MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 27, 1866.

FRANCHISE.

It will be seen that Brother ARNELL is proposing to revise and amend the existing franchise law, making it even more stringent in its restrictions than the one now in force, by which four-fifths of the people of Tennessee are disfranchised. We shall be curious to see how this will work, seeing that the existing law was high exclusive everybody. We imagine, perhaps, that the "repentant" brethren who came home during the war, and became "loyal," will be overhauled and excluded. Possibly, too, those who, though being at heart true Union men, bent to the storm, and yielded allegiance to the Confederate authorities, may be revised and thrown out. ARNELL *ought* to make the fact of furnishing supplies to the "So-Called" a ground of exclusion; but as this restriction might come too near home, sundry parties known to us as being within this category, will probably be spared to do the voting for us, and those like us, who, under the present law, have to serve out a probation of fourteen years and some months.

Go ahead, ARNELL!

RAILROADS.

The Southern people, impoverished as they are, are nevertheless full of energy and determination to retrieve their fallen fortunes. This energy and determination if directed in the proper channels, cannot fail to be fruitful of valuable results at an earlier period than even the most sanguine anticipates.

One of these channels, if not the one first in importance, is the rebuilding and extension of our Railroads. They are the *prestige* influences which make the remote places bloom and blossom, and which quintuple the energies of the whole country. No sacrifice, therefore, is too great which may be required to put these influences at work.

We have heard it said that the country is too poor to restore and extend these thoroughfares. This is a very false view of the subject. They are the agencies by which the country will be soonest lifted out of its poverty. They are the prophet rods which open up the fountains of prosperity, even in the desert.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

Recent events render desirable a Mass Convention of that portion of the people of Tennessee, who are favorable to its speedy and complete restoration to its proper position of equality and influence in the nation.

The war has closed, and with it all occasion for distinction between our citizens. Let us, then, celebrate the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of his Country,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1866,

by the assemblage, at the capital of the State, of the masses of the people to devise measures to secure the desirable result. This may be secured by a hearty and unquestioned endorsement of the restoration policy of the present patriotic Executive of the Nation, His Excellency Andrew Johnson, Tennessee's most distinguished son. Let every county send up a full delegation.

Francis B. Fogg,	Wm. Heiskell,
Thos. H. Malloy,	Jas. R. Rogers,
Edward H. East,	Wm. B. Lewis,
Wm. Wright,	Chas. P. Walker,
John C. Gray,	Abner A. Steele,
Jas. Parkinson,	Jos. G. Garrigan,
F. E. Hooker,	John W. Bone,
John Williams,	Henry H. Manlove,
Wm. M. Bowen,	Wm. M. Fosten,
James H. Gray,	Wm. P. Scales,
G. Ewing,	Joseph Powell,
Joseph A. Frazier,	D. W. Keith,
W. Shackelford,	Gilbert Bettle,
Jas. P. Coleman,	R. W. Brown,
Wm. F. Barry,	J. P. Johnson,
J. N. Brandon,	W. Brickell,
W. F. Alexander,	M. E. Donnovan,
H. M. Pope,	Tho. H. Bledsoe,
Henry N. James,	A. J. Stigall,
M. A. Gleaves,	L. M. Jarvis,
W. P. Thomas,	Wm. Simmons,
A. F. Lillard,	W. W. Wills,
A. R. Wynne,	C. N. Grabey,
A. D. Nolen,	Jas. Parks,
R. Williams,	A. E. Garrett,
Peter G. McKar,	W. O. Lofland,
S. M. Hazen,	Lemuel Davis,
S. T. Logan,	Thomas T. Smiley.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Petition from Leading Citizens of Memphis to the President—Endorsement Thereon of the Executive, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Maj.-Gen. Thomas and Maj.-Gen. Stoneman.

The following documents will explain themselves. It would seem that known "loyalty" is of very little weight or efficacy, so long as our law makers fail or refuse to put the freedman under the shelter and protection of law. It is but one of many evidences of the evil influences exerted by our present Legislature. We cannot suppose that Maj.-Gen. THOMAS means that Memphis is specially obnoxious in this regard. We are quite certain she is not. On the contrary, we believe that there is no place in the South where a more cordial and good spirit exists, to give the negro every legal advantage in working out his destiny, than here. The fault, and the misfortune, lies at the door of the Legislature. The signers of the document appended are not only among our oldest and most substantial citizens, but are known as unquestionable friends and supporters of the Government:

Petition of Citizens.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 18.

