MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, : : : FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

☞ There is much well grounded complaint in regard to the reports of the New York and foreign money and cotton markets, as telegraphed to Memphis. We can only say that the telegraphic dispatches published in the APPEAL are not edited or controlled by us. We have reason also to believe that the *slips* furnished to many of our merchants are not reliable, but in addition it has been represented to us that they have not been impartially distributed.

We suggest to merchants that it is better to wait, unless they have reliable correspondents in New York. The APPEAL, though it has not led, has been earnest, and with the most forward in endeavoring to effect reform in this matter, and unless our cotemporaries unite with us earnestly in joint arrangements to cure the evils of delayed and false commercial reports, we shall deem it our duty to place at commercial centres tried and true men. Political falsehoods can be cured, but we lament in vain the commercial lie which takes half a million from the wealth of our city.

Until we formally announce that our arrangements are complete, we trust no one of our commercial patrons will hold us responsible for telegraphic reports.

PAUSE AND THINK.

In the Legislative proceedings which we published yesterday morning occurs the subjoined record. A member of the Legislature had been arrested by the doorkeeper and brought to the House, under the order of the Speaker:

Mr. Garret (the member referred to) remarked with considerable warmth on the gross outrages perpetrated on members of the House. He understood that the military authorities had been called upon to aid in compelling the attendance of members.

Mr. Speaker Heskett arose and asked the doorkeeper if he called on the military authorities for assistance.

The doorkeeper responded that the commander of the Post had tendered a guard for the purpose, but that the services of said guard had not been called into requisition.

The Speaker remarked somewhat warmly that he would not under any circumstances authorize or give countenance to the use of military power in the premises.

The portion which we have printed in italic is note-worthy. *Who* suggested to the "Commander of the Post" that a guard of soldiers to arrest members of the Tennessee Legislature was necessary? Was it the Radical majority of that body? Is that the spirit in which they propose to govern the South? Do they propose to perpetuate their power at the point of the bayonet? Are we to have a *despotism* in Tennessee, in the place of a "republican form of government?"

And again—Under what *authority* does the "Commander of the Post" at Nashville "tender a guard for the purpose" of—not the preservation of public order, and the maintainance of the *law*, but *arresting members of the Legislature* with the strong arm of military force? We must be permitted to doubt that he can find any warrant for such proffered interference, in his orders and instructions, either from District Headquarters, or from Washington. If they do warrant such interference, then the sitting of the Legislature, under such overshadowing duress, is a farce, and its members might as well go home. If the "Commander of the Post" may, with his military guard, arrest members and compel them to go to the Capitol, he may with like propriety *disperse* them from the Capital, and prevent their assembling.

We do not believe, however, that the "Commander of the Post" has authority, from any legitimate source of authority, for either the one or the other interference by military force. The charitable construction of his conduct is, that, with good intentions, he has acted in the premises without due reflection. But even in that case, what a forcible illustration is this incident of the soundness of President JOHNSON's objections to filling up the country with military agents, acting on their own discretion and judgment. "The exercise of power over which there is no legal supervision, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion;" and it behooves good and patriotic men, of all shades of political opinion, to *pause and think* what are the tendencies of such precedents as that which has just been set at Nashville.

We trust, too—indeed most earnestly adjure the members of the Legislature, to state much of that ultraism of views and feeling which has given occasion for this bad precedent. Our State Government is valuable only as a nucleus for the union and harmonious action of our people. If it is to become a center from which is disseminated discord and division, we would be better without it. The *people* want peace, reconciliation, harmony, and an honest and full restoration to their constitutional relations with the Federal Government. The Legislature, by its course of wrangling and bitterness, is *misrepresenting* them.

INCONSISTENCY OF FACTION.

Mr. STEVENS, the advanced leader of the radicals in the lower house of Congress, is a funny man. He states that, before the vote, there was a disposition on the part of his Reconstruction Committee, to admit the representatives from Tennessee to their seats in Congress; but that, after the vote, somehow or other, a "great principle" became involved, and it was then decided that Tennessee could not be admitted without submission to a "usurpation." This is, in effect, his position, when he introduced and passed through the House of Representatives a joint resolution, stating that no Senator or Representative should be admitted into Congress from either of said States, until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation. And, as if to keep up his character as a funny man, he based this action upon the ground that it was proposed in "order to close agitation on the question, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which exists in the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared in insurrection." That is to say, or as good as to say—"The President wishes to restore you to the Union; but, inasmuch as he has vetoed my pet measure, I will spite and defy him by keeping you *out* of the Union—and you might as well go about your business."

