MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, : : : : : MARCH 6, 1866.

PAVEMENTS.

The Board of Aldermen will decide tonight, we suppose, for or against the "Nicholson Pavement." We regret to see that there is not greater unanimity of sentiment upon the subject among our citizens. The time has been reached when some kind of pavement should be put down. If the "Nicholson" is practicable, and some other is not, why, then, let us have it. We have all been disputing over the subject for full fifteen years. Let us have *action*, of some kind or other.

SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[So important do we regard the project treated of in the subjoined communication from an old former citizen, and practical working man, that we surrender to it the greater part of our editorial space. It is by no means as impracticable of realization as the reader will, at first blush, imagine. We ask the attention of the Board of Aldermen to the suggestions made to that body. We solicit, too, that the people of town and country along the route, will meet together and discuss it. The ultra practical men, who, looking alone at the improved field condition of the country, may consider such meetings as only "gas"—but they should remember that every great undertaking was first set upon its feet by just such agencies. The road can be built—and what is more, must and will be built. It is one of the most practical and powerful means of restoring the desolated country through which it will pass.—APPEAL.]

SELMA, ALA., Feb. 21, 1866.

Eds. Appeal:—By the APPEAL of the 8th inst. I see that you approve a suggestion of Mr. A. Q. Withers, of Holly Springs, for the construction of a railroad which you properly call "The Southeastern Railroad." Your known and appreciated course in the construction of railroads leading to Memphis, is a sufficient guaranty that any project you may recommend and advocate is a project or enterprise well worthy the consideration of the whole country through which such road is intended to pass. The time was when argument was required to convince corporations, individuals and legislators that a railroad from any one point to any other place, was necessary to the proper and successful transaction of business; that time has passed, and the only question now to settle when a road is proposed, is can it be made. I agree with you that it can, but how to be built is not the question to be settled now. What is now required of the press is simply to bring the subject properly before the parties in interest, and out of whose means a credit must be created to build the road. I would not locate the road, so far as Alabama is concerned, exactly as suggested by A. Q. W., but would as nearly as possible get a straight line to Selma, which is also on a line with Montgomery, Eufaula and the capital of Florida, making a line nearly direct from these young and growing cities to Memphis and St. Louis. This main road would not run through the best mineral regions of Alabama, but very nearly so. This, however, would be no drawback, as there are already roads running in that direction, some finished to those localities, and others in course of construction.

Thus is a great national and individual question involved in the construction of roads at this time in the South. We are, as States and individuals, poor, very poor, and if we are in any manner worthy the reputation of wise and discreet business men, we will take advantage of all that nature, in her bounty, has bestowed upon us, and go to work like men, and as good soldiers and practical statesmen. Look at ourselves as we are, and not as we would have ourselves. [But this is a little political, and the last five years' experience has convinced me that I am not safe in politics]. I will state that with this road completed, you will make of all the cities named, at least respectable manufacturing cities if they had no other advantages, and make a continuous village of small farms nearly the whole distance. The most of the road would run through one of the best farming countries in the South, upon all of which men can live and work. I will also state what is not generally known to a majority, at least of your readers, that in central Alabama there are inexhaustible quantities of the best coal and iron that has ever been worked, and as fine timber and stone, all of which are requisite for a manufacturing city. I am not making these statements for the benefit of any one city or the detriment of another, for I have nothing in Memphis or Montgomery, and in Selma one little spot of ground for which I am in debt. But in common with the other thousands of citizens and friends who must find the handle of the machine, and when found, turn it in the right direction, or be serfs and beggars. In other words, we are all yankees now, or better pretend that we are, and so far as ingenuity, industry, economy and all other qualifications required for success, are concerned, it is our duty and privilege to show the world that we are what we claim to be; that is, able to take care of our own resources, and get all the benefits from the natural advantages given us. It is from Memphis to Montgomery (straight line) not more than 300 miles. About twenty to fifty on the Memphis and Charleston road could be used as a portion of it; and about thirty to forty of the Selma and Meredian road, and more of the road from Selma to Montgomery is graded, (fifty miles), leaving not more than 200 miles to provide for. With that amount of road provided for, what have you done for the trade of your city and St. Louis? You will have a direct route (all the balance is now finished) to Columbus, Miss., Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, Ga., Macon, Savannah, and all Florida, and to get to nearly all of those cities you now have to travel more than double the distance required by this new line of road.

I admit this to be a big job under the present state of affairs, and will here make a suggestion. Let your City Fathers appoint an agent to make a trip (by land) along the proposed line and ascertain the agricultural and mineral resources on and adjacent to this road, with instructions to visit all the principal towns and villages, and confer with all (or as many as possible) of the land holders and with the city councils, and let him ascertain how much or what per centage of their land will be given as stock in this road, the owners to cultivate it until the road is completed to the neighborhood of the land, etc., etc. After this investigation is made, and a favorable report is the result, and properly put before the people, the road is built.

