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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Oct. 7, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since the adjournment of the last regular session, I have deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature twice in extra session.

My messages to, and the legislation by those extra sessions, will furnish full information as to the action of the State in the most important period in its history, resulting in the resumption of her original sovereignty by the almost unanimous action of her people, and a union with the government of the Confederate States of America.

Impelled to this action by "a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object," evincing a settled purpose on the part of those controlling the Federal government to degrade the Southern States below the level of equality, depreciate and destroy their property, in open violation of the plainest guarantees of the Constitution, leaving those States no alternative but humiliating submission, or manly resistance to the tyranny of usurpation.

In contemplating the present condition of the country, and the exciting and important events which are now transpiring, it may not be unprofitable to review, briefly, the history of the past, and follow step by step the progress of that revolution in the public sentiment of the North, which has culminated in the utter repudiation of those vital principles of personal freedom, political equality and State sovereignty, upon which the union of the States was originally established.

As our country expanded into the magnificent proportions of a great empire, a majority of the northern people were dazzled by the opening splendor of the nation as a unit. In contemplating with pride and satisfaction the development of a gigantic power, capable of contending upon equal terms with any other nation of the earth, they overlooked the important truth, that this colossal government was indebted for its greatness to the aggregated power of the separate sovereign States which compose it, developed by their respective local laws and institutions.

The country being naturally divided by geographical distinctions—dissimilarity of pursuits, institutions, local laws, and diversity of interests—into two great sections, upon the very instant when the equality and sovereignty of the States were denied by a majority of the members composing the Confederacy, the tendency of the stronger section was to widen the breach between them, and to stimulate sectional animosities, in order that it might seize upon the exclusive control of the power and purse of the general government.

The struggle for supremacy, therefore, was soon narrowed down to a contest between these two great sections, the South gallantly battling for the maintenance of constitutional liberty, State sovereignty and political equality, while the North, disregarding these great cardinals, sought to obtain power and spoils upon their ruins.

In such a contest the victory at the ballot box necessarily inured to that section which was numerically the stronger.

The exclusion of the Southern States from all practical participation in the control of the general government was the immediate and unavoidable consequence.

Upon the election of President Lincoln under such auspices, the southern people were left in a condition of dependance as hopeless as that held by their fathers when they occupied the position of provincial subjects of the British crown. All positions of influence and power in the government at the disposal of the presidential chief were immediately filled with those who were the most bitter and clamorous enemies of the South. He who had manifested the greatest degree of virulence against the domestic institutions and well-defined constitutional rights of the Southern States and people, was regarded as possessing the highest claim to executive favor and patronage. At last hope ceased the southern people indulge for justice at the hands of such rulers!

The Congress which was in session at the inauguration of the President, enacted a tariff law for the indisguised purpose of transferring the earnings of the farmers and planters of the South into the pockets of the manufacturers at the North.

The executive, legislative and diplomatic functions of the government were in the possession of a party, backed by the power of a dominant section, declaring and endeavoring a policy, revolutionary in itself, and destructive of the lives and liberties of the people of the Southern States, and measures were in active progress to carry out their oft repeated threat to reorganize the judiciary, so as to make that last and only remaining bulwark of constitutional liberty subservient to their selfish and sectional purposes.

Having exclusive control of the government, they refused to listen to any overtures on the part of the South for a peaceful solution of the difficulties and dangers which they had thus precipitated upon the country. In the blind vanity, conceit of sectional pride and imaginary power, they haughtily refused to entertain any terms of compromise or to abate in the smallest degree their arrogant pretensions.

They insultingly proclaimed that the will of a majority was the will of the government, and hence, the will of a majority of the people of the Northern States must be regarded as the law of the Union, regardless of constitutional restrictions, justice and equality.

Having exhausted every peaceful measure which the most devoted friends of the Union could devise, in fruitless efforts to induce this sectional party to pause in its career of unjust aggression, the people of the South, almost to a man, prepared to meet the crisis as became descendants of a brave and liberty-loving ancestry. Eleven States have resumed the powers which they had delegated to the general government, and in the exercise of their inalienable rights, have united themselves together, and started out upon their career under the auspices of a new Confederacy.