To the President of the United States:

Feeling that there is nothing more certain than that the rebellion is over, and that peace exists instead of war, we respectfully ask, if not inconsistent with the interests of the Government, that the four thousand colored troops at this place be disbanded, that the guns in their hands be taken from them, and, if deemed necessary, placed in the hands of white troops at this point.

We deem immediate action in this respect important, inasmuch as bad advisers have inculcated in the minds of the negroes a false and improper influence, to an extent that may in this vicinity feel that an outbreak may take place during the Christmas holidays that would be unprecedented in its consequences to helpless women and children.

Hoping the above may meet your approbation, we remain your friends,

C. B. Church,	Wm. L. Vance,
J. M. Hill,	J. E. Farnsworth,
James Elder,	W. R. Hopkins,
G. J. Merriman,	R. E. Gooper,
Wm. M. Farrington,	Jno. C. Pallington,
J. W. Page, Jno.
Den Adams,
W. C. Nixon,	E. McIlvain,
Henry G. Smith.	

Indorsement of the President.

EXECUTIVE, December 21, 1865.

Case of the colored troops at Memphis, Tenn.

Petition for the arms to be taken from said troops, and placed in the hands of white troops.

Respectfully referred to the Honorable the Secretary of War.

By order of the President:

R. MORRON, Secretary.

Indorsement of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1865.

To the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, ex-officio Secretary of War:

Case of colored troops at Memphis, Tenn. Refers petition of C. B. Church, *et al.*, to have the arms taken from said colored troops and placed in hands of the white troops.

Indorsement of Gen. Grant.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, December 27, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Maj.-Gen. G. H. Thomas, commanding the Military Division of Tennessee.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

Indorsement of Maj.-Gen. Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 3, 1866.

Respectfully referred to Maj.-Gen. George Stoneman, commanding Department of Tennessee, at Memphis, Tenn., who will inform the Mayor of the city of Memphis and others in civil authority at that place, and the signers of this petition, that if they and the courts are prepared to guaranty equal rights and justice to all men within their community, it will be time to consider the propriety of removing the troops altogether, or of conceding to their request, that only white troops be employed among them.

Until they are prepared to give such guaranty, it is not considered that they have any right to expect that their petition should be favorably considered; but that while their own conduct renders it necessary to keep troops among them, we must use such as we have, be they white or black, without regard to their wishes on the subject.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS.

W. D. WHIPPLE, Brig.-Gen. A. A. G.

Indorsement of Maj.-Gen. Stoneman.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 12, 1866.

Respectfully referred through Headquarters, District of West Tennessee, to his Honor the Mayor of the City of Memphis and others in civil authority at this point, and through the Mayor to C. B. Church, *et al.*, the writers of this communication, inviting their attention to the indorsement of Maj.-Gen. Thomas hereon, of the second instant.

By command of Maj.-Gen. STONEMAN.

W. L. PORTER, Brevet Major and A. A. G.

Richard Owens, an artist of Boston, ended his career with a pistol, a few days ago in that city.

It is significant that imported rice is now being used in Charleston.

The Eleventh Regulars are to relieve the negro troops in Lynchburg, Va.

Col. John S. Mosby has been relieved and is now at his home in Warrenton, Va.

The underwriters of St. Louis have ceased to insure Southern bound steamers.

The population of the City of Mexico is two hundred and fifty thousand.

The Hon. C. W. Buckley, of Texas, was drowned in the Brazos River on the thirteenth instant.

Miss Rochie Brien, daughter of J. S. Brien, of Nashville, was married, on Wednesday, to a son of Don Carlos Buell.

The Columbia Marine Insurance Company, of New York, has closed up its affairs. Liabilities reported at six millions.

Paragraphs in nearly every paper that comes to us indicate that the negro troops are being withdrawn from the South.

Two men in Richmond were endeavoring to get the powder out of a shell the other day when it exploded. Both were mangled and one is dead.

The press of Alabama almost unanimously approves of the action of Gov. Patton in vetoing bills discriminating against the negroes.

The negro testimony bill passed the lower branch of the Tennessee General Assembly on the twenty-fourth, by a vote of forty-one to thirty-two.

General Sheridan has been ordered by the Governor to make a diligent investigation into the Bagdad matter, and punish the offenders.

A fire, supposed incendiary, had destroyed about two million dollars worth of property at St. Catharine's Docks, London.

The body of a white woman, whose name has not been ascertained, was found in the lake at Milneburg, back of the Washington hotel, New Orleans.

