MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, : : : MARCH 7, 1866.

THE MARVEL OF PATRIOTISM.

There could not be a more painful evidence of the declension of the spirit of pure patriotism among the Radical politicians, than the hue and cry which has been raised over the President's veto, and his late speeches to his fellow countrymen. What is the pith and substance of his offense? Why, that he stands by the Constitution as it is, wishes to restore the Union as it was, and prefers the interests of country to that of party. Scrutinize his position as closely as you will, these are the only just accusations that can be brought against him.

And yet, for this he is denounced as a "copperhead," a "traitor," the "leader of rebels," and it is indecently charged that he was intoxicated. Are these the ravings of a man under the influence of artificial excitement—

"Then, in conclusion, let me ask that vast concourse, this sea of upturned faces, to go with me in standing round the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded, and the people are invited to read, to understand, and to maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, and by the heavens it themselves may fall. Let us stand by it. Though factious may rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though vituperation may come in its most violent character, I will be found standing by the Constitution as the chief rock of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberty. Yes, as the clinger to the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and tempest close around him."

Are they not, rather, the sentiments of an earnest and devoted patriot appealing, in all sober earnestness, to the better sense of his countrymen? Is there any treason in this:

"Let them (the Southerners) repent, and let them acknowledge their allegiance; let them become loyal and willing supporters and defenders of our glorious stripes and stars, and the Constitution of our country; let their leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors, suffer the penalty of the law, but for the great mass, who have been forced into this rebellion and misled by their leaders, I say leniency, kindness, trust and confidence."

Or in this:

"He would say to them that while they were here engaged in their object, he hoped there was another subject in which they were equally interested. The thorough restoration of the government of all the States, and the complete recognition of the country and right to be the protector to all movements—should be the real object."

Or is it to be found in this:—

"Let us admit into the councils of the nation those who are unquestionably loyal; those who have accepted their position, and swear to the government and swear to support the Constitution."

Or in this—

"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 as the one was reserved a hair's breath. It is said that if a President elected by a party abandons that party he is Tyler-ized. Such abuse has been showered on me, and much more uttered, these sayings have no effect on me. My only work is the restoration of the country, and the thorough reconciliation of the conflicting elements. We are steadily accomplishing the work."

These, and such like sentiments as these, have been the burthen of ANDREW JOHNSON'S utterances, from the beginning of his administration of the high office he holds. Can any true lover of his country find anything wrong in them—anything not worthy of all acceptance by the sincere patriot? And yet he is denounced by radical partizans, as scarcely any public man was ever denounced before. Well might he exclaim:

"O, how different this from the example set by the holy Founder of our religion, whose Divine arms branches the heavens and embraces the whole earth. Yes, he who founded the great scheme came into the world and found our land under the yoke of the law, and the sentence was death. What was his example? instead of putting the sinner to a sudden death, he went forth with grace and attested by his blood and his wounds that he would die and die the nation live."

It would seem that pure patriotism and a spirit of Christianity, are of far less esteem with these partizans than the interests of Party, and a spirit of revenge. They have allowed themselves to become so insane with malice, and hatred, and all uncharitableness, that the spectacle of a Patriot standing up and pleading for Constitution and Country in the spirit of a Christian, is to them a marvel. They are making their record, in the face of all the people. In due time they will have their reward.

☞ The Toledo *Blade*, an ably conducted Republican paper, indorses and approves the President's Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and gives these among other reasons—

Power so great, so liable to abuse, so certain to be perversely used, should never be placed in these or any other hands. It would have the tendency to drive the freedmen from the South. No planter would employ negroes if other labor was attainable, knowing that for every petty trouble he would be liable to arrest by soldiers, to be taken hence a subpœnaed witness, and such possibilities as might determine. No Northern farmer would employ laborers on such terms—and no Southern planter would, if by any means he could avoid it. If there is an antagonism between the officers and the people, the operations of the bureau would only increase and intensify it.

Volck's Bust of Gen. Lee.

From the Baltimore Gazette.]

For some days past there has been on free exhibition at the establishment of Messrs. Butler, Perrige & Way, a fine bust of Gen. Robert E. Lee, by Volck, the sculptor. The bust represents Gen. Lee in citizen's dress; but that most difficult and impracticable of all costumes is judiciously modified by the folds of a military cloak, skillfully arranged to serve as drapery. Independent of the bust certainly is, when regarded from an artistic point of view, it possesses the still greater merit of being an accurate likeness. Gen. Lee, by his signature inscribed on the clay model and reproduced on the plaster cast, has himself, testified to its fidelity in this respect. Others, too, who have known him long and intimately, profess the resemblance to be perfect. Ex-Brig.-Gen. Pendleton writes to Mr. Volck as follows:

LEXINGTON, VA., January 24, 1866.

