MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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SATURDAY: : : : : MARCH 30, 1867

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

In consequence of judicial proceedings, had in respect to the interests of different parties in the APPEAL, the paper, the printing establishment and the good will of the paper have been sold, and the undersigned have become the purchasers.

Every possible exertion will be made to render the APPEAL more acceptable to its readers, and more desirable as a medium of advertising. Much more space will be devoted to reading matter, and a special column be appropriated weekly to Masonic information.

The undersigned hope, by close attention to the affairs of the paper and office, to give it claims equal to those of any other journal of the city to the support and confidence of the community.

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THE SCOUNDRELISM OF WAR.

All armies contain a large percentage of scoundrels; and it is astonishing how War developes the vicious and villainous propensities of men. Those, for example, will pillage and steal, even from those of their own side, who had always before imagined themselves to be honest men. To burn houses, plunder libraries, rob women of their jewelry, kill in cold blood, and commit other peccadillos, become the daily amusements of heroes fighting for the holy cause of freedom and the best government the world ever saw. It is quite safe to say that fifty thousand men, of the Union armies in the late war, were as guilty of larceny as any thief in the prisons and penitentiaries of New York, thousands of arson, and hundreds of murder and rape. It is left to God alone to punish these miscreants, enrolled among the heroes. Who that endured the four horrid years of war in the South will ever be freed from its hideous and loathsome recollections?

Neither do Governments and their officials always scorn to resort to ignominious practices, to employ spies and bravos, and open private letters. A correspondent of the New York *World*, in 1865, stated that the agents of Mrs. HARDINGE, better known as BELLE BOYD, in the United States, while her husband was experiencing at Fort Delaware the 'humanities' of the government of SEWARD, had 'sent her bills of exchange on Northern Bankers, to the amount of eight hundred pounds sterling, or nearly ten thousand dollars in greenbacks, of which she never received a single sou." "Her letters have been opened here," he said, "and the drafts extracted before going on to her, and this is the reason she is in distress." One would like to know into whose pockets the money went.

When the same lady was imprisoned in the city of Washington, in 1862, if she looked through her barred window at the Northern troops marching the street, "no sooner would they perceive her, then they indulged in coarse jests, vulgar expressions, and the vilest slang of the brothel, made still more coarse, vulgar and indecent by the throwing off of the little restraint which civilized society places upon the most abandoned prostitutes and their companions." "The *officers* of the troops passing by *permitted* the soldiers thus to insult a female, and *participated* with the soldiers in uttering the most vulgar language and indecent allusions to the imprisoned woman; *without having the remotest idea of who she was, or of what she was accused.* It was enough for them that she was a defenceless woman, to insult and outrage her by such language as they would not dare to apply on the public streets to as abandoned woman who had her liberty."

The whole world has heard of the horrors of Andersonville. There were 35,000 prisoners there, to guard whom few men could be spared, and the Confederate Government had little with which to feed them. There could be excuses made for *some* of their hardships. Were the *Northern* prisons a credit to a Government that did not need to use severities to prevent danger of resistance or escape, and could not plead a want of means to make its prisoners comfortable? The truth as to these prisons cannot be wholly suppressed. "That horrible hole known as Forrest Hole, filled with everything that was infamous, low and degraded," "the last Ditch," "the most fearful realization of a prison," situated in Georgetown, near the City of Washington, was a model Yankee prison for Confederates and Suspects. "In a space little more than seventy-five feet square were crowded together over five hundred dirty, ragged and filty 'wretches, of all conditions and colours, who had been immured there for many months, with the consoling remark, "Your case will be attended to." A *lettre de cashet*, like that of the age of LOUIS XV, consigned them to its filth and misery, and the processes of the Inquisition served the Secretary of State, for precedents. "The place literally swarmed with vermin, the air was corrupt, and vile with odours disgusting and nauseating in the extreme."

