MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 27, 1866.

MADISON COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE. The West Tennessee *Whig* announces that HERVEY BROWN, Esq., has consented to become a candidate for the Legislature, and adds: "An opportunity is thus offered, of electing wise and good men, who will give a healthful and conservative tone to the Legislature. Mr. Brown is one of our safest public men—an able jurist, an experienced member of the Legislature, faithful to the interests of his constituents, and untiring in the discharge of public duties."

MESSRS. WALKER AND POSTON. In a Republican Government, "principles, not men," should be the rule in the choice of representatives. Men are fallible. Principles, if they are well founded, cannot err. Men may have private, personal gain in view, often at the expense of the general weal. Principles, if they are just, cannot but redound to the welfare of the whole people. Hence, it is the duty of the people in a free government, when choosing between the candidates who offer to serve them, to look to the principles they represent, rather than to their personal traits of character.

Tried by this rule, we do not see how any citizen of Shelby county can make up his mind to cast his vote against Messrs. WALKER and POSTON. The principle they represent, lies at the very foundation of all free representative government. The cause they uphold is the cause of the people, as opposed by the politicians. It is the cause of the many, in preference to the arbitrary rule of the few.

The opponents of these gentlemen seek, by every ingenuity within their reach, to dodge the real issue, and to make false issues. They endeavor to mislead the voters, by representing these gentlemen as having abandoned the interests of their constituents by resigning their seats; when, in truth and in fact, the majority in the Legislature left them no alternative but to take that step, or sacrifice the dearest right of the people—the right of free suffrage. Had only temporary, local measures and interests been at stake, we should not have defended them, for they would not have taken so extreme a step, for anything short of the maintainance of a fundamental principle of free Government.

The Radicals, who are seeking to secure their defeat, *know* this. They know that it is not a question of whether these gentlemen were efficient or inefficient in procuring the legislation necessary to our local interests; but, strip of all disguises, a question of whether a few radical politicians now in power shall retain it at the expense of disfranchising four-fifths of the people of Memphis and Shelby county. *That* is the question, and the sole question, involved in this contest. Let the people of Memphis and of Shelby county vote upon it, next Saturday, understandingly.

If there be any who desire that the Government of Tennessee should be transformed, virtually and substantially, into an Autocracy, with WM. G. BROWNLOW as the autocrat to administer it, they will act consistently by going and voting against WALKER and POSTON.

If there be any who desire to pass a direct condemnation upon the President's policy of reconciliation, and especially to rebuke him for his Proclamation of Amnesty, they, too, will act consistently by voting against WALKER and POSTON.

If there be any who desire to see the establishment in Tennessee of an Oligarchy of Politicians, instead of a Government of the People of Tennessee, they should, by all means, vote against WALKER and POSTON.

If there be any who wish that, in the regulation of suffrage in Tennessee, there should be a standing temptation to commit perjury—suffrage being held out, not as the right of freemen, to be exercised in the proud rectitude of honest patriotism, but as the reward of false-swearing, to be enjoyed under the mean consciousness of self-abasement for base and selfish ends—they, too, should vote against WALKER and POSTON.

If, on the other hand, our people wish to see the UNION and the CONSTITUTION restored as they were before the late unhappy Civil War, (the destruction of Slavery alone excepted)—to see an end of strife, and bickering, and animosities—to see an end of the reign and rule of small Politicians, and the re-establishment of a Government of the People, chastened and made wiser and better by the calamities through which they have passed—to be consistent they should all go and vote for WALKER and POSTON. In doing this, they will be sustaining a *principle*, dearer to us of this, and infinitely more valuable to the after generations, than the advancement to office of any man, or any set of men. WALKER and POSTON are nothing, as compared with this inestimable principle of the right of the people to govern; for, although on merely personal grounds, we might very safely challege comparison between them and any one its opponents have yet selected or are likely to select as their representative, the assertion and maintainance of this principle is of inconceivably higher moment to the country, than the elevation of individuals, however exalted in talent or moral worth.

Let the people of Memphis and Shelby county see to it that this principle is maintained, despite all the efforts of radical politicians to keep it in the background.

SOUND SENTIMENTS. The *National Intelligencer*, in noticing the fact of Gen. BURNSIDE's nomination for Governor of Rhode Island, as by acclamation of the people of that State, hails the nomination as "a promise of better things in politics, when the people exhibit a spontaneous feeling to act for themselves." It continues by saying that "what is wanted now above all things, to break down the rule of the star-chamber cabal in Congress, is expressions of the people, regardless of old issues and old parties. That expression should take form in popular meetings irrespective of party, and no more by caucuses and conventions to carry out their will than can well be avoided. Caucuses are generally under the control, as they are in the interest of persons who are deeply interest upon the spoils that will come if their party machine runs in the old rats. Let the people move without respect to party. Let them put men in nomination whom all honor for their ability, capacity and experienced fitness for public position. Cast to the winds the petty politicians who only subsist by packing little ward or township caucuses which, in turn, as a rule in late years, pack county, congressional and State conventions. These latter make nominations upon that principle of compensation, which keeps the truly great men that are in every county of the land in the background, and exalts mere traders in politics—petty people—to exalted positions, in which, as at present, the desire to halten upon the southern people whole shoals of their friends as office-holders, is the supreme desire, rather than to act upon the feelings which made Union and rebel soldiers fraternize upon fields of gore."

