MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY ..... FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

☞ Correspondents must bear in mind the rule of writing on one side only of the sheet, in order to enable us to make use of their favors.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

We understand a project is before the Legislature, seeking the sanction and potentiality of law, in the shape of an act of incorporation, vesting the incorporators with the *exclusive privilege* of supplying Memphis with water, for a very long term of years. We have not seen the bill, but we are reliably informed that such is the character of the scheme.

We do not know, nor do we stop to inquire, who are concerned or interested in it; but we embrace the earliest opportunity to protest against such an extraordinary grant of franchise. As we had occasion to urge heretofore, there can be no greater evil to any community—and especially to such a community as ours, growing rapidly into the dimensions of a great city—than to saddle upon it *monopolies* in the shape of unqualified exclusive privileges. Memphis is threatened with the imposition of these, in two most important functions of a City Government—the occupation of her thoroughfares for the use of street railroads, and the supply of water. Should the Courts decide that the Charter of the City Railroad Company holds good, making the Company entirely independent of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, —and then this Water Privilege be granted, invested with like independence of the City Government, there will be precious little left of the Charter of Memphis. What will be left will certainly not be worth the heavy taxation to which our citizens are subject.

The Gas Company is virtually, a monopoly; for, although not so in the terms of its charter, the scarcity of capital, and the large number of openings for its profitable investment, does now, and will for years, practically give to the existing company a monopoly of the business of furnishing lights. Add to this the exclusive privilege of running cars over all our streets—those now existing and those to be hereafter opened, independently of any control by the City Government, then vest another Company with an equally independent monopoly of carrying water pipes and supplying water throughout the city—and our readers will agree that Memphis will be pretty well shingled over with monopolies, of three very essential elements of a city's well-being: Light, Locomotion and Water. If another Company should be formed, with the exclusive privilege of thief-catching—and another with the exclusive privilege of shooting and knocking down men who are supposed to have violated some city ordinance, the thing would be complete.

It is very true that the sensible men who are to come after us, would groan under the burthen of taxation exacted by so many independent governments within their City Government, and probably would curse the folly of this generation which passively put their necks under the yoke. But what of that? They will not be able to help themselves, and it will be a fine thing for the capitalists that may then own the stock.

If our tax-payers and citizens generally, are willing to incur the evils that are sure to follow from monopolies, well and good. In the day when they shall feel the burthen, they will not be able to say that we failed in our duty as a journalist to warn them against the evil.

QUERY?—Unless ARNELL's conscience is as sleazy as the leather he tanned for the Confederacy, could *he* take the oath he has concocted to prevent the people of Tennessee from voting?

TWO OF THEM.—The Galveston *Bulletin* concludes an article on the subject of Mexico by saying—

"If Barnum wishes to engage one of the greatest humbugs of the world, let him secure the Mexican "Republic."

On his way back he might add much to his collection by going in Nashville, and taking a model of the present Government of Tennessee.

"REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT."

One of the *constitutional* duties of the United States Government—so distinctly laid down in the organic law of the Republic as to admit of no cavil, either as to the letter or spirit thereof—is to guaranty to every State composing the Union a *republican form of government*. WEBSTER defines a republic to be "a State in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people." A "republican form of government," therefore, must be that in and under which the "sovereign power" is "exercised"—not by an oligarchy, which is a form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons—but, by "representatives elected by the people" of the State, or, in other words, the whole body of people united under one Government.

These definitions being kept clearly in the mind, we submit, that ARNELL's proposed amendment of the existing franchise law, is a *subversion* of the republican form of government which the United States Government is solemnly bound to guaranty to the State of Tennessee; and that ARNELL, and all who may vote for it, are traitors to the Constitution, in open rebellion against the authority of the United States. What is it that this audacious conspirator against the Constitution proposes to do? He proposes—

1. To vest the supreme power of the State, not in "representatives of the *people*," but in the representatives of a *few oligarchs*; and

2. To place even the choice of representatives of an oligarchy, under the restraint and control of the Governor, and the County Registration Commissioners to be appointed by him—in other words, puts it within the power of the Governor, and these Commissioners of the Governor's appointment, at his and their discretion, to have a election of representatives, even of the oligarchy he proposes to establish in the State.

In brief, ARNELL's project is to establish in Tennessee a Government, in which the supreme power shall be vested in a very few persons; and over even these, he proposes to establish a one-man power in the Governor, which will be quite ample to prevent, if that functionary should deem it expedient to exercise it, even those few persons from choosing representatives to share in holding the power of the State. If his bill passes into a law, and the people acquiesce in it, the Government of the State will be a hybrid, sharing, in pretty equal proportions, the nature of Oligarchy and Despotism.

