MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, : : FEBRUARY 14, 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.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN SIXTH WARD.—We would direct attention to the call for a meeting of citizens in the Sixth Ward to-night, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County meeting, with a view to being represented in the Convention to be held at Nashville on the twenty-second instant. The conservative citizens of the ward, as well as others of like sentiment throughout the city, are invited to attend. We refer our readers to the call in another column.

SUFFRAGE IN TENNESSEE.

We are unwilling to believe that the General Assembly of this noble old State, will abandon themselves to the narrow and proscriptive policy of ARNELL and his co-workers, in the matter of suffrage. That policy, palpably and confessedly based upon the mean and paltry *fear* of the loss of office, is contrary to the spirit of the people of Tennessee; for, whatever may be said of them, they have never been a craven, or a narrowly selfish people. From King's Mountain in the old, to the surrender of Jo. JOHNSTON in the late Revolution, they have been a manly, a frank, a courageous and a direct people—seeking to attain their ends boldly, rather than by indirectness and trickery. Their political party contests have been, for a quarter of a century, the fiercest; but they have ever been fearlessly above-board—each party relying upon the intellectual power of its leaders upon the stump, and among the people, without a thought of repressing or corrupting their suffrages. "A dark field and no favors," has ever been the motto of Tennesseans, in their political contests; and he who should have sought to win by means and artifices other than that of legitimate influences exerted upon the minds of the voters, would by that very act, have forfeited whatever of favor he may have enjoyed.

Nor have they been less manly and straight-forward in this tremendous Civil War. They have not been skulking neutrals, nor evasive shirkers of the responsibilities of their position. According to their lights and their consciences, they have borne arms on one side or on the other. Without the pressure of conscription, Tennessee contributed to the Confederate army, a fraction less than one hundred and twenty thousand men, and without a draft, she swelled the host of defenders of the Union thirty thousand. There were no class exemptions among her people, on one side or the other.

The conflict is ended. The passions which provoked it, the convictions and sentiments which sustained it, with a constancy almost unparalleled in the world's history, have yielded to the decision of that tribunal which is the last resort of human controversies. The sons of Tennessee have themselves manfully and well, and whether viewed from one stand point or the other, she has no cause to blush for her loss of true manhood.

Can such a people wish, will they approve, of the meanness of one side oppressing the other, simply because it has the *power* to do so? So great a change *cannot* have been wrought in them—it is impossible they can have so far degenerated in four years—as to wish to take a mean advantage of each other. "Don't strike him when he's down!" commands, yet, responsive approval from the descendants of the men who, under CAMPBELL and SHELBY, conquered the British at King's Mountain, and repelled them under JACKSON at New Orleans. It cannot be that she is not yet the "Volunteer State," imbued with all the generous and chivalric characteristics which that proud designation includes.

We adjure the General Assembly, therefore, to do themselves the justice to review their action hitherto, and take the "sober second thought" as to what will be seemly in them to do, touching the matter of suffrage in Tennessee. We adjure them to *think* of the singularly inconsistent attitude they will present to the world, if they leave disfranchised men over whom the Federal Government has thrown the mantle of oblivion of all past political offenses. It cannot be pretended that we have committed any crime against the State of Tennessee. If any have, let them be tried and punished under the law they have broken. Nor can it be pretended, without the most egregious ignorance, and an egotism in the State that would make her supremely ridiculous, that she is, in any degree, the guardian of the "loyalty" of her citizens to the Government of the United States. *That* would be an exaggeration of the doctrine of "State Sovereignty," such as even YANCEY never dreamed of enunciating. No—the strong arm of the Federal Government is far reaching enough, and powerful enough to vindicate and maintain its lawful and constitutional authority over the citizens of Tennessee, not only without the aid, but in despite of her State Government. A contrary doctrine was held, and, through the demagogism of Politicians, practiced upon to a limited extent; but of late the doctrine, and its upholders, have sadly come to grief, and the doctrine now is—rooted as the hills by the verdict of the people—that the Federal Government, within its sphere, is supreme.

It is against *this* Government, and not against that of the State, that we Confederates have offended; and we submit to the plain common sense of the General Assembly, whether they have any moral or legal right—whether it is in them either seemly or consistent—to attempt to neutralize the action of that Government in the premises. The Federal Government has pardoned and put into oblivion the offense of revolt from and resistance to its authority, of the great mass of the people of Tennessee. Upon what ground, but upon that of the narrowest and meanest of personal motives, can the General Assembly of this State justify themselves for so perverting and abusing their functions as a Legislature, as to interpose for the nullification of this restoration to citizenship of the men to whom it has extended amnesty? Is it the public safety? If so, surely the experience of the last four years, ought to be sufficient to inspire them with confidence in the power of the Federal Government to make its clemency respected. Should any abuse it that Government is strong enough to punish the offender, and too just to inflict punishment upon any but the offender.