Into what inconsistencies will not a factious spirit of party drive men! If Tennessee was entitled to admission, the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill could not change her credentials. The people will see and weigh these subterfuges, and Mr. STEVENS and his party will find that they have a reader and more effectual way "to close agitation." It is to turn out the agitators from the halls of Congress.

DECOROUS.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* states that—

Fred. Douglass, in conversation in this city just after his interview with the President, is reported to have remarked that President Johnson changes with heedlessness to the poor class of whites at the South. It is very natural, he said, that he should do so, because he (Johnson) belongs to their ranks. I grew up a slave among the aristocracy of Maryland, and while he is only a low bred tailor, and it is not surprising, therefore, that I contemn such 'poor white trash.'

Should we, or any other southern editor, make use of such language as this toward the President of the United States, we should expect to be—and should feel that we deserved to be—"suppressed" in short order. Senator WADE, of Ohio, however, is but little less decorous towards our Chief Magistrate, when beside in the Senate, the other day, in speaking of his policy of reconstruction—

Well, sir, as that policy has become developed, we all now see product what it is, and why it was so grateful to the ears and hearts of every enemy of this country. It was no less than this, that these States should suffer nothing, should forfeit nothing by rebellion, but that they should be disturbed, unvexed and refrished with the blood of their countrymen, into full communion with homes, loyal men, and into the councils of the nation. What has brought about the change? Sir, it all points to this fact. It will not do to tempt men in this way. Why, sir, this policy of bringing these States into the Union, with all their rebellion and treason in their hearts, is no better than treason itself. I lay down the rule here, sir, and I defy contradiction, that if there is any man, high or low, who is an advocate for bringing traitors into the councils of the nation, that man is a traitor in his heart. He is an enemy to the Government and the nation, and nothing can make it appear differently. He who invokes the aid of impenitent rebels to come into the councils of the nation, to participate in their deliberations, is no better than a rebel, and is a rebel at heart.

Senator WADE is evidently under the hallucination that the war is not over yet. Wade and Fred. Douglass denounce the President with about equal bitterness.

THE PRESIDENT.

In submitting his objections to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, (says the St. Louis *Republican*) President JOHNSON very appropriately takes occasion to condemn the action of Congress in delaying the admission of the Representatives of the Southern States, who had no voice in the vote upon a measure that so nearly concerns them and their constituents. He tells the Senate and the world that the rebellion has ceased and the war is over; that the Southern States are entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union; that taxation without representation is unjust and tyrannical; and that Congress is bound, in view of the duty prescribed by the fundamental law, to give to each State its share in the distribution of political power and privileges. There is no mincing of matters on the part of the President in the statement of his views—no attempt, by the arts of the politician, or by "diplomatic language," to evade certain knotty questions which a demagogue in his position would have dodged—not even the poor favor of a few glittering compliments to the multitude, thrown in to conciliate them or dull the force of his powerful and well directed incisions. He does not whittle or haggle with a furious, angry hand, but, nerved by deliberate resolve, poises the polished blade and cuts home with the skill of an experienced surgeon.

The people are now called upon, says the able journal from which we quote, to take sides whom to support in this conflict between a patriotic and statesmanlike President, and a set of hot headed fanatical Radicals on the floor of Congress. The experiment tried by the recent political gatherings in the North of indorsing both the President and Congress, is a dodge that, in the present aspect of the case, is supremely ridiculous. The citizens cannot permit their representatives to wage war against the President's policy, and at the same time claim to uphold the President. In this matter there can be no neutrality, and duplicity will not avail. We are enlisted under the banner of ANDREW JOHNSON, the independent, fearless champion of the Constitution and of the rights of the States.

☞ The Mayor of Jackson, Miss., reports that there are no small pox cases in that city.

☞ The present effective strength of Maximilian's army is stated at 20,000 men.

☞ Kentucky is the only State of the thirty-six that hasn't adopted the Constitutional Amendment.

☞ An oration on Confederate dead was delivered at New Orleans on Monday by the Rev. Mr. Rodgers of this city.

☞ The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says that the statement that a steamer left Augusta with negroes for Cuba is a falsehood.

☞ The winter wheat in Coles and Decatur counties, Ills., is reported to be much injured. A Springfield paper says the fruit crop there is destroyed.

☞ All the prisoners in the jail at Elkhorn, Wis., escaped recently, by means of false keys, furnished by the wife of one of the prisoners.

☞ Hon. Jno. Wentworth telegraphed the Board of Trade, at Chicago, that the Ways and Means Committee have reported against any reduction of the whisky tax.

☞ The report that there were two thousand cases of smallpox in Buffalo is incorrect. There have not been, it is now stated, over two hundred cases, and the disease is now on the decrease.

