MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1866.

SUFFRAGE IN TENNESSEE.

The Christmas Holidays having passed—the holy days of Christian rejoicing over the birth of ONE who came into the world proclaiming "peace on earth and good will amongst men"—shedding their beneficent influences over the members of the Legislature in the bosoms of their families, we trust it is not too much to hope from them that they will return to the Capital in a frame of mind favorable to the promotion of the abiding interests of the State. Surely the savagery of patriotic vindictiveness must have lost something of its unrelenting bitterness by the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, and the contemplation of observances in honor of HIM whose whole life and teachings, both of example and precept, was one continual lesson of forbearance, long suffering, forgetiveness and loving kindness, even to his persecutors and revilers. Surely the hot indignation of those patriots who had persuaded themselves that the so-called "rebellion" is the sum of all wickedness, must have been somewhat abated in remembering—as they could not but remember during Christmas, if they are not one of the heathen—that HE came to provide a general amnesty for the universal rebellion of our race, and taught us to expect forgiveness of our trespasses, only as we shall forgive those who trespass against us.

Relying upon these pious influences of the season, we venture once more to appeal to the members of the Legislature, to consider well the impolicy of retaining upon the statute book the act disfranchising those who were engaged, on the part of the South, in the late Civil War. We adjure them to *think* what possible good to the common weal, can accrue from it. Clearly, to retain it, now, when peace prevails all over the land, can be only from a feeling of revenge and punishment. Will revengeful punishment make those who are the victims of it better citizens? Will it reconcile them, most readily, to that fraternity of feeling which is the strength and cement of all well regulated institutions, but more especially of *republican* institutions? Will it contribute to harmonize the country, and make us one people? Will it add anything to the pride of country, or that thing to the pride of manhood of those who feel that, which is the strength and glory of a free State? What possible good can it do?

On the other hand, what evil in a State is there, of which this revengeful disfranchising act may not be the engender?—while there is not one which it will avert. We shall be told, perhaps, that it will deter men, hereafter, from attempting future revolutions. Those who think so, know nothing of the philosophy of revolutions, or indeed, of the workings of human nature. Revolutions, when desired, are born of *passion*, and are neither precipitated nor retarded by reasoning. The future revolutionist, should the exalted state of the popular mind ever make such a catastrophe possible, might, remembering the harshness of disfranchisement and confiscation, fight more desperately to make his revolt successful; but, human nature will have to be entirely changed before such vindictiveness of the conquering party will deter men from revolutions. The stake, the gibbet, the rack, banishment and imprisonment, have all been repeatedly tried—and all in vain. Disfranchisement, so far from being a preventive of recurring revolutions, would seem rather to be a provocative agency to advance them, by keeping alive bad passions, and by taking away the highest motive of allegiance—complete identity of the individual with the State.

But there are higher and stronger reasons why this revengeful act should be swept from the statute book. Among these is the fact, that it is in direct conflict with the proclamation of amnesty of the President of the United States. When that functionary, acting strictly within the powers given him by the Constitution, granted pardon and restoration to citizenship of the political offenders specified, he intended that it should be a real restoration to full citizenship. The subject of this Executive clemency is eligible to the highest office in the gift of the People of the State. The General Government says he shall be, and is, a citizen of the United States; but the Legislature of Tennessee, putting itself in rebellion against the General Government, says that this guaranty shall be of no efficacy or avail in Tennessee. Who are the "rebels"—the citizens who participated in the Civil War, but are pardoned and regenerate through their amnesty oath, or the members of the Tennessee Legislature, who persist in rendering this covenant of the United States of none effect? Who are the "loyal" men—they who, laying down their arms, submit to the authority of the General Government, and subject themselves in every way to the law-abiding subjects, or they who fly in the face of that Government, and put it popularly pledged faith to open shame?

But why elaborate this matter? If there be any true manhood in the Legislature, of that old stock which gave renown to Tennessee as the "Volunteer" State, this odious and impolitic act will be wiped from the statute book, in very shame for its unmanliness. It *strikes men who are down!*—and we cannot believe that Tennessee has become so degenerate as to deliberately perpetrate such an act of *meanness*. It was the glory of the State in the late unhappy Civil War, that her people were not sulkers. Three fourths, if not four fifths of her population fought, on one side or another. There were no agricultural exempts, nor shirkers of duty under the "fifteen negro" law, among them. They fought out the quarrel, manfully, on one side or the other. There was no "underhold" or foul play; but a regular stand-up, stubborn arbitrament of the sword, for what each thought to be the right. It is not the image of such a people to strike a fallen foe, or to insult and persecute the helpless and defenceless. The Legislature will foully *misrepresent* the real people of Tennessee, if they do not make suffrage in Tennessee in harmony with citizenship in the United States.

