The Nashville Daily Union.

"OUR FEDERAL UNION! IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

Published by WM. CAMERON & CO.—Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deadrick-streets.

VOL. IV. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1865. NO. 186.

WM. H. THAYER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Straw and Silk

MILLINERY

GOODS!

92 PEARL STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A full Stock of all the new and desirable styles of general

Millinery Goods.

Having a permanent buyer in the Eastern Market, we replenish our Stock daily during the season, by Express, and shall be able, at all times, to supply the trade with the latest and choicest styles of

Sacques, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, &c.

We give special attention to orders, and guarantee satisfaction.

WM. H. THAYER & CO.

aug15-3m Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. P. BARNES' "EXTRA" GOLD PENS

REVISED PRICE LIST.

No.	Fine.	Fine Med.	Med.	Fine Broad or Med. Broad	Med. Broad	Broad	Fine, Silver Pen, Gold Point	Fine, Silver Pen, Gold and Pencil	Fine, Gold Mounted Rubber Case, with Pencil
No. 1	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$	$1 75	$2 00	$ 3 00	$ 4 00	
No. 2	1 00	1 50	1 75		2 25	3 00	4 00	6 50	
No. 3	1 25	1 75	2 00	2 50	2 50	3 00	4 50	7 50	
No. 4	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 00	3 50	5 00	8 00	
No. 5	2 00	2 75	3 00	3 50	3 50	4 00	6 50	10 00	
No. 6	2 25	3 00	3 25	3 75	3 75				
No. 7	2 50	3 25	3 75	4 25	4 25				
No. 8	3 00	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 00				
No. 9	3 50	4 50	5 00		5 50				
No. 10	4 00	5 00	5 50						

These pens bear my trade mark, "C. P. BARNES, EXTRA LOT., ETC," for which I have secured the copyright, and are warranted equal in finenessof material and workmanship to the best Eastern manufacture, and are believed to be superior to all others in durability and other substantial qualities which combine to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail or express on receipt of price and return charges (if by mail, at my risk when 50 cents additional regards it. Write your name and all styles plainly.

Parties remitting two three cents, can with any one or holder and box, no cents. Old pens repaired for fifty cents (and stamp) each. Circulars sent free. Address

C. P. BARNES,
Gold Pen Manufacturer,
355 Main-street, Cor. Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

Price List of Genuine

AMERICAN WATCHES.

Plain Ellery, with Albata case	$25 00
" " " Sterling Silver case	35 00
Full Jeweled, " " " "	37 00
Plain Bartlett, " " " "	38 00
Full Jeweled, " " " "	41 00
" Diamond bal. " " "	45 00
Appleton, Tracy & Co., extra jeweled, gold balance, in 3 oz. Sterling Silver case	65 00
Same, but with Expansion balance, in 3 oz. Sterling Silver case	75 00
Same, but with Expansion balance, accurately adjusted to heat and cold, in 3 oz. Sterling Silver case	85 00

The above is for two ounce cases. Extra for three ounce cases, for four ounce, $10. Will be sent free by mail or express on receipt of price. Pen and Watch circular sent free. Address

C. P. BARNES,
Dealer in Gold Pens and Assorted Watches,
355 Main-street, Cor. Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

apr7—1y

DURYEA'S MAIZENA

TRY ONE POUND

Was the only "Preparation for food from Indian Corn"

That received a special and honorable mention from the Royal Commissioners, the competition of all prominent manufacturers of other "Corn Starch" and "Prepared Corn Flour" of this and other countries notwithstanding.

MAIZENA,

The food and delicacy of the age, without a single fault. One trial will convince the most sceptical. Maize Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without eggs, milk or shortening, are astonishingly the most economical. A slight addition to ordinary Wheat Flour greatly improves its quality for pastry. We also excellent thickening for soups, gravies for fish or meat, soup, &c. For ice-cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce the best cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c.

Sold up in one-pound packages, under the trade-mark Maizena, with directions for use in all these plainly.

Ask for Maizena (not their cheap imitations) and take no other. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton St. New York.
WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent.

june 28-1y.

250,000

Watches, Chains, Diamond

RINGS, &c.

