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WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867.

Largest Circulation in City and State

FOR GOVERNOR
EMERSON ETHERIDGE,
OF WEAKLEY.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

JOHN BAXTER, of Knox.
WM. B. CAMPBELL, of Wilson.
DORSEY B. THOMAS, of Humphreys.
JAMES JONES, of Greene.
JOHN C. GAUT, of Davidson.
A. A. STEELE, of Marshall.
CHAS. S. CAMERON, of Shelby.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Parties who have recently traveled through Ohio and Indiana, give encouraging accounts of the prospect of the fruit and grain crops. Fruit in some localities has been slightly touched by frost, but not enough to do any material damage.

Archbishop Kenrick has acquired possession of a most valuable lot in St. Louis, situated on Lucas Place, between Twenty-third street and Pratt or Third avenue. The property was the donation of Mrs. Ann L. Hunt, and upon it will be erected a cathedral, to cost not less than two million dollars.

There are now at the New York State prison, at Sing Sing, thirteen hundred and four male prisoners, and four hundred women. There are four more than can be provided with separate cells in the male department. The present number is said to be in excess of the number confined there at any time for many years previous.

Within a few days the President has received a large number of letters from nearly every section of the South, propounding new and important inquiries on the disfranchising portion of the reconstruction act and the qualifications of an elector under it. The result has been to delay again Attorney General Stanberry's opinion until some of these questions are answered. It is said that among the points in the forthcoming opinion, is one that such members of the State convention which passed the ordinance of secession, as did not afterward participate in armed rebellion, are not disfranchised by the reconstruction law.

It will be recollected that after the failure of the main Fenian raid into Canada, one Fenian officer charged in a public speech that the American authorities had failed to furnish promised aid, and it is understood in diplomatic circles in Washington, that the matters then hinted at are the basis of the late reference in the British Parliament to the complicity of foreign governments with the Fenian movement. It is asserted that the purposes of the Fenians were laid before certain high Executive officers, prior to the invasion at Fort Erie, and that not only they were not discountenanced, but certain promises of support were made.

The following order was issued by Gen. Swayne at Mobile on the 19th instant: General Swayne, commanding the District of Alabama, directs the issue of the following orders to prevent further violence growing out of the disturbed condition of affairs. The undersigned has assumed the maintenance of public order in the city of Mobile. The city police administration is suspended. Special policemen or members of the old force will be employed when necessary. Breaches of the city ordinances will be tried as heretofore. Violations of the public peace and of the existing order will be dealt with by the military. Out-door congregations after nightfall are prohibited. When a public demonstration is intended, notice must be given in season to permit the presence of such police force as may be essential. Individuals will be held to strict responsibility for the publication of articles commending or inciting riot or violence or for using incendiary language and for the occurrence of disorder in places of public entertainment.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge

TO BE IN NASHVILLE ON

Saturday Next, the 25th inst.

We are authorized to state that Emerson Etheridge, Conservative candidate for Governor, will address his fellow-citizens of Davidson county and the adjoining region, at Nashville on Saturday next.

The Conservative Executive Committee are charged with the arrangements for his reception, and the preparation of a proper place for the accommodation of the large number that will probably be in attendance.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Conservative Central Executive Committee are requested to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the *Banner* editorial room, to take steps necessary to the reception of the Hon. Emerson Etheridge. The following are members of the Committee:

HON. JOHN S. BRIEN,
GEN. IRA. P. JONES,
HON. W. MATT BROWN,
GEN. T. T. SMILEY,
HON. JOHN C. GAUT,
HENRY WATTERSON.

ETHERIDGE AND STOKES AT MEMPHIS.

The meeting of these gentlemen in Memphis is not less interesting than gratifying to the Conservatives. The facts are that Etheridge, having an appointment to speak in Memphis on Friday, 17th inst., Col. Stokes posted off to that city to *demand* a right to reply to him. Nothing could be more agreeable to Mr. Etheridge. He made his speech—Stokes replied without limit of time—and Etheridge rejoined. The report of this we gave yesterday. The result was so overwhelming against Stokes, that he demanded a further hearing. This was accorded promptly, and Saturday night agreed upon as the time. Etheridge was ill, and reached the place sometime after Stokes opened. The result of this bout we give this morning. If, on Friday, Etheridge gave him a defeat, on Saturday he utterly crushed the Radical champion. During Etheridge's speech, Stokes himself got sick and retired; but like the doomed bird, the fascinations of his adversary were so great as to draw him back to become the voluntary witness of his own destruction. At length, becoming frantic with pain under the torture he received, he abruptly demanded whether Etheridge would divide time with him through the State. Etheridge promptly replied, yes, and would give him a bonus of $100 to boot! It was thus that Stokes was flayed alive. But the work was done according to rule, and nobody has a right to complain—least of all, Stokes himself.

