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BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 130.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL,

To Whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—*Senate*—The following joint resolution in relation to bounties to colored soldiers was passed: That the common or manor rolls of the words "free on or before April 17, 1861," shall not deprive any colored soldier of the bounty to which he is entitled, and which is now or may be withheld by reason of such omission; provided, nothing therein shall be so construed as to entitle soldiers who were not free at the date herein specified to receive bounty.

Mr. Johnson concluded the remarks of Mr. Trumbull, that the President had no power to veto a bill passed by a two-thirds majority of both houses. Also his use of the case passed upon by Chief Justice Marshall, alleging that the decision was inapplicable to the argument. He said there was not a word in the Constitution giving power to any department of Government to declare who shall be citizens. Mr. Johnson then cited from the opinions in the Dred Scott case to show that in consequence of the blood that was supposed to run in his veins, he should be cut from African amnesties, and his having come to the United States a slave, he could not become a citizen of the United States. Mr. Johnson held that the Constitution of the United States assumed that citizenship might be acquired by nativity; that it was the common law; that it was the law of the civilized world; that he was born in this country and not under a wave at the moment he was born, by any municipal regulations, and because, by virtue of his birth, a citizen; but he by no means held that the consequence of his being a citizen of the United States by virtue of his birth made him a citizen of any State of the United States. "My opinion," Judge Curtis said, "is that under the Constitution of the United States every free born person on the soil of a State, who is a citizen of that State by force of its Constitution or laws, is a citizen of the United States."

Mr. Johnson discussed at length the grounds of the decision that the Constitution has not empowered Congress to create privileged classes within the States, who alone shall have the privilege of citizenship. He contended that the right of determining who were and should be citizens was among the powers reserved to the States. This action professes to be passed in the exercise of a positive and absolute power to change laws, and not to declare what the law was; the power to make a law is assumed, or otherwise there would be no occasion for it; that birth alone does not confer citizenship; and, assuming that no citizenship could exist in consequence of birth alone, it declares that birthplace, in spite of State constitutions and State laws, shall confer citizenship. Nor with all the deference to the opinion of the Honorable Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary (Mr. Trumbull), it seems to me to be a proposition clearly erroneous. The bill proposed to change the whole theory of the Government, in the power assumed of the bill granting to such persons the rights of citizenship, was untenable, and Judge Trumbull's citation of Kent, was simply that every nation is bound to protect its own citizens.

He then addressed himself to the section of the bill defining the punishment of State Judges. He said the bill goes upon the theory that there is but one Government; murder, robbery, and many other offenses which no one ever dreams of trying in any but State Courts, are to be transferred to the United States Courts. Mr. Honorable friend asks, "Where fault is it that other States are not represented here?" He certainly does not ask this in an *ex cathedra* style, as he alluded upon that in reference to the present. He says their hands are reeking with the blood of their fathers. What have they done? They have abolished slavery. Some of them have even gone further than the honorable member himself, and though some of them have fought on the field of battle, they can take that oath as conscientiously as the honorable member, or myself. Congressional legislation is necessary, it is said. Well, they applied here in the month of December, and it is now April, and it may be until July or December, as rumor has it. I can go into the State of the honorable member himself and find hundreds of men just as disloyal as any in these States—that is, disloyal in the modern acceptance of the term. A short time ago it was disloyal to oppose the President; now it is disloyal to support him. Now it is only loyal to uphold congressmen. The Supreme Court has recognized these States as being in the Union. It has for weeks been trying cases from them. It is apprehended that mischief will result if they be admitted here. Mischief of what kind? Of a party character. That is the only mischief that I am aware of that can result. Mr. President, my friend Mr. Anthony, in rather severe terms to the President, states that in his opinion the bill is unconstitutional, and thinking so, it was his duty to interpose his objections. If he had not done so he would have been false to his faith. As to any suspicion of disloyalty against him, his former political course disapproved that. In 1841 I was here, but not a member of the Senate, and I heard him, standing in the midst of those who were plotting to destroy the Union, in words that burned denouncing their attempt at rebellion.

Mr Nye. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Johnson. Certainly.

Mr. Nye. Did he utter at the same time admit the right of secession?

Mr. Johnson. Certainly not; quite the reverse. The most prominent man who advocated it was the late lamented Mr. Lincoln, in a speech in 1847.