Our late associates, dissenting from our course, and maddened by unexpected resistance to their assumptions of authority, have hurled upon our unoffending people their legions of mercenary soldiers in order to bend the necks of the freemen of the South to the galling yoke of a military despotism.

Their President has officially announced through the medium of his message the monstrous heresy that the several States of the Union are indebted to the Federal government for their existence, and the duration of their separate authority, in effect assigning to them the same relation to the Union that counties bear to States, and foreshadowing the policy of consolidating such States as submit to it into a single sovereignty, while such as have the spirit to resist are to be subjugated and held as conquered provinces.

Let us for a moment survey the humiliating spectacle which is presented by the present condition of the people of the North, who, in their suicidal efforts to aid the despotism which has been established at Washington, have suffered themselves to be despoiled of the last vestige of that real liberty which they inherited from their fathers.

However bitterly the opponents of the Republican party may have resisted its advent to power, who of its most determined enemies could have believed that within six short months after the inauguration of their chosen President the freedom of the press would have been utterly annihilated, and the circulation of all newspapers through the mails prohibited which dared to question the wisdom of his policy or his measures? Who could have believed that within so brief a period, the citizen who ventured to express his disapproval of the policy of the President, or even to utter "words of peace and good will," would have been regarded as guilty of a crime sufficient to consign the offender to a dungeon?

Who could have imagined that the writ of *habeas corpus*, that great bulwark of personal freedom, would have been suspended, or denied, and entire States placed under martial law by the mere proclamation of a military chief?

Almost every public journal throughout the North, whether political or religious, which failed or refused to give its support to the policy of the President, has been suppressed, or compelled to yield its support to the government. Editors who have declined yielding obedience to their demands have been committed to prison. Citizens against whom there was no imputation of crime have been dragged from their beds at midnight and hurried away to distant fortresses without warrant of law, and without the poor consolation of knowing the charge upon which they were arrested. The sanctity of the church has been invaded and their ministers driven from their pulpits. Woman, whose person has been held sacred by all civilized nations, has been taken from her home and imprisoned under the reign of this brutal despotism. And in mere wantonness of cruelty they have denied to these victims of tyranny the privilege of communication with their families and friends even in the presence of their jailers.

In whatever direction we may turn to examine the operations of the government of the United States under the control of the party now in power, we behold the same disregard of the rights and privileges of the people.

Look, for example, at the fate of downtrodden Maryland! A ruthless soldiery lords it over every city, village and hamlet within her limits. Men, women and children are dozing from their homes to seek an asylum among their friends of the South. Many of her best and noblest citizens are the tenants of dungeons, and of all the free men who a few short months ago discussed without restraint the policy and measures of the government, there remain none who dare speak except in terms of adulation of the tyranny which has robbed them of their liberties. Not content with the degredation imposed upon the people, they have caused to be arrested and imprisoned their elected representatives to the Legislature who were suspected of entertaining opinions adverse to the measures of President Lincoln.

In Missouri, the despotic rule of the military leaders sent there by the United States, has been even more galling and oppressive, if such were possible.

The bloody code of military laws by which that unhappy country is at present governed, is equal in enormity to any of which there is a record in the pages of the history of the civilized world. Martial law has been proclaimed and established so far as the Federal government has the physical power to establish it, and the civil authorities superseded by the military. A citizen charged with an offense against the law is no longer allowed the privilege of a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his peers, but is subjected to the mockery of a trial by a drumhead court martial, composed of members who may not even comprehend a word of the language in which the law is written, and who have entered the military service of the United States as mere adventurers or mercenary cut-throats, who are willing to butcher their fellow-men for hire.

As independent States, both Missouri and Maryland have ceased to exist! They have been blotted from the catalogue of sovereignties, and a foreign master has placed his foot upon the necks of their once free and happy people.