It is not justice to upbraid a whole section, or a people, or a party, or a sect with the frailties or crimes of a single individual connected with them, and we do not propose to hold up the Rev. Sereno Howe and the atrocious and disgusting crimes which he has been forced to confess, as an impeachment of the decency and morality of the North, or even "of the party of great moral ideas," of which he was a shining light. But we do submit that a people who, not unfrequently, present the world with such astounding monsters as Howe, and Kalloch and Lindsley, should abate somewhat their claims to *all* the purity, and their pretensions to be the possessors of the "higher civilization."

EX-GOV. FOOTE.—This distinguished but eccentric gentleman has commenced the publication of a series of essays in the St. Louis *Democrat* advocating universal suffrage, including female suffrage. The old gentleman still wields a trenchant pen, and is, as usual, profoundly in earnest.

HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE addressed the people of Henry county yesterday at Paris. He will speak to-morrow (Thursday) at Clarksville, and as previously announced, at this place on Saturday. He is creating a profound sensation wherever he appears; and we trust he will have an audience at Nashville, irrespective of party or color, that shall be counted by thousands. All he desires is a fair and impartial hearing.

STOKES AND ETHERIDGE.

Their Second Meeting at Memphis.

A COURTEOUS DEBATE, BUT A POLEMIC MASSACRE.

The Result of Free Speech a Crushing Radical Defeat.

Messrs. Etheridge and Stokes, whose polemic rencontre at Memphis on Friday, 17th inst., we gave yesterday, met again in that city, at the Greenlaw Opera House, to continue the discussion before one of the most intelligent and solid audiences ever assembled in Memphis to hear a political debate. On this occasion Col. Stokes opened. Mr. Etheridge was at his room, suffering from a high fever; but left his bed and went to the place of speaking, arriving sometime after Stokes had commenced speaking. We append a condensed synopsis, as derived from the *Avalanche*, selecting the points involving the true issues made.

COL. STOKES' SPEECH.

Mr. Stokes was pleased to see such a large assemblage; he asked patient attention and he promised not to speak long. Mr. Etheridge was doubtless exhausted, and he himself was not in a very good fix. He asked the right of speech due to an American citizen. He referred to side remarks (?) made during the day (Saturday,) but said he considered it his right to speak. He said he did not expect Mr. Etheridge to make a second speech on Friday, and, as there was no opportunity then to reply, he asked it now. He was not learned—lost his father when three years old—and had made himself. Mr. E. had made some sarcastic remarks about his ignorance, but Mr. E. well knew that he (the speaker) was not a lawyer, was only a farmer, who had been elevated to office by his people. He would do no wrong to Mr. E. in his absence. If he did so, he would take it back cheerfully. He wanted to get himself right. Mr. E. had alluded to the Duncan letter. I wrote it on the 10th of May, and on the 8th of June, 1861, the vote affecting the future of the State was taken. I said the letter was false. I was not allowed to explain. I heard able lawyers say it was unconstitutional for Mr. Lincoln to call out seventy-five thousand men. I thought so. Mr. E. and able lawyers say it is not so, and I was perhaps wrong. I never continue in a wrong if I know it. I wrote the letter on May 8th, and then on the 11th the news came of the final action, and I said, in presence of forty persons, that I took my stand with the Federal government.

Mr. S. detailed the numerous persons who had co-operated with him on the Union side. He detailed his services on the stump, when surrounded by Rebel soldiers, his repudiation of the Duncan letter, which was used in the canvass then when the vote was taken for separation, and when Etheridge was chased inside the lines.

East Tennessee was the great breakwater between the North and South. The troops first raised were State troops, and afterwards turned over to the Confederates. I never advised any to go to Virginia. When Lincoln had issued his proclamation, Mr. Etheridge turned his back on the Union—and it went to the country that Lincoln was wrong. This was giving aid and comfort, I think, and a great deal of it.

Mr. E. was elected Secretary of the House by the Republican party; and after the proclamation of emancipation, he left the Republican party and denounced Lincoln.

He denounces as the meanest of men those who defended him when he was in ease and safety at Washington. He abuses the party that saved the nation. This I regret. We should meet as American citizens and friends. Epithets and abuse are no part of argument. They don't meet the issue.