We cannot but believe that our one-time old friend, Gov. Brownlow, will lend his influence to such a result.

☞ An English company, with Sir James Hudson at its head, contemplates building a railroad between Switzerland and Italy by way of the St. Gothard Pass.

☞ A prominent Congressman, of Radical tendencies, announces that there was a change of front on the reconstruction question, and that the Tennessee delegation would probably be admitted in a very short time after the reassembling of Congress.

☞ Miss Mary Harris shot Burroughs because he wouldn't marry her, and Mrs. Augusta Beach shot her husband, George Beach, because he did marry her. So it seems that if you marry a woman she will shoot you, and if you don't marry her, she'll play the same game. He must be a lucky dog that isn't born now-a-days.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* of the fourth instant says: "A gentleman of this city, on Thursday of last week, put an interesting question to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State. Mr. Seward replied, 'I must answer you diplomatically'—and he did. 'And now,' said the gentleman, 'I will ask you another question, and you can answer as diplomatically as you please; are we to have war?' 'No!' replied the Secretary. Nothing diplomatic about that. We know that this conversation took place, for we heard it."

☞ The Treasurer of the United States has received thirty-four million three hundred and forty-eight thousand and five hundred dollars from National banking companies as security for that amount of Government bonds deposited in banks operating under the National Bank act.

☞ The O'Mahony Fenian Congress assembled on the second. A guard from the ninety-ninth Regiment refused admission to all not provided with credentials. The State Center of the Manhattan District called the body to order, and Maj. Kelly, of Indiana, was appointed Chairman. Resolutions sustaining O'Mahony were adopted, and the Congress proceeded to transact other business, the nature of which has not yet transpired. There were two plenipotentiaries from Ireland present, and it is stated they brought letters from Stephens, who is said to be in France.

Previous to the opening of Congress Messrs. Meany, Sinnott and Mullen of the Fenian Senate, met at the Senate headquarters in pursuance of the regular adjournment of November seven, but there being no quorum present, adjourned. Report says two English detectives were spotted and refused admission to the Congress.

Gen. Sweeny has issued an appeal to the Fenians not to waste their energies in intestine strife. "Let deeds, not words, be your motto, and strike before it is too late and the golden opportunity lost forever. Our situation is that of two armies, whose chiefs cannot agree upon a line of operations. The vast extent of the British dominions offers many vital points, and as we cannot reconcile our views, let each army follow its chosen General, and attack where his judgment tells him are the best chances of success. Let this disgraceful squabble cease at once. On the field of battle we will forget all personal rancor and sectional prejudices, and remember only our dear country and her wrongs."

The General says: "I can see but one way of escape. It is to call in each State a Convention of delegates from the different Circles, to decide in whom they will repose confidence; and then, in silence, allow Colonel O'Mahony and myself, each to work out his respective plan for the freedom of Ireland."

At a meeting of the Fenians composed of officers who have served in the Union army, resolutions were adopt I supporting Gen. Sweeney, and urging him to call a military convention at some central location. A resolution was also adopted, that both the contending parties, who now divide the Brotherhood, shall give way in favor of Gen. Sweeney, and the military directors. Forty officers signed the resolutions, which were forwarded to Sweeney.

☞ L. R. Mallory, ex-Naval Secretary of the Confederacy, writes a letter from Fort Lafayette to the citizens of Florida, in which he says all who study the strides of public sentiment on the subject of slavery during the last quarter of a century, cannot fail to see that with or without the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, slavery can never be re-established within the American Union. He says it is idle to speculate upon advantages or disadvantages of freedom to negroes, and if faction could be ignored he is a permanent element of Southern population, and with reference to Florida all schemes for colonization or deportation are useless. His interests are identified with the State, and liberty and property are entitled to protection. He favors the admission of negroes to testify in courts, but declares him barbarous and untruthful. He says the system of slavery required the negro to be kept in ignorance, but the change in his condition removes all obstacles to his instruction, and it must be for the State to determine whether her interest will be best promoted by permanent and degraded, or by an instructed and enlightened class of free labor.

In regard to returning to the Union, he says, there is no dishonor in frankly accepting the result and acknowledging a defeat; while the obvious dictates of patriotism demand that we make the sacrifices required for the restoration of the Union; and that in again raising our eyes to the starry emblem, we recognize in good faith our sacred duty, come what may, to sustain its honor and rights.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WIDOW—APPEAL FOR HER RELIEF.—The New York *News* publishes the following from a gentleman in that city:

NEW YORK, December 29, 1865.

