MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, :::::: NOVEMBER 11 1865.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

JOHNSON MASS MEETING.

On Saturday Night Next.

The Committee of Arrangements have secured the use of the City Hall in Exchange Building for their meeting. The following distinguished persons from abroad have been invited to attend, viz:

Hon. Neil S. Brown, Nashville.
Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, Nashville.
Hon. W. H. Stephens, Jackson.
Hon. J. W. C. Watson, Holly Springs.
Hon. J. W. Clapp, Holly Springs.

It is also hoped that speeches will be made by Henry G. Smith, Esq., whom the Committee have selected as Chairman of the meeting, and by W. K. Poston, Gen. John E. Smith, M. R. Hill, P. R. Gleon, Gen. N. B. Forrest, Thomas R. Smith, Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, C. Kozlowski, and others.

This will be an occasion in which all can unite without reference to past distinctions, and the addresses will be short and numerous.

C. B. CHURCH,
E. CARAVAJAT, | Committee of
J. W. PAGE, | Arrangements.

VENGEANCE—JUSTICE.

Capt. Wirz, it appears, has been condemned to death, and may, probably, ere this have gone to his final account. If so, it has been settled by a tribunal where the human passions of bitter prejudice and unrelenting animosity cannot shake the balance. We have an impression, derived from the testimony and the proceedings of the trial, that Wirz has been at least held to the utmost limit of the stern demands of implacable justice. We should overstep the bounds of propriety, were we to say that the commission which tried him, and the witnesses who testified against him, had not invariably kept before their minds the broad distinction between justice and vengeance. We take it for granted that the Court have conscientiously endeavored to resist any bias of feeling from the inflammatory representations of the Andersonville prison, which, in every imaginable horror-exciting shape, have deluged the northern reading public, and that the witnesses, in the main, have truly given their impressions. And yet we doubt if the unimpassioned verdict of history, hereafter, will be in harmony with that of the day, which paints him as a monster of cruelty.

Should it appear hereafter that he was not as now painted, and that the passions of the hour had contributed to his undeserved death, fearful will be the responsibility of those who have been so industriously engaged in poisoning men's minds, influencing their hearts, and clouding their judgments, to the undoing of innocent man. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor!" may pass as a light thing with the headstrong, while evil and vindictive passions are urging them on to a coveted end; but there comes a day and an hour, when the infraction of this divine command will haunt the guilty mind with unspeakable remorse.

There is yet among a portion of the people of the North, a spirit of blood-thirsty vindictiveness towards those who were engaged in behalf of the South in the late civil war, that amazes and shocks us. Its cry is for blood—more blood. Not content with the terrible desolation which they, acting in conjunction with rash spirits in the South, have brought upon the country—not satiated with the sorrow in which the South has been shrouded as with a pall—not appeased by the wide-spread bereavements and bitter humiliations our people have endured—they still clamor for a darker desolation, a deeper sorrow, a more degrading degradation:

"Seem books the Friend as frustrate of his will,
Not half sighed, and super yet he kill."

That fiend is Radical Fanaticism—and its votaries and ministers are of those who never confronted the rebellion they now so profess to hate—who never dared to meet in conflict the people they would now, in their wolfish cowardice and cruelty, degrade and kill.

Thank God! there is an element in the North, and especially in the sturdy Northwest, that will presently drive the skulking, malignant fiend back to his lair, and give the country peace from his machinations. That element is the *veteran soldiery* who fought the battles of the Union with arms, wielded against armed men—not with lies and misrepresentations, and persecutions of the defenceless. It is an element of power which wishes only justice, not vengeance. The lash and the mean only are vindictive and unrelenting.

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.—The United States Consul, stationed at Balavia, under date of October thirty-first, informs the State Department that the Captain General of the Island of Cuba has tendered to the British Consul-General troops and war vessels to go and assist the authorities. The war vessels were accepted, and two of them sailed on the date of this dispatch from St. Jago de Cuba. The Consul at Havana incloses to the State Department a dispatch from our Consul at Kingston, in which he states that his predecessor, who has had some four years' experience with the Islanders, expresses fears that it will require several months to suppress the insurrection effectually. He expresses the hope that an American war steamer may at once be dispatched to that port. He states that there are on the Island of Jamaica about four hundred thousand inhabitants, of which only ten thousand are whites, about seventy-five thousand mulatoes, and the remainder, three hundred and fifteen thousand, are black. The present outbreak evidently has been long contemplated, and is intended to be a war of extermination by the blacks against the whites, and the great disparity of numbers will give the former the advantage. They, too, have chosen a time when there are but few English troops at that station, and but one small English war steamer, the Wolverine, at the Island. The Consul suggests that an American war steamer be sent there.

