Nashville Union.

W. A. CAMERON & CO., Publishers.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1865.

Conflict of Authority.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 27th inst., states that proceedings were instituted in the United States District Court last summer for the confiscation of the estate and property of John Overton of that city.

The case was brought before Judge Trigg and a jury at the September ('65) term of the court for trial. Overton had taken the amnesty oath at Louisville several months before the proceedings were instituted; this was pleaded in his defence, and was held to be valid by the court and jury, in accordance with a recent proclamation of President Lincoln, and the property was restored to the defendant.

The property being then under the control of the Freedmen's Bureau, the Court held that all leases made by the Bureau which were in existence at the time of the decision, should be respected, but that the property at the expiration of said leases would be turned over to Overton; and if then withheld by the tenants, the United States Marshal should put Overton in possession, and that a writ of possession should be issued by the clerk of the court, authorizing the Marshal to use force in the ejectment of the tenants should any resistance on their part render such a measure necessary. Certain leases made by the Bureau expiring on the 30th of September last, the tenants were notified to vacate the premises, but refusing to comply, Marshal Ryder, who held the writ of possession, proceeded on Wednesday afternoon to execute the same, when he was met in front of the property by an armed force consisting of a Lieutenant, a corporal and four privates, acting under order of the Freedmen's Bureau, and by force prevented from discharging his duty, according to the instructions of the writ issued by the United States District Court.

The Memphis Commercial has the following on this subject:

At the late term of the United States District Court, held in this city, the case of the estate of John Overton was determined by a decree, awarding to him the possession of his real estate, which had been libeled for confiscation. The property involved amounted to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Overton's plea was that he had taken the amnesty oath, in accordance with the proclamation of President Lincoln. Gen. Thomas declined to deliver to him his property, on the ground that he had not taken the oath in time to save his property. The case was submitted to the District Court of the United States, and the decree above stated was rendered.

On Wednesday, Col. Ryder, U. S. Marshal, addressed to Gen Dudley the following letter, with the view of taking possession of the property, or in the event of resistance by military authority to make such an issue as would challenge the Executive interposition to uphold the civil tribunals of the country:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Oct. 29, 1865.

Gen. Dudley, Superintendent of Freedmen's Bureau at Memphis:

SIR: I have in my hands a writ of possession issued by the clerk of the United States District Court at Memphis, in pursuance of a judgment and decree of said court in the case of the United States vs. John Overton's estate and property, directing me to deliver possession of such parts of said property as the leases to which, then existing, made by the Freedmen's Bureau, had expired, and possession of which was withheld by the tenants in possession; and the lease made by the Bureau to store 310 on lot No. 238 Main street, having expired on the 30th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed at 3 o'clock, p. m., October 25th, 1865, to deliver possession of said property to said John Overton, or his agent, as directed by said writ.

As United States Marshal I have a plain duty to perform and must proceed to do so until I am stopped by force. I give the notice so that if I am to be resisted you may place a guard on the property at the hour indicated, which will be notice to me that force will be resorted to in order to prevent me from obeying the precept of said writ. If that guard be placed I shall only satisfy myself of that fact and make my return accordingly, so that the question may be plainly presented for ulterior action by those who will be charged with the final settlement of the matter. But if at hour named no guard be placed over the property at the hour named, I shall execute the writ.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
MARTIN T. RYDER,
U. S. Marshal Western District of Tennessee.

P. S.—A copy of this letter was delivered to Gen. Dudley at 11 a.m., October 25th, 1865.

At the hour of 3 p.m., same date, I proceeded to execute the writ of possession in my hands by delivering possession of the property described in said letter, and was prevented from so doing by an armed force stationed in front of said property under command of Lieutenant Boyrton, Quartermaster Freedmen's Bureau, consisting of Captain Wm. Wells, 16th Mich cav calvary, privates Geo Lawhack, James Bist, Howard, Brown, Henry Groves, there by order of Gen. Dudley, as I was informed.
MARTIN T. RYDER,
U. S. Marshal Western District of Tennessee.

The action of Gen. Dudley, which, we suppose, is in accordance with orders, brings up the issue directly between the civil and military authorities of the Government. The Marshal is prevented by an armed guard from executing a decree of the regularly appointed judicial tribunal of the country. In this shape the issue comes before the Executive.