We adjure the Legislature, therefore, to put themselves in accord with the Federal Government, and not to stand out any longer in factious rebellion against its policy. By making suffrage in Tennessee in harmony with its clemency, they will best prove their "loyalty" to it, and provide for themselves a greater surety for prolonged political life, than they possibly can provide by passing such oligarchic laws as that of the Arnell bill. Trust begets trust. Let them try it on the "rebels." Whatever may be said of them, they have proved themselves brave men, and brave men are never meanly revengeful.

☞ The Cleveland *Herald*, of the ninth, says that Frederick Ober, a well-known gardner and market man, living in Rockport, a village near Cleveland, murdered his wife on the night of the eighth, splitting open her head with an axe.

☞ The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *Herald* writes that Mrs. C. C. Clay is still there and allowed to spend entire days in the company of her husband, with the Provost Marshal or some other officer, of course, within earshot.

☞ The alliance between Peru and Chili against Spain, which has been foreshadowed since the change of Governments in the former country, has been made by treaty, and the Peruvian war vessels have sailed to join the Chilian fleet.

"SOUTHERN LAWLESSNESS."

Our readers will have perused in our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, the following—

"A Washington special says that Gen. OSBORN, formerly of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, now located in Mississippi, contradicts the story of his being murdered by Southern men, and says Mississippi is safe. To law, and order, and Union, the residents there are as loyal as any community of the same size in the South."

We note this as a striking example of the tardiness with which truth overtakes falsehood. Months ago this identical lie of Gen. OSBORN, who is cultivating a plantation below here, having been murdered by Southern Confederates, in revenge for his participation in Sherman's raid through Mississippi, was industriously circulated in this community. No notice, we believe was taken of it—at any rate, note in the APPEAL—because the rumor could be traced to no reliable source; and we hoping afterwards the fact was verified satisfactorily to our minds that no such occurrence had taken place. Had the story been true, we should have regarded it as a very great misfortune, and should have denounced it as an infamous crime of lawless banditti, from the commission of which we should have vindicated the good name of southern *soldiers*. Whatever may be their political status, now—whether "rebels," "traitors," or what not—and however cumulative may be the *perjuries* of the creatures who are at the beck and bidding of the MARATS, DANTONS, and ROBESPIERES, who clamor for "Military Commissions," with their retinue of "detectives," the Confederate *soldiers* who bore the brunt of this four years' war *are not assassins*. We challenge and defy contradiction of this by authentic facts.

This *lie*—this falsehood, premeditated in the brain of some cowardly jackal who skulked in the rear of the Union army until the conflict was ended, and then rushed out South to rose-out and appropriate plunder from an overthrown and helpless people—was spread through the North, and eagerly trumpeted abroad as but another evidence of the rebellious lawlessness of the South. We presume, from the frank and manly tenor of the dispatch, that it came from Gen. OSBORN himself, or some other true Federal soldier who, in fighting them, learned to know and appreciate the Southern people, *as they are*.

Our friends at Washington, and especially the President should know, that the South is overrun with a set of jackals, in the interest of the Radicals, who industriously supply this kind of nutriment to feed the waning appetite of Northern fanaticism. Some of these are of politico-military character, such as CARL SCHURZ, who will sink to the bottom whenever the troubled waters are stilled, and so are interested in keeping up agitation. Others are *attaches*, in some way or other, of the paraphernalia through which the South is kept from resuming her regular place in the Union, who find their vocation more pleasant and profitable than any to which they can return. Others, still, are—(God save the mark!)—*philanthropists*, who, from pure love of the Ethiopian, are making, as teachers and preachers, off the hard earnings of the poor freedman, more *money* than they ever before made in their lives; while still others—such as hireling correspondents of the Radical press—are engaged in the same work of *preventing a restoration of the Union*, by inventing lies and romances against the Southern people, for the pure devilitry of the thing, and to earn their infamous bread.

Occasionally, as in the case of Gen. OSBORN, a true soldier is made the subject of, or is cognizant of the facts in the story, and so the truth comes to light. But there are hundreds of others which are sown broadcast over the North, which never meet any contradiction, and which serve to keep up irritation there—naturally, by their gross injustice, causing irritation in the South. If the Rad'cal press was only half honest, much of this hindrance to a cordial reconstruction of the UNION, and an entire reconciliation of the people of the several sections, would be removed. But it is not. With rare exceptions, these lies, once sown, are left to sprout and germinate fresh animosities, and instead of contradictions there is ever on hand a new batch of romances of the same sort. The *people* will, by-and-by, find out the true character of these disturbers of the common weal, and consign the faction to which they pander to merited infamy.