Hon. Benjamin Wood:—Will you not start a movement for the relief of the widow of the brave Jackson? Think of her husband, who died for us on an income of one hundred and fifty dollars per year! She has been compelled to sell everything but a small house in Lexington, and this brings in the above sum. Her health is failing, she is and occupy her little house herself, but she has not the means to live there, and there is a fear that even this will have to be sold to meet demands she cannot avert.

Surely there are friends enough of the illustrious "Stonewall" in the North to rally to the aid of his widow and child some they are applied of their extreme destitution.

What names will be honored in the columns of the *News* by contributing to this most worthy object? Contributions may be sent to the care of Rev. Dr. Hoge, at Richmond.

I enclose my card, and remain,

Truly, Yours.

☞ In Florida, the new State officers are elected as follows: Governor, David S. Walker, without opposition; Lieutenant Governor, W. W. A. Kelley; Secretary of State, B. F. Allen, Attorney-General, J. B. Galbreath; Comptroller, L. G. Pyles; Treasurer, C. H. Austin; Representative in Congress, Ferdinand McLeod, Judge of Suwannee Circuit, T. T. Long; Judge of Eastern Circuit, E. A. Putnam.

☞ It is stated that debased gold is on the market to a considerable amount. Its withdrawal as circulation has given time to experts in counterfeiting to manufacture large quantities of filled coin. The payment of custom duties, in gold, in consequence of the scarcity of demand notes, keeps the false coin in company with the genuine, and the counterfeits are so well made, that none but experts can detect them.

☞ A gentleman and lady undertook to cross the Kennebec river, from Pitston to Gardiner, on a sleigh, on Tuesday, and broke through the ice. The gentleman jumped from the sleigh and saved himself. The lady floated on the seat and was soon rescued. The horse and sleigh went under the ice and were seen no more.

☞ Jasper B. Walworth, of Wayne, Ashtabula County, Ohio, who lost his voice three years ago, while in the army, recovered it a few days since, in a singular way. When starting for the Probate office in Warren, to procure a marriage license, he was attacked with a cough, which seemed to clear up his throat, and left his articulation full and perfect.

☞ In the town of Murray, Orleans county, Lemuie Cook, aged one hundred and seven years, and one of the three surviving soldiers of the Revolution, was recently sued by his son, a "youth" of seventy-eight years of age. There are several sons, all of whom were witnesses at the trial, the youngest of them being sixty-five years old.

☞ The *Herald's* Washington special says the detectives who have been so long engaged in ferreting out the origin of the one hundred dollar counterfeit Treasury Notes have made a startling report to Secretary McCulloch. The Secretary has given the parties implicated by this report a few days to prepare rebutting evidence.

☞ A petition to Congress, now being circulated for signatures, commences as follows: "The undersigned, women of the United States, respectively ask an *amendment* of the Constitution that shall prohibit the several States from *disfranchising* any of their citizens on the ground of sex."

☞ In accordance with the laws of Missouri, Governor Fletcher yesterday seized the St. Joseph and Atchison and Atchison and Weston Railroads, for nonpayment to the State of three hundred thousand dollars. The road will be operated for the present by a State Board.

☞ The Lexington *Observer and Reporter* thinks Gen. Fisk's address to the freedmen of Kentucky a mixture of good advice and impertinence.

☞ The brig Celia M. Carver was abandoned at sea. The crew were exposed on the wreck for nine days without food or water.

OUR HELENA CORRESPONDENCE.

HELENA, ARK., Jan. 4, '66.

Eds. Appeal.—The old year is gone, and the new one is upon us with all its responsibilities. Under new auspices, new views of life, new hopes and new fears, we begin the new year. The South of to-day is not the Southern country which we knew before the war. It is true her *terra firma* is the same, but as ideas constitute a people, and a people constitute a State, new ideas give a new tone to even the physical conditions of a country. The institution of slavery was the idiosyncracy of the States South of Mason and Dixon's line, that feature having been destroyed by the war, the South, like a plant upon which a heavy weight has been laid, and which has been prostrated thereby, sends forth tendrils in a new direction, each shooting vigorously towards the light and heat of wealth and enterprise, and each promising blossoms and fruit as beautiful and luscious as those produced in other days by the uninjured plant. The work of destruction over, it remains for the men of our day to rebuild the broken edifices of State prosperity, and re-unite the shattered fragments of society. The dead past we cannot recall; it and its peculiar views of things are in the tomb of the Capulets, and there let it and them remain. The daystar of the future rises not unlovely above the horizon of events, and to its mild radiance we turn our eyes. We would bid our countrymen look forward in confident hope, girding on the sword of duty—not unwillingly, not despairingly, but with the assured trust that if we "act well our part" the result will be beyond even our brightest expectations. We would ask them, too, not to dwell with selfish sorrow too much on the past. And they have need of this counsel. Let us keep the aroma of our buried and disappointed ambition to fill the golden censer of our private thoughts, and not make merchandize of it on the streets; and let us learn to forgive our enemies. The most consistent of ourselves have need of forgiveness, and though our censure were never so well founded, it can produce nothing not save briers and thorns of social discord and disruption. The Confederacy is gone, and while we hold in sacred reverence its glorious memories, and treasure in our hearts of hearts those "few in Sardis who did not defile their garments," those noble breed of men and women who showed most true metal, the greater the sacrifices they were called upon to make, and who to the last gave an unreserved allegiance to their country, drinking