What may be said of that more proud Kentucky, which Tennessee has always regarded as a twin sister? She, too, almost seems ready to fall a victim to the arms of our common enemy. For the admission we feel for her noble sons who are rallying by thousands to rescue her from the perils which overhang her present and future, and in memory of her glorious past, let us hope, and hope without doubting, that she will hurl the manacles from her limbs before they have been firmly riveted, and once more stand forth among her sister States of the South redeemed and liberated, the same as we have known her in other and better days.

Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky may have to bear a little longer the fetters of their enslavement, but the day of their deliverance will come. Millions of their sympathizing friends of the South regard their cause as their own, and it is the wish of those States to be saved, the soldiers of the South will never lay down their arms until the last northern mercenary has been driven beyond their borders.

The States of the South now engaged in this momentous struggle for freedom may behold in the present condition of Maryland and Missouri a faint picture what their own fate would have been if they had delayed their declarations of independence, and postponed the work of preparing to resist the encroachments of an usurping tyrant. Had we remained a short time longer in inglorious ease, living in the enjoyment of the delusive hope that a returning sense of justice would induce the northern people to award to us our full measure of constitutional right, we would, like the victim encircled by the anaconda, have been crushed without the power of resistance.

The condition of Maryland and Missouri furnishes us with a dim foreshadowing of what our own fate would be if the fortunes of war should result even in a partial subjugation of any of the Confederate States.

We would be blind indeed, if we did not see that for us there can be no future to which sensible citizens would not be preferable, except in the establishment of our independence. All that we have, and all that we hope for, is dependent upon a successful issue to this conflict. Not only our estates and our rights of every description, but our liberties and our lives are staked upon the result.

The South has entered into the struggle with enthusiasm and unanimity, knowing well the consequences which would surely follow defeat.

Already have our enemies paraded out in prospective their property of our people, and sketched soldiers are reveling in imagination in the promised homesteads of the gallant defenders of our soil.

The northern tax payers who hesitate to encourage the prosecution of a war which, even in the first months of its progress, is increasing the national debt at the rate of over a million of dollars per day, are silenced into acquiescence by the promise that the South shall pay the entire expense, past, present and future, so soon as she is subjugated. And visions of prospective positions of dignity and power in the government of the conquered provinces of the South are dazzling the fancy of their ambitious military chiefs.

Never before did any people engage in a war in which they had more to gain by success or to lose by defeat than have the people of the Confederate States in the present struggle. And never yet have any people marched forward with a nobler, firmer or more united purpose, to gain all or lose all.

They have known from the beginning that there was for them no intermediate stopping place between complete victory and entire ruin.

In the stand they have taken, they present the noble spectacle of sublime devotion to liberty! Unrelenting tyranny and perfect fraternity where in the wealth of money, and the best blood of the country are all thrown into the common stock without stint or reservation, to achieve a common and glorious deliverance, or to perish by a common disaster!

In the providence of Almighty God, it was never designed that such a people should fail in achieving their independence, despite the power of superior numbers to which their invaders may lay claim.

The pages of history do not furnish a single example where eight millions of united freemen have been permanently subdued by any power, however formidable, which may have been brought against them. The spirit which animates such who combat in defense of their families and their homes, renders them more than a match for twice their number of mere mercenary adversaries who fight for plunder and for conquest.

Witness the various engagements which have already marked the progress of the war; remember the siege of Sumter, the battle of Bethel, the crowning glory of Manassas, where our victorious legions drove back that "Grand Army" in wild confusion and dismay into the very presence of the despot who sent them forth, and into the same capital from whence they had marched only a short time before, flushed with the assurance of an easy victory. Remember the brilliant achievements at Springfield and Lexington.

The difficulties which beset us for a time are resulting in permanent advantages. The rigid blockade, which it was vainly supposed would starve us into submission, has not only taught us how easily we can dispense with the luxuries to which we had been accustomed, but having thrown us upon our own resources, it has developed internal sources of wealth of which he had hitherto in comparative ignorance.

