MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, ... DECEMBER 21, 1865.

☞ We make no excuse for surrendering the greater part of our editorial space to the subjoined interesting and touching communication from Rev. J. W. Knott. The subject matter of it appeals to the heart's best sympathies of every true man, whether Southern or Northern. These brave, gallant, poor fellows *must* be provided for, or a deeper disgrace will fall upon us than that of discomfiture in an unsuccessful revolution. And, in this connexion, we would mention a single fact which ought to be a stronger appeal than any we can make. The fact is this: One of the most thorough-faced "loyal" men of our acquaintance—indeed, a very fine specimen of the radical, out-and-out Black Republican—but socially an honest, good-hearted man—had control of a popular entertainment some weeks ago. The proceeds of one of the nights was donated entirely in aid of the *Southern* Ladies' Aid Society. If this radical Black Republican's heart so opens to the destitute condition of these poor fellows, shall the purse strings of those who sympathised with their cause be drawn tight when their necessities require aid? But without further prelude, we refer all to the appeal which follows:

SOUTHERN SOLDIER'S HOME.

I promised, a few days since, to write you in relation to the work in which I am now engaged. Personal and family indisposition is the only apology I offer for not having complied at an earlier date. I am truly grateful to you, and to the editors of Memphis generally, for the interest you are manifesting in behalf of the society which I represent, and the men whom I am daily laboring to make comfortable and happy. The organization of the "Southern Soldier's Home" was both providential and opportune. It opened upon the woes of fallen humanity like an angel of mercy recent from the throne of glory; nor has it lost any of its spirit of *intercession, brotherly love* and *sympathy*. Soon after the surrender of the Southern armies, thousands flocked into our city, to give up their arms, get paroles, and return to the families, friends and homes they loved. For four years these *brave* and *noble* men had been battling with adverse fortunes—sometimes buoyant with hope, but more frequently fearing lest National blight and death might be the result. Now the tocsin of resistance sounds no more. The National arm was too strong. Gen. Lee, the Napoleon in this sanguinary conflict—yes, Gen. Lee, in many things Napoleon's superior, in a soldierly manner surrendered the men and armies under his command. Then "the bottom fell out," the foundation gave way, the last hope fled, and further resistance to National authority would have been sullied. Penniless and almost destitute, thousands came into our city on *route* to their homes and friends, too *noble* and proud to beg, too honest to steal, and too refined and educated to intrude upon private families. Many of these thinner scarred ones slept, with nothing but the broad canopy of heaven for a covering. Then, and under these circumstances, the Southern Soldiers' Home was organized. The books show that more than ten thousand have been fed, clothed and sent forward to their homes. But we have on hand now a class of men, that have no homes—they are poor men. Before the war they were day-laborers and journeymen mechanics. These men entered into this war from the purest and most patriotic motives. Public sentiment, legislative authority, and the wealth of the South said to these men, go, pale the arm now stretched out to subjugate us; go, turn back that dreadful armada upon the high seas, *and* give us a separate nationality; go, and should you *fail* or *fall* in the contest, we will pension you and yours. With these surroundings, with these *solemn promises*, the men whom I now represent entered the army, fought bravely for four years, and come out of the struggle *robbed*, some of a leg, some an arm, some of both eyes—yes, they are "*battered*," but not forsaken—thank Heaven, they are not forsaken. However demoralized they may have become by long absence from friends, and army associations—no matter what his nationality, his dialect, his religion, we owe him a duty.

It is the object of the Society to clothe and make comfortable these maim, halt and blind men. We have on hand, at the present time, thirty or forty, not one of whom has a home or a friend, outside of this Society, to whom he can appeal. Indeed, the homeless and tattered-up are flocking to us from every quarter; they come to us without food or comfortable raiment, blind, lame and destitute, and not knowing where to lay their heads? What shall be done with these men? It is not reasonable to suppose that the Government will pension men who fought to destroy it. The State of Tennessee, in its present executive relations, will not pension those men. One of two things had to be done—these men must be turned out without friend or home, to crawl away and die in a ditch, or they must be supported by public charity. And hence, in view of our obligations to these crestfallen and almost helpless ones, the Southern Soldiers' Home has appointed Rev. D. J. Allen, W. B. Miller, Jas. Elder, Mr. McDavitt, Joseph Lenow, M. McFerrin, and Dr. Edmonds, trustees, to buy a home for those homeless wanderers.