The people of the North are beginning to appreciate the fact that in so suddenly freeing a race which hitherto have had no responsibilities and cares, they have made a grave mistake and probably reduced both sections of our country to a position that it will require years of labor and toil to emerge from.—*Vicksburg Journal.*

Are you not somewhat in error, Journal? We read many Northern papers and have seen no indication that the "people of the North are beginning to appreciate the fact" that the sudden emancipation of the slaves of the South was a "grave mistake." It appears to us that they do not regard it as a "mistake" of any kind, but rather as a glorious consummation," the results of which will be beneficial to the whole country, in an eminent degree. They cannot understand why the man who labors for me, well and faithfully, to-day, or is able, cannot do the same thing, to-morrow, as a freeman. If freedom, as Southern writers say, disqualifies a laborer, makes him worthless and unreliable, then, it would seem to follow that all laborers should be slaves.

Wendell Phillips repeated his lecture—"The South Victorious"—in New York last week with additions. On this occasion he spoke of a proposition to impeach the President, and was repeatedly applauded for it. A few hisses only made the applauders more demonstrative.

The Chicago Republican says: "For the information of those who may be inclined to find fault with President John on for receiving Mr. Alexander H. Stephens at the White House, we will say that in this he does no more than his predecessor would have done, under the same circumstances. Mr. Lincoln always spoke of Mr. Stephens with great kindness. He used to say that, of all the Southern leaders, Stephens was the one against whom he could feel no animosity. Mr. Johnson has not treated him any more kindly than he would have been treated by Mr. Lincoln. Beside, if he can make Stephens's information or influence of any service to the Government, why should not the President see him, talk with him and use him?"

The Republican might have added that Mr. Lincoln contemplated, in 1861, offering Mr. Stephens a place in his Cabinet.

A PRINCIPLE SETTLED.—A young New York lawyer was ejected from Wallack's Theatre for improper behavior, and appealed to the courts, which settled this principle—an important one for young men to come der. The court decided—

That an individual on entering an assemblage surrendered a good deal of his personal liberty; that it was a part of his contract to keep perfectly quiet; that the right of an audience to protect silence was as dear as of an individual to personal liberty, and that any unnecessary infringement of it could properly be taken cognizance of in the one case as in the other.

The N. Y. Tribune says "Artemus Ward," it is reported, has recently had $700,000 (gold, not greenbacks) left him by a rich old uncle in London. We don't know whether this is one of his jokes, or a joke actually played on him; if the latter, it is certainly a good one. We don't think he ever made a better.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard denounces Mr. Beecher as a "back-slider."

Georgia State Convention.

In the Convention on the 26th, Hon. Chas. J. Jenkins, reported, from the Committee on Secession, an ordinance repealing the secession ordinance of 1861. A vote was taken without debate, and the report unanimously adopted. Mr. Joshua Hill subsequently entered a motion to reconsider, stating that he proposed the next day to amend the report so as to declare the secession ordinance null and void. But when the morrow came he withdrew his motion and no reconsideration was had.

The Convention adopted an ordinance providing for the election of members of Congress, Governor and members of the State Legislature on the 15th of November; and, also, a resolution asking the President to pardon Jeff. Davis and all other political prisoners.

On the 27th, the Convention, by a unanimous vote, adopted an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting slavery, but providing that said clause should not be held to impair or invalidate any claims which any citizen of the State may hereafter urge against the Government of the United States for the value of his slaves emancipated by proclamation during the recent war.

On the 28th a very animated debate took place on a resolution calling upon Governor Johnson to communicate to the Convention, if in his power, the views of the President upon the policy which the Convention should pursue in reference to the rebel war debt of Georgia. The resolution was laid on the table at the close of the debate, by an almost unanimous vote. A dispatch from Milledgeville says "the tone and temper of the debate indicates that the Convention will refuse to ignore the debt by a large majority." If this should be the final action of the Convention, it will be a serious error. We trust, however, that it will not be committed. If the Convention desires to sustain the President's policy, it must do as the North Carolina Convention did, and repudiate the rebel debt absolutely and without qualification. President Johnson's letter to Gov. Holden will give the members all the information they need in regard to his views on the subject.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. Hill did not press his motion to reconsider, and have the secession ordinance of 1861 declared null and void. This would have been more satisfactory to the country than a simple repeal. It is what all the other States except South Carolina have done; and no State ought to be permitted to resume its position in Congress until the mischievous doctrine of secession is fully repudiated by it.

Rebel War Debts--No Room for Doubt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following communication, dated Washington, Oct 28, 1865, was transmitted to Jas. J. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia, at Milledgeville:

"Your several telegrams have been received. The President of the United States cannot recognise the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union that admits as legal obligations contracts or debts created in their name to promote the war of the rebellion.

WM. H. SEWARD."

The Linous Plant.

From the New York Tribune, October 19th.