Some French officers, on their way from Mexico to France, passed through Washington on the twenty-third. They give flattering accounts of the Imperial prospects.

Maj.-Gen. Lafayette McLaws, who commanded a division in Longstreet's corps, is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Richmond county, Georgia.

Two butchers of Macon, Georgia, named Wash Burfield and Mr. Pridgen, fought with butcher knives, the other day in that city. The doctors hope both will recover.

It is probable that a joint resolution, repealing the test oath act, will pass both Houses in a few days. The President will sign such a bill as soon as it passes.

A merchant vessel was seized at New York on the twenty-third, on the representation of Spanish officials that she was intended for a Chilean privateer. The matter will be investigated.

An ice bridge was formed below Niagara Falls on the twenty-fourth, extending three miles down the rapids. It is the largest for many years. People were crossing from both sides.

Three negro soldiers and one civilian have been arrested at Wilmington for the murder of Mr. Picket, the particulars of which we published a few days ago.

James Stewart and Hugh W. Hutchinson, both men of family and of considerable means, quarreled in a billiard saloon in Cairo; both used pistols. Stewart received three balls and is dead.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says: We understand that some of the negroes are getting up a petition for the abolition of the Freedmen's Court. It don't seem to suit their ideas as well as the process under the old *regime*.

The New Jersey Senate on the twenty-third passed the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. The House took the same action two days ago. One hundred guns will be fired at Trenton to-day in honor of the event.

The Lieut.-Col. Reed who led the colored filibusters in the attack on Bagdad, on the Rio Grande, was formerly a resident of Fort Wayne, Ind., and served one year in the Twelfth Indiana, as Captain of Company G.

Several ladies of Glasgow, Ky., are engaged in preparing and arranging for a most elegant supper and entertainment, to be given at no distant day, for the benefit of indigent orphans of the South.

The Sampson county (N. C.) court arrested a negro on the charge of drawing a pistol on a white man, and sentenced him to be sold into servitude. Major Wickersham, commander of the district, ordered the court and all parties concerned, to be put under arrest.

Private letters are said to have been received at Washington, from Mr. Bigelow at Paris, stating that there was no intention on the part of Napoleon to withdraw from Mexico the French troops, unless our Government would assure him that our policy of neutrality toward Maximilian would be continued.

A Fort Smith, Arkansas, paper, says the price of "poor, green lumber," in that place, is fifty dollars per thousand feet. "And yet," says the paper, "we have in great abundance the best of timber, including pine, upon our river banks, and are actually in the greatest coal region in the world—in the center of a coal bed four hundred miles in length.

Some sensation was created in New York recently, on the fact that a steamer left that port flying the flag of the "New Irish Republic." It turns out, however, that the supposed Fenian privateer was a new pilot boat on her trial trip, and that the "sun burst" banner was innocently hoisted by the Hibernian crew.

It a related of Maximilian that, in a recent conversation, he maintained that President Johnson and he are, by position as well as by interest, natural allies. "If he helps me," said the Emperor, "I will help him, and we will raise this continent to such a degree of prosperity and greatness that we shall soon be able to dictate to the rest of the world, Europe included."

Assistant Commissioner Hastings, of the freedmen's affairs for the State of Georgia, reports to Gen. Howard, that in Mitchell county the freedmen have nearly all left, and he cites as a reason, that the white people are as poor as the blacks. In Baker county there is a great call for laborers. Five hundred hands are needed. In Decatur county the freedmen have contracted, and have gone to work with their former masters, who are much encouraged at their endeavors, and think that they will do well. He states that the planters in his part of the State are in high spirits, and say that the freedmen really act as though they intended to work.

An audacious robbery was committed towards nine o'clock on the morning of the nineteenth instant, in William street, near Beekman, New York. While Samuel Terry, a youth of sixteen, employed as messenger in the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, was passing by, in possession of a satchel containing eleven thousand dollars in Treasury and other notes, and seven thousand dollars in checks, an unknown man jumped from a cart, snatched the satchel from the bearer, knocking him down, according to his own statement, and, leaping back into the vehicle, in which was seated an accomplice, drove away at full speed with his plunder. The occurrence was at once reported to the police, and a reward of one thousand dollars was offered for the arrest of the robbers. Strenuous efforts are now being made to capture the criminals and recover the stolen funds.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

Damages in Rebel States.