I have opened a book in the city, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to this enterprise. Nineteen-twentieths of the business men and citizens of Memphis to whom I have appealed, have responded. In a very short time you shall have a list of subscribers to this great work of humanity. The people throughout the country positively demand of me the publication of the names of business men and merchants who refuse to aid in this work; and however disposed I may be to shield the party who, from an inordinate and devilish love of money, refuses to aid us in buying a home for the very man, whose helpless condition was largely invoked by their influence, yet I must publish the names of those who nobly and generously respond to this call of humanity. Not a day passes that I do not find one or more homeless and friendless Confederate soldier trying to get to his friends or his home. When I first entered upon this work, I thought all that had homes and friends, had certainly returned, but in this I was mistaken. In one week I clothed and gave transportation to eleven. Last week I found five; this week, owing to family affliction, I have not been on any of the thoroughfares of the country, yet six of these poor fellows found their way to my house. These I have turned over to Mrs. Hammersley, the worthy matron of the society, until I shall be able to raise funds to send them forward.

Permit me, Colonel, to congratulate you on your return to the editorial chair. May you be as successful in editing the APPEAL as you ever were with that blessed old *Bulletin*.

Yours truly,

J. W. KNOTT.

Memphis Tenn., Dec. 1865.

☞ Judge Cothron, at the recent term of the Tallahatchie court, and Judge Campbell, at the Yazoo court last week, declared the Mississippi Stay Law of eighteen hundred and sixty-one unconstitutional. Referring to Judge Campbell's opinion, the Yazoo *Banner* says:

"It is understood that the case will go no further, and that the lawyers generally concur in the correctness of the opinion. It is believed that no court will decide otherwise."

All stay laws, and all other laws impairing the obligation of contracts, are disposed of by this decision.

☞ Bill Carland and Sam. Gregory of Maurice, Ind., who have been in the gold regions of Montana, returned home last Friday, with over forty thousand dollars in gold nuggets and gold dust. They will return to the "diggins" in the spring.

GEORGIA—INAUGURAL OF GOV. JENKINS.

Extracts from the Inaugural.

Hon. Charles J. Jenkins was inaugurated Governor of Georgia on the fourteenth instant. His address on the occasion was very able, appropriate and patriotic. We append those portions which relate to general politics and the freedmen:

In the brief survey appropriated to the field of operations upon which we are entering, we are led to consider, first, our Federal relations, and secondly, our home interests. The Constitution of the United States defines the former; and the Constitution of the State of Georgia indicates our duty concerning the latter. In these two great charters of liberty there is no inherent cause of conflict. As, according to the Republican theory, all government is but popular agency, so these instruments, construed together, present to the mind of conscience and reason a satisfactory division of powers between the governments they severally institute, of all the powers necessary to the public exigencies. Yet we are admonished by history written in blood, that conflict has arisen in the past. Originating partly in the too eager advocacy of abstract theories, partly in sectional prejudices and antagonisms, and enlisting the evil passions of humanity, it waxed fiercer and fiercer as it progressed in a series of years, and culminated in the attempted separation of some of the American States from the remainder. Memories of common sufferings and common triumphs, and anticipations of an exalted destiny within the reach of a united, but manifestable by a divided people—alike lost their power over men's minds. The desire for triumph in the strife thus engendered on both sides, spuriously assumed the guise of patriotism and inspired men using a common Shibboleth with mutual aversion. Five years since reason abandoned us, and the sword assumed the arbitrament. We open not the record of violence—would that we could stamp it with the seal of oblivion. Now the wager of battle is over and the award is against us, as parties to the issue. Our whole people have risen up and accepted it, as by the will of one man. What valor has failed to achieve, wisdom has promptly renounced, and truth herself has set her signet to the attestation of the deed.

In the recent remodeling of the Constitution, the people of Georgia have acknowledged the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States as the Supreme Law. This means something more than yielding of the contest, or an overture for restoration. It implies fidelity to the supreme law in all future legislation, executive and judicial action, and in all future movements of the people en masse. It implies a recognition of duty to, and interest in, the whole country, as well as to, and in the State of Georgia. It is of course predicated upon a reciprocal obligation on the part of those to whom this pledge is renewed. The institution of slavery—the principal source of discord in the past—has been effectually eradicated from our social and political systems. It can never again disturb the harmony of our national deliberations, without which the Federal Union must be a curse instead of a blessing. If the whole people, repressing all promptings of sectional feelings and interest, will faithfully observe and obey the Federal Constitution, coming events may lift the veil which now covers them. Intermeddle not, Providence, and disclose to their rectified vision, a striking contrast, ruin caused by human folly and renovation wrought by divine wisdom. After the weeping that has endured through a long night of civil strife, joy may come in the morning of reunion.

