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BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 62.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Memorials from the Union Central Committee of Tennessee—The Condition of the State and Sentiments of the Rebels.

At a meeting of the Union Central Committee, and the German Union Central Committee of the State of Tennessee, and of the Union members of the Legislature, on the ninth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the following memorials were read and considered, and unanimously approved and adopted:

A. LOVERING, Chairman, pro tem.
EDWARD MAYNARD, Chairman.

Memorial to the Committee on Reconstruction.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 9, 1866.

To the Honorable Congressional Committee on Reconstruction:

The undersigned, constituting a large majority of the State Central Committee of the Union party of Tennessee, being all who could be present, beg leave to communicate to you their views of the present political and social condition of their State, and their anticipations as to future results from that condition.

The vast powers conferred upon you, so vitally affecting ourselves and our posterity, we feel to be a sufficient warrant for this liberty on our part.

Our statistics show that in the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, about forty thousand of the voters of Tennessee made up their minds to adhere to the flag of their country in spite of the tornado of treason that swept the State and carried it into the vortex of rebellion. They constituted less than one-third of the voting population of the State, and for less of its wealth and political influence. Surrounded on all sides by rebel population; suffering every conceivable outrage in person and property; hunted like the gallows; stung by an infuriated soldiery; cast into many prisons; merelessly conscripted and hunted like wild beasts and murdered in outplaces of concealment; encumbers have been reduced but the survivors of us have kept the vows made upon the altar of patriotism five years ago. More than twenty-five thousand of our number, leaving their homes and families to be pillaged and abused—travelling through mountains or swamps by night, and hiding by daylight, have made a perilous and murderous enemy, escaped to the Federal lines, and without bounty or inducements, enrolled themselves as Union soldiers. They have returned to their homes from a gallant and bloody service, to find, in many instances, their homes in ashes, their property gone, and their families abused; insulted and outraged. And, it must be added, that in many instances these victorious heroes of the national cause are not permitted to remain at their homes in peace, or, if permitted, they are crippled in business, and politically and socially outlawed.

The designs of the great secession majority of Tennessee may have been changed by the events of the war, and so may have been their half opinions of their own strength and the strength of the Government, but unless your memorialists greatly misunderstand them, their sentiments, sympathies and passions remain unchanged. They welcome peace because they are disabled from making war; they submit because they can no longer resist; they accept results they cannot reject, and profess loyalty because they have a halter around their necks. They recognize the abolition of slavery because they see it before them as a fact, but they say it was accomplished by gross violation of the Constitution—that the negro is only free in fact, but not in law or of right.

Less than a year ago the Provisional Governor, representing the military power of the President, and recognizing the right of the loyal people to govern the State, set on foot a civil government, founded upon the basis of the loyal population—his favorite policy. The plan of a popular convention and a submission to a popular vote of the loyal people was adopted, and the former Constitution and laws were restored without the institution of slavery. Whether we regard it as our former State Government restored, or as a new Government given to us by the power of the nation, is immaterial, as it has been compelled at every step to lean on the strong arm of the national authority for support. The action of the convention was submitted to the votes of the loyal people, and by the strong will of the Military Governor and a rigid test oath, and because the election was not recognized by the disloyal, it was nearly unanimously adopted, securing over twenty thousand votes, many of the Union men being in the rebel lines at the time.

Under the Government thus adopted, and by means of the same test oath, a Governor and Legislature were elected, by a general ticket, on the third of March last. The Legislature assembled in April, and proceeded to inaugurate the Governor elect, and to elect State officers to establish a revenue, to provide for the election of members to Congress; and to legislate in general matters. The Governor elect, embarrassed upon him, the new Governor appointed a judiciary *pro tempore*, and reorganized the entire State by appointment. But one general election has been held, and that only for members of Congress, with what result civil appear hereafter.

The convention of February, foreseeing the impossibility of carrying out the principles upon which they were acting, by keeping the political power of the State in loyal hands, if all those who had by acts of treason forfeited their rights, were permitted to participate in the State Government, provided for a formal disfranchisement, by conferring upon the next Legislature the power to limit the elective franchise.

So far, the legislation on this subject has been unsatisfactory and ineffectual. Indeed many of the members are utterly unequal to the task, and yielding to the influence, and dreading the power of the rebels, shrink from its performance. A suffrage law was passed at the spring session, the result of compromise, and doubtful in its terms, easily evaded and practically defective. By means of repeated proclamations by the Governor, telegraphic orders from the President, and the aid of the military, a partial execution only of the law was obtained. So defective was the execution of the law, by the officers to whom it was intrusted, that the Governor was constrained to declare the August election totally void in twenty-nine counties in the State. An attempt will be made at the present session to pass an amended suffrage law, but it is doubtful whether any effectual disfranchisement can be effected. It is doubtful whether, if passed, it can be executed, even with the presence of the military; certainly, such a law cannot be executed if the supervising power of the General Government should be discontinued. In short, your memorialists anticipate at the first general election, the entire civil and judicial power of the State must pass into the hands of those who have so long oppressed them. The judicial election, which is the most important of all, must soon occur.