In the House of Representatives, on the eighteenth instant, the Committee of Claims submitted the following report, which we copy from the Washington *Globe*, as possessing great interest to many of our citizens:

The Committee of Claims ask leave to make the following report:

The attention of the House is called to the large number of claims growing out of the destruction of, or damage to, property by the Army and Navy while engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

The Committee are impressed with the necessity of establishing a rule, by the House, which shall guide them in deliberation upon this class of claims. The number of cases from this source is so great as to render it hardly possible for the Committee to examine the particulars of each one with the care and scrutiny necessary to prevent fraud and imposition against the Government, provided there be sufficient grounds to demand the favorable attention of Congress. The dimensions and duration of the war, and the persistence with which the rebellion was maintained, rendered it necessary for the Army of the loyal Government to make a large destruction of property, and also to make use of considerable property in States in rebellion for necessary supplies and subsistence. The destruction and appropriation was a military necessity, imposed upon the Government, in order to put down rebellion and to save the life of the nation.

The Committee are unable to give the House any definite information as to the quantity or value of the property thus destroyed or appropriated; but it is suggested that an attempt to indemnify and compensate this numerous class of claimants will require an amount of appropriation much greater than the revenues of the nation at this time can possibly satisfy.

It seems to the Committee, therefore, that the House should determine, by its action, whether these claims should be assumed, whereby the national debt must be increased to an indefinite extent.

The previous actions of Congress and of the various committees, who, from time to time, have had this subject under consideration, does not, in our opinion, establish such principles nor furnish such precedents as are necessary for the government of the Committee in making recommendations under the new and important circumstances now surrounding the question. Heretofore the amount of claims at any time resting upon the Government for such losses has been limited so as not to exceed the resources of the Government under the reasonable and permissable taxation, and hence a disposition has often been exhibited by both Congress and the various Committees of Claims to equalize burdens and losses by paying such demands. But this disposition has not uniformly existed, and many instances of glaring injustice and inequality in the distribution of the public bounty have occurred in the history of the legislation of the Government. The persistency, however, with which such claimants have pressed their applications when rejected, has frequently enabled them to finally succeed, and often under circumstances which render their success of doubtful propriety. Appeals to our sympathy and benevolence are not easily resisted, and it is a credit to human nature that we are so constituted as to be accessible to such appeals. It is to be remembered, however, that such appeals ought not to induce and cannot authorise us to levy extraordinary taxation upon our constituents in order to gratify our charitable impulses. We are not almoners, merely, for the nation, and have no just right to impose increased taxation in order to gratify our feelings of benevolence, nor to establish principles of abstract justice and equity when there is no rule or law requiring it, and particularly when the attempt is to be attended with great uncertainty and subjected to innumerable impositions and frauds.

Neither does the Committee find any very well settled principles, in regard to a nation's liability to pay for this class of losses, laid down by the commentators on national law. Where the claimants are of undoubted loyalty, and the damage has resulted from the appropriation of private property for the use of the Government, or by way of precaution, in order to repel the enemy, it is the opinion of Vattel that the damages should be paid. But for other damages caused by inevitable necessity, the writer says:

"They are misfortunes which chance deals out to the proprietors on whom they happen to fall. The sovereign, indeed, ought to show an equitable regard for the sufferers, if the situation of his affairs will admit it, but no action lies against the State for misfortunes of this nature for losses which she has occasioned not willfully, but through necessity and by mere accident. The same may be said of damages caused by the enemy. All the subjects are exposed to such damages, and woe to him on whom they fall. The members of a society make well enough such risks of property, since they encounter a similar risk of life itself. Were the State strictly to indemnify all those whose property is injured in this manner, the public finances would soon be exhausted, and every individual in the State would be obliged to contribute his share in due proportion; a thing utterly impracticable. Besides, these indemnifications would be liable to a thousand abuses, and there would be no end of the particulars. It is, therefore, to be presumed that no such thing was ever intended by those who united to form a society."

These remarks are quoted because of their apparent applicability to the question presented. It seems to the Committee that the magnitude of the public debt created to suppress the rebellion, renders it impossible for the Government to attempt to compensate all those who have sustained individual losses by the action of our army in the field. The attempt would impair the national credit abroad, destroy confidence in the public securities everywhere, impose such additional burthens of taxation as to give cause for discontent and complaint, and finally lead to the possible encouragement of such evil minded persons as may be led to favor the policy of repudiation.

The Committee are, therefore, of the opinion that, in view of the magnitude of these losses, as well as the magnitude of the public debt, and the thousand abuses necessarily resulting from an attempt to satisfy their claims, the action of Vattel, "the thing is utterly impracticable," and ought not to be encouraged.