THE MONEY ORDER OFFICES.—The Postmaster-General has ordered money-order offices to be opened at the following Western points: Monmouth, Illinois; Newaygo, Michigan; Richland, Wisconsin; Washington, N. W.; Wenona, Illinois; Owensville, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; Salt Lake City, Utah; Tipton, Iowa; Titusville, Penn.; Virginia City, Nevada; Watertown, Wisconsin; Alledo, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; Bay City, Michigan; Bryan, Ohio; Carlisle, Ills.; Chagrin Falls, Ohio; Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; Columbia, Nevada; Fort Scott, Kansas; Gallatin, Nevada; Garrettsville, Ohio; Janesville, Wisconsin; Knoxville, Tennessee; Little Rock, Arkansas; Marietta, Michigan; and Mineral Point, Wisconsin.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.—The Charleston Courier, of the first, says the steamer Alhambra arrived there, towing the brig Charles W. King into port, the latter being dismasted.

Efforts are being made to establish a National Bank at Charleston.

John Ransdor of the thirteth Massachusetts Regiment, was accidentally shot, near Clarendon, on the twenty-fifth ult., by a planter. He was one of the guard sent to protect the planter from an uprising of negroes. The guard arriving at night, and endeavoring to effect an entrance to the house, the planter thought they were the negroes and fired on them. The firing is greatly regretted.

PENSIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided that all pensions granted prior to the commencement of the late rebellion ceased to accrue from and after the date of the President's Proclamation declaring the State or district in which the pensioner was domiciled to be in insurrection, and that the payment of such pensions can only be resumed from and after the production of proof of the pensioner's right to be restored to the rolls.

JOHNSON MEETING.—The attention of our readers is asked to the call at the head of this column, of a meeting of citizens to-night.

THE NASHVILLE-MEMPHIS RE-UNION

The Nashville *Banner* speaks thus hopefully of the good influences exerted by the Festival Re-Union held by the mercantile representatives of Memphis and Nashville, the full proceedings of which we gave yesterday.

"The pointed and patriotic speech of Gov. Brownlow; the glowing and manly words of Gov. Neill S. Brown, the earnestness and vigor of the Hon. Jordan Stokes; and the naive humor, dash and true soldierhood of Gen. Fisk, illustrate the free instinct of the honest heart of America, and assure us that we need not despair of restoring the good and glad old times as they were before the deluge of blood swept over us. *Sursum Corda!* People of Tennessee lift up your hearts!

"There's a good time coming boys, a good time coming.
There's a good time coming boys, wait a little longer."

"There was one thing noticeable, in that festive occasion. At least half of the company belonged to the extreme wing of the General Assembly, and it was loudest to applaud sentiments of magnanimity and generosity. On yesterday morning we happened to meet a friend, who sits in one of the houses of the capital, (we won't say which one), who, albeit a worthy man and genial gentleman, is very ultra on the political questions of the day. He had fallen early in the action, and to our inquiry for the reason, he replied, "well Brownlow's speech made me feel so much like the old times that I couldn't stay sober for the life of me."

Governor Brownlow did utter the sentiments of a man, a gentleman, a patriot and a Governor. If he would adhere in all his actions to the spirit which seemed to inspire him as he spoke, he would make himself not only the most popular, but the most useful and the greatest Executive who ever sat in the office of Chief Magistrate. It is not often that the office of Governor affords any very great scope for the display of brilliant or noble characteristics. It does so now, and there never was a plainer pathway spread out before any man than that which invites Governor Brownlow to the summit of human ambition. If he would follow it he could not fail to realize what Gov. Neill S. Brown so aptly described as worth all the vicissitudes of the war; the restoration of the country to what it was.

"The people are very sensitive to kindness, for they feel lonely and distressed. They are grateful for the smallest favors. All that they want is the chance of freemen—a chance by the side of other men—and a fair start in the race of the future. They have few or no grudges, and cherish as little malice as any class of God's creation. Why keep them out in the cold, making of the whole State one great orphan asylum.

"Governor Brownlow has it in his power to organize a majority party in this State—composed of the great and honest masses of the people—on the basis of what he said on Friday night, and to place himself in front of a phalanx that will cohere and be grateful and free citizens, instead of leading a restless and uncertain minority, which may break in pieces at any moment and leave him naked and alone for all time to come.

"We honestly believe that two-thirds of the legislature, for all the abuse they get as radical, are warmed by good impulse if they would only allow their better feelings and judgment to control them in the enactment of laws. Why, there's even hope for the Secretary of Statehimself!

