MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1866.

☞ See "Slave or Savage" in another column, which we copy from the New York *Tribune*. We give it space without comment, as its sophistry and falsehood are too plain to require it.

WHAT NEXT?—Suppose the freedmen and their old employers should settle down in perfect accord this year, what on earth will the extreme men of the two sections do for something to wrangle over? The signs are full of peril to the politicians who, for the last thirty years, have lived and had their being upon agitation of the negro question. They had better be looking around for some other "irrepressible conflict."

CHRISTMAS IN MISSISSIPPI.—A private letter from Carrolton, Miss., of the date of December twenty-ninth, gives this information:—"Christmas has passed off very quietly, nearly all the freedmen having made arrangements for next year. There has not been a single instance of disorderly conduct among them, so far. A great many of the minors are being bound out until they are twenty-one years of age."

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The dead and departed YEAR!—

—It was dabbled with great gouts of blood in its youth—wasriven with anxiety and incertitude during its summer glory—and goes out with a wail of sorrow for dead hopes, mingled with the sharp tones of agony of remembrance for the gifted and the good who were, but *are not!* A sad, a sorrowful, a dreary year has been Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five, to us dwellers in the Sunny Land. From the mountains to the sea—in the fertile vallies, and out among the forests where the winds chant their *miserere* in the pines, or sing their requiem in the hushed stillness of the moss-clad live-oaks that bend towards the sea, there has been mourning for the dear ones that went forth, and came not again—there has been sadness for the great hopes that went down in dark discomfiture forever. It is the year which will go forth in history as the end of the "Great *Rebellion*;" and partial and prejudiced chroniclers will riot, for long, in stigmatizing those who were engaged in it, as the worst and wickedest of men. Those of us who have witnessed and been participants in this stupendous event, cannot hope, much less expect, evenhanded justice in the contemporaneous narratives that will be written of it, mainly, as it would now seem from those which have already appeared, to portray the humiliation to which the SOUTH has been subjected, for its unsuccessful attempt at SECTIONAL Independence. It is reserved for the calm and cold Historian—when passions and prejudices have subsided—when resentments and revenges have been quenched in the grave—when the glory and the splendor of AMERICAN NATIONALITY shall be known and recognized throughout the world, as far eclipsing Grecian, far surpassing Roman renown, that some patient delver into the Past shall exhume from the obloquy of this hour the splendid devotion and heroism of dead "rebels," and award to them their due meed of praise for the inspiration which their example will have planted in the national character. We, of this day, are too near to these events—the atmosphere through which we view them is too much tinged with the passions and the feelings with which we regard them—to estimate justly the influences which will be exerted upon the American character by this world-shaking Civil War of ours. But the generations which shall come after us will feel and be moulded by them; and when time shall have healed the wounds and turfed the sepulchres made by it, great names will live in song and story, inciting to deeds of valor and patriotism, regardless of the section whose heroism they illustrated. They will have become—McPHERSON before the Confederate trenches of Atlanta, and STONEWALL JACKSON in the Wilderness—the Nation's heritage of heroic valor and devotedness; while many another name will shine in our annals, as more than the counterpart of the song-emblamed heroes of other lands. Shrouded as she is in the humiliation of discomfiture, weighed down as she is with sorrow for her peculiar dead and her special desolation, the South can proudly look forward through her blinding tears, and feel that when that day shall come, it will be found she has been no niggard contributor to the Nation's reputation for manhood and constancy. And so, as one step towards that epoch of oneness of feeling as AMERICANS, purely—as a mile-stone in that march of Time which shall carry us forward, out of the bitter feelings and memories of the Past, into the unity of a common Nationality, full of hope and trust in the Future, we greet

The NEW YEAR!—

—Deal gently with the stricken ones, O Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Six! Thou comest under the white banner of Peace and Reconciliation. Thousands upon thousands of true souls look to thee for solace and oblivion of the horrible past. Thy tread is upon new-made graves, at which kneel countless crushed and despairing hearts. Strew flowers and verdure upon the graves—distil dews of hope upon the mourners. Lift them up, and give them to see that, though sorely rent and dislocated by the earthquake jar of Civil War, they have yet a country, a whole Country, over which floats the symbol, not of punishment, but of Union—of that unity which is

"Diverse as the billows, yet one as the sea."