These are sound sentiments, which we commend to the approval of the people. Mere party, for the sake of party, never yet accomplished any thing but evil to the country, in the elevation of men to stations of influence, who, without the machinery of party, could not have attained them. When great questions are engrossing and dividing the popular mind, it is not inconsistent with the purest patriotism that men who think alike upon those questions should act together for their promotion, as a party. But the party should dissolve with the settlement of the questions which created it. To continue it longer, is to make mere party the source from which is derived the opinions of the people upon new questions—rather than from their own honest and patriotic judgments. It is to make party the master rather than the creature of popular sentiment—substituting the cunning of party leaders for the intelligent observation of public affairs by enlightened citizens. Thus organized, it is a very hot bed of demagoguism, and becomes, not an excitant to the mind of the country, but a source from which emanate the most grovelling appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people. Republican government can exist only by the continual exertion of the *intelligence* of the people. Whenever party has so stultified the purpose of its creation, that it can subsist only by ignoring the intelligence of the people and appealing to their passions and prejudices, its existence is a curse, and ought to be terminated.

☞ On the 9th inst., the United States vessel Canandaigua, Capt. Stembl, was in Belfast harbor, where her crew were feasted by the corporation.

☞ The Christian Chapel at Augusta, Ga., was enterrd on the 10th and a large melodeon stolen. This is the fourth time this church has been entered recently.

☞ A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, says the 48th Ohio regiment had mutinied, saying their time of service was out, as the war was over. Sixty members are under arrest. They were arrested by negro troops, who now guard Galveston.

☞ We are glad that the office of the Savannah *Republican* has been restored to Mr. Simms, its former owner, by order of the President. When Gen. Sherman occupied Savannah the *Republican* was turned over to J. E. Hays, of Boston, who has since published it.

☞ We have received information to the effect that the railroad bridge across the Cumberland river, at Clakesville, has been completed. Trains will immediately run through to the Tennessee river. There is now but one gap between Louisville and Memphis, which will be filled in a short time.

☞ The Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal* is "reliably informed that when Miss Anna E. Dickerson learned that the proprietor of the Dunlap House in that city had refused accommodations to Fred. Douglass, she declined to put up at the Dunlap House, and is now stopping with a private citizen."

☞ The New York *Post* says the President is still considering the Civil Rights' bill. It is understood he has asked counsel of distinguished jurists in regard to its constitutionality. If returned to the Senate with veto the objection will relate to the 2d section of the bill on the ground that it declares penalties against the State Judge.

☞ A frightful calamity occurred at Lake Station, on the Michigan Central Railroad on Thursday. A man named Waller, lately divorced from his wife in St. Louis, followed her to Lake Station, where she was living with her brother, and cut her throat, killing her instantly, after which he fled to the woods. He was found by a scouting party, quite dead, with his throat cut.

☞ A private letter from an army officer, dated at New Orleans, March 13th, has been received at Chicago, which says: Official news that the cholera has broken out at Key West has reached us. Assistant Surgeon Taylor and sixteen men are down with it. A strict quarantine is established below New Orleans, and vessels from Havana and Key West are subjected to twenty-one days' quarantine.

☞ Robberies in New York are as frequent as showers in Spring. On Friday evening the residence of John P. Moore, No. 110 Madison Avenue, was entered by a thief and a tin box containing United States and other securities to the amount of about $100,000 stolen. A reward of $2000 has been offered by Mr. Moore for the recovery of the bonds. No clue to the thief has as yet been obtained.

☞ In Chicago a young girl and a boy, children of Henry Chisholm, were recently poisoned by carelessly holding a photograph in their mouths. The boy died, and the little girl is so seriously ill that her life is despaired of. The medical attendant states that this melancholy event arose from poison on the photograph being taken into the system of the children whilst sucking the picture.

☞ There was a heavy hail storm a few miles south of Chicago last week. Much damage was done to buildings and animals exposed to its pelting. The roofs of several buildings were riddled as with grape shot, hundreds of window panes shivered to atoms, and several small boys knocked down by the beating hail. A large boulder of ice struck a horse between the eyes and killed him almost instantly.