Instead of the bread which we have heretofore purchased beyond our own limits, we have furnished it ourselves in fourfold abundance from our own teeming and generous soil. The contemplation of possible future necessity has taught us that we can produce within the limits of the Confederacy every necessary article for which we have heretofore been dependent upon others. Tennessee alone, under the stimulant of constant demand, can supply food and clothing for more than three times her population.

The very enormities which have characterized the acts of the government of the United States, and which were designed to strike terror to the bosom of the southern people, have only served to steel our hearts and nerve our arms, and to add another and an irresistible impulse to our determination to free ourselves now and forever from all political association or connection with our former confederates.

Although the patriotic devotion of the entire South to the noble cause in which we have all staked "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," is worthy of all praise, yet I may be pardoned for referring with feelings of pride and satisfaction to the proud and patriotic stand which Tennessee has taken in this great struggle, and the liberal contributions of gallant men and munitions of war which she has made to the cause of southern independence.

It is due to Tennessee to say, and it may be said without disparagement to other States, that our people have done more in the work of raising, organizing, arming and equipping an army than was ever before accomplished by any State in the same length of time.

Having no military organization, and almost without arms, and destitute of authority to raise troops or procure arms until the passage of the act of the 6th of May last, within less than two months from the passage of this act thirty thousand volunteers were organized and thrown into the field. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the patriotic people of the State for the alacrity with which they rushed to the standard of their country upon the first intimation of necessity. I have been compelled to decline the services of a large number tendered in excess of the demand.

Much credit is due, also, to the officers of the provisional army for the promptitude with which they organized and prepared so large a force for effective service in the field. I refer you to the report of Adjutant-General Henry, for full particulars in detail as to the organization of the provisional army of Tennessee. This army was, on the 31st day of July last, by my general order of that date, transferred to the service of the Confederate States of America.

In addition to the provisional army of the State, a number of regiments have been raised for Confederate service, making, in the aggregate, thirty-eight infantry regiments, seven cavalry battalions and sixteen artillery companies which Tennessee has contributed to the common defense.

The duty of furnishing arms, munitions, and the means necessary to clothe and subsist the provisional army devolved upon the military and financial board. Cut off from northern markets, and southern ports blockaded, they found it difficult, if not impossible, to procure either arms or munitions, to any considerable extent, by purchase in the market. The board therefore adopted all practicable means of stimulating private enterprise to produce those articles of indispensable necessity, within our own limits. They established an armory at Nashville for the manufacture of arms, and made liberal contracts with various companies for the casting of cannon, the purchase of army guns to be manufactured in Tennessee, and delivered at different times within the year, from which sources we have for some time past been receiving about two hundred and fifty guns per week. They have also made liberal advances to manufacturers of powder to enable them to increase the capacity of their machinery to the highest degree of efficiency, and under the supervision of Samuel D. Morgan, Esq., established a percussion cap factory, which has already yielded to the Confederate States more than twelve millions of caps, and is now producing over 225,000 per day.

For full particulars as to the action of the board, I refer you to their report, from which it will be seen that the expenses incurred in organizing and supporting, arming and equipping the provisional army, are as follows, to-wit:

Quartermaster General's Dep't	$1,657,706 05
Commissary-General's Dep't	627,904 87
Paymaster-General's Dep't	1,104,800 00
Medical Department	24,761 21
Ordnance Department	936,291 20
Recruiting Service	723 25
Advances on guns, saltpetre, powder contracts, etc	156,826 08
Advance to General Pillow, Missouri service	200,000 00
Contingent expenses	31,850 50
Total	$4,937,162 77

There are some balances of expenditure still due and unpaid, which it is believed will consume the balance of the five millions appropriated by the act of the 6th of May, 1861. These expenditures will be assumed and refunded to the State by the Confederate government.

Having transferred the armory to the Confederate States, it was deemed proper that the army supplies of every description should be transferred also, we have therefore transferred to that government the cap factory and all our contracts for arms, powder, saltpetre, and all army stores of every description. The armory would have been transferred also, but the government declined accepting it.