At Fort Delaware, in the beginning of January, 1865, in the Virginia division of the "Private Barracks," where thirteen hundred privates were confined, "a place in which a decent farmer in England would not have permitted his pigs to live," the reproduction, on a large scale, of the hog-holes in which, thirty years ago, we have known men confine their insane fathers, without fire, in mid-winter,—in Fort Delaware, we say, in December 1864 and January 1865, the prisoners slept upon the naked floor, with no covering whatever to shield them from the marrow-chilling cold. They slept as the dogs sleep, half-waking, half-sleeping. The places where the prisoners were kept there, were called "pens," and they deserved the name; for they were nothing more. The North could not plead that she had been so ravaged and desolated that she could not not keep comfortable the prisoners she had taken. *She* was not constrained to husband every morsel of food, that her own soldiers might not starve, and her cause and all be lost for want of men. Any one who ever was present at a Northern cattle-show can readily portray to himself the places inhabited at Fort Delaware by those incarcerated under *Lettres de cachet* or as prisoners of war. "These habitations, boarded and roughly put together, very forcibly reminded one of the old-fashioned farm-house barns, where, in the olden time," the cattle shivered and moaned during the cold nights of the inclement winter. Officially, and by courtesy, they were denominated 'barracks,' as SEWARD and STANTON are officially and by courtesy 'denominated 'Statesmen.'

In the privates' barracks were crowded together, in their misery, some nine or ten thousand soldiers from almost every regiment and command in the Southern Confederacy. No Miss CLARA BARTON has gone to look up their graves; *and if she had, no-register was kept, as at Andersonville, where they were buried.* It was not considered worth the trouble to designate the graves of *rebels* by numbers, though Miss CLARA BARTON could identify thirteen thousand graves at Andersonville.

Years ago, when Gov. SCOTT, of Kentucky, was in Washington, he told a wondering audience of the beech-forests in his State, where the trees stood so close together that a man could hardly squeeze between them; and of the huge elk, which, with antlers five feet in width, dashed through the woods. "But, Governor, said a listener, "how do the elk get through those beech woods?" "Oh," said the Governor, "that is their look-out." The prisoners at Andersonville were not buried in graves, it is alleged, but in trenches, a hundred in a trench; and yet 13,000 *graves* have been identified. How did the dead manage to keep themselves apart, one from the other? Oh, that was their look-out. Great is humbug, and great are lies.

In the prison pen at Fort Delaware, where the "humane North" kept Southern soldiers imprisoned, as well as at Johnson's Island, at Alton, at Columbus and elsewhere, the prisoners were but half clad, and suffered terribly from the cold. Not one in a thousand of them had friends in the North, to whom they could apply, "and were therefore indebted to the Yankees for the very little clothing that was at times given to them, but which was never given unless every vestige of the original garment had entirely disappeared, and common decency demanded it."

The "pens" were from eighty to a hundred feet long, and about thirty feet wide, separated from one another by thin partitions of boards. In each were two-story platforms, where the prisoners slept and cooked. In each was a stove; and "at night, calcium lights, placed at one end of the barracks, threw their lurid glare upon the square of something less than an acre of mud and boards." It was a delectable spot in rainy weather, a beautiful expression of Yankee humanity, with its ditches filled with muddy, yellow water! It was a delicious place for disease in the summer, where many a poor fellow, whom policy refused to exchange, died like a dog, to prefer his complaint at God's throne against his murderers, Seward and Stanton.

WIRZ should have been in the Federal service. There, he might have gained honour and glory, like Colonel W. P. WOOD, Superintendent at Fort Delaware. "At 9 a.m.," says Lieut. HARDINGE, "I ate my initiatory meal at Fort Delaware, consisting of a piece of flinty bread, and the smallest morsel of pork, yellow with age. Two meals are served out to us daily, consisting of one piece of peculiarly constructed bread, and one of indescribable salt, yellowish-coloured pork, or meat that has had its nutriment entirely boiled out of it *in the making of soup for the garrison*, previous to its being apportioned out to the *prisoners*. Occasionally a *mixture*, designated by our persecutors as 'soup,' and containing an ample sufficiency of *maggots* was doled out to us in tin pots; an indescribable *olla podrida* of soups of every kind, in its appearance irresistibly reminding one of the sty and the trough. Coffee and tea were luxuries never seen in the shed where we received our rations."

The pieces of bread and meat were placed on a table. Some subordinate of the cook-house, at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., shouted for the prisoners, by number, to "fall in." The inmates of the division yelled for "fell in," by twos and threes, marched to the cook-house, filed along the table, seizing their rations, reached the end of the table, faced to the right-about, and marched out, returning to their dens, or munching their "rations" in the open air. A Northern farmer feeds his hogs on better food, and with equal courtesy. A Southern planter would have scorned so to feed his negroes. *When and where did the Federal jailors respect a Confederate prisoner, male or female?*

Luxuries forwarded by friends were prohibited the prisoners at Fort Delaware, not by way of punishment and moral discipline and chastisement; but for the profit of the sutlers and officials. Even in their inhumanities they had an eye to pecuniary profit.