We ask the special attention of the New York *Tribune* to this lie about the murder of Gen. OSBORN. Though very "cranky" in some of his notions, we have never wholly given up our faith in Brother GREELEY'S sincerity.

☞ A writer from Colorado, after alluding to some of the great lodes of that country, thus speaks of some of the lodes which have been put upon Eastern capitalists: "One company paid twenty thousand dollars in New York for claims that are utterly worthless. Another invested seventy thousand dollars in a large number of claims. Only two of them have any appreciable value, and they are of a class that can be bought here for five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars each. A third expended a large sum for a fancied lode, which never existed at all, the seller exhibiting very rich ore alleged, and of course proved to come from it, but really from a distant mine! It would be easy and wholesome to lodge one or two such characters in a New York Penitentiary, though every Eastern capitalist who buys quartz lodes without their examination by some trustworthy person in his interest, deserves to be swindled, and is morally certain to get his deserts."

☞ The Dayton, Ohio, *Journal* of the ninth, says: "The engineer on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, yesterday, learned at Wayakoneta that twenty-seven children were drowned in the reservoir at Celina, on Wednesday. They were attending school in the vicinity of the reservoir, and at noon all the scholars but two—twenty-seven in number—went on the ice to slide, when it broke with them, the whole party drowning before help could reach them. Our informant says his information is reliable, and there is little doubt that this terrible calamity occurred."

☞ The Madrid *Epoca*, of January twenty-second, says of the Chilian war: "The whole country will side with the Government, urging it to spare no sacrifice by which it may give to understand to that weak, no less than proud, Republic by which we are insulted, that the days of Acanyacho are past, and we have means, will and energy more than sufficient to force her to give us the fullest satisfaction, after having wreaked upon her the most terrible vengeance."

☞ In the House of Commons of North Carolina, on Saturday, the bill to punish horse-stealing passed on its third reading, amended by adding after the penalty of the first offense, the words, "shall be branded on the left side with the letters H. T., at the discretion of the court."

☞ The Western hunters, who like a good story, tell as sober fact, of a dried-up Indian woman near the head waters of the St. Croix, in Wisconsin, who is the oldest person of modern times. Some say she is three hundred, and none estimate her age at less than one hundred and fifty.

☞ During the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two hundred and sixty-seven Treasury clerks have resigned their positions on account of inadequate compensation, their salaries not being sufficient for their support.

☞ The Lake Erie Press Association is the title of a new society organized at Erie, Penn., by the newspaper publishers, editors and reporters of Northwestern Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western New York.

☞ It appears there are upward of forty-two thousand destitute persons in Alabama, who will require an expenditure of two million dollars to relieve them.

☞ Speaking of the hanging of four murderers, a Nashville correspondent says that "everything passed off with entire satisfaction to all parties concerned."

☞ The Gallatin (Tenn.) *Examiner* records the death of the Rev. Jno. M. Parker.

☞ The Pittsburg *Commercial* it is said, sunk seventy thousand dollars to get a start in the world.

☞ The pest house for smallpox cases, in Meridian, was set on fire the other night and entirely destroyed.

☞ The Legislature of Mississippi has levied a tax of fifty cents on dogs, except one dog for every head of a family.

☞ A negro girl in Macon, Ga., in attempting to escape from a soldier, who endeavored to embrace her, was shot and killed.

☞ Gen. Sickles has issued an order annulling all the statutes in relation to negroes made by the Legislature of South Carolina.

☞ A young lad named Warren killed his school teacher at Mt. Clemens, Mich., a few days since, by striking him on the head with an inkstand.

☞ Mr. Gray, messenger of the Southern Express Company, on board the W. R. Carter, died at Vicksburg from his wounds. He has a child at Cairo, Ill.

☞ There are one hundred and seventy cases of smallpox in the pest house at Montgomery, Ala., all of them negroes except eleven soldiers.

☞ Capt. Joe Ashby was killed at Evansville, Ind., on Travis & Co.'s wharf boat, by Andrew O'Relily, who is in jail for the offense.

☞ Seven prisoners have just escaped from Sing Sing, N. Y. This makes fifteen or twenty who have broken jail there within a month or two.

☞ Gen. Parham, an esteemed citizen of Madison county, Tenn., wounded himself painfully, but is hoped not mortally, a few days since. A derringer exploded in his pocket.