Mr. Frederick Volck.

Dear Sir: * * * Your bust particularly delighted me, as happily representing not merely the outward man, but also and impressively the intellectual and moral. The likeness struck me as admirable, and if you succeed as well, as I doubt not you will, in reproducing it in metal and stone, not only will your work be greatly appreciated by Gen. Lee's friends, but the world may well rejoice to you due honor for worthily perpetuating the personal appearance of so great and good a man.

In different language, but equally to the point, ex-Gov. Letcher, but now Professor Williamson, writes:

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, }
LEXINGTON, VA., January 25. }

Frederick Volck, Esq., Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir: * * It must be very gratifying to you and all your friends to know how universally your bust of Gen. R. E. Lee is considered a perfect success. Even the very children, who think it ought to be white, are impressed with the perfect likeness of the clay model; and among the grown folks, the high air and attitude of our great and good General, and the spirit and genius of his expression are equally striking as the correctness of the physical form.

We can add nothing to the weight or warmth of these commendations. We may say, however, that Mr. Volck is now prepared to receive orders for this bust, to be executed in marble, bronze, or plaster, according to the wish of the purchaser, and either of life or of colossal size.

District of East Tennessee Discontinued.

By the following order it will be seen that the District of East Tennessee has been discontinued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., March 5, 1866. }

General Orders, No. 61.

In accordance with orders received from the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Tennessee, the District of East Tennessee is discontinued, and the records of the district will be, at an early day, sent to those headquarters. The separate single organization of the troops serving in East Tennessee, will be continued, and the subsisting officers of the brigade will report accordingly. Commanders of posts will report hereafter, now known as the District of East Tennessee, will report to the Assistant Adjutant-General, by letter, for instructions. Courts Martial, but not Military Commissions.

Military Commissions now in session, by virtue of orders from Headquarters Military District of East Tennessee, will continue in session until they shall have completed the business before them, and have tried all the cases they were organized to act upon.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Stoneman:

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

Western Texas.

We would call attention to the prospects ahead of us, by comparing the relative degree of prosperity which we enjoyed before the late war and what we may reasonably expect within the lapse of the current year. In 1860 the amount of cotton raised west of the Colorado river, which found its outlet through this bay, did not exceed in value $1,250,000; the value of wool and hides did not exceed $150,000; and we sold abroad about $600,000 of beef cattle—altogether $2,000,000. This year we estimate that there will be 5,000 bales of cotton raised in the same territory as 1860, worth $1,000,000. The value of beef cattle exported and sold above the home consumption will be $1,000,000; of hides, will be $250,000; of wool, will be $1,000,000—altogether $3,850,000.—*Indianola Times.*

States of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The following is the resolution for the admission of Tennessee, agreed on by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction yesterday, and alluded to in last night's dispatches:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the other States.

GENERAL NEWS.

General Scott is at Pensacola, with health much improved, and won't return North for some months.

Dr. Evans, the eminent American dentist in Paris, has just been made an officer of the French legion of honor.

Work is progressing on the Petersburg, Va., railroad bridge so as to promise its entire completion about the 1st of June next.

The *Louisianian* announces the death of Mr. J. Landry, one of the most respectable citizens of St. James, at the age of 67 years.

The Mayor of Macon, Ga., has been notified by the military that he will not be allowed to exercise any authority where negroes are concerned.

A great fire occurred in the suburbs of Yeddo, Japan, on the 28th of January, and three thousand houses were destroyed, and thirty persons perished.

Excitement among the Fenians is growing intense. Meetings are being held in the principal Northern cities, and arms and money contributed.

The New Orleans *Times* says Trinity Church will, during this week, be consecrated by Bishop Wilmer, the ceremony never yet having been performed.

Rev. Dr. Teasdale is now in New York asking aid for the suffering orphans of Mississippi, of whom it is supposed there are at least 10,000 in the State.

The body of the Hon. George W. Smyth, member of the Texas State Convention from Jasper county, was buried on the 22d ult., with appropriate ceremonies.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to the proposition to admit the delegation from Tennessee to seats in Congress.

Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler, the famous confederate Cavalry officer, has taken unto himself a helpmeet—Miss Ellen Jones, of Lawrence county, Ala.

A Washington *dit* has it that Gen. John A. Logan will succeed Secretary Stanton, and Montgomery Blair will be the successor of Secretary Harlan.

Maj.-Gen. Chilton, late of the Confederate army, was recently arrested at Tyler, Texas, where he has been residing since the termination of the war. The cause has not transpired.

Gov. Brownlow issued his proclamation yesterday for filling vacancies in the House of Representatives occasioned by resignations which have recently taken place.

Many counterfeit compound-interest bonds are said to be in circulation in Texas, bearing date February 15th, 1864. Several arrests had been made in connection with their circulation.

