THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866 VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 151.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$18 00
" per week	25
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00
No subscription entered but our mail books for a less time than one month.	

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion	$1 00
" each additional insertion	50
" two weeks	6 00
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☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

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☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a specified time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ Notices of meetings must be post paid to insure.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper, unless by special contract.

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As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

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For New Orleans, Vicksburg, Jackson and intermediate, daily, via Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 330 p.m.

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Montgomery and Mobile, and Mobile and Ohio Railroad, daily, at 5:25 a.m., via Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, daily, at 5:30 p.m.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad, daily, at 7:30 a.m., Little Rock and White river, three times a week, at 4 p.m.

Railroads.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD—Sam. Tate, President. Depot, Pigeon House Row, foot of Court street. Ticket office, 15 Court street. Arrive, 7:25 p.m.; depart, 6:25 a.m.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD—James Woodruff, President; corner Main and Auction streets. Arrive, 11:50 p.m.; depart, 6:30 a.m.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD—M. White, President. South street, between Main and Front streets. Ticket office, 2 Jefferson street. Arrive, 10 a.m.; depart, 4:30 p.m.

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One day's use of coach and driver, $10.

Passengers, with ordinary baggage, from or to any railroad depot, hotel or landing in the city, or from or to any place within the corporate limits of the city, for each passenger, 50 cents.

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Double the above rates may be charged after 9 o'clock p.m.

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apl8-1m KILLEN, Iuka Springs, Miss.

THE FRANCHISE LAW.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

From the Washington National Republican.]

As citizens of a common Union, and interested parties in all questions affecting the peaceful resumption of all constitutional relations between your state and the general government, we in friendship address you, and invite your attention to the calm consideration of the bill which has passed the house of representatives, and is now before the senate, of this state of Tennessee, with strong prohibitions of its passage, entitled "an act to alter and amend an 'act to limit the elective franchise, passed June 5, 1865.'"

The first section of this bill provides for the disfranchisement of all citizens, otherwise qualified, who have voluntarily borne arms for, or given other assistance to, sought, accepted, or exercised the functions of office under, or yielded a voluntary support to the "so-called Confederate states of America, or any insurrectionary state whatever, hostile or opposed to the authority of the United States government."

The first section provides for the appointment by the governor of a commissioner in every county in the state, whose duty it is to enforce this act, indemnifies those who are entitled to vote and to issue certificates of qualification, and fixes the compensation of said commissioner at from two to five hundred dollars.

The third section requires all persons claiming the right to exercise the elective franchise to prove by two witnesses, who must themselves be entitled to vote under this law, that they have been guilty of none of the disqualifying acts, before they shall receive the certificate of the commissioner, (*an applause of the governor*), without which they cannot vote.

The fourth section requires, in addition to the evidence of the two competent witnesses, an oath as follows, to be taken by the person claiming the privilege of the elective franchise before being permitted to exercise the right claimed:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States government, with an intent to aid and forward the late rebellion; that I have never voluntarily given aid, comfort, countenance, or encouragement to my rebellion against the authority thereof, or aided, countenanced, or encouraged acts of hostility thereto; that I have never sought or accepted any office, civil or military, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under the authority, or pretended authority, of the so-called Confederate States of America, or of any insurrectionary state hostile or opposed to the authority of the United States government, with intent and desire to aid and forward the late rebellion; that I have never yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power, or authority hostile or inimical to the authority of the United States government; that I will support the constitution of the United States and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I am an active friend of the government of the United States, and that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted under the constitution of the United States, and laws made in pursuance thereof, to establish and maintain the national authority over all the people of every state and territory embraced in the national union; that I have never desired at heart the success of the so-called Confederacy, but have at all times rejoiced at its defeat, and the success of the armies of the United States; that I will at all times render paramount allegiance to the government of the United States in preference to any state of the federal Union, and will support and defend the national government against the encroachments and attacks of all foreign powers; that I will faithfully and heartily support and defend the constitution of the state of Tennessee and the amendments and additions thereto appended and adopted by the people on the 22d day of February, 1865, and all acts of the general assembly in accordance therewith; that I take this freely and voluntarily, without equivocation or mental reservation—so help me God."