Let not our people yield to discouragement, in view of the tardy progress of reconstruction, or of the suspicion and distrust so palpably manifested toward them. Sustained by conscious rectitude, let them maintain with calm and resolute dignity the position they have taken, and await the result. A tempest of unsurpassed fury has swept over the land. The elements do not subside into their natural quiet instantaneously with the lull of the tempest, nor do all the lightnings and the hush of the thunder. The smoke of a hundred battles does not vanish in a moment. But the atmosphere will clear ere long; those who cannot move see how upon who recently fought with such desperation against the United States, can so soon become its real citizens, will then look at us through a rectified medium. It will occur to them that valor and truth are twin sisters, born of magnanimity, whose womb never did, or ever will conceive treachery. They will remember and appreciate the historical fact, that the States now returning were confederated against the United States, until each for herself had in open day, and in the hearing of all mankind, declared herself separated from that power. And although they will still hold that act wrong in principle and void in fact, they will find in it no taint of duplicity. They will look in vain through all the sanguinary traces of war for the trail of the serpent. In due time consistence will command confidence, and sincerity, like the diamond of the first water, will assuredly win its own recognition. Then our two suspicious judges will marvel less at our approved loyalty, than at their own tardiness in discerning it.

In the process of reconstruction long or short, when consummated our attitude will and must be that of strict fidelity to the Union, of equality with our associates, and of dignity sustained by our inner sense of unviolated integrity.

Turning our attention to the subject of State administration appertaining more directly to the service upon which we are entering, the mind involuntarily raises upon the changed relations between the Caucasian and African races now inhabiting Georgia. How to secure the latter in the positive enjoyment of the freedom with which they have been suddenly invested, with the least possible detriment to both, is a problem full of perplexity—tasking all the energies of astute, upright intellect. It is believed that the victors in the war, and out of which the change has been wrought, and who take the initiative of the process, have realized in full force, its intrinsic difficulty. Its solution has been already partially, and we hope will possibly be fully devolved upon the States more immediately interested and better qualified for the work by reason of their greater familiarity. With the characteristic traits of the negro, and with the employment in which he has been trained and to which his steady adherence should be encouraged, the transition from slavery to freedom of a large class is not a novel one in American history. In several of the States it has been enacted without exterior intervention, by a process so gradual that no shock has been felt in the labor system, no frenzied impulses imparted to the liberated class. Upon us has come like the sudden appearing, the terrific, trembling and the destructive energies of the earthquake in volcanic localities. But however effected, and by whatever embarrassments encumbered, the fact is accomplished, unalterably fixed. The realization that it is so is the first step toward the proper adjustment of the new system, and that I am persuaded, is in its vast magnitude, its tremendous consequences, equally impressed upon the Southern mind.

Any reference in detail to the action demanded by the crisis, would be inappropriate to this occasion, and is rendered unnecessary by the provident foresight of the Convention recently held, entrusted to five gentlemen, equally distinguished for ability, experience and benevolence, the work of preparing and digesting, for your consideration, a system or code of laws adapted to the exigencies of the new situation. In it you may find valuable aid, and I recommend it to your careful consideration.

At this time I propose only a reference to prominent points demanding attention, and general principles, which should govern our action. And first, I present to you a well merited plea in behalf of the emancipated African. Hitherto the faithful bondman of the race from whose personal dominion he has just been disenthralled, but upon whose benignity and justice he still depends for protection and advancement, he stands before you an object of peculiar interest. Happy in the past bondage which lightly taxed his physical energies, abundantly supplied his wants as well in infancy and in old age, as in vigorous manhood—as well in weakness as in health, and which leaves him at its close immeasurably elevated above the contemptuous routine of affairs descended from the some ancestry, he looks anxiously to his future, and feels that it is measurably in the hands of the proprietory race.

It is undoubtedly true that during all the years of his enslavement, he has been marvellously kind, profoundly content with his condition, and what shall be said of his deportment during the last half decade of sad memories? Whilst your strong men were in the tented field, far away from unprotected wives and children, he cultivated their lands, tended their households, and rendered all servile observances as when surrounded by the usual controlling agencies. And since the first of emancipation, which he neither forced nor implored, although sometimes unsettled in his purpose, and inconsistent in the service by contract, (the natural result of a transition so sudden and so thorough,) I take you all to witness that in the main his conduct has been praiseworthy beyond all relative expectation. Tell me not of instances of insubordination as a slave, and of indecorum as a freedman, that have transpired in certain localities or characterized certain individuals. There are exceptional cases, the general rule being quite otherwise. To our own race render invarying obedience to the mandates of law? Are our own offspring, through the years of minority, always obtrudable to parental authority? Shall, then, the less cultivated African be held to a stricter accountability, or be judged by a higher standard of moral rectitude? Tell me not the race is ungrateful. The assertion is against the truth of tradition and experience. I here declare that in my judgment their hostility in the past, and their decorum under the distressing influences of the present, are without a parallel in history, and establish for them a claim upon our favoring patronage. As the governing class, individually and collectively, we owe them unbounded kindness through protection, incentives by moral suasion, by appeals to their interest, and by the legal restraint to do right, that they may do well. Their rights of person and property should be made perfectly secure, so secure that they may realize their freedom and its benefits, and of it they should be encouraged and stimulated to make benefit. To this end the Courts must be opened to them, and they must be allowed in the assertion and defense thereon of their rights in civil and criminal cases, the testimony of their own race. As essential to their well-being, they should be guarded on the one hand against the crafty machinations of the designing, and on the other, against the fatal delusion of social and political equality. If there be any pseudo philanthropists who are thrilled to infuse into their minds their unfriendly delusion, or to preach to us the duty of entering upon this leveling process, let them open their mission by pointing to examples. Assuredly there is not one to be found beneath the broad expanse of our constitution.