I will repeat that we are now yankees, nationally, and am certain that we are able to keep in sight of them commercially, if we determine to do so.

If this state of things existed north of the Ohio river, the road would be made in twelve months, and the stock selling at par. Why can't we do the same? Memphis has always been able to see and pursue her interests—will she do so in this case? With a proper representation of all the facts and advantages of this enterprise, I have no doubt but that the cities and people of North Alabama, will respond to any just propositions made by Memphis, for their mutual advancement in commerce, agriculture and manufactures. Try it, in a practical shape.

Very respectfully, your old friend,

T. P.

ADVICE TO BE HEEDED.—The advice of Madison to regard the disguised enemy of the Union as "the serpent creeping with his deadly yiles into paradise," should be heeded at the present time, when Stevens and his crowd of venomous reptiles are crawling and hissing around the Constitution.

CHANGE OF PRINCIPLE.—Our fathers carried through the revolution of 1776, on the principle of "no taxation without representation." The radicals are trying to change that sound doctrine into the absurd one of "taxation and no representation." Fanaticism makes no distinction between right and wrong.

GENERAL NEWS.

Three thousand bales of cotton, nearly all from Mobile, were sold by auction at New York on the 2d.

A Washington special says the President has nominated Gen. Asboth as Minister to Venezuela.

The Legislatures of Wisconsin and Minnesota passed resolutions on the 1st sustaining Congress.

The small pox is rapidly spreading in Baton Rouge, now attacking the whites, whom, previously, it had spared.

Coupons of the Memphis and Charleston railroad company, were sold at Charleston on the 27th ult., at 75 cents.

The planters in Lafourche, La., bring in reports that the crops "throughout the parish, this year, promise a fair yield.

Mrs. Davis, wife of ex-President Davis, is a guest of Gen. Howell Cobb, at Macon, Ga.

John C. Humphreys, of Port Gibson, Miss., has been appointed Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Louisiana.

The Rock Island Paper Mill Company of Georgia purpose rebuilding their paper works.

A majority in the Texas convention voted for a section in their constitution granting civil rights to negroes.

There was great excitement among the Fenians in New York city on the 2d over news received from Europe.

William A. Browning, Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico, died in Washington on the morning of the 2d.

A dispatch from Richmond says the *Sentinel* is to be merged into the *Enquirer*.

A hail storm in the parish of St. Martin, La., has done a good deal of damage. The sugar house of Mr. Provost, on Bayou Sale, was blown down.

Work is to commence on the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad as soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed.

Captain Bell, arrested as one of the party engaged in the hanging of the negro soldier at Knoxville for the murder of Col. Dyer, has been discharged.

One-armed Berry, sentenced to be hung at Louisville on the 2d, has been respited for two weeks. It is thought that the President will pardon him.

Eleven hundred deaths from cholera occurred on the Island of Guadeloupe previous to January 1st. Great apprehension of the epidemic is felt in Havana.

A letter from Rome says that it is believed that at the next consistory a bishop of the United States will receive a cardinal's hat.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, announces the arrival there, from the Columbia river mining districts of 800 pounds of treasure.

A Havana letter says the landing of slaves in Cuba from Africa continues. A lot of one hundred were recently landed at Cimarones.

The landlords in St. Louis are raising rents from twenty to forty per cent. For the best stores on Fourth street they now ask $8,000.

Alexander H. Stephens has had his parole extended to visit Washington. It is understood that he is to be summoned before the Reconstruction Committee.

A man named W. G. Parsons was committed to the Louisville jail, on the first, on the charge of having embezzled $5,000 from the firm of Smith & Holmon.

Sir Frederick Bruce was before the House Ways and Means Committee on the 2d, representing the Canadian interests in the proposed reciprocity bill.

It is asserted that the Emperor of France is prepared to recognize Ireland as a belligerent power the moment she asserts her right to such a claim.

Gov. Brownlow has issued an order for the election of twenty Representatives to the State Legislature, to fill the vacancies occasioned by recent resignations.

Twenty dollars in money and one hundred dollars worth of postage stamps and stamped envelopes were stolen from the Albany postoffice on last Tuesday night.

The Louisville *Democrat* says there is scarcely a trip from Cincinnati that packages on the mail line packets are not broken open and a portion of their contents stolen.

A Washington special says that it is understood, if the loan bill fails in Congress, Secretary McCulloch will immediately use all power to reduce the currency.