A valuable Wine, manufactured from a plant bearing this name, has recently been produced in a few localities in New York and Connecticut. In appearance, the plant somewhat resembles a Rhubarb or "Pie Plant," though entirely dissimilar in its chemical qualities. It will flourish on ordinary corn land. Set out in the Fall or Spring, it is ready to be made into wine in the following July or August. It can be manufactured in an ordinary cider-press. During the present season it has been successfully produced in Stamford and Greenwich, Conn. The sworn statements of seven cultivators of those towns have been exhibited to us, from which it appears that, in the aggregate, they set out 3,264 plants, which cost them 46 cents each, and that in July and August they manufactured therefrom 4,066 gallons of wine, the plants at the same time producing more than 20,000 other plants for resetting this fall. Some of these gentlemen say they can readily sell their wine for $2.50 per gallon. One of them, an experienced horticulturist, who made 1500 gallons, declares that the wine, in many of its qualities, "is superior to any ever before manufactured in this country or imported from Europe." The Plant is being extensively cultivated in Broome and Chenango counties, in this State. United States District Attorney Dickinson, Judge Griswold, Congressman Hotchkiss, and other prominent citizens of Binghampton, in a paper before us, declare that the wine possesses "a beauty of flavor and a delicacy of taste seldom, if ever, excelled by the best Sherry wines in Europe;" and that the Plant cannot fail to be a great and sure source of revenue to all who engage in its cultivation." Some of those who have tried the wine say that it seems to be a cross between Madeira and Sherry, with the best qualities of each.

Some one can make money by introducing the culture of the above mentioned plant in this State. It will even pay better than cotton. The yield of wine is large and its cost of not over 60c per gallon. The demand for the wine is great, and at prices varying from $2 50 to $3 50 per gallon, according to age.

Mr. D. B. Tiffany, the well known Post Master at Camp Chase prison, having retired from that post, is now residing at Xenia, Ohio, and is agent, we learn, for the sale of the wine plant. Any communication which may be addressed to him on the subject will elicit such information as the writer may desire. We would advise our farmers to give the plant a fair trial.

We republish from the New York Times an article on the subject of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the rebel States. We shall soon see what these States propose to do. The Legislatures of South Carolina and Mississippi are already in session. They must take the lead.

Mr. Buchanan has read the last proof sheet of his forthcoming history of his Administration, and the public may expect to receive the book in the course of the next month.

Olive Logan, in the Saturday Press, advises Bennett to pluck out the east in his own eye before he notices the beaming in hers.

The carriage in which President Lincoln rode to Ford's theatre on the night of his assassination, is now on exhibition on Broadway, New York, and is visited by crowds of people. The Sun says: "A war worn veteran with a wooden leg, while examining it, shed tears. He stood and looked at it for some time, then went over and kissed the cloth that hung from the driver's seat. 'Heaven rest his soul!' exclaimed the poor fellow. His lips then moved as if in silent prayer for some moments, and after again imprinting a kiss on the cloth, he hobbled away. The incident was very affecting, as the crippled soldier was once the recipient of a personal favor at the hands of the Martyr President."

A Providence paper referring to the outlandish and utterly abominable words constantly coined by the telegraph operators, says: "The Associated Press pours a stream of cold poison into the English language every morning. We hear of buildings being 'burglarized' and incendiarized,' of steamers 'colliding' and oil wells 'condigrassing,' and the other day we were told an actress had 'debuted' with success! There ought to be a law against such atrocities."

WISE AND JERRY BROWN—MACBETH AND BANQUO.—The War Department, in refusing to give up Henry A. Wise's house, of course retains it as a school for the children of freedmen. In this school the daughters of John Brown are teachers. This is a curious illustration of "the revenges" brought about by the "whirligig of time." Wise hanged the father only to bring the children into his own homestead. Well may he cry with Macbeth:

"For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind;
For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered;
Put honors in the vessel of my peace
Only for them."

Hon. A. M. West, one of the Congressmen elect from Mississippi, has been re-elected to the Presidency of the Mississippi Central Railroad. The Directory object to his going to Congress if he accepts the Presidency of the road.

A remarkable meeting took place in Nashville this week. Eight stalwart sons, (not of Ausk,) but of Gen. John M. Winstead of our county, met by accident in the City of Rocks, and had their pictures taken together. It presents to the eye an interesting group. Our handsome Clerk and Master in Chancery, Col. W. E. Winstead, is six feet six inches in his stockings, and weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and is considered the *real* of the family. Their father is a more youth in appearance. What county can beat this?—*Franklin Review.*

A Card.