☞ A dispatch from Mobile states that a negro attempted an outrageous the person of a lady of that place on Saturday. The cries of the lady, however, it appears brought a white man and a negro citizen to her rescue. The nigger soldier ran off, but was pursued, caught and lodged in the guardhouse by the negro citizens. He is now in custody of the civil authorities. The lady was fifty years of age and the mother of twelve children.

☞ A telegram from Washington to the Cincinnati *Commercial* say, our Consul at Liverpool informs the State Department, by letter dated March 9, 1866, that all the steamers and emigrant ships now leaving that port for the United States are filled with emigrants. Ship owners and others say that the emigration to the United States will be enormous, and the indictions are that it will be greater this year than at any other time since we have been a nation.

☞ The Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent* relates a sad accident, by lightning, which occurred near that place lately. It appears that the wife of Mr. Reese Neves, while sitting by the hearth in her home, with a child in her lap, was struck by the electric current and instantly killed. Her face, neck and side were badly burned. The child in her lap was severely stunned. A dog and cat, lying on the hearth at Mrs. Neves' feet, were both killed. The electric current entered through the chimney, and did not injure the house in the least.

☞ There seems to be no abatement of the Fenian scare in Canada. On Friday a panic took place in Montreal on the report that 10,000 brave and determined Fenians, under the leadership of Sweeney, were marching to attack the Isle aux Noix. The residents of Ottawa had become so nervous as to order a strong force of night patrols and institute countersigns. The left wing of the Canadian army, on the St. Lawrence border, still exhibits great activity, and fresh troops are constantly arriving. The military authorities threaten that if the Fenians attempt to cross at Ogdensburg they will fire on that city with the guns at Fort Wellington, at Prescott, opposite. Let them try it.

☞ The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* states that Judge Clement C. Clay, confined at Fortress Monroe, has been granted the full privileges of the fortress during the day time. This privilege came to him unexpectedly, and from a source which entitles it to the highest respect of the officers of the garrison. It will render his imprisonment less disagreeable and tedious, and it has excited a great many inquiries as to its probable import. The *Virginian* says there are rumors at Old Point that the release of Mr. Clay might be soon looked for but of course time can only prove their truth. Mr. Davis still remains under the same rigid course of imprisonment adopted shortly after his incarceration.

☞ At Columbus, Miss., lately, as the *Ladies* informs us, at a party of ladies and gentlemen, it was resolved to present two prizes—one, a leather medal, to the best looking, and the other, a pair of fine boots, to the most ill-favored, marriageable gentleman present. A young physician took the first prize, and was speedily invested with it; the other, a pair of boots, was awarded to a young bachelor, very attentive to the ladies. As the young ladies were to award the prizes, the latter was sufficiently honored by the vote alone, but the boots were not presented for some time, and in the interim the gentleman was unable to walk out or visit his fair admirers. The *Index* thinks he is not as ugly as the ladies seem to think him.

☞ By the conflagration in Cincinnati on Thursday, property to the amount of $1,750,000 was destroyed. The following is a complete list of the losers, losses and insurance:

	Losses.	Insurance
S. N. Pike	$1 000,000	$38,000
A. G. Peters	150,000	90,000
R. W. Carroll & Co.	125,000	70,000
Sumner & Co.	40,000	20,000
Adams' Express Co.	100,000	35,000
D. H. Harpel	15,000	
R. Strauss	3,000	
Bryant, Stratton & Dettan	3,000	
Buckeye Billiardsalons	12,000	
J. R. Hawley	1,500	
A. J. Clark	3,000	
Nisbet & Atkinson	10,000	12,000
S. H. Baldwin	1,500	5,000
S. Holmes & Son	40,000	20,000
F. P. Haldy	15,000	9,000
J. M. Wasley	10,000	
J. Langley	7,000	3,500
Philip Phillips	20,000	
Fleischer	150,000	50,000
Other losses	25,000	
Total loss	$1,751,000	$250,500

☞ A correspondent of the London *Times* at Rome, writes: "The Pope's Holiness cannot depart from a principle he has once laid down, and is world known. Two years have elapsed since the American Bishops, of whom there are about thirty-five, wrote to Rome for instructions how to act toward the sect of Fenians then rising into existence. The answer, as might have been expected, directed that it should be discontinued. Since then only four of the Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States have openly protested against Fenianism. These are the Archbishop of St. Louis, the Bishop of Philadelphia, the Bishop of Chicago, and another. The other Bishops, without expressing any sympathy with it, have permitted the epidemic to spread. As to the feeling and action of His Holiness, there can be no doubt."