The Commissioner of Customs has received late advices from Montana Territory, stating that large quantities of goods have been and are now being smuggled into the vicinity of the mines from Canadian provinces.

The commanding officer of the Department of Virginia has issued an order requiring all the publishers of newspapers to send a copy of every issue to his headquarters by mail, on the day of publication.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says that during the city's fiscal year which ended on the 1st, the expenses amounted to 2,390,475 22. The bonded indebtedness is $8,268,000. During the same time there were 107 alarms of fire and the total loss was $206,576.

On Friday morning last a freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad broke through the bridge over Twin Creek, beyond Hamilton, and resulted in the complete wreck of fifteen cars, and the serious injury of two bridge tenders, named McGiven and Divine.

On the night of the 1st inst., some scoundrels entered a private dwelling in the North Division, Chicago, and, representing themselves as policemen, seized a woman residing there, dragged her into an alley, and outraged her person. Two of the ruffians have since been arrested.

The case of the United States ex. Col. Robinson, charged with receiving bribes, bribing or attempting to bribe Gen. A. S. Hurlbut, has been brought before the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans, for trial, on demurrer under advisement.

"EARTHQUAKES ABOUT!"—In reply to this exclamation of Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. S. S. Cox, in a speech at Washington on the 23d ult., said:

In volcanic regions these terrific phenomena are preceded by premonitory tremors or eruptions of fire, ashes and smoke! The wicked crime committed on this star was accompanied with visible premonitory signs. No sooner the bullets in the tail of the temple was rent in twain than tombs opened, the dead came out of tombs, and rocks were rent, and the graves were opened, and many bodies of saints which slept arose and came out of their graves after the resurrection, and went into the holy city and appeared unto many. Without wishing to arrogate any sainthip, it seems cheerful to see so many brother Republicans saints coming forth from their graves and appearing unto many this day! Salvation, we learn, came out of the very bowels of nature. If our crucified land shall be salvation, it will be through the rending of party ties and party rocks, the separation of the good from the bad, the coming together of the sections rationally. The signs in the sky, after the storm—the rainbow—indicate a united, peaceful and happy land again!

The radicals are so "volcanic" in their acts that they have attempted to make a cinder of the Constitution by proposing thirty-seven amendments. But, as Mr. Cox remarks, "let the quaking go on—let the dry bones in the valley shake—let the frail tenements tremble; my ghosts of departed Democracy now come forth and appear unto many, and while we pay our taxes are privileged to speak."

"THE MAN FOR ME."—Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, in his speech at Washington, remarked:

"From the mountains of Tennessee—a State that contributed to secede and went into the revolution—there was a man who had emigrated from North Carolina to earn his bread and meat in this new country. He was born in the humblest sphere of life without rich parentage, without advantages of the means of gaining an ordinary education. In consequence of his poverty he did not arrive at the age of twenty-one years without knowing the alphabet of his own language but by his industry, energy, and force of natural intellect, he rose to greatness and renown—as a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, then as Governor of Tennessee, then as Senator of the United States, then as Vice President of the United States, and, by an unfortunate accident, he became President. I fully indorse him as the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Andrew Johnson was the tailor boy of East Tennessee, is the man for me.

The "tailor boy of Tennessee" is now the man of the people. He is the David destined by a wise Providence to slay the Goliath of radicalism, and save the country from a reign of misrule.

Grounds on which Southern Representatives may be Admitted.

During the present week, in the United States Senate, Senator Wilson will introduce a joint resolution for the admission of the Southern representatives on the following grounds:

First. That the States shall give suffrage to such colored persons as can read the Constitution, and who have served in the army.

Secondly. That they shall repudiate the whole rebel debt.

Third. That they shall give colored persons all civil rights.

Elections in Davidson and Williamson Counties.

By the returns so far from Davidson county, Glenn has been elected County Judge; Love, Circuit Court Clerk; Nichol, County Court Clerk; Collins, Revenue Collector; Creighton, Constable. The vote between Shaw and Patterson for Sheriff, is so close, that it is difficult to determine who is elected. Eighteen districts remain to be heard from. In Williamson county, Frank Lavender has been elected Sheriff; William Crouch, County Trustee; and Lovin Woolridge, Revenue Collector. The Nashville *Banner* says, great interest was manifested in the election, and considerable zeal and industry displayed by friends of the various candidates.

Exclusion of Southern Representatives from Congress.

The following House concurrent resolution, excluding Southern representatives from Congress, passed the Senate on the 2d by 29 ayes against 18 noes:

Be it resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that in order to close the question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no senator or representative shall be admitted to either branch of Congress, from any of the said States, until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to such representation.