After having satisfactorily passed the test this prescribed, it might naturally be supposed that nothing further would be proposed as a barrier to the exercise of the elective franchise by the people of Tennessee, whose servants thus dictate to them the conditions upon which they shall hereafter participate in the government of the state. But, no; the party now in power in the state and in the majority in the state legislature seem to fear, one might think from excess of a guilty conscience, did we not know than to be "all honorable men," that even through this inquisition some will obtain access to their confidence in power and place, and protect against a growing despotism; they therefore declare in the fifth section of the bill under consideration that upon the evidence heretofore named as absolutely necessary, the commissioner may issue the certificate of qualification, provided that "nothing herein contained shall prevent the said commissioner from receiving equally competent testimony contrary to and contradicting the proof offered and taken in behalf of said applicant; and the commissioner shall be the judge of the effect of the conflicting testimony."

The remaining sections establish the manner by which the provisions of the bill shall be carried into effect, and are immaterial to the consideration of the subject, with the exceptions of the 12th and 13th, which direct that the governor shall order no elections in any county in the state until the mandates of this act are complied with.

First. The legislation thus proposed is in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States, in that it is in effect legally "a bill of attainder," in the meaning of the 10th section of article 1 of the constitution. That those engaged in the late rebellion were guilty of treason against the United States, and therefore liable to certain punishment, upon conviction by due process of law, by the judgment of twelve of their peers, is a proposition that all concede. But can the legislature of Tennessee, with any candor or truth, claim that they have the right to declare a certain class of citizens of that state guilty of treason, without any judicial proceedings whatever, thereby throwing upon the accused the whole burden of proof in palpable violation of the well known usages of law, and upon them have given the right to be heard, deprive them of one of the rights dearest to the heart of every true American? What is a "bill of attainder?" In the language of the constitution of the United States? Judge Story says "bills of attainder, as they are technically called, are such special acts of the legislature as inflict capital punishment upon persons supposed to be guilty of high offenses, such as treason and felony, without any conviction in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. If an act inflicts a milder degree of punishment, that body is called a bill of pains and penalties. But in the sense of the constitution it seems that bills of attainder include bills of pains and penalties."

"The legislature assumes judicial magistracy, pronouncing upon the guilt of the party without any of the common forms and guards of trial, and satisfying itself with proof when and where it thinks fit, whether they are conformable to the rules of evidence or not." * * *

"The injustice and iniquity of such acts in general constitute an irresistible argument against the existence of such a power. In a free government it would be intolerable, and in the hands of a reigning faction it might be and probably would be, abused to the ruin and death of the most virtuous citizens. Bills of this sort have been most usually passed in England in times of rebellion, or of gross supervisory to the crown, or of violent political excitement, periods in which all nations are most liable (as well the free as the enslaved) to forget their duties and to trample upon the rights and liberties of others." Story Com. Sec. 1344. It is entirely unnecessary to prove that the deprivation of a political right, such as suffrage, by an act of the legislature, for the crime of treason, is a punishment upon the person so deprived. Within the memory of Judge Story, and in fact this is one of the most plausible arguments used in favor of the bill under consideration—namely, that it is a deserved punishment upon traitors, the startling truth and distinctness with which the learned commentator has portrayed the causes and consequences of such usurpation by legislative bodies, would almost lead us to believe him God-inspired to give instruction of divine wisdom to communities and nations situated as we are now. Can any one longer deny that the legislature of Tennessee, by fastening upon almost four-fifths of the citizens of that State a punishment amounting to the deprivation of one of their most sacred rights, for crimes of which they are declared to be guilty, without trial by a jury of their peers, have not only violated the sixth amendment to the federal constitution, and the 10th section of article 1 of the constitution of the state of Tennessee, both of which declare that the trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but also the tenth section of article 1 of the constitution of the United States, which declares that no state shall "pass any bill of attainder."