☞ The ubiquity of Stephens, the great Fenian leader in Ireland, exceeds that of Jeff. Thompson during our late civil war. From hour to hour, says the Dublin *Mail*, "accounts come to the police authorities representing the whereabouts of Stephens in Dublin or neighborhood. In many instances a hoax is intended, but there can be little question that several of the reports came from well meaning persons, who believe that they have been correctly informed. The consequence of this is to give unnecessary labor to the officers, whose duty it is to investigate the truth or falsehood of such reports. A most circumstantial account, wanting but one element, truth, was circulated through the city, to the effect that James Stephens has been conveyed by a party of Fenians on board an American ship off Drogheda." The *Mail* is an organ of the British Government.

☞ The latest news respecting the Spanish-Chilian war is to the effect that Commodore Nunez, immediately after his arrival at Valparaiso, determined to send the ironclad frigate Numonsia to the scene of action, off the coast, with orders to run the batteries and destroy the allied fleet at all hazards. The Spanish version of the affair, however, is published. It alleges that the allied squadron showed no disposition to fight. While the Blanco was making a reconnoisance, she was suddenly fired upon by a battery, which did some damage to her rigging. She opened fire on the allied fleet, and the Villa de Madrid stood in to her assistance. As soon as the cutter ship came within range, she opened fire, engaging both fleet and battery at the same time. The two Spanish ships expended about seven hundred shot and shell, when their commanding officer, finding it impossible to silence the shore battery, and not caring to venture his heavy ships into a narrow and dangerous channel way, he hauled off out of range, after his vessels had been struck seventeen times in their hulls. The Blanco received one shot below the water line, which was immediately plugged. They report no casualties.

Barbarism in Idaho.

At a meeting in the properly named town of Owyhee, Idaho, the following resolutions were recently passed:

Resolved, That three men be appointed to select twenty-five men to go Indian hunting, and all those who can fit themselves out shall receive a nominal sum for all scalps that they may bring in, and all who cannot fit themselves out shall be fitted out by this committee, and when they bring in scalps it shall be deducted out.

That for every buck scalp be paid $100, and for every squaw scalp $50, and $25 for everything in the shape of an Indian under ten years of age.

That each scalp shall have the curl of the head, and each man shall make an oath that the said scalp was taken by the company.

A Terrible Affair in the Choctaw Nation—Three Citizens of Arkansas Murdered for Money.

From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, 3th.)

On Tuesday night, the 20th of February, Charles Heard, Josiah Foster and a Mr. Basham, all citizens of Crawford county, in this State, were murdered about six miles this side of Johnson's station, in the Choctaw Nation, and about 110 miles from this place, on Texas road.

They were all found dead, and it appears, from what could be ascertained, that Heard and Basham were killed while asleep, their skulls being split open with an ax, in the tent, as they were found lying on their beds; and Foster, it appears was awakened, and attempted to make his escape, when he was knocked down and killed. The tent was set fire to and burned down over the bodies of Heard and Basham.

They had considerable money with them, and left here about three weeks ago on their way to Texas, and had two negro men with them, who were driving wagons, and it is supposed they were the perpetrators of the horrid murder, as they were seen the next day, not far from Boggy depot, with Mrs. Heard's buggy, making their way toward Texas. A party of men went in pursuit of them, and it is more than probable that they will be overtaken. The object of the murderers was, undoubtedly, to obtain the money they must had with them.

Mr. Heard and Mr. Foster had been in Texas for two or three years, and had returned but a short time since, and Mr. H. had sold his land, near Van Buren, and had the money with him which he received for his place. We believe they were all going to Texas to purchase cattle.

They were all respectable citizens of Crawford county, and have lived there for many years.

How a Liberal Paper in England Reaps Mr. Bancroft.

From the London Spectator, March 3.

America does great things, but it is too apt to say small and silly ones. This is certainly, we fear, the case with the gross caption of Mr. Bancroft before the House of Representatives on the birthday of the late President, and it is the more to be regretted because Mr. Lincoln, of all American statesmen, showed the most power of maintaining the dignity and reserve of his country by reference of feeling and righteous impartiality of thought. There was something singularly fatuitous in celebrating the birth of so simply great and so humorously wise a man as Mr. Lincoln, by bombastic panegyrics on the greatness of America, and thrilling invectives against the iniquity of England and France. It is, we know, hardly the unforgivable sin in America to maintain that any part of Mr. Dickens' caricature is founded in truth still, we cannot help saying that Mr. Bancroft apparently proved Mr. Dickens' "Young Columbian" to be a real and not a fictitious person. Was it not he who engaged in an imaginary struggle with the British lion very much like that in which Mr. Bancroft engaged heart and soul before the House of Representatives and the Senate—the *Scottus ingulugue Americanus*—of Washington?

