MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865.

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CUMBERLAND CHURCH.—The ladies of the Cumberland church, and all others interested in the welfare of that church, are respectfully and cordially invited to attend a meeting there on Wednesday morning, December sixth, at ten o'clock.

RAN OFF THE TRACK.—The passenger train of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on its up trip, ran off the track, smashing one car and—nobody hurt.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The police were busily engaged, on Saturday night and Sunday last, arresting drunken and disorderly characters. Judge Dickinson assessed and collected fines amounting to one hundred and fifty-seven dollars, from thirty-four cases.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Jacob Rideman, for the past twenty-five years a resident of Memphis, died at his home a few days since from a paralytic stroke. The deceased was born in seventeen hundred and eighty-six, at Knoxville, then in the District of Western Virginia. He served all through the Creek War, under Gen. Jackson.

ROBBERY.—Harrison Williams (colored) was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing fifty dollars from the drug store of Ward & LeGuere. Upon examination, before Esquire Miller, he was bound over in the sum of two thousand dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

PLEAD GUILTY.—Albro Tatum, (colored), arrested some time since, charged with horse stealing, plead guilty, yesterday, upon examination before Esquire Miller. As horse stealing now comes under the head of capital punishment, according to the revised criminal code of the State, full was refused, and he was remanded to prison. Such was the decision of Esquire Miller.

A HOME FOR THE BISHOP.—A movement is on foot to purchase by voluntary contribution, the house and lot owned by the late beloved Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee—Rt. Rev. JAMES H. OTEY—with a view to making it, in perpetuity, the residence of his successors. Two parties, who had the matter in hand, yesterday—Mr. J. W. Page and Rev. Mr. Hillen—received subscriptions to the extent of near five thousand dollars. The property, we believe, is held at eighteen thousand. The object of subscription is, by providing a home for the Bishops of Tennessee, to secure their residence here, and relieve the diocese, to that extent, of the support of the episcopate. We doubt not the entire sum will be made up. We note, as an evidence of the broad catholic spirit of our people, among the large subscribers to the cause of a zealous and able pastor of one of our Methodist congregations.

CHANCERY COURT.—The following cases are set for hearing in this court to-day:

1. Page et al. vs. Brown et al.
[illegible] Hollowell et al. vs. Allen et al.
[illegible] Armour, adm'r, vs. Armstrong et al.
[illegible] Bishop et al. vs. Bishop et al.
[illegible] Anderson et al. vs. Jordan, adm'r, et al.
[illegible] Hall vs. Lane et al.
[illegible] Tapp vs. Tapp et al.
[illegible] Wilson et al. vs. Wilson et al.
[illegible] Clayborne vs. Bendel et al.
[illegible] Tappan vs. Horton et al.
[illegible] Hunter et al. vs. Harper et al.
[illegible] Fowler vs. Seidman et al.
[illegible] Hunter et al. vs. Smallwick et al.
[illegible] Hancock vs. Hogan et al.
[illegible] Trowbridge et al. vs. Smallwick et al.
[illegible] Richardson et al. vs. Smallwick et al.
[illegible] Tryon & Co. vs. Smallwick et al.
[illegible] Cooper et al. vs. Cooper et al.
[illegible] Gaither et al. vs. Kimbrough et al.
[illegible] Taylor et al. Rembert et al.
[illegible] Dunbar vs. Hughes et al.
[illegible] Griffin et al. vs. Hughes et al.
[illegible] Dunbar vs. Desmadelaine et al.
[illegible] Memphis & Somerville, Turnpike Company vs. Blackwell, exr.
[illegible] Johnson, adm. etc., vs. Gray et al.
[illegible] Russell et al. vs. Hopkins et al.
[illegible] Same vs. same.
[illegible] Wilkerson, adm'r, vs. Hockley.
[illegible] McGhee et al. vs. McCullough et al.
[illegible] Green vs. Smith et al.
[illegible] Same vs. same.
[illegible] Wynne et al. vs. Overton et al.
[illegible] Rombard et al. vs. Cherry et al.
[illegible] Carlos et al. vs. Barbour et al.
[illegible] Wright et al. vs. same.
[illegible] Same vs. same.
[illegible] Smith & Co. vs. Memphis & Ohio R. R. Co.
[illegible] Wilson, jr., vs. Hanna et al.
[illegible] Shaw et al. vs. same.