The necessity of subordination and dependence should be rivetted on their convictions. Such decorum of legal restraint as may be requisite to this end, is enforced upon us by a sudden change of relation, originated neither by them nor us; and happily for all parties, it need not conflict with the unvarying observance of the law of kindness, which facilitates intercourse between equals, and causes the inferior to recognize in his superior a benefactor. No less than formerly, to fill their accustomed departments of labor, they should be made to realize that this is not only compatible with, but an indispensable condition of their altered status. If true to the practice of honesty, sobriety, and industry, they will be for us the best laboring class, and we to them the best employers the world ever furnished, because of the thorough acquaintance between the classes.

I speak with reference to the present and the near future. Were it now divulged that in the changes to be evolved by time, they are destined to attain such advancement that in their daily intercourse they shall look in the face no superior; all philosophy, other than Utopian or fanatical, timely counsel, if not illustrated by practice—would anticipate for them an antecedent translation to other climes. Were I so presumptuous as to predict for them such a change, both of condition and local habitation, all Southern American voices would unite in one loud acclaim, "So mote it be." But our duty is with the present, and encompassed as it is with difficulties, I say to you, conclave, Senators and Representatives; resolutely and earnestly essay to surmount them all. God is merciful! God is mighty! God, in His abounding mercy, and in the plenitude of His might, so disposes our fortunes and theirs that each class shall be to the other a blessing, not a curse.

ALABAMA—NEGRO TESTIMONY.

A bill on the subject of negro testimony passed the Senate of Alabama and was amended by the House, the following proviso being added by that body: "*Provided*, That all cases, civil or criminal, in any court in the State, where negroes are allowed to testify, both parties shall be competent witnesses, and no interest nor relationship shall disqualify either party from testifying in open court." The Senate refused to concur, and a Committee of Conference was appointed, who, having considered the question, reported on the eighth instant as follows:

The Committee of Conference of the Two Houses on the Senate Bill, entitled "an act to protect freedmen in their rights of person and property in this State," have considered of the differences between the two Houses, and report the following substitute for section two in said act, and the amendment thereto, and recommend the concurrence of both Houses therein.

W. H. BARNES, } Senate
A. R. COOPER, } Committee.
W. GARRITT, }
JOHN GRAY, } House
N. L. WHITFIELD, } Committee.
R. L. JONES, }

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes, shall have all the remedies for the recovery of property and redress of injuries in their persons, property and reputation, which white persons may have by law, and they shall be competent to testify only in open court, and only in cases in which freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes are parties, either plaintiff or defendant, and in civil and criminal, for injuries in the persons, property or reputation of freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, and in all cases, civil or criminal, in which under this act a freedman, free negro, or mulatto, is a witness against a white person, or a white person against a freedman, free negro, or mulatto, the parties shall be competent witnesses, and neither interest in the question or suit, nor marriage shall disqualify any witness from testifying in open court.

Both Houses rejected this report, and referred the subject to a second committee of conference with better success.

On the ninth, this committee reported that they had considered the differences between the two Houses, and agreed to substitute in lieu of the second section of the act and the amendment thereto, come in at the end of the first section of the original Senate bill, so as to include the entire act in one section, and recommend the concurrence of both Houses therein.

The report of the Committee was concurred in, the amendment adopted, and the bill, as amended, is now the law of the State. The following is a copy of it:

An act to protect freedmen in their rights of person and property in this State.

Be it enacted, etc., That all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes shall have the right to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all the different and various courts of this State, to the extent that white persons now have by law; and they shall be competent to testify only in open court, and only in cases in which freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes are parties, either plaintiff or defendant, and in civil and criminal cases for injuries in the persons and property of freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, and in all cases, civil or criminal, in which, under this act a freedman, free negro or mulatto is a witness against a white person, or a white person against a freedman, free negro or mulatto, the parties shall be competent witnesses, and neither interest in the question or suit, nor marriage, shall disqualify any witness from testifying in open court.