Mr. Yates said that under the slavery amendment he entertained the opinion that the freedmen were entitled to the same rights and privileges as any other citizen of the United States. The authorities quoted by the Senator from Maryland only held before the adoption of the slavery amendment. The senator from Maryland had offered an amendment to the Freedmen's Bureau bill which defines his (Mr. Yates) position.

Mr. Cowan said, as it seemed that no government could be made, he proposed to say a few words. He looked upon the question as purely a legal one. The bill was a very dangerous one, but could not affect all the purposes which its friends desired. The rights conferred by the first section of the bill are without restriction. It does not confer rights as upon white citizens, but confers them absolutely. If this was intended as a remedy for the wrongs of emancipated Africans, it was no remedy at all, and held up to the world as a delusion and a snare. They were to go into State courts, and if they did not get justice they were to go to district courts. All know these poor Africans are not likely to have any cases over the value of $50 or $100, and by the time they get through with litigation and lawyers' fees how much of it will be left? I have no other word for this bill than atrocity; and it is an atrocity, and so it will be handed down to the last generation. As to the power to pass this bill, nothing that has been said here is worthy of the least attention from any sane man. There was certainly nothing in the old Constitution to warrant what was claimed. The former came from the amendment abolishing slavery, and yet under it we assume to legislate for all free negroes and mulattoes. There were nearly half a million free negroes at the time that amendment was adopted, and under an amendment abolishing slavery it was attempted to legislate for this immense number of people. This of itself must be a sufficient objection to the constitutionality of the measure, if there were no other. Mr. President, I have another objection to this bill. It establishes the office of public prosecutors, who are to be appointed by the President and paid out of the people's money for acting as spies against them. What is the character of this office?

House. The morning hour was occupied in the consideration of reports from the Committee on Military Affairs. A considerable amount of miscellaneous matter from that committee was disposed of, including the passage of a bill giving three months pay proper allowed to army officers who should continue in service to the close of the war. To such officers as resigned or were mustered out at their own request after the 15th of April, 1865, the War Department had construed the law as not covering such cases.

Mr. Stevens made a report from the Conference Committee on the deficiency bill, which was agreed to. The only matter of public interest in it is that in reference to the engraving of the face of the Superintendent of Currency Printing on the five-cent currency stamps. The committee agreed upon the following proviso:

Provided, that no portrait or likeness of any living person, hereafter engraved, shall be placed on any of the bonds, securities, notes or fractional or postal currency of the United States.

Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, asked whether that proviso was agreed upon, so as to avoid the expense of having new plates engraved.

Mr. Stevens replied, if there were to be but one plate engraved, the Conference Committee would probably have agreed to that, but the printing of new plates for all the fractional currency would cost $200,000, and require a delay of three months.

Mr. Thayer thought the action of the committee entirely proper under the circumstances. He wished the country to understand the reason of the modification. Agreed to.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill for the relief of Hiram Paulding of the U. S. Navy.

Read twice and referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Brooks and Dodge election case, for the eighth district of New York.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, made an argument in support of the claim of the contestant.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Great Salt Lake City to the Colorado river. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The regular order of business being the call of committees for reports, commencing with the Committee on Military Affairs—Mr. Schenck, from that Committee, reported back a memorial in relation to the National Guard of the State of New York, as affected by an act of Congress. Referred to Committee on Militia.

Also a memorial from the Minnesota Legislature, in reference to the establishment of military posts, and asking reimbursement to soldiers of money taken from them by the rebels in the late war. The memorial was discharged from further consideration.

Also, a memorial for compensation for damages to churches, etc., by the Union army in West Virginia. Laid on the table.

Also, a resolution in reference to making appropriations to complete the work of disinterring and gathering into the National Cemeteries the bodies of Federal soldiers who fell in the war. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, the Senate bill to grant the right of way to the Cascade Railroad Company through the Yakima reservation, in Washington Territory, with an amendment in the shape of a proviso, that the act should not be considered as giving the company the right to occupy more than sixty feet in width on the line of the road at any point where the space between the river and the bluff is so narrow as not to admit of the construction of another parallel railroad, turnpike road, canal, or other public work. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

He also reported a bill construing section 4 of article 3 in the appropriation bill of March 3, 1865, so as to entitle to the three months' pay proper, provided for all officers of volunteers below the rank of brigadier-general, who were in service continuously, either as enlisted men or commanding officers, at least two years prior to the 9th of April, 1865, unless resignations were presented and accepted, or who were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged from the service after that date.

Mr. Brooks adverse; thought Egan deserving to show that the testimony in favor of his contestant was entirely unworthy of credit. He will conclude his remarks to-morrow.