WORTH OVER $1,000,000,

ALL sold for one Dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

"This is one of the biggest firms in the City of N. York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in the City."—Ocean Times, Port Huron, Mich., Oct 21, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely on getting good goods from them, as we represented. Their fair, continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the country."—Colonial Advocate, Anderson, Ind., Oct. 20, 1864. "Their Watches are admired by connoisseur judges, and those who have used them, do not hesitate to say they are all they are represented to be."—Independent, Warrenton, Ill., Oct. 20, 1864. "They are large dealers and their stock is manufactured in the best manner, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct 24, 1864. "All goods delivered as is what they are represented to be."—Times, Waterville, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1864. "Worthy of confidence."—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct 19, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Cumberland Valley Journal, Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 21, 1864.

Splendid list of Articles. All to be sold for $1 each.

250 Solid Silver Tining sets	87½ to $200
500 Silver sugar and cream sets	50 to 100
500 Solid silver tea sets complete	50 to 300
150 Rosewood musical boxes, 24 airs	75 to 250
150 Mahogany musical boxes, 24 airs	50 to 250
250 Gold Hunting watches	75 to 250
250 Ladies' Enamel Ind Gold Watches	50 to 200
500 Gents' Hunting silver watches	50 to 200
500 Open face silver watches	50 to 150
250 Diamond Rings	50 to 150
1000 Photo Albums, all sizes	5 to 50
1000 Gold and Silk watch chains	15 to 50
2000 Solid Gold band bracelets	5 to 10
1000 Chased gold ring sets	8 to 12
2000 Chased and Engraved Rings	5 to 20
2000 Diamond and Revolving Brooches	5 to 15
2000 Lava and Florentine brooches	4 to 10
2000 Coral, opal and enameled sets	5 to 15
5000 Mosaic, jet and lava earrings	4 to 10
2000 Coral and enameled earrings	4 to 8
5000 California Diamond Rings	5 to 50
5000 California cluster diamond pins	5 to 10
2000 set Solitaire buttons and studs	3 to 5
3000 Gold Thimbles, Thimble, &c	3 to 8
10,000 Lockets, solid gold, plain	3 to 8
5000 Locket sets for miniatures	3 to 10
5000 Gold toothpicks, crosses, &c	3 to 5
5000 Fleur gold rings	3 to 10
5000 chased gold rings	4 to 10
10,000 chased and 3 gold rings	3 to 10
10,000 Fancy stone set rings	3 to 10
7500 sets Lad ies' jewelry, oz.	5 to 10
3000 sets Ladies' jewelry, coral	8 to 18
2000 sets Ladies' jewelry, opal	8 to 18
2000 sets Ladies' jewelry, lava	10 to 20
2000 sets Ladies' jewelry, in solid	20 to 30
10,000 Gold pens with silver holders	4 to 10
5000 Gold pens with gold holders	8 to 15
3000 Gold pens and holders, capacity	10 to 15
3000 Silver goblets and drinking cups	8 to 16
2000 silver castors and cake baskets	15 to 50
2000 Silver fruit and cake baskets	20 to 50

Messrs T. & H. Gaughan & Co., 348 Broadway, New York, extensive importers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, desiring to increase their business to an old price of $1,000, have placed upon a count Of Rotherbloch, subject to the regulations following:

Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed Envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of twenty cts cents.

All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry worth the Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth. The price of Certificates is as follows: One Certificate, 25cts; 3 for 50; 7 for 1; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $20.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom special terms are offered

T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO.,
No 348 Broadway, N. Y.

GUTHRIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in Country Produce,

Also agents for the sale of

Crescent, Crowson, and Shoal Mills Cotton Yarn and Batting,

49 SOUTH MARKET STREET,

aug4-6ll (ed4) NASHVILLE, TENN

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

THIS is the great Family Sewing Machine of the World. It is the most popular of all machines in use. It makes the double thread lock stitch, which will not rip nor ravel. It is almost noiseless. It sews beans, tucks, braids, hems, cords, binds and stitches in the most beautiful manner. It is a most complete piece of furniture. It is most simple in its construction. It uses no shuttle, but uses as fast as a common one sews.

It has universally carried off the premium wherever it has been pitted in the trial of the Wheeler Fair, London, the Industrial Exposition, at Paris and United States Fair, at State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, and at County Fairs. Office in Masonic Temple, Church st., corner Union, with Dennis & Parks.

R. G. FALLER, Agent.

oct31dw

$25 A DAY! Agents wanted to sell a new and wonderful SEWING MACHINE. The only machine that can be sold for less than $5. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Agents of Insurance Companies.