It may be suggested that a distinction should be made between losses arising out of the destruction of property incident to the ravages of war and damages growing out of the appropriation of property for uses of the army. Without controverting the propriety of this distinction, so far as citizens of the loyal States are concerned, it is suggested that it will be dangerous and inexpedient to apply it to claims coming from States lately in rebellion. It will be difficult to determine, with a sufficient degree of certainty, the question of individual loyalty; and it is to be established, as a rule, that property be taken from loyal citizens, in rebellious States, for military supplies, shall be paid for, it may be conceded that every claimant will find some proof to present of his devotion and suffering in the cause of the Government. The examinations before a committee are necessarily *ex parte*, consisting mostly of the affidavits of persons of doubtful character for truth and honesty little can be known.

The Committee calls the attention of the House to an act of Congress, approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, &c." which deprived that court of any jurisdiction of claims against the United States, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to property by the army and navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion. It was scarcely the policy of this law to transfer the adjudication of this class of claims from the courts to Congress, for the second and third sections of the act provided that the claims of loyal citizens, in States not in rebellion, for supplies and subsistence actually furnished the army, and unapplied for, or taken by officers without giving receipts, may be adjusted and allowed by the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals respectively. In the light of this act, it seems to have been the policy of the authors that the claims of loyal citizens in loyal States for supplies to the army should be paid, and that the Government should not be held liable for any such claims coming from citizens of States in rebellion, nor liable for any claim coming from any portion of the country, which resulted merely from the ravages of war, at least without an act of Congress for the payment of it.

The Committee think that the policy of this act, as they understand it, should be strictly adhered to. That the necessities of the nation demand that we attempt to pay no claim growing out of the destruction of, or damage to property by the necessities of the war; for any claim for property furnished to, or taken by military officers, except as the same is now provided for by the act referred to. The Committee, therefore, recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the Committee of Claims be instructed to reject all claims referred to them for examination by citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to property by the army and navy while engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

The coolest operation that has transpired in this vicinity, took place on Friday afternoon. As Gen. King, accompanied by his wife, and a gentleman named Hallie and his wife, were riding on one of the roads leading from the city, about two miles out, they were stopped and three of the horses taken from them by two highway robbers. The General was riding with Mrs. R. in a buggy, and Mr. B. and Mrs. K. on horseback. The robbers permitted Mrs. R. to keep her horse. They also left one of their own. Both the General and his friend were unarmed. This certainly is the coolest operation yet.—*Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel*

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 24, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The military authorities, not only of the Military Division of the Tennessee, but of the United States, have found it necessary to issue General Orders for the protection of soldiers in the service, and of citizens in the employment of the army during the late civil war, from suits against them for acts done in their military capacity, or pursuant to orders from proper military authority, also to protect from arrest or prosecution all loyal citizens or persons charged with offenses against the rebel forces, directly or indirectly, during the rebellion; and further, to protect all persons charged with the occupancy or use of abandoned lands or the possession or custody of property pursuant to the civil or military authority of the General Government. All of which more fully appear from copies of General Orders No. twenty-nine, issued by Maj.-Gen. Thomas on the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and of General Orders No. three, issued by Lieut.-Gen. Grant on the twelfth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, which are hereeith transmitted.

The frequent arrests and unjust imprisonment of discharged soldiers and citizens for acts done in the service or employ of the United States demanded this decisive course on the part of commanders.

I am authorized by Maj.-Gen. Thomas to state that while his duty demands a strict execution of these orders, he regrets the necessity that produced them; that he much prefers that the mantle of protection should be thrown around the loyal citizens and discharged soldiers by the civil authorities. He desires that the military power shall aid and not control our courts or executive officers. Every interference of the kind is, to him, unpleasant. He has taken great care to enforce proper discipline among his troops, and to prevent any ground for complaint on the part of citizens. In justification of the military authorities, and to show the propriety of these general orders for the protection of discharged soldiers, I refer you to General Order number twenty-five, issued by Gen. Thomas, in which the General enjoins it upon all his subordinates to require "The utmost care and attention in the enforcement of strict discipline among the troops of their command, and commanding that the persons and property of all citizens be scrupulously respected and no unnecessary or improper intercourse with them permitted, and no interference with or arrests of any citizen be allowed unless upon proper authority from the district commander and then only after a *bona fide* and well supported complaint has been already made for information." General Order also orders that "summary and severe punishment be visited upon all officers or soldiers for outrages committed upon citizens."