THE CORNER-STONE.—Mr. Fendall says the "corner-stone of President Johnson's policy is that these eleven States are, on the true theory of the Constitution, in the Union, and never were out of it; that all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void, having the practical effect of suspending, but not of destroying, their functions and their constitutional relations to the Government. Though the people of a State may have been heretofore rebellious, yet if she present herself as loyal *now*, he recommends that she should be admitted to her place in the National Councils, with a generous trust in her professions, but with suitable cautions against the abuse of it." This is the policy presented in the President's annual message, in his reply to the Indians and Virginia delegations, and in his veto of the Bureau bill. It is in fact a corollary of his principles maintained through life.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Let the door of the Union be opened and the relation be restored to those who had erred and strayed from the fold of our fathers. Such was the sentiment expressed by Andrew Johnson on the last anniversary of Washington's birthday.

Painful Casualty in Nashville.

Last evening about dusk, a little girl about ten or twelve years of age, named Lou Terry, daughter of Mrs. Terry, miller, on Union street, above the New Theater, was severely burned by her dress taking fire. She had just lighted the gas lamp with a piece of paper, and thoughtlessly threw the paper still ignited, on the floor behind her. The skirt of her dress caught the fire, and in an instant she was nearly enveloped in flames. Her screams attracted the attention of a gentleman, Mr. J. T. Brown, of the firm of Ried, Chadbourn & Co., who was passing, and who immediately kicked the door open with his foot, and with considerable courage and presence of mind, seized her, jerked her into the street and threw her prostrate in the mud, where rolling her back and forth, the flames were extinguished, and the little girl was rescued from a horrible death. An excited crowd soon gathered around, and many cried out to her cool-headed preserver to let her up, which he firmly refused to do, until satisfied of her safety from the flames. As soon as he placed her on her feet, he held her by the arm to keep her from running through her great fright, and snatched the still burning skin from her person. The little girl was severely but not dangerously burnt, but more frightened than anything else. Mr. Brown's hands were also burned a little by his endeavors to remove the burning garments. It was a narrow escape, and nine out of ten cases of a similar nature, result fatally.—*Republican Banner 4th.*

Texas Convention.

GALVESTON, Feb. 26.

The following article of the Constitution was ordered to be engrossed:

"SECTION 1. African slavery, as it heretofore existed, having been terminated within this State by the United States Government by force of arms, and its re-establishment being prohibited by an amendment to the Constitution, it is declared that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in this State. All Africans and their descendants shall be protected in their rights of person and property by legislation; they shall have the right to contract and be contracted with, to sell and hold, and be subject to penal laws based on equality or distinction of race.

Sec. 2. Africans and their descendants shall not be prevented, on account of color or race, from enjoying the rights to testify, or allege as witnesses in any court, civil or criminal, for or against them, in person or property, under the same rules of evidence as are applied to white persons; the credibility of their testimony to be determined by the court or jury. The Legislature shall have the power to authorize them to testify as witnesses in all cases, under regulations here set forth, as to facts heretofore occurring." Yeas, 56; nays, 26.

Shocking Murder in Nashville.

A negro woman named Ann Towles, was discovered yesterday morning in a pond near the race course, brutally murdered. Her skull had been crushed, and a rail or fence picket found near by with blood upon it, evidently showing that it was the implement used in the deed. At the time of her death she was employed as a servant by Gen. Thompson, chief quartermaster for this military department. The police force were notified of the matter and their investigations resulted as follows: The deceased had for some time had the enjoyment of marriage with a negro man named Nelson Wright, who delayed its consummation as she thought unnecessarily—the two in the meantime living in the most intimate relations. On Thursday night they quarreled on the subject, she insisting on his complying with his engagement. The result of this altercation was that he agreed to pay her one hundred dollars, for which he gave his note payable on the first of May, and the engagement was to be at an end. The next day she was missing, and was found yesterday as above stated. These, together with some other circumstances, led to the arrest of Nelson, which was done by policemen Davidson and McKinney yesterday. He is in custody awaiting trial.—*Union and American, 4th.*

Favorable Report.

From the Nashville Dispatch, 1st.

General Clinton B. Fisk arrived in the city yesterday, and put up at the Stacey House. From him we learn that throughout the entire State—and he has ample opportunities of being posted—general harmony, peace and quiet prevails. The freedmen are nearly all at work, numbers have left the cities and towns to work on plantations and farms. Outrages upon the freedmen are few and far between. He does not, he says, receive as many complaints in a month from agents and aggrieved parties in this State, as come pouring in in one mail from Kentucky. Indeed, were it not for the abominable outrages practiced in East Tennessee—as witness the late tragedy at Knoxville—the fair fame of our State would pass muster with that of the most law-abiding in the Union. As it is, fences are being rebuilt, farms cultivated, schools and churches are in course of erection, and the waste places are fast assuming their old time appearance of thrift and prosperity. We would suggest ourselves, that if a few hundred missionaries from the North were to operate for a season in the eastern portion of the State, with special reference to inculcating humanitarian ideas among the natives of that region, Tennessee might bear a very enviable reputation, indeed. We simply throw out the suggestion, and commend it to the philanthropic throughout the country.