☞ A boy named Monahan, in Chicago, attempted to shoot his father. A younger brother stepped before his parent, and received the ball in his abdomen. The wound is pronounced mortal.

☞ Mr. Charles A. Clap, of Montgomery, Ala., whose murder we have noticed, appears to have been abused by his wife, who is in jail as accessory to the crime. Her accomplice is a Federal soldier.

☞ Tom Henry, tried by Military Commission in Louisville, on a charge of murder and being a guerrilla, associated with Sue Munday and One-armed Berry, was acquitted of the first part of the charge, and found guilty of the latter. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

☞ The Pall Mall *Gazette* says that the passage in the Emperor Napoleon's speech, relating to America, it is believed, originally contained a definite period within which the French troops would be withdrawn from Mexico. At the last moment, however, Mr. Seward's dispatches became known to the Emperor, upon which he altered the passage to its present form.

☞ Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation, granting amnesty and pardon to all persons who have been or are liable to be indicted or prosecuted for offenses committed against the laws of the State—the crimes of rape and murder excepted. The provisions of the proclamation cover the ground from the 15th day of April, 1861, to the 20th day of July, 1865.

☞ There are reports of the appearance of disease among the cattle in Montgomery county, Penn., which resembles rinderpest. The State Senate has appointed a special committee to make an investigation. The disease first made its appearance in the spring of 1865, and since then a very large number of cattle have died. In view of every appearance of rinderpest, and the County Medical Society and the Agricultural Society are both investigating it.

☞ The Savannah *Herald* says the Georgia Senate has passed resolutions appointing commissioners to proceed to Washington and request the withdrawal of negro troops from that State. The Mayor of Columbus, Ga., has ordered no liquor to be sold to negroes, and the City Council of Columbus have appointed a committee to wait on the United States officers, to see if some measures cannot be perfected for the removal of the detachment of colored troops there.

☞ The Catholic Bishop of Toronto has given the Irish permission to make the usual demonstrations on St. Patrick's Day. They will be out in full force and a conflict with Orangemen is feared. On last Sunday the Bishop announced, from the pulpit, that the Fenian agitation had at least the good effect of calling attention to Ireland's grievances. Petitions for redress, he said, were being circulated, and if some change was not made in Ireland before summer, desperate conflicts would undoubtedly ensue.

☞ Don't find fault. Probably you have faults enough without finding any more.—*Low Jour.*

☞ Gen. Butler says that if Gen. Lee is not punished, then has he "shed his blood in vain."

☞ Anno Domini 66 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. If it were to happen now, Mr. Sumner would be caught in the ice.—*Boston Post.*

☞ At a town meeting held in Manchester, Mass., lately, it was voted to appoint forty men to thoroughly enforce the prohibitory law in that town, and the school committee were instructed to circulate the pledge among the children of the public schools.

☞ Persons mailing letters are warned, that if they put an insufficient number of stamps on them, they will not be forwarded except to the Dead Letter office. Heretofore the deficient postage has been charged and collected at the delivery office; but postage will henceforth be required in full at the point of mailing. This will be a serious inconvenience to persons not skilled in guessing at half ounces, and without scales for weighing their letters.

☞ A letter from the widow of the lamented hero, Stonewall Jackson, will be found in our supplement. It will be seen that she corrects the misapprehension that she is in a condition to suffer from want of the comforts of life. A kind father extends over her and her child paternal care. Still she is dependent, and the country of Stonewall Jackson would have her independent in her own right, and for this reason we hope the good intentions of the Southern people to honor the great hero by substantial compliments to his family, will not cease on the appearance of Mrs. Jackson's modest letter.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

☞ One day last week, we were credibly informed that the thermometer stood eight above zero in Montgomery. We see accounts from various points, reaching from St. Louis, Mo., to Marion in this State, of snow. So it appears that cold about that time was not confined to this locality.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

☞ We have learned with satisfaction that Col. Webster, Inspecting Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, who has been here, is well pleased with the condition of things in this county, and that the reports of Capt. Tenge have been very satisfactory.—*Florence, (Ala.) Journal.*

☞ The debt of the State of New Hampshire on the first day of February was $4,358,470 47.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

SENATE, Feb. 21.—Mr. Aldridge introduced Senate bill to provide a salary for the Attorney General of the different circuits. The bill allows them $800 per annum more than they at present receive, and the Attorneys-general of the inferior courts shall receive $250 per annum in addition to the fees allowed allowed by law. Passed first reading.

Mr. Frazier introduced Senate bill to abolish tippling houses and for other purposes.

Mr. Cline introduced Senate bill to repeal sections 7 and 8 of an act passed March 19, 1866. Passed first reading.