He said there were thirty or forty members of the Tennessee Legislature who didn't receive a vote. If I had said so, Mr. Etheridge would have said it was a lie. I don't say so. I know that there was no man who did not get votes. I voted for them all. My friends, twenty thousand of them, voted for Hall, McNair, and the rest of them. He may say that in some counties no votes were given. In those counties no election could be held.

He read the decision of the big Generals who decided his case at the court martial. I hope the papers will publish the names of the officers of that court when I get them in a few days. I expect to sustain all I said in a few days. I was told what I said about jurisdiction by a Captain now in Maury county. I was not so far out of the track. The court did dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction.

He comes in and says Stokes can't tell what demurrer is. He knew I was not a lawyer, was not educated, was a farmer by trade. I can't help being educated like my friend. I can't help being smart. [Cheers.] I mean I can't be smart. I have tried for fifteen years to be smart, but had to make a living. No man can help his ignorance. This crowd didn't come to hear me, they came to hear him speak. [Cheers.] I am obliged to you for the chance of making a fool of myself. Self-conceit is a good thing. I wish I had as much of it as my friend Etheridge. He made a powerful speech, so far as length is concerned. He spoke five hours. I spoke two, and then it took him two hours to squirm out of what this old fool had said. [Cheers.] I ain't going to tell what a demurrer is. [Cheers.] He might say, or you might say it was not right, and where would I be then? [Cheers] If he or any other one writes it down I will commit it to memory and say it to the next fellow that asks me.

I did support Johnson after he vetoed the amendments to the freedmen's bill. I thought that not needed. I came to Nashville when Johnson was organizing the present State government. The committee didn't ask me to speak. The President vetoed the freedmen's bill on the 22d of February, and at night I made what was called by Union men a good speech. I went to Connecticut and spoke, and the people elected Hawley. The President had said it was a lie that he had switched off from the Republican party. When I found he had done so I let him go, and my friend Etheridge took him up. He indorses him in his platform. He wrote a letter; I wish I had it, to ask him if he wrote the truth about Johnson and Lincoln in it. There are letters beside the Duncan letter.

Mr. Etheridge denounced the Freedmen's Bureau as worthless. It didn't feed the poor whites. When established, was it not to feed the whites and blacks? According to Howard's report, two-thirds whites and one-third blacks were fed by it. It fed the poor whose husbands or other relations were in one or the other army. This was magnanimous in Congress to feed poor women and children. If elected, will he advise in his message that Congress blot out the Freedmen's Bureau and civil rights bill?

He says his platform is for giving equal rights; will he if elected recommend giving blacks the right to sit on juries and hold office?

I voted for the military reconstruction bill and Dr. Leftwich against it. I hope the States will be organized and Congressmen elected under it next September.

I am in favor of blacks holding office if they do well in office, but Mr. E. is late in offering it. Where in the whole struggle of organizing the State has he uttered one word in favor of it?

Tennessee is ahead of every State in the Union in this respect, and with Radical control, capital and population will flow in to develop its vast resources, but let Mr. E. be elected and there will be a dead lock. [Laughter.] He says we will take away the ballot if the blacks don't vote right; but I say to every one, go to the poll and vote independently. We only wish to present facts and then let the colored people vote as they wish. I think they have the instincts of a horse and know their friends. I say if they want to vote the Conservative ticket, let them do it.

He says the Conservatives in the Legislature voted for equal rights and universal suffrage. When they could get all why not vote for half. Why not vote for suffrage to the blacks.

I have sold negroes to pay my honest debts. I was not a negro trader. [Laughter.] Mr. E. says he never sold any. He liked them so well he meant to keep them forever.

Campbell fought bravely in Mexico, and when Forrest took Murfreesboro, Campbell was the first man at Nashville to propose to raise troops to defend Nashville. At 12 o'clock Mr. East came in and said Forrest is coming. Campbell said he had gold; it would be best to be quick, or they couldn't get on the cars; they had better go to Louisville. They did go. I staid in Nashville because I hadn't money to go. Campbell got a commission as Brigadier General, kept it in his pocket, did nothing, and threw up his commission after the proclamation, and became a member of the Chicago convention.

I voted against the bill for additional pay of $2000 to Congressmen. Ask Dr. Leftwich if he didn't make it $5000 instead of $2000. I am a law-abiding man, and would take it if it was made $10,000. [Cheers.]

Brownlow contended and wrote for slavery. When he said it was wrong, he went in for giving the colored man his full rights. It was against his wish that the Conservatives and some Radicals kept the sixteenth section in the law. Aint he a better friend to them than a man who never spoke a word or struck a stroke for them?