Several Senate bills were referred in the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill more effectually to protect soldiers and sailors from defrauding claim agents in Washington was offered.

Mr. Farnsworth wished to inform the gentlemen of the House that claim agents in Washington were a set of infernal rascals and cheats.

Several other members made statements not complimentary to claim agents.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were taken up, and the amendment that charts and furniture be of American manufacture was concurred in; also, those appropriating $70,000 for a levee at Mound City; fixing the pay of assistant yard and store keepers at Portsmouth and Philadelphia at $1000; appropriating $2000 to test petroleum as fuel for boilers; also concurring in the amendment striking out reference to Seavey's island, Portsmouth, instructing the Secretary of the Navy, in case the owners of that island refuse to sell at the price named, to discontinue for public use the yard and thoroughly remove all from the island to the navy yard; also for the purchase of house and grounds at Annapolis; also considered the section regulating the appointment of assistant engineers, and amended by prohibiting allowance to naval officers for rent of quarters, etc. Also a section that provides an examination for the admission of candidates to the Naval Academy, to be held at stated times; abolishing the office of Assistant Inspector of the Bureau of Ordnance; that no vacancy in the Professorship of Mathematics be filled; directing the surveyors on the Pacific.

Mr. Schenck explained the object of the bill, and debate was participated in by Messrs. Kasson and Farnsworth. The latter remarked in contemplation of common sense, the war ended with the cessation of all organized hostility to the United States; but the gentlemen who then resigned were out of by the War Department from the three month's pay which was given to the lazy drones who hung around and would not resign until they were mustered out.

Mr. Cook directed attention to the fact that the President's recent proclamation of peace did not include Texas. Some mischief might result from the suggestion suggested that it also omitted the District of Columbia. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevens remarked that, as he understood the proclamation, the war had only ceased ten-elevents, and one-eleventh of war yet remained.

Mr. Farnsworth thought that, even if it were so, three officers should get ten-elevents of their three months pay.

The bill was amended by striking out the words "either as enlisted men or commissioned officers, at least 2 years," making it read "also were in service on 3d March, 1865." The bill was then passed.

Mr. Schenck also reported a joint resolution giving construction to the law relative to bounties payable to soldiers discharged for wounds. It provides that the law shall be construed so as to apply to any enlisted man or other person entitled to bounty who has been or may be discharged by reason of a wound received while in active service under military orders, not at the time under furloughs or leave of absence, nor engaged in any unlawful or unauthorized act of pursuit. The joint resolution was passed.

The House refused to concur in the amendment appropriating $125,000 for the purchase of Oakman & Eldridge's wharf at Charleston.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY APPROVED.

Letter from Beverly Tucker.

PARIS, March 18, 1866.

I have just received your able and eloquent leader upon President Johnson's interposition of the constitutional veto to the "Freedmen's Bureau bill" becoming a law. You are right. The principles and spirit of this masterly Executive message commend themselves to the understanding of every patriot within, and every rational man without, the country. Private grievances, even though they have culminated in serious and unjust exile, should be forgotten in the satisfaction for the stupendous achievement that has crushed out, as it were, at one blow, the purposes of a wicked party, seeking politically to oppress, and personally to degrade the entire white race, the sovereign States! The end of other disappointment must be chewed by those who were the authors of the awful warfare of sections that has delighted to lave with blood, and make the graves of a moiety of a vast empire "heave but as some passing waves." They have sowed the whirlwind and they must reap the storm.

It is no less a Christian duty to forgive, than a patriotic office to forget, to forget individual wrongs, when opposed in the scale by the restoration of the personal rights and political status of eight millions of white people; and this official act of President Johnson must be accepted as a happy harbinger of that better spirit which is, we hope, to inspire the future councils of the present Government at Washington.

Thus much I deem it a grateful privilege to say, and I beg to join you in the anticipation of the good that must flow from the resolute and timely check to the destructive spirit of radicalism, which, unresisted, would ere long have sapped the very sources of human liberty in that abstracted country.

For myself, albeit: I must seek a home in some foreign land, and must yet live, perhaps forever, without the protecting aegis of that grand old Commonwealth I love so well. I shall ever, as a Virginian, look with filial and affectionate interest to all that touches the future home and happiness of her noble people, and shall cherish in my heart, in all its fullest force, the beautiful and solacing truth, "*Quem sua conscientia mutant qui trans mare currunt.*"

Faithfully yours, BEVERLY TUCKER.