The Common Council of New York city are talking of bridging Broadway. The estimated cost of the bridges of iron were stated to be from $10,000 to $15,000 each.

Maj. Charles W. Squires, of the famous Washington Artillery Battalion from New Orleans, was lately married at Petersburg, Va., to Miss Emma E. Tappery.

The youngest daughter of P. T. Barnum, Pauline, was married in Bridgeport, Conn., to Nathan Seeley, of the firm of Seeley & Stevens, New York, on the 1st.

Accounts from Pittsburg, Penn., say the strikes continue among the mills there; that the workmen, finding that the employers will not yield, are seeking other occupations.

The brothers Favero, indicted by the grand jury of Chicago for the murder of John King, were allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary.

An officer lately in Maximilian's service states that the army of occupation consists of 45,000 men. In addition thereto, the Emperor has a totally untrustworthy paper force of 30,000 Mexicans.

Rev. Dr. G. B. Hall, for thirty-three years pastor of the First Congregational Unitarian Church, Providence, R. I., died suddenly on Saturday evening, of heart disease. He was sixty-five years old.

The grand jury of Montgomery, Ala., has failed to find a true bill against Mrs. Clapp, as being implicated in the murder of her husband, and she has been released from custody.

The *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* says the Legislature of Georgia is endeavoring to carry out ideas originated half a century since, and thereby injuring the manufacturing and mining interests of the commonwealth.

A Washington dispatch says there seems to be no doubt that the British Minister has communicated important dispatches to Secretary Seward relative to the Fenian movement.

Postmaster-General Dennison has written a letter to the New Hampshire delegation in Congress, to deny any intimations that he would relieve the postmasters who voted the Republican ticket in that State.

The Prince of Wales, on a recent visit to Lieutenant-General Hall, at Western Colville, killed in three days, with a party of eight gentlemen, 1712 head of game, including 561 partridges, 262 pheasants, 323 hares, 528 rabbits and 1 woodcock.

The fashionable and artistic people of Paris are discussing the extravagances of a certain Madame de Palva. In her elegant house is a grand staircase, each step composed of a solid block of malachite, and valued in itself at $100,000.

Col. Hardland's residence, in Louisville, was robbed on Saturday night, of effects to the amount of $10,000. The robbers, consisting of a captain, lieutenant and sergeant, entered the colonel's house and demanded all he or his family had.

Colored soldiers and the Bureau dependents at Mobile are suffering from smallpox. The military authorities have been compelled to appoint a Government undertaker. About forty are buried weekly at the Government expense.

The House Committee on Claims, at their last meeting, reported adversely on most every claim for indemnity for property destroyed by Union troops during the war, including those for houses burned by our forces on the north of Washington during Early's raid.

A telegram says Thad. Stevens' bill prohibiting the President from removing any one from office without the consent of a two-thirds vote, lies in the House Judiciary Committee, and there does not seem to be much of a disposition to take it up.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to reduce the clerical force of that Department, and is now preparing notices of dismissal of about 75 clerks. Hundreds of applications for positions are still made, though the force is being reduced.

Arrival of Confederates in Mexico.

The *Mexican Times* gives the names of several "American Confederates," recently arrived, and welcomes them as follows:

"Battle-wrecked pilgrims to a new shrine, we bid you welcome to the people of the Empire of the Empire, and wish you prosperity, happiness and unbounded success in the land of your adoption."

The following are the names of the emigrants:

John McMurty, Mrs. John McMurty and four servants, Mr. Girgen, Mrs. Girgen and three children, Mrs. Crowther, Mrs. M. A. Crowther, Miss Susan L. Crowther, J. Bartlett Crowther, R. G. Martin, C. W. Chapman, G. W. Hutchings, T. W. Young, Mr. Wood, Judge Oldham, Dr. John S. Tisdell, Jno. Thrailkill, Judge Snead, Captain Lux, Captain Hall, W. L. O'Bannon, Mr. Randolph, W. S. Flournoy, Captain Mitchell, M. J. Costar.

In responding to frequent letters of inquiry from those who think of emigrating to Mexico, the editor of the *Times* sums up as follows:

To sum up our advice, we say: this is the finest country on the face of God's earth, and presents the best openings for comfortable homes and large fortunes for those who have a small capital on which to begin, but to those who are without means, we say, in all candor, stay where you are.

ONE OF GEN. KILPATRICK'S WARDS. In the trial of one Boyd for murdering Martin B. Cook, alias George Williams, at Indianapolis, in the jail, Mary James, a witness, who was in the jail at the same time on a charge of grand larceny, said, on her cross-examination: I was a detective for Capt. Bedford; I came from New York; boarded at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York under the name of Miss Mosely, with my guardian, Maj.-Gen. Kilpatrick; left there on the eighth of August and went to Washington.