CAREY & SMITH, Nos. 76 and 78 Union street, (up stairs) represent the following Companies: Aetna of Hartford, Security, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Phoenix and Knickerbocker Life of New York, and Ins. Co. of Columbus, Ohio.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

CAMPBELL, McEWEN & GROESBECK, Attorneys at Law and Claim Agents, practice in all the Courts. Collections promptly attended to; claims against the United States, and Vouchers collected. Office 72 North Cherry street, up stairs.

OTIS, E. A.—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office 42½ Cherry st. P. O. Box 748.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—Government Depository—No. 50 College street, between Union and Cedar. Public money received, in Government Money, Exchange, Gold, and Government Securities, and sells Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Collections promptly attended to.

A. G. SANFORD, Pres't. Jas. G. Green, Cash'r.

MARR, THOS S.—Broker, corner Union and College streets, buys and sells Gold, Uncurrent Money, Government Securities and Vouchers. Collections attended to promptly.

Also buys and sells on commission.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE—19 Cherry street, deals in Exchange, Government Securities and Gold. Collections promptly attended to. J. Lipman, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE—Deals in Exchange, Government Securities and Gold. Collections promptly attended to. Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought on Commission. W. W. Heman, President. Edgar Jones, Cashier.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

CAMERON, WM. & CO.—Book and Job Printers, and publishers of the Daily and Weekly Union, Printer's Alley, between Union and Deadrick streets.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SINGLETON, R. H.—Bookseller, Publisher, Stationer, and Periodical Dealer, Post Office Building.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

MYERS & HUNT—Manufacturers of all the Latest Styles of First Class Carriages and Buggies, Express Wagons and Carryalls, 72 North Market street.

CLAIM AGENTS, &c.

TOMPKINS, H. & CO.—U. S. Claim Agents, Office 27 Par Ancourts and Quartermasters' Vouchers bought at the best rates, or collected. Office corner Cherry and Cedar streets, up stairs.

COAL AND WOOD.

KNIGHT BROTHERS.—Dealers in Cumberland and Pittsburg Coal. Wood sawed and split to stove lengths. Office 49 Church street. Yard on Rolling Mill mill, south of Broad. All orders filled promptly.

Commission and Forwarding.

PAUL & SANFORD, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. Your patronage is given to the receiving and forwarding of COTTON. 41 South Market st.

NEWS DEALERS, &c.

CONE & TONNELL—Wholesale and Retail Book, Music, Stationery and News agents, No. 40 North Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

J. L. & R. W. BROWN, Real Estate and General Business Agents, over York's Book Store, 34½ Union St, Nashville, Tenn. aug4-6m

TINNERS, &c.

WILSON, J. W. & CO.—Manufacturers and Wholesale Retail Dealers in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron, Ware and Furnishing Goods, No. 17 College street.

WALL PAPER, etc.

MERRITT & BILL—Dealers in Wall Paper Window Shades, Window Glass and Photographic Material, corner of Church and Market streets.

F. SEYMOUR, M. D.,

(LATE BRIGADE SURGEON U. S. A.)

Surgeon, Physician & Accoucheur,

OFFICE, NO. 29 CEDAR STREET,

Bet. Summer & Cherry Streets, Nashville, Tenn.

o-tf-3m

MILLINERY GOODS

AT WHOLESALE.

JEFFRAS, SEELEY AND CO.,

95 & 97 PEARL STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio,

OFFER TO MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS,

BARGAINS

IN

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

HATS,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS,
&C., &C.

Particular attention is called to our Stock of

Trimmed Goods.

We are now opening the largest and finest assortment of

Wool-Knit Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, &c., in this City.

Being constantly replenished in the Market by an experienced buyer, our stock will be at all times full and well assorted, and we offer the lowest prices.

sept10-3m JEFFRAS, SEELEY & CO.

D. D. DICKEY. R. G. SMITH.

DICKEY & SMITH,

Corner Church and Front Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 Bales New Timothy Hay,
300 Sacks Bran,
500 Sacks Oats,
100 Sacks Corn,
125 Sacks White Seed Wheat,
100 Barrels Flour,
100 Barrels Hydraulic Cement,
10 Barrels Plaster Paris,
5 Light Farm-Wagons,
20 Warehouse Trucks,
100 Bundles Poplar Shingles.

