called attention to the presence, near Mr. Sumner, of an outsider, advising and influencing his actions.

Mr. Sumner said it was C. B. Porter, a member elect from Richmond, who represented the loyal men of Virginia.

Mr. Trumbull asked: "Who made Mr. Sumner infallible judge of loyalty?" and then read the proceedings of a court martial which found Porter guilty of using seditious language, drunkenness, etc. He further commented on Sumner's attack on Gov. Walker, and showed that he had the privilege of the floor, which Porter had not.

Personalities were indulged in and a considerable bitterness of feeling was manifested on both sides.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution, which was referred to a committee of the whole, favoring a reduction of taxation to the lowest possible per cent., and declaring that any annexation of foreign territory, for which a consideration of money or its equivalent is to be made, is a direct assault upon the public credit and not called for by any exigency of public affairs.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill providing that no officer or clerk in the employ of the United States Government shall, at any time, collect contributions of other officials or employes in the Government service for a gift or present to those in superior official position; that no official or clerical superior shall receive any gift or present or a contribution of Government employees receiving less salary than himself, and no officer or clerk shall make by donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Any person violating any provisions in this bill, shall be summarily dismissed, and be ineligible to any official position under the Government for three years.

Mr. Benjamin moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas, 2 (Benjamin and Bates); nays, 28.

Mr. Bingham suggested that the bill was of doubtful constitutionality, as it provided a penalty to last for three years, without commission by court; he therefore moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morrill then amended the bill by striking out that part of the penalty relating to the ineligibility to office for three years.

A bill was passed with a division by Mr. Farnsworth introducing a bill to prevent and punish certain abuses in the Postoffice Department in reference to lottery circulars.

Mr. Mungen rose to a personal explanation, in a statement in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* of the 17th of December, in reference to his repudiation speech in the House, prior to the recess. He denied the statements in detail and in gross—characterizing them as fabrications.

Mr. Garfield replied briefly that he had received the resolutions of the Democrats of Mercer county, in his colleague's district, favoring repudiation, and showing his colleague represented their opinion.

Mr. Eldridge said he did not consider it repudiation to pay a debt of the Government precisely as Congress had agreed to. He considered it repudiation to undertake to pay them in any other way. He believed the 5-20's were payable in legal tender money of the country; and he believed any officer of the Government who goes in the market and appreciates 5-20's at an expense, and by depreciation of greenbacks as legal tender money, was committing, not an impracticable offense, but an offense against the Government.

House.—The House, at 2:30, took up the Virginia bill, and was addressed by Lawrence in its support and advocacy as the best bill that he could get.

Mr. Logan briefly expressed the difficulty which occurred to his mind, in case hereafter Virginia should undertake to subvert any of the fundamental conditions on which she was admitted, while Democrats should have control of Congress.

Mr. Wood laid down several propositions which would prevent him from sustaining the bill.

Mr. McCormick offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of establishing a territorial government over the civilized Indians in the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS.

Mace and Allen---Heavy Claim---Thrifty Ragpicker---The Weather.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Tom Allen has the articles of agreement for a fight with Jim Mace. He accepts them with the exception of requiring him to go to New York within a week of the day of the fight to select a referee. This he and his friends consider unjust.

The United States Collector has demanded of the city $33,000 as a succession tax on the property received from Henry Shaw for Tower Grove Park. The city declines to pay it, and will probably contest the matter.

Isaac Jacobs, a ragpicker, was arrested here to-day for having in his possession several watches and various articles of jewelry and other property supposed to have been brought here from Cincinnati

THE TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

Important Propositions of Amendment to the Constitution.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—The Franchise Committee has not yet submitted its report to the Convention, and there are various conjectures as to what will be the character of the report. The majority of the committee are thought to be favorable to exclusive white suffrage. If they so report, there will be a minority report from the same committee, which will most probably be adopted, it being pretty definitely settled that a majority of the Convention are favorable to universal manhood suffrage.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—The Convention to-day was again engrossed with the reception and reading of propositions to amend the State Constitution. Many of them were similar to those offered yesterday.