We the undersigned members of the House of Representatives end you and testify to the truth fulness of the statements made in the House by Mr. Arnell, in reference to the report of the speech of C. S. Cameron:

D. G. Thornburgh, from Jefferson, and Hancock counties.
J. J. Porter, Representative from Wayne county.
J. M. Melton, Representative from Morgan, Scott and Fentress counties.
R. A. Coward, Representative from Anderson county.
John B. Walker, Representative from Rhea and Hamilton counties.
W. J. Smith, Representative from Hardeman county.
John Welch, Representative from Sullivan county.
Thos. Maxwell, Representative from Hardin county.
J. N. Puckett, Representative from Hickman county.
A. A. Snodderly, Representative from Union county.
Reuben Rogers, Representative from Campbell county.
Jas. Jones, Representative from Greene county.
Rufus Dowdy, Representative from Fentress county.
Wm. M. Woodcock, Representative from Macon county.
James A. Doughty, Representative from Anderson and Campbell counties.
L. M. Blackman, Representative from Monroe county.
Samuel J. Carter, Representative from Davidson county.
Robert J. Raulston, Representative from Marion county.

The above will explain itself. I am not disposed to play the bully, or to seek refuge for "wounded honor in paper bullets." I am personally responsible for my declarations no matter where made.

SAMUEL M. ARNELL.

Trial of Jeff Davis.

Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

The Herald of to-morrow morning will announce all the details of the arrangements of the Government for the trial of Jeff Davis. It appears that the trial was decided upon in cabinet session, in August last, and the Government has only waited for the close of the Wirz trial to make the announcement. The hopes entertained by the friends of Davis since the speech of the President to the South Carolina delegation, in which he intimated that clemency toward Davis ought to be exercised, are to be dashed to the earth. The trial is to be before the Supreme Court at Washington, and since Davis' State has nullified the ordinance of secession, instead of repealing it, he will be tried as if still a Senator of the United States. It is supposed that Mr. Chase will preside. The charge will be that of treason, and will be confined to a few specifications.

The purpose of the Government is not merely to punish Davis, but to define the nature of treason, fix its punishment, reveal the counties of which it has been the fruitful source, and establish a legal precedent for the future which will be a terror to traitors hereafter, and forever disgrace the treason which, for a time, was respectable by reason of its power and formidable proportions.

The Attorney-General has selected the counsel to aid him in the prosecution, and Mr. Davis has been allowed to select his attorneys. Mr. Speed will be assisted in the prosecution by Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, of Kentucky, Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York, and Hon. John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts. Mr. Evarts disputes with Charles O'Connor, the principal lawyer of Mr. Davis, for the foot rank among the lawyers of New York. He is probably the abler criminal lawyer retained in the case. As an ex Republican, he was the Seward-Weed candidate for the senate, when it was understood that Senator Morgan was to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He has never held any political office, though he has been prominent in political life. Mr. Clifford was Attorney General of Massachusetts, and won his first legal laurels as the prosecutor of Mr. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman in 1850. Gen. Rousseau and Mr. Speed are well known to the public. Charles O'Connor will be assisted by Benson H. Gillett, formerly Solicitor of Treasury in Buchanan's days. It is stated that Mr. Davis declares his intention to conduct his case in person.

The Chamber of Commerce--Committee to the Legislature.

The Chamber of Commerce have sent a strong committee to Nashville, to induce the Legislature to repeal or modify the late revenue law that bears so heavily upon the business and prosperity of the State.

This morning Wm. R. Moore, Wm. B. Galbreath, Frank M. Mahon and Pitser Millikin left for Nashville by the Charleston railroad. Messrs. Sam Tate, O. C. Prescott and F. J. Attwood are now there. Too array of facts which these gentlemen will be able to present, cannot fail to have a good influence upon the Legislature. They are gentlemen of character, and influence at home and will be respected as such wherever they go. We call upon the Nashville and Knoxville merchants to co operate with the committee from this city. We also wish to improve the occasion to say that the importance of urging upon the Legislature to so define the tax on commission sales as to show that it is not intended to apply to cotton, tobacco, etc., sent here for sale. The Clerk of the County Court understands it to be his duty to collect the tax on sales in Tennessee of these products grown in other States. This is against all former usage and prejudicial to our interests. Cotton from Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas can be sent to Memphis and forwarded to St. Louis, New Orleans or New York for sale without tax, but when it is sent to a Tennessee market, either at Nashville or Memphis, then it is ruled to be subject to the tax on commission sales. The Legislature can not fail to see that such a construction is injurious to our Merchants, and if the law is capable of such construction it should be repealed at once.—*Mem. Com.*

Cotton Moving.