In addition to the above, the Legislature enacted a vagrant law as recommended by Gov. Parsons, applicable to both whites and blacks.

☞ An elderly lady fell on the ice in Cincinnati, breaking her thigh. She will die from the effects of the fall.

☞ An old man living in infamy with a woman of Covington, Ky., killed her child recently.

☞ Agents of the Fenians sent to Ireland bring back unfavorable reports of the condition of the cause.

☞ Gen. Winfield Scott is in New Orleans, where he proposes to sojourn for a few months.

☞ The promulgation of the amendment to the Constitution will be delayed until the restoration.

☞ Prentice says that as a man drinks he generally grows reckless; in which case, adds the Boston *Post*, the more drams, the fewer scruples.

☞ The steamer DeSoto, plying between Pascagoula and New Orleans, exploded her boiler on the ninth. Ten or eleven persons were killed.

☞ Commodore Brasbear writes the Navy Department from Callao that the Peruvian Government has determined to make common cause with the Chilians in resisting the aggressions of Spain.

☞ The Madeira wine crop, which for several years was destroyed by a disease of the vines, is this year a success. About four thousand pipes of wine will be made and the prospects of the next crop are even more favorable.

☞ Horace Maynard being asked what he thought of the prospects of the Tennessee Delegation since the last action of the House, said he thought Thad. Stevens had the whole Southern Confederacy in his breches pocket, and meant to keep it there for a good while.

☞ A fire in Alleghany City, Pa., on Monday night, destroyed twenty-two buildings and an immense amount of other property. A large quantity of benzole, running from an oil refinery, through a creek to the river, was accidently set on fire by some boys. Instantly the water was covered with a sheet of flame, which communicated to all houses adjoining, and the whole were immediately a mass of fire.

☞ The total amount of coal received at Louisville, the past season, was one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand bushels. Of this, four hundred and twenty thousand bushels were forwarded to points South, six hundred and fifty thousand bushels are awaiting shipment, leaving six hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels in market.

From the Detroit Free Press.

THE TEACHINGS OF HISTORY.

The policy of the Republican party in seeking to exclude the people of the Southern States from all participation in government affairs, appeared to be based upon the doctrine that proscription to a people is not more dangerous to the public quiet than a policy of conciliation and kindness. Is there any pretense for such a doctrine? Does it receive any support from the testimony of history? If we revert to the history of modern revolutions it will be found that this doctrine has been fraught with more danger, has disembered more empires, has become a more prolific cause of convulsions and disasters to those governments who have adopted it, than any other principle which selfishness and the love of power has suggested to the rulers of mankind.

It was by this policy that Philip II. lost the rich and affluent provinces of the Netherlands, when, by an equitable and timely concession of their ancient privileges, he might have incorporated them permanently in his empire. It was to this policy that Charles I. owed the loss of his throne and his life, when he had but to adhere to the Petition of Right to which he had given his royal assent, and to forbear from the prosecution of the Parliament, to have reigned prosperously to the close of his life. It was the inflexible obstinacy of his descendant, James II., in adhering to this doctrine, that produced the revolution of 1688, which resulted in dethroning him, and the accession of William III. to the throne of Great Britain. It was the prevalence of this doctrine in the British Parliament, in spite of the warning of her wisest and most enlightened statesmen, which produced the war of independence and lost to Great Britain her American colonies.

If is this policy, pursued for centuries by the English Government, that has kept the people of Ireland through a period of six hundred years a separate and distinct people, and confirmed their alienation from the British Government through centuries of dependence, until to-day they are not more nearly assimilated to the English people than they were in the days of Queen Elizabeth. If history teaches anything on this subject it establishes beyond all cavil the fact that political exclusion, persecution and humiliation must always fail to preserve the allegiance of a people to their government—that, on the contrary, it confirms their alienation and embitters their hostility. While, on the contrary, a just and liberal policy, a timely concession of political rights, invariably disarm their hostility, and substitute a principle of gratitude and affection in place of the galling sense of gratitude and oppression.

From the Nashville Union.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

Gen. Fisk and the Recorder—The question of Negro Testimony—The General Takes the Responsibility—A Conference Proposed by Gen. Stanley.

Yesterday morning the Recorder's Court assembled as usual, and was about to proceed to business, when a mysterious personage—usually known as an orderly—approached him, with the following document:

NASHVILLE, Dec. 18th, 1865.

Recorder Wilkinson:

SIR—I have to inform you that I have been ordered by Brevet-Maj.-Gen. Fisk, Ass't Com. R. F. and A. L., to "adjudicate all cases of complaints against freedmen in the Recorder's Court of the city of Nashville." You will, therefore, turn over to the Freedmen's Court, all persons of color brought before you.