CAMPBELL'S slave-pen, at Baltimore, administered by the infamous Colonel FISH, who was afterwards sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for various crimes, was another abode of Yankee humanity. It was a relief to leave it for a solitary cell at Fort McHenry, where the Confederate soldier, loaded with balls and chains, passed the weary time, no windows admitting the light of day, no lamp allowed at night. The den of each was cold and noisome; the walls thick with mildew, the floor covered with filth of *every* kind and swarming with vermin. Here, with a 42-pound ball and chain on the left ancle, one Confederate soldier, a prisoner of war, remained for three months and a half. Here, in this 'hell upon earth,' he was thirteen times tossed in a blanket, in presence of the Federal guards, each time falling heavily on his head or sides. When he had crawled away and fallen asleep, he was awakened by fire applied to his feet, supplied by the sentries, causing burns, the scars of which he will carry to his grave. Often he was knocked down, beaten and kicked.

At Forrest Hall, in Georgetown, under the very nose of LINCOLN and SEWARD, 'suspects' were tortured by a stream of water, with a force of thirty pounds to the inch square playing on the small of their backs; and were afterward led out to execution, or to a life-long confinement in the Penitentiary.

No one knows what has become of these prisoners. There were in 1865 some five hundred and fifty "political prisoners" on the Dry Tortugas, where no writ of Habeas Corpus could reach them. *Who* they are, or what their offence, no one knows. When will the secrets of that Bastille be disclosed? Will *man* ever punish SEWARD, or will it be left to God to do it? When CHARLOTTE CORDAY killed MARAT, she was executed for it, and '*l'ami du peuple*' was lamented and canonized.

But prisoners were shot, for crossing the 'dead line' at Andersonville. Thirty-five thousand turbulent prisoners are difficult to control. It is no wonder WIRZ wished he was dead. Among them was the ordinary proportion of villains and blackguards, murderers, ravishers and thieves, for whom hanging was too good.

At Forrest Hall, in Georgetown, almost within sight of the White House, "four immense windows, reaching from the top almost to the bottom, bound with iron, looked forth upon the street; *but none of us ever presumed to gaze from them*, FOR ORDERS WERE GIVEN TO SHOOT DEAD THE AUDACIOUS WRETCH WHO SHOULD THUS DEFY THE LAWS. * * A spot—large enough for the promenade of the guards, was reserved for them; and whatever poor wretch dared to invade the neutral ground—for such it was called by the residents,—he was shot like a dog, for his daring,—murdered, coolly and deliberately. Right over the entrance to this room was a place called 'the Lodge.' Here a corporal and three or four sentries were placed, with the same humane orders to execute, relative to the shedding of human blood." So testifies Lieutenant HARDINGE. *The same rule was enforced in other Northern slave pens.*

"That reminds me," said Colonel WOOD, "of a good story There was a fellow, an officer in the Confederate States army, who received some money from a lady who was *held* in my *residence* for stubborn people. With this he bribed the sentinel, who was in the yard beneath, to let him attempt an escape. The sentinel agreed; but I got wind of the affair an hour before it took place, and walking up to the sentinel I said, 'Now, you God damned rascal, I've got you in my power; and if you don't shoot that damned rebel, I'll have you hung.' *So, when Mr. Rebel gets out of the window, Mr. Sentinel blazes away at him, and down he drops, kerflummexed.* Damn him, he died in the hospital, some days afterwards."

A very good story! When will Colonel WILLIAM P. WOOD, superintendent of the old capitol and Carroll prisons, be tried by Military Commission, for murder?

When, indeed, has *any* Northern official been *duly* punished for *any* atrocity? Mrs. M—— was tied to her chair and flogged, by some of SHERMAN'S thieves, when he robbed and burned his way through Georgia. Her clothes were stripped up to her waist, and she was whipped with leather straps, because a negro had told the *Captain* who superintended the whipping, that her husband had buried twenty thousand dollars in gold. When she appealed to the Captain, the apt embodiment of "humanity," for mercy, his answer was, "Damn you, tell us where the gold is hid and I'll let you up." They beat her until she fainted, and then left her.

The feet of more than a dozen *women* were burned, in Arkansas, in the early part of the year 1865, by men in the Federal service, to make them disclose where they had hidden their valuables. One of them, whom we know, a lady over sixty years of age, was so severely and cruelly burned that both feet had to be amputated. No one was ever punished for these outrages.

Col. JENNISON robbed, burned and murdered in Arkansas, was tried for it, *and simply dismissed the service.* And yet the charges against him were such that, if guilty, as he was proven to be, he richly deserved death.