"We trust, and we believe, that good will come from the gathering of the clans at the St. Cloud. It was a reunion brought about by the merchants, God bless them, of Memphis and Nashville, and if its fruit is ripe and sweet, be theirs the credit. They represent the capital and enterprise of the State, and their presence among us just now is timely and fortunate. The material they have laid before the General Assembly is a true bill, and we trust it will not be dismissed, but adopted."

We sincerely hope that the *Banner's* prognostications may prove true, and that the genial and patriotic spirit engendered by the festive board, may not evaporate around the legislative council board.

IMPORTANT HEALTH MOVEMENT.

Alderman J. S. Tour introduced the following ordinance in the Board of Aldermen at its last session:

Be it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis:

SEC. 1. That in view of the necessity of prompt and efficient measures for the sanitary improvement of the city, the position Health Officer is hereby temporarily authorized, with a salary at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to see to the thorough cleaning of every street, court, alley, byway, or other place in the city within fifth or gorge, also now or may hereafter accumulate, detrimental to the health of the citizens, and shall also recommend to this Board from time to time such measures as he may deem most beneficial in securing exemption from epidemic.

SEC. 3. Said Health Officer shall be a thoroughly competent physician. He shall be elected by the Board as soon as practicable after the passage of this ordinance, and shall enter at once upon the discharge of his duties, after having entered into bonds, with approved security, in the sum of five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the same. He shall, in connection with the Mayor, be authorized to employ any and all forces, carts, etc., necessary for the thorough cleansing of the city as before mentioned, and shall keep the same in a healthful condition during his continuance in office. Passed first reading.

This is a sensible movement in the right direction, and we would urge upon the Board to carry it out promptly. One man, of the proper qualifications, invested with full power to act, and so held to a full responsibility, will be worth any dozen, with divided powers and responsibilities. We cannot too strongly urge upon the City Government the immediate adoption of this measure.

GEN. REYNOLDS ON A VISIT HOME.—A dispatch from Indianapolis says: "Maj.-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, commanding in Arkansas, was in the city to-day. He will return to his command after a short visit to his home at Lafayette. Gen. Reynolds represents affairs in Arkansas as being quiet, and the work of reconstruction progressing as favorably as could be expected. The State at large is said to be more quiet and orderly, with less marauding than ever before. The military system, about which there was such a row in Mississippi, has been in operation in Arkansas for nearly a year, and works well. Civil law has been re-established in every county in the State. The blacks are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, having mostly hired out for a year. The General thinks the next Legislature will pass ample laws for the protection of the blacks when the government of the Freedman's Bureau will be no longer needed. The people of Arkansas are generally favorably disposed to Northern emigration, and everything that will tend to develop the State."

ROBBERY, MURDER AND ARSON.—Thomas Sawyer, of Robertson county, Tenn., was robbed on Friday night, the third instant, and himself and wife murdered, and his house burned. Nothing remained of Sawyer and his wife but their hearts and skulls. Sawyer was an industrious, honest and quiet man. He was thought to have a large amount of gold and silver about his house. On Thursday night, the second of November, Stephen Bugg, a colored man, was murdered and robbed by a gang of six cutlaws. Bugg lived on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, not far from South Tunnel. He was an industrious, saving, honest man, and had the good will of all.

The Nashville *Press and Times* says there is no disguising the fact that there is a gang of outlaws, the *debris* of Harper's and Baker's bands, operating in Summer and Robertson counties.

In Franklin, Ky., on the fifth instant, a man by the name of Butler, shot his brother, Samuel Butler, killing him instantly. At night some person or persons went to the murderer's house and killed him. A later account says he attempted to escape from the guard and was killed.

☞ The poet Tennyson is thus described by one who saw him recently: "He was dressed in a very ordinary, rather negligent manner, and his thick, curly gray hair hung in long and shaggy locks down over a broad collar. His hat was down over his face, so that I could not see his phrenological development; but he truly had the "sad passive eye, which I had heard credited to him, and which, withal, was nervous and downcast. He wore a rather long beard and moustache; both were plentifully sprinkled with white, though originally very dark. The poet's complexion was sallow, his his nose straight, and his face rather long."

☞ Several women who have been dealing largely in counterfeit money were apprehended at Covington, Ky., on Wednesday. Among the counterfeits taken from these people are Treasury note fifties, twenties, tens and fives, and fifty-cent postal currency pieces.

From advance sheets of Col. S. M. Bowman's History of "Sherman and his Campaigns."

INTERESTING LETTERS.

Gen. Grant on his Promotion to the Lieutenant-Generalship.

Gen. Sherman to Gen. Grant.