It will afford me pleasure, sir, to co-operate with you in securing good order in the city.

All colored persons convicted of offenses will be promptly punished.

The Freedman's Court will be held in the Academy building on Church street, and is open every day, (Sunday's excepted) from nine a. M. till four P. M.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

JNO. LAWRENCE.

By order of Gen. Fisk.

Gen. Smiley, after reading the order, addressed the court, for a few minutes, asking that all questions coming within the scope of this communication, be held over for trial, till a consultation with Gen. Fisk could be had. He said he desired to know exactly what this means, and now far the General proposed to take jurisdiction; and also wished to consult the law upon which he founded his authority.

The Recorder responded that he coincided with the General in his views, and would continue the cases; and they were accordingly laid over.

☞ A negro soldier was killed in Augusta, Georgia, on the night of the 8th inst., by a city policeman.

☞ Thomas J. Lillis, the oldest telegrapher in the country, died in New York on the sixteenth.

☞ An attempt was made, on Thursday, to burn the house of Mr. Phillips, of the *New Era*, at Atlanta.

☞ A well known physician of Louisville, Ky., has eloped to Indiana with the daughter of a Main street merchant.

☞ Rev. D. Minnegarde, rector of St. Paul's Church, has left recently on a visit to Hon. Jefferson Davis, at Fortress Monroe.

☞ Hon. Philip Allen, formerly Governor of Rhode Island, and a famous calico manufacturer, died December sixteen.

☞ President Johnson has placed his son at the Episcopal Institute, at Burlington, Vt., under the control of Bishop Hopkins.

☞ A clothing establishment in Warsaw, Ky., was robbed of sixteen thousand dollars worth of goods, Thursday night.

☞ A negro man was shot early Wednesday morning while endeavoring to effect an entrance into the store of Bill Hale, a colored man, on Washington street, near Broad, in Augusta, Georgia.

☞ The lumber received at Chicago this season amounts to five hundred and fifty-seven million six hundred and seventy-five thousand feet, one hundred million more than last year.

☞ The Nashville *Christian Advocate*, for many years the leading organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is to be revived by its former able editor, J. B. McFerrin, D. D.

☞ The family of H. C. Billings, who lives near the Rolling Mill at Atlanta, was driven from the house by negroes, in day light. The house was plundered.

☞ The Legislature of Kentucky has repealed the law requiring ministers to take a very stringent oath before they can perform the rite of matrimony. This will be excellent news to many of our clergy.

☞ The Canadian Government offers for the Reciprocity Treaty to enlarge and deepen the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, so as to admit vessels drawing from twelve to fourteen feet water, and giving the same privilege to the Americans as well as the Canadians, free of duty.

☞ A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* writes, on the fourteenth, in relation to a shooting case in Ghent, Ky. He says that on the morning of that day two young men met in the tavern of the village, and that from drinking they engaged in a dispute, which resulted in one of them, George Gray, pulling out a pistol and shooting the other, Alexander Foster, who was in the place as an agent for some tombstone manufactory, inflicting a dangerous wound. The wounded man was still alive, but it was expected death would be the result. Gray, the one who did the shooting, was taken into custody.

☞ Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court for Kentucky, delivered an important decision at Covington, in the case of members of the family of a colored soldier, who are entitled to their freedom under the laws of Congress, but who are held in slavery by their former owners. The man sought to secure the release of the persons held in slavery, but failed, owing, as the Judge points out, to a defect in the law regulating the jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: An immense sum of money changed hands on the New York election. It is confidently stated that one of the candidates, green in politics, paid fifty thousand dollars for the chance of being defeated—twenty-five thousand dollars for the nomination, and twenty-five thousand dollars for expenses. All the candidates, as the term is, "had to bleed freely." Paying twenty thousand dollars for an office, the salary of which is only six thousand dollars, shows that the thing pays somewhere.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—The New York correspondent of the Province *Journal* gives the following information of a new legal point in the Forrest divorce case:

The application of Edwin Forrest to the Supreme Court of the United States, for a proceeding to set aside the judgment of the Supreme Court of this State granting a divorce to his wife, Mrs. Catherine N. Forrest, on the ground that their marriage occurred in Great Britain and therefore could not be abrogated by any court of law in the United States, will probably come up for argument during the session of that tribunal now approaching. The assumption of Mr. Forrest is a novelty, but I am decidedly of opinion that it will be sustained.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Acting and Stage Manager.....W. C. Titworth.
Stage Director.....J. HUWLEY.