Together with a large and well selected stock of Iron, Nails, Spikes, Axles, Copper, Tin-Plate, Brass Fellows, Spokes, &c.

Highest price paid for Country Produce.

aug15-1

THE WORLD'S

MONSTROSITY!

Speculation for the Skeptical!

A STRANGE and almost unknown cross between a

HALF-MAN

AND

HALF-HORSE,

Is now on Exhibition on CHERRY STREET, near OLD THEATER.

This strange phenomenon was discovered at sea, brought from a "Greek" near Nashville, where it was raised. The mother of this strange creature is still alive, and is a fine, healthy Mare, of seven years of age.

It is one of the most Startling Freaks of Nature ever developed.

Ample testimony can and will be produced as to the human and equine origin of this Monstrosity. The feature are undoubtedly those of a human being. The Eyes, Nose, Chin, Ears and other features of the human face and head are too distinctly marked to be mistaken. To see all question of it and the little author of this creature's being, while it existed, at its Dam.

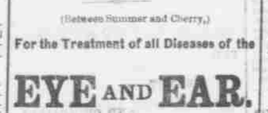
Men of Science, Physicians, Students, and all lovers of the Marvellous in Nature, should examine this Strange Creation.

Some of the most eminent anatomists of the country have examined it, and it is still exciting a strong interest among the scientific and curious.

It will be on Exhibition for a few days on Cherry Street, near the Old Theatre.

Admission ..... 50 cents.

oct28—tf



F. SEYMOUR, M.D.,

(LATE BRIGADE SURGEON U. S. A.)

Occulist and Aurist,

OFFICE AT

No. 39 Cedar Street,

(Between Summer and Cherry,)

For the Treatment of all Diseases of the

EYE AND EAR.

HAVING HAD LONG AND LARGE EXPERIENCE for nine years, both in Military and Civil practice, in the above branch of the Profession, he feels no hesitancy in giving satisfaction.

Operations for the cure of Strabismus, Cataract, etc., performed.

ARTIFICIAL EYES

inserted. All

Diseases of the Eye and Ear

attended to. Persons at a distance can communicate, describing

Symptoms, Etc.,

by addressing the above, Post Office,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

sept5-tf

Gold Pens, Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, &c., &c.,

At 72 Cherry Street.

All Goods Warranted.

E. L. TARBOX.

oct18—

1865. 1866

St. Louis and Nashville.

REGULAR

TUESDAY PACKET.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER Steamer

"IMPERIAL,"

H. G. McCORMICK ..... Master.

Will leave Nashville every Tuesday at 3 o'clock for St. Louis, and all intermediate points on Cumberland and Mississippi rivers.

RETURNING

Will leave St. Louis for Nashville every Friday at 4 p. m.

The "Imperial," drawing but 18 inches water, will be able at all times to reach Nashville.

Full freight or passage apply on board, or to

WM. BOYD, } Agents,
W. A. PEEBLES, } Nashville, Tennessee.

HARPER & BERNOUDY, Agents,
St. Louis, Missouri.

sept14—6m

SPRING WAGONS!

SPRING WAGONS!!

Farm Wagons! Farm Wagons!

JUST received and for sale at 41 South Market street a new lot of

2 AND 3 SPRING EXPRESS WAGONS,

AND

2 HORSE FARM WAGONS,

Which must be closed out within a day or two at great bargains, so call at once and buy cheap, or you will miss the chance, as they will be sold quick.

J. E. PATTON & CO.

Nashville, Oct. 6, 1865.—octf-tf

OFFICE U. S. DIRECT TAX COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Oct 9th, 1865.

THE time for payment of the United States Direct Tax falls expire as follows, to-wit:

In Wilson County, ... Oct. 20th, 1865
In Sumner County, ... Nov. 15th, 1865
In Henry County, ... Dec. 6th, 1865
In DeKalb County, ... Dec. 11th, 1865

Payment of said Tax may be made to the Collector, at his office at the county seat in each of said counties.

E. F. COTTERY,
E. P. CONE,
Commissioners.

octtf-tf

TO THE LADIES OF NASHVILLE.

MRS. E. LOCKHART,

No. 14, N. Cherry St.,

IS prepared to receive and fulfill orders in the

Millinery and Dress Making

LINE.