Second. This bill is in palpable violation of the provisions of the federal constitution which prohibits any state from passing "an *ex post facto* law," and also of the eleventh section of article 1 of the constitution of the state of Tennessee, which declares all such laws "contrary to the principles of free government," wherefore no *ex post facto* law shall be made." What is an *ex post facto* in the sense of the constitutional prohibitions and clause? Mark! an *ex post facto* law is one which punishes an act committed before it was made, in a manner it was not punished when committed, and this punishment may be capital, or it may consist in a mere forfeiture or disability." This would appear sufficient, but we need not rest here.

Judge Story thus defines the kind of laws against which this section of the constitution is directed: "*Ex post facto* laws, that is to say, in a literal sense, laws passed after the act done. * * * The prohibition reaches every law, whereby an act is declared crime and made punishable as such, when it was not a crime when done; or whereby the act, the crime, is aggravated in enormity or punishment; or whereby different or less evidence is required to convict an offender than when the act was committed." (2 Story, Com. ch. 32, sec. 1345.)

We have already said that one of the most frequent reasons urged in advocacy of this measure is that it is a just punishment upon rebels and traitors, and therefore we need not make any attempt to prove a position already admitted. Rebels and traitors are criminals, and as criminals they are entitled to the benefits of those safeguards with which the framers of the constitution erected for the purpose of securing equal and exact justice to all." The third section of the constitution of the United States declares that "no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act," and in the fifth amendment it provides that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment of indictment of a grand jury. * * * *

nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself." The eighth section, article one, constitution of the state of Tennessee, says that "no free man shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseised of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, * * * but by the judgment of his peers." The fourteenth section declares that "no free man shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment." The second section of article four expressly declares "laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage persons who may be convicted of infamous crimes." The bill under consideration abrogates entirely the right of trial by jury, and the sacred right of criminals to be heard before a constitutional tribunal, and declares them guilty of a most infamous crime without presentment, indictment or impeachment, without the evidence of two competent witnesses to the same overt act, and without conviction by twelve of their peers in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; not only this, but proceeds to inflict a punishment for this crime, amounting to the deprivation of a privilege, right and liberty, by the exercise of which the legislature did or should have come into power for acts committed prior to the passage of this bill. Need anything more be said to prove that this measure conflicts with the federal and state constitutions, which prohibits the passage of "bills of attainder" or "ex post facto laws."

Third. This act conflicts with the exercise of executive clemency under the constitution of the United States. The federal constitution empowers the President to grant pardons for all offenses against the United States, except in case of impeachment, and in the proper and wise exercise of this prerogative, he has granted pardon and amnesty to the large majority of those upon whom the punishment inflicted by this proposed legislation will fall most heavily. The legal effect of these pardons is to restore the parties to all the rights possessed or enjoyed by them previous to the commission of treason against the United States. We do not desire to enter into any discussion of the wisdom and sagacity displayed by the President in so doing, but we contend that having done so, the legislature of Tennessee has no legal right to deprive them, by arbitrary enactment for treason against the United States, of any one of the rights to the full and free enjoyment of which they have been restored by the President. Those that claim the inverse of this proposition had better stop and see how rapidly they are approaching, for different objects it is true, the heresy of nullification, which was buried in bottomless depths by the immortal Jackson, only to rise again in this feature of the act of the Tennessee legislature, and under the guise of protected loyalty, is seeking to nullify the actions of the President of the United States, which are in conformity and obedience to the provisions of the constitution; to the great necessities of the hour, and to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government.