"Bring forth that lion," said the young Columbian; "I dare that lion; I taunt that lion; I tell that lion that Freedom's hand once twisted in his mane, he lies a corse before me, and the eagles of the great Republic laugh, "ha, ha!" Mr. Bancroft was almost as impassioned. He indeed mixed his metaphors and kept the wild laughter of nature for the rebellious Southerners, and the "corse" for the British Constitution. Of the slaveowners he said that they maintained that "slavery of the black man is good in itself—he shall serve the white man forever. And nature, which better understood the quality of fleeing interest and passion, laughed as it caught the echo 'man' and 'forever.'" Did Mr. Bancroft's audience laugh when they caught the echo "man" and "forever?" We fear that Mr. Bancroft understood his audience too well. But then why do American politicians like rant so very silly as this?

SPIRITUAL CONSOLATION—The editor of the *Golden Era*, a San Francisco paper, recently attended the seances of Mrs. Ada Hoyt Foye, and, after giving his experience, concludes as follows: "Spiritualism is a very consoling doctrine and relieves one of a great amount of anxiety regarding his future welfare. We were at the time favorably impressed with it; but we lack faith, and have concluded to fall back on the old decree of hell and eternal damnation, which prejudice and early education have rendered a necessity to us. We don't feel at home without it.

☞ One hundred and eleven valuable sheep, belonging to William M. Evarts, were drowned during the recent flood at Windsor, Vt.

IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

The Direction of its Extension—Important Connections.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 26, 1866.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Gentlemen: Permit me through your columns to make a few suggestions in relation to the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

I notice in your paper of this morning with much pleasure, the proceedings of a meeting held at Helena by the citizens of Phillips and other counties of Arkansas, on the third day of this month. Knowing the people of that country, and those whose names are given as officers of that meeting, as I do, I feel assured that the people of this city and the State, so far as they can, have but to act in concert with the people of Arkansas, and the road will be built. Here allow me to say a word as to the direction the road should take, as much is being said as to the route. After leaving Pilot Knob, there has been a survey made southwardly through the only route which is at all practicable to get out of the mountains, even if it should go to cape Girardeau, Belmont, or other points above Memphis. The survey has been carefully made to the State line in direction for Memphis, which, after getting out of the mountains, does not diverge two miles from a straight line to the State lines of Arkansas and Missouri, and through nearly a rich country, possessing almost all the necessary materials for the construction of the road.

This survey will cross the State line west of Croley's ridge. To continue the direction of the survey it will pass over a level country until it strikes the ridge aforementioned; after which it will continue, mostly with a side cut along the ridge, and over the level lands to St. Francis river, at Madison, Ark., from which place the railroad is completed to Memphis; and from Duvall's Bluff, on White river, to Little Rock, and most of the roadbed made in the gap between the two above mentioned points. Once you reach Madison, you then are in connection with the eastern end to Memphis, and all that network of railroads southeast of the Mississippi river, as well as west to Little Rock, Shreveport and Texas. When built to the crossing at Madison, the road can and will be continued to Helena, its natural terminus, a point below all obstructions or low water, it being well known to all river men, as most of travelers of the Mississippi river, that the Helena bar is one of the most difficult between Cairo and New Orleans.

It will be remembered that Helena is at the southern end of Croley's ridge. Now let us look at the advantages presented by the various routes proposed. In going to Cape Girardeau the great obstacles of ice and low water would not be entirely overcome; the Belmont terminus would give us but few advantages, in that vicinity, for the trade of Cairo, with all the travel and freight would have to be reshipped to Columbus, Ky., and make a large inland tour southeast through Kentucky and Tennessee to the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Ohio roads at Humboldt, thence back westward to Memphis, where reshipment across the Mississippi river would be again necessary, attended by heavy charges for drayage, etc., and thence by railway to Madison, where it would again connect with its legitimate channel to its destination.

In further consideration of the routes, let us return to the effect either routes—Cape Girardeau or Belmont—would have on this city. It would force the people of Arkansas, Western Louisiana and Texas, including all west of Little Rock, to search for some other point of trade, by some other means of transportation or some other new railroad and at more individual and State expense.

Now is the time to investigate this question before the sale of the road. It will attract the attention of capitalists at home and abroad, and the *sleeping* importance of the road will be presented to them in such guise as to stimulate bidders to advance on the part to be sold. How many are there now interested in the finished part of the road by taxation, who are anxious to see its value brought, or to their loss, should it undersell cost of construction.

When we consider the vast importance in the proposed extension to St. Louis, as well as the immense number of inhabitants who are now squatted down in remote regions of the South and Southwest, in stimulating them to industry, education and enterprise; and look at the now "waste," this region and Southern territory; the dormant and hidden agricultural and mineral wealth which this road would develop; and in connection with this, consider the mixing and mingling of the Northern with the Southern people in trade, thus building up mutual interests between them by such enterprise; dispel the clouds which now overshadow the entire continent, thickened by jealousies. Open up such avenues of trade, and you will bring people North and South more immediately together, by which means they will better understand each other; they will harmonize in interests, thus better becoming united as one people.