"Love in each life-drop that flowed from her breast,"

we, bitter rebels as we have been, can give the charity of silence to

"The slave
Whose treason like a deadly blight
Crept o'er the councils of the brave
To blast them in their hour of night."

Yes, we can give him or her the charity of silence. If he see fit to live in and seek a competence in the land he has betrayed, why let him eat the bitter bread of remorse in peace, and be assured that if a single element of the man remains in this valley, Already thousands of them have met early deaths, and thousands of others are on the way to the grave. But we must not pursue this subject.

The *Southern Shield* has at last made its *debut* in Helena, and appears in a neat, brand new dress. Its publication day will be on Tuesday of each week, and it promises to be a welcome lachrymal visitor of our firesides. The Water Witch Fire Company of Helena has been also exhumed. The members hold regular meetings, and the engine is, we believe, ready for duty. It is, however, out of all reason too small for the wants of the growing city of Helena, and we would respectfully suggest to the enterprising young men who compose this laudable association, the immediate starting of a subscription list, with a view to the purchase of an engine and hose more in keeping with the demands of our city. We are gratified to state that up to the present writing the infrequency of fire in our midst this winter, has rendered the use of an engine almost unnecessary, but we should ever be on our guard against that terrible enemy, the devouring flames; and we wish the gallant members of the Water Witch all honor and success.

The weather continues clear and frosty.

The stern wheel steamer Goldena, formerly the gunboat Juliet, on her last trip from Memphis to Pine Bluff, while passing through the cut off at the mouth of Arkansas river on Tuesday last, was wrecked by running on a snag. No lives were lost. The cargo, however, is a total loss. The officers of this ill fated boat are here, making their protest.

Again, we must complain of the failure of our mails. Your correspondent received a letter on the first instant, mailed in Memphis on the twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. This letter lost all its importance through delay. We, and others, have not received the DAILY APPEAL in ten days. We hope our Helena post master will look into this matter. Everybody appears to be grumbling about his papers and letters. The non arrival of our mail matter not only disappoints our desire for news, but seriously deranges our business, and defeats our enterprises and plans.

The gratifying spectacle of scores of colored soldiers with shovels, picks and spades on their way to work on the levee, has just been presented to our view. These implements of peace much better become the sons of Ham than the superfluous show of bristling bayonets. It would be infinitely better for them and the country, if the Government would stop the farce of colored soldering, and let the darkies

"Take up the shovel and hoe."

CICILIAN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Resolutions of enquiry relative to the suppression of polygamy in Utah, have been introduced in the House. The President has been called upon for all information in his possession regarding the South, including the conduct of the officials who have been South, and of private parties sent down by the President. A bill for the improvement of the Mississippi and Red rivers has been introduced.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the President's annual message.

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, proceeded to examine the dogma of John C. Calhoun, that this Government is a Convention of States. This cry of villifier and secessionist had plagued our country for more than thirty years, and resulted in the most disastrous civil war known in the history of mankind. The sovereignty of the States is the language of Confederates and not of the Constitution of the United States, because the framers of the instrument intended the creation of a National Government, the supreme power residing in the people and not in confederacy of States. The rebels having failed in their effort to overthrow the Government, now unblushingly ask again to be received back in order to participate in the affairs of the Government, not as States may be in the Union as a subject of love, but may by misconduct forfeit its right as a part of governing power.