Among the new ones to-day were propositions to prohibit the further issuance of State bonds;

To take the Constitution, read it article by article, and adopt such amendments as are necessary;

To reduce the number of Circuit and Chancery Courts;

To compose the Supreme Court of a Chief Justice and four associates;

To elect judicial and county officers, as soon as practicable after the ratification of the Constitution;

To submit the question of negro suffrage as an independent proposition to a vote of the people;

Adopting the system of riva voce voting in all elections;

Limiting the power of the Legislature to remit penalties and pay claims;

Providing that the Public Debt shall never exceed five per centum of the taxable wealth of the State, and until the debt is reduced to that point the Legislature shall have no power to appropriate money except to pay existing liabilities and ordinary expenses of the Government;

Conferring the appointment of Secretary of State on the Governor, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

A resolution was adopted against the reception of any petition or other communication speaking disrespectfully of any department of the State or Federal Government. [This resolution was suggested by a letter from a member of the Convention of 1865, speaking disrespectfully of the Government of the United States, and which the Convention refused to have read].

The Committee on the Bill of Rights reported the same as contained in the present Constitution, with amendments.

The report also embraced other provisions, and contained an amendment declaring that all electors shall be free and equal, and that no voter shall be deprived of his right, except by proof of law; against test-oaths, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, and the passage of laws recognizing the right of property in man. The report was ordered to be printed.

PARIS.

Popular Outbreak Occasioned by the Murder of Noire by Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

Extensive Military Preparations by the Authorities--Rochefort, the Irreconcilable.

PARIS, January 13.—The city is still excited. During the night the disturbances continued, but there were no serious conflicts. Several policemen were wounded by stones thrown, and one was dangerously stabbed while attempting to quell a disorder. A magistrate was struck on the head with a stone and knocked down. Many other outrages were also committed. The troops have not appeared in force since the troops at the Champs Elysees were dispersed last night, but extensive preparations have been made to guard against any repetition of the disorders. There are now in Paris over 100,000 soldiers, including detachments of cavalry recently arrived from the garrisons, and several batteries of artillery from Vincennes. The police force has also been largely increased, and it is not supposed that the people will dare make any further disturbance.

La Marseillaise appears to-day as usual. The tone of its articles is very violent. Rochefort, in an editorial, says the demonstration of yesterday was a cry for justice, and to-morrow the cry may be for vengeance.

THE LABOR INTEREST.

Meeting of the National Bricklayers' Association at Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 13.—The National Bricklayers' Convention last evening elected the following officers: Vice President, Edward O'Rourke; Secretary, S. J. Burrows; Treasurer, Walter B. Dobson.

This morning a committee was appointed to report on the telegraph operators' strike, and the committee reported resolutions indorsing the action of the operators, and pledging them moral and material support.

Mr. Thomas, of Ohio, was elected a delegate at large to the National Labor Congress.

The new officers were installed, and the meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FINANCE.

The London Spectator upon Boutwell's "Idiotic" Proposals.

The London *Spectator*, of a recent date, reviewing the financial propositions of Secretary Boutwell, says: Mr. Boutwell's report contains some startling proposals. First, he inveighs against the system of allowing banks to pay interest on deposits, which results, as he very justly says, in the money being distributed by the banks, instead of by individuals, and consequently in its flowing to the great city banks, where money is most in demand. This Mr. Boutwell describes as an "artificial system," tending to accumulate money more in the great centres of trade than it would, and to discourage the entirety of money. What Mr. Boutwell means by an "artificial system" it is hard to say. Perhaps he calls the tendency of labor and population to the great cities artificial, and thinks it denudes the country of labor. He seriously proposes to pass a law forbidding the banks to give interest on deposits, and another law limiting the loans of banks on collateral securities to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their capital! Mr. Boutwell has not the remotest conception of what he is talking about or proposes to do. He is a child in political economy. His object seems to be to check speculation and compel the public to lend their money to the merchants and manufacturers directly, instead of distributing it through banks, which he thinks encourage speculation, and make their own profit at the expense of the community. First, his rather idiotic proposal would not answer his purpose; and, secondly, his purpose is a ridiculous one. He might just as well propose to abolish wholesale houses, or any other class of trained middlemen between the public and the producers. No part of the organization for the employment of spare capital has hitherto proved so safe as the agency of the banks. If you could abolish that intermediate agency, the public would see what "would spring up" in their places would foster an infinitely wilder spirit of speculation.

A dollar subscription is being taken up at Dubuque, for a monument to the memory of its founder. The inscription on the old cedar cross over his grave was—

JULIEN DUBUQUE,
MINER OF THE MINES OF SPAIN,
Died March 24th, 1810,
Aged 45½ years.

It is said that three Roman ladies, the Princesses Borghese, Vinoa and Rospoli

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Resolutions in Answer to the Memorial of our Radical Congressmen.