Besides all these, it will forever settle the vexed question of rivalry between St. Louis and Allen, Ill., as to which belongs the proud title of Queen City of the West.

Those who have never traveled through the vast South and Southwest, can form no proper idea what a country the building of this road would develop; the immensity of all kinds of timber to supply the demands of St. Louis, and the prairies northwest and southwest; the pine, poplar, ash, hickory and oak. The vast forests alone would contribute largely toward making it a paying road, to say nothing of agricultural and mineral wealth to be transported to and from North and South. Build this road and with it you can build St. Louis.

I got up the survey of extension, of which I have spoken above, about the beginning of the war—at least we commenced to steep ever since—and which can, I presume, be found in the office of Mr. Barlow, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, if he has not carried it several times from Iron Mountain to Helena, Memphis and Little Rock overland. I know the country well, and feel satisfied that all I have said on the subject is strictly correct. Hoping I have given this matter much time and study, and will give it more if I live. G. SMIZER.

☞ If we take the following extract of a letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette* from its Knoxville correspondent as correct evidence, there seems to be a "secession" feeling in East Tennessee at the present time among the "loyal men:"

There is a pretty general feeling among loyal East Tennesseans at present in favor of a separation of our end of the State from the Middle and Western Divisions. If we are to be considered disloyal, and not entitled to representation, because of our connection with Middle and West Tennessee, we think we have a just cause for such a course. Here, in East Tennessee, no man except a thoroughly loyal man can be elected to any office within the gift of the people. A rebel stands just as good a chance to be elected by the people of Massachusetts to an office of trust and honor as in East Tennessee. Let us form a separate State of East Tennessee, and we will elect a Union Governor, Union Senators, Union Representatives, Union Legislators, Union Judges, and Union everything else. While it we remain connected with the other portions of the State, in all probability at the very first election of State officers, should the elective franchise be extended to the "reconstructed," we will have rebels elected to control us. Then what will our condition be? Whereas, we will be better than during the dark days of the rebellion." True we may not be hunted up and conscripted; forced at the point of the bayonet into an army whose object is to destroy our friends, but our mouths will be closed and our hands tied, so far as the affairs of the Government are concerned. Union men of the South should look well to their interests in Tennessee. The time may come when East Tennesseans will be compelled to adopt the course spoken of above, and should such be the case, Congress must sustain her. We look with pride on much of the past history of the "Volunteer State," and would grieve to see her severed; but rather than bear the punishment that is meted out to the disloyal, and rather than identify ourselves as one of them, we would favor separation.

Reminescence of Mosby.

A literary gentleman who has been writing a book on some events of the war has had a correspondence with Mosby, to elicit some information required. In reply to a question whether it would be safe for a "black Republican, dyed in the wool," to take a horseback journey through Virginia, the raider responded as follows:

"If you have any desire to visit the historic scenes of Virginia, I hope you will not be deterred by any apprehension for your personal safety. You will be just as safe from molestation here as in the streets of Boston. Should you determine to visit Northern Virginia, I would be glad to see you at my home; and I can at least promise that you will not find me the *monstrum horrendum* of the Northern imagination. By the bye, one of the regiments I most frequently encountered was from about Boston—the 2d Massachusetts, Col. Howell. I once met a detachment of it under command of Maj. Forbes, from Boston, and although our encounter resulted in his overthrow, he bore himself with conspicuous gallantry, and I saw him wound one of my best men with his sabre. I also had an adventure with Capt. Barton, of Massachusetts, who served on Gen. Eustaces's staff, and interested myself to procure his exchange.

Bootless, That the friends of the soldiers who fell at the battle of Franklin be requested to organize Local Boards to solicit contributions and aid in the removal of their remains, and report and transmit the same to the Board of Managers.

☞ A Houston, Texas hunter claims to have killed 15,000 deer.

LETTER FROM SEC'Y MCCULLOCH.

The Financial Necessities of the Country.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The following letter was addressed, today, by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 23.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 22d inst. is received, transmitting to me the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a communication be addressed by this Committee to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the Committee has received, through one of its members, information that the Secretary is of opinion that he is, without any further legislation, sufficiently armed with power to carry out the policy announced in his late annual report, and to request the Secretary to inform the Committee whether such is his opinion.

In reply, I have to say that I must have failed to make myself clearly understood by the honorable member of the committee to whom reference is made. I did not intend to say that the Secretary is, without further legislation, sufficiently armed with power to carry out the policy announced in his late annual report; but I did intend to say to him if it should be found necessary to modify, in any important particular, the provisions of the bill reported by the committee, I should prefer that it would not become a law.