Having demonstrated, as we believe, the unconstitutionality of this so-called franchise bill, it may yet be claimed by some of its advocates that it should become a law as a measure of policy at this time, to be repealed when the necessity for its continuance shall have passed away. When the state is just emerging from a devastating civil war, and before the passions of the hour have subsided, no one certainly can claim that it is wise, politic, or beneficial to disengard in trivial or important matters the landmarks made by our fathers, after having passed through the struggle, the success of which secured, and enabled them to transmit to us, the rights, privileges, and immunities heretofore enjoyed by the citizens of the United States. The organic law of the Union and of the state distinctly declares that our governments are founded by the people, and that their continuance rests upon the will of the people. Of the 150,000 persons constitutionally empowered to exercise the elective franchise in Tennessee, four-fifths will be disfranchised by the operations of this bill, should it become a law. The illegality, injustice, and usurpation of a legislature which seeks to place the control of the state government in the hands of one-fifth of the people, deserves the earnest and honest consideration of even the few persons in the state who might be able to run unscathed the gauntlet of tests imposed by the act.

It is not consistent with manhood or honor to enjoy a privilege at the expense of others of our fellow citizens and race; but should we consent to do so, let us pause and consider well the step we are taking. That the march of events cannot be retarded by oppressive and hostile legislation all history demonstrates, and however long it may be delayed, the time will come, soon or late, when the disfranchised four-fifths will resume the exercise of their rights in the administration of the state government. Four-fifths of the legislature will sense day be complete antipodes of the present legislature, and let us beware of establishing a precedent of setting an example of proscription and tyranny which may then effect our own disfranchisement. The common tradition of the inventor of the guillotine having died by the stroke of the deadly instrument he had given birth to, is not without its moral, while the dark and bloody scenes of the French revolution remind us with horrible distinctness of the untold evils and dire calamities which fall upon a people though forward and contempt of organic law, and the terrible retribution which awaits all those who seek to secure their own supremacy by unchecked, arbitrary and despotic legislation.

But there is yet another and insuperable objection to this measure becoming a law. The entire machinery of the polls, and the persons who may or may not present themselves to vote, are under the control, unlimited control, of the governor for the time being, and his own special appointees, the commissioners. No election can be held in any county in the state until the governor and commissioner in and for said county shall determine under the provisions of this bill to order an election. When the election is finally ordered, every man in the county is declared to be a traitor and disqualified to exercise the elective franchise until he shall prove by two competent witnesses and his own affidavit that he has been guilty of none of the disqualifying acts before mentioned, few of which constitute an overt act of treason. Does he vote then? No, the commissioner may summon conflicting testimony, and then to conclude this farce, he may determine by his own *ipse dixit* who shall and who shall not vote. Was there ever, in our whole country's history, so complete and inexorable a means of despotism proposed by sane men, much less adopted by a legislature pretending to represent the people of a state? "But, oh," some may exclaim, "in the hands of a wise, honest and patriotic governor, this will not be used to oppress the people, but to preserve the purity of the polls." Has not that very argument been ever used to excuse consolidated power, and can it not be truthfully said of the most unlimited monarchy of our own or former times? Virtue in a chief magistrate, without any laws, would protect the rights of all, but constitutions were made in order to guard against the well known weakness of man, "when clothed with brief authority," and this violation was ever considered as a just cause for remonstrance and resistance.

Let the advocates of this measure tremble at the cold-blooded scheme, in which they are led, or have led, and they have been led, to deliver the people of Tennessee, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of an oppressor. Did we not feel confident that the supreme court will ignore our deliverance from hasty and unconstitutional measures, we might look in vain for the means of defeating the objects of such legislation. The duty of the people of Tennessee, who are the true source of all power in that state, is concisely but authoritatively set forth in the following extract from the constitution of the state of Tennessee:

"Article 1. * * * Sec. 24. That the citizens have the right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together to protect their representatives, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other purposes, by address or remonstrance."

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black on Military Trials of Civilians.