On the fourth of March, at Nashville, Maj.-Gen. Grant received telegraphic orders to report in person to Washington. Congress had passed an act authorizing the appointment of a Lieutenant-General to command the armies of the United States, and the President had nominated Gen. Grant for the appointment. Before starting on his journey, Grant seized his pen, and in the moment of his greatest elevation, filled with generosity toward those others to whose exertions he modestly chose to ascribe his own deserved reward, hastily wrote these touching lines:

"DEAR SHERMAN—The bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army has become a law, and my name has been sent to the Senate to fill the place. I now receive orders to report to Washington immediately, in person, which indicates a confirmation. I start in the morning to comply with the order. While I have been eminently successful in this war, in at least gaining the confidence of the public, no one feels more than I how much of this success is due to the energy, skill, and the harmonious putting forth of that energy and skill, than those upon whom it has been my good fortune to have occupying subordinate positions under me. There are many officers to whom these remarks are applicable to a greater or less degree, proportionate to their ability as soldiers; but what I want to express my thanks to you and McPherson, as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success. How far your advice and assistance have been of help to me, you know. How far your execution of whatever has been given you to do entitles you to the reward which I am receiving, you cannot know as well as I. I feel all the true gratitude this letter would express, giving it the most flattering construction. The word you, I use in plural, intending it for McPherson also. I should write to him, and will some day, but starting in the morning I do not know that I will find time just now. Your friend,

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-General."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY.

Sherman received this letter near Memphis on the tenth of March, and immediately replied:

"DEAR GENERAL: I have yours more than kind and characteristic letter of the fourth instant. I will send a copy to Gen. McPherson at once. You do yourself injustice, and us too much honor, in assigning to us too large a share of the merits which have led you to your high advancement. I know you approve the friendship I have ever professed to you, and will permit me to continue, as heretofore, to manifest it on all proper occasions. You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevation; but if you can continue, as heretofore, to be yourself, simple, honest and unpretending, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends, and the gratitude of millions of human beings, that will award you a large share in securing to them and their descendants a government of laws and liberty. I repeat, you do Gen. McPherson and myself too much honor. At Belmont you manifested your traits—neither of us being near.

"At Donelson, also, you illustrated your whole character. I was not near, and Gen. McPherson in too subordinate a capacity to influence you. Until you had won Donelson, I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchistic elements that presented themselves at every point; but that admitted a ray of light I have followed since. I believe you are as brave, patriotic and just as the great prototype, Washington—as unselfish, kind hearted, and honest as a man should be—but the chief characteristic is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in his Saviour. This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also, when you have compelled your organizations, you got go into battle without hesitation, as at Chattanooga—no doubts—no reserves; and I tell you it was this that made us act with confidence. I know, wherever I was, that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place you would help me out, if alive.

"My only point of doubt was in your knowledge of grand strategy, and of books of science and history; but, I believe your common sense seems to have supplied all these. Now as to the future. Don't stay in Washington. Come West; take to yourself the whole Mississippi Valley. Make it drink deep—and I tell you the Atlantic slopes and Pacific shores will follow its destiny as sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main trunk. We have done much, but still much remains. Time and time's influence are with us. We could almost afford to sit still and let these influences work. Here lies the seed of the coming surprise; and from the West, when our task is done, we will make short work of Charleston and Richmond, and the impoverished coast of the Atlantic. Your sincere friend."

TWENTY MILES AGAINST TIME.

Great Trot at Boston—Greatest Feat on Record—Twenty Miles in Fifty-eight Minutes.

From the Boston Advertiser of the first.

Yesterday afternoon the thorough-bred gelding, Capt. McGowan, attempted, upon the half-mile course of the Riverside Trotting Park, the remarkable feat of trotting twenty miles in an hour, and accomplished it in the unprecedented time of fifty-eight minutes and twenty-five seconds, making the best time on record.

To witness this display of equine endurance a very large crowd was present, numbering from five to six thousand persons, among whom were lovers of the horse from all New York and other states. Large sums of money were staked on the result, many persons betting heavy odds against the gelding. By scores of men who stand in the first class of judges of horseflesh it was loudly declared, previous to the trot, that the feat could not possibly be accomplished, and it was prophesied on all sides that the gelding would break down before he had trotted fifteen miles, and be declared vanquished. The backers of Captain McGowan, however, were confident of his ability to perform the task; so much faith had they in the gelding and gladly took up all bets offered them.

A few minutes before the appointed time for the trot to begin, Capt. McGowan appeared upon the track, harnessed to a light gig, in which was seated the well-known careful driver, J. J. Bowen. The judges, Messrs. Daniel Robbins, O. P. Marshall and A. P. Morrison, promptly gave the word, and the animal at once started off. For the first ten miles he was held in by the driver. At the end of the ten miles he was, to all appearances, as fresh as when he began his work. Not a word was said to the gelding, nor was he in the slightest manner urged during the trotting of the first fifteen of the twenty miles. In the last half of the seventeenth mile the gelding broke for the first time; it was said that he was then purposely brought up by his driver. His best mile, as will be seen by the summary below, was the sixth, which he trotted in 2:48. The crowd remained very quiet throughout the entire trot, but when the gelding came easily down to the last home stretch, a bold cheer for Capt. McGowan arose from hundreds of delighted spectators. As soon as the trot was ended the people flocked around the gelding to examine him, and see if he showed signs of hurt. During the afternoon the clouds threatened rain, but it luckily did not fall until the trot was over.