PERSONAL.—Our friend E. B. Byington has returned from his trip to St. Louis and Chicago, looking well. We are pleased to learn that he has been appointed General Southern Agent for the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company's Steamers, and intends greatly enlarging the facilities of travel to the North and East. His office is at number thirteen Madison street, where all travelers will find it to their interest to call and procure tickets. By so doing, they get the benefit of having their state rooms secured without the trouble of going to the boat early in order to get a room. One of the above popular lines of steamers leave this city at five o'clock P. M. every day, promptly, and makes connections at Cairo and St. Louis with all railroad trains. The above line is one that should be patronized by all as it has run its boats daily, whether making or losing money, and is always to be relied upon. With such men at the head of the line as Henry W. Smith, as President, Wm. Postal, Superintendent, John A. Scudder, Secretary, C. N. Pratt, General Agent, E. B. Byington, General Ticket Agent, and W. E. Dill, Passenger Agent, this line cannot fail to be popular with the traveling public.

SANITARY.—Report of Committee appointed by the Memphis Medical Society to investigate and report upon the present sanitary condition of the city, etc., etc.:

Gentlemen: In discharging the duties to which we have been assigned, we have been satisfied by an earnest sense of the responsibility of our positions. At all times, but more especially under circumstances of peril and alarm, resulting from the apprehension of the approach of epidemic, communities look to the medical profession for counsel and aid. By tacit and admitted consent, it becomes the custodian of the lives, health and happiness of the people. It has been a high pride and its glory to respond with cheerfulness and alacrity to their calls, and to step promptly forward with the proffer of such poor assistance as will in any way mitigate or relieve the consequences of these terrible scourges. We have carefully and thoroughly inspected the different wards of the city, and find them all too similar in condition. We regret to report that we have found every influence which is necessary for the propagation of endemic diseases, and for the spread of such epidemic or contagious diseases as might be introduced into our midst. The streets, alleys and vacant lots have become cesspools for all the accumulative filth of the city. Decaying vegetable and animal matter lies scattered over the area, exposed for days and weeks to the rays of the sun, decomposing and generating noxious and poisonous gases, which in the diffusion of which through the atmosphere must become prejudicial to health, and offensive and disgusting to the senses. The back yards of private residences, the sinks, and the cellars under houses, do not receive that attention from owners which is necessary, and as our report by the police for proper drainage and cleansing. The crowded tenements of the blacks in the city and suburbs are filthy, and around them are holes of standing water, into which their garbage is thrown, becoming the prolific source of disease and death.

In view of the probable and early approach of cholera, we would respectfully recommend that this society urge upon the city authorities the adoption of prompt and energetic sanitary measures. To this end, they suggest to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen the expediency of appointing an experienced and energetic physician as Health Officer, under whose supervision, and at whose suggestion, alleys, streets, cellars, vacant lots, private yards and sinks, shall be thoroughly cleansed and limed, drainage improved, and all nuisances conducive to disease removed. Also, that they enforce all sanitary ordinances existing, enact such additional ones as are necessary, and empower the Health Officer to enforce them.

From topographical causes Bayou Gayoso must be the great sewer of the city. We would therefore recommend that the course of the stream be straightened as far as practicable, and all obstructions in its bed be removed, so as to afford a rapid flow of current from its source to its mouth.

The co-operation of all citizens with the health officer is urged, inasmuch as his duties will be onerous, and they are each interested in the health and prosperity of the city.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. MITCHELL, M. D., Ch'n.,
W. C. CAVENAUGH, M. D.,
J. W. SPRINGER, M. D.,
A. K. TAYLOR, M. D.,
W. M. IRWIN, M. D.,
M. WILLSON, M. D.,
D. D. SAUNDERS, M. D.,
T. J. MADDOX, M. D.,
E. P. BATEMAN, M. D.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REMARKS OF BRIG.-GEN. FISK, LAST NIGHT.—Gen. Fisk and others addressed a large number of negroes, last night, at the Collins church, on Washington street. He spoke substantially as follows:

He came to the city with the intention of giving some advice to the freedmen; but he found that, in Memphis, they had adapted themselves to the change of circumstances with the greatest alacrity, and after an observation of four or five days in the city, he seemed sure that the whites stood in much greater need of it than the freedmen. He blamed the press of the South for its continued misrepresentations of the colored people; they state from time to time of the enormous amount of colored people dependent on the Government for support. He stated that he was able to prove the contrary of this. In the State of Tennessee, for instance, thirteen thousand dollars were given for the support of poor whites where one thousand dollars were given to colored people for the same purpose, making a ratio of thirteen to one. Since he had been in the Southern country he had talked to over one quarter of a million of the colored people. He always found them willing to work, and always industrious, when dealt justly by. The Freedmen's Bureau was established to create and promote harmony between both races, and by the grace of God it will be done. He heard it said that the colored people were lazy; he met with lazy people everywhere and among all classes; nobody loved to work, but he would impress upon their minds, as forcibly as he could, that all have to work to gain an honest livelihood, and he asked the assistance of everybody, and particularly those assembled around him, to aid him in making lazy colored people work. If they did not work, people would say to him and their friends, "did'nt I tell you so?" "I knew the negro would never work," and remarks of similar import, emanating invariably from the mouths of copperheads, the very worst specimen of snakes. They will create trouble in Congress on this subject, and who doubts but that they would be glad to say that the negro will not work, and that there are five thousand negroes in Memphis who live by stealing? He had a difficulty at Nashville with lazy negroes; he organized and formed about him, a legislature of colored people, which he had no hesitation in saying could beat the one composed of white persons, at present in that city; he formed his legislature into sub-districts, and scattered them about that city, for the purpose of riding the negroes there to obtain employment, and he felt proud in saying that it worked well with the greatest success. Get the freedmen employment, and the great battle for freedom—for liberty—was won, and no human power could decree otherwise; if on the other hand the negro was lazy and would not work, results vastly different in their nature might be expected. Christmas was approaching; he heard a great deal said about insurrections among the negroes; he had no faith in insurrections, and did not suppose there was a person in the house that had. It was all nonsense, and rebels who are afraid of it, should remember that during awar of four years, waged against every interest of the colored man, nobody was hurt by the negro. Do they think now that you will rise up and cut anybody's throat. Rumors of insurrection existed to a greater extent in West Tennessee than at any other place he had heard of; he had endeavored to trace these rumors to their fountain-head, and all he could discover by his inquiries was that somebody told Tom, and Tom told Dick, and Dick told Bill, and so on, until getting at anything like the truth about the matter was utterly impossible. He desired harmony among the people by all means. It is essential to the interests of all; and with harmony would come cheerfulness and contentment. He received a dispatch from Washington, not long since, asking him, "Do you fear an insurrection?" to which he answered, "Not from the negroes; the only fears of insurrection to be apprehended is from the whites." It was the province of those before him to quiet the fears and apprehensions of all their friends, and to give good advice to those whom they knew in the country. There was and still is a prevalent idea among many of the colored people, that about Christmas time there would be a division and distribution of the land in States lately in rebellion, among them. He thought that if the Government would do this, it would do a good thing, but he knew such was not the intention of the Government; and he wanted to disabuse their minds of any idea they might have formed on the subject. The negroes, in times of war, had aided in the subjugation of these rebels, and had thrashed them nicely; and these negroes, who had been serviceable in suppressing that wicked rebellion, expected, naturally enough, that they would get the land, but the Government would give them no land, and the only way to get it was to work for it; he had to work for the first land he ever owned, and was always glad he had to do so. The advice he would give them was, to work like negroes, and by this means, with fair, honorable conduct toward all, they would soon show to the world their fitness for any place or position, usually allotted to man. Some time since he took a trip North. Almost every one who met him, asked: "Is it so, what we hear, that the negroes do not and will not work?" I said to them, "gentlemen, cotton is constantly arriving at your doors; is it not the production of negro labor." "But," say they, "what of the next year's crop." Says I, "gentlemen, wait until the next year, and I will guarantee that, if the negroes are treated and received well, their work will be entirely voluntary and faithful. Some time since a meeting of white people was held, in the neighborhood of this city, in which freedmen laborers were divided into three classes, each class to receive compensation in accordance with its industry and fidelity; and that no negroes should be employed, under any pretense, who were not supplied with a certificate from his former master or owner. With such unwise legislation and under such circumstances, if colored people do not work, to whom should the blame attach. It is the desire of the Freedmen's Bureau that the negro should work well and steadily, and that above all things, their families be well provided for. The interest which the freed people had taken in education, moral and religious, is, indeed, a source of the keenest gratification to their friends, and they should not fail to improve the opportunity afforded them by the kindness, humanity and self-abnegation of the Northern teachers now in their midst; in all cases, where there are children on plantations, schools should be established; as it now is, parents flock from the country to the city with their children, that they may send them to school; and if planters were to lend a helping hand, in establishing schools on their places, how quickly all causes breeding or nourishing uneasiness and discontent would die out. He advised them to read the newspapers, and stand by and support those which maintains and advocates the cause of justice and of right. The prejudices of the Southern people are deeply rooted, as the war just ended testifies; but fight it down you can, if you will go about it cheerfully, and by good works. He had heard a great deal about the vagrancy laws made here to apply to negroes. He wished it distinctly understood, that no law should be made to apply especially to the colored people. The Freedmen's Bureau will remain in Tennessee until the good work of equality and justice to all, and the right of the colored man to appear as an equal sufrior in the eyes of the law, shall have been accomplished. The freedmen are now thrown upon their own responsibility, and, in eloquent words, he urged upon them the necessity of saving their money. A bank was established in Nashville by colored people; its board of Directors were all colored, and he had the honor of sitting in that Board himself; the cashiers were also colored. In many counties of the State, the freedmen are making more money than the whites, owing, perhaps, to the discouragement of the latter class; in other cases, the picture was entirely reversed; he found freedmen who had grand expectations about the coming Christmas, and others, like Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. He advised them to work with Southern people, and not to look upon them as enemies. He knew some of them were good people, and to get ready for the next year's work. Many of the freedmen would be better off out of the city than in it; and he hoped those around him would consider themselves as members of his staff, and tell their friends in the city and elsewhere what course should be pursued by them. He expected to be in Memphis, most of the time, during the next two or three months. His interests are with all mankind—whom he regards as of one blood—and will ever be found an advocate of equality and justice, regardless of color. He believed that the people, white and black, should have confidence in each other. We should not look at the past. Men should be judged by their present and future actions. We should seek to allay all contention and strife. We must confide in the rebels until they do wrong again, and then kill them on the spot. He thought, however, they would do well for some time. He was no politician, and did not wish to mingle in politics. He understood they were about to organize a bank in Memphis, and he wished them every success. Mr. Fitch, here made a few remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