By a careful consideration of the passions, prejudices, and designs of those lately in rebellion, a correct idea of the course they will pursue when once more installed into power may be arrived at. Your memorialists are not driven to consult tourists nor correspondents for information. They are all citizens of the State, some of them are natives, and several of them from official position are in the intercourse or communication with all parts of the State, and with citizens of all parties and classes. They claim to speak not from heresy or report, but as witnesses admissible in court.

The predominant feeling of those lately in rebellion is that of deep seated hatred, amounting in many cases to a spirit of revenge toward the whole Union cause, the State, and a haughty contempt for the negro, whom they cannot tolerate as a freeman. The hatred for the late loyalist is intensified by the accusation that he deserted the South in her extremity, and is therefore a traitor, and by the efforts to set up a government of the minority. The spirit of revenge is called forth by the attempt to disfranchise them, and by the retaliatory acts of the returned Union soldiers for wrongs done them during the war. The negro is the Mordecai who constantly reminds them of their defeat, and of what they call "a just but lost cause," and the sight of him in the enjoyment of freedom is a constant source of irritation. The tourist would not be apt to detect the true state of the Southern temper. Even the resident observer has to look for it beneath the surface of insincere protestations of loyalty. True, the traveler or visitor might observe a large number of daily rebel newspapers well sustained, while a single loyal paper is sustained with difficulty; he might discover that the rebel merchant or lawyer is full of business, and growing rich, while the loyalist either fails or is driven to pander or dissimulate. And he may find that the rebel chaplain preaches to overflowing houses, while the loyal minister is, in truth, a missionary in an unfriendly country.

But he will hardly go into the social circle to learn that the Union man is not admitted into society, or into private families; to find that hatred of the "Yankees," and contempt for the Government are inculcated by rebel ministers and teachers; nor will he visit the township election to learn that the bushwacker and guerilla can defeat the most respectable Union man for Constable or Justice of the Peace, or to the courts to learn that the despised "Lincolnite" fails to get justice at the hands of the rebel jury, and that the putting of a negro on trial is equivalent to his conviction, and sentence to the maximum penalty of the law. Yet these and many other manifestations betray to the resident observer the malignant temper of the majority of the people.

A party exists in the State which is every day becoming more and more compact and powerful which sympathizes with the men and principles of the rebellion. It commands every agency to operate upon public opinion. It has five well sustained and ably edited papers in Memphis, four in Nashville, one in Knoxville, and a weekly in each important village. Their purchased, but talented and still popular leaders are with them; hundreds of rebel ministers, who glory in having led off in the rebellion, and who have been throughout the war the bloodiest minded men in the South, are still in the confidence of their people. All these appliances acting in harmony, mould public sentiment as they please, and commands party of over two-thirds of the white men of the State. Free from restriction upon suffrage, they will probably cast ninety thousand votes in the State.

It is a sad delusion and a dangerous mistake to suppose that this hatred of loyalty, contempt for the negro, and alienation from the Government, are confined to the politicians, or leaders, as they are termed, and that the common people have been all the time loyal. It is certainly true that a portion of the Southern people went into the rebellion reluctantly, and that a few were actually forced into it, but it is equally true that nine-tenths of those who went in reluctantly came out the bitterest of rebels.

The process of fitting the Southern heart, and of educating the Southern mind for treason, had been progressing for many years, and had reached all classes. Long before the war, the common laborer had learned to curse the Yankee and Abolitionist, and to talk about negro equality and his rights in the Territories. Filled with murderous hate, they have fought four years against their country. They have denounced, and heard it denounced with every breath. They have suffered cold, hunger and wounds in an effort to destroy it. They have slain its defenders, and seen their comrades fall in the same cause. The laws of human nature forbid the idea that they love their country. Indeed, it may be well doubted whether the capacity for patriotism is not extinguished in many of them. Your memorialists regret to say that as yet the loyalists of East Tennessee, brave and noble as they are, have not kept pace with the spirit of the nation in extending civil rights to the negro, and consequently there exists a want of harmony among ourselves, but they do not doubt that the patriotic and rural people will soon take a position worthy of their fame. But in any event, all legislation looking to the elevation of the freedmen in a moral, civil or political point of view, must come from Congress, and not from the State Legislature. It may be that the present body may pass some favorable laws, probably they will, but it is easy to see that they will be swept away by the next General Assembly.