Funeral of Gen. John S. Jackson.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel of the 2d.

The funeral obsequies of Gen. John K. Jackson, late C. S. A., took place from the First Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

That spacious edifice was well nigh filled with every class of our citizenspach and all of whom evidenced the greatest melancholy, and evinced the deepest sympathy for the departed Chieftain's relict, orphans and relatives, in the sad affliction which God, in His inscrutable wisdom, has visited upon them.

Rev. Dr. Wilson delivered a brief but eloquent discourse on the many virtues which distinguished the dead. He referred to the lamented citizen as a military captain, whose conduct in the field had always been honorable; as a lawyer, whose talents had won for him an enviable reputation; as a citizen, whose first wish was the glory of his country; as a husband, father, brother, kinsman and friend, whose affection and constancy constituted the element of their happiness.

The services at the Church concluded, the corpse was escorted to the Cemetry by the different societies to which the deceased belonged, and the profession he honored—followed by a large assemblage of people. At the grave, after prayer had been offered up by Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, the Masons performed the ceremonies of their order—customary on such occasions.

THE PRESIDENT TALKS AGAIN.

Cheering Words to Baltimore Delegation.

Sensible Remarks to Iron Manufacturers.

HE STILL GOES AHEAD.

A Wide Area for Everything.

In reply to the Committee from the Baltimore mass meeting to indorse his policy, who waited on him on Thursday, the President said:

I cannot make no speech further than to say my policy is before the country. It is not the result of impulse but the result of a conviction that it is the principle upon which the Government was founded. It is before the country, and it will continue to be. I say this to give assurance that the Government will be administered in that policy, and I do not say it menacingly. I believe that the safety of the Government rests upon those principles. I am not insensible to the compliment you pay me by this visit. That man's heart and mind must indeed be barren not to be deeply impressed by such assurances of the people's support. This compliment is peculiarly gratifying to me.

I believe the country will be restored to its normal condition of prosperity and harmony. I entered the contest expressing the same views I do now, and I stand now, as I did then, by the Union and the Constitution, not having swerved a hair's breadth. It is said that if a man be elected by a party, and abandon that party, he is Tylerized, and many slavive men have been so denied by John Overton who have no effect on me. My only work is the restoration of the country, the thorough reconciliation and harmony of the nation. We have seen families who were divided among themselves, but we see them afterward harmonized, and living in peace and friendship. So it will be with us. If we can do this, I think it something to be proud of, and not to be ashamed of, and not to be taunted about. It will come right in the end, notwithstanding opposition.

The extremes of both sections, while pursuing different means, labored steadily to the accomplishment of the same end—the destruction of the Union. So far as the dissolution of the Union was concerned, one was as bad as the other. The men who are now making the trouble, labored before the war to dissolve the Union—to get rid of slavery. True, during the war, they advocated the suppression of the rebellion, but now that the war is over and peace has come, these same men are doing all they can to prevent reunion, and are laboring for centralization. When the rebellion is put down, and we find a party for consolidation and centralization, it has the same spirit as the rebellion, and leads to the same—the destruction of the Government. I desire nothing but to effect this reconciliation thoroughly. When I can do this, I can exclaim with a full heart: "I have reached the summit of my ambition"—I have no other ambition. My only object is to restore the Union to its full and perfect state under the Constitution. Then my work will be done.

I thank you, gentlemen, that the mark of your confidence.

THE IRON MANUFACTURERS.

On the same day a committee from the Iron Foundrymen's Manufacturers' Association of the United States waited on the President. Capt. E. R. Ward, of Michigan, as chairman, spoke as follows:

Mr. President: I have the pleasure to introduce to you the direct representative of the manufacturers of iron and steel in the United States. They represent the immediate interests of more than a million of laboring men, who with their families, represent a population of 750,000 souls, or more than the whole population of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

"We are here, Mr. President, in the hope of inducing Congress to foster our efforts, and to protect us against European competition, until such time at least as we can protect ourselves. We believe that within a very few years the Southern States will commence the work of getting out and bringing into active use the iron, coal and copper which abounds with such profuseness throughout their territory. We believe, Mr. President, that the Southern States are as full of wealth as the Northern, and that time will develop their resources. The Southern States have now at least two millions of poor whites that could and should be converted into miners and manufacturers, and at one dollar per day per man, the aggregate of one year's industry alone would be not less than six hundred million dollars, a sum which would soon tell upon the prosperity of the country. Entertaining these opinions, we met together last evening and passed some resolutions expressing our views in reference to the laboring interests of the country, and I have to say that I have the honor to present you with a copy of the same."