With violation of such orders as I have recited, the civil courts have nothing whatever to do. All experience has shown that military courts are alone competent to punish military offenses, and that soldiers and army employees should be amenable to military law alone. Nevertheless, rebel lawyers and rebel grand juries persist in fomenting prosecutions against soldiers for acts done by soldiers and army employees—and done too under military orders and in the line of duty.

The changeableness of military orders, the uncertain duration of the military occupation of the State, and the liability of a change of commanders, render it necessary that the more ample protection of legislation should be extended to the loyal people of the State.

I therefore recommend that you embody the substance of cases recited in the orders of Gens. Grant and Thomas, in an act of the General Assembly, and strictly prohibit the courts from taking any cognizance of them.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.—The negro testimony bill being up in the Tennessee House on the twenty-fourth, Mr. Hood offered the following amendment: That this act shall not be so construed as to give colored persons the right to vote, hold office, or sit on juries in this State. Adopted. The bill was then passed on its third and last reading by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Arnell, Carter, Baker, Donaldson, Doughty, Dowdy, Elliott, Freeman, Fuson, Garner, Gilmer, Grimmett, Hood, Hudson, Jones of Claiborne, Kershaw, Lewis, Mason, Maxwell, McNair, Mullins, Mulloy, Moss, Nicks, Norman, Ordway, Pearson, Pickett, Raulston, Rogers, Smith of Hardeman, Smith of Obion, Steele, Underwood, Waters of Wilson, Waters of Madison, Walker of Bledsoe, Walker of Shelby, Wines, Woodcock and Woods—forty-one.

Nays: Messrs. Brandon, Bledsoe, Brettle, Blackman, Clingan, Coward, Duggan, Cunnaway, Faulkner, Grove, Hale, Jarvis, Jones of Sullivan, Jagoe, Melton, Murphy, Parks, Patton, Porter, Scales, Simmerly, Shultz, Snodderly, Stegall, Thornburg, Thomas, Warren, Welsh, Williams, White, Wynne, and Mr. Speaker Heiskell—thirty-two.

The last uprising of their countrymen was celebrated by the Poles residing in New York, at a place in Essex street, where addresses were delivered in the Polish and English language. A resolution was adopted to form a revolutionary club.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison, returning from a funeral at Decatur, Ala., was robbed of his gold watch and twenty-five dollars.

DIED.

HARTWELL—Died, in Little Rock, Ark., C. H. HARTWELL, on Monday, January 22.

NEW ADVERTISEMT'S.

ATTENTION, PLANTERS!!—Immigrants arriving from foreign white laborers, on short notice. RAMSEY & COFFIN, No. 5 Adams st., up stairs.

UNITED HEBREW RELIEF Association.—There will be a special meeting of this society on Sunday, January 28, at 2 o'clock, at the Memphis Clothing Hall. All members are requested to attend, as the Jewish Hospital question will be discussed.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. LOEB, Secy.

IN STORE, and for sale low, to the Trade—

200 Barrels Flour;
50 Coils best Rope;
60 Kegs No. 1 Lard;
4 New Orleans Molasses;
30 Sacks Malt, for Distillers.

W. H. PITMAN & CO., jan27-6t 264 Front street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NO FREIGHT will be Received by this Road until Monday, 29th inst.

H. G. PATTERSON, jan27 1t Freight Agent.

J. H. MARTIN, Hernando, Ala. S. W. DONEGAN, Memphis, Tenn.

MASTIN & DONEGAN,

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION AND

Forwarding Merchants,

No. 37 Jefferson Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Up Stairs.

Henry C. Davis, North Ala. John H. Allison, Nashville.

B. Frank Foster, jr., Florence, Ala.

Davis, Allison & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And Commission Merchants

No. 12 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALLISON & DAVIS, 36 Magazine street, New Orleans, La., will pay especial attention to receiving and forwarding stores, also to Purchasing supplies for the country. jan27-1m

T. A. Anderson & Co., No. 36 Commercial Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

T. A. & H. Anderson, No. 142 Gravier Street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

T. A. Anderson & Co., No. 299 Front street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

Commission Merchants.

Consignments solicited to all the above houses. jan27 1m

JAMES GRAVES. JAMES A. GRAVES.