A more monstrous and impudent proposition was never seriously submitted to a free people. A more audacious usurpation of the rights of the people by a set of narrow-minded and shallow-brained demagogues, was never attempted. Look at it:—An overwhelming majority of the people of Tennessee were engaged, during the late Civil War, in hostile acts of armed resistance to the supreme authority of the United States. So far as the State was concerned, they infracted no law, but acted in obedience to her regularly organized Government. The Civil War ends by the overthrow of the Government and the submission of the armies of the insurgents. This submission to the authority against which they had revolted, was accepted by that authority, with the voluntary condition conceded by it that the insurgents might return to their homes and resume their rights so long as they obeyed the laws against which they had offended, without molestation from the Government of the United States. In a little while afterwards, that Government, through its lawful representative, the President—with a rare clemency which challenges the admiration of the world, and has commanded for democratic institutions the confidence of mankind to an extent they never enjoyed before—extended pardon and amnesty to the body of the participants in the Civil War against it, on the single condition of their renewing their allegiance to it by taking a prescribed oath. Upon the principle of the supreme authority of the Federal Government, which has been settled by the war if anything has been settled, these offenders are politically regenerate and vested with every right they ever possessed before the war. They are, unquestionably, citizens of the United States, and, by logical sequence, citizens of the States in which they before held citizenship.

An assembly of men, however, calling themselves the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, undertake to decree that these citizens of the United States,—who are also citizens of the State, if the Federal Government is a supreme authority,—shall be disfranchised. Acting upon the pernicious doctrine of "State *Sovereignty*," they dare to *nullify* this pledge and guaranty of the United States, impudently pretending to be more jealous and efficient guardians of the safety of its authority than is its chosen representative, the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. They go further, and propose, as we have shown above, to establish over Tennessee an Oligarchical Despotism, in place of the "*republican form of government*" the United States Government is bound by the Constitution to guaranty to every State in the Republic.

In the name of the people of Tennessee, we protest against this arrogant usurpation, and denounce the principle upon which alone it can be claimed, as more heretical than the doctrine of the secessionists. *They* only claimed to retire from under the operations of the Constitution and Government of the Union. ARNELL and his co-conspirators against the rights and liberties of the people of Tennessee, would break the faith and defy the authority of both.

But, thank God! there is a peaceful remedy for such outrage, in the strong arm of the Federal Government. The people of the State have the right to call upon that supreme authority to fulfill its constitutional obligation to guaranty them a "republican form of Government." Its head and representative is not the man to flinch from the performance of any plain duty to the people. If, therefore, the madmen of the so-called Legislature at Nashville should be so intoxicated with their questionably-gotten power as to persist in this ARNELL usurpation, let the people of the State petition ANDREW JOHNSON to appoint a Provisional Governor, instructed to call a Convention of the People to adopt a Constitution, and provide for a Legislature, based upon the principles of a republican government—and so peacefully get rid of an upstart Oligarchy, destitute alike of Statesmanship in mind or Christianity of feeling.

☞ Maj.-Gen. Thomas and Gen. Fisk will give testimony before the Reconstruction Committee during their stay in Washington.

☞ Gens. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Meade, had their first meeting on the twenty-ninth. Sheridan will not be able to be present.

☞ Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, is the person to whom President Johnson last Saturday expressed his views on the political situation, a semi-official account of which was published yesterday.

A Frankfort special informs us that a convention of late rebel officers will be held shortly, in Kentucky, to decide upon candidates whom they will unite upon at the coming August election.

☞ A dispatch from Milledgeville, Ga., says that the friends of Alexander H. Stephens will support him for the long term Senatorship, in spite of his letter declining to be a candidate.

☞ A series of forgeries were perpetrated on Boston brokers last Saturday morning. Seven forged checks were presented at the counters of as many different brokers, and five of them, amounting in the aggregate to eighteen thousand four hundred dollars, were paid. Two, of two thousand four hundred dollars each, were refused. The forgers have not been discovered.

OUR GRENADA CORRESPONDENCE.

Terrible Tragedy at Grenada.

GRENADA, Jan. 29, 1866.

Editors Appeal: Under the above caption in your paper of the twenty-third appeared an account of the horrible murder of two Germans at this place. The account given contains two inaccuracies, which, though immaterial, I will correct while on the subject. Tell was killed at the house of Mrs. Walters, an amiable lady, instead of at Mr. Shandy's, and Gross was shot just outside the back door of his store. These mournful tragedies made just the impression upon the citizens of this place that they would readily and naturally make upon the peaceably disposed people. My object in writing this, however, is not to give news which you have already published, nor to express the feelings of the community, but rather to inform you of the

Cause of the Murders.