☞ The Richmond *Times*, of the seventh, reports another case of genuine Asiatic cholera in that city, on Broad street. It urges prompt sanitary regulations.

☞ It is a mooted question whether a negro ever committed suicide. Should any reader of the APPEAL be cognizant of a colored *felo de se* he will please report it.

☞ Dr. John Mayo, of New Kent, Va., allowed two soldiers to stay at his house a few days since. During his absence they stole his clothing, jewelry, etc. They were deserters.

☞ Statistics of the Nashville Hospital for smallpox show only one hundred and forty cases on the tenth instant, against one hundred and sixty-four on the thirty-first day of January.

☞ The Savannah, Ga., papers report an abundance of small cotton thieves in that vicinity. The thieves in the same line here are holding off, declining prices making it scarcely worth the trouble.

THE LATE COL. JOHN K. HOWARD. The remains of this gallant officer and valued citizen, have been brought to Lebanon, Tenn., his former place of residence where they will be interred with Masonic honors.

☞ The President of the State Bank of Ohio gives notice that the affairs of that institution will be wound up, and bill holders are requested to present the same at any of the branches for redemption.

☞ A lunatic was arrested in Washington the other day for pelting the Senators with peanuts from the galleries. The poor fellow seems to have had a fit appreciation of the importance and dignity of that grave body.

☞ A difficulty occurred on Thursday at a saloon in DeSoto, between a young man named Maginis and the barkeeper, Spiller, in which a pistol was fired, the ball striking a bystander named Enoch Martin, killing him instantly. Maginis made his escape.

☞ The last sale of negroes in the Valley of Virginia, was made by a gentleman of Staunton, April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. He sold two negro children, aged nine and twelve years, for five thousand cabbage plants.

☞ Clarksville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* is reliably informed that the smallpox is abating considerably," there being but eighteen cases in the pest-house, all of whom are fast recovering. No fears need be entertained now in going to that city.

☞ On Thursday night last the young wife (they had been married but a few weeks) of Mr. Jas. Perfect, of Galena, Delaware county, Ohio, fell into the fire in her room, in an apoplectic fit, and was terribly and fatally burned before she could be rescued. She lived but a short time after the dreadful occurrence.

☞ In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Georgia Legislature, a list has been opened in the office of the clerk of the Inferior Court, Augusta, for the purpose of registering the names of destitute widows and orphans and disabled soldiers in each county in the State, so that assistance may be rendered them.

☞ Queen Victoria is reported as shocked at discovering that the Prince and Princess of Wales smoke cigarettes together in a little blue satin sanctum called their smoking room. This pernicious and reprehensible practice was taught her royal highness by her scapegrace husband, and, horrible to say, she likes it!

☞ Wm. Bess, a resident of Alleghany county, Va., for the last century, departed this life on Wednesday, January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. Bess was a soldier of the revolution, an honest and upright man, respected by all, leaving a numerous circle of friends to mourn his loss.

☞ The Natchez, Miss., *Courier* states that the assessors of fifteen counties in Mississippi have made returns to the Superintendent of Army Records, at Jackson of the number of maimed Confederate and State soldiers requiring artificial legs. There were seventy-five in the fifteen counties. Amite has six and Wilkinson seven.

☞ In an editorial under the title of "Threatened Again," the Jackson, Miss., *News* states that a threat has been made by certain military officers to burn that office. The *News* states that its information came from a Federal officer, who communicated the fact to an editor in Jackson with the remark that he had discouraged such a proceeding.

☞ At DeSoto, Jackson county, Ill., a fatal affray occurred on the first instant. A number of rowdies from the country went into the town, and tried to bring on a fight with every citizen they met. At last they were successful, and a general row was the result. In the melee, a man named Martin, one of the originators of the fight, was killed by a pistol shot fired by one of his own party at another party. Several persons were badly hurt.

☞ A dispatch from Macon, Ga., dated the eighth instant, says: An affray, in which half a dozen colored persons were wounded, one mortally, took place in Augusta on Tuesday. Church robbing has become a common practice in that city. Last night the Green street Baptist Church was entered, and the communion table, pitcher and tumbler in the pulpit, and the carpet in the aisles carried off. St. Pauls Church was also recently plundered.

☞ The Clarksville *Chronicle* says the work of repairing the M. C. & L. R. R., south of the Cumberland river, is being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances and the means at the disposal of the Receiver will permit. The Tennessee and Cumberland river bridges have been let out to Bristol & Co., who have also contracted to rebuild all the defective trestle work between this place and Paris, and all connections completed, by the first of April, with the exception of the bridge across Tennessee river, which will be finished by the first of July.