Mr. Johnson replied as follows:

I do not know that I can say, and all perhaps that is pertinent for me to say at this time, is, that I am very much obliged to you for calling upon me, and thank you for the compliment. I sympathize with you to the utmost extent in what you propose to undertake and perform, and I might say that my whole life has been directed towards ameliorating the condition of the masses of the people. Every effort of my life has tended in that direction; whether I have been correct or not, is for others to determine, and must be left with time. I am gratified to meet you here, and I sympathize in the labors of your undertaking; but what you are engaged in adopting plans and schemes that may result in building up and strengthening the manufacturing interests of the country, you should be equally engaged in developing and improving and restoring the principles of the Union and the Government, which I think should be the precursor of what you are undertaking.

The prosperity of our people would be one of the greatest protections to our home industry that could be given. Our currency has reached a point of great inflation. Many are apprehensive that we may be involved under such an enormous circulation of currency, and yet are fearful if we attempt to contract, we shall be reduced to bankruptcy. All our moves should be directed to preserving the currency and preventing expansion on the one hand and bankruptcy and revulsion on the other. It seems to me that in this work, which affects the manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests of the country, the first thing to be done is to labor for the restoration of the Government. If we could enlarge the area in which our currency is to circulate, and increase the number of hands in which it is to pass, we should correspondingly give it a sounder basis without taking out one dollar from the circulation. By restoring the Government and the industrial products of the South, we thereby widen the area of circulation, and along with it bring into the markets of the country millions of tobacco and cotton. This is a very important item, and would strengthen the country and increase the demand for all manufacturing productions.

It seems to me that the most powerful stimulus that could be given to these interests would be to restore our Government. It would increase the demand for manufacturing articles of all kinds. By restoring the country you increase its ability to pay taxes. You could lower the present rate of tariff as it is, if you could take away this internal revenue tax. By getting rid of this internal revenue tax you would correspondingly increase protection to your manufacturing and agricultural interests. I think that as fast as we can, we should get away from these internal taxes that now rest so heavily upon the industrial products of the country. Anything I can do I will do that will tend to strengthen the resources of our country. Sympathize with you, and I hope your efforts will succeed and extend as our country is restored and peace returns.

To these remarks, Captain Ward responded as follows: "We believe, Mr. President, that the constant drain upon us and our resources is the vast importation that comes from England. We believe that that drain will produce very disastrous results, unless the present tariff is increased. So far as the currency is concerned, if it is greatly reduced we believe it will result in disaster and bankruptcy."

Mr. Johnson. As I have remarked, if we restore this Government, and thus increase the demand for articles, our currency will be placed upon a firmer basis. I think this does away with all arguments for a diminution of the amount of circulation; I believe it is one thing of a paramount consideration—let us have a Government; let us have a united people, then we have got a Government.

Mr. E. R. Ward—Mr. President, we are here all laboring under the belief that we have a Government.

Mr. Johnson—Then let us have a wide area for everything to be carried on.

The several members of the Association were then introduced to the President by Capt. Ward, and immediately thereafter retired.

Fenian Pronunciamento.

The following facts speak for themselves:

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
NEW YORK, March 1, 1866.

Brothers: The hour for action has arrived. The *habeas corpus* is suspended in Ireland. Our brothers are being arrested by hundreds and thrown into prison. Call your Circles together immediately; send us all the aid in your power at once, and in God's name let us start for our destination. And, brothers, for God and Ireland.

God save the green!

(Signed.) JOHN O'MAHONY.

☞ The grand prize of £60,000 in the lottery annually drawn at Madrid has this year been gained by a rich Havana merchant, who held tickets to the value of £1,600.

☞ The submarine telegraph cable laid down by the French Government between Leghorn and Corsica is now open for the service of the public.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 3, 1866.

The Senate met at 10 a.m.

A message was received from the House that it was without a quorum, and will adjourn from day to day, until a quorum can be had.

Mr. Trimble offered Senate resolution No. 82, Whereas, The Senate has received a message from the House of Representatives, giving information that the House is reduced below a quorum, and will adjourn from day to day until a quorum can be had.

Resolved, That a committee of three senators be appointed to take said subject matter into consideration, and report what action the Senate should take therein. Adopted.

Mr. Carrigan presented a communication which was read and ordered to be spread upon the Journals.