Supposing the supervising power of the General Government withdrawn from Tennessee, and assuming that, to some extent at least, the passions, prejudices, and resentments of the majority of the people will be reflected in their legislation, it is not difficult to anticipate the true policy and the character of the civil and judicial administration which will prevail. It may be safely assumed.

1. That so far as possible, in legislation and the bestowal of patronage, and the management of all public affairs, the late rebels will be the preferred class, and that all the acts of the late rebel State Government, including the removal and destruction of the State Banks and State Treasury, the disarming and conscripting the people and the impressment of their property, and all the acts of rebel officers, soldiers, and guerillas, will be legalized. Those who have been robbed, wounded and imprisoned, will go unredressed while those who have inflicted these injuries will be justified in law as they are in public sentiment.

2. As is even now the case in many localities, services rendered and wounds received in the Confederate cause will be passports to preferment, while to have taken sides with the cause of the Union will be equivalent to a judgment of infamy, forever consigning the offender to obscurity and disgrace.

3. If the Legislature does not vote thanks and medals to Southern heroes, and unite with other Southern States to pay the Confederate debt, it will be from fear or policy, and not from want of sympathy or desire.

4. As far as possible, restrictions will be thrown against the negro, and literation in the scale of being discountenanced, if not actually prohibited; he will be excluded from the courts, from common schools, and probably from all means of education—from business and privileged occupations, and perhaps from the acquisition of property.

Such, we apprehend, will be some of the results of well known laws of the public mind, and it requires but little speculation to anticipate still further and more ulterior results. It is very questionable whether East Tennessee will submit to a rebel Government. Her people will never tamely succumb to those who have pursued them like bloodhounds for four years. If she does not resist by force she will refuse her representatives to send her Representatives to take seats in a Legislature composed of rebel officers and guerilla leaders—Union men will feel that they have fought the rebels won; and that their martyrs have fallen in vain. Even now, in many localities, they are crushed by the power of numbers and actually afraid to speak their thoughts.

Loyal immigrants will turn aside to more congenial parts, and the South will be left to herself to resume her former rate of progress.

The negroes will be forced to seek an asylum in other lands, or perhaps they will become a declining race, relapse into barbarism, and disappear from the face of the earth, as every evil confidently predicted, and in fact hoped for by secessionists.

Your memorialists do not presume to point out the means of averting the direful results they have attempted to foreshadow. They simply ask protection. They pray that the Government will not forsake them by withdrawing its direct agency in our affairs, thereby delivering them to their tormentors.

Your memorialists will say, however, that they desire to be represented in Congress. The loyal people of Tennessee have not forfeited their civil rights by the misfortune of being surrounded by rebels. And if difficulties should occur hereafter as is to be feared, in that event they desire to have a voice in the councils of the nation. But if our form of government is such, that to admit our representatives to seats in Congress will compel the withdrawal of the supervising control of the national Government over our internal affairs, thereby insuring the ascendency of the rebel majority, your memorialists prefer, and they are sure the people of the State prefer, to live in a territorial condition, and even under a military government.

From the rebel yoke they pray to be saved. From such a fate we rely upon the power of the nation to rescue us. In behalf of ourselves, in behalf of the loyalists of the State, of whatever color, and in behalf of our posterity, we appeal to that Government we love and have served, to save us from the power of those who have inflicted upon us every conceivable injury.

We are, gentlemen, respectfully, obedient servants

A. J. FLETCHER,
A. S. THURMAN,
HERMAN HERSY,
JOHN SHEIDER,
FERDINAND KOHN,
E. P. COOK,
N. DERRY,
ROBERT WEITMULLER,
JULIUS BURGER,
J. SPENCER,
A. W. HAWKINS.

A. LOVERING,
Chairman pro tem. of Central Committee.

☞ Orders have been issued for the release of the Confederate Quartermaster R. H. Winder. The arrest of Winder associated with Wirz in Andersonville.

☞ President Johnson was a lucky man on New Year's day. Somebody in Stanford, Kentucky, sent him a turkey which weighed seventeen pounds.

☞ An attempt is being made at Paris to reduce the coinage of France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland to a uniform standard.

☞ A very mean thief has been detected stealing currency from the box placed in the Patent Office to receive contributions for the Washington Monument.