It gives us no pleasure to refer to these things. There were other and more infamous atrocities, which regard for the innocent who suffered the last indignities, during two hours' license given by a Federal Colonel to a brutal soldiery, covers with the veil of silence. If reconciliation among the people and the States, was desirable, all men should have been invited to forget the Past; and the atrocities of Civil War should, if possible, have become to us like a horrid dream. But when the changes continue to be rung on Southern inhumanity, to keep up the exasperation of the Northern heart, and to cause them to approve a military despotism and a general confiscation, the South, bleeding from ten thousand thousand gaping wounds, ought not to remain silent. And before the end of another year we hope that authentic accounts of the sufferings of Confederates in Northern prisons will have been prepared and published; the authentic evidence of the outrages and inhumanities of the Northern soldiery collected for the use of the future historian. If this is done, the North will have cause to regret that it had not kept a discreet silence when it was possible for it to have secured our silence by its own,—a bargain which it would have been very wise to make, since it had a thousand-fold more reason to desire that the horrors of the Past should be buried out of sight and remembrance, than we have.

AN ARKANSAS SENATOR ON HAND.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A. H. Garland, an ex-member of the Confederate Congress, has arrived at Washington. He is one of the Senators elect from Arkansas. As it is certain any application he may make for admission to the Senate will be rejected, it is understood he intends carrying the matter before the Supreme Court.

The journals that publish this paragraph must suppose that to be the choice of the people of Arkansas is evidence of want of sense. Mr. GARLAND is a lawyer, and of course does not imagine that there is any mode by which he can persuade the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon his right to a seat in the Senate, or any process by which that Court can constrain the Senate to accept him as a member. Certainly Mr. GARLAND has never put afloat any such absurd notion. To attempt to get the Supreme Court to adjudicate on his Senatorial pretensions would be more ridiculous than the charge of DON QUIXOTE on the wind mills.

THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE.

We learn, by a Despatch to H. E. JACKSON, Esq., of the law firm of ESTES & JACKSON, that the Supreme Court of Tennessee will not meet at Jackson until the second Monday of April next.

The order of business in the court will be as follows:

1st.....12th Circuit.
2d.....10th " "
3d.....6th " "
4th.....14th " "
5th.....11th " "
6th.....Memphis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Republican.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The adjournment subject came up again in the house to-day on the question of concurring with the senate resolution of yesday on the adjournment of congress from to-morrow to December.

Mr. Schenck took the floor and made a long speech against it on the ground that there were indications of trouble in Maryland, and that it was not safe to trust the president for so long a period. A substitute which he offered, to meet in June and September, unless the presiding officers of the two houses should direct otherwise, was passed by twenty-one majority and sent back to the senate, but that body took no action. There were at least thirty absentees from the house, nearly all of whom are claimed if present, for an unconditional adjournment. The senate will act to-morrow.

The resolutions of sympathy with the Fenians, which were reported from the house committee on foreign affairs this morning, were passed, only two negative votes.

The *Star* of this evening professes to have information of Maximilian's contemplated personal retirement from Mexico by June 1st.

The president sent to the senate to-day the name of John Magwire as surveyor of the port of St. Louis.

It is pretty freely given out to-night that the house judiciary committee is being urged to make a postponement of their reports on impeachment, so that the session may not be prolonged.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that the taxes on cotton grown in the Indian country ought to be refunded. The question has been submitted to the attorney general, who, it is believed, concurs in that decision.

The senate to-day confirmed the following:

Nathaniel Glayton, of Tennessee, commissioner of Indian affairs; Norman S. Andrews, United States marshal for eastern district of Michigan; Thomas Jones, collector internal revenue eighteenth district Ohio; James Worthen, of Tennessee, Indian agent for southern superintendency.

The senate rejected S. L. Warren, United States attorney for western district of Tennessee.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

—The Vicksburg *Times* of the 27th inst. contains Gen. Ord's order No. 1, on assuming command of the fourth military district, until recently known as the state of Mississippi. The general says:

1. The undersigned having been appointed by the president to command the fourth military district, consisting of the states of Mississippi and Arkansas, hereby assumes command thereof.

2. Competent civil officers in this district are expected to arrest and punish all offenders against the law, so as to obviate, as far as possible, necessity for the exercise of military authority under the law of congress, passed March 2, 1867, creating military districts.

3. Such other orders as may become necessary to carry out the above named act, and an act supplementary thereto, will be duly published.