Last Night but Two of the Eminent Young American Tragedian,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

Thursday Evening, December 21, 1865,

Will be performed Schiller's great Tragedy of the ROBBERS, or THE PARRICIDES DOOM—Charles de Moor, Mr. Edwin Adams.

Friday, farewell benefit of Mr. Edwin Adams.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.

MR. JOHN P. SMITH.....Director.

Most Positively for Five Nights Only,

Commencing Monday Evening, Dec. 25.

Artemus Ward Among the Mormons

With Colossal Scenic Illustrations, a Pictorial Journey from New York to Salt Lake City, cheerfully and conversationally described by

ARTEMUS WARD

See comic programmes for full particulars. Admission 75 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. extra. Reserved seats for sale at the music store of F. Katzenback, 317 Main street. Sale of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, December 21st, and continue following days.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock. The piano used is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons, New York. Mr. Katzenbach is the agent for this city. dec20 2c

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

"To the Trade."

WE have just received the following articles which we offer to the Trade on the most advantageous terms:

200 bags Choice Coffee.
15 hhds Prime to Choice La. Sugar, (new crop).
150 bbls and half bbls Choice Louisiana Molasses, (new crop).
50,000 lbs Pork Sides and Shoulders.
10 casks Clear Sides.
115 kegs New Lard.
20 tierces ditto.
20 bbls Mess Pork.
500 bbls Flour, assorted brands.
400 bbls Salt.

Choice lot of new Sugar Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Power Loom, Bagging, Machine Rope, etc., etc. etc.

STRATTON, GOYER & CO.,
228 Front Street.

A. J. BRICE. A. M. MELLON. J. M. JONES, Agent.

Brice, Mellon & Jones,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 380 Main Street,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee,

dec21 1m

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the German National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., held at the office of F. H. Warner, Tax Collector, John L. Shelby was unanimously elected President, Nathan Cormns, Vice President, and Martin Griffin, Cashier.

JOHN DUTLINGER,
President pro tem.

Notice.

To the Stockholders of the German National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.

You are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Directors, held Wednesday, the 20th December 20th, a Call of fifty per cent of the Stock was ordered to be paid in.

And that bonds of Martin Griffin, Cashier, having been presented and approved, he is hereby authorized to collect and receipt for the same.

JNO. AINSLIE, President.

dec21

"McGregor's"

Bourbon Whisky.

Bourbon and Rectified.

THIS undersigned have lately been appointed Agents for the celebrated "McGregor" Bourbon and Rectified Whisky. Dealers will do well to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. We guarantee perfect satisfaction as to quality and price.

Samples can be seen at our office.

HOBT. McGREGOR & CO.,
286 Front street, up stairs.

dec21 1m

MISSISSIPPI COTTON FARM

For Sale or Lease.

IN Tunica county, containing 987 acres, five miles from the Ferry Landing, opposite Helena, Ark. Three hundred and fifty of which is entirely above overflow. Soil inexhaustible, produces one and a half to two bales per acre. Further particulars can be ascertained, if desired, on the premises.

Further inquiry of the undersigned, Agent at Helena, Ark.

J. L. HORNOR, Agent.

dec21 1w

Mississippi Valley

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital $300,000

H. A. LITTLETON, President.

C. P. NORRIS, Cashier.

J. R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

OFFICE (at present) No. 4 MADISON ST.

DIRECTORS.

A. P. Burditt, of A. P. Burditt & Co.
Dan. Able, of Tate, Gill, Able & Co.
W. Y. Cheek, of Toof, Phillips & Cheek.
Thos. R. Smith, or Fraser, Miller & Co.
W. H. Cherry, Pres't. Merchant's National Bk.
C. P. Norris, Cashier First National Bank.
W. M. Farrington, of Farrington & Howell.
Geo. W. Trotter, Cotton Factor.
H. A. Littleton, of Ætna Insurance Company.

Consulting Directors.

Frank S. Davis, President First National Bank.
L. M. Wolcott, of Wolcott, Smith & Co.
W. C. Postal, Agt. Memphis & St. Louis Packets.
E. M. Apperson, Grocer and Cotton Factor.
John W. Leftwich, of Leftwich, Cash & Co.
Charles Northop, of C. Northop & Co.
S. R. Beaumont, of Beaumont, Hamilton & Co.
Quen Minor, of Robert Moore & Co.
F. W. Smith, Vice Pres. First National Bank.
W. B. Galbraith, of Galbraith, Stewart & Co.
Nathan Corums, of Corruns, Dunning & Co.

dec 21 1m.

C. H. EBBERT. J. P. CAMERON. R. P. POLGER.

C. H. Ebbert & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

—AND—

Rectifyers of Whisky,

No. 332 Second Street,

ALL prepared to fill all orders at short notice, and at current rates.