If Mr. Etheridge is elected will he recommend the dissolution of the present State government? It was Andrew Johnson who opposed the selecting delegates by the convention to amend the constitution. The submission to the people, he said, would ratify it. This was done. Every man was permitted to vote if he would take the oath required of all. It was the people's fault if they did not vote. It was the loyal people who selected the set of men in the Legislature who have stood firm to their duty and have placed Tennessee on the top round of the ladder of freedom and progress.

Brownlow has sustained the law, as his official record will testify. He has aided the Legislature and acts with them.

If it is right to give the colored man the right to vote, you and I should support Brownlow and the Legislature. [Cheers and hisses.]

He asks why not give Tennessee the same rights as the States under the military reconstruction bill. Tennessee had fixed her destiny. I voted for the military bill because I thought it right. I acted at least. It is something to do that. The Legislature and Governor Brownlow gave the colored man his rights. Let him come square up and answer that logically, as he can do.

The speaker made a sharp response to personal allusions. He thanked the audience, which had been vociferously calling for "Etheridge."

The great building shook with applause for Etheridge as the band struck up. Mr. Stokes made a bold stand, but made no point with the audience.

A storm of cheers, stamping and hurrahs greeted Mr. Etheridge, and half a dozen boquets were handed up to him.

MR. ETHERIDGE'S SPEECH.

He gracefully thanked the lady doners of the boquets, which renewed the feelings of his youth.

He regretted the announcement that he was to speak—it was made without his consent—but he filled the bonds of his friends. He had been willing to stay as long as Mr. Stokes wished. Mr. Stokes had expressed his thankfulness for the chance of making a fool of himself. He need not be thankful for that. It might have been found out, even though he kept silent. He says he thought the Duncan letter false, but he was no lawyer. Did it need a lawyer to make a deserter? Might it come from cowardice and cupidity? He says it was not the truth. Are not some men liars who are not lawyers? Was he not safe when he wrote the Duncan letter? He says he was surrounded by soldiers. He seems now terribly afraid of General Forrest. In the Duncan letter he said time will show where we all stand. Time shows where one of them *sits* [pointing to Stokes.]

The points of the Duncan letter urging aid to the rebellion were fully stated. Mr. Stokes says Hall and McNair got votes. He voted for them. I told you most of the fellows in the Legislature who have despoiled the State of its liberties were Rebels, and voted for them, but I did not know he voted for them. I said they didn't get votes in the counties in which they lived, and some of them didn't live in the State. That was exactly true. He says he saw the official record of my military trial. Didn't you see it?

Mr. Stokes—I read it yesterday.

Mr. Etheridge: I'll bet you five hundred dollars you didn't hear it.

Mr. Etheridge then detailed the facts. The record is in the official archives in Washington. I have here the next best evidence. The court did take jurisdiction and try the case for many days. Everything I said about the case was the exact truth. I read the plea. Mr. Stokes didn't understand it. A man who has been studying military tactics, on both sides, hasn't time to do much else. I plead not guilty to all the charges but that of writing the letter, and the court said I did right. Mr. Stokes says he is not educated. He need not have told it. He is, however, the Junius who writes ably on both sides of a great war. There are others of the same sort—men who marched under Logwood and now under Dogwood. Show me an apostate Rebel, the refuse of the Rebel camp, and I will show you a Radical.

He says Andrew Johnson is the author of this State government. Now, Andrew Johnson asks the State to give equal rights to all men. I would feel myself unfit for respectable society if I should propose as the Radical leaders do—to join with the black to put down and degrade such an assembly as this. He says if equal rights were given to all, I would be beaten by General Forrest. Well, I would not be the only man, Union or Confederate, whom he has beaten. If he did it would be the voice of the people. This is what these Radical leaders fear. They know that the scum of civil war would sink into oblivion. General Forrest would not wish to deprive the meanest Radical of the right to vote.

Mr. Etheridge went on, and said Mr. Stokes complained that he couldn't speak at Nashville. They couldn't trust him perhaps. That Duncan letter might have been read. He says when he let Johnson go I took him up. I wrote a letter elaborately urging his (Stokes') admission to Congress. I would take Stokes up if he would repent, and not seek to degrade his own race. Mr. Etheridge went on remarking that every Radical leader went up North pleading poverty, and begging and telling that a Union man couldn't live in Tennessee, and then running back to Tennessee with the money to their wives to count it. They ain't afraid then. I heard my friend did this. I have never written a Duncan letter. I have made a hundred speeches for the Union cause. He says I had to leave. I could have stayed if had written a Duncan letter.