And away towards the frozen North let thy regards fall as those of the heathen goddess, beneath whose glance the flowers and the verdure sprang up, even in the waste and desolate places. Carry with thee the gentle influences of peace and good will to *all* men, whites as well as blacks. Unroll the scroll of Time, and point the minds now filled with bitterness towards their southern brethren, to the dark years when—the life and independence of the nation trembling in the scales, while a *foreign* foe was thundering at our gates—they set us the evil example of preaching this pernicious doctrine of State Sovereignty, and teach them to forgive, as *they* have been forgiven. Make us, O, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Six, in fact and in spirit, one free, united and happy people, bound together, under the Constitution of our fathers, in one hope and one destiny, to become a light and landmark to the nations—not of warning, but of hopeful and healthful Progress.

☞ One of the oldest and ablest of European Monarchs is dead. Leopold, King of Belgium, has passed away at the age of seventy-five years. He was elected King of the Belgians about the year eighteen hundred and thirty, and, marrying a daughter of Louis Phillippe, commenced a peaceful reign. He is now succeeded by his eldest son, Louis Phillippe, Duke of Brabant, whose daughter Charlotte is the wife of Maximilian, who thinks himself Emperor of Mexico. In the death of Leopold the Mexican pretender has lost one of his ablest friends. The new Monarch is in his thirty-first year.

☞ The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* gives it as its opinion that "the Democracy, without the sacrifice of a single principle, and without any deviation from the straight line of duty, will, as one man, uphold the President in any measures he may adopt for the immediate pacification of the country."

☞ It is calculated that, for every million of pounds of raw silk produced in France, two hundred and fifty million pounds weight of leaves are consumed, and that five million of trees, of the average age of thirty years, are stripped to furnish them.

☞ The New York *Tribune* estimates that if the pending bills in Congress, for the disbursement of money for sundry purposes, were passed, there would be added one hundred million of dollars to our already fearful weight of public burthens.

THE AVALANCHE.

The first number of this journal made its appearance yesterday morning, on a good eized imperial sheet, garnished with new type, set in seven columns the width of the *National Intelligencer*, which it considerably resembles in its typographical arrangements. The editorial vignette is unique and tasteful, being a figure resting on the Anchor of Hope on the left, the Constitution in the center, a Printing Press on the right, and underneath a Pen, with the motto—"The pen is mightier than the sword." We are quite sure that we *hope* it is, since four years' experience of the use of the last named instrument has resulted rather unsatisfactorily. We append the salutatory address of the editors:

After many vexatious disappointments, we are enabled to resume the publication of the Memphis *Avalanche*. The position of the paper will be so rapidly developed in succeeding numbers that we deem it unnecessary to elaborate the line of policy which shall govern us.

While many from cowardice and selfishness are skulking from any responsibility in the causes which produced the late war, we have too much regard for honor and truth to deny that we labored with mind and heart and soul to induce the Southern States to withdraw from the Union. In this course we were actuated solely and entirely by an ardent desire to promote the peace and prosperity of both sections. For thirty years the North and South had lived in contention and turmoil, which seemed to be no die but that of strife between the estranged sections. Indeed there was an "irrepressible conflict," and believing, as we did, that this was a government of consent—that the Federal Government was the creature, the dependent agent of sovereign States, we urged the States of the South to resume that sovereignty with which they had never parted and to withdraw from the violated compact. It was not strange, unusrous or treasonable for us to advocate such principles, for the Democratic platform, in its then received interpretation, taught the doctrine of secession as plainly as the New Testament teaches the plan of salvation through the Atonement. But in this struggle for a great principle, honestly entertained, we have been defeated, and, in submitting the result with equal honesty, we express the ardent hope that the thirty-four sovereign States, in the new association into which they have been brought, will remain distinct, though united, that like "the planets they will obey the law which ordains them forever to revolve around a common center, yet never centralizing;" that they will gravitate to each other, preserving perfect harmony of order, but never pass into that condition of portentous consolidation precursive and significant of despotism.

During the fearful ordeal through which we have passed we have lost none of our devotion to the South. In fact, she is "dearer to us in this hour of her misfortune than she was in the day of her pride and power." The noble qualities she has exhibited during the war—her grand spirit of devotion to principle—her deeds of valor and heroism—the self sacrificing, the noble women, have drawn our affections closer to her in this hour of distress. Her fields have been desolated and her dwellings plundered and burned, but she has not been robbed of her HONOR. The victorious legions have trampled down her bravemen, but their deeds are imperishable. Our hearts yet belong to the South. Others may turn their back upon her, but we will be true to her still; prompt to defend her honor, her interest and her glory; and proud to erect again these objects of solitude and desolation, the the constant aim of the *Avalanche*.