Of this there were, heretofore, various conjectures, quite conflicting, and none satisfactory. The most plausible was, that the murdered men had acted as spies, and had informed against some Confederates during the war. This, however, was only a conjecture; not the slightest evidence has been elicited to sustain it. But this morning I heard expressed with great confidence, by an important public functionary of the United States, a cause for the murder, which differs widely from any other conjecture, and the importance of which is enhanced by the probability, plainly intimated, that *it is the cause which will be reported to Government*. It is this: That there is a conspiracy to kill Germans, for the purpose of deterring German immigration, that, thereby, the white population of the South may be enabled to force the negroes to work for them on their own terms, and to oppress them. I have tried to express the idea correctly as I received it, and, if I have failed in perspicuity, it is because the idea is too muddy to be expressed clearly. Who could have conceived it, but one

"Who has optics keen, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen?"

Who could believe it, but one whose "charity believth all things," that can work prejudice to the white population of the South, especially when thereby profitable offices may be obtained? This idea presupposes that the Southern people are about the most simple creatures in human shape. The keen witted Yankees know that German immigrants enhance the price of lands and greatly increase the wealth and political power of a State; that if they labor for themselves, they would not enhance the price of negro wages, and that if they work for others for compensation they would increase competition, lower the price of labor, so that the negro would be hired for less price. Indeed, if white immigrants should throng to this country and take large plantations be cut up into small bodies, and sold or leased to them, the negro's occupation would be gone. Besides, the interests and the sympathies of the original white population, and of white immigrants, would be united in against the African race. These immigrants will vote with the South most naturally, when Southern interests stand opposed to Northern, and would naturally make common cause against black. Free Yankees would certainly not, situated as we are, by all means encourage German immigration. But they judge of by different rules—by rule which may work to our prejudice, and especially prolong the Black Republican despotism over the South. The officials are continually reporting to sustain their despotism, and few of them, especially the parsons, can conceive any thing which does not feed their malevolence and fill their purses.

SIDNEY HAMPDEN.

☞ It is said that Castle Thunder, at Richmond, Va., is now used exclusively as a prison for negro criminals. We are surprised, says the Nashville *Union and American*, that the military authorities should tolerate any distinction of color, and that they do not put the darkies among the white offenders.

☞ A recent Washington dispatch says: The anti-room at the White House was thronged to-day, many senators and representatives being in attendance. Delegations from both parties waited upon the President. The Democrats are said to have come out clapping their hands.

☞ The Montana (Territory) *Post* says: Frank Williams, the man who drove a coach into Pontneuff Canon, the scene of the murder of Messrs. Parker and McCausland, of Atchison, Kansas, was caught on Cherry creek, Colorado, by some of the Montana Vigilants, on the second of December, and that after confessing his guilt and divulging the names and whereabouts of some fifteen of his companions in crime, was hung.

☞ A serious accident occurred early on Saturday near New York City, on the Hudson River Railroad. One of the cars next to the extreme rear was thrown on its side, and dragged a distance of nearly eighty yards, and on one of the bridges in the vicinity, the timbers and debris of the bridge crashing into the cars, injuring several passengers. Three persons were severely injured—none killed.

From the Vicksburg Herald, 27th.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

The interposition of the authority of the military arm should at all times be dignified and just (at least have that appearance), to command respect from any one. The action should not be hasty, nor without the certainty of the order being based upon facts. All persons will admit that in such a condition of affairs as exists in the Southern States, with high military officials in our midst, and the country under martial law, the occasion *might* possibly arise when the interposition of the United States arms *would be necessary* to further the ends of justice. But, we imagine, it never occurred to any one that it was designed for this great power to be used in retarding or preventing the administration of justice. Yet we are constrained to say that the recent action of officials in this place has created the latter impression. What are the facts?

A negro man murders his fellow creature, (of the same color) in cold blood, by chopping him to death with an axe. He is tried—has the attendance of his fellow servants at the trial, and upon their evidence is convicted and sentenced to death. Not one word of extenuation is offered on the trial, which could weigh against the mass of testimony showing the crime to have been a predetermined murder. Yet, upon his simple statement of his defence, his reprieve is demanded, and finally he is allowed to escape from jail, the guards placed there by United States authority boldly unlocking the doors and gates to further that object. The documents laid before the Governor asking the reprieve and pardon of this man were gross and flagrant misrepresentations of the record of the case, and yet these records were not called for by the military authorities. He is turned loose upon his own statement alone, unsubstantiated by the slightest credible testimony.