He says I denounced the Freedmen's Bureau because it didn't take care of the poor. I said it didn't take care of the poor Irish and German emigrants. I said, and say now, it is a political machine. The case of Lawrence and Trimble shows this. It is a political machine. Johnson said so, and vetoed it, because it had support for a year in advance, after which the blacks might take care of themselves.

He asks will I, if elected, in my message, recommend the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and the civil rights bill. Don't he know that that is the business of the President, not of the Governor, who has nothing to do with it. As to the giving the rights of citizenship to the colored people, I stand on the platform framed by men a thousand times superior to the author of the Duncan letter. I stand with Campbell, who snatched him as a brand from the burning out of rebellion, and now he (Stokes) turns his poisonous breath on his benefactor and friend. Stokes says he don't know my position. I said yesterday that the colored people were free by law and in fact, and I have no friend who could or would enslave them, and I am for giving them all the rights that are logically corrolaries of freedom.

Slavery was at one time universal. Rome had in the Augustan age more than ten million white slaves. My ancestors (Saxons) were serfs and slaves. Slavery wilted away before the printing press, that has been the motive power in all moral and religious enterprises. The speaker made an eloquent eulogium on education and human progress. He showed how slavery had gradually faded out. No country made free has ever again been made a slave State. We want white men as good as blacks. If a black man don't want whites to have the same rights he has, then he has the heart of a spaniel and the soul of a slave.

He asks, why not hire jurors to work on juries? We don't hire jurors. You may hire them to vote; not an honest one, however. The speaker adverted in severe terms to the habit of taking oaths and not valuing them more than the Duncan letter. He says the Tennessee Legislature is in advance. Advance of what? In grosser and meaner tyranny than has existed for three hundred years—when the rights of all men are in the hands of imbecile malignity? When men have to go to renegade Rebels and ask the privilege of voting against the master tyrants? When Tennessee advances it will be against you, and it would make the heart of your master tremble. [Tremendous applause.]

He showed that in England the Liberals were extending the franchise; but Wm. Stokes was more advanced than John Bright. Here, advance is to deprive old and noble, honored men, distinguished jurists, of the elective franchise. The speaker, in beautiful language, sketched the deprivation of a Union man of his rights, and the shameful progress made by the Brownlow faction. This day of tyranny, as remorseless as ever existed, is called progress.

He asks why the Conservatives didn't enfranchise the colored man. Every Conservative voted to give the franchise to every man. Is there a black man so mean as to ask the ballot for himself and not give it to him?

Mr. Etheridge said he had not been elected to office by the Republicans. Some respectable ones voted for him, but it was Kentucky members who nominated him. He was not a slave on the account of Republicans voting for him. He was independent. He poured shot on those who were Rebels and now prostituted their dupes, and who would vote against him now. The Rebels were never so mean as the little sneaking despotism that has stolen away the liberties of their people. Honorable Rebels and honorable discharged Federal soldiers were for him.

[Mr. Stokes explained how it came that Mr. Wallace was not allowed to reply to him at Bartlett. He wanted to know if Mr. Etheridge would divide the time with him throughout the canvass, two hours each, and thirty minutes to reply. Mr. Etheridge said he would accept and would give Stokes $100 if he would go all through with him. Stokes accepted, and the shook hands amid tremendous applause.] Mr. Etheridge made announcements, then resuming his course said he was in fellowship with Federal Generals, whom he named; more than this, he was in fellowship with the great principles of constitutional liberty. He was for equal rights to all, and exclusive privileges to none. Stokes could not say this. It was Brownlow who said that the Rebels abolished slavery. Stokes says it. I say it was the war. He calls people seditionists because they won't make him king. At this moment it was announced that it was twelve o'clock, and Mr. Etheridge declined to speak longer, though pressed by the shouts of thousands.

Our meagre sketch cannot do justice to the eloquence and logic, the patriotic appeals and cogent reasoning that resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Brownlow orator. Longer visages than the Brownlow Radicals had as they came out of the meeting, have not been seen at a funeral lately.

THE DUTY OF REGISTERING.