The services of the board have been of incalculable advantage to the State, and the duties imposed upon it have been performed with a degree of promptitude and ability highly creditable to the distinguished gentlemen who compose it.

To the vigilance and care of the Medical department we are indebted for an able and skilful medical staff, and the adoption of all measures calculated to promote the health and comfort of our army. For full information you are respectfully referred to the report of the department, which will, in due time, be laid before you.

To supply and provision the immense force in actual service required for the defense and maintenance of the government we have established, is the first and imperative duty of the public authorities, in the discharge of which great care and expenditure is demanded; and it is not to be expected that the government can at all times overcome difficulties at once and promptly meet the wants of the soldiery. The Congress of the Confederate States fully appreciating this arduous duty, provided by law that the States might furnish to their volunteers in the Confederate service clothing, and directed that the Secretary of War should pay the money value therefor. Your attention is directed to this law, approved August 20, 1861, as well as to the probable wants and necessities of your constituents now in active service. It is believed that without relieving the general government of its duty to make ample provision for its soldiery, you can, by proper legislation, secure the comforts of your own volunteers, and make provision against any probable privations or sufferings upon their part, by adopting the course indicated by the Congress of the Confederate Government in the law referred to, extending your aid even beyond the article of clothing. Let your volunteers feel and know that you are determined that no movements shall they be allowed to suffer, if the State, by the action of its authorities, can prevent it.

It is a beautiful episode in the history of our present struggle to note the fact, that our fair countrywomen, with that heroic devotion and loyalty that characterized the women of '76, are contributing, their time, their efforts and their means, to aid, comfort and sustain the brave who are imperilling their lives upon the battle-fields of their country. Countless in value and number are the articles which their patriotism and affection have sent to the relief and comfort of the soldiers of the South. The future history of our country will have a bright page to write, in recording the deeds of love, kindness and patriotism of the women of the South. I mention their name and their efforts in this connection only for the purpose of urging upon your attention the propriety of devising some means for the safe transmission and delivery of such articles as they may contribute, as well as such as are voluntarily tendered by the friends and kindred of the soldier.

I regret that it is my duty to call your attention to the tendency to monopoly and extortion which exists to an injurious extent with a class of our citizens who, intent upon the sordid purposes of gain, are taking advantage of the peculiar circumstances of the times, to reap exorbitant profits from the necessities of the government and the wants of the people.

Complaints have reached me from various portions of the State of this unpatriotic and destructive tendency to extravagant speculation, placing every article, indispensable to the support of an army, as well as the ordinary necessities of life, at prices far above those warranted by the legitimate laws of trade, and in many cases beyond the reach of the more indigent classes of society.

The merchant and tradesman, while restrained within proper limits, are necessary and useful members of the community, and in common with every other legitimate pursuit, are entitled to the fostering care of the government; but when forgetful of their duties as citizens, they suffer themselves tempted so far upon the scent of speculation as to become serious evils rather than convenliences to the public, it becomes your duty as the guardians of that public weal to such measures as will best tend to restrain illegitimate and improper speculation, and put down an evil which is becoming so prevalent and mischievous.

In ordinary times an outraged public sentiment and the laws of trade would accomplish this end, but in times of general distress and threatened danger, when the government is involved in war, and must secure, regardless of price, whatever may be necessary to the maintenance and comfort of our patriotic and brave countrymen who have gone to the field to uphold the rights and honor of the first country, and to defend the lives and property of this, and those who are thus speculating upon their privations and necessities, the authorities cannot be too vigilant in their efforts to restrain the excesses of avarice and protect society against the evils to which it is exposed.

By a law of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, entitled, an act "to put into operation the government under the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America," approved May 21, 1861, it is provided, "that an election shall be held in the several States of this Confederacy, on the first Wednesday in November, 1861, for members of the house of representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States under the permanent constitution," and said act further provides and directs that on the same day the several States shall elect or appoint electors for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, according to said Constitution.