LETTER FROM MRS. T. J. JACKSON.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) News, Jan. 26, 1866.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the third instant was forwarded to me from Lexington, Va. I have delayed answer for a few days, hoping to receive the paper to which you referred, but it has not yet reached me, and I have not yet had the pleasure of reading your editorial; but judging from the remarks in your letter, I suppose it is a similar publication to what has recently appeared in many of the newspapers, representing the family of Gen. Jackson as suffering for the necessities of life, and appealing to the public for their relief.

It is a source of deep regret and mortification to me, and to my family and friends, that such a misunderstanding should exist in regard to my circumstances. It is true, that almost the whole of my little fortune has been swept away. My noble husband, actuated by patriotism, invested in Confederate Bonds, to assist the government, and I, following his example, the consequence was the loss of nearly the whole of his estate; but God has still left me one of the kindest of fathers, who has the means of providing all the comforts of life for me and my orphan child. The pecuniary sufferings of others in our afflicted land have been so much greater than my own, that, in this respect, I have only need of a more thankful heart. And I, of all others, should have no cause for the future; for the covenant keeping God of my husband has watched over us heretofore, and the love of this great people to me and my little child, on his account, fills my heart with grateful joy.

While it is one of the greatest comforts of my desolated life to see the many beautiful and eloquent tributes to the memory of my beloved husband, and while I would gratefully accept any offerings that are voluntarily given as testimonials of love and gratitude to *him*, yet the contributions that have been called for are given under a *false impression*, and it is inconsistent with my ideas of honor and rectitude to receive them. I would, therefore, beg that all efforts that are made to raise a fund for my "relief," both in Charleston and elsewhere, be immediately stopped.

With thanks to the warm hearted and generous citizens of Charleston for their kind feelings toward me and mine,

I remain yours very truly,

MARY ANN JACKSON.

Geo. E. Catchuri, editor Charleston *Daily News*.

My address is Charlotte, N. C., care of Mr. James P. Irwin.

CIRCULAR FROM THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

BUREAU R., F. AND A. L., S. KY., AND TENN.
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 24, 1866.

Circular No. 4.

The attention of County and Local Superintendents of this Bureau throughout the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, is called to the great importance of promptly transmitting, on the last days of each month, the reports required for the information of the Assistant Commissioner hereinafter specified. It is essential that these reports should be forwarded to this office invariably on the first of each month, as follows:

1. A report of the number of rations, amount of clothing, medicines, etc., issued to destitute refugees and freedmen during the month.

2. A report of the number of contracts made during the month, with the number of individuals whose labor was contracted for.

3. A report of fines and forfeitures, with their disposition.

4. A report of the number of orphans or abandoned children of freedmen, apprenticed under the direction of Superintendents of this Bureau.

5. A report of the number of schools, scholars and teachers, in their counties, as far as their information extends.

6. A report of the state of feeling on the part of citizens toward freedmen and the bureau. The Superintendent's views and suggestions concerning operations of the bureau in this county, may be concisely stated.

These reports should be legibly written upon half sheets of letter paper, and made in tabular form, as far as the subject matter permits.

Where no rations, medicines, or clothing have been issued, it should be so stated on the reports.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner.

J. P. JACOBS,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. A. General.

HANGING OF DR. HUGHES, THE BIGAMIST AND MURDERER.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 9.

The execution of Dr. John W. Hughes, the seducer, forger, bigamist and murderer, took place to-day. He was hung in the jail of this county, in private, according to the sentence of Judge Hill.

On the ninth of August, Dr. Hughes, a physician of education and talent, a native of the Isle of Man, thirty-three years of age, deliberately murdered Miss Tomsen, a person whom he had previously seduced, and by a forged decree of divorce of his first wife had induced her to accompany him to Pittsburg, where he married her. He was arrested, convicted of bigamy and sent to the Penitentiary, but was pardoned out by Gov. Curtin.

After the murder of Miss Parson, of Redfield, which he did by shooting her twice through the head, he was arrested, tried and convicted, and to-day has suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

This is one of the most remarkable cases in the annals of crime in this country. Dr. Hughes was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was highly educated in his profession. During his trial and incarceration of six months, he has shown the utmost command over himself, and his conduct has been entirely exemplary. On Wednesday night he attempted to commit suicide by taking a large dose of morphine, which he had surreptitiously obtained and concealed in his cell, but the attempt was discovered in time and thwarted. During the day, up to the hour of execution, he was perfectly composed, and on the scaffold made a long, but rather incoherent speech, expressing his views upon religious and other subjects, and acknowledging his firm belief in doctrines of spiritualism. He acknowledged the justice of the sentence of death, and died without a struggle.