It will be, in my opinion, a national calamity if Congress shall fail to grant additional powers to the Secretary, for it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to fund the interest-bearing notes under existing laws. But I do not desire that the Committee or myself should become, in any way, responsible for a law that is likely to fail in accomplishing its object. I regard it as a matter of the greatest importance that the powers of the Secretary should not be strictly defined. If, for example, the Secretary should be prohibited from selling bonds below par, it would be easy, as the market in the process of funding must be liberally supplied, for the enemies of the Government to form successful combinations for keeping the bonds at such prices as would prevent the negotiation of them.

On the other hand, if the authority of the Secretary in this respect is not limited, no such combinations would be likely to be formed. In my opinion the best way of keeping bonds at a premium will be to leave the Secretary unrestrained in the sale of them. Against an undefined power it would be difficult to form successful combinations. A limitation of the authority of the Secretary in this respect would be very likely to prevent funding. I do not, therefore, favor such a limitation, and should regret to have the Committee responsible for it.

In regard to the other important feature of the bill—the authority to withdraw United States notes, I have merely to remark I conceive it to be of vast importance to the business of the country, the welfare of the people, and the credit of the nation, that such a financial policy should be adopted by this Congress as will prepare the way for a return to specie payment. When this can be brought about will depend upon the condition of national industry and the trade relations we may form with the United States and foreign nations. It is not desirable that specie payment should be restored until that restoration can be made permanent by increasing industry and proper adjustment of the trade relations of the country. The tendencies now are all in the right direction, and if they shall be adjusted by judicious legislation, I shall be hopeful that the currency of the country may be brought up to the specie standard without a large reduction of it.

The apprehension which exists that if power is given the Secretary to retire United States notes, the circulation of the country will be ruinously contracted, is without any substantial foundation. If no reliance can be placed upon the discretion and carefulness of the Secretary, the very credit of the finances of the country will prevent such a reduction of the currency, or will make either a tight money market or depress business. Authority to reduce the currency will go very far to prevent the necessity for a reduction. The battle will be more than half fought when the Government shall adopt a healthy financial policy. I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. Justin S. Morrill, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House C. Representatives.

The Quebec Scheme of Confederation for Canada.

TORONTO, March 21.

The following is a brief sketch of the Quebec scheme of confederation, which is likely to be adopted. The Provinces are to form the three divisions, namely: Canada West, Canada East, and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island. Each of these divisions is to be represented by twenty-four members, appointed by the Crown, and to hold office for life, these to form an upper House of the General Legislature. The Lower House is to consist of 166 members, as follows: Canada West, 62; Canada East, 65; Nova Scotia, 19; New Brunswick, 15; Prince Edwards' Island, 5; total, 166. This does not include Newfoundland. By this appointment every seventeen people will have one representation, and every house shall continue for five years, and in Canada it is four years. The Legislature shall have the base care of the public debt, etc., the regulation of commerce; the imposition of customs, duties, the regulation of excise duties, the raising of money by any other mode of taxation; the borrowing of money on public credit, postal service, lines of steamers between the confederate provinces and other countries, telegraph lines, and such work as shall be for the general good; the control of military and naval service and defense, navigation and shipping, quarantine, sea coast and inland fisheries, ferries between any two provinces, or to any foreign country, currency and coinage, the issue of paper money, banking, and the incorporation of banks, savings-banks, measures, weights, etc., bill of exchange and promissory notes, interest, legal tender, insolvency, etc., patents of invention and discovery, copyrights, Indian lands and Indians, naturalization and aliens, marriage and divorce, the criminal law, rendering uniform all or any of the laws relating to property and civil rights in Canada, West Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, the establishment of a General Court of Appeals for Confederate Provinces, emigration, agriculture, and generally in all matters of a general character specially reserved to local governments. The local Legislatures will legislate on direct taxation, raising money on the credit of the Provinces for local works and other matters.

Governors for each of the Provinces and a Lieutenant Governor is to be appointed by the Governor General in council. His term of service is to be five years, and he is to be paid by the General Government. The Chief Magistrate of the Confederation will probably be a Governor General, for two reasons. One is that a man of ability is needed for that position; another, that Princes will not do on this continent, and the New Brunswickers do not think it consistent with the progress of the Government to have a person of rank at the head of the new State. They do not like or care for high caste. It will not do, in spite of all a small party may do or say in favor of it. The public works.—The General Government is to have canals, public harbors, light-houses and piers, public vessels of all sorts. Piers and lake works, railroads and their stocks, mortgages and other debts due by railroad companies military roads, custom house, post offices and other buildings, except such as may be set aside by the General Government for the use of the local legislatures and governments, property transferred by the Imperial Government and known as ordinance property, such as arms, shells, military clothing and munitions of war, lands set apart for public purposes. Public Debts.—The General Government is to assume all debts and liabilities of each province thereof, Canada East and West not to exceed $62,500,000; of Nova Scotia, $8,000,000; and New Brunswick, $7,000,000. It will be seen from this that the debt of Canada is huge, compared with other Provinces, and it is this, that forms the main objections of the latter to the Confederation.