THE LATE EXPRESS ROBBERY IN ST. LOUIS.

$19,214 Recovered.

From the St. Louis Republican, 5th.]

The robbery occurred on Saturday morning, the 17th February. Soon after it took place, and while the city was in a ferment relative to the transaction, the Police Commissioners met, and immediately determined on placing the control of the matter in the hands of Capt. Wm. Lee. This officer immediately entered into the spirit of the affair, and on Monday the 19th, detailed officers Cook and Wright to keep on the alert, and watch closely a certain locality where a man named E. H. Johnston lived. The reason for suspicion resting on this man originated from the fact that, immediately after the robbery took place, he was seen by a Mr. Woodruff, who keeps a flour store on Third street, running rapidly away from the direction where the occurrence happened. Believing, however, that any delay might be fraught with the escape of the party, the captain addressed a note to Capt. Ford, the head Agent of the Express Company, stating that he had directed the arrest of Johnston, and that it would be well to engage rooms in some hotel for his safe keeping. Capt. Ford at once complied with the request of the officer and coincided fully with his views relative to Johnston being kept out of the unknown or any public prison, where he might have a chance to communicate with outside parties and thus give a clue for the escape of his partners in the transaction. Rooms were immediately taken in the upper story of the Lindell Hotel, at the expense of the express company, and on Monday night about 12 o'clock officers Wright and Cook arrested Johnston at the Tip-top saloon on Third street. When arrested he had an oyster can under his arm, which the officers did not notice, and, on being brought out into the street, he by some means managed to slip the can to a partner of his, named Gilbert, who was in his company, and who was known to be his partner in other rascalities. Johnston was brought right away to the Lindell Hotel, and there Capt. Lee took charge of him. He is, we learn, a rough-looking customer, about twenty-eight years of age, and has been well-known to the police as a bounty-jumper.

After remaining about an hour in custody, he told the officers where another party named Edward Neumeister lived, and that he was mixed up in the affair. The officers started to Neumeister's house, No. 47 St. Charles street, near Sixth, and before going up stairs took the precaution to take off their boots, feeling that he might hear them, and get out on the roof and make his escape down some back way. They knocked, and Neumeister asked who was there. The officer answered "Johnston," when the door was immediately opened, and he was arrested. Officer Flinn was ordered to remain in charge of his wife until he got relieved, but at nine o'clock in the morning, by her entreaties—there being no fire in the room—he allowed Officer Wright to take his place, and on the way stopped at Mrs. Johnston's, 141 Third street, and there left her child. The child was covered up with a shawl, in which, as it afterwards appeared, there was rolled up $3500 in greenbacks. She (Mrs. Neumeister) was then brought up to the station house. Neumeister was taken to the Lindell Hotel, and placed in a separate room to that in which Johnston was confined. The officers then, on the intimation of Johnston, proceeded to arrest Neumeister's sister-in-law, who lived as a servant with a respectable family in the southern end of Seventh street. Johnston showed the officers the house where the girl was stopping. They waited until the people of the house got up in the morning, and then went in and arrested her. Neumeister had been to see his sister-in-law on Saturday, the day of the robbery, and left with her a handkerchief full of money. This he called for and took away the following day, giving her $100 as a present. The officers brought her (the sister-in-law) and Neumeister's wife, who was living at the upper Station House, to the Lindell, and placed them also in separate rooms.

Thursday morning the officers returned to Neumeister's room and made a most thorough search, and in the mattress of the bed they found thirteen rolls of money, amounting in the aggregate to $8400. They had in the interval arrested Johnston's wife and his mother, named Joe Gilbert and his wife, who were then stopping at Johnston's house, and placed them also in the Lindell. Through various operations, known only amongst the wide awake officers it was ascertained that a portion of Johnston's money was buried in two different places in a cellar under the saloon, corner of Franklin avenue and Broadway. They went there and found $3810. They found buried in a oyster can in the Lindell lot, corner of Eleventh street and Washington avenue, $1765, being the balance of Johnston's share of the booty. The cans containing the money were hermetically sealed, and Johnston went through this operation of sealing at the house of one Charley Jones, No. 32 Madison street.

Officer Wright went, on Wednesday, with a note from Johnston to his Jones' wife, and while there Charley came in, and, seeing the officer, turned immediately and started out, the officer after him. He was arrested on Fourth street, and on his person was found $1000 in counterfeit greenbacks. Capt. Lee immediately had a guard placed in charge of his house, with instructions to arrest any one coming there. This circumstance resulted in the capture of one Edward Penore, a notorious counterfeiter, who also had in his possession a lot of counterfeit stuff, and both he and Jones are now in Jail having been held in bonds by the U. S. Judge in $20,000 each.