Having been in business in the city for a long time, she feels sure of being able to give the most satisfaction which she has done for the last 14 years to those Ladies who have chosen, and who may choose, to patronize her establishment.

octtf-3m

NEW GOODS

NEW GOODS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

S. SICKLES & CO.,

49 College Street,

Nashville, Tennessee.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING AND OPENING our large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which we will sell

LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

Our stock consists in part of

Calicoes and Domestic Goods of all descriptions;
French and English Merinos, all colors;
Fancy and Black Silks;
Poplins and Delages;
Dustres, Empress Cloths, Bombazines, and other styles of

New and Fashionable

DRESS GOODS.

Balmoral Skirts, Cloaks and Shawls;
Swiss, Jaconet, Mull;
Nansook Muslins;
Edging and Insertings of all kinds;
Hats, Boots and Shoes;
A large stock of notions;
Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans;

Flannels and Blankets

IN ABUNDANCE!

Carpets and Oil Cloths;
and a great many other goods too numerous to mention. Also a nice and well selected assortment of

Gents' Clothing,

which we are selling at

COST PRICE,

as we have not sufficient room for keeping them.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

and examine our stock. We call the attention of

Country Merchants,

especially, as we are determined to sell

Cheaper than any other House

IN THE CITY!

Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

S. SICKLES & CO.,
49 College Street.

sept24-3m

LARGE SALE

OF

Government Property.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. R. R.,
NASHVILLE, TENN, Sept. 25, 1865.

I WILL offer to public sale the following described property of the United States, viz:

On Wednesday, November 1st, 1865, at Decatur, N. and C. R. R., TEN BUILDINGS, MESS HOUSE, &c.

On Thursday, November 2d, at Stevenson, Ala., FOUR BUILDINGS.

On Thursday, November 2d, at Bridgeport, N. and C. R. R., ONE BUILDING.

On Friday, November 3d, at Shellmound, N. and C. R. R., at 4 o'clock p. m., ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BUILDINGS (more or less), such as Storehouses, Mess and Dwelling Houses, Offices, Stables, &c.

A large proportion of the above mentioned buildings are substantial and well adapted for either dwellings or stores; at the same time they are so constructed that they can be readily removed if necessary.

As the land on which these buildings now stand does not belong to the Government, the right to remove them will be guaranteed for ten days from date of sale.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock each day, unless otherwise specified.

Any information desired in reference to the above property may be had upon application to Capt. "B. Kelly, Q. M., Nashville, Tenn., or Capt. W. R. Hopkins, A. Q. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Terms cash in Government Funds.

M. R. BRIGHT,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

sept26-dtsept

D. D. Denton & Co., City Steam Bakery, and Candy Manufactory, 6 and 8 Broad Street.

Dealers can be supplied on short notice with everything in our Line, made by ourselves.

Special attention given to Crackers and Candy. Also Bread, Cakes, &c., &c.

D. D. DENTON ..... G. M. BUNTINGTON

sept19—3m

DENTAL NOTICE.

THE

Russel Dental Association

IS NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF Mechanical work in the best manner. Full or partial sets of Teeth on

RUBBER OR GOLD,

Each branch attended to by a Professional Dentist of acknowledged reputation and ability. Full satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Office—Corner of Union and Cherry Streets.
Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. (sept 3m)

JAMES T. DUNLAP. STEPHEN W. CHILDRESS.

DUNLAP & CHILDRESS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

No. 64 Cherry Street,

oct 11-1m. NASHVILLE, TENN.

Boarder's Wanted.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board, in a private family, at No 31 Cherry street, three doors below the Post Office, on the same side. Also a few for lodging.

octtf-1m

Nashville Union.

WM. CAMERON & CO., Publishers.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

The Merchants' Tax.

Our readers will not fail to study the facts clearly set forth in the following paper furnished by Mr. Farrington, of the Chamber of Commerce. The writer of this exposition of fanatical farce modestly withholds his name. We ask for it the unprejudiced consideration of the General Assembly:

Editors Bulletin: Several of the committee on behalf of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce start now in Nashville, and others will leave to-morrow morning. You are aware that the object of that committee is to induce the Legislature to repeal or to modify the existing revenue laws which are so oppressive and obnoxious to our entire community. To enable the gentlemen who represent us at Nashville to present this question in its true light to the Legislature, they should be placed in possession of all the facts at hand. I have received to-day a communication from a gentleman who is very familiar with the trade of our city and the taxes derived therefrom, which I respect you to publish to-morrow.