An unusually active business in cotton is in progress at this port. Last week's receipts reached 39,115 bales; sales and re-sales, 19,490 bales. The receipts thus far in the current week average 3,892 bales a day; and the sales and re-sales, 7,500 bales a day. The exports from the port during the week, ending last evening, reached the extraordinary amount of 12,587 bales, including 12,443 bales—valued at $3,632,927 in currency—to the single port of Liverpool.

The receipts of cotton at the port of New York since the 1st inst., add up 93,278 bales, against 59,534 bales elevation and the exports from the port in the same period. At an average of $340 a bale, these receipts represent a currency value of $22,296,720, and the exports $8,791,440. The receipts at this port since the commencement of the current commercial year, Sept. 1, amount to 294,144 bales, or, at the average of $340 a bale, nearly forty-nine million dollars (precisely $48,994,560) in currency. The local market for the staple closed quite briskly and buoyantly yesterday, under an animated demand from spinners, shippers and speculative purchasers. The stock of cotton on hand and on ship-board not cleared in this port is estimated at 156,000 bales, worth about thirty-six million dollars.

The receipts of cotton at all the shipping ports of the United States thus far in the current cotton year, beginning with Sept. 1, reach 235,000 bales, against 167,000 bales in the same period of 1864-65. Included in the exports have been 98,500 bales to Great Britain, 7,000 bales to France, and 1,500 bales to other foreign ports, making up the grand total of 107,000 bales. The estimated stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, at all the shipping ports, is 326,000 bales, roughly valued at over seventy-eight million dollars.—*New York Times, 24th.*

Leaders of the present Confederate party, who swindled and scraped at the feet of Gov. Holden when confiscation threatened, and when amnesty and pardon were wanted, are now the bitter revilers of the Governor, and many of them the uncompromising enemies of what they were pleased to term, in Confederate times, the "yankee government." It is the negro aristocracy still struggling for supremacy and power, and if they find themselves capable of crushing Gov. Holden, their attention will then be turned to President Johnson, for they hate the latter, really, quite as bad as they do the former, and frequently sneeringly refer to his humble origin and plebian blood. The secession leaders have lost the niggers and robbed men of their property, but they want to says the "blood."—*Raleigh Progress.*

The English papers cry out against all "mistaken clemency" towards the Fenians who have been arrested by the Government. Their butcherish language is—"The first thing to do is to cut out the malignant ulcer—skillfully, but without weakness." These are the very same journals which preached to us, all through our war with rebellion, against severity to violent me sures toward armed forces in the field, that threatened the dismemberment and death of the Union! What a different expression Bull has, if you regard him from one side of his countenance rather than the other!

INTERNAL REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The income of the government from Internal Revenue is again on the increase. Thus far in the current week it has averaged close on to a million a day, or equal to nearly six millions a week. Since the commencement of the current fiscal year, July 1, the National Treasury has received from this prolific source about one hundred and fourteen million dollars, or a weekly average of nearly seven million dollars, equal to an aggregate of over three hundred and sixty millions a year. The revenue which the government is assured of, from direct taxation, in the current fiscal year, will enable it to defray its expenses, reduce its indebtedness, strengthen its credit in the money market, and prepare the way for the prompt restoration of the national finances to a specie basis, in conformity with the mature policy and steady aim of Secretary McCulloch.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Independent don't like Mr. Beecher's late discourse. It says—

"Mr. Beecher's language now sounds more like the Democratic resolutions of New Jersey than the good old ring of Plymouth Church bell."

The Vicksburg Journal of the 21st says: We learn that the negro Harrison, who recently committed a foul and brutal murder on the person of Mr. Hunter, of this place, has been released by order of Col. Thomas of the Freedmen's Bureau. If we understand the case aright, this is an outrage and an act which Col. Thomas had no right to authorize.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

Miss Swisshelm comes down like a thousand of brick upon the female clerks in Washington—their tight shoes, pinched waists, curls, flashy dress, hoop skirts, beds, spangles, beads and satins. She moralizes severely and denounces the vanity, insipidity and want of delicacy of her comrades in the departments. Jane G. is not lovely nor is she young—that's about what's the matter.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1865.

Senate met at 11 a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Bosson, Chairman of Special Committee on the Bank of Tennessee, asked that said Committee be discharged.

Mr. Bosson stated that the books, papers, &c, were in so mixed a state, that it would take the committee with a large clerical force some four weeks or two months to get through with it. That the books and papers would shortly be placed in the hands of agencies who would accomplish the work.

On motion of Mr. Frazer, the Committee was discharged.