The fact of trotting twenty miles in an hour, on a half mile track, has never before been accomplished. The two notable trotters, Trustee and Lady Fulton, are the only animals among the large number of famous American and European horses which have performed the feat on a mile track.

Both horses took more time in which to trot the twenty miles than did Capt. McGowan yesterday, and both died soon after accomplishing the feat. Capt. McGowan is not dead yet, and in a quarter of an hour after he had finished his task, when he was brought again upon the track, and walked up and down, he appeared in good condition. We hear it rumored that he will again try the feat on the Long Island Course, Brooklyn, at some future day, five thousand dollars against two thousand five hundred dollars.

The match yesterday was for five thousand five hundred dollars.

☞ The United States Circuit Court in Cincinnati has just decided an important case, in which the Western Union Telegraph Company were plaintiffs, and the United States Telegraph Company defendants. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company had given the plaintiffs, it seems, the exclusive right to construct a telegraph line along the road. The defendants, under the laws of Ohio, condemned the right of way and built their line. The plaintiffs sought to restrain the defendants from thus using the property. The Court decided in favor of the defendants. The case is one of considerable importance.

☞ A boy in Cincinnati, whose name is O'Brien, eleven years of age, was being instructed in musket drill by his father. The word to load and fire was given, and the boy discharged the gun, the ball striking his mother in the right eye, inflicting a probably fatal wound. He was taken in custody.

THE SOUTHEAST.

We glean the following interesting budget of news from Southeastern papers:

VIRGINIA.

In an article on the Speakership of the House of Delegates, the Richmond *Republic* remarks:

The only member elect of the House of Delegates whose name has been thus far mentioned in connection with the Speakership is Muscoe Garnett, Esq., of Essex county. Mr. Garnett has, perhaps, had more experience in State legislation than any other member elect of the House, having represented his county for several sessions prior to eighteen hundred and fifty-five. He is, therefore, familiar with the legislative routine, and being conversant with parliamentary law, would doubtless discharge the duties of Speaker in an efficient manner. Politically, we believe, he would be acceptable to a very large majority of the House. If any other gentleman should be proposed for the responsible and honorable position, we will announce the fact with such remarks upon his claims and merits as may be appropriate and just. We shall take no part in the contest, should there be one, until the names of all the candidates are made known.

The following is a list of the National Banks in Virginia at the present time:

First National Bank of Alexandria, First National Bank of Charlottesville, First National Bank of Harrisonburg, First National Bank of Lynchburg, National Bank of Norfolk, First National Bank of Petersburg, Merchants' National Bank of Petersburg, First National Bank of Richmond, National Bank of Virginia, Richmond National Exchange Bank of Richmond, Farmers' National Bank of Richmond.

The *Republic* learns that Mr. Quesenberry, of Louisa county, formerly owned a negro woman and children, who remained with him from the time of the evacuation of Richmond until recently. The husband of the woman demanded of Mr. Quesenberry wages for his wife's services, which demand Mr. Quesenberry was not disposed to accede to, and told him that if he thought they were worth more than their rations and clothing he might take them with. This the negro was not disposed to do, and became very insolent. Mr. Quesenberry told him to go off and take his family with him. He refused to go, and followed Mr. Quesenberry to his hog-pen, and started to climb the fence, with the view of attacking Mr. Quesenberry, as the latter thought, who, with the intention of defending himself, drew his knife and inflicted a wound in the negro's side which proved fatal. Mr. Quesenberry went immediately to the nearest magistrate and surrendered himself, giving an account of what he had done.

In Petersburg on Saturday last, at the corner of Market and Washington streets, a difficulty occurred between two negroes, when one of them, much stronger and more athletic of the two, knocked the other down, and then began to kick, stamp, and otherwise brutally injure and maltreat him, the latter making no sort of resistance, but protesting that he did not merit such treatment. Finally, however, seeming to have had enough, and aroused to a sense of the gross wrong which had been done him by his brutal assailant, he drew his pistol and fired at the latter as he was down (at full), missing the negro at whom it was aimed, struck Mr. Anthony Dibrell, who was standing a few feet distant, inflicting a severe, if not dangerous wound in the side. A negro named Scott Wilson, who was implicated in the affair, was taken in custody Saturday afternoon, and steps were taken to catch the others.