We have before urged upon Conservative voters the importance of obtaining certificates of registration. The duty is imperative upon every one, of whatever age or condition, who falls within the provisions of the law. The neglect or refusal to qualify and vote is wholly inexcusable—nay in its far-reaching consequences it is more, it is a crime against the race, it is a repudiation of the just claim which posterity has on every good man, it is infidelity to the obligations of citizenship. We can well appreciate the repugnance felt to the ordeal of the partisan inquisition which they are made to undergo. It is humiliating and offensive to the manly instincts of freemen to submit to such exactions, accompanied, as it doubtless will be, at many points, with the "insolence of office;" but the State must be delivered, and it is better to endure for a time these things, than to fold our hands in passive submission, and permit the ferocious tyranny of Brownlowism to fasten itself upon us for another two years, and forge the fetters of an indefinite bondage. The chivalric and invincible leader of the Conservative party is in the field dealing titanic blows. All over the State, for every position to be filled in the August election, good and true men are being named as candidates, and entering upon the canvass with zeal and ardor. No matter with what efficiency they may work, their labor will be fruitless, if by the indifference of prominent men in each community the mass of Conservative voters should fail to be stimulated to qualify themselves for voting. It should be done promptly; and every man should see that his friends do likewise, and assist them by every legitimate means in asserting their rights before the commissioners. The men of education, property and influence, whether they be enfranchised or not, should spare neither time nor expense in extending every proper facility to their poorer neighbors. The interests involved in this struggle transcend in importance any mere political contest that any of us have ever seen. All that is attractive in civil or political liberty, all that is valuable in government designed to give protection to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, is bound up in it. To suffer the present misrule to continue through apathy, despondency, or an aversion to contact with the odious system by which it seeks to sustain itself, will inflict not only an indelible stigma upon the State, but complete the ruin of its material interests, and leave its native people as bankrupt in honest fame as they will be in ability to meet the mountain of debt which is being piled on them.

Indignation Meeting Called.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 21.—An indignation meeting has been called by prominent citizens for to-morrow night, to determine what action the people will take to suppress unmerciful cruelty, wanton barbarity, and other heinous crimes in the public schools.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of Catharine A. White, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.
C. A. R. THOMPSON.
may12 5w

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Troops on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—General Hancock has ordered two companies of cavalry to be stationed at Chalk Bluffs, two at Monument, and two at Big Timber Station, on the Smokey Hill route. He will also put military guards at each station on the route from Lookout to Lake Station, inclusive, which, with the additional men employed by the Union Pacific railroad and express companies, it is believed will give entire security to mail and travel across the plains by this route.

The New York Express—Murder of Mr. Carr.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Erastus Brooks having purchased all the right, title and interest of H. Clark in the New York Express, and the case at law of Clark against Jesse Brooks having been amicably settled, the Express will continue to be published by Jesse Brooks as an equal proprietor.

W. N. Bishop Carr, a citizen of Brooklyn, was murdered last night by ex-police sergeant M. T. Skidore by shooting with an air gun. The murderer has been arrested and skeleton keys were found on him. His intention was to commit burglary.

Mr. Davis and Family Gone to Montreal, etc., etc.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The steamers Stewart, Nevada and Justice Field, sailed for California to-day.

Jeff. Davis and family has left for Montreal.

A writ of habeas corpus has been granted in the Prussian extradition case of R. Henrich.

A suit against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New Jersey, to recover a policy of $10,000, with interest for eight years, was decided for the plaintiff. The company had refused payment because their agent in the city received payment of premiums after the time expired.

A circular from the Comptroller of Currency, establishes the fact that no unlawful commission of registered bonds into coupons had been made by authority of the department.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, May 21.—The General Assembly of Presbyterians met to-day. The appeal of Silas Miller from the decision of the Illinois Synod, elicited much discussion. The morning session was mostly occupied by receiving Irish delegates. Drs. Hall and Denham, Dr. Ezra R. Adams, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Henry M. Field, of the New York Evangelic, were appointed delegates to the Scotch and Irish assemblies.

Gen. Sickles' Order.

CHARLESTON, May 21.—Gen. Sickles has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain in the second military district. Offenders are declared liable to punishment by a military commission. The reasons assigned for the order are the scarcity of food in the Carolinas, and the defrauding of the government in the liquor revenue.

Gen. Grant, etc.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Gen. Grant has returned.

There seems no doubt that the justices who denied the filing of the amended bill in the Mississippi case, did so on the ground that it had no relevancy to the original bill, and was not supported by proof that Gen. Ord intended to seize the property of the State, and besides, it was considered that if such a course should be pursued by Gen. Ord, Reverdy would be in application for an injunction apart from the consideration convicted with the reconstruction act.

Aid to the Cretans, etc.

BOSTON, May 21.—Cash contributions of $18,500 have been made for the suffering Cretans, besides large quantities of clothing.

There has been no diminution of arrests for drunkenness since closing the bar rooms.

Murder—Fenian Mass Meeting.

DETROIT, May 21.—A murder was committed to-day in the town of Columbus, St. Clair county. Two young men named Curly and McCall had a quarrel of long standing culminated, the latter being shot through the head. Curly was not arrested at last accounts.