Senate bill to amend an act to establish a system of Internal Improvements, passed the 11th of February, 1862. Passed third reading.

Mr. Trimble introduced Senate bill to files of Senate bill No. 279, to purchase a Governor's mansion for the state of Tennessee. Adopted.

He also presented a communication from Nelson & Martree, agents, saying that Mrs. Ewell would accept the proposition to take $100,000 for her Cedar street property, payable one-fourth in cash, fifty cash, the balance in one, two, three and four years, with interest, and a bill making such an appropriation, on these terms would be acceptable.

Senate bill to charter the Nashville Petroleum and Mineral Bank. Passed third reading.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To repeal an act passed February 2, 1865, incorporating the Knoxville and Rutledge Turnpike Company.

To enhance the value and security of State mortgages.

Bill requiring insurance companies to deposit certain indemnities in certain banks.

To encourage immigration.

To extend the civil and criminal laws of the State to all persons of every race.

For the relief of the people in fractional township, four south, range east, of the basis line in the district of Nashville.

By Mr. Cline: To incorporate the Bar and Law Library Association of Memphis. Passed.

By Mr. Wynne: To amend the charter of the Gallatin and Sandville Turnpike. Passed.

By Mr. Inman: To authorize the erection of a dam across a shoal of Little Pigeon River. Passed.

By Mr. Willis of Wilson: To change the line between the counties of Davidson and Wilson. Passed.

Mr. Smith's resolution that the Secretary of State be instructed to publish all laws in one of the Memphis papers instead of the one in Jackson, was taken up and adopted.

A call of the House being made, sixty-two members answered to their names.

Mr. Mullins moved that in order to bring about harmony in the House, the resignations of Messrs Willis, Garrett and Faulkner be accepted, and the Governor notified of the fact.

Mr. Speaker Heskett remarked that probably the resigning members would withdraw their resignations, and it would be better to postpone the action of the motion.

Mr. Garrett spoke and withdrew his resignation.

Mr. Faulkner said he had offered his resignation in good faith, and hoped it would be accepted. His resignation was then accepted and entered on the journal.

After some little discussion, Mr. Mullins withdrew his motion, and Messrs Willis and Garrett retained their seats.

The question came up on the propriety of substituting Mr. Wines' motion to reconsider the vote putting the previous question of the Trimble case.

Mr. Freeman contended that Mr. Wines' motion was in order, as since the adjournment of last session had not intervened between the adoption of the previous question, and the time when the motion to reconsider was entered.

Mr. Peeples and others took the same view of the matter.

The question of taking up the motion to reconsider was then put and carried by ayes 38, nays 24.

Mr. Sneed moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Carried by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Blackman, Carter, Donelson, Doughty, Dowdy, Duggan, Gilmer, Grimmett, Hale, Inman, Jones of Claiborne, Jones of Sevier, Maxwell, McNair, Patton, Porter, Prichard, Robinson, Rogers, Thornburg, Underwood, Walker of Wilson, Walker of Madison, Walker of Rhea, Welch, Woodstock, and Wynne—28.

NOES—Messrs. Battle, Clingan, Coward, Elliott, Freeman, Fuson, Garrett, Goode, Hood, Hubbard, Jarvis, Kercheval, Marshall, Mason, Mebane, Mullins, Malloy, Moss, Murphy, Neal, Newman, Smith of Obion, Smith of Sevier, Stegall, Thomas, Willis, Wines, and Mr. Speaker Heskett—28.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Blackman introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the following named persons, to wit: James R. Hood, of the county of Hamilton, A. S. Clapp, of Davidson, A. M. Wynne, of Sumner, William Simmons, of Franklin, have on divers occasions shown the most utter contempt and disrespect to this House and the State of Tennessee, by absenting themselves without leave, for the purpose of thwarting an important measure now pending before this body; and whereas such conduct is revolutionary in character, and dangerous to free government, and is a contempt of this House and disrespectful to the State of Tennessee, therefore be it

Resolved, That the aforesaid persons are hereby declared expelled from this body, and the sergeant-at-arms, and the sheriffs are requested to issue writs of election to fill said vacancies.

A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of bringing up the resolution for present action, lost by two-thirds, the ayes being 16 and nays—lacking five of a quorum.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Arnell rose to a point of order; that in the absence of a quorum the House was required to adjourn from day to day, therefore we should meet here to-morrow.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, on the ground that the Hall had been formally called to order in the absence of the Committee to be held tomorrow.

A roll call of the House was had, when fifty-three members were found present—lacking three of a quorum.