—The Kosciusko *Chronicle* says: We find, upon examination and from information derived from our country friends, that the prospect for fruit in this section of country, the present year, has been totally destroyed by the recent severe weather. It has been truthfully said that "misfortunes come not singly." The Roncari opera troupe still delight the good people of the heroic city, and have in part repaired the losses sustained during their ill-encouraged sojourn in Memphis.

—The *Daily Mississippian* speaks thus of ex-Senator Brown's recent letter: The *Clarion* contains a letter of submission from that extreme southern rights man, the late Senator Brown of the Confederate States. The substance of the governor's confession is that he seceded, went up—was badly whipped—decidedly conquered—has been a prodigal son, wants to return to his father's mansion, and will take the fatted calf in the shape of the military bill. The governor seems to have lost all ideas of constitutional liberty and hope of its restoration in the future. His case reminds us of the demise of Billy Pringles' pig, whose biography was written by the poet in the following couplet:

"When he lived, he lived in clover,
And when he died, he died all over."

—A microscope has been manufactured in London which "magnifies three thousand diameters with its lowest eyepiece, and fifteen thousand diameters with its highest, so that an object is made to appear one billion five hundred and seventy-five million times larger than it really is."

—In 1827 Capt. Perry placed at School Point, in Spitzbergen, (a depot of meat), some beef in tin boxes, which was taken to Stockholm and eaten recently, having been found in a perfect state of preservation.

—An official statement, just published, gives the population of the city of London at 1,416,919 males, and 1,621,072 females. The number of births in the city during the year 1866, was 167,992; the number of deaths, 80,129.

—The passage of some American soldiers through Havana, a few days ago, created quite a sensation.

BREVITIES.

—The disbursements of the United States treasury for the past week were $2,219,659.

—A million of people in London never see the inside of a church or chapel.

—Boston wants the reciprocity treaty restored that she may recover her trade with the British provinces.

—A negro and fourteen oxen were frozen to death on the 14th instant, near Fayette, Miss.

—Table rock, so celebrated at Niagara Falls, has been blown away by order of the Canadian authorities.

—A brother of Dr. Livingstone is in trade in a small town in the backwoods of Canada.

—A hog was slaughtered in San Antonio during the late cold weather that weighed, net, 1011 pounds.

—A bottle of Egyptian perfume, two thousand years old, is preserved at the Alnwick museum, England, and still retains its odor.

—Eight thousand tons of rails have been ordered from England, to repair the Canada Grand Trunk railway.

—A temperance society in Georgia fell through because the members would not give up their blackberry wine.

—A rural town in Maine had a dance, the proceeds of which are to be used for the purchase of a hearse.

—A barrel of southern flour will make twenty pounds more bread than a barrel of Illinois flour.

—A snow storm of great severity prevailed at Oswego, N. Y., the 16th, 17th and 18th inuts.

—A rich vein of silver ore has been discovered in the town of Elizabeth, Wirt county, West Virginia.

—The bill directing the secretary of war to furnish Gov. Brownlow with 10,000 stand of arms for the use of Tennessee militia, was agreed to by both houses of congress Saturday evening.

—A corporate company, with a capital of $100,000, has been formed in Vinton, Iowa, to test the value of lead discovered in that locality.

—While attempting to get out of a New York avenue car a quiet gentleman had his umbrella broken in pieces, had his hat smashed down over his eyes, was pushed off the car, and finally knocked down. Pleasant riding in Gotham.

—The fair treasury clerks advocate a long summer recess, as during the absence of their congressional protectors they can indulge in agreeable flirtations with their fellow clerks of the sterner sex.

—Gen. Marcy, inspector general of the army, is believed to be the best shot in the country.

—Col. Benjamin Franklin Mosby, the guerrilla leader, is engaged in manufacturing corn-cob pipes in Richmond, Va., which he offers for sale to smokers of the weed.

—According to the statistics, Turkey, in 1865, had 15,000 schools, attended by 600,000 boys and girls, out of a population of 25,000,000. In Russia there are 20,000 schools and 900,000 boys attending them.

—An elephant on the New York central mail train, on Saturday, bound for Girard, Penn., the home of Dan Rice, amused himself between Rochester and Syracuse by pulling the bell-cord with his trunk, causing the brakes to be put on and the train stopped three times before being discovered.

—A smooth-faced negro man appeared upon the streets of Natchez the other day in full female costume, with the usual waterfall appendage. He was recognized, arrested and fined.

—The Bergen tunnel at Jersey City is being arched with brick and iron for nearly its entire length. The blasting necessary for this improvement is done at night, when no trains are running.