The handsome residence of the late P. K. White, situated on Nineteenth street, between Broad and Grace, Richmond, was sold at auction on Monday to John R. Davis, for the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The building was built by the late Mr. C. B. Hill, and was at one time the residence of C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury.

The regular course of lectures at the Richmond Medical College has commenced. The large building attached to the college has been fitted up as a boarding house, principally for the accommodation of the students.

The Richmond *Republic* of November second says: "J. H. Reagan, late Postmaster-General of the Confederate States, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Powhattan Hotel. Gen. W. H. F. Lee and Lemuel G. Bowden, Esq., arrived at the Exchange Hotel yesterday."

The *Republic* says: "The transportation of the mail between Washington and Richmond has been transferred to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, and the first mail from Washington yesterday that line came through on Wednesday."

The Petersburg *Express* understands that the estimated value of taxable property of all kinds in Virginia is between seven and eight millions of dollars.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Greensboro *World* of October twenty-sixth, says:

So many quiet citizens have been recently attacked and robbed by the soldiers in this State that it calls for redress. We have forborne nothing any of these outrages just as long as we could; but they are occurring too frequent, and of too serious a character in our town to pass unnoticed. Several of our citizens have been attacked on the streets before nine o'clock at night, several stores have been plundered, and last night Walter Green, a quiet and inoffensive young man, was terribly beaten, until his life is despaired of. This last act of the soldiery was done in the confectionary of Mr. Green, simply because he refused to allow himself to be robbed of his goods. What are we, the citizens, to do when these "guardians of our rights and liberties" are the only ones that perpetrate crimes in our midst? Will the military or Governor attend to this matter?

The Newbern *Times* gives the following account of a recent disturbance in that place:

A disturbance of a serious character occurred at the dance hall, near the depot, between nine and ten o'clock Friday night, during which the door-keeper was shot through the leg by a rifle ball. Some of the colored soldiers stationed here endeavored to gain admittance without paying, and, on being refused, raised the row. Part of them were armed with their rifles and others with pistols. Both kinds of weapons were freely used in the affray, but, as far as is known, only one man was hurt. Marshal Kehoe, with a *posse* of men, was promptly on hand, and quiet was soon restored. Why do the officers of the colored regiments allow their men to carry their rifles with them whenever they choose? Such things should not be permitted, as men maddened with poor whisky may use it to have loaded guns in their possession.

The same paper records another row as follows:

We understand a difficulty occurred on Middle street, between Pollock and South Front, Saturday, in which the principals were a citizen and a colored soldier. Gen. Paine, upon hearing the circumstances, had the soldier arrested, and he will be held for punishment.

A number of burglaries and robberies have been committed in Newbern recently. In one instance one thousand dollars and a gold watch were obtained.

The Raleigh *Standard* of October thirteenth publishes a column and a half list of persons in North Carolina who have been pardoned by the President, and who will be entitled to vote at elections hereafter to be held in that State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At the assembling of the South Carolina Legislature, Col. F. J. Moses was elected temporary President of the Senate. On taking the chair he used the following language:

The Constitution of seventeen hundred and ninety has been substituted by that of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and by its provisions, social and hereditary institutions have been abolished. The labor which contributed so largely to the capital of the country, if not altogether lost, is to exist in a new shape, and we enter on a new government, if approved by present overbearing circumstances, still full of hope for the future. On many a fearful battle field, Southern valor, subjected to the most trying tests, has been proudly exhibited, and that high spirit of proud self-dependence, in a new and changed field of operations, can supply the necessary energy and industry to conquer all obstacles, and make we once more a happy and prosperous people.

You have each of you, under oath, assumed the obligation to protect, preserve, and defend as well the Constitution of the United States as that of the State of South Carolina. Your honor, once pledged, who, that knows anything of the character of our people, will doubt that you will readily and cheerfully render to the general Government of your country all that duty, patriotism, and sense of right will demand? I full well know that you will contribute all your efforts and ability to build up for us a republic which will be the admiration of the world, and will continue as one great and undivided people. Let a recollection of the past be buried, and, with encouraging hope for the future, proceed in the good work which we this day begin.

☞ A novel fleet arrived at Omaha recently, consisting of about fifty craft containing some five hundred men from Montana territory. The boats are a kind of flatboat, built expressly for the purpose, with a few skiffs along, for picking up wood along the shore, making reconnoissances, etc. The party embarked on the Yellow Stone river, eight hundred miles above its mouth, and only five miles from Virginia City. They were twenty-seven days reaching Omaha, a distance of two thousand three hundred miles. They had no difficulty with the Indians and found plenty of game and enjoyed good health.