Again, a set of negro thieves are convicted and sentenced to be punished, according to a law which punishes all convicts alike. The military authority steps in, and says they shall not be punished. It is not pretended they are not guilty—that cannot be denied—but they cannot be punished.

Gen. Wood, the commander of this Department, has now the confidence of our people, as a man of honor and justice. We believe he has been imposed on. We *know*, from the statements made to him in the case of Harrison, (the negro murderer who was allowed to escape) that he has some subordinates who make the truth bend very conveniently to their will.

We trust we are not asking too much, when we urge upon him to have the fullest investigation made into these matters. It is due to his dignity and honor, that his subordinates should not bring his administration into disrepute by this reckless trifling with the most sacred alms of public justice.

HEADQ'RS POST OF VICKSBURG,
VICKSBURG, Jan. 30, 1866.

Editor Vicksburg Herald—SIR: I am directed to notify you, that the sale of persons for jail fees, fines or for any other cause, will be prohibited within this command. By order of

Col. VAN E. YOUNG.
ROBT. WILSON, Capt. and Post Adj't.

We are happy to inform Col. Young that we have none for sale.

A similar notice was served on the Sheriff. The law does not authorize the selling of persons for jail fees or fines, and it has never been done. It does authorize, however, the hiring out of persons who owe fines and jail fees, to whoever will take them for the shortest space of time and pay the fees.

Note from the Sheriff.

Editor Herald: You are entirely mistaken in saying the order of Capt. Wilson, by authority of Capt. Van E. Young, to cease executing the sentences of the Court on prisoners now in jail, was handed to the Sheriff. The jail is entirely in the hands of the military authorities, and the order was addressed to the captain in charge of the jail, as the order you publish will show. The Sheriff obtained a copy of the order by applying for it at the jail.

The statement "that the same officer ordered the release of a negro prisoner on the simple statement of one, that a white man had been released the day before," is incorrect, as far as I have any knowledge of it; and probably grew out of a conversation between myself and a Federal Colonel, who gave me an excuse for turning out of jail the condemned murderer, Harrison Brooks, that "a citizen had been turned out." No citizen has been turned out to my knowledge, except by due course of law.

SHERIFF.

This correction of Mr. Shannon, only makes the matter worse. It appears the civil officers are not treated with ordinary respect—they are not even informed that the civil authority has been overruled.

The explanation of the release of the condemned murderer will explain itself. Because it was said a citizen had been released, (which, it appears, is not true,) a Federal Colonel, who is placed here to uphold the majesty of the law, in the name of the United States, releases a murderer. "Can such things be and not excite our special wonder," that nothing is done to prevent their recurrence in the future.

☞ Monday night W. J. Goodridge, shot a garroter in Norfolk, Va.

☞ The United States garrison has been withdrawn from Columbus, Ga.

☞ A new hotel is about to be constructed on the site of the Confederate Hotel, burned during the war, at Jackson, Miss.

☞ Indianapolis papers speak of the continued prevalence of small pox in that city, there being fourteen patients now in the pest house.

☞ The expenses of collecting a direct tax for the United States Government has been illustrated in Florida, were forty-four thousand dollars have been collected at a cost of forty-seven thousand dollars.

☞ Mrs. A. H. Yarrington has been appointed Postmistress at Eufaula, Ala., vice V. A. Brannon, who was recently appointed, but refused to take the test oath.

☞ Though negro testimony is being received in the courts, the law does not go into operation really until forty days after the adjournment of the Legislature, on account of the failure to append the usual clause about its going into effect immediately after its passage.

From the Norfolk Post, 26th.)

A CURIOUS CASE.