Respectfully,

WM. M. FARRINGTON,
Pres't Chamber Commerce.

Oct. 26th, 1865.

MEMPHIS, October 26th, 1865.

To the Chamber of Commerce:—Gentlemen: Feeling assured that you are taking an interest worthy of the position you occupy in the mercantile community, I do respectfully remind you that in the winter of 1863 and '64, Treasury regulations under Mr. Chase, permitted merchandise to be brought to this city from States North of us, to the amount of two millions per month, it required fully two months to show the practical operation of the regulations, and after the department became satisfied that the amount was totally inadequate to supply the pressing demands of the people, and of recommendation of the General Commanding, merchandise was allowed to be imported to the amount of four millions per month, which was also insufficient to supply the wants of the community; and that too at a time when the business of the city was restricted in outlet. We had not, then, unless to a limited extent, the trade of West Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi or North Alabama. The merchants being denied the privilege of purchasing their goods at seasons to suit their convenience and by qualities to supply the demand, found all eager to purchase when restrictions were removed, at the time we were restricted in purchasing supplies, (citizens only were allowed to purchase) which caused many to quit the city who have since returned, and in face of the fact that over three hundred business houses have been erected during the past year, yet there is an increasing demand.

Believing that the present rate of taxation is unnecessary, and really unjust, as it will only be for a short time, for when the matter is properly reflected on, the law will be amended, thereby relieving some who may not have paid, from bearing a part of such a heavy burthen. No one who will give the subject the least thought, can gainsay the fact that the city of Memphis will import during the next twelve months $75,000,000 worth. I am certain that the past year it has been fully $60,000,000, and at the present rate of taxation, from merchants alone will be had $1,200,000. And from other sources the State will derive about one-fourth of that amount, apart from what the receives from courts, conveyances, and professions.

As a further evidence, I present the following figures to show the rap d increase in trade. The figures before me show, after deducting $5,000 per month on account of collections from liquor saloons under military order. And you will bear in mind (for you, sir, were one of the council) that in June last you so amended the ordinance of the city that merchants have not had to report their stocks on hand when renewing their license, which will decrease the revenue of the city in rate, but will not effect the amount, fully twenty-five per cent.

	Col'ected in 1864.	1865.	Increase.
March	$7,049 70	$16,219 50	$9,169 80
April	13,933 00	16,607 20	2,674 20
May	9,768 00	19,254 00	9,488 00
June	8,366 00	16,074 10	8,708 10
Increase in four months			$29,997 40
July	8,737 00	15,456 00	6,719 00
August	12,372 45	15,025 00	2,652 55
September	11,770 30	17,100 00	5,329 70
October	34,543 75	36,331 00	1,787 25
Add 25 per cent.			$46,486 90
Total increase in 8 months			$76,484 30
Increase of trade being in 8 months only			$9,596 42
Based to increase the taxes on property			$86,080 72

and when we know that the trade of the city in 1863 and '64 was forty-eight millions, and that the city tax in the same time was just $96,000, we can readily perceive that the trade of the city to day may be placed at what the taxes had increased, viz., fifty per cent., making it seventy-two millions of dollars. You will perceive that I have not said anything about the trade of the State. I only write what I know, sincerely trusting that our Representatives may remove the unnecessary obstacles to the advancement of the State.

Very respectfully, you ob't serv't,

Negro Testimony.

From the Shelbyville Times.

There is a good deal of discussion now in regard not only to negro suffrage, but negro testimony. In the language of an esteemed cotemporary, we are against the former, so far at least as our own State is concerned, but see no reason why we should be opposed to the latter. We think that courts of justice should open a very wide door for the admission of testimony. It seems to us that they can do so safely, for the credibleness of witnesses, as well as the statements they make, must always be a matter for juries to decide on in view of all the circumstances of the case.

Of course the object of courts and juries is or should be simply to arrive at the truth. Now if a man outside of the courts wish to learn the facts of a case, and knows or believes that a negro is acquainted with them, he will as a matter of course interrogate the negro and hear what he has to say. No man doubts that he can trust himself to hear a negro's testimony and then judge of it in view of the fact that the witness is a negro and all other facts presented. And we see no reason why courts and juries should not listen to negro testimony and trust themselves and be trusted by the law in like manner, for they have full right to take the color and character of the witness into consideration. If as individuals, when we want to get at the truth, we always question everybody that we suppose knows anything about the facts, and then compare the characters of those whom we have questioned and compare their statements, thus seeking to arrive at the right conclusion, why should not courts do the same thing?