Passage of the Tax Bill---Important to Taxpayers.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—In the Senate to-day resolutions were offered by Mr. Etheridge, expressing the gratitude of the people of Tennessee to the President of the United States for the liberality and justice of his course toward them since the commencement of his administration. They were unanimously adopted.

In the House a bill incorporating the Panola Oil Company, of Memphis, passed on its third reading.

The bills incorporating the Safe Deposit Company of Memphis, and the Huntingdon Masonic Aid Society, passed first reading.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to prepare a bill to raise the revenue to pay the expenses of the State Government, and interest on the State debt proper.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—Mr. Caldwell offered the following preamble and resolution in the House to-day:

WHEREAS, The presentent condition of the State, the opinions of the people and the character and object of our legislation have become the subjects of gross and unworthy misrepresentation by a hireling press, by resolutions of partisan assemblages, and more recently and notably, by a memorial, presented to the Congress of the United States by certain persons recognized as being the representatives of the people of Tennessee, in the National Congress, though accredited to that by a popular minority, insignificant in numbers, and entering upon a high trust in disregard of the wishes and in defiance of the well known will of a disfranchised but substantive majority; and,

Whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly, these wilful perversions of the late history of the State, and these persistent misrepresentations of her present attitude are calculated, as they are no doubt designed, to mislead the Congress of the United States and excite distrust and prejudice in the minds of our fellow-citizens of other States; and

Whereas, we regard it as a solemn duty to the inhabitants of Tennessee who yearn for peace, order and equality under the laws passed, administered and executed by public agents chosen by the governed, irrespective of race, color, previous condition, or of former political opinions, that the truth of history be justified by an authoritative presentation to the National Government and to our fellow-citizens of other States, of the facts which have been with such ingenious malice tortured into evidences of disorder and disaffection to the Federal authority; therefore,

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed by the Speakers of the respective Houses, who shall be charged with the preparation of an address to the President, and a memorial to Congress, in which shall be set forth the late political history of the State Government and the present disposition of the people and their agents, to the end that their attachment and respect for law and order, and the character and purposes of their legislation may be vindicated from the aspersion to which they have been subjected by those whose claim to public confidence rests mainly upon a defeated effort to perpetuate the political enslavement of their countrymen.

Resolved, That said Committee be requested to report said address and memorial at an early day for the approval of this General Assembly.

Mr. Caldwell supported his preamble and resolutions in a speech of some length in which he referred to the peaceful condition of affairs in Tennessee, and the character of legislation repealed by the present Legislature. He said the community, without respect to race or color was reaping the good fruits of what had been done, and said he anticipated the happiest results from the labors of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Flemming offered an additional resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the rights of all persons now entitled to suffrage in this State, should be forever guaranteed in the organic law of the State, that all male citizens not convicted of crime, should be entitled to the elective franchise.

Mr. Agee indorsed the memorial to Congress in its chief features, and referred to the election in his county for proof.

The whole question, after some further discussion, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House then passed, on its third reading, the bill fixing the State tax at 60c., having first adopted an amendment providing that the notes of the bank of the State of Tennessee, of the old issue, may be received in payment of taxes; but the taxpayer may compromise his taxes by paying one half of the amount assessed in gold, silver, legal tender notes, National Bank notes or Comptroller's warrants, and a payment so made of one-half, shall entitle him to a receipt for the whole.

The provisions for funding the interest of the bonded debt of Tennessee, and the notes of the Bank of Tennessee, were stricken out.

THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.

Cook, the Ex-Actor, and Present Clerical Libertine.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Rev. Horace Cook, of the Seventh street Methodist Church, eloped on Friday with Miss Mattie Johnston, daughter of Mr. William Johnston, of 39 Seventh street. He was last seen on Friday evening, leaving a ferryboat at Jersey City, and is thought to have left for Europe in the steamer City of Brussels. Telegrams have been sent in numerous directions by Mr. Johnston, but as yet without success. Mr. Johnston is a wealthy man, and will spare no expense to regain his misguided child.

Mr. Cook received two thousand dollars a year salary, besides rent and fuel. He had been paid up to the 1st of January. He took his clothing along with him, but the young lady was entirely unprovided with baggage. He was regarded as the most eloquent Methodist minister in this city. He has been married eighteen years.

Cook's wife and son are entirely destitute. Cook was formerly an actor. He was converted during a revival in Burton's Theater, in this city, years ago. He was first appointed to the Methodist Church of Astoria. From there he went to Flushing, and Mamaroneck, and finally, in May last, to his late field of labor.