This case has created the greatest interest in this city and vicinity during the trial and up to the time of the execution to-day. An attempt was made to induce Gov. Cox to commute his sentence, which failed. The justice of the execution is acknowledged on all hands.

☞ The Mobile *Tribune*, of the tenth, has the following additional particulars of the Spring Hill Road Outrage:

From a neighbor of Mr. Ayers we learn that the firing at Ayres' house continued for about two hours. The front of Ayres' house is thoroughly riddled by bullets. Our informant's house was also fired into, and his son had a narrow escape, a ball having passed so near his face that he felt the wind of it; he had raised a window and was standing inside the room. The next morning over forty burnt cartridges were found outside the front yard fence. The gentleman had absolutely done nothing to cause this outrage. His yard fence is literally split up by bullets. The object, of course, was the robbery of Ayres' store, formerly Harrelli; a robbery of another store has taken place a night or two before, which completely ruined the victim, whose name we have forgotten. Mr. Ayres thinks one of the negro soldiers was severely wounded as to probably be dead, and if his gun had not missed fire more would have suffered. Such outrages speak for themselves.

☞ A strange story is told of two sisters at Berlin. About three years ago one of the young ladies was engaged to be married, but on the bridal morning became so ill that she could not possibly go to the church. The bridegroom was a desirable one, and he was a fish who, it seems, had not easily been hooked. There was, therefore, great danger in delay, so, instead of postponing the marriage, the second sister, covering herself in a long veil, personated the first, and duly went through the ceremony. The moment it was over she transferred the bridal dress and ornaments to her sister, who, in her innocence, was thus considered to have all proper claim to this husband she had won by proxy. It is only recently that a discovery has been made of the real facts, and proceedings are about to be taken not only in the civil, but also in the criminal courts of Berlin.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

A Brownsville dispatch, of the second inst., says: Gen. Wright arrived from Galveston on the first. Col. Brown succeeds Weitzel in command of the Rio Grande district. Col. J. G. Perkins succeeds Gen. Smith in the command of the first division, twenty-fifth corps. The United States Marshal has been busy in arresting and disarming all persons in Brownsville and neighborhood. Col. Reed Crawford's Adjutant has been arrested for complicity in the Bagdad affair. Capt. Sugdale, of the Liberal army, has been arrested, charged with violating the neutrality laws. Cortinas and his force have left for parts unknown. It is reported that before he left he received from Juarez the appointment of General-in-Chief of the Liberal army. Four pieces of artillery, taken at Bagdad by the Liberals and brought to Clarksville, have left for the north first, and are held by the United States Collector of Customs off the mouth of the Rio Grande. Two thousand French troops are expected on the Rio Grande.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH.—The Charleston *Courier* says a gentleman who is traveling in an official capacity through the Southern States, for the purpose of making a report on the agricultural condition of the country, called at its office a few days since, and gave it some interesting information concerning affairs in the interior. So far as he was able to discover, the plantations were being worked profitably, and planters appeared cheerful and hopeful. It is thought that the yield of cotton this year will be fully one-half of that of ordinary times.

☞ When a man and a woman are made one by a clergyman, the question is, which is *the one*. Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before the matter is finally settled.

From the Nashville Dispatch of the 8th.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, another franchise bill was introduced—that reported by the Senate Franchise Committee. There are so many of these franchise bills now before the Legislature, that their distinctive significance have almost ceased to provoke either interest or comment. We may say, however, that this bill differs from nearly all others, in that it guarantees suffrage regardless of color, and that the number prescribed on account of rebellious antecedents is confined to quite a small number. The passage of unimportant bills completed the business of the day.

In the House, the Bank bill passed its second reading. The balance of the day was consumed in the discussion of the Congressional representation resolution. A non committal, wishy washy affair, offered in lieu by Mr. Wisse was adopted. After the adoption of the substitute, several amendments were proposed and rejected. At last, one offered by Mr. Simmerly of nearly the whole of his estate; but God has still left me one of the kindest of fathers, who has the means of providing all the comforts of life for me and my orphan child. The pecuniary sufferings of others in our afflicted land have been so much greater than my own, that, in this respect, I have only need of a more thankful heart. And I, of all others, should have no cause for the future; for the covenant keeping God of my husband has watched over us heretofore, and the love of this great people to me and my little child, on his account, fills my heart with grateful joy.

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NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 24, 1866.

Circular No. 4.