It isn't any more negro right that is involved in this matter. White men have very often suffered great injustice by the exclusion of negro testimony when negroes were the only persons acquainted with the facts bearing upon the case. A court and jury, that can't be properly trusted to hear and properly weigh a negro's testimony are not to be trusted, and say.

Mexico and Bonaparte.

The second volume of the miscellaneous writings of Louis Napoleon contains the following reply of Joseph, the elder brother of the first Napoleon, to a deputation of Mexican Spaniards, who waited upon him about forty years ago, during his majesty's residence at Bordentown, New Jersey, for the purpose of offering to him the throne of Mexico:

I have worn two crowns, and do not feel disposed to wear a third. Nothing could be more flattering than this offer, proceeding as it does from those who denied my authority at Madrid while I was King of Spain, and who now, when I am an exile, desire me to become Emperor of Mexico. But I do not think the throne which you propose to build up will prove consistent to your property. Every day which I pass on the hospitable soil of the United States convinces me more and more of the excellent fitness of republican institutions, as far as the American continent is concerned. Preserve, therefore, this most precious blessing of Providence. Preserve it for yourselves and for your infant descendants. Emulate the example of the United States, and select from the ranks of your fellow-citizens some one, which is more competent than I am, to perform the great part of Washington.

"STRUCK LIKE A RAILROAD.—We understand that Maj. J. F. Shackelford, formerly a member of Lieut. Gen. Lomdiles Polk's staff, has recently "struck oil" near Decatur, Ala. He has erected two derricks, and is working a full force of men and steam power in penetrating the bowels of the earth, sinking pumpkins at the rate of twelve feet per day.—Selma Dispatch.

From all parts of the North the same complaint is heard—the worm will not work, and why?—Vicksburg Journal.

You mistake the quarter whence the complaint comes. Pick your ears, and hear again.

An Extraordinary Address.

The rebel General Humphreys, lately elected Governor of the reorganized State of Mississippi, has just delivered an inaugural address to the newly elected Legislature of the State, which will go further toward preventing the recognition of the reconstructed State by Congress than anything else which has occurred. Having given him credit as an old line Whig for at attachment to the Union, which he had declared to have been uniform, we feel bound now to say that whatever credit may have been awarded to him on that account was wholly undeserved, and that no matter what his feelings may have been, his present address proves him to be still a rebel and entirely unworthy of the position he occupies. All the old rigmarole about State sovereignty figures on at the very commencement of the address, this passage winding up with a sentence in which he trusts "that the lessons taught by the rebellion will not be lost either to the north or the south—that freemen, once enlightened, will not submit to wrong or injustice—that sectional aggression will meet with sectional resistance, and that the price of political perfidy is blood and carnage."

If this does not mean a threat of renewing rebellion under more favorable auspices, let us ask the reader what other alternative is there than to infer that this rebel general looks forward to the renewal of the old sectional strife. It is true that in the same address he seems to protest that no renewal of revolt is contemplated, but as the language in which he does so is indirect and general, we cannot accept it as any qualification of the above, especially when we find that all the rest of the address takes both sides in very much the same way. Thus in reference to the abolishment of slavery, he protests that it has been done by the State in good faith, though unwillingly, and that slavery shall never again exist in Mississippi under any guise. Yet he goes on at once to urge a scheme which virtually amounts to the re-establishment of slavery, remarking that "the planter cannot venture upon their cultivation (the great staples) unless the laborer is compelled to comply with his contract, remaining and performing his proper amount of labor, day after day, and week after week, through the whole year, and if he attempt to escape, he should be returned to his employer, and forced to work until the time for which he has contracted has expired." If this is not slavery, we should like to know what is. To a white laborer it would be bondage, and we do not see how it can be any less to a negro.

This idea is not original with Gen. Humphreys. It has figured largely in all the rebel States since the collapse of the rebellion, and we only dwell upon its enormity now because it has just taken official shape. There is no use in mincing words about it. Translated into plain English, it means a deliberate scheme for making the abolition of slavery a mere sham. Prior to the war every southern constitution guaranteed freedom of speech and of the press, yet there was not as much of either in any slave State as there is in Russia or France. The law was a dead letter, and thus while men were fettered for years, just as the negroes are now proposed to be.