Miss Johnston is a pretty, rosy-cheeked girl of sixteen, with a round, short figure, and black hair, and she was in the senior class of the Twelfth Street Grammar School, under the tuition of Miss Lydia F. Wadleigh; and the statements of both that lady and her pupils testify to her good scholarship and invariably amiable, modest disposition. Much grief is felt for her by them all. She became a probationer in the Seventeenth Street Church soon after the advent of Mr. Cook, and was quite open in her innocent expression of admiration regarding him. Upon his departure for Europe she handed him a note which called the blessing of God upon his welfare, and the safety of his voyage. During his absence he corresponded with her. His letters were seen by the young lady's family, and were chiefly of a religious character.

On Mr. Cook's return he was observed at times to be abstracted in his manner, and never desirous of prolonging conversations. His walks with Miss Johnston were noticed, and he was once seen carrying her books as she left school. But no suspicion was excited at the time. She was a teacher in the church Sunday-school, and his means of meeting her there, and at class and prayer meetings, were frequent.

On finally determining to elope, Mr. Cook privately packed a trunk on Thursday last, after sending his wife and son to a lecture of Milburn, the blind preacher, and on Friday desired his wife to carry a message for him. While she was on the errand he procured the removal of the trunk to a point where he probably afterward called for it. On Friday afternoon he informed his wife that he was going out to see a friend. She said, "Do come next day, while anxious as to his absence, she received the following note:

"I am on my last plank. You will never see my face again. I hope Baldwin will be a better man than his father.

"HORACE COOK."

Mrs. Cook had heard that Miss Johnston was also missing, and at once realized the fact of the elopement. Her affections may be imagined. She told a friend that for sixteen years she had been a slave to her husband, and that this cruel blow utterly prostrated her. At the same hour on Saturday morning Mr. Johnston also received a letter from Cook, as follows:

"I love Mattie. I will care for her tenderly, kindly, lovingly, inconsistent as it may appear with my present conduct. I ask for no mercy, but am ready to pay with my life for the woman I adore.

"HORACE COOK."

The absence of the couple was at first kept secret, but Mrs. Cook informed Mr. H. F. Pease, the Presiding Elder, of the facts, on Sunday morning. Mr. Pease officiated in the pulpit, and the congregation were given to understand that Cook was troubled with neuralgia. No surmises were indulged in, but at the evening meeting it was noticed that Mr. Pease did not pray for the sick pastor, as was customary. Inquiries were made of him regarding this, and the truth was fully revealed.

Various reports have arisen regarding the antecedents of Mr. Cook, since his departure. He is said to have been seen leaving the New York Hotel on Thursday, in an unclerical pair of corn-colored kids, and with a cigar in his mouth at an angle of forty-five degrees. Others say that he had been a victim to pawt thieves during nightly indiscretions; that these had learned his name by means of letters in his pockets, and had perpetually blackmailed him.

The telegraph last night brought the annexed information of the clerical scoundrel, which proves that he had not left the city since the announcement of the affair:

NEW YORK, January 13.—The Rev. (?) Horace Cook, the hero of the late elopement sensation, who was arrested in the *World* office last night, was this morning brought before the Tombs Police Court and discharged—no one appearing against him.

Minnesota Swallows the XVth Amendment.

CHICAGO, January 13.—The XVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the Senate of Minnesota yesterday by forty votes, 13 to 16.

A Bigamist.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—Ernest Pohl, a German magistrate, was arrested here to-day at the request of his wife, who he left in Indiana some seven years ago. She brings suit for a divorce and alimony. Pohl has another wife, a woman of some property, whom he married shortly after settling here at the close of the war. He was a soldier in the United States army.

Hard Down on the Fenians.

LONDON, January 13.—Mr. Bright, at a public breakfast in Birmingham, yesterday, bitterly denounced American Fenians, whom he charges were citizens of another country, persisting in disturbing the peace of their country. The Irish rich, he said, suffered less than the Irish poor since lawlessness exacts that lastiness in the laws that the poor only complain. Mr. Bright, however, in conclusion, promised his co-operation to release Fenian prisoners.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton steady; uplands 27½c. Flour 24@28 00. Whisky lower at 91@95 (91 91½). Wheat No. 2 spring $1 16@1 17. Corn 56@57 for old mixed Western. Rye quiet. Coffee in fair request. Sugar easier; Cuba 10½@11½c. Molasses dull.