THE TENNESSEE RADICALS.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 10, 1866.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir: The undersigned, Central Committee of the Union party of Tennessee, deem the present time opportune for addressing you, briefly, in reference to subjects of vital interest to us and to the friends of free government and human liberty everywhere.

In presuming to address you, we do not suppose that you have been inattentive to the progress of events here, or that you are entirely unapprised of the present situation. Your active championship of the Union cause in Tennessee, at a period when that cause had few advocates among the prominent men of our State; your administration as Military Governor meeting, as it did, the approbation of loyal men, and the earnest solicitude which you have manifested as Chief Magistrate of the nation, precludes all possibility that you could be a careless or inattentive observer of the course and tendency of events in your State of Tennessee.

Believing, moreover, that you will gladly avail yourself of all reliable sources of information, and sustaining as we do, in some sense, a representative relation to the Union party of Tennessee, with facilities for ascertaining the true condition of public sentiment, we have felt it our duty to lay before you the result of our observations.

You are, of course, aware that a very large proportion of the citizens of Tennessee, were, either at the inception, or during its progress identified with the recent rebellion. Through the influence of bad men whom they had been accustomed to regard as leaders, they were induced to embark in the fatal enterprise which has entailed upon the country so much of wretchedness and woe.

By the devotion of our loyal people to the sacred cause of free government, the gallantry of our citizen soldiers, the skill of our commanders, and the wise administration of our national affairs, under the blessings of Providence, the Union was maintained in its integrity, and the rebellion was overthrown.

Armed opposition to the Government having now ceased, the permanent object of all good men should now be to restore fraternal feeling throughout the country, and to extend to the masses who have *lapsed* into rebellion, so soon as practicable, the blessing of civil government, with the restoration of such political privileges as may be compatible with the security of the Government, and the maintenance of the plighted faith of the nation.

Obviously, the difficulties of statesmanship at the present time, consists largely in determining the real temper and disposition of the masses of our people who have been engaged in the rebellion, and it is in reference to this point that we desire mainly to speak.

The difficulties attending the organization of our present State Government are familiar to you, for we do not forget that it was mainly owing to your earnest and patriotic efforts that it was inaugurated. We do not pretend to argue any abstract question as to our State Government, whether it was a "reconstruction," or simply a "restoration" of a Government whose functions had been suspended by violence and treason. The convention which assembled in this city in January last, proposed certain amendments to our organic law. These amendments were adopted by the people, the vote, therefore, being almost unanimous, so far as any expression by the loyal people was practicable. Under this Constitution as amended, the machinery of the Government was put in operation, taking as its guide the Constitution and laws of existence prior to the rebellion, except as the former was amended, as above stated, and assuming all the obligations of the State incurred before the war.

By virtue of the schedule adopted by the people, the Legislature which assembled in April last, enacted a franchise law, which was intended to exclude disloyal persons from the polls, and thus prevent the enemies of our National Government from controlling the political action of Tennessee. This law, however partly from its want of conspicuity, and partly because many of those charged with its execution were indifferent to its objects, was in many counties practically disregarded, and the loyal people of the State have now little hope that its enforcement can prevent the political organization of the State, from passing, at no distant day, into the hands of those who have been in active sympathy with the rebellion.

An effort will, it is understood, be made during the present session, so to amend it as to make it more efficient, but grave doubts are felt as to whether the present Legislature will pass any law which will prevent the political ascendancy of the rebels in Tennessee. The returned rebel soldiers, and those who sympathize with them, mostly hold that at the next general elections they will obtain entire control of the State Government. Indeed, it is now the case in many counties, that those who have been most notorious for their advocacy and support of rebellion, are the first to receive the support of the people for office. Service in the rebel army is, in many parts of the State, the best passport to position and power, while to have been connected with the Union army, is regarded as affixing a stigma, deeper and more indelible than the brand upon the brow of Cain."

Under the appointing power, as exercised by Gov. Brownlow, we now have a loyal Judiciary; yet all their power and influence cannot prevent rebel juries from practicing the grossest injustice towards loyal men, while it is almost impossible to bring rebel offenders to justice. Should the Judiciary of our State fall into rebel control, and indeed will be the condition of those who, trusting to the nation's faith, have invested the storm of treason here. In a social and business point of view, Union men and Union families are proscribed and insulted. We mention these points simply to show the spirit which still actuates those who have been engaged in rebellion, and to indicate the policy which they will pursue, if, as they anticipate, and we fear, they should be restored to power in Tennessee. They now submit to the national authority simply because they can no longer resist it; they "accept the situation" for the reason that they cannot avoid it; they acknowledge their defeat, but glory in the stubbornness with which they resisted; they resign their hopes of the Confederacy, but maintain the justness of their cause.