Mr. Arnell moved the following:

That two special messengers, Capt. Haight and William Cole be dispatched to the absent members by order of this House to bring the following members who are absent without leave, and who have no satisfactory excuse has been rendered before the bar of this House, to wit: R. Greenlee, of Overton; W. A. Gore, of Lawrence; J. R. Hood, of Hamilton; A. O. Nixon, of Rutherford; W. Simmons, of Franklin; W. Bell, of Dyer; Wm. Simmons, of Franklin; J. F. Thomas, of Greene; W. W. Miller, of Hawkins; and A. S. Wynne, of Sumner.

The Speaker said there was no use in putting such a motion, as he was informed by the sergeant-at-arms that if the motion was carried, he would issue a summons for the absentees. He then placed a summons in the hands of the doorkeeper requiring that functionary to command instantly before the bar of this House the absconding members. The door-keeper returned in half an hour or so, and stated that he made diligent search for the absentees, but could not find them.

On motion, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Standard.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1865.

One of the principal reasons, we think, for the inactivity which exists in the cotton market, is in consequence of representations of liberal correspondents of Northern journals, most of whom have indulged in the most visionary speculations as to the amount of cotton that will be raised this year. We shall be glad indeed if their calculations prove to be correct; but we can see neither logic or common sense in the supposition that an average crop will be cultivated this year. The cotton crop for the State, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, amounted to about one million three hundred thousand bales; and we now venture the prediction that for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, it will not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand bales; and for the simple reason that the labor is not available for its cultivation.

Facts and figures speak louder than words; and to show that we have both in support of the estimate which we make, we append a statement of the names of well known planters in Hinds and Madison counties, showing the number of hands employed by them respectively in 1860, and the number worked by them this year:

NAMES.	1860.	1866.
Wm. B. Taylor,	8	2
R. Shotwell,	20	10
Dan. McGehee,	32	20
M. Taylor,	18	10
Hal. McGehee,	20	8
Chas. McGehee,	15	6
John Dobbie,	15	6
Mrs. Wells,	14	4
Col. Bailey,	20	8
Gabriel Johnson,	12	4
Col. Perkins,	30	12
Mr. Yellowly,	7	2
John V. Cameron,	30	8
Isaac Bass,	20	15
J. B. Murrell,	30	5
Dr. Dulaney,	20	5
Gen. Henry,	30	8
Dr. Hughes,	20	4
Mrs. Freeland,	20	10
Messrs. Lancaster, Fowlkes & Hodges,	60	15
Total,	381	164

When we consider that in 1860, a large proportion of the laborers embraced in the first column above, were men, and full hands, and that this year the force is composed mostly of women and children, and when we also consider the management and control of labor for the two periods, the discerning and unprejudiced reader will agree, we think, in the correctness of our estimate.

We suggest to our brethren of the press, in this State, the propriety of obtaining a similar data in their several counties. It will do no harm, and may benefit those who are fortunate enough to have a little of the staple on hand; for we believe the present great effort to exaggerate the probable yield of 1866, is to force into market what is yet unsold.

☞ The farmers of Lake County, Illinois, are suffering severely from the destruction of their sheep by prairie wolves. In Ellis, Avon, Benton and Libertyville townships, alone, the losses have caused a panic among the owners of large flocks of sheep. Two wolves have been shot.

☞ An artful dodger has been around Pittsburg and other townships in Pennsylvania, passing himself off as an assistant Revenue Assessor, and appraising property, &c., at a very low figure. He duped quite a number of business men, and got considerable money from them as bribes.

☞ Jesse H. Grant, the father of the Lieut-General, who has been appointed Postmaster at Covington, Ky., is a very Conservative Republican, and strenuously opposed to negro suffrage or negro equality of any kind.

☞ It has recently been found that the unctuous clay overlying the ironstone deposits of the Yorkshire moors in the North Riding can be made to produce a mineral oil, similar to petroleum, at a cost of 6d. per gallon.

☞ The richest specimens of copper ore ever found in Arizona were recently brought to San Francisco. They were obtained from the vicinity of Williams Fork, on the Colorado. The ore yields 70 per cent. of pure copper.

☞ Gen. Foster, commanding the department of Florida, has issued an order revoking the restrictions heretofore placed upon the sale of arms and ammunition by the military authorities.

☞ The small-pox is on the increase in Paris. The Minister of War has ordered the students in the Ecole St. Cyr, the Polytechnic school, and the school of La Fleche to be vaccinated.

☞ Refined oil is usually sold subject to the test that it must not vaporize and inflame under a temperature of from 110 degrees to 116 degrees Fahrehelt.

☞ The tenacity of cast copper is sufficient to support 19,000 pounds to the square inch, or rather more than half as much as good cast iron.

☞ Within the past fortnight five hundred post offices have been reopened in the Southern States.

LETTER FROM GEN. PRICE.