—Porson, in a social party, offered to make a rhyme on anything, when some one suggested one of the Latin gerunds, and he immediately replied:

"When Dido found Æneas would not come,
She mourned in silence and was Dumb."

—About three weeks ago, the keeper of the elephant in the zoological garden in Paris was found dead in the animal's cage, and with very few bones in his body broken. The animal will not have a new keeper, and the directors are uncertain what to do with him. Attempts to starve him only increases his ferocity, and he is too costly to be poisoned.

—One thousand acres of land in western New Jersey, situated within the corporate limits of the town of Hammonton, have been purchased by the "Hammonton cranberry and improvement association," with the intention of making one vast cranberry meadow of it. Four hundred acres are to be prepared and planted out with vines the coming season following.

—A man living in Grant county, Ky., who has not yet reached three score and ten years, has now living fifty-four children. His name is "Chalk" Jim Webster. He regrets very much that he did not marry early in life.

—The Chicago tunnel was formally opened on the 18th inst., with speech-making, gun-firing, etc. The whole arrangement for the supply of water to the city will cost, complete, $2,500,000.

—The services of twenty Baptist churches in Illinois are conducted in foreign languages. These churches have seventeen ministers and 753 members. Of these churches, eleven are German, three Swedish, two French, two Welsh, one Danish, and one Norwegian.

—The Japanese, it is said, have the art of feeding turtles and other crustacea on *aurum potabile*, or some liquid preparation of gold, which gives them a most gorgeous and gilded appearance. Several of these gold turtles and crabs are to be sent to the Paris exposition.

—The deepest note which the human ear perceives as a continuous sound, it is said, is produced by sixteen vibrations a second; the most acute by 48,000 vibrations. The extremes of color, it is said, are red and violet, the former being given by 458,000,000 vibrations of light per second, and the latter by 727,000,000,000 vibrations.

—The emancipation of the Russian serfs is still far from being completed. According to an official return just published, there were at the beginning of the present year no fewer than 3,965,110 peasants still under obligation, while the number of those who had been freed from their obligations up to that date is 5,810,697.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* indorses the course of Wade Hampton and other prominent Carolinians, as indicated at the Columbia meeting of freedmen, on the 19th instant, and urges the people of Virginia to adopt promptly a course of conduct calculated to bring about harmony between the white and colored elements of the population.

—An imperial Austrian edict has gone forth regarding the whiskers of officers of that army. They may be allowed to wear the whiskers long, in imitation of the navy, who now stand in such deservedly high esteem after gallantly. But they are not to wear them of a length mutton-chop in fashion, so as to hide the insignia of rank and the decorations.

—A freedman living near Riceville, Va., had a quarrel with his wife, when he deliberately took his little son, aged ten years, and chopped off his head with an axe. The body was then thrown into the woods as a prey for wild beasts and the fowls of the air, and the diabolical deed kept secret till a few days ago, when it was accidentally discovered.

—The rich marquis of Westminister has accepted the presidency of an association "to protect the Church of England from Romish innovations within her own pale, and to preserve the integrity of her creed as settled at the reformation."

—The senate has confirmed the following nominations of secretaries of legation: Wickham Hoffman, of Louisiana, at Paris; John W. Dix, of New York, assistant secretary at Paris; Wm. Brent, secretary at Lima; J. A. Gross, secretary at Rio de Janeiro.

—It is a curious fact in medical history that during the prevalence of cholera in Moscow, different plans of treatment were tried in the various large hospitals, but in one hospital it was agreed to employ no treatment whatever. The per centage of mortality was exactly the same in all the hospitals, including that in which no medicine was given.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Nashville *Union and Dispatch* of the 27th inst. affords the following: Persistently wet and unfavorable weather for agricultural pursuits seem to rule the season. It is, however, quite mild, and no further danger need be apprehended to the wheat crop from the winter killing. The earth, however, is still cold, and but little growth can be looked for until it has absorbed sufficient warmth from the atmosphere to renew the vegetative process. Wet ground is always cold through the attendant evaporation at any season of the year, even during the extreme heat of summer; but it is especially so in the spring, when completely saturated with cold water. Reports from various portions of this county represent the wheat as looking remarkably well and promising an abundant yield. The greater portion of the peaches appear to have been killed, and the prospect is that this crop will be a very short one.

—From other portions of the state we have the following intelligence in regard to the crops: The Springfield *Register* of the 21st inst. says: "Reports from this and adjoining counties indicate that the growing wheat crop promises an abundant yield. Should it escape the April frosts, the harvest will be rich."