Mr. Bosson presented the report of the Comptroller, S. W. Hatchet, made in compliance with the Senate Resolution asking a statement of the arrearages due the State for the year 1859, 1860 and 1861, with the names, amounts and annuities. The report shows an aggregate arrearage of $468,693 91, in amounts varying from $66,678 99 to $17 66. The reading of the report was dispensed with and 100 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. P. P. C. Nelson, new member from the 1st Senatorial District elected to fill the vacancy of R. B. Butler, resigned, was called up and was sworn in by W. F. Meacham, Esq.

Mr. Carrigan presented Gen. Fisk's circular in regard to regulating the status of white refugees, freedmen and abandoned orphans of both colors by the civil authorities. Read and referred.

Mr. Bosson offered Senate resolution No. 19, which was adopted, rescinding resolution No. 19, passed May 13th, 1865, which is as follows: That all bills to incorporate petroleum companies be referred to the Committee on Corporations, with instructions to report, first, as to the character of the parties, applicants, etc. Second, whether said applicants are, at the time of application, owners of petroleum lands, where situated, what examination of them had been made to ascertain the existence of petroleum, and in what quantity, and if a geologist, practical or scientific. Third, whether they are applied for in good faith or on speculation.

In our Senate proceedings in our issue of Saturday we stated that Mr. Newbern had received letters from his constituents asking to have the laws of the Legislature published in the West Tennessee Whig, instead of the Memphis Review, although he was for such a change, Mr. Aldridge was the Senator who made the statement.

The Senate adjourned to 10 a. m., Tuesday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OCTOBER 30, 1865.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock precisely by the Speaker.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

By Mr. Gant—Petition asking an appropriation, or loan of $100,000, for the erection of a Female College at Cleveland, Tennessee. Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. Baker—Petition from citizens of McMinn county, asking protection from the ingress of free negroes from Georgia, North, and South Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen.

THE GOLD BILL.

Mr. Hood, from the Committee on Finance, reported against the proposition of Mr. Waters of Madison, to pay members in gold.

INCREASE OF FEES.

Mr. Duncan introduced a bill to increase the fees of Clerks of the Circuit Court. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

INDEMNITY TO TENNESSEE LOYALISTS.

Mr. Williams, of Carter, offered the following:

WHEREAS, We have had a desolating war of four years, which has devastated our common country in an alarming extent, from one end to the other; and, whereas, the property of the loyal citizens have either been taken or destroyed by the armies of the United states, and in many instances without remuneration; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of the same law, whereby thoroughly loyal citizens can be remunerated for their property taken or destroyed by the Federal army, who has not already been paid for the same.

GOLD AGAIN.

Mr. Waters, of Madison, introduced another bill to pay members in gold, and refused to move its reference to the committee, as that committee would be sure to report against it. It therefore lies over.

In a speech in favor of the bill, he said that everything was now bringing "double, or treble, or fourfold which it brought when the law fixing the pay of members was passed."

FREE BANKING.

Mr. Elliott presented a bill repealing the free banking law of the State. Referred to the Committee on Banks.

BANK OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. Carter presented a bill to appoint commissioners, and provide for the winding up of the affairs of the Bank of Tennessee. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

FREEDMEN.

Mr. Moss offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Freedmen to report a bill regulating free men of color.

THE RELIEF BILL.

The bill for the relief of the people was taken up. Mr. Raulston offered an amendment, providing that when a Union man is indebted to a late rebel, he may offset the damages sustained in the war against the whole, or a part of the debt, which amendment gave rise to a long debate, but ere the conclusion of which, the House adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the House was called to order, the relief bill was again taken up for consideration. The amendment of Mr. Raulston was adopted.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Let the Charter be Suspended.

The Mobile & Ohio road would not have been extended from Mobile beyond Corinth, to Columbus, Kentucky, but for the efforts of Captain Childs, employed at Nashville to secure $10,000 per mile from the State Treasury. Childs succeeded. The road was built; Childs, displaced; Brown enthroned. Brown owes his elevation and the probability of his power to Mobile. He said himself, For Tennessee, the State of his adoption, he feels no attachment. He would destroy the trade of Memphis by forcing it to Mobile, and then perfecting his work of local hostility, would move every brick and stone from Main to Front streets, to another center of wealth and prosperity in Kentucky. He proclaims his purpose to extend his road from Columbus to Iron Mountain, thus giving a deathblow to Memphis, robbing Tennessee, and ministering to the antipathies of Milton Brown. Why these prejudices of the man, we are not advised, save that Mobile capitalists have found him a facile agent in the consummation of their plans, and Brown deems himself bound to faithful service.