The Fenians had a mass meeting tonight. Speeches were made by P. J. Meehan and Col. Walsh.

From China.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Tennison, fifty-three days from Hong Kong, has arrived. Commercial news unimportant. British residents and the newspapers of the ports of China are exercised by the fact that the American firms of Augustin, Herd & Co., and Rassel & Co., given each monthly river steam navigation. The first firm controlling all the steamers at Canton, and the latter all the steamers at Yangtee.

Hong Ki Mandarin, well known from his association with foreigners, died at Pekin. It was to his influence that Sir Henry Parks, the present Ambassador to Japan, was indebted for his escape with his life when captured with Bawdy and Brobason.

The Imperial forces in the province of Shoutemung had sustained serious reverses. The army was cut to pieces and its General captured.

It is supposed that the piratical junk seized by the Hong Kong authorities was a fast sailer, thoroughly armed. The crew were imprisoned pending an investigation.

The first steam engine seen in China was received at Hong Kong last March.

The annual report of the harbor-master of Hong Kong shows a decrease of trade during the year of 1866.

The French Consul at Zankok, Siam, had sued the Recorder newspaper for libel. It stated that he officiously interfered, in the King's presence, with the review of native troops. The case was tried in the United States Consular Court, and one hundred dollars damages awarded. The verdict condemned the press of China and Siam.

In the Baskee channel, April 1st, the Tennison spoke the Malay, from New York for Hong Kong.

Steamer Burned.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—A private dispatch from Lake Providence, La., says the steamer Albert Pearce was burned near that place this morning. No particulars are given. The boat was valued at about $60,000.

On a Tour.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The School Board left this evening for Chicago.

Deputy Collector Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A Treasury circular announces a Deputy Collector, appointed to reside at Duncan City, Michigan, for the purpose of receiving and certifying manifests of vessels entering lake Michigan, through the straits of Mackinaw.

Arrival of Steamer.

HALIFAX, May 21.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool 11th and Queenstown 12th, has arrived.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF NASHVILLE.

Capital Stock Paid in $250,000
Surplus or Contingent Fund, $40,000

Designated Depository of the United States.

DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and BONDS, GOLD and SILVER.

REVENUE STAMPS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT THE USUAL DISCOUNT.

☞ Particular attention paid to Collections

A. G. SANFORD, President. J. C. McCRORY, Cashier.
apr18 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GUNNIES.

20,000 NEW RE-SEWED STANDARD Gunnies for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO., No. 38 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.
may22 1w

WEBBER & CO.,

Wholesale Auction

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 South Side Public Square.

Next door to Berry & Demoville's Drug Store,

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF DRYGOODS, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, China Ware, Varieties, etc. Consignors can rely upon prompt and faithful attention to consignments, and immediate returns upon sales.

Especial Attention Given to Out-Door Sales.

may22 1m

"BOSCOBEL"

ON TUESDAY, MAY 28, WE WILL sell at auction, on the premises,

FORTY-EIGHT

Beautiful Building Lots,

ON THE FRANKLIN PIKE,

In Plan of "Boscobel," the former Grounds of Dr. C. D. Elliott.

These Lots lie on and adjacent to one of the most pleasant thoroughfares leading from the city, near the Decatur Railroad, amid delightful country seats, and is one of the best neighborhoods in the State. They are easy of access from the city by means of Spruce Street Railroad, now ordered to be built to Brown's Creek, are elevated and healthful, and afford delightful sites for family residences. They are convenient to an excellent school for boys, and are destined to become the most attractive abodes for business men of the city.

Free omnibuses will leave our offices at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of sale, and will connect with the street cars during the sale.

Terms LIBERAL. Collation will be served.
ANDERSON, JOHNSON & SMITH,
J. L. & R. W. BROWN, Agents.
may22 td

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company

ARE NOW ISSUING POLICIES, AT EQUITable rates of premium, against loss or damage by fire, and the perils of the seas and rivers.

Office at Chamber of Commerce.
Insure your property.
may21 1w W. H. GORDON, Sec'y.

Fourth National Bank
OF
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
54 College Street.

Capital Stock, $200,000

DIRECTORS.

DAN'L HILLMAN, R. H. GARDNER, B. S. RHEA, O. F. NOEL, BYRD DOUGLAS, SAM'L WATKINS, WM. H. EVANS, A. HAMILTON, JAS. WHITWORTH.