He knew not but the President meant the same thing when he said the States which intended to secede, impaired their vitality, but did not extinguish all; that their functions were suspended, but not destroyed. The President was correct. When he took his ground in time of war, when the country was in danger, the President was clothed with dictatorial power; but in time of peace he can rightfully exercise no power unless it is vested in him by the Constitution or by Congress. It is high time that the people should insist that the ship of State should be overhauled and put in Constitutional trim. She had been exposed to tempestuous gales, but having weathered the storm of secession and strife, and been brought into a peaceful haven by a skillful pilot and a gallant crew, we should examine in order to see whether her timbers were sound. He had great confidence in the President of the United States, and he entered his humble protest against the attempt of any man, in or out of Congress, to place the majority of the House in an attitude of hostility against the President, so long as the latter confined himself to the exercise of his own just prerogatives. Shall we, for slight causes, distrust him who, as among the Southern Senators, was faithful among the faithless found; and while enforcing his loyalty, kept alive his zeal? He believed the President followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, although he thought the President should have urged suffrage without respect to color, in the recommendation to the Southern States to abolish slavery, and to repudiate the rebel debt. He found no cause of complaint as to the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution by three fourths of the States by the Southern Legislatures. It did neither good nor harm. The amendment was validly ratified by three-fourths of the States and therefore no additional sanction was wanted by assemblies of men having no share in the Government power of the nation. He regretted the President did not wait for action of Congress before he had dismissed the Provisional Governors, and turned over the government of States to those whose hands were dyed in the blood of rebellion, but this was a matter of policy long as an army remained to protect the Union men. It was not only the privilege, but the constitutional duty of the President to give information to Congress, from time to time, as to the state of the Union, and to recommend such measures as he might judge necessary and expedient. In conclusion, he indulged the sanguine hope that would satisfy him in the work of reconstruction, namely:

1. Extend the right of suffrage to the colored men in the District of Columbia.

2. Amend the Constitution of the United States in respect to the apportionment of representatives, and direct taxes in such manner that the people of color should not be counted with the population, except in States where they are permitted to exercise the rights of the elective franchise.

3. Insert a provision against nullification.

4. Prohibiting the repudiation of the national debt, and prohibiting the assumption by Congress of the rebel debt.

5. Providing that no person who has at any time has taken up arms against the United States shall ever be admitted to a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.

Let these guaranties be given to loyalty and he would try to forgive, but could never forget the injuries received by our country.

The House then rose, when the House adjourned till Monday.

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☞ The United States Consul at Canea, one of the Greek Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, writes to the Department of State that while on a recent visit to Italy he made a study of the quarantine regulations of that country, which he describes as being very effectual in preventing the spread of that terrible scourge, and transmits to the Department a full account of the management of Italian lazarettos.

Upon the arrival of any vessel from an infected or suspected district, all the passengers are confined in one set of rooms in the lazaretto of the port, with a guardian, who is personally responsible for their having no communication with persons of any other arrival, even if of the same day and place. All baggage is opened and exposed for ventilation during the whole period of quarantine, in a hall set apart for that purpose. All letters and documents are fumigated, and for a period are not allowed to be touched by any person not in the quarantine. Any attempt to evade the quarantine regulations is punishable with five years imprisonment. If any one of the party should be ill and require the services of a physician, he must enter for the full term of fourteen days, and in case of any malady manifesting itself which resembles in the least degree a diarrhœa, the whole party arriving in such vessel must undergo fourteen days additional quarantine, and if any one of the sick die, fourteen days more will be added.

By a rigid observance of these rules, the Counsel has no doubt but that the Greek islands in the Mediterranean and most of the Italian cities have been preserved from the cholera.

A sanitary cordon exists around all infected places in Italy, which no one is allowed to pass without fumigation, which has resulted so well that, though the malady exists at Brindisi and Bari, on the same railway, and whilst each are in constant communication with each other, there has no case occurred between the two points, though they are only a few miles apart.

☞ An Indianadolis dispatch says that a magnificent cotton swindle, by which Judge Walker, formerly reading clerk of the National House of Representatives, Judge Hughes, of that State, and certain parties in New York were swindled out of twenty thousand dollars, has just leaked out. The swindle was concocted by an ex-rebel Colonel, named James T. R. Allen, of Paris, Ill. Another young man of that place being his confederate, and was consummated in St. Louis last week. Allen's confederate professed to own fifteen hundred bales of cotton on Red river, which he sold to Walker, receiving twenty thousand dollars; to get the balance when the cotton was delivered on the river bank. It is also alleged that there was a plot to murder Walker, and thus possess themselves of the hundred and eighty thousand dollars which he was known to have. The plot was confided to a gambler of Paris, named Whitsett, who blowed it. Allen and his confederate are still at large.