PERSONAL.—Gen. W. T. Sherman arrived in the city yesterday. He is stopping at the Gayoso.

TELEGRAMS.—The following telegrams remain uncalled for in the office:

E. S. Clark, Wm. Simpson,
W. A. Williams, A. J. Montgomery,
Curtis & Carey, Capt. Weir,
Geo. H. Somerat, A. Gadney,
L. Perault, Alto Pauly,
J. W. Dancy, Geo. Forrest & Co.,
S. S. Goodall, Mrs. E. A. Burr,
Mrs. E. Burke, A. M. Lewis,
W. J. Lee, Jacob Wolf,
W. P. Wilkinson,

STOCK STOLEN.—Thos. Sullivan and John Hart (both colored) have been engaged for some time past in plundering stock from persons living in the vicinity of Buntyn's Station. Col. Grier appeared before Esquire Miller, yesterday, and swore out a warrant against the rascals, for stealing from him a cow and four calves, which they brought into the city and sold.

JUBILEE MONTH IN THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The following instructions, relative to the conditions to be complied with for the purpose of obtaining the jubilee indulgence, during the present month, have been received in this city, from the Right Reverend E. A. Feehan, Bishop of Nashville. They are published by authority:

First. A good confession.

Second. A worthy communion.

Third. To fast on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of the week, during the month of Jubilee.

Fourth. To give alms.

Fifth. To visit the church, and at each visit to offer prayer to God, for our intentions of our Holy Father, the Pope.

Children not yet of age, or not sufficiently instructed to make their first communion, may gain the indulgence by complying with the other conditions.

The sick, or persons otherwise unable to fast, may have this obligation remitted, or changed for some other good work by their respective pastors or confessors.