We would appeal to the Legislature, to our own citizens, if such were not so thoroughly absorbed in pursuit of individual gain, to compel Milton Brown's removal from the place he occupies. Shall Tennessee, after furnishing means and charters and rights, to a great corporation, permit it to destroy her cities, rob her people, and force wealth and commerce from her borders? We care not how great and prosperous Columbus or Cairo or Mobile may become. All we ask is, that in order to aggrandize these villages and cities, Memphis be not maliciously and purposely destroyed; that the people of Western Tennessee and Eastern Mississippi be not ruthlessly robbed by exactions of Mobile.

Brown's charter should be annulled in this State. He is using his rights only to wrong and rob the people of Tennessee. His little organ at Cairo makes a clean breast of it, and declares Brown's purpose to remove Memphis beyond the borders of Tennessee and deposit in Kentucky or Illinois. Perhaps Gov. Brownlow will have a word to say on this subject; perhaps our sensitive citizens may yet be aroused; perhaps Memphis may betray as clear an appreciation of her interests as Mobile.

Let the charter be suspended.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

Count Von Bismarck's first act on arriving in Paris was to call upon Baron de Rothschild, with whom he had a long conversation on political and financial matters. It is stated, apparently on good authority, that he dropped hints to the effect that Austria had already agreed to sell her share in the Duchies to Prussia, and that when once the government of the latter country had taken possession, there would be no objection on the part of the Berlin Cabinet to take the vote of the population. This confirms in some respects the statements which have recently been made as to the probability of the restoration of North Schleswig to Denmark, but the attitude of Prussia throughout reminds the chloroformer of the story of the gourmand, who, being tender of heart, wished that he could ask his favorite patridges "with what sauce they would like to be eaten." They will "be eaten" in any case, and it will probably matter little to the Schleswig people whether they have to pay exorbitant taxes to Prussia or to Denmark.

The Vicksburg Journal of the 21st says: We learn that the negro Harrison, who recently committed a foul and brutal murder on the person of Mr. Hunter, of this place, has been released by order of Col. Thomas of the Freedmen's Bureau. If we understand the case aright, this is an outrage and an act which Col. Thomas had no right to authorize.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

Miss Swisshelm comes down like a thousand of brick upon the female clerks in Washington—their tight shoes, pinched waists, curls, flashy dress, hoop skirts, beds, spangles, beads and satins. She moralizes severely and denounces the vanity, insipidity and want of delicacy of her comrades in the departments. Jane G. is not lovely nor is she young—that's about what's the matter.

DIED,

In this city, Sunday eve ning, the 29th instant, MATTHEW J. PAYNE, of Atlanta, Ga.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from his residence on Church Street, west of the Chattanooga Depot, this evening at 4 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

Nashville Trotting Association.

A MEETING of the above Association will be held at Stedman's Falcon, opposite the Maxwell House on Wednesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock. A numerous attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the President.
E. R. JONES, Secretary.
oct31—2t

Wanted.

A GOOD and rapid Compositor. Apply immediately at No. 71, North Cherry Street to Meaux & Co. oct31-2t

AUCTION SALE OF
Government Horses!

CAVALRY DEPOT, EDGEFIELD, TENN.

THE sale of Government Horses will continue every **Tuesday and Friday** during the month of November, 1865, at the Cavalry Depot in Edgefield, Tenn.

Persons wishing to purchase Horses will do well to attend, as these will probably be the closing sales at this Depot.

By order of Col. A. J. Mackay.
E. B. KIRK,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
oct31-15t

SALE OF
Government Buildings.

I WILL expose for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 8th day of November, 1865, the following Government Buildings, viz:

(1) One Frame Building on Lower Levee near Jefferson street.

(1) One Frame Building, Jefferson street, opposite Nashville Brewery.

(3) Three Shed Stables, and One (1) Unfinished Building on High near Broad Street.

(1) One Addition to Building, College street corner Cumberland Alley.

Sale to be made on the premises, commencing at 10 a.m., sale in the order which they appear in this advertisement.

Terms Cash. Buildings to be moved at the expense of the buyer.

By order of Maj. A. J. Mackay, Chf Q. M., D. T.
A. W. WILLIS,
Bvt. Major and A. Q. M.
oct31—td

CALENBERG & VAUPEL,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Overstrung Grand and Square Piano Fortes,

Warerooms 101 Bleecker Street,
Cor. Green Street, second block West of Broadway,
oct31—3m NEW-YORK.

Stolen,

ON Saturday night last, one Bay Horse, 15 hands high, star in his forehead, branded "U S C," also one Chestnut Sorrel Horse, with white spots on his body, 14 hands high, heavy mane and forelocks, branded "U S I C," the latter brand rather dim. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to the recovery of one or both horses.