The act directs the time and manner in which said electors shall discharge their duties, and designates the time at which the first Congress under the permanent Constitution shall assemble, being the 18th day of February, 1862. This law of Congress was approved prior to the ratification and adoption of the permanent Constitution by the people of Tennessee, but anticipate that it would be done, the congress of the Confederate States enacted that the State of Tennessee should be entitled to elect eleven members to the House of Representatives. The people of Tennessee having adopted the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America, are therefore entitled to participate in the election of the executive and legislative officers conformably to its provisions, and the law enacted to put the government under it into operation. It will therefore devolve upon you to digest and enact such laws as will secure the representation of your State in the Congress and electoral college of the government of the Confederate States of America.

Inasmuch as the State is entitled to eleven representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States, and there are but ten congressional districts as now laid off, it will become your duty so re-district the State, which will doubtless be done by you in a spirit of fairness and equality, looking to the geographical position of counties and their population; and as the time which intervenes between the day of your assembling and that fixed for the election is very short, it is important to the State that you discharge this duty, by defining the districts at the earliest day possible. In this connection, it is proper I should state to you that there is on file in the office of the Secretary of State full returns from the marshals of the three grand divisions of the State of the census taken in 1860. The information contained in these reports will be valuable, if not indispensably necessary to you, in the work of re-districting the State. I, therefore, recommend that you have such of these reports as may be necessary for this purpose immediately printed for the use of the General Assembly.

The universal interest felt in this important struggle, involving, as it does, the destiny of a republic, and the independence of a great people, renders the dry details of ordinary legislation distasteful to the public mind. The important duties, however, which are imposed upon the State government by the pending conflict, demands at our hands the strictest scrutiny into all of its departments, in order that it may be made fully equal to such emergencies as may probably arise.

The necessities of the civil government, however, demand very little legislation, except such as may be necessary to its economical administration and the development of all of our internal resources.

The reports of the controller and treasurer show the following to be the

FISCAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

Balance in the treasury 1st October, 1859	$180,393 33
Receipts into the treasury for the year ending 1st October, 1860	799,217 38
Total	$979,550 71
Disbursements for same year	891,941 23
Leaving balance in treasury, 1st October, 1860	78,609 48
Receipts into the treasury for the year ending 1st October, 1861	936,827 53
Total	$1,015,431 01
Disbursements for same year	829,937 29
Leaving balance in treasury 1st October, 1861	$185,493 72

It will be seen by reference to the report of the Comptroller, that the aggregate value of taxable property in the State in 1860 was $889,011,468, and in 1861 $808,293,898, showing a depreciation in one year of $80,752,369, with the latter assessment made previous to the commencement of the war. It is confidently believed that if the assessment of the taxable property of the State should be made at this time, it would show a still further reduction, leaving the aggregate at about $700,000,000. This depreciation in the value of taxable property demonstrates the necessity of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, or any increase of taxation to support the civil government.

I cannot too strongly urge upon your consideration the policy of retrenchment and reform in every department of the government where it is possible, and thus husband our resources to the utmost extent for the support of our armies, and the maintenance of our independence.

In this connection it is proper that I should call your attention to the tenth section of the act of the Confederate Congress, approved 19th of August, 1861, imposing a tax upon certain descriptions of property therein named, "for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and supporting the government."

It is believed, from the best estimates that can be made, based upon the previous assessments of the taxable property of the State, that the amount to be collected from the people of Tennessee under this act, will not fall very short of two millions of dollars.

The 24th section of the act provides that "If any State shall, on or before the first day of April next, pay, in the treasury notes of the Confederate States, or in specie, the taxes assessed against the citizens of such State, ten per centum thereon, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to notify the same to the several tax collectors in such State, and thereupon their authority and duty under this act shall cease."

If the State should avail herself of the provisions of this section, she will save to her people ten per cent. of the amount assessed against them, in the aggregate amounting to about $200,000, and the sum to be raised will be collected by the revenue officers of the State, obviating the necessity for two classes of revenue collectors, which will reduce the expenses of collection and relieve the people from the necessity of more than one revenue settlement. I therefore respectfully recommend that you provide for and pay, according to the provisions of the 24th section, the amount assessed against the State; but in doing so care should be taken that no part of the burthen is imposed upon that class of the people who are wholly exempted by the act of Congress.