Mr. Speaker: In justification of my action in entering a protest against the confirmation of one of the Directors of the Bank of Tennessee, I respectfully ask that the following statements be spread upon the Journal of the Senate:

If, as stated by the Select Committee, the office of Director is not a "lucrative office," then the question resolves itself into a legal one, and must be determined by the courts of the State.

The Legislature has the power to enact a law, but it has no right, under the Constitution, to decide by a "select committee" upon the constitutionality of its own acts. Admitting that the office of Bank Director, under the provisions of the Bank Charter, is not a lucrative office, the duties of said office are more onerous and more responsible than ever before, and, as certain as there is honor or integrity in the next Legislature, a compensation for services rendered in liquidating the Bank will be given.

Again, there is no evidence before the Committee or the Senate that this gentleman will not be made President of the Bank, for he is undoubtedly eligible to the office under the provisions of the bill. Respectfully,

JO. G. CARRIGAN.

The Senate Committee on Resolution No. 45, to report what action the Senate should take in view of the information that the House is reduced below a quorum, reported that the action which the Senate ought to take is prescribed in Section 11, Article 2, of the Constitution of the State.

Section 11, Article 2 provides for the adjournment, from day to day, until a quorum can be had.

House bill 413, for the relief of tax and revenue collectors, passed third reading.

Adjourned to 11 a.m. Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Only about twenty members of this body appeared in their seats.

After the Journal was read, Mr. Speaker Heiskell asked and obtained leave of absence till April the 15th; but stated that he would return before that time if a quorum could be obtained.

Hon. James Mullins was made Speaker *pro tem.*

Adjourned till Monday.

A Commissioner of Freedmen Indicted.

On the 1st inst., the grand jury sitting in Louisville returned two indictments against Col. W. P. Thompson, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for obstructing the course of public justice.

The first indictment is for threats and menace, by attempting to prevent a witness from testifying in a felony case, Mary Warren, a negro woman, was indicted by the grand jury of the circuit court for larceny, and the principal witness in the case was C. W. Mills, and the indictment alleges that Col. Thomasson, by threats and menaces, wilfully and knowingly intimidated said witness from giving his testimony before the court.

The second indictment alleges that, by threats, etc., he (Col. Thomasson) endeavored to prevent officers Martz and Hipwell, policemen of the city, from discharging their official duties as policemen, in the arrest of two negro women, who had violated the laws of the city.

A copy of the two indictments were served upon Col. Thomasson, and he bound himself to appear in answer to the summons of the court.

Maximilian's Army.

The Washington *Star* of the 2d, says:

We have information from an officer lately in the service of the Emperor Maximilian, in Mexico, to the effect that in January his forces numbered, officers and soldiers, as follows: French, 30,000; Austrian, Belgian, Egyptian, etc., 10,000; Mexican, guerrillas, 5,000—making a total effective force of about 45,000 men. The force has 120 field pieces, and includes 12 regiments of cavalry. Maximilian has on paper a national force of 30,000 men under foreign officers; but this has proved entirely unavailable; for whenever the attempt has been made to muster them, they desert in such numbers that it requires the service of all the reliable troops to keep the bandaloos of battle and assist in adding fresh laurels to its already brilliant escutcheon. He did lead in the furious charge, but, alas! two fatal bullets from the fire of their cowardly mistaken, and he fell where he would have wished to fall—upon the enemy's works and in the front of the fight.

When the tocsin of war first sounded its call to arms, Captain Bourne required no incentive to fully impress him with the duty he owed to his beloved South, but, being aroused by that enthusiasm and love of country that swelled the heart of every true Southerner, he at once entered the service and was always at his post. He served under Wheeler's command and was engaged in, and the bosom of his chivalrous men that now bleach upon every field from Shiloh to Jonesborough testify that he acted well his part and was ever in the thickest of the fight.

I knew Capt. Bourne well. I knew him in the peaceful walks of life before the war. I knew him in the quiet camp and bivouac, on the tempestuous march and on the battlefield, and I do not hesitate to say that a truer, braver man never lived. Beside possessing those rare qualifications that constituted him *very inch a soldier*, he also possessed all the noble characteristics of a true and honorable gentleman. How unfortunate that our country's altar should claim for a sacrifice one so pure, so promising, and in the prime of his manhood! It was sweet to him to pass away as he did, but to his old Memphis associates and surviving comrades in arms, his loss is deeply and sadly felt. To his kind and loving parents, Capt. James T. and Mrs. Bourne, to his devoted brothers, and to her at whose feet he so proudly hoped to lay the rich laurels he had so gallantly won, it is irreparable. His memory will be cherished by us all as long as life shall last.