HR. W. G. SCOTT,
oct31-tf opposite St. Cloud, Summer street.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. R. R.
NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 24, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF
Government Railroad Property.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on NOVEMBER 10, 1865, at the foot of Poplar st., St. Louis, Mo.

Two Flat Cars.

On NOVEMBER 25, 1865, at the yard of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Nine 1st Class, gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.

On NOVEMBER 27, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

44 pr. Wheels and Axles, 211 Car Wheels,
217 old Axles, 3 Tender,
1 Smoke Stack, 1 Engine Truck,
1 pair Drivers, 4 Springs,
1 Parallel Bar, 1 Bell and Frame,
4 Hand Cars, 14 Truck Cars.
50,000 pounds Scrap Iron.

On DECEMBER 1, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., the entire stock of the U. S. Military Railroad Supply as remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

(800) Eighty Tons assorted Iron,
(800) Eight hundred tons scrap iron,
(8) Eight tons assorted Steel,
(1) One ton Pig Lead, and a general assortment of small stoves, suitable for Railroads.

On DECEMBER 11, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., the entire stock of new and serviceable stoves of the U. S. Military Railroad, remaining on hand at the General Supply Store; consisting in part as follows:

(20,000) Twenty thousand Axes,
(1000) One thousand tons assorted Bar Iron, round, square, half round, and angle.
(80) Eighty tons Boiler and Tank Iron,
(30) Thirty-five tons assorted Steel,
(300) Three hundred tons Scrap Iron (wrought and cast),
(20) Twenty-five thousand pounds Engine Brass Castings.

Gas Pipe, Gas Fixtures of all kinds,
Brass Pipe, Oil Cups,
Hydraulic Bellows, Brass Cocks, every description,
Shovels, Globe valves, of all sizes,
Hatchets, Claw, Lining and Tamping Bars,
Nuts, Iron and Copper Rivets & Burrs,
Washers, wrought and cast, Shoes, Copper & Brass,
Nails and Spikes, Chains and Rope, assorted,
Mallets, Hooks, Tackle and Match,
Lath, Glass and Paints, of all kinds,
Railroad Lamps, Kelly's Head Lights,
Cooking Stoves and Fixtures, Heating Stoves,
Full Set of Carpenter's, Blacksmith's and Shoemakers' Tools, Rubber Car Springs, Belting, Gum and Leather, Files, Bolts and Screws, Tinware of all kinds, and almost every art ele suitable for Railroad operations, and all of the very best quality.

ALSO

(2) Three Large Lathes, Stevens & Bro. manufr.
(2) Two Planers, Sellers & Co. manufacturers.
(1) One Bolt Cutter, and 1 Gear Cutter, Gold & Bro.
(1) One Axle Cut-off Lathe, Warner & Whitney,
(2) Two Fan Blowers, (medium.)
(1) One Upright Engine, (8 horse power),
(1) One Trip Hammer and Engine, (Howell's pat.)
(1) One Bolt and 16 Steam Hammers,
1 One Seller's C Co. do do

Will also be sold at the same time, a large amount of serviceable and second-hand Railroad Tools of all kinds, consisting of

Carpenter's Tools, Wheelwright's Tools,
Blacksmith's Tools, Machinist's Tools,
Stove and Pipe, Rope, Chain, &c., &c.

Terms Cash in Government Funds.

Catalogues of the materials to be sold at Nashville can be obtained by application to Capt. S. R. Atwell, A. Q. M., and of that at Memphis, on applications to Capt. Jno. Parks, Q. M.

The attention of Dealers and Railroad Companies is particularly invited to this sale.

Sales will commence at 9 o'clock, a.m., on each day, and continue daily until all the property is disposed of.

P. C. CHRYSTIE,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

WAVERLY PLACE!

The late Residence of And. J. Duncan.

Our Best Card and Most
Magnificent Addition of Lots
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE
In the Vicinity of Nashville.

ON TUESDAY, October 31st, 1865, on the above premises, at 11 o'clock, we will sell the handsome adjoining SEVENTEEN BLOCK, containing 18 lots, lying between Franklin Pike and Tennessee street, Abbeville Station, in the suburbs of the city of Curry's Hill, the present terminus of the Spring Street railroad.

The lots are elevated, romantic, and beautifully located for SUBURBAN VILLAS, and are surpassed for beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, and character of the population. Each lot will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance payable in one, two and three years, for notes bearing interest, payable in bank, and lien retained.

Omnibuses will leave the square and other parts of the city for the premises from the hours of 10 o'clock, a.m.

This property has one of the finest springs in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to secure a delightful home and a safe investment.

J. A. & R. W. BROWN,
NELSON & MULBERRY, } Agents.
oct28—td

**Tennessee Marine and