With them language is inadequate to express the scorn and contempt which they feel and cherish toward Tennessean who, as they allege, betrayed Southern honor and Southern independence by joining the ranks of the oppressor.

Their protestation of loyalty and sheer hypocrisy—a mask assumed for an object, to be thrown off when that object is accomplished. In the opinion of some the leaders of the rebellious people, who were misled and betrayed by demagogues into rebellion, have, in sincerity and truth, returned to their allegiance to the Government of their fathers. We do not see that the masses are not honest and patriotic according to their convictions, but their convictions were formed under the false teachings of those who educated the Southern mind, and fired the Southern heart for rebellion. Those false teachers still direct public sentiment. Rebel lawyers are still their trusted legal advisers—rebel preachers still fulminate from their pulpits—rebel physicians still visit their families—rebel teachers still instruct their children, and rebel presses still disseminate among them the perverted views and precarious doctrines which have wrought all this ruin in the land. It is, in fact, among the common people who have less reason for practicing dissimulation, and who are less influenced by motives of policy, that we find the most unwavering expressions of despondency and fidelity to the Government and the friends of the Government.

In reference to the freedmen, there is no mistaking the ultimate designs of those who have taken sides with the rebellion, and who are less interested in the future legislation of the State. They acknowledge emancipation as an *accomplished fact*, but by no means regard it as a *fact legally accomplished*. They demonstrate as an act of foul injustice, and will, so surely as they attain the ascendancy, under circumstances which will permit them to carry out their designs by legislative provisions, reduce them to a bondage more abject than that from which they have escaped. It is to be regretted that our present Legislature has evinced such hardiness in conferring upon our colored citizens those civil rights so necessary for their security and well being in the community. Most likely it will yet redeem itself from deserved reproach, by some wise provisions for their welfare; but of what avail would be such legislation, if in two years it should be swept from our statute books?

We have thus stated briefly, as we promised, the conclusions to which our observations have led us, to the present and prospective condition here. We have no fears that you will regard this plain statement as an act of officiousness on our part. We feel assured that your interest in the great cause for which together we have labored in times of perils unprecedented in April, has suffered no diminution, and that you will regard whatever may effect the public interests of the State, with which you have been so long and so honorably identified, as a matter of deepest concern. We suggest no special measures of policy for your consideration, believing, as we do, that your own wisdom, aided by that of your constitutional advisers, will best discern the means to avert the dangers apprehended. Our delegations are now asking admission to the Houses of Congress. We need not assure you that we earnestly desire their admission. They are, for the most part, men on whose patriotism and soundness of judgment we have the utmost confidence. Some of them have done gallant service to the national cause, in council and in field. As loyal Representatives and Senators of loyal Tennesseans, we believe that their voice should be heard in the national councils, and we trust that as such they may aid in devising such just and wise policy as will secure full and final success to the friends of the Union not only in Tennessee, but throughout the country. We have, however, no hesitation in declaring that, if the consequences of their admission must necessarily be the withdrawal of all further restraints upon the rebels of Tennessee by the authorities of the General Government, and the surrender of our State and its loyal people to rebel domination, that we are not prepared for the sacrifice. Too well do we know, and too painfully have we experienced in them their "tenderest mercies and cruelties," to be willing ever again to pass under the yoke.

A. J. FLETCHER,
A. S. THURMAN,
HERMAN HERSY,
JOHN SHEIDER,
H. SCHNIDER,
A. W. HAWKINS.
N. DERRY,
ROBERT WEITMULLER,
JULIUS BURGER,
FRED'K KOHN,
E. P. COOK,

A. LOVERING,
Chairman pro tem. Cent. Com.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

FROM LONDON.

Gen. Beauregard and the Brazil Colony—Rebels in London—Benjamin in the Temple—Mason near the Poorhouse.

LONDON, December 30, 1865.