We have stated that Neumeister's wife left her child with Mrs. Gilbert on Third street, when she was being brought to the upper station house. The child was wrapped up in an old shawl, and in this dress a portion of the money was concealed. This money, amounting to $2825, the balance of $3500, was recovered through Gilbert, whose wife had buried it in an alley in the rear of Johnston's house, between Second and Third streets and Washington avenue and Green streets. It had been, however, taken up by outside parties, whose names are now not made public, and who on their discovering that it was a portion of the stolen money immediately gave it up.

A man named Tom Ellis was also arrested, and he acknowledged that he had received $500 from one of the parties. This money was taken from him and he was let go.

The result of the action of the police in this case has been the recovery of $19,214 60, and the arrest of two of the robbers, as also the arrest of three notorious counterfeiters. The latter are in jail, and Neumeister and Johnston are in the calaboose awaiting their preliminary examination before the Recorder, which will take place to-day or to-morrow. Such are the circumstances of the late extraordinary robbery so far as we received them at the Police Commissioner's office yesterday.

Taxation of Cotton.

From the Financial Chronicle.

The Internal Revenue Commission, in their report, recommend a tax of five cents per pound on cotton, and the question is now before one of the congressional committees. Vitally important as this great staple is to the world, and extraordinary as are the facilities of this country for its production, it is not wonderful that our statesmen in their anxiety to realize the amount required by the pecuniary exigencies of the country, have turned their attention in this direction.

It is, however, important for us to consider whether such impost upon the product, would not retard its cultivation and tend to keep it from going to the market in as large quantities as formerly. However important the subsidizing of revenue may be, it is, as all will admit, far from wise and statesmanlike to encumber the production of a commercial staple at a period when it is required to take a leading rank in the markets of the world, with a tax so heavy as to restrain its production and exportation.

There is already a tax of two cents a pound on cotton. The South has lost its capital, and has not of itself the ability to resume, on a large scale, the cultivation of this much needed staple. At the same time, the means of transportation are greatly crippled, while the plantations have been devastated, so that gin-houses, machinery, agricultural implements, teams, etc., will have to be provided before it will be in the power of the planters to be induced to put in the crop, and attracted that is to supply them necessary wants? Alone by promises of large profits; and this can only be by encouraging, for the present at least, in every possible way, those attempting the cultivation of cotton in the South. We have again the opportunity, and it brings with it the duty, to occupy the first place in the markets of the world. The same natural advantages we have always possessed remain to us; the same laboring population are there ready to engage in the culture, and with an interest in the result which must add largely to the profit of both the laborer and the employer. Besides, machinery can be used instead of old negro hoes, to prepare the soil, and emigration from Europe will add largely to the volume of industry. If, therefore, we can encourage the production now, capital will be attracted to the South. The waste of the war will be supplied, and our future cannot be doubtful. But if we attempt now, to tax this industry as proposed by the commissioners, we shall supply delay the accomplishment of this much desired object.

Test Oath.

The revenue convention at Atlanta, Ga., adopted the following resolution on the 1st.:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to memorialize Congress for the modification of the test oath, so far as it relates to the officers of the Internal Revenue in the Southern States.

☞ Two young ladies are announced to appear at a fancy ball in Paris as birds. From the description of the costumes, it is evident a striking feature will be the *bill*.

IRON AND STEEL—PRODUCTION IN AMERICA.

The producers of iron and steel in this country held a quarterly meeting at Washington City on the 28th ult. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, President; H. McMaster, Secretary. After an address by the President, the Secretary read a report, whence we glean that the production of Anthracite Pig Iron was, in 1864, 654,018 tons; in 1865, 479,558 tons; decrease in 1865, 201,460 tons.

Of raw coal (bituminous) and Coke Pig Iron, there was made in 1864, 202,171 tons; in 1865, 179,007 tons; decrease (mainly in Ohio) 22,164 tons.

Of Charcoal Pig Iron, there was produced in 1864, 244,091 tons; in 1865, 252,320 tons; increase, 8,229 tons; total product of Pig Iron in 1865, 910,555 tons.

Of bar iron there was rolled in this country as follows: In 1864, 852,378 tons; in 1865, 833,049 tons. Decrease 19,329 tons. Of nails, including those rolled, there was made in 1865, 333,017 tons, or about half the capacity of our mills. Of steel, there was made in 1865 (mainly in Pennsylvania) 15,872 tons. It is estimated that the makers of all the iron and steel have paid into the Federal Treasury in taxes thereupon no less than $9,218,808.