Our stocks of liquors now in store are very large, and embrace every variety known to the trade, and our

Facilities for Rectifying are Unexampled.

Years of experience, and a reputation already acquired, are guaranty of what our future will be.

☞ Orders Solicited from the Trade. ☜

Remember the number,

No. 342 Second Street,

OPPOSITE THE GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE

MEMPHIS, TENN.

dec21 3m

Mules!

MULES! MULES!!

WE have just received 50 head more of fine Work Mules, which we will sell cheap.

A. P. CURRY & CO.,
291 Main street.

dec21 1w

Storage,

S. H. Monroe, formerly of the Commercial Hotel, has leased the stables of Tutt & May, on Court street, and converted them into the finest Warehouse in the city, and has accommodations to store 6,000 bales of cotton. A fine lot for dry storage, and would be happy to receive the patronage of his friends, and the public in general.

dec1-1m S. H. MONROE.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

Ale! Ale!!

LAGER! LAGER!!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Dealers, that I am weekly receiving a fresh supply, and adding to my already large stock of the finest Ale and Lager Beer, which I am supply to Dealers.

I am also agent for the celebrated

Kennett Ale and Porter,

Put up in half barrels. All of which I warrant to keep sweet in this climate for months.

I also have for sale Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Cordial, London Porter, Scotch Ale, etc., etc.

JACOB STEINKUHL,
No. 350 Third street,
Library Building, near Post Office.

dec21 2m

☞ *Argus* copy.

H. BERNARD, 280 Main St., Memphis, Tenn., Agent for the Celebrated Schomaker & Co., PIANO FORTES, which in Volume, Purity of Tone, Great Power, Brilliancy, Fullness, Depth and Evenness of Touch and Beautiful Finish, are Wholly UNEQUALED. A Guaranty of Five Years Given with Every Instrument.

dec6-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between H. C. West, Geo. A. Cochran and A. L. Harris, under the style and firm of West, Cochran & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. L. Harris is alone authorized to use the name of West, Cochran & Co., in settling the business of said firm.

H. C. WEST,
GEO. A. COCHRAN,
A. L. HARRIS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of West, Cochran & Co., will please come forward and settle their indebtedness without further notice, and all persons to whom the late firm is indebted will present their claims to me for adjustment.

A. L. HARRIS,
Office over Stratton Goyer & Co.,
No. 228 Front St.

Dec. 6, 1865—dc7-2w

H. BERNARD, 280 Main St., Memphis, Tenn., Agent for S. D. & H. W. Smith's AMERICAN ORGANS, for Churches, Schools, or the Parlor. They are the Best Instruments made, Repeat as Rapidly as a Piano, possess a Magnificent Swell and all the Roundness, Depth and Mellowness of Organs. For Sale at Manufacturer's Prices at 280 Main Street.

dec6-1m

S. C. TOOF'S

FRANKLIN

Job Printing House

No. 15 West Court Street,

nov5 MEMPHIS, TENN.

JOHN LILLY. OWEN LILLY

LILLY BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines, Liquors and Segars,

No. 177 Main Street,

Between Washington and Poplar Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We would respectfully announce to our friends and the public that we have now on hand a Fresh and Selected Stock, which we are prepared to sell at the LOWEST market rates for CASH. Family supplies delivered in the city

Free of Charge.

nov19 3m LILLY BROTHERS.

202

FRONT STREET.

JAS. G. SIMPSON, Memphis. DAVID P. HADDEN, Watts, Crane & Co., N. Y. WM. PARK, Memphis.

SIMPSON, HADDEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission Merchants,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

Between Washington and Adams,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Prompt attention will be given to the sale of **Cotton and Country Produce.** Having had long experience in the business, trade of this city, we feel competent to render entire satisfaction in this branch of our business. Besides a full assortment of **Family Groceries and Plantation Supplies**, we have in store and ready for sale a choice lot of **Prolific Cotton Seed.**

Dry Hides, Deer Skins and Furs of every description Wanted.

dec20 2m **202 FRONT STREET.**

W. GOODMAN, Mississippi. A. P. MERRILL, JR., New York.

Goodman & Merrill,

General Commission Merchants

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

36 New Street, New York.

☞ Will give attention to Buying, Selling or Leasing Southern Lands, make advances on consignments, and make purchases on New York or other markets.

CALVIT ROBERTS, House of Roberts & Green, N. O. PERCY ROBERTS, Washington County, Mississippi.

ROBERTS & BROTHER, Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Odd Fellows' Building, North Side Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

dec6 1m.

Christmas Presents.

500 Splendid Albums, 25 cents to $40;
10,000 Photographs of Confederate Generals, 25 cents each;
5,000 Fancy Photographs, 25 cents each;
100