They are not at all like to share the burden of that debt with their light debt, of $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 only as their proper liability. The two smallest provinces are to receive interest at 6 per cent on the difference between their public debts and those of the other provinces. The debts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia being also much less than those of the Canadas, it would seem equitable for interest on the difference to be allowed them. To this being proposed there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in these two provinces, in New Brunswick particularly.

The Confederate Dead at Franklin.

At a meeting of the citizens of Williamson county, held at Franklin, Tenn., on the 17th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Board of Managers to solicit contributions for, and superintend the removal of the remains of the Confederate soldiers from the battle field to the McGavock Cemetery, on motion, the Rev. A. N. Cunningham was called to the chair and Thos. W. Bullock, was appointed secretary.

After a few brief and appropriate remarks by the Chairman, explaining the object of the meeting, on motion the following gentlemen were unanimously named and approved as said Board: Col. W. H. S. Hill, President; Loven H. Wolldridge, Treasurer; Thos. W. Bullock, Secretary; Col. John W. Buford, John E. Lulloss and Samuel S. House.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the friends of the soldiers who fell at the battle of Franklin be requested to organize Local Boards to solicit contributions and aid in the removal of their remains, and report and transmit the same to the Board of Managers.

☞ A Houston, Texas hunter claims to have killed 15,000 deer.

☞ A cotton factory has been erected at Oakland, near San Francisco, capable of producing one thousand two hundred and eighty yards of cloth a day.

☞ A Boston factory has been erected at Oakland, near San Francisco, capable of producing one thousand two hundred and eighty yards of cloth a day.

☞ A Houston, Texas hunter claims to have killed 15,000 deer.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Matamoras dates to the 19th have been received. There had been two engagements in Northern Mexico. The Liberals, under Gen. Naranjo, were first defeated by Gen. Donoy, but were afterwards reinforced by Gen. Travino, who attacked the French under Gen. Baron de Brian, who was killed with 100 of his men. The remainder escaped, but were afterwards besieged in Peras Church, which Clony with 50 men held until he was reinforced. Baron de Brian and his company were recently stationed in Matamoras, and there is great mourning among the French of that city.

The office of the Southern Express at Brazos was recently robbed of 375,000. The steamer Crescent was searched at Galveston, but nothing was found, and the robbers are still at large.

Palm Sunday was brilliantly celebrated in the Catholic Church.

The Opera House is closed during Holy week.

Several of the Postoffice Commissioners have arrived, and are opening routes in Louisiana and Texas.

In the Texas Convention an ordinance was adopted, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner to proceed to Washington and represent definitely the condition of the inhabitants along the Mexican frontier. The Kickapoos are particularly complained of.

Five companies, of seventy mounted men, are to be organized from the present service.

GALVESTON, March 23.—The proceedings in the Convention to-day were chiefly of local interest. All hands are going to-night to a complimentary banquet.

The cotton market is flat.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The city Government is still disorganized. The Governor refuses to recognize the Recorder's elect.

There has been heavy rains on upper Red river. Navigation is excellent.

Reports of damage to the levees by the high floods in the upper Mississippi, continue to come in.

The seizure of cotton has been stopped by military orders, on upper Red river, and the staple is coming in again.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Cotton is depressed, sales to-day, 2000 bales, receipts, 2000, yesterday's 42,000 bales. Low middling, 30c; ordinary, 28c; Lard, 16c. Corn, 90c. Pork, 39c. Bacon, 19c. Whisky, dull at $2 25. Cotton, quiet at 33c.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Flour, tendency downward. Corn, easier at 52c. Oats, 36c. Provisions and whisky dull. Pork, $21 50. Lard, 18c. Clear sides, 15½c.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Cotton dull, heavy and drooping at 40c. Flour has declined 10c.; whisky, $2 27; coffee dull; sugar dull at 13½c.; molasses dull—Porto Rico, 75c.; pork, $25; lard, 18½c.; sterling, 7½; gold, 25½; stocks dull and heavy.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A special says that the indictions are that the Senate Committee on Finance will to-morrow report favorably on the House Loan bill.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Flour, dull; Wheat, $1 24½; Corn, dull at 61c; Oats, dull at 39c; Pork, 25½; Lard, 18c.

WASHINGTON, March 26—*House.*—The Army bill was made the special order for Monday. The bill amendatory of the Postal laws was recommitted to the Postoffice Committee and reconsidered. The bill was then taken up, and after very heated, and personal arguments, passed. The evening