ANOTHER NEW YORK FINANCIAL OPERATION.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Stolen From the Van Rensselaer Family.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

In the announcement of death, published by one or two of our papers on Monday, appeared the information that one Philip Burrows died recently in a town in Italy. But it seems to have escaped the usually retentive memory of our public that quite a long tale hangs upon this little item of mortuary news, for this same moribund individual was once a lawyer of some prominence here, enjoying a large and lucrative practice, and in the confidence of many of our heaviest capitalists and real estate owners. He was counsel for the Van Rensselaer, A. T. Stewart, and others, in his day; his brother being, while living, a partner of the great dry goods merchant. In an evil day, however, Philip Burrows went back on both his clients and his character by suddenly eloping for parts unknown, taking with him a large amount of money temporarily intrusted to his care by several estates, moreover some years was the handsome sum of half a million of money belonging to the Van Rensselaer family, and paid to him by Mr. Stewart as the purchase price of the magnificent Metropolitan Hotel, then just bought by Mr. S. for the sum named. Burrows was at the time acting for both parties to the transaction, and upon delivery of the deed of the property, was promptly placed in funds by the purchaser. But the temptation was too strong to be resisted, and the legal gentleman incontinently packed up his duds, gathered together what little of other people's funds he could get at handily, and started for Tuscany, where such things as requisitions and extradition nuisances are ignored. It is said that one or two of his victims followed him up with a sharp stick; but when they came to bring law to bear upon him, he was swift enough to turn the tables upon them, whereby they not only lost their theft suit, but had to foot heavy costs. In respect to the Metropolitan Hotel matter, rumor says that the Van Rensselaers did not get a dollar for that handsome property. The buildings have cost them nearly $500,000 to erect, not to speak of the value of the lots upon which they were built, their profits on the sale were more than immaterial. All this occurred fifteen or twenty years ago; and meanwhile Burrows has been living in Italy like a nabob, on the results of his ill-gotten treasure—another of the family of exiles to whom such names as Schuyler, Fawler, Swartout, *et id omne genus*, have lent a sort of lustre.

Why Sweet Music Produces Sadness.

From one of Leigh Hunt's Essays.]

Sweet music—that is to say "sweet" in the sense in which it is evidently used in the following pretty passage—something of a mirthful character, but yet not of a melancholy one—does not always produce sadness; but it does often, even when the words, if it be vocal music, are cheerful. We do not presume to take for granted that the reason we are about to differ with, or rather perhaps to extend, is Shakespeare's own, or that he would have stopped thus short if speaking in his own person, though he has given it the air of an abstract remark; but Lorenzo, in the Merchant of Venice, says that it is because our "spirits are attentive."

"I'm never merry when I hear sweet music" says pretty Jessica. "The reason is, your spirits are attentive," says her lover:

"For do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unbandied colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
Which is the hot condition of their blood;
If they but hear perchance a trumpet sound,
Or any air of music touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turned to a modest gaze,
By the sweet power of music."

How beautiful! But with the leave of this young and most elegant logician, his reason is, at least, not sufficient; but how does it account for our being moved, even to tears, by music which is not otherwise melancholy. All attention, it is true, implies a certain degree of earnestness, and all earnestness has a mixture of seriousness; yet seriousness is not the prevailing character of attention in all instances for we are attentive to fine music, whatever its character; and sometimes it makes us cheerful, and even mirthful. The giddier portions of Rossini's music do not make us sad. Figaro does not make us sad, nor is sadness the general consequence of hearing dances, or even marches.

And yet, again, on the other hand, in the midst of any of this music, even of the most light and joyous, our eye shall sometimes fill with tears. How is this? The reason surely is, that we have an indefinite sense of the fugitiveness of perishing nature of all sweet things—of beauty, of youth, of life; of all those fair shows of the world, of which music seems to be voice, and of whose transitory nature it reminds us unless it be itself unfashionable, because it is then we most regret our mortality.

We do not, it is true, say this to ourselves. We are not conscious of the reason, that is to say, we do not feel it with *knowingness*; but we do feel it for the tears are moved. And how many exquisite estimates of tears and laughter do not whole audiences take at the play, though not one man in fifty shall be able to put down this reason for it on paper!

A Prayer for Landlords.

The following prayer, says the *Christian Times*, was formerly used in the Primer, or Book of Private Devotions, in the Reform Church, until the accession of Queen Mary of England. We propose it now, in the hope that it may be adopted once more in our churches of all denominations, at least until the first of May.