The attention of County and Local Superintendents of this Bureau throughout the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, is called to the great importance of promptly transmitting, on the last days of each month, the reports required for the information of the Assistant Commissioner hereinafter specified. It is essential that these reports should be forwarded to this office invariably on the first of each month, as follows:

1. A report of the number of rations, amount of clothing, medicines, etc., issued to destitute refugees and freedmen during the month.

2. A report of the number of contracts made during the month, with the number of individuals whose labor was contracted for.

3. A report of fines and forfeitures, with their disposition.

4. A report of the number of orphans or abandoned children of freedmen, apprenticed under the direction of Superintendents of this Bureau.

5. A report of the number of schools, scholars and teachers, in their counties, as far as their information extends.

6. A report of the state of feeling on the part of citizens toward freedmen and the bureau. The Superintendent's views and suggestions concerning operations of the bureau in this county, may be concisely stated.

These reports should be legibly written upon half sheets of letter paper, and made in tabular form, as far as the subject matter permits.

Where no rations, medicines, or clothing have been issued, it should be so stated on the reports.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner.

J. P. JACOBS,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. A. General.

HANGING OF DR. HUGHES, THE BIGAMIST AND MURDERER.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 9.

The execution of Dr. John W. Hughes, the seducer, forger, bigamist and murderer, took place to-day. He was hung in the jail of this county, in private, according to the sentence of Judge Hill.

On the ninth of August, Dr. Hughes, a physician of education and talent, a native of the Isle of Man, thirty-three years of age, deliberately murdered Miss Tomsen, a person whom he had previously seduced, and by a forged decree of divorce of his first wife had induced her to accompany him to Pittsburg, where he married her. He was arrested, convicted of bigamy and sent to the Penitentiary, but was pardoned out by Gov. Curtin.

After the murder of Miss Parson, of Redfield, which he did by shooting her twice through the head, he was arrested, tried and convicted, and to-day has suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

This is one of the most remarkable cases in the annals of crime in this country. Dr. Hughes was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was highly educated in his profession. During his trial and incarceration of six months, he has shown the utmost command over himself, and his conduct has been entirely exemplary. On Wednesday night he attempted to commit suicide by taking a large dose of morphine, which he had surreptitiously obtained and concealed in his cell, but the attempt was discovered in time and thwarted. During the day, up to the hour of execution, he was perfectly composed, and on the scaffold made a long, but rather incoherent speech, expressing his views upon religious and other subjects, and acknowledging his firm belief in doctrines of spiritualism. He acknowledged the justice of the sentence of death, and died without a struggle.

This case has created the greatest interest in this city and vicinity during the trial and up to the time of the execution to-day. An attempt was made to induce Gov. Cox to commute his sentence, which failed. The justice of the execution is acknowledged on all hands.

☞ The Mobile *Tribune*, of the tenth, has the following additional particulars of the Spring Hill Road Outrage:

From a neighbor of Mr. Ayers we learn that the firing at Ayres' house continued for about two hours. The front of Ayres' house is thoroughly riddled by bullets. Our informant's house was also fired into, and his son had a narrow escape, a ball having passed so near his face that he felt the wind of it; he had raised a window and was standing inside the room. The next morning over forty burnt cartridges were found outside the front yard fence. The gentleman had absolutely done nothing to cause this outrage. His yard fence is literally split up by bullets. The object, of course, was the robbery of Ayres' store, formerly Harrelli; a robbery of another store has taken place a night or two before, which completely ruined the victim, whose name we have forgotten. Mr. Ayres thinks one of the negro soldiers was severely wounded as to probably be dead, and if his gun had not missed fire more would have suffered. Such outrages speak for themselves.

☞ A strange story is told of two sisters at Berlin. About three years ago one of the young ladies was engaged to be married, but on the bridal morning became so ill that she could not possibly go to the church. The bridegroom was a desirable one, and he was a fish who, it seems, had not easily been hooked. There was, therefore, great danger in delay, so, instead of postponing the marriage, the second sister, covering herself in a long veil, personated the first, and duly went through the ceremony. The moment it was over she transferred the bridal dress and ornaments to her sister, who, in her innocence, was thus considered to have all proper claim to this husband she had won by proxy. It is only recently that a discovery has been made of the real facts, and proceedings are about to be taken not only in the civil, but also in the criminal courts of Berlin.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