TELEGRAPHIC.

PREPARING FOR WIRZ'S EXECUTION.

SEWARD'S REPLY TO RUSSELL.

Probable Evacuation of Mexico.

FENIAN ORGANIZATION ADJOURNED

The Cotton and Gold Markets.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHILI.

Gen. Breckinridge going to Texas.

LOSS OF STEAMER BULL DOG.

Hanging of Wirz.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Henry Wirz was hanged this morning in pursuance of sentence.

War Declared Between Spain and Chili.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The steamer Ocean Queen reports war declared between Spain and Chili, and all the ports of the latter declared by Admiral Passea blockaded since the twenty-fourth. The Diplomatic Corps in Chili protest emphatically against the mode of blockade. The Spanish Admiral proposes to maintain it by cruisers.

The panic occasioned by this sudden rupture is unprecedented in Chili. Business is greatly prostrated.

The English steamers between Panama and Valparaiso have no passengers or freight for any point south of Bolivia.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary was at Valparaiso.

Disaffections were arising among the revolutionists of Peru.

There is a prospect of all bodies binding together to assist Chili.

A Salt Lake letter to the *Tribune*, of October eighth, says Brigham Young and other leaders of the Mormons proclaim polygamy their religion, which they will sustain by force of arms. They are deciding to procure arms and openly defy the Federal authorities.

Ashley's Majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Ashley has one thousand majority for delegate to Congress from Nevada.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Cotton firmer, with a good business doing, at fifty-two cents; flour, lower; wheat, one eighty-four; corn, unchanged; oats, fifty; sugar, fifteen; pork, thirty-two and a half; gold, forty-six and a half; stocks, heavy; five-twenty coupons of sixty-two, one hundred and five eights; five-twenty coupons of sixty-four, one hundred.

The leaders of the Jamaica insurrection, George W. Gordon and Paul Boyle, have been caught and are under trial by martial law. Their capture has dispirited the insurgents, and many of them were surrendering.

The British war ship Bull Dog was blown up on the twenty-fifth ult. at Cape Haytile. The commander of the Bull Dog asked satisfaction for some insult or injury, and receiving no reply, opened fire on the fort. The fort replied, and the ship getting aground was set on fire, abandoned and blown up. The commander sailed for Jamaica on one of Giffert's boats.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet and irregular. Corn firm at fifty-five and a half. Oats thirty-three.

The *Times'* Brownsville correspondent of the second says he is informed that the citizens of Matamoras are already in a starving condition.

An account of the siege of the Imperial troops states that they are but little better off.

Many late Confederate officers are fighting with the Liberals.

Two transports are reported at the mouth of the Rio Grande loaded with French troops to reinforce the garrison at Matamoras. They will find it rough work coming up the river as the Liberals hold its banks below the city.

The Matamoras *Ranchero* of the thirty-first says usual artillery firing still continues. The steamer Eugenie arrived there on the thirteth with subsistence and supplies. Reinforcements hourly expected.

Gen. Baird has arrived and succeeds Fullerton as Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs in Louisiana.

Gen. Howard is at Vicksburg.

The Mobile *Advertiser* learns by a Georgia letter that the Convention of that State pronounced, by overwhelming vote, against State repudiation.

Ex-Gov. Pearce, of Texas, who is an intimate friend of Hamilton, informs the *Civilian* that Hamilton would hardly call a convention before the middle of next January. The *Civilian* fears that Texas will not be represented in the next Congress.

The debt contracted by Texas during the war amounts to nine millions. The people of the Rio Grande complain bitterly of the lack of mail facilities.

Gentlemen who accompanied Breckinridge from Europe to Canada have arrived at San Antonio.

Gen. Breckinridge has announced his determination to remove to Texas should the President pardon him. He ascribes the late turning point in the Confederate fortunes to the removal of Gen. Johnston from the command of the army at Atlanta.

All the negro troops have left the Rio Grande.

Additional Matamoras intelligence says Canales is approaching Matamoras from Camargo with five hundred reinforcements for the Liberal besiegers.

False Cabinet Rumors Contradicted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Times'* special says all reports about Cabinet discussions over the correspondence between Lord Russell and Mr. Adams are absurd. Seward wrote a reply to Russell at least six weeks ago, that is generally understood to have informed the English Government that he should not press the question for arbitration, nor consent to submit any questions to commissioners, unless the questions at issue between the two Governments are admitted. Seward's letter probably was mainly a request to know what losses were intended to come before the commissioners, previous to acceptance or declension of it.

Gen. Longstreet had a private interview with the President.

The President has extended the parole of Extra Billy Smith.

An order will be issued mustering a large number of general officers out of the service.