BANKS.

I refer you to the reports of the supervisor for information as to the condition and business of the banks of the State, from which it will be seen that their line of discounts has kept pace with the legitimate wants of the business of the country. The present condition of public affairs has diverted from former channels their business operations, some of their chief points of exchange having become centers of an enemy's country, are closed against them, and they are engaged in the pioneer work of opening new channels and finding new fields for the enterprise of southern commerce.

Therefore certain modifications which, under other circumstances might have been recommended, are not at present deemed appropriate. Let the system remain as it exists under the present law, "leaving the rest to the ability, prudence and good faith of those whose duty it is to direct and superintend operations."

For full and accurate information in detail as to the present condition, business and profit of the "Bank of Tennessee," you are referred to the report of the president and directors, from which it will be seen that the net profits for the two years ending July 1, 1861, have amounted to the sum of $352,325 58. Of this amount $407,681 81 has been paid into the treasury, the balance being reserved by the bank to cover bad and doubtful debts heretofore contracted.

It is due to the president and directors of the Bank of Tennessee, and, indeed, to the officers of all the banks, to state that they have extended to the government every facility and assistance in their power to place the State in a position to repel invasion and maintain her independence, without which it would have been difficult, if not impossible to have accomplished much that has been done in this respect.

RAILROADS.

By the act of the 7th of May, 1861, it is left to the discretion of the Governor to appoint receivers to take possession of the roads, property and effects of railroad companies failing to pay the semi-annual interest upon the bonds of the State, loaned to aid in the construction of their roads.

The Controller has reported the following railroad companies as having failed to pay the interest falling due July 1st, 1861, to-wit:

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company	$33,720 00
Memphis and Little Rock	10,500 00
Nashville and Northwestern	43,650 00
Rogersville and Jefferson	4,770 00
Tennessee and Alabama	21,000 00
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	31,920 00
East Tennessee and Virginia	27,270 00
Nashville and Chattanooga	4,500 00

Believing, as I do, that their failure to pay resulted from no want of inclination on their part, nor from bad or improper management on the part of their officers and employees, but from the fact of the general prostration of trade and commerce, almost their entire business for the last six months having been the transportation of troops and munitions of war, which they have done with the utmost promptitude and upon the most accommodating terms, I have felt that neither the security of the State nor the interest of the companies would be promoted by placing them in the hands of the receivers, and I have therefore declined appointing such receivers.

The Edgefield and Kentucky and the Winchester and Alabama railroad companies having failed to pay the interest due upon their bonds on the 1st of January, 1861, previous to the passage of the above recited act, I appointed Adna Anderson receiver, to take charge of the former, and James B. Lamb, receiver for the latter. These roads with the property and effects of the companies were placed in the hands of their respective receivers, and have been operated by them up to this time; the operations of neither having as yet refunded to the treasury the amount of interest paid on their account.

For an accurate statement of the account of each with the treasury, I refer you to the report of the Controller.

By reference to the report of the agent and inspectors of the penitentiary, it will be seen that there has been a gradual increase in the number of convicts for the last two years, and that the business for that period has been large, resulting in a net profit to the State of $22,729 68.

By the act of 24th March, 1860, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the purpose of inclosing and grading the capitol grounds, said fund to be raised by issuing that amount of coupon bonds of the State which were to be cashed by the Bank of Tennessee at par.

The work progressing under the supervision of the capitol commissioners, on the 17th day of September, 1860, I issued $25,000 bonds and delivered the same to the Bank of Tennessee, the bank placing to the credit of the commissioners that amount. By the act of 1st February, 1861, the appropriation was repealed and the commissioners directed, after paying all debts against them, to pay the balance of the fund in their hands into the treasury.

It will be seen from the report of the controller, that, after settling their accounts, they paid into the treasury the sum of $8,003 61.