A Brownsville dispatch, of the second inst., says: Gen. Wright arrived from Galveston on the first. Col. Brown succeeds Weitzel in command of the Rio Grande district. Col. J. G. Perkins succeeds Gen. Smith in the command of the first division, twenty-fifth corps. The United States Marshal has been busy in arresting and disarming all persons in Brownsville and neighborhood. Col. Reed Crawford's Adjutant has been arrested for complicity in the Bagdad affair. Capt. Sugdale, of the Liberal army, has been arrested, charged with violating the neutrality laws. Cortinas and his force have left for parts unknown. It is reported that before he left he received from Juarez the appointment of General-in-Chief of the Liberal army. Four pieces of artillery, taken at Bagdad by the Liberals and brought to Clarksville, have left for the north first, and are held by the United States Collector of Customs off the mouth of the Rio Grande. Two thousand French troops are expected on the Rio Grande.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH.—The Charleston *Courier* says a gentleman who is traveling in an official capacity through the Southern States, for the purpose of making a report on the agricultural condition of the country, called at its office a few days since, and gave it some interesting information concerning affairs in the interior. So far as he was able to discover, the plantations were being worked profitably, and planters appeared cheerful and hopeful. It is thought that the yield of cotton this year will be fully one-half of that of ordinary times.

☞ When a man and a woman are made one by a clergyman, the question is, which is *the one*. Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before the matter is finally settled.

MARRIED.

WHEELER—JONES.—In Lawrence county, Alabama, February 8th, 1866, ELLA, daughter of Col. Richard Jones, to Gen. WHEELER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.—A sum of Money, which the owner can recover by applying to Orgill Bros. & Co. [feb14]

ANY one having a good Cotton Plantation of 600 to 800 Acres, one-half improved, balance well timbered, stocked ready for work, will meet a purchaser by addressing box 78, Memphis, Tenn., or calling on McNairy, Claflen & Co., room 14, Worsham Block.
ROBERT POTTER, Agent.
Memphis, Feb. 13, 1866. feb14 1w

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Memphis Life and General Insurance Company will be held at the Counting Room of the Company's Office, corner Front and Madison, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year.
D. B. MOLLOY, President.
February 13th, 1866. feb14 3t

Corn! Corn! Corn!

WE have 4000 bushels CORN IN THE EAR, at the wharf for sale. Bids open until 3 o'clock this evening, at No. 1 Commercial Hotel.
Memphis, Feb. 14, 1866.

Attachment Notice.

In Chancery, Somerville, Tennessee, February Rules, A. D., 1866.
F. A. Tyler, administrator of Davis Briggs, deceased, vs. J. H. Abington.

THIS is an attachment bill against the defendant as a non-resident debtor, in which the writ of attachment has been granted, and levied upon the defendant's interest in a tract of land in Fayette county, Tennessee. He is hereby ordered to appear at the Chancery Court at Somerville, Tenn., at a term to commence on the third Monday of May, 1866, and plead, answer or demur to said bill; and it is ordered that this notice be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.
THOS. G. McCLELLAN, C. and M.
John L. T. sneed, Solicitor. feb14 law4w

FOR SALE.

500 sacks Coarse Liverpool Salt.
200 sacks Fine do do.
500 bbls. Fine Old Saginaw do.
100 kegs Choice Lard.
25 tcs. do do.
150 bbls. Aurora Flour.
150 bbls. Belleville City Flour.
100 bbls. Lincoln Flour.
50 bbls. Bacon Flour.
50 bbls. Victory Flour.
50 bbls. Sangoman Flour.
10 bbls. Buckwheat Flour.
200 boxes Candles.
100 boxes German and Palm Soap.
60 sacks Ordinary to Good Rio Coffee
10 sacks India Rice.

The above will be sold LOW TO THE TRADE to Close Consignments.
EDWARD WARBURG,
229 Front street, up stairs.
feb14 1w

CARPETS

—AND—

OIL CLOTHS:

A. M'DOWELL & CO.,

ST. LOUIS,

Are Prepared to Sell their

IMMENSE STOCK

—AT—

NEW YORK PRICES!

Their Stock of

VELVETS AND BRUSSELS

Are Directly

IMPORTED FROM EUROPE.

—THEIR—

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Curtain Goods,

Are Judiciously Selected, and every Piece of Goods in their Warehouse will be Sold

Lower Than Any Other House in the Southwest.

ALL ORDERS FROM THE SOUTH

Shall Have their

Most Particular Attention.

Write to A. M'DOWELL & CO.,
123 North Fourth St.,
SAINT LOUIS.
feb14 2m

TO FLOUR BUYER'S!

I HAVE ON HAND, and am constantly receiving, a Large Assortment of

FLOUR,

Of all Grades, from Plantation to Choice Family.

Merchants, you will find it to your Advantage to Deal with Me.

You can have your Orders Filled, to any Amount, Promptly.

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