Mr. Buttz, the defendant, is a lawyer, who came to Norfolk during the war, and rented a house from Mrs. Tunis, in eighteen hundred and sixty-four. He continued to hold the premises throughout the following year, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at an advanced rent. But, in July last, the dwelling was leased to Mr. Gilbert C. Walker, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six—and Mr. Buttz was notified of the fact, and requested to account for rent. The evidence of Mr. Buttz himself, he and the plaintiff had been on friendly terms, and he was in the habit of visiting her house, frequently, as he says, "taking wine with her." But, when they fell out about the house, Butts discovered what he suddenly conceived to be a very grave omission on the part of Mrs. Tunis. With Mrs. Tunis he actually forgotten or neglected to affix the necessary revenue stamps to the receipts she had given to him for house rent. This was a great oversight on the part of the lady, and one which would subject her to a prosecution for violating the internal revenue laws, and the payment of a heavy fine on each receipt. Whether prompted by motives of patriotism or revenge, it is difficult to say, but Mr. Butts declared it to be an impulse of purest patriotism. He took the receipts to Col. Stone, Collector of Revenue, and insisted that the lady should be prosecuted. The Collector summoned Mrs. Tunis before him to answer for the offense. She pleaded ignorance of any wrong intention, and the Collector condoned the act by allowing her to affix the stamps then and there, in his presence. Subsequently Mr. Butts called, and on being informed of the manner in which the matter had been compromised, declared that it did not satisfy him; that he would lay the case before the authorities at Washington, have the law enforced and demand his half of the fines assessed, which he would be entitled to as the informer. As he had to incur the odium, it was but proper that he should receive compensation. This ended the matter in regard to the revenue stamps and Mr. Butts's revenge. Now comes the question of forgery. On the trial a receipt was produced by Mr. Butts signed by Mrs. Tunis, purporting to have been given for the month of January, to which is added the clause: "For the house rented for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six to C. W. Butts." This last clause was held to have the binding force of a lease or contract, as it was signed by the owner of the property. The history of this receipt was rather interesting. The theory of the plaintiff's counsel was that Mr. Butts had inserted this clause after the lady had signed the original paper, and in support of this theory Mrs. Tunis made oath to the effect that when she signed that receipt in her own house, where it was made out by Butts, the latter clause was not contained in it. On the contrary, Butts, when put upon the stand to testify in his own behalf, affirmed that the receipt was genuine, and had not been tampered with. Thus the matter stood when the evidence closed. There is no new principle involved in the suit, but there was considerable hard swearing. We have laid a plain statement of the facts, as disclosed by the evidence before our readers, in order that they may form their own opinion as to the amount of forgery, perjury and revenge there may be contained in them.

☞ The Cairo (Ills.) *Times* has been furnished the particulars of a riot, which occurred at Sulphur Springs, in Williamson county, of that State, twelve miles from Marion, which, for its office, has few parallels in the history of a State. A man named McMahon, living on the border of Johnson county, was at Sulphur Springs on a spree, and political discussion with a Mr. Dallinson, of that place, became greatly excited, boasting that he could whip any political opponent in the county. The loud talking attracted a crowd, and finally some twelve or fifteen men commenced fighting, and a number of them were severely beaten with bludgeons. The fight raged furiously for a few minutes, the participants exhibiting the ferocity of tigers, rather than the character of men, kicking and stamping those who were knocked down, and inflicting many serious injuries. While the riot was at its height, D. B. Ward, said to be one of the most respectable farmers of the county, drew a revolver and discharged all the barrels in quick succession, and with fatal effect. One ball struck a young man named McMahon, a cousin of the one who caused the difficulty, causing his death in a short time, and another ball killed William Burton. The first McMahon was shot in the mouth and badly beaten. Dallinson was also shot and beaten. Thomas Ward, son of D. B. Ward, was severely wounded in the forehead and side. Besides these, three or four others, whose names we could not learn, were wounded more or less severely. The McMahon who was killed had not participated in the riot, but was endeavoring to quiet the parties when he was shot. No arrests were made, McMahon being too badly wounded, but he sent word to the authorities that he would be in Marion to-day, and would ask for a trial.

☞ Capt. W. F. Bewey, late Assistant Provost Marshal General in St. Louis, is charged with larceny by his employers, Messrs. Griswold & Camp. They say he stole six hundred dollars from them.

☞ Gen. Sheridan on Monday refused to allow the emigrants to leave New Orleans to go to Mexico. He is acting under orders from Washington. He does not prevent vessels from going.

☞ The Jury, in the case of Buckley against the city of Chicago, claiming fifty thousand dollars damages for injuries sustained by falling through a hole in the sidewalk, awarded a verdict for nine thousand dollars on Monday.

☞ Among the recent captures of Fenian war materials in Dublin were three hundred pike heads, sixty-five of which were mounted on ten foot poles, and a machine for the manufacture of percussion caps.

☞ There are four hundred vacancies in the regular army, and six thousand applications to fill them. Twenty-two thousand applications for clerkships are on file in the Treasury office. The clerical force of the Ordnance Department will be reduced, this week, from two hundred to forty.