GRAVES & SON,

Proprietors of

DR. GRAVES' AGUE PILLS, ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, AMERICAN CINCHONA BARK EXTRACT, TOIL CARBY VERMIFUGE PILLS, OINTMENT AND CURE FOR DIPTHERIA AND THROAT DISEASE, And Dealers in all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, and Fancy Articles; Liquors, Wines and Brandies, for medical purposes. Fine Segar and Tobacco, Flavoring Extracts, Sponge, Brushes of all kinds, Combs, Quinine, Quinoidine, Purified Chemozone, Sulphate of Cincona, Morphine, Chloroform, Opium, and many other preparations, that will be sold low.

We will also keep an assortment of Electic Medicines.

We will have a catalogue of our stock and prices, that will be furnished upon sending one, free of charge.

No. 398 MARKET STREET, between Sixth and Seventh sts., jan27-3m Louisville, Ky.

DR. J. B. CENTRY,

DENTIST,

FORMERLY of Frankfort, Ky., is now located in Jackson, Tenn. He devotes his entire time to treatment of diseases of the eyes. He refers to his patients of the last twelve years; also the citizens of Kentucky, Northern Mississippi, Arkansas and West Tennessee; but above all, he refers those suffering from diseases of the eyes to himself. As these are cash days, his bills will be cash positively. Money is plenty—now long it will be so I cannot tell. All the facilities needed by patients is afforded in Jackson. jan 25-1m J. B. CENTRY.

NEW ADVERTISEMT'S.

GRAND

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT,

Interspersed with

READINGS AND RECITATIONS,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Memphis Library Association.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 27th, 1866,

—AT THE—

Library Rooms, on Third street,

North of the Post Office.

PROGRAMME!

PART FIRST;

GRAND SOLO & CHORUS,

(By General Request.)

By a Number of Ladies and Gentlemen, and Full Orchestra Accompaniment.

2. Recitation—"The Fireman," ..... E. H. Freeman.
3. Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen," ..... Mrs. Cooper.
4. Recitation—"The Legacy," ..... A. Mathison.
5. Ballad—"Katy Darling," ..... George Washington.
6. Recitation—"Catiline's Defiance," ..... Charles Schillings.
7. Improvisation, on the Piano Forte, on a "Theme" proposed by the audience.

An Intermission of 10 Minutes.

PART SECOND!

GRAND CHOURS & SOLO,

By a Number of Ladies and Gentlemen, and a Full Orchestra Accompaniment.

2. Recitation—"Bernardo del Carpio," ..... E. Lehman.
3. Fantasia—"The Mocking Bird," ..... H. B. Willey.
4. Aria—"Breeze of the Night," from Il Trovatore, ... Mrs. Bertschy.
5. Recitation—"Proud Miss McIntire," ..... S. C. Beeman.
6. Duet—"There is a Sigh in the Heart," ..... Misses Hammerskold.
7. Duet—Violin and Piano, ... Messrs. F. Holtenberg and Chas. Schillings.
8. Coro di Danigelle, ... By a Number of Ladies.

Ladies are requested to bring a card with the name of their favorite (popular) air written on it, and hand it to the usher at the door.

The Concert Grand Piano, from Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York, recently purchased by the Association, will be used on this occasion.

The performance to commence precisely at 5 o'clock.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,

To be had at J. E. Merriman & Co.'s Jewelry Store, on Main street, and at the door. jan27-1t

CLAY BUILDING

No. 229. MAIN STREET. No. 229.

WALKER BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

LACES, YANKEE NOTIONS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

—ALSO—

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READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All of which we offer to sell to

WHOLESALE BUYERS

At Prices competing with EASTERN MARKETS.

Parties Purchasing Goods from us, will have the advantage of selecting out of our

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS,

which comprises the latest Styles and Patterns of Goods, which we have just received, and intend to keep constantly supplied with the latest and most desirable goods.

Call one! Call all! before purchasing elsewhere.

WALKER BROS. & CO., 229 Main street, Gay Building.

Encourage Southern Manufactures!!

H. P. TREAT,

MANUFACTURES Plows, Scrapers, Ball Tongue, Sweeps, etc.

Wagons and Drays made to order.

Agricultural dealers and planters will find it their interest to call and see the better machinery elsewhere.

Also for sale, two Portable Engines, on Madison street, Bayou Bridge.