The pastors and confessors are empowered to dispense the sick and persons otherwise unable to visit the church or churches, from this obligation.

During the week there will be mass and instructions at six and a half and eight o'clock A. M., and devotions and instructions at seven o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Happ, Tracey & Co., Gift sales rooms, on Jefferson, between Main and Front Row, are doing an immense business—crowded store all the time. Will do they deserve the same, as they are the first to introduce the system invested in this business, may bring you the value of five hundred dollars. Drop around and see them, if you have any loose change on hand. Sure investment.

Why is it, that all stranger visiting the city enquire for the Memphis Hat Company. [dec3-3t

Attention, Merchants!

We are requested to say that samples and prices of the genuine clay pipes (for tobacco smokers) of different sizes and shapes, and that pay a fine profit to dealers, can be had, if ordered from Stephen H. Shepard, sole agent for the manufacturers, at Louisville, Ky.

nov22-3w

Ladies and Misses Furs of every variety on consignment, and are positively to be sold regardless of cost. Call and see them, ladies, at the Memphis Hat Company. dec3-3t

Fine mink and sable collars at Francisco & Wiggins. nov5-1w

Public Enterprise.—There is not a more spirited firm in the Valley of Mississippi than our friends Block & Co., of this city. Supplied with the latest leading journals and literary productions, sheet music, and stationary, and what adds another feather to their cap is the fact that they never forget the press.

Wholesale Hat House, 24 and 26 stories of the Memphis Hat Company, from $5 to $8 a dozen less than any Dry Goods or Shoe Houses in the trade.

Late from New Orleans.—The gentlemanly officers of the popular Commercial Express Company have our thanks for New Orleans papers of Saturday. Quick work, that!

The Largest and best selected stock of ladies dress furs, ever before in Memphis, at Francisco & Wiggins, 359 Main street. nov5-1w

Gen. Fisk will address the citizens freedmen at Lafayette on Thursday next.

Buffalo and buggy robes, a large stock, at low prices, at Francisco & Wiggins. nov5-1w

Polite Favors.—We are daily supplied with the latest southern papers by our friend Oscar Poisa, of his reliable old Pioneer Express, which true to its name, is always in advance.

Commission and Forwarding.—We would direct attention to the card of Messrs. Martin & Donegan, cotton factors and commission and forwarding merchants, No. 37 Jefferson street. Business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

The Latest Styles of the Season, and the very finest quality of Hats are to be had at the Memphis Hat Company. dec1 3t

Special Attention is directed to the advertisement of a fine Cotton Plantation in Tunica county, Miss., for sale by W. P. Orne, Room No 8, Post Office Building.

Gents' beaver gloves and gauntlets, a fine assortment, at Francisco & Wiggins. nov5-1w

Old Excuses is Coming! You will need an extra suit of underwear to withstand the burning daylight. Robeson, Mitchell & Co., two hundred and seventy-two Second street, Ayer's Block, can supply your wants. They have the largest stock, and sell at lower rates than any other house in Memphis.

Liquors at Sheriff's Sale.—P. M. Winters will sell this day, at ten o'clock, at the door of the Court House, Greenlaw block, to the highest bidder, for cash, a large lot of choice liquors—brandies, old Bourbon and rectified whiskies, all of the best brands. To those wishing such articles, a rare opportunity is offered to obtain the best at fair prices. Our merchants and grocers will undoubtedly improve it.

Ladies, call at Francisco & Wiggins, 359 Main street, and see their splendid stock of fancy dress furs. nov5-1w

Capt. James Timons will depart with the fine steamer Memphis for Jacksonport and all intermediate points, at twelve, m., this day. Decidedly the finest packet in the trade, and will attend to all business entrusted to her. She was built for the trade and ought to be patronized. She will take way freight at packet rates, and make close connection at Duvall's Bluff with the railroad for Little Rock. Be on board at twelve, m. she moves at that hour. Lacy & McGhee and R. P. Walt & Co. are her agents.

Lost.—On last Sunday evening a lady's fine double cased gold watch, chain, and pin, highly prized as a family relic. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the office of Dr. W. H. Hodges, 59 Adams Street.