We extract the following important passage from the able argument of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, before the United States supreme court in the case of the "Indiana conspirators:"

I do not assert that the jury trial is an infallible mode of ascertaining truth. Like everything human, it has its imperfections. I only say that it is the best protection for innocence and the surest mode of punishing guilt that has yet been discovered. It has borne the test of a longer experience, and borne it better than any other legal institution that ever existed among men. England owes more of her freedom, her grandeur and her prosperity to that, than to all other causes put together. It has had the approbation not only of those who lived under it, but of great thinkers who looked at it calmly from a distance. Montesquieu and Detocqueville speak of it with the admiration as rapturous as Coke and Blackstone. Within the present century the most enlightened states of continental Europe have transplanted it into their countries; and no people ever adopted it once and were afterwards willing to part with it. It was only in 1830 that an interference with it in Belgium provoked a successful insurrection which permanently divided one kingdom into two. In the same year, the revolution of the Barricades gave the right of trial by jury to every Frenchman.

Those colonies of this country who came from the British Islands brought this institution with them, and they regard it as the most precious part of their inheritance. The immigrants from other places where trial by jury did not exist became equally attached to it as soon as they understood what it was. There was no subject upon which all the inhabitants of the country were more perfectly unanimous than they were in their determination to maintain this great right unimpaired. An attempt was made to set it aside and substitute military trials in its place, by Lord Dunmore, in Virginia, and Gen. Gage, in Massachusetts, accompanied with the excuse which has been repeated so often in late days, namely, that rebellion had made it necessary; but it excited intense anger, and every colony from New Hampshire to Georgia made common cause with the two whose rights had been especially invaded. Subsequently the continental congress inserted it into the car of the world, as an endurable outrage, sufficient to justify universal insurrection against the authority of the government which had allowed it to be done.

If the men who had fought out our revolutionary contest, when they came to frame a government for themselves and their posterity, had failed to insert a provision making the trial by jury perpetual and universal, they would have covered themselves all over with infamy as with a garment; for they would have proved themselves basely recreant to the principles of that very liberty of which they professed to be the special champions. But they were guilty of no such treachery. They only took care of the trial by jury, but they regulated every step to be taken in a criminal trial. They knew very well that no people could be free under a government which had the power to punish without restraint. Hamilton expressed in the *Federalist* the universal sentiment of his time, when he said that the arbitrary power of conviction and punishment for pretended offenses had been the great engine of despotism in all ages and all countries. The existence of such a power is utterly incompatible with freedom. The difference between a master and his slave consists only in this: that the master holds the lash in his hands, and he may use it without legal restraint, while the naked back of the slave is bound to take whatever is laid on it.

But our fathers were not absurd enough to place unlimited power in the hands of the ruler and take away the protection of law from the rights of individuals. It was not thus that they meant "to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." They determined that not one drop of the blood which has been shed on the other side of the Atlantic, during seven centuries of struggle, with arbitrary power, should sink into the ground; but the fruits of every popular victory should be garnered up in this new government, of all the great rights already won they threw not an atom away. They went over magna charta, the petition of right, the bill of rights, and the rubs of common law, and whatever was found there to be of indisputable value they carefully inserted in their own system, improved by clearer expression, strengthened by heavier sanctions, and extended by a more universal application. They put all previous liberties into the organic law, so that neither tyranny in the executive, nor party rage in the legislature could change them without destroying the government itself.

I look for a moment at the particulars and see how carefully everything connected with the administration of penal justice is guarded.

1. No ex post facto law shall be passed. No man shall be answerable criminally for any act which was not defined and made punishable as a crime by some law in force at the time when the act was done.

2. For an act which is criminal he cannot be arrested without a judicial warrant founded on proof of probable cause. He shall not be kidnapped and shut up in the secret report of some base spy who gathers the materials of a false accusation by crawling into his house and listening at the keyhole of his chamber door.

3. He shall not be compelled to testify against himself. He may be examined before he is committed, and tell his own story if he pleases; but the rack shall be put out of sight, and even his conscience shall not be forcibly tortured; he shall his unpublished papers be used against him, as was done most wrongfully in the case of Algernon Sydney.