But this proposition is not the most extraordinary feature of the inaugural. After a fulsome eulogy on the valor and heroism of the rebel soldiery of Mississippi, General Humphreys says: "The Federal Government has magnanimously thrown over the rebel soldier the mantle of oblivion for the past; but no pension from its coffers awaits him or his family—no homestead from its vast territories invites them to comfort and repose. To Mississippi alone can they look for assistance. Whether it was right or wrong to call the soldiers to arms, it cannot be wrong to make such provision for them as will relieve them and their families from want and suffering, and secure to their children the means of education, justice and gratitude demand it." Here is an earnest proposition to grant State pensions to rebel soldiers for fighting to destroy the republic. Not one word is said of the duty of the State to provide for the support of the aged, infirm and helpless negroes freed by the abolition of slavery, upon whose labor the wealth and prosperity of Mississippi were built. Not a word, do we find advocating the establishment of free schools for the education of all classes. The enterprise of the rebel aristocracy and of the soldiers who waged war against the Union are all he can think of.

For the very small modicum of unionism which this address exhibits, smothered up as it is by such a disgusting mass of treason and sectional fanaticism, we can hardly think it worth the consideration of any loyal man. It is idle for any one to expect Congress to treat with common respect the pretensions of a reorganized State coming forward with such a frontispiece. Whether the national government approves or disapproves of it need not be a question. The duty incumbent on Congress is manifest, and will no doubt be fearlessly performed. The recent State elections clearly enough show what the temper of the people is, and there can be no shadow of doubt that they will hold their Congressmen to a strict account for their course in reference to such humbugs as the pretended Union Governor of Mississippi.—*Philadelphia Commercial.*

Anecdote of Gen. Grant and Bishop General Polk.

A Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial tells the following plausible story of a bit of sharp practice between General Grant and the Rebel Reverend General Polk:

While the General was in command of the post at Cairo, Bishop General Polk, (general Pillow and General Frank Cheatham, of the rebel army, were at Columbus, Ky.) Flags of truce were occasionally sent back and forth between the two places, and the opposing Generals were generally present. After the conclusion of business it was frequently the case that wine would be brought forth, and some drank at parting. On one occasion General Polk proposed a toast which he said all could drink. Those present filled their glasses, and he gave "To General George Washington." As he paused, purposely, at the end of the name, the company "continued to drink, when he added, "*the first Rebel.*" General Grant had his glass nearly finished by that time, and it was no use to stop, but he exclaimed: "That was scarcely fair, General, but I will be even with you some day." The laugh was, of course, somewhat against him, but the company parted in good humor. Some two weeks afterward another flag of truce was sent down to Columbus, General Grant accompanying it.

After business was over the Rebel General invited his visitor to take a glass. General Grant adroitly turned the conversation into State Rights, on which subject Southerners always loved to dilate—their rights being the alleged object for which they claimed to be fighting. He allowed them to proceed at considerable length, without attempting to refute anything, and they were perhaps flattering themselves with the idea that they were converting him from the error of his ways. At length he arose to go, and proposed a toast at parting. Glasses were filled, and the General rose and gave "Equal rights to all." He then made a pause, as General Polk had done, and when all were busily drinking he added, "white and black." The horror of the chivalry at being invited into drinking such a heretical toast may easily be imagined, and they were rather disposed to feel angry until General Grant remarked, "Now, General Polk, I think I am even with you for that Rebel toast you made me drink at our last conference." Quick to see and appreciate a good joke, the anger of the Southerners was turned into a laugh at the expense of their reverend General, who gracefully acknowledged himself flanked.

In alluding to Grant and Sherman "The Nation" says "whenever the history of the war comes to be written, there will certainly be nothing to record more creditable, not only to the men themselves, but to the age and society in which they were bred, than the relations which prevailed from first to last between the two greatest soldiers of the struggle."

A letter from this city to the Gallatin Examiner says:

Nashville, under the inspiration of a new local regime, is rapidly improving in every respect, and in a short time, will doubtless present her former clean, healthy appearance. In the election of the worthy gentleman who now controls the affairs of our city, the people of