☞ We take pleasure in referring to our old friend, W. P. Orne, who has, after four years' absence South, returned to resume his old business of Land Agent. He can be found at room No. 8 Post Office building, where parties wishing to buy, sell or exchange real estate will find it to their interest to call. The agencies heretofore represented by R. E. Orne, and estate matters of R. E. Orne, deceased, attended to at the same place.

Size Made Clear.—A fine ladies' Gold Watch and Chain, warranted pure gold or no sale, may be purchased for half price by applying immediately at the APPEAL Counting Room. The party only sells because forced to have money at once.

Also an elegant and heavy Gent's Gold Chain, new, and sold for less in currency than it cost in specie. Call and make $100 clear. dc3-2t

☞ The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the twenty-eighth, says: "A colored man was found dead about one mile from the bridge, on the opposite side of the river, yesterday morning, shot through the body and head. His name was Stephen Brooks, and he was a preacher."

☞ There will be seven contested seats in the next Congress, two in Pennsylvania, and one each in New York, Ohio, Missouri and Michigan.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL, December 5, 1865.

On 'Change.

We propose to offer in today's paper a practical corollary, deduced from the general theorem propounded in our last issue.

Something more is demanded of Memphis than the mere rehabilitation of her present railroad lines. If she would rise to the supreme altitude of her attainable destiny, she must emerge from the time limitations of a conservative policy. She must project and push courageously to completion an aggressive system of railways. She must pierce, with iron rails, the central territories which now lie beyond her commercial orbit, and thus place herself in rapport with a new productive industry, which beckons her with wealth-bestowing fingers.

Great revolutions rarely come upon a people without projecting regenerative impulses into every walk of national existence. We furnish no exception to the general proposition. All the elements of practical life are in solution. Familiar combinations are dissolved, and their loose constituents are eagerly responding to the assimilative principles which reconstitute them into fresh forms. The spirit is instinct with creative energy. That radicalism, which erupts out so obnoxiously in politics, has invaded every avenue of trade, and impressed a revolutionary impact upon its broad area.

For Memphis to ignore the operation of so pregnant an activity, is simply to organize for herself an industrial coma. She must incorporate it as an element of her policy, demonstrate its adaptations to her peculiar needs, and school its energies into subjection to her interests. Thus armed, she may enter the arena with the legitimate sway of her great natural advantages, and conquer.

To skiddle to combat necessities, Memphis must respond to the logical requirements of her new position. The ordinances of a revolution (and economy have imposed upon her the necessity of a railroad competition, and if she hopes to fulfill her manifest mission, she cannot escape from the imposition.

The question is therefore imminent and urgent, and we approach toward its practical solution in the present article, by the discussion of a special route. If we are but unswerable to the challenge of our own demands, this route will be the pioneer of a vast locomotive system which shall reach in its ambitious ramification to the Atlantic on the east and to the Rio Grande on the west.

The road, in whose favor such pioneer honors are proposed, is one which must connect Memphis with Selma by the shortest practical route. Its initial might be selected a few miles out of the city, either on the Charleston or on the Mississippi and Tennessee road. The expense thus economized might, however, be more than compensated by the additional length it might entail. The true policy, therefore would seem to be to adopt Memphis itself as the initial, and thence project to Selma upon as approximate an air line as the controlling purposes of the road will admit.

Confining to the route which these purposes appear to suggest, the following is the line which the road would probably describe. Starting from Memphis in a direct course diagonally, the rich and populous county of Marshall, treat with the same diagonal impartiality the county of Fontaine, cut off a north east triangle from Chickasaw, and traverse almost exactly the axis of Shelby County and Lowndes, whose overturned cornucopia alone, would fill the lap of Memphis. Emerging from the State of Mississippi, it would pierce the wide jacuvine fertilized by the Alabama and Coosa rivers, and, gauntlet in hand, and finally in its terminal effort would tap the great basin of the Alabama river.

An approximate idea of the cost of such a road can be gathered from the cost of roads already built, and which travel over a country distinguished by a topography similar to that which marks the route of the proposed road.

The estimates of the Mississippi Central Rail road show that its average cost was about $12,000 per mile, and similar estimates of the Mississippi and Tennessee Road declare an average cost of $12,000 per mile. These estimates embrace the cost of rolling stock and everything essential to the full equipment of the road. Taking the data derived from such sources, and practical engineers can furnish the estimate necessary for preliminary action.