Under the third section of said act I appointed James Plunkett receiver, to take into his possession the mules, carts and tools belonging to the State and used upon the capitol grounds, and ordered him to sell the mules and such other property as was perishable, but to receipt for and retain the tools, as they would at no distant day be needed, and could not be sold except at a very great sacrifice.

The receiver reports the nett proceeds of sale of mules, corn and hay at $725 38, which sum has also been paid into the treasury.

The other property remains in the possession of the receiver, subject to any order that you may see proper to make with regard to it.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

I refer you to the reports of the trustees of the hospital for the insane, the blind school, and the deaf and dumb school, for full and accurate information as to the condition and progress of each of these institutions.

I am pleased to believe that a critical examination of their reports will show each of them to be in a very satisfactory condition, contributing greatly to the relief, comfort and improvement of these unfortunate classes of our citizens. Whatever may be the general necessity of retrenchment and economy, we must not forget that these victims of misfortune are entitled to the fostering care of the government.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

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DR. WARNER, with grateful thanks, has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Memphis, that, through the kind and liberal patronage which he has received from them, he has been induced to settle here permanently and become a citizen of Memphis. He considers it unnecessary, in this connection, to publish the hundreds of

Flattering Testimonials

Which he has received from gentlemen of the highest respectability, in this city and elsewhere. They are in his possession and open for the inspection of all, but the reference below are of a nature that will abundantly satisfy all who peruse them.

REFERENCES:
T. A. Nelson, Esq., President of the Bank of West Tennessee.
LeRoy Pope, Esq., Sup't City Schools.
Dr. P. S. Jones, firm Sheldon, Jones & Co.
E. M. Yerger, Esq., Attorney-at-Law.
J. Knox Walker, Esq., "
John Hamilton, Esq., "
R. E. Chess, Esq., "
T. J. Finnie, Esq., "
E. S. Hammond, Esq., "

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Notice to Absent Soldiers.
FORT PILLOW, September 28, 1861.
ALL soldiers absent on leave from this post belonging to the 13th Regiment of Arkansas volunteers, are hereby notified to report at headquarters immediately. By order of
J. C. TAPPAN, Col. Commanding.
G. WEBB, Adjutant Post. sep29

NEW SOUTHERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
THE undersigned have now in press, and about the first day of September next will publish, a
NEW SOUTHERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
BY REV. ALLEN M. SCOTT, D. D.,
Late President of South Gibson College, in this State.
Dr. Scott is a Tennessean by birth and education, and he has been a practical teacher in various parts of the South and West for thirty years. He has made English Grammar a specialty, and, perhaps, has taught that science to more persons than any other in the Southern Confederacy.
The forthcoming work has been examined in MSS. by many critics, and in every instance pronounced to be eminently adapted to the purposes of school instruction.
The rules are brief and comprehensive, the illustrations are numerous, and the notes just such as the student may need. The examples in parsing are mostly new, and the book will show on almost every page that it is a
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oct6-1m*

In Chancery, at Memphis.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.—Proceedings had in the clerk's office, chancery side of the common law and chancery court of the city of Memphis, Wednesday September the 18th, 1861.
Mississippi Central Railroad Company, Complainant,
vs.
Charles Latimer, A. A. Hunt and others, Defendants.
It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, Charles Latimer, A. A. Hunt, W. H. Brannum and G. B. Massey, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.
It is ordered that they do enter their appearance herein before or within the first three days of the next term of said court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.
A copy—attest: JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.
J. H. Unthank, solicitor for complainant.
oct4-lawtw

In Chancery, at Memphis.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.—Proceedings had in the clerk's office, chancery side of the common law and chancery court of the city of Memphis, Monday, September the 16th, 1861.
William Walker and James Boyd, Complainants,
vs.
W. Cox, adm'r, etc., and John C. Lanier, C. and M., Defendants.
It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant, W. Cox, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee.
It is ordered that he do enter his appearance herein before or within the first three days of the next term of said court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.
A copy—attest: JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.
B. A. Massey, solicitor for complainants.
oct4-lawtw

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ap16-6m

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