☞ William Cullen Bryant made a speech in New York, a few days since, which he commenced with this anecdote:

"Some years since, while traveling in the south of France, I fell in with a priest of that country, who, discovering that my companion and myself were from the United States, began to talk of America. 'Ah,' said he, 'there are good things in America. There is Father So-and-so,' naming a Catholic Priest of some repute, residing at that time in Kentucky, whose name I have forgotten. Then turning to the bystanders he said: 'Admirable man; he civilized Kentucky.'"

☞ Boots a la Sowarof, which reach to the knee, iron gray inexpressibles, and black jackets and low collars are the latest style for gentlemen in Paris.

From the Nashville Banner, M.)

LETTER FROM BILL ARP TO HIS OLD FRIEND JOHN HAPPY.

MR. JOHN HAPPY—*Sir:* I want to write to you personally about some things that's weighin' on me. I look upon you as a friend, and feel like droppin' a few lines by way of unburthenin' my sorrows for reflection. For the last few years you have traveled round right smart and must have made a heap of luminous observations. I hear you are now livin' in Nashville, where you can see all sides of everything and read all the papers—where you can study Paradise lost without a book, and see the Devil and his angels without drawin' on the imagination, and I thought may be you might assist me in my troubled feelings. I have always, Mr. Happy, endeavored to see the bright side of every picker if it had any, but there is one or two subjects about which I had mighty nigh gin it up.

I want you to tell me if you can, about what time are the Black Republicans goin' to quit persecutin' our people? What are they so everlastin mad with us about? Old Skewball says its for treason that we've gone and done, and that I am the slowest person man he ever seed to have found it out.

Now treason is a nity bad thing, and any man found guilty of treason ought to be talked to by a preacher right under the gallows, and he allowed to stand on nothin for a few hours by the clock. Shore enuf treason I mean. Treason where a man slips around on the sly in time of war, and tries to sell his country. Just as though for instance, I should have worked again my suvrin State after she had seceded, and had stole her powder and lead to sell the enemy, while she was defendin herself agin the combined assaults of the world, the flesh and the devil. I wouldn't have blamed nobody for hangin me for the like, would you? But Skewball says I must get no suvreen States—that the war have settled the question agin us on that plut. I don't think so my friend. I admit that we ain't put in in particular now, but we did have suvreen States before the war, and the sword ain't settled nor unsettled no great principles. There ain't no trial of right or wrong by wages of battle now a days. For mighty nigh a hundred years this country have been a big debatin society on these questions. From the time of Hamilton and Jeff Randolph down to 1861, the right of a State to dissolve her own partnership have been argued by powerful minded men, and there has been more for it than agin it. More Presidents—more Senators, more statesmen, more lawyers in him by the Constitution or by Congress. It is high time that the people should insist that the ship of State should be overhauled and put in Constitutional trim. She had been exposed to tempestuous gales, but having weathered the storm of secession and strife, and been brought into a peaceful haven by a skillful pilot and a gallant crew, we should examine in order to see whether her timbers were sound. He had great confidence in the President of the United States, and he entered his humble protest against the attempt of any man, in or out of Congress, to place the majority of the House in an attitude of hostility against the President, so long as the latter confined himself to the exercise of his own just prerogatives. Shall we, for slight causes, distrust him who, as among the Southern Senators, was faithful among the faithless found; and while enforcing his loyalty, kept alive his zeal? He believed the President followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, although he thought the President should have urged suffrage without respect to color, in the recommendation to the Southern States to abolish slavery, and to repudiate the rebel debt. He found no cause of complaint as to the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution by three fourths of the States by the Southern Legislatures. It did neither good nor harm. The amendment was validly ratified by three-fourths of the States and therefore no additional sanction was wanted by assemblies of men having no share in the Government power of the nation. He regretted the President did not wait for action of Congress before he had dismissed the Provisional Governors, and turned over the government of States to those whose hands were dyed in the blood of rebellion, but this was a matter of policy long as an army remained to protect the Union men. It was not only the privilege, but the constitutional duty of the President to give information to Congress, from time to time, as to the state of the Union, and to recommend such measures as he might judge necessary and expedient. In conclusion, he indulged the sanguine hope that would satisfy him in the work of reconstruction, namely:

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☞ Lieut.-Gen. J. B. Gordon, of the late Confederate States army, has established himself in the lumber business at Brunswick, Ga.

☞ Gen. Sheridan has ordered his Chief Quartermaster to issue a large quantity of wood to the poor of the city of New Orleans.

☞ The negro troops that have been for some time garrisoning Hazlehurst, Gallatin, and Brookhaven, have been removed, and it is supposed that no other troops will be sent to fill their places.