I have just seen a letter from Gen. Beauregard, which has probably also circulated in the American papers, indignantly denying that he was "a soldier of fortune." It would be harder to deny that he has been a soldier of misfortune, and declaring that it was "the generous sentiments of President Johnson" which induced him and his friends to give up the scheme of forming a colony in Brazil. With reference to the latter portion of this statement, I am in a position to affirm, on the very highest private authority, that there was *another* reason doubtless co-operating with the one mentioned, which led to the abandonment of the Brazilian project, and that reason was the deeply discouraging report of the committee of Southernors who were sent out to Brazil to recommitre. During the rebellion, London and Paris have been the great centres for consultation and plotting, on the part of the Confederates who were outside of the confederacy. Here from all points they would rally after a victory or a defeat, to jubilate or to mourn, to join in shouts of joy or in howls and curses, to sing peans or to whistle to keep each others courage up, just as the case happened to require. Through channels of information which I have sedulously cultivated, for the purpose of supplying items of interest to the Cincinnati Commercial, I have learned much of the unwritten history of these extra Confederate caballings; and on the present subject of the colony to Brazil, I cannot be mistaken in saying that when these rebels abroad discerned, and the thickening darkness gathering over their cause, that it was past saving by all their plots and prayers, they warmly entered into the scheme of finding some dear spot in the world where their hunted and exatriated slavery might flee for repose. The answer brought back by the committee was most disheartening; in addition to other unfavorable circumstances relating to Brazil, they learned that even in Brazil, slavery could not very long endure—that even the peaceful genius of emancipation was sowing its seed, and the soul of old John Brown was marching on. If they went to Brazil with the hope of perpetuating the peculiarly divine institution, they would have the old battle to go over again, and every prospect of the same disastrous result. Had the report been a favorable one, many of them would have disdained the protections of "President Johnson's generous sentiments;" nay, had there been a place where slavery could have planted the seed of its foot, many of these conciliated patriots would not have seen any "generosity" in those sentiments.

Benjamin and Mason.

Both these gentlemen are at present in London, Benjamin in the Temple, where he has already entered his name at the Temple, undertaking to eat his seventy-two dinners in that ancient establishment preparatory to his admission as the English bar. As he is not allowed to eat more than twenty-four of these judicial dinners per annum, your youngest pupil in Arithmetic can compute how many years he will have to wait before he is "called." If any one wishes to enrich his vocabulary of abusive epithets, he should come to London and hear how the Southerners speak of "old Mason." He will hear they damn him up hill and down dale is to give you but a faint idea of the vehemence, the intensity and the opulence of their vituperations upon this, their quondam renowned emissader to a country that would not receive him, from a country that will not let him come back. It seems that in the flushed days of Confederate success, Mason, confident of an early recognition, used to march down to the House of Commons arm in arm, with distinguished British statesmen, and put on the rather pleasant airs of the pompous aim of a conqueror "with his head turned." Then it was that he treated common Southerners who approached him, in a haughty and heartless way; and, like all fools, he had forgot. Moreover, they accuse the old gentleman of imbecility as a diplomatist and of a total unfitness either to regretate or to conduct a difficult case. I am informed that with the final collapse of the Confederacy, the proud Virginian is reduced to desperate straits—in short, that he is sadly afflicted with the contagious disease of exiles, *to self-impecuniosity*; and that out of simple decency and charity, some English friends of the South are getting up a subscription to save the ex-Senator from actual want. As to Judah P. Benjamin, all accounts agree that, like a true son of the Patriarch Abraham, he has nicely feathered his nest, and, as some prominent Southerners here boldly assert, he has done so out of the spoils and pretended confiscations of Southern banks and capitalists in the days when he could dictate resistless demands at Richmond.

MISSISSIPPI REVENUE LAW.

The following synopsis embraces the main figures of the revenue law passed at the last session of the Mississippi Legislature, to be assessed and collected by the first of May next:

Cotton, $1 per bale; merchandise, 2-10ths of 1 per cent. Auctioneers, 2 per cent.; bank and all stocks, 3-10ths; brokers, located on the streets, $500; real estate brokers, 3-10ths; brickmakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinners and manufacturers of all kinds, 1 of 1 per cent; transient dealers, 2 per cent; livery stables, 2 per cent. on receipts, on sales; telegraphs, 2 per cent.; billiard tables, $100; menageries, $25 each day; express offices, $25 each; gold and silver plate, watches, clocks, jewelry, etc., ½ per cent.; on stills, $50—and $2 per gallon on capacity on each still used; stills for home use from full tax exempt; horses brought into the State for sale, $1 each; hotels and boarding houses, 1 per cent. doctors, $20; lawyers, $25; dentists, $20; retailing country manufactures of all kinds, 20 cents on one hundred dollars; photograph galleries, $50; rafts and logs, five centes each; theatres and other shows, $10 for each performance; peddlers, $200 and on State manufactures, 3-10ths; drays—one horse, $5; two horses, $10; four horses, $20; wharfboats, $30, for every boat landing; all salaries, ½ of 1 per cent.; trading boats, $250; tolls, ½ per cent.; sale of liquors, wines, etc., 5 per cent.; stud and jacks, price of season; tenpin alleys, $50; license to retail spirits in cities of 3,000 inhabitants, $500; in towns of 2,000 inhabitants, $300; in towns of 1,000 inhabitants, $250; all other places, $100; pawnbrokers, $50; if female, $10; cards, 50 cents per pack on all that are sold; gift enterprises, 2 per cent.; jugglers, $25 per day; poll tax on all persons between 21 and 50 years of age, $1 each; dogs 50 cents—one dollar to each head the family being exempt; all railroad travel for persons over 12 years of age, ½ per cent.; physicians advertising specialities, $25; ice-cream venders on the streets, $25 per month; race tracks, $100; insurance companies, ½ per cent; disabled soldiers are exempt from poll tax.