A committee appointed by the chair to draft resolutions embodying the views of the association, reported, in the evening, the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Iron and Steel Association has been formed, not in the interest of capitalists and employers, but in the interest of the labor of our whole country; that we believe in the harmony of interests between capital and labor; that they prosper only together, and together must suffer—that their destinies cannot be safely left to the chance of strife; that we believe in the harmony of interests between manufactures and agriculture, and between production and commerce; that we believe that American capitalists, employers, laborers and transporters are copartners with each other and with their Government, and that we deprecate as wicked and unpatriotic all endeavors to introduce discord into this community of interests by false teachings; that legislation for the benefit of all is designed for a class, and that the relations between these copartners are not always those of mutual good, but in their nature are antagonistic.

Resolved, That this association feels that it is due to the national interests, and due to the wisdom, sedulity, and thoroughness with which the commissioners appointed to revise the internal revenue system of the United States have done their work, to express our satisfaction of the great value of their labors, and our approval of the suggestions contained in their report, and especially of their statesmanlike indication of the true and only reliable fount for the revenue, namely, the wisely adjusted production of wealth by the American people.

Resolved, That the internal stability and political power of nations, their prosperity in agriculture, the growth of their commerce, and their accumulation of wealth—in a word, their civilization—proceeds from the general and profitable employment of their citizens in diversified industry; and that among the objects for which government is established among men, chief of all is the systematic and continuous protection of that industry by law until it has reached the point of development where rivalry with the skill and taste of other nations, equally or more developed, will be profitable as a stimulus to better work and to cheaper production.

Resolved, That unrestrained and untaxed domestic trade is the policy of the States of the American Union, but that international free trade is not for these States and older and richer foreign States, should only be arrived at through protection; and that our Government, in conducting the commerce of the nation, and in the use of the country to that end, should be guided by the wise policy of the British, who, with extreme jealousy and rigor, protected their manufactures and the commerce which grew out of them for an unbroken period of over two hundred years; and that the bankruptcy, waste, improvishment, and suffering which four times in less than half a century have cursed the American people as the punishment of their trial of international free trade before they were prepared for it, should suffice as a warning against a repetition of the deadly error.

Resolved, That we favor, and that we will welcome the unrestricted emigration from all the world of skilled and unskilled labor, and of manufacturing capital and experience.

Resolved, That there is a struggle between American labor and British capital for the possession of the American markets, which should command the immediate intervention of our Government and the anxious sympathy of all our people; that this struggle is unequal, for the reasons that the British nation is in possession of the markets of the world through the enormous development of its manufactures and commerce; that its manufactures are superior to those of all other nations in the advantages of accumulated wealth; the control of money without limit at low rates of interest; an abundance of cheap skilled labor, whose wages are but a third or a quarter of what American working-men properly demand and justly receive; in the proximity of their mills and factories to inexhaustible supplies of iron and coal; in the complete exemption of their manufactures from taxation, and the additional governmental protection of free trade in raw materials. On the other hand, the wages of American labor are 200 and 300 per cent. higher than in Great Britain; the rate of interest for the use of money averaged through a period of years is more than ten times as great here as there; the perpetual uncertainty of the revenue policy which hangs over American manufacturing enterprises discourages investment; the extent of our country and the separation of its labor from materials and markets enhance the cost and diminish the profits of production, and the war to save the nation's life left behind it a debt which encumber with the elements of every product of skill, and crown the finished result with a fresh addition to the cost, and give large premiums to importations from abroad.

Resolved, That our present tariff is insufficient to give American laborers equality in this unjust and unnatural struggle to wrest from them the possession of their own market, and to take from them their right to do their country's work.

Resolved, That the truest plan of reconstructing the South and restoring the Union is to establish permanently a national revenue policy, which shall develop the coal, iron, gold, copper, petroleum, and other mineral wealth of Virginia, Georgia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, and their sister States; vary and enrich their agriculture, and plant manufacturing cities upon their heretofore wasted water-powers, and save them forever from the pauperization and the perilous anarchy naturally attach to the exportation of raw products and the importation of goods, and give them that prosperity and content that deprive politics of animosity and take from sectional strife its object.

Resolved, That we see in the enormous and unprecedented importation of foreign goods bought on credit, as well as shipped here upon adventure, in our vast indebtedness to Europe upon Federal, State, corporate and municipal bonds; in the steady growth of our necessity to part with our gold; in the rapid depletion of the consumption of coal, which is the bread of manufactories; in the alarming increase of rent in the principal importing city of our foreign trade; in the fall of prices of railroad and other property of acknowledged value; in the diminished operations of most of our manufactories, and the suspension of many, the consumption of whose product is the life blood of the country; in the vigor of national life, the near approach of one of those financial and industrial crises which have so often swept over our country in punishment for its violations of the laws of true economy; and we call upon Congress to avert the disaster by speedily passing laws to relieve our labor from double taxation, to protect it from unequal foreign competition, and to retain our money in the country by making it more profitable to buy at home than abroad.