We are permitted, says the Nashville *Gazette*, to publish the following extracts from a letter written by Gen. Sterling Price, to a friend in this country:

CORDOVA, MEXICO, Jan. 8, 1866.

Judge Perkins, Gov. Harris, Col. (Parson) White and his family, the Episcopal Minister, Mr. Holman and his family, myself and others, are now living in our new town, Charlotta. The Americans, that were in Monterey and San Louis Potosi, are now on their way hither, as we learn from Capt. M. F. Maury. Several Louisianians have lately arrived here in search of new homes for themselves and families. They have thought best to purchase improved lands from private individuals, and have done so, paying down five thousand dollars in cash, and getting as much time as they desired for the deferred payments. They have now returned to the United States for their families.

If the immigration from the States shall be as great as I anticipate, property of every kind will greatly increase in value, and I therefore think that those who have made up their minds to come to Mexico, should do so at once. The inducements held out by the leaders to come here are very great. While the native laborer can be hired at fifty cents a day, out of which he finds himself, mechanics earn excellent wages. For instance, the railroad company offer to contract for brick at twenty-five dollars a thousand, and lime at one dollar and a quarter per hundred, and the country abounds in timber and in limestone of an excellent quality; a wheelright or a tanner would make a fortune very soon.

LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHELL.

PARIS, * * * Jan. 27, 1866.

Dear O'Mahony: I congratulate you on having got rid of the title of President, and also got rid of the Constitution and of the Senate. I was afraid you were coming to that point, and that there would be infallibly an open rupture. I have read your message in the *Daily News*, and find it very satisfactory. No doubt the real and sincere Irishmen, who desire the success of our cause, will rally round you, and probably the organization will be as strong as ever. * * *

Very truly your friend,
JOHN MITCHEL.

☞ We never heard Fred. Douglass speak but once. He is a pretty sharp darkie, well formed, rather graceful, and entirely ready. On the occasion to which we allude, he spoke in Independence Square, in Philadelphia. His language was violent, made up chiefly of descriptions of the outrages practiced upon the slave by his master, and brought a very decided effect upon the crowd. Perceiving this, Fred. took his advantage at the flood, and went higher and higher and higher into the region of eloquence. "Ah, my friends," he said, "I do not speak from heresay. I stand before you a living—I was going to say a bleeding—witness to the truth of all I relate. If you could behold the stripes and scars upon my back"—just here an Irishman vociferated, "All bend on Freddy, darling—is it truth you is telling us?" The darkey orator lifted his finger tragically to heaven in the affirmative. "Oh, murder;—did they lacerate you?" Fred. answered that they did. "Did they thumb screw you?" Fred. answered that they did. "Did they buck you like a shoat?" Fred answered that they did. "*Begorra!*" roared Pat. *"If that be thrue, you must have been a d—d bad nigger!"* It closed the meeting in a general row.—*Nashville Banner.*

☞ A street fight occurred in Carthage, Smith county, Tenn., on Monday last, which resulted in the serious wounding of Capt. C. S. Williams, District Attorney, in that Judicial District. It is stated in our reporter's card that the statement (given as one which may be incorrect in several particulars), that about Christmas, Capt. Williams visited the house of Mr. L. Hogg, whereabodes four miles from town, and that while he was there, a quarrel rose between him and Hogg, and that the latter ordered him from his house; and that ill feeling has existed between them ever since. On Monday, Williams meeting Hogg on the street, perhaps for the first time after the quarrel, an affray took place, in which Williams used a stick, and both used pistols. Hogg's ball entered the left side of Williams' shoulder, and it was apprehended the wound might prove fatal, as it was attended with discharges of blood from the mouth.—*Nashville Dispatch.*

☞ The Grand Lodge F. A. M., of the State of Louisiana, has been in session for some days, and transacted a large amount of important business. The following officers have been elected: W. M. Perkins, Grand Master; A. J. Norwood, Deputy Grand Master; S. O. Scruggs, Grand Senior Warden; J. C. Jones, Grand Junior Warden; J. R. Gaiann and Sackville Turpitte, Passed. M. Todd, Grand Secretary; Rev. C. S. Hedges, Grand Chaplain; J. T. McGuire, Senior Grand Deacon; L. J. Dodge, Junior Grand Deacon; J. A. Stevenson, Grand Marshal; A. Kent, Grand Sword Bearer; N. H. Bray, Grand Pursuivant; J. E. Morgan, M. A. Cologne, E. D. Craig and and R. G. Sterling, Grand Stewards; G. Soulac, Grand Tyler. W. W. Pavlier, H. R. Swasey and S. M. Todd, Directors of the Grand Lodge; J. Q. A. Fellows, Past Grand Master; E. Barnett, A. Harris, A. H. Jewell, W. McDuff and T. D. Van Horn, Past Deputy Grand Masters.