A TOAD UNDRESSING.—Audubon relates that he once saw a toad undress himself. He commenced by pressing his elbows hard against his sides and rubbing them up and down for a time, until he thought he began to burst open along his back. He kept on rubbing until he worked all his skin into folds on his sides and hips; then grasping one hind leg with both his hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants the same as any body would, then stripped off the other hind leg in the same way. He then took his second cuticle forward between his fore legs into his mouth and swallowed it; then, by raising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down, he stripped off his skin undernath until it came to his fore legs, then grasping one of those with the opposite hand, by considerably pulling, stripped the other, and by a single motion of the head, and while swallowing he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole.

☞ At the time of the death of the late Emperor Nicholas, the celebrated great bell "Reni," suspended in the tower of St. Iwan, in the Kremlin—probably the largest bell in the world, weighing no less than one hundred thousand pounds—while being tolled for the Czar, fell and broke through three separate stories of vaults, killing five persons on the spot. After three months incessant labor it was swung again.

☞ The University of Georgia, located at Athens, has been reopened.

SADDLERY.

MOORES & CO., Cincinnati. EDWARD LETSON, Memphis. HENRY M. FERGUSON, Agt., Memphis.

MOORES, SMITH & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

Hides, Oil and Leather,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

India Rubber Belting,

SADDLES AND BRIDLES,

Farmers, Carriers, and Shoemakers Tools and Findings,

Wagon, Coach and Buggy Harness.

Saddle Bags, Collars, Etc.,

HARNESS,

Trace and Breech Chains,

or

All qualities and descriptions.

In offering our very large and complete assortment of

GOODS

In our line,

We do so with the FULLEST CONFIDENCE that we can offer

Better Inducements to Cash Buyers than any house in the Southwest.

Being connected with one of the largest

Saddlery, Hardware and Manufacturing Establishments

In this country, enables us to offer our goods as LOW as they can be had in

"St. Louis or Cincinnati.

We earnestly request an examination of our stock by

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS

before purchasing elsewhere.

MOORES, SMITH & CO.,

No. 362 MAIN STREET, Irving Building, Sign of the Golden Stirrup.

nov25-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAYLOR, McEWEN, DUKE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Plantation & Family Supplies,

GENERALLY,

LIQUORS EXCEPTED.

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON

—AND—

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

DRY GOODS HOUSE,
(Old Stand) 222 Main Street.
WAREHOUSE AND COTTON SHED,
Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Adams Street.

nov25-3m

BEST

Bolting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Taylor, McEwen, Duke & Co.,

No. 222 Main Street, Memphis.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

Spinning Wheels.
Spinning Jennies.
Cotton and Wool Yarns.
Sole and Upper Leather.
Horse Collars.
Window Sash and Glass.
Corn Shellers, Stock Kettles, Plows, Axes, Trowels, Hoes and Earthenware.

TAYLOR, McEWEN, DUKE & CO.

nov25-3m 91, 93 and 95 Adamsstreet.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

FAGAN'S XXXX FLOUR.

Rising Sun Flour,
50 bbls. Medium Flour.
Clear side Bacon.
New Sugar Cured Hams.
Dried Beef.
New Molasses, choice.
Strup in Kegs.
New Sugar.
60 boxes Prime Cheese.
50 bbls. Apples.
Coffee, Rice.
Flour.
Wagons, etc.
Dec. 8th, Receiving and for sale by

TAYLOR, McEWEN DUKE & CO.,

nov25-3m 91, 93 and 95 Adams st.

Dry Goods.

READY MADE CLOTHING—

Grey and White Blankets.
Bleached and Brown Domestics.
Fine Black and Drab Hats.
Mill's Shoes for Ladies.
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Ladies' Fine Cloaks.
Spinker and French Flannels.
English and American Calicoes.
Ladies' Brown Linen and Bejaines.
Hosiery, Gloves, Laces.
Suspenders, Trimmings, etc., etc.
Gents' Fine Boots and Shoes.

TAYLOR, McEWEN, DUKE & CO.,

nov25-3m 222 Main Street, (old stand).

WANTED.