4. He shall be entitled to a speedy trial; not kept in prison for an indefinite time without the opportunity of vindicating his innocence.

5. He shall be informed of the accusation, its nature and grounds. The public accuser must put the charge into the form of a legal indictment so that the party can meet it full in the face.

6. Even to the indictment he need not answer unless a grand jury, after hearing the evidence, shall say upon their oaths that they believe it to be true.

7. Then comes the trial, and it must be before a regular court, of competent jurisdiction, ordained and established for the state and district in which the crime was committed, and this shall not be evaded by a legislative change in the district after the crime is alleged to be done.

8. His guilt or innocence shall be determined by an impartial jury. These English words are to be understood in their English sense, as they mean that the jurors shall be fairly selected by a sworn officer from among the peers of the party, residing within the local jurisdiction of the court. When they are called into the box he can purge the panel of all disclosures, prejudice, personal enmity and ignorance by a certain number of peremptory challenges, and as many more challenges as he can sustain by showing reasonable cause.

9. The trial shall be public and open, that no underhand advantage might be taken. The party shall be confronted with the witnesses against him, have compulsory process for his own witnesses, and be entitled to the assistance of counsel in his defense.

10. After the evidence is heard and discussed, unless the jury shall, upon their oaths, unanimously agree to surrender him up into the hands of the court as a guilty man, not a hair of his head can be touched by way of punishment.

11. After a verdict of guilty he is still protected. No cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, nor any punishment at all, except what is annexed by the law to his offense. It cannot be doubted for a moment that if a person convicted of an offense not capital were to be hung on the order of a judge, such judge would be guilty of murder as plainly as if he should come down from the bench, tuck up the sleeves of his gown, and let out the prisoner's blood with his own hand.

12. After all is over, the law continues to spread its guardianship around him. Whether he is acquitted or condemned, he shall never again be molested for that offense. No man shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same cause.

These rules apply to all criminal prosecutions. But, in addition to these, certain special safeguards were required for treason—the one great political offense under which more innocent men have fallen than any other. A tyrannical government calls everybody a traitor who shows the slightest unwillingness to be a slave. The party in power never fails, when it can, to stretch the law on that subject by construction, so as to cover its worst and conscientious opponent. In the absence of a constitutional provision it was justly feared that statutes might be passed which would put the lives of the most patriotic citizens at the mercy of parties made desperate by the success of the party of the executive. Therefore a definition to treason was given in the fundamental law, and the legislature authority could not enlarge it to serve the purposes of partisan malice. The crime was also described, so that prejudice and enmity might have no share in the conviction. And lastly, the punishment was so limited that the property of the party could not be confiscated and used to reward the agents and prosecutors, or strip his family of their substance.

If these provisions exist in full force, unchangeable and irrepealable, then we are not hereditary bondsmen. Every citizen may safely pursue his lawful calling in the open day; and at night, if he is conscious of innocence, he may lie down in security and sleep the sound sleep of a freeman.

I say they are in force, and they will remain in force. We have not surrendered them, and we never will. If the worst comes to the worst we will look to the living God for His help, and defend our rights and the rights of our children to the last extremity. Those men who think we can be subjected and objected to the condition of mere slaves are wholly mistaken. The great race to which we belong has not degenerated so fatally.

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WE take this opportunity of announcing to our numerous patrons and others, whose self-interest will in future induce them to visit frequently—that while we have disappointed a very great number of ladies by our falling (up to the present) to supply the immense demand for Spring Goods, we have on the other hand more than ten-fold counteracted the detriment to our trade by our present entirely new and most admirably selected Stock of Goods, at prices fully commensurate with the very late rapid decline in the Eastern markets. These goods (just arrived) have been selected from the cream of very latest importations in New York and will be found to be entirely different, both in style and novelty, from anything in the city. Polite and attentive young men will display them to the ladies of Memphis and public generally, who are respectfully invited to examine and judge for themselves.

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