☞ The editor of the Fayetteville, North Carolina *News*, whose arrest and incarceration were noticed some days ago, has been released, and has resumed the conduct of his paper.

☞ It has been generally supposed that an application for pardon by Gen. Lee was made some months ago, but an examination of the records of the Attorney General's office proves that no such application has yet been filed. Gen. Lee signed the amnesty oath prior to entering upon the duties of President of the Washington College.

☞ Some poor fellow who had been jilted, we should judge, and brought to grief by some fair one, thus revenges his wrongs: Eve did not know as much as her daughters of the present day. Had they been in her place, instead of being deceived they would have deceived the devil.

MARRIED.

PROUDFIT—BARTLETT—At the residence of the bride's father, Capt. Geo. L. Bartlett, in Monticello, Ga., on the 31 inst., Mr. A. Proudfit, of Memphis, Tenn., to Miss MINORA BARTLETT.

RABB—KING—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday, the 19th December, 1865, by the Rev. Mr. Cogan, Mr. WARREN RABB and Miss DORA KING, all of Helena, Ark.

Wednesday and Friday Steamers.

COTTON FACTORS,

Tobin, Lipm & Co.,

Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

No. 386 Main Street. MEMPHIS, TENN.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

LaGrange Synodical College.

THE Board of Trustees of this Institution will meet, pursuant to adjournment, in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church, Memphis.

On Friday Next, 12th instant,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President,

T. D. WITHERSPOON,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

jan9 2t

LOOK TO THIS.

I HAVE Just Opened a House at Corinth, Miss., for the purpose of doing a

RECEIVING, FORWARDING
—AND—
General Commission Business.
FREIGHTS
Of All Descriptions,

Consigned to my care, will receive Prompt Attention, and be forwarded to their destinations without delay.

I propose to prepay freight and charges on all freights where an agreement to that effect is made, either with the consignee or consignor.

S. E. SMITH,
Corinth, Miss.

REFERENCES:

May, Geo. Whitfield, firm of Whitfield, Billups & Co., Mobile.
M. Bloom & Co., Paducah, Kentucky.
Col. Sam. Tate, Memphis and Charleston R. R.
C. W. Brown & Co., Columbus, Miss.
Maj. J. H. Turner,
Robert Price
jan2-1m

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

Denie, Joiner & Kirkley,

Cotton & Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

Hay Corn, Oats, Bran,
FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES,
Lime, Cement, Plaster
—AND—
PRODUCE,

34 Monroe Street,

jan2 3m-S — One Door from Main.

DIRECT CONNECTION
—BETWEEN—
MEMPHIS and LIVERPOOL.

The British and American

Steam Navigation Company

Dispatches one of their powerful Steamships from New Orleans for Liverpool direct, every alternate Saturday.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING SIGNED
—FROM—
MEMPHIS TO LIVERPOOL.

For freight or passage apply to

W. HUTER & CO.,
4 Carondelet street, New Orleans, or
J. D. WEAD & ASHTON,
228 Front street, Memphis.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on Cotton Consigned to my Friends in Liverpool.

EDWARD WARDURG,
228 Front street, Memphis.

jan2 1m

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

FRESCOING,

Paper Hanging, Marbling, Graining, Etc.,

34 Union St., Memphis, Tenn.

34 UNION ST., near Main. Lenox Block. P. O. Box 285. — SIGN OF THE PALLET. — 34 UNION ST., near Main, Lenox Block. P. O. Box 285.

Reference to Frescoing and House Painting Dining Rooms of the Bayou Hotel, Col. Cockrill, Jewett Bros. Marble stock, Clark & Dyer, Speed, Donoho & Co., Lenox Block, Jas. A. Wood, Bayou Savings Bank, Avery & Selden, First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Steadman, Bachelor's Saloon, decoration on the alley, new Hospital, St. Mary's College & Institute, Third street, Catholic.

jan8 3m

WM. H. EDGAR. CHAS. JONES.

Edgar & Jones'

DOOR, SASH AND BLIND
MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 358 and 359 Second St., Below Union,

(Moore & Halstead's old stand.)

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mantels, Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Door, Door and Window Frames, Castings, Base Boards, Skirting and Counters.

☞ Made To Order.

☞ Orders Promptly Attended to.

☞ Terms Cash. jan8 1m

SOMERVILLE Female Institute,

R. H. Rivers, D. D., President.

This Institution is located in Somerville, Tenn., connected by a daily stage with Stanton, Halls and Moscow. It is in successful operation, under an able faculty, and is prepared to receive any number of pupils.