DRY HIDES. BEESWAX.

Tallow. Rough Leather.
Wool. Dried Pennins.
Dried Apples. Feathers.
Jean Jeans. Linseys, Furs.
Deer Skins, dry. Cotton Baskets.
Black Bats. Black Collars.
Dried Sage Leaves. Hickory Nuts.
Scaly Bark Nuts. Walnuts.
Fresh Butter & Eggs Pecans, etc., etc.

TAYLOR, McEWEN, DUKE & CO.

nov25-3m

COTTON.

ALL COTTON shipped to us on good boats, or in our Warehouse on Sale, is covered by our open Policies of Insurance in the Ætna, Home, Ætna and Hartford Insurance Companies.

TAYLOR, McEWEN, DUKE & CO.

nov25-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORGAN'S

SELF-RISING FLOUR. SELF-RISING

THE Best, Cheapest and most economical Flour in use.

All lovers of good and wholesome bread, biscuit, etc., can, by using this Flour, save time, trouble, money, and disappointment. It is ALWAYS RELIABLE, and is not affected by hot or cold weather. It does not require Yeast Powders, Cream Tartar, Yeast, Saleratus, Soda or Salt, and ONLY HALF the usual quantity of shortening, and when cold sweet milk is used, still less shortening is needed.

ONE-FOURTH less of this flour is required to produce like amounts of bread, as is used in the ordinary manner, which item alone will about PAY THE PRICE charged for sailing the self rising ingredients.

IT IS EXTRA NICE FOR CAKES, and all kinds of pastry, requiring no more than YOU THINK the usual amount of butter and eggs.

THIS FLOUR FINDS ALL OTHER Batter Cakes, Waffles, Puddings, the dumplings for Chicken Pie, etc., etc.,

And is a Saving of from $6 to $8 per Barrell to the Consumer.

This article has met with the most wonderful success. A large proportion of the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country are now using it, and I am confident there are many others who would avail themselves of its advantages were they satisfied regarding its HEALTHFULNESS, SUPERIORITY, and CHEAPNESS.

To convince such of these facts, I have obtained a large number of certificates from well and favorably known physicians and others, a few of which I give below. One trial will convince the most incredulous that it is their advantage to use this Flour, as an ECONOMY and SATISFACTION in every respect.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 5, 1865.

I have used Morgan's Self Rising Flour, and find it to be a superior article. I have already entered his name at the Temple, undertaking to eat his seventy-two dinners in that ancient establishment preparatory to his admission as the English bar. As he is not allowed to eat more than twenty-four of these judicial dinners per annum, your youngest pupil in Arithmetic can compute how many years he will have to wait before he is "called." If any one wishes to enrich his vocabulary of abusive epithets, he should come to London and hear how the Southerners speak of "old Mason." He will hear they damn him up hill and down dale is to give you but a faint idea of the vehemence, the intensity and the opulence of their vituperations upon this, their quondam renowned emissader to a country that would not receive him, from a country that will not let him come back. It seems that in the flushed days of Confederate success, Mason, confident of an early recognition, used to march down to the House of Commons arm in arm, with distinguished British statesmen, and put on the rather pleasant airs of the pompous aim of a conqueror "with his head turned." Then it was that he treated common Southerners who approached him, in a haughty and heartless way; and like all fools, he had forgot. Moreover, they accuse the old gentleman of imbecility as a diplomatist and of a total unfitness either to regretate or to conduct a difficult case. I am informed that with the final collapse of the Confederacy, the proud Virginian is reduced to desperate straits—in short, that he is sadly afflicted with the contagious disease of exiles, *to self-impecuniosity*; and that out of simple decency and charity, some English friends of the South are getting up a subscription to save the ex-Senator from actual want. As to Judah P. Benjamin, all accounts agree that, like a true son of the Patriarch Abraham, he has nicely feathered his nest, and, as some prominent Southerners here boldly assert, he has done so out of the spoils and pretended confiscations of Southern banks and capitalists in the days when he could dictate resistless demands at Richmond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROCER, LIQUOR DEALER, AND CANDY MANUFACTURER,

ESTABLISHED 1852.

L. ROCCO,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES,

Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Segars, etc.,

Nos. 290 and 292 Second Street,

(Masonic Building.)

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY FRIENDS and the Public generally, that I have on hand (and constantly receiving) one of the largest stocks of goods in my line ever brought to this city, all Purchased for Cash, and am prepared to sell at Lower Rates than any house in the city. To close cash buyers I can offer superior inducements. Call and examine my Stock and Prices, and become satisfied. My stock consists, in part, of the following articles:

A general ass