Resolved, That much of the labor of the nation, deflected from its natural channels by the rebellion, is now seeking its accustomed employments, and gratitude and justice demand it should find them; that, as of right, to the operatives of a nation belongs the field of labor necessary for the supplying of its wants; where the material for the supply of those wants exist, it is the duty of the Government to secure that labor to the people of the United States; that the policy which gives to the workmen of foreign nations the supplying the wants of this nation, is robbing the American mechanic and laborer of that natural right. By such a policy the brave men who have so freely given their blood and risked their lives in maintaining the Government, and who are now seeking employment, are left to beg from door to door for that labor which makes rich those who aided in the endeavor to destroy the Republic. The Government should be true to those who were true to it, and protect those in their labor who protected it in its peril.

Resolved, That the members of this association, in expressing approbation of the recommendation of the Revenue Commission on the subject of fostering the wealth-producing manufactories of the country as a means of increasing the ability of the Government to meet its obligations, do not mean to express any unwillingness to bear their full share of taxation for the national expenses, and the interest on the national debt. On the contrary, we pledge ourselves to the last dollar to the maintenance of the national credit and integrity, only desiring that just legislation which will enable all the people to bear easily the common burden.

After listening to brief addresses from Dr. William Elder of the Treasury Department, G. B. Stebbins of Detroit, the Hon. Messrs. Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, Simon Cameron and James K. Moorhead of Pennsylvania, Robinson of Washington Territory, R. S. Hale of New York, H. S. Bundy of Ohio, and Mr. F. Bruno of Pittsburg, the Association adjourned, to hold its next meeting in Philadelphia.

FROM CANADA.

A Fenian Scare—Meeting of Governors—The Reciprocity Question.

Correspondence New York Herald.]

Canada is on the eve of another Fenian scare that promises to be more widespread than any of those that have taken place this winter. It is well known that the Catholic Bishop of Toronto has expressed his willingness that the Hibernian Society, which heretofore he has denounced, shall make the usual display on St. Patrick's day, and it is believed that all over the province the Irish element will exhibit open hostility on that day. Indeed, some assert that this is the day fixed upon for Gen. Sweeny to strike—that his plan of attack is to send small raiding parties across Canada on the 17th of March to cause a diversion and attract the attention of the British troops in Canada, while with his main force he invades New Brunswick and effects a lodgement on the sea coast. The government officials here profess to believe that the Canadian Irish on St. Patrick's day will make a demonstration of a threatening nature, as a cover for raids on the border, and that Sweeny will make the lower province his real point of attack. As a protective measure, the loyal Orangemen of the country are arming to assist the government, and a lively time may be looked for.

To one familiar with the power of the military of Canada it does seem reasonable that Sweeny could not accomplish much here now; but New Brunswick can be reached without crossing rivers and lakes, and with the small force there and the difficulty of obtaining troops in the winter and spring from Canada and England she would be unable to offer much resistance. There was a time when Sweeny might have taken Canada, but he allowed it to slip by. That he and his Congress and Senate are working in sober earnest I have no doubt; but Canada is no longer accessible. It is impregnable to any force the Fenians can raise. If Sweeny proposes to make a lodgment in a British colony on this continent, it must be via the Maine frontier. No longer can it be done by the St. Lawrence, where the ice is already breaking up, and where thirty or forty thousand men can be thrown against him in a few hours.

On the 24th Lieut.-Gov. Gordon, of New Brunswick, arrived in Montreal on an official visit to the Governor General of Canada. The purpose of his visit was received by his Excellency with the consideration due to his rank.

This meeting of Governors is regarded as a political event of much importance. The first object ascribed to the meeting is that steps are soon to be taken for bringing the question of confederation to an issue; and the second is that the two Governors have met to consider the question of mutual defense, and to concert measures for co-operation. The enemy looked for at this time is, of course, the Fenians, and it is expected that they will attack New Brunswick first, then the contiguous province, which, if taken, would serve as a base of operations for the dispatch of privateers against British commerce, and of a *corps expeditionaire* to Ireland. This is the sanguine view taken of the movement by the Fenian leaders, and reported by detectives of the Government of Canada.

On confederation the government of Canada is bent, and all the influence of the Governors of Provinces is to be brought to bear upon those M. P. P.'s who have joined the party of the Crown, or have the fear of its displeasure before their eyes. It is true that in Canada there are many of the class who do not fear the Crown, and see far more sense in a republic; but this they cannot of course say while holding a seat in Parliament, but it is their feeling. East of Quebec there is little regard for the Crown, and no attachment to it. Out of the four representatives of the city and county of Quebec three are *rouges* (republicans), namely, Messrs. Huot, Thibodeau and Jobin.