For further particulars apply to R. H. Rivers, or J. M. HUMPHREYS,
President of Trustees.

jan9 1m

Edward Warburg

HAS REMOVED to 228 Front street, up stairs. jan9 3t

WANTED—A partner or partners in business, consisting of two practicals—in Holiday County, Miss., the other in Madison Parish, La., where 40 acres of eight thousand acres open land, and one of one thousand acres.

Apply to SPEED, DONOHO & CO.,

jan9 2w

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

Woodenware and Hardware Dealers in

COTTON FACTORS,

Tobin, Lipm & Co.,

Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

No. 386 Main Street. MEMPHIS, TENN.

Q—Z.—P—X.

1866 NEW YEAR. 1866

BLELOCK & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ETC.
NO. 315 MAIN STREET,
(One door below Monroe.)

IF YOU WANT the Finest and Best

DIARY,

For the New Year,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT the Best of

STATIONERY,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT a Cheap and Good Set of

Blank Books,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT a Good

GOLD PEN,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT

SHEET MUSIC,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Paper & Envelopes,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING GO TO

BLELOCK'S.

jan6-1m

King, Lloyd & McLain,

COTTON FACTORS,
AND
Commission Merchants,

102 West Second St.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CASH ADVANCES.

Liberal cash advances on consignments of Cotton to Messrs. King, Lloyd & McLain, with privilege of sale in Cincinnati or New York market.

Orders for Pork, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Corn, Oats and Hacking sided, promptly at low net rates by

W. H. SHORLOW,
244 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Look Box 261. jan6-1m

COLORED LABORERS!

COMBS, Jr., & Co.

Room No. 2, Post Office Building,

MEMPHIS, TENNNESSEE.

HAVING Connected ourselves with the late Colonel of the Sixty-First Regiment U. S. C. I., for the purpose of

FURNISHING LABORERS,

We are prepared to supply, on short notice,

GOOD FARM HANDS,

(FREEDMEN,)

To Southern Plantations, at Reasonable Wages and on Fair Terms. COMBS, Jr., & Co.,
Post Office Building.

CONCERT AND TABLEAUX

—AT—

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.

THE Inclemency of the weather on the night of the 2d ultimo preventing a great many from attending, at their request, and that of others desirous of witnessing the tableaux, the entertainment will be repeated

On Friday Evening Next.

The Music will be, as before, under the direction of Mr. E. O. SCHTOW. jan9 1d.

Desoto Insurance & Trust Co.

AT an Election held this day, at the office of Desoto Insurance & Trust Company, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing twelve months:

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Farrington, J. J. Rawlings,
Wm. B. Galbreath, Z. P. Bowles,
Wm. R. Greenlaw, C. B. Church,
C. W. Goyer.

This Company still

Takes Risks in Marine and Fire,
—AND—
PAYS ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY,

As soon as adjusted. It is owned and conducted by old citizens, who are all known to be prompt and reliable.

We ask a continuance of the patronage of our friends and the public.

January 8, 1866. jan9 1t

On Consignment.

10,000 LBS. PRESSED HOGS, just received, in nice order and very fine.

jan9 1t BREED, DONOHO & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Acting and Stage Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON.
Stage Director.....J. HUNTLEY.

Second appearance of the beautiful and charming Young Actress,

MISS JENNIE HIGHT,

Who is Engaged for 6 nights only.

Tuesday Evening, January 9th, 1866.

Will be presented the drama entitled CAPITOLA; or, The Heirs of the Haunted House. Capitola Black—Miss Jennie Hight.

In consequence of the great length of the play there will be no afterpiece.

Vocal & Instrumental Concert,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Memphis Library Association,

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 9, 1866,

At the Hall of the Association, on Third St., North of the Post Office.

THE various committees connected with the M. L. A. take pleasure in announcing to the public that a series of Operatic interspersed with Readings and Recitations of a humorous and sentimental character, will be given under their direction, for the especial purpose of advancing the interests of the Association.

The first of this series will be given on Tuesday night, commencing precisely at 8 o'clock.

The different committees beg leave to state that their united efforts will be given to make these concerts in every respect fashionable and attractive. The valuable services of Professor Schillinger have been secured, together with some of the finest musical talent in the city. The Piano, one of Halletts magnificent grands, purchased expressly for the Association, and which will be used at these Concerts, is admitted by competent judges to be equal to, if not superior to any ever brought to this city.

Tickets have been placed at the door of admission at One Dollar, the funds to be applied exclusively to the purchase of books for the Library.

For particulars, see programme. jan7 2t

LOST—FOUND.

STRAY DOG.—On Wednesday, the 3d of January, 1866, a Dog followed me from Memphis, described