☞ The Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that negotiations are now well advanced between our own and the Prussian Governments, which will confidently expected to result in relieving German born American citizens from all danger of arrest for military duty on return to their native land. Late events are said to have rendered Prussia exceedingly anxious to be on good terms with the United States.

☞ The records of the Treasury Department show that from March, 1863, up to November, 1865, abandoned and captured cotton valued at $3,744,000 was seized by the Government in the Valley of the Mississippi. Of this amount $2,930,000 have been paid into the Department, the remainder having been transferred to the original owners of the cotton, which to that amount has been improperly seized.

☞ There is one instance of a person holding a College Presidency even longer than the late Dr. Nott, of Union College. Rev. Martin Joseph Routh was elected President of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1791, and continued in that office until his death in 1854, at the age of 99. The senior College President in this country now is Rev. Mark Hopkins, of Williams, who was elected in 1836.

☞ Mr. James L. Vance, a soldier of the war of 1812, and for many years a resident of Columbus, Ohio, died recently, at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Vance was a native of New Jersey, but has been living in Ohio the greater part of his life. He was intimately connected with the construction of many of our canals, as a contractor, and had much difficulty in his official settlements.

☞ A burglar stole $7,000 worth of jewelry from Nathan Mathew's house in New York, no other night, and $3,000 was offered for the return. The thief wrote a polite note to Mr. Mathews, accepting the terms and arranging the details of the exchange, which are scrupulously carried out, no questions being asked.

☞ The last collection of Peter's Pence in France brought a rich harvest to the Holy See. In Paris the collection amounted, on an average, to ten thousand francs in each parish, and at Orleans Archbishop Dupanloup personally collected upwards of twelve thousand francs.

☞ The farmers of Lake County, Illinois, are suffering severely from the destruction of their sheep by prairie wolves. In Ellis, Avon, Benton and Libertyville townships, the losses have caused a panic among the owners of large flocks of sheep. Two wolves have been shot.

☞ An artful dodger has been around Pittsburg and other townships in Pennsylvania, passing himself off as an assistant Revenue Assessor, and appraising property, &c., at a very low figure. He duped quite a number of business men, and got considerable money from them as bribes.

☞ Jesse H. Grant, the father of the Lieut-General, who has been appointed Postmaster at Covington, Ky., is a very Conservative Republican, and strenuously opposed to negro suffrage or negro equality of any kind.

☞ It has recently been found that the unctuous clay overlying the ironstone deposits of the Yorkshire moors in the North Riding can be made to produce a mineral oil, similar to petroleum, at a cost of 6d. per gallon.

☞ The richest specimens of copper ore ever found in Arizona were recently brought to San Francisco. They were obtained from the vicinity of Williams Fork, on the Colorado. The ore yields 70 per cent. of pure copper.

☞ Gen. Foster, commanding the department of Florida, has issued an order revoking the restrictions heretofore placed upon the sale of arms and ammunition by the military authorities.

☞ The small-pox is on the increase in Paris. The Minister of War has ordered the students in the Ecole St. Cyr, the Polytechnic school, and the school of La Fleche to be vaccinated.

☞ Refined oil is usually sold subject to the test that it must not vaporize and inflame under a temperature of from 110 degrees to 116 degrees Fahrehelt.

☞ The tenacity of cast copper is sufficient to support 19,000 pounds to the square inch, or rather more than half as much as good cast iron.

☞ Within the past fortnight five hundred post offices have been reopened in the Southern States.

DIED.

GAYLORD.—In the city of St. Louis, on the 15th inst., LINDEY A., the beloved wife of J Alden Gaylord, aged 22 years.

It has seldom been our painful duty to record the untimely death of any one with more sorrow than of the estimable subject of this notice; She came to her death, as we learn from an announcement in the St. Louis papers, by her dress accidentally catching on fire. And thus passed from earth one whose eminent Christian virtues endeared her to all who ever came within the circle of her acquaintance. Her character was lovely, amiable and pure; her heart was ever attuned to kindness, charity and love; the sunny side of her truly womanly nature was ever turned against the rime and frosts that freeze around the hearts of the unfortunate and distressed, warning into life again the drooping and withered good that others may have suffered to die from neglect. But now

"Death has on her, like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field."

M.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HIGHTOWER.—The friends and acquaintances of JOHN B. HIGHTOWER are requested to attend his funeral, this evening at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, corner of Second and Commerce streets.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Journeyman Painters' Association will be held at their new hall over Mansfield's Drug Store, No. 403 Main street on Wednesday next, by order of the President.
feb24-1t M. McDERMONT.