This Bank will be opened for business on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.
JNO. PORTERFIELD, Cashier. JAS. WHITWORTH, President.
may21 2t

CLOSING SALE
OF
French China, Bohemian Glass, Parian Marble, Lava Ware, Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Fine Pictures, Perfumery, Etc.,

At the Auction Rooms of
ALBERT & ELIAS,
NO. 29 PUBLIC SQUARE,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22,

Commencing at 9½ o'clock.
N. B. The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 21st inst.
may21 2t

Attractive Three Days' Sale
OF DRYGOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES, AND NOTIONS AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 22, 23 and 24, 1867, at our Auction Rooms, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, a large invoice of Drygoods, consisting of Dress Goods, Jaconets, Ginghams, Lawns, Checked Muslins, Embroideries, Hosiery, Silks, Flannels, Jeans, and a large variety of Notions. Also, Clothing, Domestics, fine Cassimeres, Sheetings, Shoes, etc., etc.

Sale positive and free, to close consignments. The Trade and the Ladies are invited to this extensive sale.
ACHEY, O'CONNELL & CO.,
may21 2t 32 North College street.

RAGS HAVE DECLINED.

WE CAN ONLY PAY FIVE CENTS PER pound for good country Rags. Persons shipping us Rags must depend on getting the market price.

The decline in paper is the cause of this decline in Rags. WHITEMAN BROS.
may19-tf

"The Cayce Springs Place,"
1867.

THIS PICTURESQUE, ROMANTIC AND popular Southern resort, is now open for invalids and pleasure-seekers, after expensive improvements and additions.

The properties and qualities of the various Mineral and Free-stone Springs of "CAYCE" are established as

Equal to any on the Continent.

Carriages will be in attendance at Thompson's Station, (Nashville and Decatur railroad,) on arrival of each train, to convey visitors and baggage without delay.

TERMS.

Board per day	$ 3 00
Board per week	15 00

Children and Servants half fare.
Twenty per cent. deduction to families.
Omnibus fare 50 cents.
BENJ. F. SHIELDS.
"Cayce Springs Place," May 20, 1867.
may19 1m

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

Greenbacks Wanted.

Come One, Come All!

WE WILL SELL, FROM THIS DAY, Goods cheaper than any other house in existence.

The best Calicos, from 10 to 16 cents per yard.
The best Brown Domestic at 18c.
Delaines at 20c.
Bleached Semper Idem Domestic, 25 to 27½c.
New York Mills Domestic, 27½c.
The Finest Organdy Muslin for 50c.

Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cloths, and all other Goods in proportion.

We call attention particularly to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, as we will sell greater bargains than ever were sold. Also to our large stock of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, which we will sell 33 per cent. less than New York cost. Will only sell at these prices for one month. Come quick and purchase at

G. RICE & CO.'S,
No. 62 North College Street.
may15 1m (G., B., P. & T.) (old No. 59.)

184 ACRES OF
Superior Land at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, THE 23d INST., WE will sell on the premises, B. F. Nichol's valuable tract of land, on the Brick Church Pike, four and a half miles from the city, adjoining the lands of Hon. James Whitworth. This is one of the richest bodies of land in the country, about one-half being in a high state of cultivation, the balance in timber, and finely set in blue grass. The tract will be sold altogether, or divided into four parts. With the improvements, if divided, will be sold a fine Apple, Peach and Plum Orchard, with some five acres of Strawberries. An abundant supply of never-failing water on the premises. Come one, come all. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.
ANDERSON, JOHNSON & SMITH,
A. NELSON & CO.,
may19 td Agents.

KANAWHA SALT!
KANAWHA SALT!

THIS WELL KNOWN SALT IS NOW ARriving in large quantities. The barrels are good and strong, having improved the cooperage so as to meet the expectations of every one. The Salt will be

SOLD ON AS GOOD TERMS

As any Salt brought to Tennessee.
Orders from the country respectfully solicited.
GEO. C. ALLEN & CO., Agents,
Corner of Broad and College streets, Nashville Tenn. apr28 3m—sp.

LARGE SALE
OF
Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses
AND ALDERNEY CATTLE.
AT WOODBURN FARM,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1867.

☞ Catalogues furnished on application.
R. A. ALEXANDER,
Spring Station, Woodford county, Kentucky.
may10 1m

GRAND OPENING BALL
AT THE
CREMONA GARDENS,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 22, '67.

None but respectable ladies admitted.

Cars running all hours of the night.

MANAGERS.

C. Robinson, J. C. Davis, P. Martin, H. Burton, R. Perry, D. Sloan.

Tickets admitting lady and gentleman, **Two Dollars.**

SUPPER FREE.
may19 3t

Office of Board of Health,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 18th, 1867.

To the Farmers of Davidson and Adjoining Counties.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS OF THE BOARD of Health, with a view