N. B. Mechanics wanted. jan27-1m

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust dated March 6th, 1865, made to me by W. A. Smith, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, in the city of Memphis, on the 27th day of February, 1866, the following property, viz: Beginning at the south-east intersection of Vance and St. Martin streets, thence east with Vance street 86 feet, thence south at right angles with Vance, thence with a right angles 86 feet to St. Martin street, thence north at right angles with St. Martin street 50 feet to the beginning, being part of lot 28 in the city of Memphis. Sale between 10 and 12 o'clock. I will convey as trustee only.

jan27-iawtwws WM. A. GOODWYN.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust, dated respectively June 8d, 1858, and March 2d, 1860, made to me by John Brown, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, in the city of Memphis, on the 27th day of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following property, viz: A lot in the city of Memphis, being lot No. 3, in the plan of subdivision of lots Nos. 4 and 5, made by E. S. Todd for Will Williams, beginning at a stake on the N. W. corner of a 12 foot alley and Hernando street 404 feet N. W. of the intersection of Hernando and Georgia streets; thence N. W. with the said line of Hernando street 50 feet; thence S. W. at right angles with said street 197 feet; thence parallel with Hernando street southwardly with said 12 foot alley 199 feet to the beginning.

jan27 iawtwws W. A. GOODWYN.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, dated July 1st, 1859, made to me by C. G. Richardson, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, in the city of Memphis, on the 27th of February, 1866, the following property, viz: Part of original country lot 68, and fractional part of lot 69, adjoining the lot of John Robertson and J. J. Murray's subdivision of said lot 68, as part of lot Poplar street, at a stake on the north side of Poplar street, at the south-west corner of said street eastward as last, thence northward at right angles 148½ feet to an alley, thence west 16 feet to the north-west corner of said lot No. 2, thence south 148½ feet to Poplar street, the beginning. Sale between 10 and 12 o'clock. I will convey only as trustee.

jan27-iawtwws J. C. GRIFFING, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

IN virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me by John Cannavan, dated May 6th, 1855, and recorded in Book, dated January 1st, 1856, I will proceed to sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, in Memphis, on the 27th of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock, the following property, viz: Certain lots of Tennessee, as follows: Next the city of Memphis, and part of the land purchased from the Union Bank, and lots marked and divided by E. S. Todd into lots for Willoughby Williams, and each 25 feet by 148 feet, lots 27, 28 and 29, containing one-half of an acre. I will sell only as trustee.

jan27 iawtwws WM. A. GOODWYN.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, dated 1st November, 1856, made to me by John Cannavan, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, in the city of Memphis, on the 27th of February, 1866, the following property, viz: Lots 22, 23 and 24, of the lots surveyed by E. S. Todd for Willoughby Williams, containing each 2 acres and 10 perches, or 2-40-100 acres, beginning on the west side of Lauderdale street, at the N. E. corner of lot 22 south of the Fort Pickering R. R., west with said road 6 chains 85 links to the corner of lot 26; thence south 3 chains 15 links to the corner of lot 25; thence east with the line of said lot 14 chains 77 links to Jackson street; thence with Jackson street 3 chains 15 links to Lauderdale street; thence north with Lauderdale street to the beginning, being the same lots sold to said Cannavan November 1st, 1856.

Sale between 10 and 12 o'clock. I will convey as trustee only.

J. C. GRIFFING.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of three Deeds of Trust, made to me by F. Vanhorn, and dated respectively August 7th, 1854, March 20, 1854, and 4th February, 1855, I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, in the city of Memphis, on the 27th of February, 1866, the following property, viz: A lot or piece of ground, north-west corner of Hill and Desoto streets, fronting on Hill street 100 feet, and on Desoto street 148 feet, between parallel lines. Sale between 10 and 12 o'clock. I will convey as trustee only.

jan27-iawtwws WM. A. GOODWYN.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of four Deeds of Trust, made to me by A. Street, dated severally 1st February, March, 1858, 1st June, 1858, and 1st of March, 1859, I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, in the city of Memphis, on the 27th of February, 1866, the following property, viz: The north half of lot Second street, in the city of Memphis, and running west 165 feet between parallel lines.

Sale between 10 and 12 o'clock. I will convey only as trustee.

J. C. GRIFFING.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, dated March 1st, 1859, made to me by A. G. Henkle and A. H. Henkle, I will sell for cash, in front of the Court House, in the city of Memphis, on the 27th of February, 1866, the following property, viz: Part of original country lot 68, and fractional part of lot 69, adjoining the lot of John Robertson and J. J. Murray's subdivision of said lot 68, as part of lot Poplar street, at a stake on the north side of Poplar street, at the south-west corner of said lot No. 2, thence with the north side of Poplar street eastward as last, thence northward at right