☞ Unless President Johnson succeeds in carrying out his noble and humane plans, says the Richmond *Times*, there is but one course for the South. If we cannot have in this country political equality, it is at least in our power to save ourselves from social degradation. One thing alone will prevent that evil, and that is wealth. In fact, the rich man is the only free man, for he can go where he pleases, and, as a general rule, do what he wants. The days when kings and nobles and rulers made raids on rich citizens, and adorned them with chains, locked them in dungeons, and drew teeth until the unhappy Plutus drew a check, have fortunately passed away in this enlightened age and free and happy land. But, if there should come back, in the vicissitudes of time, the despotisms of the East among their degraded and robberridden people. Here every citizen, wealthy or poor, however, can sit under his own vine and fig tree and enjoy the fruits of his labor without interference from the Government or disturbance by corrupt officials. Every man can enjoy those indescribably pure and unalloyed delights that belong to home, and drink deep of the fountain of domestic happiness. These, after all, with social courtesies and amenities, constitute true pleasure, and for these we of the South must strive. Let us bend our energies, than, to the accumulation of lands, houses, and stocks—to the accretion of wealth, wherewithal to throw around us and our families those comforts and those elegancies that will enable us to maintain, in spite of political reverse and annihilation, our social position. With her past record, political and military, the South has placed herself far up in the niche of fame, and impartial history will assuredly do her justice, and not permit her acts to be perverted or misrepresented. Let Radicals of the North spend their days in political rights, and thwart the President. But we feel assured that neither he nor the Conservatives nor Democrats of the North will suffer the Jacobin crew, led by Sumner, Stevens & Co., to carry out a policy of confiscation and blood similar to that of the National Assembly to La Vendee, and surpassing in cruelty the famous edict of Nantes.

☞ Mrs. Keturah L. Taylor, widow of the late Gen. James Taylor, died on Sunday morning last, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harris, in Newport, Ky., aged ninety-two years. She came to Newport with her first husband, David Leitch, when Cincinnati was Fort Washington. Her history since then is that of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

☞ A man claiming to be descended from a white father and a mother of mixed blood, offered his vote in Green township, Mahoning county, Ohio, in the October and November elections of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and it was refused. Thereupon he brought a suit against the trustees, and a jury has recently returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at one hundred dollars.

☞ The St. Louis Council have addressed a memorial to their Senator, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, asking Congress to construct a bridge over the Mississippi at that point. The saving in the cost of coal alone, it is claimed, would amount to seven hundred thousand dollars, and many other important interests would be materially advanced.

☞ All the money lost by Adams, Express has been recovered and the robbers arrested. It was accomplished in this wise: Mr. Spooner, who is the New York agent of the Express Company, was called out of his bed at Bridgeport on the night of the robbery, and the fact announced to him. He took the charge of the matter at once. He believed they would come back to New York that night. He agreed on a signal from the conductor by which every man should be passed to him who got on board between Bridgeport and New York. Mr. Spooner took a lantern and went through the train as a conductor. Two men were spotted and arrested. They jumped off at the Forty-second street and were followed. After a circuit of some three or four miles, they brought up at a house on Tenth avenue. They had nothing with them. To get the money was quite as important as to arrest the robbers. Convinced that they would go out and get the money and return with it, they were allowed to depart, and a detective was put on their track. As was expected, they returned with the money and were arrested. They were not lost sight of from the time they got on board the train till they were in the station house. A better piece of detective work has not been seen in New York lately.

☞ The New York *World* contains the following rather sombre warning to the people of New York city of the burdens of debt they are expected to face. If, as some modern writers have lately undertaken to say, a national debt is a national blessing, the corollary is equally demonstrable that the fact of owing ought to be a source of universal gratification to the individual debtor. How pleasant, therefore, must every man, woman and child, in the city of New York, feel at this calculation of the personal share each possesses in the universal blessing: "The national debt, in round numbers is three thousand millions, which, divided among thirty million of people, is about one hundred dollars a head; the State debt is about fifty-one millions, which, divided among four millions of people, is nearly thirteen dollars per head. This makes a total of one hundred and fifty-four dollars for each man, woman and child, in the city of New York. As not over one person in six is a laborer or creator of wealth, it follows that each actual producer is saddled with a debt of five thousand dollars, upon which he must pay interest for the rest of his life. The prospect is not a pleasant one for the laboring classes."

☞ A difficulty occurred yesterday at one hundred and eighty-one Gravier street, when a Mr. H. L. Newberne was shot by Col. Wetmore, and wounded in the breast, right thigh, leg and left arm. Bill Oldham and one Ed. Turpin participated in the difficulty, and were both slightly wounded. We were unable to learn yesterday how the difficulty originated. A cousin of Col. Wetmore is said to have witnessed the whole affair, which as yet is wrapped in mystery. We expect to be able to give all the particulars to-morrow.—*New Orleans Star 27th.*

☞ The wife of a German surgeon died recently in Paris. When friends came to condole with him he was found to be busily dissecting her body.