—The McMinnville *New Era* of the 21st inst. says: The recent cold weather has pretty effectually destroyed the peach crop in our county. The wheat was not damaged, and still looks very promising. The excessive rains delayed farming operations to some extent, but our farmers are taking advantage of every fair day, and you can see the new turned earth in every direction.

—The Chattanooga *Union* of the 21st inst. says: "We have the most gratifying accounts from our friends in the country relative to the coming wheat crop. Though there is hardly an average crop sown, the prospect is very flattering, at present, for a full yield. If this can be so, it will do much to relieve the finances of our end of the state."

—The Winchester *Home Journal* of the 21st inst. says: "We must conclude from statements of nearly all with whom we have conversed upon the subject, that in this county there will certainly be no peaches, and there will be but few apples. We doubt this latter statement, however, and think that, unless Jack Frost comes again before May, we shall have plenty of apples. But April and ice and frost frequently war with one another in this latitude. The wheat crop is promising, and may it continue so is a universal wish."

—The Shelbyville *Union* of the 22d inst. says: "In this section reports agree in the general blight of fruit by the late cold snap, and many are disposed to give up all hopes of any exception—but we hope and believe this will apply only to some kinds."

—At Buffalo Ridge, Washington county, in this state, a land-slide occurred during the recent "wet spell," which carried with it trees, rocks, etc., some five hundred yards, and which filled an immense chasm below. Some of the trees are said to be still standing erect. The slide occurred on a portion of the firm of Mr. Henry Hale.

—Two men by the name of Jenkins and Ferris, were arrested in Henry county last week on a charge of counterfeiting. The former gave bail for his appearance at court, while the latter was committed to jail for safe keeping.

—The Paris *Intelligencer* says: The commissioner of registration for Weakley county, we understand, refuses to issue certificates to negroes unless they previously swear to support Brownlow.

—Miss Charlotte Thompson gave a benefit for the poor at the Nashville Adelphi on Tuesday night, and every seat in the house was filled. At the close of the first piece, Maj. Aken, assistant city attorney, made his appearance before the curtain, bearing a ewer and salver of massive silver, and at the same time Miss Thompson, conducted by Mr. Clay Roberts, of the City hotel, appeared from the opposite side of the proscenium. Maj. A., then in a neat address on behalf of the people of Nashville, presented the service to her, as a testimonial of their very high appreciation of her histrionic talent, her generosity to the poor, and her virtues as a lady. Miss Thompson made a felicitous reply, and the poor will realize a handsome sum from her generosity.

—The *Republican Banner* of the 27th contains the following humorous declaration as to the political status of the Nat Counterbutor: "I am an original know-nothing, and keep my Fenian uniform to this day. I opposed the Maine law until they fired upon our flag, (together with our flag stones), when I went in for a vigorous prosecution of peace. I voted fifty-seven times in the Charleston convention, against the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and I am in favor of the immediate impeachment of Jeffersen Davis. I wish to be understood, however, as being irrevocably opposed to the appointment of Ben. Butler to the office of spoon commissioner of Louisiana. I favor a tax on waterfalls, and will contend with it trees, rocks, etc., some five hundred yards, and which filled an immense chasm below. Some of the trees are said to be still standing erect. The slide occurred on a portion of the firm of Mr. Henry Hale.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Both houses meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, in order to close up the business by noon, at which time a recess will be taken until July.

There seems to be no doubt that the supreme court will appoint R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, as marshal of the court, under the law recently passed.

Several petitions were presented today, and among them was a few for relief from disability under the constitutional amendment, which were referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee on Indian affairs to visit the Indian territory, under military protection.

Another was also adopted, calling on the secretary of the interior for certain detailed information in relation to the Indians, the number of each tribe, and a description of their lands, treaties, etc.

The secretary of war was called upon for the report of Gen. Carrington upon the Fort Kearney massacre.

The joint resolution for a survey and the reconstruction of the Mississippi levees, was then taken up.

Mr. Sumner moved as an amendment, that no improvements be made until the states are readmitted on a basis of equal rights, elective franchise and free schools.

On the motion of Mr. Trumbull the subject was postponed.

The committee of conference on the adjournment disagreed, and a proposition was adopted that the presiding officer of each house adjourn congress, at noon to-morrow, until the first Wednesday in July, when, unless a quorum in each house be present, they shall further adjourn without designating the day.