THE BOOK
FOR THE
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY!

Report on the Mississippi River,
Upon the Protection of the Alluvial Region against overflow, and upon the deepening of the mouths,
BASED UPON SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS,
Made and submitted to the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, War Department, 1861, by
Capt. A. A. HUMPHREYS, and
Lt. H. L. ABBOT, Corps of Topographical Engineers, U.S. Army. For sale by
GEO. PATTISON & CO.,
feb22 at North Court st.

Notice.

OFFICE OF CITY TAX COLLECTOR,
(REAL ESTATE.)
Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1866.

A SPECIAL TAX OF TWENTY CENTS, for school purposes, on every hundred dollars worth or taxable property will be due and payable on the first day of March next. Therefore, all persons interested are notified to come forward and pay said tax on or before said first day of March, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law in such cases provides and directs.
P. L. WARNER,
feb24-5t Tax Collector.

Cotton Seed! Cotton Seed!
5000 BUSHELS
Choice New Cotton Seed.

In order to close up a partnership account, we will sell the above named quantity of strictly prime new seed for the next fifteen days at sixty-five cents per bushel.
BEAUMONT, HAMILTON & CO.,
feb24-2w No. 300 Front Row, 56 Beale.

MULES AND HORSES
For Sale.

I have just arrived from Kentucky with a choice lot of A No. 1 HORSES AND MULES. They can be seen at the stables of
CROSS & EVANS,
Opposite the Post Office, on Third Street.

I will be glad to see old friends and customers or any one in want of FINE STOCK, at my Stables.
feb21 1w MOCK LEVI.

J. O. MATTHEWSON,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
General Commission Merchant,
—AND—
Agent for Mouton, Milledgeville and Rock Cotton Factories,
Offers very low to the trade—
300 Bales 4-4 Brown Sheetings.
200 Bales 7-8 Brown Shirtings.
100 Bales 7-8 Osnaburgs.
500 Bales assorted Yarns. feb22.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

J. A. M. ROBERT, who taught in this city open a private school at the residence of Mr. S. J. Wilson, near the commencement of Adams streets, on the 26th instant.

TUITION:
$30 Per Session of Five Months, one-fifth payable monthly feb24 1m

S. M. WARD. G. C. WARD.
GEO. H. LeGUERE.
WARD & LeGUERE,
Successors to Ward & Mcfadland,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
—AND—
DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS AND WINDOW GLASS,
GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, ETC.,
No. 215 Main Street, Opposite Worsham House,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
☞ Particular Attention Given to Filling Orders for Merchants and Physicians. feb21 1m

IRVING BLOCK.
JOHN A. DICKINSON,
IRVING BLOCK,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
My stock is now complete in all its branches, and I now offer to the public one of the Finest and best selected stocks in the South, consisting in part of
Carpetings of all kinds,
Oil Cloths, do., do.,
Curtain Goods,
Furniture,
and
Bedding,
Mattresses,
Comforts, Pillows,
Sheets and Steamboat Cots,
With a complete stock of Housekeeping Goods.
Agents for Nelson & Raven's celebrated KENTUCKY PIANOS; Also, Leavitt's SEWING MACHINES, and are now prepared to furnish Hotels, Steamboats and Private Houses.
ONE PRICE—NO DEVIATION.
All Goods Delivered in the City Free of Charge.
feb24 1m

M. E. WILCOX, Clarksville, Tenn. | S. E. DAVIS, Helena, Ark.,
W. R. WILCOX, Memphis, Tennessee.
M. E. Wilcox & Co.,
WHOLESALE FLOUR DEALERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 349 Second Street,
Greenlaw Block, MEMPHIS, TENN.
We have on hand and are constantly receiving a large and select assortment of Flour and other Produce, and parties will find it to their interest to examine our stock before making purchases. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care, and orders filled at the shortest notice and lowest rates. Consignments solicited.
feb24 1m*

Mrs. M. A. Knox,
OF NASHVILLE, will receive a limited number of Pupils in the School Room at the corner of Washington and Orleans streets, on Monday, February 26th. For terms of tuition, etc., apply at the School Room, or at 87 Court street.
feb22-2w

AMUSEMENTS.

GREENLAW'S OPERA HOUSE.
PARADISE LOST.
SIX NIGHTS.—This Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.
Grand Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and half the evening price of admission.
The great Miltonian Tableaux, the most extraordinary exhibition of the age.
Positively but for the above six nights, as the Tableaux opens the following week in New Orleans.
Price of Admission, $1 00
Children, 50
Reserved seats (secured only at Eastenbach's Music Store), 1 50
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. feb18