☞ The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Governor Brownlow, of Tenn., to Hon. D. D. Kelly, of Pa., dated twenty-fourth: "These (the secessionists) are the class of men in this State, who are loudest in their praise of the President's reconstruction policy. I have fought for the last quarter of a century, and by the help of God I will not surrender to them now in my declining years. Should the Federal Government turn us over to the tender mercies of the galvanized, amnestied and hardened robels of Tennessee, I will take my family and go North to live and die forever."

☞ The celebrated Gen. McNeil has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis. The senators in Congress who voted against his confirmation by the Senate thus explain their course in the *National Intelligencer* of the twenty-seventh: "The confirmation yesterday, by the Senate of the nomination of Gen. McNeil as Surveyor of the port of St. Louis is said to have been made at the instance of senators who personally knew that the President had under advisement, important representations adverse to such an appointment. We learn upon unquestionable authority that the President had expressed a desire to reconsider the nomination, in a conversation with Hon. T. E. Noel, of the House, from Missouri, which fact was made known to the Missouri senators, before the confirmation. It is possible that the nomination would have been withdrawn, if the President had been able to complete his investigation of the matter."

☞ The death of Dr. R. C. Wylie, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Sandwich Islands, has already been announced. The *Age Advertiser*, a Scotch journal, gives the following account of his life: "He was born at Hazelbank, in the parish of Dunlop, Scotland, on the thirteenth October, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight. He was the second son of the late Mr. Alexander Wylie, of Hazelbank, and Janet Crichton, of Cutstraw, Stewarton. Those who knew him in boyhood can well remember that from his earliest years he gave every indication of being possessed of talents above mediocrity. He received his medical diploma before he was twenty years of age. He soon left his surgeon in a vessel bound for the North Seas, and endured hardships and braved dangers like a true Scotchman. He was thrice shipwrecked, and returned to Liverpool, but not to his home, having left with the firm resolution to do so only after he had earned a fame worthy of his name. Through the instrumentality of his late teacher, Dr. Barr, who was then in Liverpool, he re-embarked in a vessel bound for South America, where he for a short time practised as a surgeon, but soon turned his attention to mercantile affairs. After a sojourn of fourteen years there he re-visited his native land, and as one of the first fruits of his successes, built a handsome house for his parents on the lands of Hazelbank. He then, finding time hanging heavily on his hand, left for London, and was soon again engaged in mercantile transactions. But, acting on an idea which seemed to have actuated him, he went to the Sandwich Islands, where, for the last twenty years, he occupied a field of usefulness, with great benefit to the natives there and much honor to himself. He is succeeded in his Hawaiian estates by his nephew, Robert Crichton, also a native of Dunlop."

DIED.

SHEPARD—In this city on the morning of the 1st instant, Mrs. LAVINIA SHEPARD, wife of C. R. Shepard. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, this, Friday, afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence on Orleans street, south of Vance street.

Lexington and Frankfort, Kentucky, papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMT'S.

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500 Sacks Superior White Corn.
100 Barrels fine Family Flour.
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1000 Bushels fresh Cotton Seed.
50 Barrels Prime Mess Pork.
3000 Yards Macon Georgia Sheeting.

SPEED, DONOHO & CO.,
feb2-1w 42 Madison street.

NOTICE.

BANK OF MEMPHIS,
MEMPHIS, February 1, 1866.

THE issues of this Bank will be redeemed in legal tender notes, at par, on presentation at this office.

W. C. McCLURE,
feb2 1w Receiver.

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, executed to Dine as Trustee, by Mary N. Young and James Young on the 9th day of July, 1856, and recorded in the Register's Office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 25, pages 187, 188 and 189, I will, at 11 o'clock a.m., on Monday, the 12th day of February, 1866, at the corner of Main and Madison streets, in the town of Memphis, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, so much of the following named real estate as may be necessary to pay the balance of the money due on the note named in said secured by said deed of trust. The land lies in Shelby county, Tennessee, near Memphis, and is a part of the tract conveyed by Wesley Blakemore to the said Mary N. Young, and on the plan of subdivisions of James Young's farm, as recorded in the Register's Office of Shelby county, is designated as lots 2, 3 and 4, containing each 3 40-100 acres; lots 11 and 20, containing each 3 22-100 acres; lots 21 and 22, containing each 7 22-100 acres; and lot No. 19, containing 6 75-100 acres. Said property will be sold to pay the balance due on the note mentioned in and secured by said deed of trust, and the purchaser will be told that it is necessary to pay said debt and the title is believed to be perfect, but I will sell only as Trustee.

Sales ..... W. M. K. POSTON, Trustee.