Preparations are making for Wirz's execution. The President received the petition of his counsel for commutation, but uttered nothing which caused belief that executive clemency would be exercised in the matter.

Foreign.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—By the steamship America the *Independence Belge* is received, which says that it is said the speech from the throne at the next meeting of French Chambers will announce the entire evacuation of Mexico by French troops.

Belgian papers of the twenty-third say negotiations have been completed for a new corps of Belgian troops for Mexico.

The London *Times* of the twenty-fifth says we have to settle our affairs with America to our mutual satisfaction, and Lord Russel has his hand in it. That is the greatest, perhaps the only, reason why he should be Premier.

The Fenian Organization.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Fenian organization adjourned Tuesday evening. They appointed a Military Secretary, a Financial Secretary and Treasurer, issued under a half million bonds, and appointed six organizers or canvassers.

The balloon bridal party, which started yesterday, came down safely at Mount Vernon, in Westchester county.

The American Union Committee met on Monday to respond to the appeal of Gov. Parsons and Gen. Swayne, for the relief of Alabamians, and to take measures to aid the people of the South in restoring education and industry.

The *Herald's* special says Northern men are investing largely in Virginia land.

The Secretary of the Treasury addressed a circular to officers of Customs, instructing them to take United States Gold Certificates in payment of duties on imports.

Raleigh papers say that present indications are that all ultra men in North Carolina will be defeated for Congress, and they are those who can take the oath.

Gold and Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Gold Exchange has voted to receive gold checks when issued as good delivery.

The total sales of cotton yesterday amounted to three thousand six hundred and fifty bales, at fifty and fifty-two cents for middling, upland market closing very dull.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Cotton dull; sales one thousand and two hundred middling at fifty-two cents. Exchange advanced. Gold forty-nine. Freights weak. Cotton to Liverpool, three-fourth pence; to New York, one and a half to two pence.

The Louisville *Journal* sends us the following dispatch:

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—The Western Union Press, that meets in this city on the twenty-second instant, are very desirous that they should meet their brothers of the Press from the South. It is hoped that all who can will come, and that they will form a separate organization or join the Western Union, for their mutual advantage all over the South.

☞ An extraordinary billiard match has recently been completed between two well known citizens of Denver, Ill. They agreed to play for one hundred dollars a game of one hundred points, and to continue it without sleeping, eating or cessation until the party most exhausted should agree to forfeit five hundred dollars to the other. It lasted for twenty-two hours, and twelve thousand dollars was lost by the superior player, who gave odds of forty points to his antagonist, and the victor paid the forfeit of five hundred dollars. During the latter portion of the contest the stakes were eight hundred dollars per game.

☞ The American Reform, Book and Tract Society, established at Cincinnati thirteen years ago to disseminate religious and anti-slavery documents, held its thirteenth anniversary on the second inst. The receipts of the year were fourteen thousand dollars; and the circulation of the Society's publications during the year amounted to thirteen millions of pages, of which a large portion went to the army; the freedmen also received a large proportion. To the latter class, over five thousand bound volumes, and two millions of pages, were sent.

☞ We publish a special dispatch, says the New York *News*, from our Washington correspondent, which we have reason to believe, from the general accuracy of his information, will prove to be correct. It is to the effect that Mr. Jefferson Davis will not be brought to trial, but will soon be released from confinement, and ultimately pardoned by the President. The most eminent legal counsel, it seems, have been consulted in the matter, and the belief expressed that a conviction for treason cannot be obtained.

☞ George Walker, formerly a slave, died in Williamsburg, Va., in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, leaving property, and Joanna Sanders, a niece of the deceased, and who was also a slave, is now seeking through the law to recover this property. The court has directed the jury to render a verdict in her favor, subject to the decision of the full bench at general term, after argument.

SWIFT JUSTICE.—Two weeks ago Ferdinand Kirchner brutally murdered Henry Henning, a soldier, in Buffalo, to secure a one hundred dollar bill in his possession. The same night he was arrested on Tuesday committed, on Wednesday indicted, and last week, on Wednesday, brought up for trial, on Thursday convicted, and on Friday sentenced to be hung.

☞ The Russian Government is beginning to be alarmed at the extent to which its notes are counterfeited. Several bands of forgers are engaged in this manufacture, and a number of suspected persons have been arrested. It is said there on the Vijni Novgorod an immense quantity of false notes have been found rolled up in cigars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Acting and Stage Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON.
Stage Director..... J. HUSTLEY.

Sixth appearance of the
WEBB SISTERS,
Saturday Evening, Nov. 11, 1865,
Will be presented the grand drama of the MOTHER'S DYING CHILD. "Stella." the Mother's Dying Child—Miss Emma Webb. "Fairscience Jargon"