Memphis possesses, or can command, the capital needed in inaugurating enterprises of imperative emphasis, and, by the bold and generous employment of her capital, she can secure to herself the government of the proposed road, and thus, at one stroke, emancipate herself from her present isolation, of both companies, and disclose profitable fountains of revenue.

This, then, is the possible theory to which the attention of our merchants is entreated by every consideration of self-preservation. It envelopes a vital but inert mass; and it remains with Memphis to infuse it into an incarnate life, able to coerce stranger-climes into tributaries of her greatness.

Exchange.

The same excess in the offers of New Orleans sight, over its demand, prevails, as did on Saturday, and consequently the same depreciated standard. Bankers are taking it reluctantly at one per cent. discount, and disposing of it very promptly, if they can, at par.

Sight Checks upon New York do not vary from Saturday's quotations—confirming to be taken at ½ per cent. discount, and going off at ½ per cent. premium. One enterprising broker is disposed to fill the premium to ¾ per cent., but this disposition has not as yet impacted the general market.

Time Bills.

The same independent monetary characters the movement in Time Bills, and the same want of reciprocity between demand and supply maintains against New Orleans paper its recently acquired depreciation. Five-day Bills on New Orleans are taken at ½ per cent. off; Ten-day Bills at ¾; Fifteen-day bills at 1⅛, and Thirty-day Bills at 2 per cent. off.

Similar species of bills on New York remain undisturbed in the quotations of last Saturday—viz: Sixty-day bills, at five per cent. Five-day Bills are, perhaps, so lively as to be taken, but this has entailed no recession from their recent figures. We therefore continue to quote Five-day Bills on New York ½ per cent. discount; Ten-day Bills ⅛ per cent.; Fifteen-day Bills ¼ per cent., and Thirty-day Bills 1½ per cent. discount.

Loans.

The large array of parties in search of accommodation continues steadily to recruit their ranks. Its movements to-day developed more anxious and anxious activity, but it has not, as yet, precipitated upon itself any increase in the rate of interest. The registration remains as on Saturday. Prime Five-days is taken at ½ off; Ten days at ¼ off; Fifteen-days at ⅛ off, and Thirty-days Paper at 1 per cent. off.

Gold and Silver.

Remarkably dull, with scarcely a sign of vitality observable. Buying at ⅛ and selling at 30c.

Government Stocks.

Seven-thirties, like City Scrip, do not even faintly affect a condition of activity. They languish in a dull and comatose state, and give forth only feeble and stereotyped articulations. Not even the decline in their species, which is reported in New York, seems able to disturb their prominent inertia, and we have therefore, only to quote the same as what was reported last—36½ to 36, with accrued interest.

Gold and Silver.

Gold is as dull as the Legislature of Tennessee, and worth at least one hundred and forty-seven cents on the dollar. Transactions to-day are exceedingly light, and at former quotations—40½ buying, and 42½ to 43 selling.

Silver has decidedly the call over Gold. The demand for it is good, and even active, and some mildness of character is reported in it, at 36c buying, and 40c selling.

Uncurrent Funds.

The generous demand for Southern money, remarked upon in last week's issue, is brought forward with unabated activity to the present week. The same conjunction, upon the part of holders manifests itself, and restrains transactions within very narrow limits. As far as has been reported, not a solitary fractional has arisen to disturb the tabular statement furnished in a former paper.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL, December 5, 1865.

Cotton.

The market opened with an expression of more hopefulness than was apparent on Saturday, and some confidence was expressed that the next steamer from Liverpool would bring tidings of an advance. At eleven o'clock dispatches were received by some parties, stating that the New York market, though not active, showed a better feeling—Cotton 51 cents. This news favored the more encouraging view of things that prevailed, but no sale was ascertained that the telegraph brought to hand, and the probable property on such places, consisting in part of Orox, Cross, Pork and Stock Hogs, Bacon, Sheep, Corn, Cotton Seed, Wagons, Cows, Plows, etc.

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th,

I shall sell at auction the property on the plantation, known as the "Tocana Place," on the west side of Tocany River, on the line of Yalabusha and Panola counties, Miss., consisting in part of Oxen, Cows, Pork and Stock Hogs, Sheep