UNION GROVE No. 1, A. O. D. HARMONY DEGREE COUNCIL.—The officers and members of Harmony Degree Grove No. 1, are hereby notified to attend a special degree meeting this Friday evening, February 2d, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P.M., for conferring degrees. All members of Brinkmeier Grove No. 1 and Memphis Grove No. 2, of the Crimson Degree, are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the D. A.

M. BREN,
feb 2-1t Secretary pro tem.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The Lenoir Council Lodge No. 29 will be held this Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., February 2d, A. L. 5866, A. D. 1866, in the hall of South Memphis Lodge No. 118. The members will oblige the cause and govern themselves accordingly. Members of sister city lodges and transient brethren are cordially invited to attend. By order of R. W. Mitchell, W. M.

Attest: H. P. WOODARD,
feb2-1t Secretary.

SOUTHWESTERN

Livery, Boarding & Sale Stable,

No. 35 1-2 Union Street.

I PROPOSE to keep on hand the best Livery Turn-Outs of any Livery stable in the city. Keep also on hand for sale or exchange Horses, Harness and saddle horses. Those in want of good stock will find it to their interest to give me a call, as all stock sold by me shall be as represented or no sale.

jan 9-2m M. C. COSTILLO Proprietor.

NOTICE.—F. A. MYERLE has purchased the interest of John G. Stocks in the Western Foundry. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the name and style of

WM. A. ROBINSON & CO.

feb1 3t

NOTICE.—I hereby notify all persons concerned, that the partnership heretofore existing between Geo. W. Scott and Thos. H. Ogden, under the name of Ogden & Scott, is dissolved by mutual consent, and that I will not be responsible for any debts of said firm, but Ogden, doing under the former name, on and after this day. The business will be continued by the undersigned, in his own name, at the old stand.

GEO. W. SCOTT.
No. 50 Union Street.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan 30th, 1866. feb1 1w

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having been appointed Tax Collector in this county, that was formerly attached to extra fees as costs on all property reported for condemnation for taxes, this my report was filed in the Circuit Court, I, acting under this authority, have seized some such fees. I hereby notify all persons by whom such fees were paid, that I am ready and an xious to return the same to them, as I am now satisfied that I was not entitled to receive such extra fees until the sale, and made the order of condemnation. Such persons will call and receive the same.

E. J. COMER,
Tax Collector for Shelby County.

feb 1d-w1t

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20, 1866.—I have seen a printed card of the house of Walthall & Co., on which is the name of each member of our firm, and also the name of W. M. Baxter, General Traveling Agent. We hope that this card was not published by Mr. Baxter's authority or consent, as we gave him no authority so to do, nor have we made any such appointment.

jan31 2w WALTHALL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

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

Benefit of

MISS HELEN WESTERN,

who will appear in two of her great characters.

Friday Evening, February 2d, 1866.

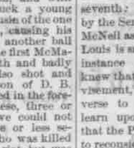
Will be performed the great French Play entitled SPY OF ST. MARC; Or, The Actress of Padua. 1st Duke—the Actress, Miss Helen Western. After which the musical farce of the PET OF THE BETTY COATS. Paul—the Pet of the Petticoats, Miss H. Western.

FIRST FEBRUARY, 1866

STONE & ROSSTON'S

GREAT SOUTHERN

CIRCUS!



Organized expressly for the Southern Tour, and in order to give it vast brilliancy and effect, combined with

MR. JOHN MURRAY'S

TALENTED

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GRAND COMBINATION

SOUTHERN CIRCUS!

These gentlemen have for the past five years exhibited in England, France, Germany and Spain, and upon the occasion of their visit to America, organized the most excellent troupe for Southern entertainment.

Capt. Thos. Usher Tidmarsh, Director.
Mr. Frank Kelch.....Manager
Mr. M. Cayle.....Treasurer
Mr. D. A. Keyes.....Advertising Agent
Mr. Oscar Perry, the Renowned Soloist.
Leader of the Orchestra.

STONE, ROSSTON & MURRAY'S

GRAND COMBINATION

Equestrian & Dramatic Troupe

Will Exhibit at Memphis for a Very Limited Number of Nights, upon the Lot

Corner Second and Union Streets,

COMMENCING ON

THURSDAY, FEB. 1ST.,

Doors Open Every Night at 6½ p.m. Performance to commence at 7½.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE

On Saturday at 2 o'clock.

Second Matinee, Monday at 2 o'clock.

Scale of Prices of admission to Stone, Rosston & Murray's Circus:

Dress and Family Circle, One Dollar, seats covered and every care taken to make them comfortable.