It is in the West that confederation finds its main support, owing to its advocacy by Brown, late President of the Council. If the question be submitted to the people by a general election it will be carried, but only after a hard fight at the polls.

It is argued by some that confederation, instead of drawing the provinces closer to Britain, would prepare them for separation. The chief arguments in its favor are, that it would fit them for defense, and would prevent their absorption by the United States, to which they are now drifting.

From the Toronto Globe, Feb. 27.]

The Montreal *Telegraph*, of Saturday evening, makes the following important announcement:

The British Minister at Washington, at the request of the federal Committee of Ways and Means, has invited the several governments of the British North American provinces to state the rates or scales of duties on which they would be willing to make a commercial arrangement.

We trust, for the credit of our country, that the several governments of the British North American provinces will decline to do anything of the sort. We trust they will say, respectfully but firmly, to the American government that we are willing to enter into commercial negotiations on the basis of "legislative reciprocity," terminable at any moment on the whim of either party—but that for a permanent arrangement, extending over a term of years, that we will not, unless they are prepared to concede to the Americans all that can fairly be demanded. We trust they will stick to the line of policy recommended by the Internal Revenue Commissioners, namely, the extension of the existing treaty for a year, and the appointment of commissioners meanwhile to negotiate a new one.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

It will be recollected that several weeks ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient, at this time, to legislate for the payment of claims growing out of property appropriated or destroyed by the Union armies in putting down the rebellion. A practical effect was given to this resolution twenty-five hours, when the committee on claims were discharged from the consideration of the resolutions of the Legislature of West Virginia, asking aid from Congress to repair bridges, etc., destroyed by Federals as a measure of safety. The committee also reported adversely on the bill for ascertaining and adjusting claims against the Government for injury or destruction of property by the armies of the United States, or by the military authorities during the rebellion, and the bill was laid on the table. The committee was discharged from the consideration of a large number of petitions, including forty for damages arising from the raids in July, 1864, by the rebels in the vicinity of Fort Stevens, several miles from this city. There are age 2 in Washington who have in their possession claims of persons residing in Southern States, for indemnity, amounting to millions of dollars. But the prospect of legislative action on that subject is certainly far remote.

The funeral of Col. Browning, formerly private secretary of President Johnson, took place to-day. Among those in attendance were the President and his family. The pall bearers were Gen. S. Marcy and Drives, and Maj. Morrow and Loup, of the President's staff, Dr. Duhamel, Jos. H. Bradley, jr., and G. W. Ells.

A letter from Richmond gives the particulars of a riot in the eastern suburbs of that city late on Friday night. It appears that a police force proceeded to disperse and arrest fifty or sixty armed negroes who had fired the valley at them without effect. The police returned the fire, when the negroes retreated across a ravine. The firing was renewed at intervals and the blacks once or twice recrossed the ravine, driving back the police. The continuous report of fire arms having attracted the attention of the commanding officer at Libby prison, he sent a squad of men to ascertain the cause. The soldiers went to the rear of the position held by the blacks, and the crowd dispersed. The military captured ten of the rioters, several of whom had been wounded, it is reported, by the shots of the police.

A report of the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi, received by Gen. Howard, mentions the great injustice done to freed people in the co-operation of the statute laws concerning the apprenticing of colored children. Colored people, who are fully able to support their children, may have them seized at the request of any white person, and bound out by the Probate Courts to white masters, for a small rate of compensation, until they arrive at the age of twenty-one. They are then, as a general thing, turned loose, without education or any knowledge as to how they are to obtain a livelihood.

☞ The number of mills engaged in the United States in the work of rolling iron for railroads, is thirty-nine, with the capacity of seven hundred and thirty-two thousand tons.

☞ Butter and lard should not be kept in the same apartment with kerosene, as all fats readily absorb and retain odors, and the fine aroma of butter may thus be seriously injured.

Munitions of War Shipped to Chili.

NEW YORK, March 4.

About two weeks since vessels sailed from a port down east, taking out several hundred packages of cannon, powder, and more than a score of ordnance varying from a 30-pounder to a 100-pounder. Rifles, and all accoutrements for the guns accompanied them, and a large supply of stores was on board each vessel. It is supposed the vessels sailed for Chili. The Spanish authorities know nothing of the affair.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

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

Third week of the brilliant engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

Wednesday Evening, March 7th, 1866.

By unanimous request and positively the last night of the COLLEEN BAWON. Myles Na Coppaleen, Mr. and Mrs. Florence. Eily O'Connor, The Colleen Bawn—Mrs. Florence, with songs of the Crookeen Lawn and Pretty Girl milking her cow.

FUN EXTRAORDINARY.

RAT & COCK PIT.

No. 304 Main Street.

HAVING rented the hall fitted up for the Memphis Brilliant Tournament, I will open this place of public amusement on Thursday evening,