"The earth is Thine, O Lord, and all that is contained therein; notwithstanding Thou hast given possession thereof to the children of men to passover the time of their short pilgrimage in this vale of tears. We heartily pray Thee to send the Holy Spirit into the hearts of those that possess the grounds, pastures and dwelling places on the earth, that they, remembering themselves to be Thy tenants, may not pick and stretch out the rents of their houses and lands, nor yet take unreasonable fines and incomes after the manner of covetous worldlings; but so let them out to others that the inhabitants thereof may be able both to pay the rents, and also honestly live to nourish their families, and to relieve the poor. Give them grace to consider that they are but strangers and pilgrims in the world, having here no dwelling place, but seeing one to come; that they, remembering the short continuance of life, may be content with that which is sufficient, and not join house to house, nor couple land to land, to the impoverishment of others, but so behave themselves in letting of tenements, lands and pastures, that after this life they may be received into everlasting dwelling places, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Stephens' Arrival in Paris—Announcement from J. O'Mahony, H. C. F. B.

NEW YORK, March 5.

To the Fenian Brotherhood:

Brothers: It is my duty to announce to you the arrival in Paris of Jas. Stephens, C. E. J., Ex., and to provide you for his coming to the United States. Four days previous to his leaving Ireland he dispatched a letter to your Head Center, with instructions to publish the following facts as soon as it became certain that he had reached France: First—He informs the American and Irish public through me that he left the organization in Ireland in as good condition as it had been since the recent Fenian scandals had begun in America, and had cast a gloom over the hopes of all true lovers of freedom, and that he had placed the reins of his government in the hands of competent, devoted, and well tried men, to direct it during his temporary absence. Second—That he went to Paris on the most important business connected with the present struggle for Irish nationality, and not because he had been forced thereto by the enemy. Third—He is now coming to the United States, for the purpose of restoring a harmonious council and well concerted action among all true friends of Ireland on the American Continent, to reconcile all discordant elements, to make a last appeal for his suffering country to all liberty-loving men throughout the world. His stay will be short in our midst. Let us receive his advent in those shores as his patriotic devotion, high talent and sterling fidelity deserve. May discord and hateful jealousies vanish from amongst us at his approach. Freemen, in fraternity, your obedient servant,

(signed) J. O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

☞ The following is commended to the notice of our business men—otherwise some of them may suffer far as the banks in question are removed from us.

BANKER TREK.—The State banks of New England which have been converted into National Banks, are, by State laws, released from obligation to redeem their old State bank notes after the lapse of a certain time, varying from two to four years. With some of the Maine banks this time has already expired. The bills of all the State banks of Maine should be refused by the public generally.

PETROLEUM IN ITALY.—Recent accounts from Leghorn relate that there is a general rise in the price of foreign articles imported there, and especially in petroleum, of which the consumption is said to be so large in Italy that the supply is not equal to the demand. The price has so much increased lately that companies have been formed at Turin and Genoa for working and purifying the produce of the petroleum springs which exist in Parma and Calabria.

A Radical Republican Paper on the Trial of Jefferson Davis—His Discharge Asked For.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Arbitrary imprisonment may be justifiable in war, but with the end of the war it should cease. The President abandoned all intention of holding Jefferson Davis to penalties for the war when he decided not to execute them by military means. To hold the leader of a belligerent power, which has lost half a million of men in the field, and has maintained public debt for four years, and has settled it by a treaty between the two armies, to trial by jury, is simply absurd. And when this trial must by law be held among his adherents, and the jury selected from them, the apparent absurdity bears the appearance of method.

Those fearful declarations of the monstrous nature of treason, and of the severe penalties that were now going to be executed, that traitors might be punished and treason made infamous, with which the public mind was diverted for a month after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, have now dwindled to the demand that Jefferson Davis should be tried for treason by a Virginia jury, to settle the matter beyond all peradventure that no State has the right to secede; with the alternative that if the jury should fail to convict him, the nation would be convicted of the guilt of a million of murders and of all the devastation of the land, in resisting the rights of the States.

This absurdity has served its purpose, and it is time it were exploded. Mr. Davis could not be convicted by a Virginia jury, selected according to law. And even if he could be, we maintain that the leader in a great war, which took on all the character and conditions of a public war, is not a subject for a jury trial. And this Government, after maintaining its right of existence by a four years' war, cannot put its right to do so on trial by a jury of its late enemies, or any other man. The intention to execute justice on him was abandoned by the refusal to define rights which the war called into existence. This was the more marked from the fact that, at the time he was taken, private assassins, whose case belonged to the courts of law, and could be safely left to them, were hurried through a military trial and execution.