COMRADE.

MEMPHIS, March 4, 1866.

MARRIED.

REVEL—JONES.—On the 18th February, at the residence of Hilman Gregory, Esq., by Justice W. P. Moore, Mr. DUKE REVEL and Miss LUCY A. JONES, all of Woodruff county, Ark.

W. P. M.

IN MEMORIAM.

BOURNE.—During the recent terrible war but little time was afforded us to shed tears in memory of our fallen braves, but the storm howls no longer, and we can now go back in imagination to dark and bloody fields and drop a tear on the spots where Confederate heroes lie buried. In thus retrospecting the names of the lost, no one rises up more vividly or is more dear to us than that of WILLIAM F. BOURNE, Captain of the Memphis Young Guard, who fell at the gates of Atlanta on the 22d of July, while in separate charge of Cleburne's division.

Early in the engagement this gallant officer was seriously wounded, but he refused to leave the field, feeling that it was his duty to follow his command that he might share with it the toil, hardship and hardships of battle and assist in adding fresh laurels to its already brilliant escutcheon. He did lead in the furious charge, but, alas! two fatal bullets from the fire of their cowardly mistaken, and he fell where he would have wished to fall—upon the enemy's works and in the front of the fight.

When the tocsin of war first sounded its call to arms, Captain Bourne required no incentive to fully impress him with the duty he owed to his beloved South, but, being aroused by that enthusiasm and love of country that swelled the heart of every true Southerner, he at once entered the service and was always at his post. He served under Wheeler's command and was engaged in, and the bosom of his chivalrous men that now bleach upon every field from Shiloh to Jonesborough testify that he acted well his part and was ever in the thickest of the fight.

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COMRADE.

MEMPHIS, March 4, 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

YOUNG LADIES'

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

FOREST HILL, TENN.,

Resumed its Exercises the Second day of January, 1866.

THIS Healthy, beautiful and attractive **Educational Home** for Young Ladies—free from distracting city influences—and, noted for the many thoroughly educated women it has sent forth—is located at Forest Hill station, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles east of the city.

TERMS PER MONTH

(Payable Monthly in Advance):

Boarding, furnished room and fuel	$25 00
Washing	3 00
Tuition, Juniors	4 00
Seniors	6 00
Lessons in French Language	3 00
Other Languages, no extra charge.	
Lessons in Piano or Guitar	6 00
Incidental Fee and Lights, each	50

MRS. C. E. W. MILLER, Principal.
REV. E. MILLER, Proprietor.

☞ Post Office address, Forest Hill Station, M. & C. Railroad. mar1 1m.

NOTICE.

To Tax Payers Fifth Civil District, Shelby County, Tenn.

HAVING been appointed Commissioner by the County Court, for the purpose of assessing the Taxes for the Fifth Civil District, all parties interested are notified that the books are now opened at my office, No. 31 Adams street, where they can call and give in a list of their property, and save costs, on or before the 25th day of March, 1866.

H. R. MILLER,
mar4-1w Commissioner.

Notice.

Wilson, Carter & Co. having bought Dr. H. Laird's interest in the firm of Wilson, Laird & Co., will continue to do a commission business as before, at 194 Main street.

Have now on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies.

S. A. WILSON,
M. A. CARTER,
H. M. JAMES.

Memphis, March 5, 1866.

GOOD CHANCE.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will buy a half lease, furniture, fixtures, etc., of a large and well established Commission business on Front street. The present owner is compelled to leave the city. Best of business. Address glass box 957, stating when an interview can be had.

E. S. CLARK, Memphis. T. S. ELY, Memphis. W. O. HARVEY, Lynchburg, Va.

Clark, Ely & Harvey,
Tobacco Commission Merchants,
No. 2 Bradley Block.....MEMPHIS, TENN.
de28 3m

Grand Opening!!

SPRING, 1866.

BLUMENTHAL & FRIEND.

THE undersigned take pleasure to inform their former patrons and the public generally, that they have reopened at No. 363 Main street, with a splendid new stock of clothing, dry goods and furnishing goods, which they offer at very reasonable prices. At the same time selling the goods saved from the late fire at considerably reduced prices.

mar4-1m BLUMENTHAL & FRIEND.

W. M. CAMERON & CO.,

Builders and Manufacturers,

And keep constantly on hand

Portable Cottages,
Window and Door Frames,
Panel Doors, Blinds,
Inside Fixed Blinds and Shutters,
Shutters, sash, etc., etc.

We always keep on hand and manufacture to order, on the shortest notice, all kinds of

Building Materials,

INCLUDING THE FAMOUS

PORTABLE COTTAGES,

Or Ready-Made Houses.

Which can be shipped to any