Dry Goods.—Market dull. The only change of importance is an advance in Amoskeag bleached muslin from 16c to 16½c. Prints are moving to a moderate extent at unchanged prices for best makes and colors, and 10@c for less desirable.

Money.—Money is easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent, with some transactions at 5. Currency is in good supply, and rapidly increasing, sterling unsettled at 109@109½. Gold opened at 33½, fell to 33¼, and closed at 33 on rumors from Paris. The carrying rates were 1-32@⅛ cent. Clearings $23,000,000. Government bonds firm. The Treasury bought $1,000,000 of various issues at 113 95-32@113 7-32. State bonds heavy; Old Tennessees 57; New 40¼.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Flour—Family, $5 50@5 50. Wheat $1 12@1 12. Corn, 79@80c. Oats 50@50c. Rye 90@92c. Cotton—middlings 20c. Whisky 93. Pork 22 25@22 50. Bulk shoulders 10½@11; sides 12½@12¾. Bacon shoulders 12½; sides 13@13½c. Hams 19@20c. Lard 16@16½c. Butter 28@35c. Eggs 24c. Cheese 12@13c. Coffee 18@21c. Sugar (C) 10@10½c. Molasses 75@80c. Tobacco sales 160 hhds at $6 80@7 60.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 13—Flour—Superfine, $4 00@4 25. Wheat $1 00@1 06. Corn—78@80c. Barley $1 35@1 40. Rye 75@80. Whisky—93@93. Sugar 10@10c. Molasses 65@65c. Pork $22 50@23. Bulk clear and rib sides 10½@10¾. Bacon shoulders 12½; clear sides 13@13½. Lard 15½@16½c. Hams 16½@17c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 13—Flour—Spring X $3 00@4 00. Wheat 96@97c. Corn 69@69½c. Oats 39@39½c. Rye 70c. Barley nom. Pork $22 75@23 00. Lard 15½@16c. Hams 16@c. Bulk sides 11½@11½c; shoulders 10c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Cotton quiet at 20½c. Flour—extra family, $5. Corn 80@87½c. Oats 60@62c. Rye 90c. Pork $23 50. Molasses prime 75c. Tobacco sales 51 hhds lugs at $7 00@7 60; leaf at $7@11 75. Cutting leaf 18@40c. Whisky 92c. Lard, tierce, 16@c. Hams 20@21c.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton steady; Uplands 11½@11¾d; Orleans, 11¾@12½d; sales 2000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 3d; red Western No. 2, 7s 10d; winter, 7s 8d. Western flour, 22s 6d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 28s 0d. Oats, 3s 9d. Peas, 38s. Barley 5s.

MARRIED.

ASKEW—RAYNER—On the 12th inst., at 5 o'clock, p.m., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. H. Ford, Mr. Jos H. Askew, of Columbus, Miss., and Miss Ada Rayner, daughter of Mr. Eli Rayner, of Memphis. No cards.

Another flower plucked from our Bluff City, to be transplanted elsewhere. With the lovely bride goes the heartfelt wishes of a large circle warm friends for her future happiness. They left for New Orleans on a bridal tour yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A REGULAR communication of South Memphis Lodge No. 19, will be held this (FRIDAY) Evening, Jan. 14th, at 7 o'clock, for dispatch of business.

All M. M.'s fraternally invited.

By order of WM. S. MATTHEWS, W. M.
BEN. K. PULLEN, Sec. ja14

A RARE CHANCE.

CIRCUMSTANCES of a private nature compel me to sell that well-known and well-paying establishment known as the Oyster Hall. To a man of enterprise this is a splendid chance, more especially as I offer it at cash terms. Apply on the premises, to

ja14 L. C. LOEB.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John W. Farris, deceased, having been granted to me, all persons having claims against said estate are notified that they must present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate settlement.

Brown, Lyles & Brown, Attorneys.

ja14-law6w JOHN S. TOOF, Adm'r.

SPICER & SHARPE,
354 Main St., Magevney Block,

ARE now receiving a large and fresh stock of family supplies. Our friends can find all they want, at prices as low as the same quality of goods can be had in the city:

Harrison, Clarksville and Southern Star Flour.
Davis' Sugar-cured Hams.
Tongues and Dried Beef.
Italian Maccaroni.
Choice Teas, Sugars and Coffee.
Fine Syrups.
Buckwheat.
Choice London Layer Raisins.
Figs, Prunes, Citron and Currants.
English Sauces, Pickles, Mustard.
Pure Cider Vinegar—