The intervention of a Virginia jury would be simply a subterfuge for responsibility. Having announced his intention not to proceed in the proper manner to administer the penalties of war, the President has no right to hold Mr. Davis in perpetual imprisonment. The responsibility is wholly on him, and cannot be shifted to anybody else.

Ladies at Farmer's Clubs.

We affirm, without qualification, that all meetings from which either sex are excluded without justifiable reasons, are in danger of working immediate injury to society. The happiness of the race is dependent upon the intercourse and communion that is held in the performance of the duties of life. Any unnecessary isolation of either sex is subversive of the highest good. Man has his characteristics; so has woman; and they are in their proper play only as they commingle. Courage is to be tempered with prudence. Power is to be exercised with clemency. The sternness incident to manhood is chastened in the affectionate nature of woman. Perfection herein is only found as the characteristics of either sex are influenced by the other. For this influence the soul longs, and is satisfied only as its wants are supplied. Unto constituting the laws of our being requires that constant social intercourse in society should be kept as broadly as the circumstances will allow. Woman, necessarily more confined at home than man, has thence a stronger claim to be present at all gatherings from which there are no adequate reasons for her exclusion. She is not only benefited herself, but confers more than a full equivalent for all she receives. Rare indeed would be the formation of bad habits in either sex while under the influence of the other. It may be said that the influence of the sexes should be sufficient to counteract evil habits in each other if they are not present in their social gatherings. We have given to this question a deliberate statement, but as a matter of fact, such is not the case to the extent to which it is to be desired. The personal presence does what nothing else can do; it subserves the wants of the community, it proves that it is not good that either should be alone.

The farmers' gatherings present some of the most important openings for a general acquaintance that we have. The meetings embrace a fair representation of the best members of the community; a broad catholic spirit is engendered; an acquaintance is formed with those who but for such general meetings would not be thus intimately known to each other. If this is desirable for men, is it less so for women? Is it with times as it can be had? If the gentlemen meet every week, or every other week, is once in the season too much for the ladies?—*Western Journal.*

Hard upon Political Preachers.

The San Francisco (California) *Bulletin*, in speaking of this class of clerical moonlighters says:

There does not exist a more repulsive spectacle than a debauched parson. He can dive deeper into the mire of politics than any other minister then any other creature we know of. He can use the sanctimoniousness of the common partisan and the venality of the vulgar broker in legislation, an indefinable spirit of meanness unknown to other politicians, that render him altogether unique. Unlike the ordinary run of sinners, who do naughty things because they are tempted, he seems to run to evil from the pure love of it. He hungers and thirsts after unrighteousness with an avidity that astonishes and disgusts even the most hardened political sinners.

If a man comes into Congress the chances are, ten to one, that he is conspicuous for venality; if he wriggles his way into the Legislature he is certain to be a ringleader in every thieving enterprise; if he gets an office for life, he is pretty sure to turn speculator—in short, whatever he is, you may count on finding a hard man without any of those amiable traits that palliate villainy. We have all known such men and suffered from them. They have made politics more corrupt, they have made legislation more venal for their connection with them. The church blushes for them; the State is defiled by them; society justly regards them as among its worst enemies.

☞ There are already at least five hundred applicants for appointments as United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, many of them persons interested in machines and implements. Most of them know nothing of the French language.

☞ Dr. Parr was not very delicate in the choice of his expressions when heated by argument on a subject of medicine. He once called a clergyman a "fool," who, indeed, was little better. The clergyman said he would complain of this usage to the bishop. "Do," said the doctor, "and my lord bishop will *confirm* you."

☞ One would suppose that the cattle plague was a sufficient scourge for the English farmers, but it now appears that another has been added. In Wiltshire a disease has broken out among the fowls. They are afflicted with spasms; a yellow fluid runs from their beaks, and their combs turn black. This new plague causes great alarm.

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YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, FOREST HILL, TENN.,

Resumed its Exercises the Second day of January, 1866.

THIS Healthy, beautiful and attractive Educational Home for Young Ladies—free from distracting city influences—and, noted for the skill of its thoroughly educated corps, it has matured a reputation for the good that must flow from the resolute and timely check to the destructive spirit of radicalism, which, unresisted, would ere long have sapped the very sources of human liberty in that abstracted country.