House.—The speaker stated that in consequence of the serious illness of his step-father, he would not be able to occupy the chair to-day, and designated Mr. Boutwell as speaker pro tem.

The senate bill to reimburse Indiana and Ohio for moneys expended for the United States, in enrolling the militia, was passed.

Several District of Columbia bills were passed.

The senate's joint resolution in reference to the collection and payment of moneys due colored sailors, soldiers and marines, or their heirs, and directing that checks and drafts for such purposes be made payable in the southern states to the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, who is to pay the claim agent his fees and the balance to the claimants, was passed.

The senate bill granting the right, power and privilege to the American and Atlantic telegraph company, at New York, to lay and operate a submarine telegraph cable on the Atlantic coast of the United States, except the coast of Florida, and establish telegraph communication between the United States and Europe, by way of the Bermudas and Azotes islands, was passed.

The senate's joint resolution in reference to the execution of surveys of rivers was passed.

A resolution was adopted adjourning at 3 p.m. to-morrow, until the first Wednesday in July, when, if there be no quorum, both houses shall adjourn from day to day for five days; and in the continued absence of a quorum, adjourn until December.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee of conference, made a report on the bill to supply the deficiencies in the contingent funds.

The house agreed to the senate's resolution requesting the judiciary committee to report on the impeachment question on the first day of the adjourned session, and adopted the senate amendment to the adjournment resolution, and also concurred in the senate's joint resolution authorizing the transfer of certain funds, and providing for the purchase of seeds, and their distribution in the south. On motion of Mr. Boutwell leave was given the judiciary committee to report the testimony in the impeachment case, in print, at the July session.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—A duel took place this morning between the editor of the National theater and the editor of the *German Gazette*. The latter was seriously, and probably fatally shot.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—The river is falling, with ten and a half feet in the canal. Arrived—Laurel Hill, from New Orleans. Departed—Stonewall and J. Perry, New Orleans.

A party of burglars in disguise robbed the office of the paymaster of the Jeffersonville railroad company, at Jeffersonville, Ind., to-night, of $20,000 and some records and documents. No arrests have been made.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—A state democratic convention is called to meet here on the 10th of April, to nominate delegates to the constitutional convention.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Fifteen hundred freedmen have applied to the colonization society, to be sent to Africa, within the past eight months.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The jury in the breach of promise case of Caroline F. Clark against Michael Rose, for $100,000 damages, returned a verdict for $5000 in favor of the plaintiff.

A concurrent resolution has been introduced in the Nevada senate against Mormon doctrines, and asks for a military force in the territory, in order that equal civil, political and religious rights may be insured all citizens of the United States and the laws be enforced.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The river has fallen two inches and there is now thirty-two feet five inches in the channel. The weather is clear.

At Fort Snelling yesterday a woman was found unable to leave her bed, and dying of cold and starvation. One child was lying dead on the floor and another lay dying on the bed. Other families at the fort are in nearly as bad a condition.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 29.—In the house of commons last night the proposition of the government to guarantee the Canadian railroad loan, was agreed to.

Noon.—5-20s 75; Erie railroad shares, 39¾; Illinois Central, 78¾; consols, 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 29, noon.—Cotton is quiet, steady and unchanged; the sales will probably reach 7000 bales. Breadstuffs are quiet and unchanged. The broker's circular reports the imports of cotton for the week at 255,000 bales, and the stock at 644,000 bales, being 20,000 above the estimate.

LONDON, March 29—p.m.—Consols closed firm at 71½; 5-20s, 75.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—p.m.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged; sales 7000 bales.

PERTH, March 29.—The coronation of Francis Joseph, of Austria, as king of Hungary, takes place at this capital in July next.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton is dull, heavy and declining; sales 500 bales; uplands, 30½c. Flour, quiet. Whisky, quiet and unchanged. Wheat is a shade firmer; No. 2 Milwaukee, $2 45. Rye is steady. Corn, 1c better; mixed western, $1 19@1 20. Oats, moderately active; state, 73c. Rice, quiet and steady, 10½@10¾c. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull; Cuba, 9½@11c. Molasses dull. Pork heavy; new mess, $24@24 25. Lard, in barrels, 12½@12½c. Butter is dull and heavy at 10@16c. Money is rather easier at 7 for call loans; sterling firm, 8½@9½; gold, 144.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Flour, quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 spring, $2 55. Corn is in fair demand; ear, 60c in bulk; No. 1 shelled in bulk, 74c; sacked, 87@90c. Oats, in bulk, 51c. Rye quiet; choice, $1 47. Cot