For myself, albeit: I must seek a home in some foreign land, and must yet live, perhaps forever, without the protecting aegis of that grand old Commonwealth I love so well. I shall ever, as a Virginian, look with filial and affectionate interest to all that touches the future home and happiness of her noble people, and shall cherish in my heart, in all its fullest force, the beautiful and solacing truth, "*Quem sua conscientia mutant qui trans mare currunt.*"

Faithfully, yours, BEVERLY TUCKER.

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

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JAMES GRAVES. JAMES A. GRAVES

GRAVES & SON,

Proprietors of

DR. GRAVES'S AGUE PILLS, ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, AMERICAN LINIMENT, PAIN EXTRACTOR, CANDY VERMIFUGE, PILE OINTMENT, AND

CURE FOR DIPTHERIA AND THROAT DISEASE,

And Dealers in all kinds of

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, and Fancy Articles; Liquors, Wines and Brandies, for medical purposes, Fine Segars and Tobacco, Flavoring Extracts, Sponge, Brushes of all kinds, Combs, Quinine, Quinoidine, Purified Chloroidine, Sulphate of Cinconia, Morphine, Chloroform, Opium, and many other preparations, that will be sold low.

Will also keep an assortment of Electic Medicines.

☞ We will have a catalogue of our stock and prices, that will be furnished (free desiring one, free of charge.

NO. 328 MARKET STREET, between Sixth and Seventh sts. Louisville, Ky.

1a27-3m

BROKERS.

HENRY G. DENT.....W. T. HINES

H. G. DENT & CO.,

Real Estate and General Collecting

AGENTS,

Corner Beal and Hernando Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Will devote their entire attention to the buying and selling of Real Estate, Leasing of Lands and City Lots, Collection of Rents and Civil Claims, and to Paying Taxes on Property in the city of Memphis and vicinity.

The senior member of the firm having resided in this city for the past twenty-five years, during the most of which time he has been partially engaged in the real estate business, hopes that the patronage heretofore extended to him will be continued to the new firm, who pledge themselves to the full extent of

feb26-3m

General Land Agents.

W. F. SALE, Of Arkansas. J. C. MACCABE Late of Mississippi.

Sale & Maccabe,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

HELENA, ARKANSAS.

Have for Sale or Rent the improved Upland and Bottom Plantations in Arkansas and Mississippi. 10,000 acres of choice lands for sale or rent in tracts from 320 acres to 2,000 acres. Taxes on lands paid. Debts promptly collected.

feb7 3m

DRY GOODS.

SPRING GOODS!

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

Schwab & Co.,

No. 304 Main St., Memphis,

Offer a Complete Stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods at Eastern Prices.

Our firm in Philadelphia manufactures exclusively for our trade, through which we are enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

SCHWAB & CO.,

304 Main Street,

AND

SIEDENBACH, SCHWAB & CO.,

mar15 543 Market St., Philadelphia.

H. OERTEL,

COPPERSMITH,

Brass, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker

No. 71 Second Street,

MANUFACTURER of Galvanized Iron, Cornice, Brackets, Brackets, Window Caps, etc., Wrought Iron Cooking Stoves made and repaired; also, Soda Generators, Soda Fountains and Soda Fixtures. Metalic Roofing and Guttering done at short notice and at lowest cash prices. All kinds of job work promptly attended to. mar18-1m

Notice to City & Country Buyers

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

Cheap For Cash,

OR LOW FOR CITY ACCEPTANCE.

Our goods having been purchased for cash, within the last few weeks, we are able to give our customers the benefit of the decline in prices.

Our Clothing is manufactured by our Mr. Greenwald, in Philadelphia, and is first handed. Under these circumstances we can offer inducements greater than any competing house.

GREENEWALD & LABE,

220 MAIN STREET,

mar15-1m Opposite Wrenham House.

OAK PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

This establishment is now conducted by

T. E. Hamburry, Artist,

Who is well known in this community. He is producing some of the finest specimens known to the art, amongst which is the superb

HELIOARISTOTYPIA, also PHOTOGRAPHS, in every style, AMBROTYPES, Etc., Etc.

Copying of every description executed with dispatch, and, if desired, colored in oil or water colors. Call at

Oak Gallery 282 1-2 Main Street,

for anything in the Photograph line.

J. T. HARRIS, Proprietor.

mar18

Notice to Tax Payers.

OFFICE OF CITY TAX COLLECTOR, MEMPHIS, TENN., January 11, 1866.

IN Accordance with a resolution, passed by the Mayor and Aldermen December 5th, 1865, a discount of two per cent. per month will be allowed upon all taxes due the city for the 20th corporate year, and ending June 30th, 1866, which shall be paid in Cash before the date and the rate of each succeeding year. F. L. WARNER,

ja13 3m Tax Collector.

CHICKASAW FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOP.

J. E. RANDLE & J. WILSON HEATH,

PROPRIETORS.

Southeast cor. Winchester & Second Sts.,

(Opposite Market Square.)

Are prepared to do all kinds of Casting and Machine work.

Special attention paid to Railroad, Steamboat and Brass work.

Orders solicited. Look Box 59 P. O.

apt 1m

SOMETHING NEW!

Southern Match Factory

THE undersigned have opened, on corner of Lauderdale street and Randolph road, a Match Factory, and propose to make a first class article, carefully and neatly put up, at rates as low as any Northern city, saving the purchaser freight and loss of time. Wholesale merchants are invited to call at our office on the premises.

SCHAFFNER & FISCHER,

Cor. Auction street and Randolph Road.

mar29 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

O 1866. O

OUR OWN SOUTHERN BITTERS,

A PALATABLE

SPECIFIC AND TONIC

FOR

Dyspeptics & Weak Constitutions

IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY.

THE Southern Bitters are recommended by the Faculty as the best remedy ever given to the Southern public for the cure of Dyspepsia, and the strengthening of constitutions weakened or shattered by the climate. They are free from adulteration or powerful drugs or chemicals, and may be relied upon as of genuine southern manufacture.

Sold wholesale at the manufactory and depot by the Proprietors,

C. H. EBBERT & CO.,

342 Second Street,

Memphis : : : Tenn.

Also by all respectable druggists throughout the South.

S 1866. B

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GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

PRICES!

—OFFICE—

Washington

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Empire Paper Collars, 10 in a box, per 1000.....$12 00
Metal.....18 00
Excelsior Mottled.....21 00
Washington Cloth Lined.....19 50
Satin Enameled Mottled Byron.....20 00
Garters.....21 00
Embroidered Byron.....25 00
Embroidered Gauntlets.....27 00

NOTICE.

WM. JEHLE & CO., 376 Main Street, are appointed

Sole Agents in the Southwest.

For above goods, and are prepared to furnish them on the same terms as the Companies' Prices.

WM. JEHLE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

Are just in receipt of

600 Gross Eterbrooks Pens, at prices from 40 cents to $1 per gross.
150 Gross Lead Pencils, at prices from $3 to $12 per gross.
500 Bundles Violin Strings, pure importation, from 30 cents to $3 per bundle.
600 Doz. Pocket Knives, various patterns.
1200 Doz. Hair Oil, Cologne, Pomades, Soap, and Extracts of Marvellous Prices.
500 Doz. Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkfs.
25 Doz. French Corsets, at reduced prices.
50,000 Fine Needles, assorted sizes.
200 Doz. Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
200 Doz. Envelopes, with name and lord.
300 Reams Note, Letter and Cap Paper.
600 Gross Dress, Coat, Pant, Shirt and Vest Buttons.
300 Pounds linen Threads.
50 Pounds Skein Cotton.
200 Doz. Linen Shirts and Collars.
500 Doz. Looking Glasses, assorted sizes.

And an endless variety of everything appertaining to the

NOTION TRADE.

Are now offered at

Panic Prices.

CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee our prices to low, if not lower, than those of any first class jobbing house west of New York.

WM. JEHLE & CO.,

376½ Main Street, Bet. Madison & Court.

mar28-1m

B. M. LIVERMORE & CO.,

Wholesale Clothing.

No. 326 SECOND STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN. Adams Block.

PANIC PRICES!!

RICE, STIX & CO.,

Nos. 305 1-2 & 307 Main Street,

Are now opening daily a large line of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

which they have made legislation more venal for their connection with them. The church blushes for them; the State is defiled by them; society justly regards them as among its worst enemies.

☞ There are already at least five hundred applicants for appointments as United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, many of them persons interested in machines and implements. Most of them know nothing of the French language.

☞ Dr. Parr was not very delicate in the choice of his expressions when heated by argument on a subject of medicine. He once called a clergyman a "fool," who, indeed, was little better. The clergyman said he would complain of this usage to the bishop. "Do," said the doctor, "and my lord bishop will *confirm* you."

☞ One would suppose that the cattle plague was a sufficient scourge for the English farmers, but it