Practiced to no sycophancy, spurning the gains which dishonest adulation unmanningly lavishes, relieving the responsibilities attendant upon a fearless censure of corruption, and confidantly relying upon the people for support, we again appear upon the arena and enter the lists of contest for principal and truth.

The various departments of the paper are well filled with matter, and the editorial column exhibits vigor and animation of purpose. We cordially extend to our confreres the greeting of sincere well wishers, upon their entrance into the arena of journalism.

☞ It is eighteen years since a man with a middle name occupied the Presidential chair.

☞ An elderly lady fell on the ice in Cincinnati and broke her thigh. She will die from the effects of it.

☞ Secretary McCulloch denies that he either wishes or needs a loan of one hundred million.

☞ The bridge across the Chattahoochie river, on the Western and Atlantic railroad, has been carried away by the high water.

☞ Private advices state that but fourteen of the crew of the steamer Constitution were saved, leaving forty passengers lost.

☞ They have a skating rink in operation, in Montreal, where the belles and beaux indulge in this delightful exercise to the music of a military band.

☞ No less than forty propositions have been made in both Houses of Congress to amend the Constitution of the United States.

☞ Most ridiculous is the assumption of Republicans in Congress, that a Southern State can pass fundamental but not statutory laws.

☞ Rev. E. W. Schon, a prominent minister of the Methodist Church in Kentucky before the war, is lying dangerously ill at the Burnett House in Cincinnati.

☞ It is reported that the Appropriation Committee intends to report to the House a bill providing for the assumption of the war debts of the loyal States by the General Government.

☞ Hon. W. H. Hooper, Congressional delegate from Utah, has arrived at Washington. He will ask the passage of an act admitting Utah as a State into the Union.

☞ Mr. George Love, of Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, has been expelled from church for voting for Vallandigham and being in favor of Democratic principles.

☞ Two of the rowdies who assaulted Vallandigham at Eaton, Ohio, a few weeks since, have been arrested for prior criminal acts. One was carried off to Indiana upon the requisition of Gov. Morton.

☞ Early in the war, a number of churches in Washington city were offered as hospitals for the accommodation of sick and wounded Union soldiers. They have now sent in bills to the Government for *rent*.

☞ The New York *Tribune* thinks it would be a low estimate to place the baneful results of sleeping cars at thirty thousands typholds, and one thousand deaths per annum in consequence of their foul atmosphere.

☞ The receipts from internal revenue for the week ending the twenty-third instant amounted to five million dollars. Total since the first of July, nearly one hundred and seventy-one million dollars.

☞ The New York *Tribune* gets off the following: "The rep. t of Gen. Carl Schurz to the President, Family Marketing, and the Proceedings of both branches of our City Government, will be found in the Supplement issued this morning."

☞ It is now stated that the report of a debate in the Mississippi Legislature about raising the National flag over their hall, and about which the Radicals were so indignant, was a forgery *in toto*. Nothing of the kind ever happened.

☞ The *Nationalist*, a negro paper started in Mobile recently, went under after the first number. The parties engaged are said to have come from New Orleans. The printers employed did not know what sort of thing it was at first but learning, dropped it.

☞ The Boston *Journal* states that ex-President Pierce (until lately an orthodox Congregationalist), was baptized in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Concord, N. H., on Sunday, the third instant, by the Rev. J. A. Eames, D.D., the Rector, and confirmed by Bishop Chase.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* says that the Radicals have proposed forty amendments to the Constitution. They mean to destroy the work of the fathers. Their amendments generally propose to take power from the hands of the people and centralize it in Washington. The people will some day see the great error they made in sending such zinckers to Congress.

☞ A style of dressing the hair called "The Zebra," is the rage in New York.

☞ A Maximilian Express Company is in operation between New York and Mexico.

☞ The United States has tendered itself as an arbitrator between Spain and Chili.

☞ A policeman, a white boy and a negro soldier, were wounded in a Christmas row at Clarksville, Tenn.

☞ The Major General who had charge of the Prison at Salisbury is to be tried at that place.

☞ Samuel Medary, a former Governor of Ohio and an eminent Democrat, is also to have a monument.

☞ Twenty-five millions are said to have been spent by Indiana counties on war account.

☞ Gen. Augur has ordered a thorough investigation of the recent riots in Alexandria, Va.

☞ The Eagles near Maynesville, Mo., carried off a five year old boy, the other day. His remains were subsequently found.

☞ The principal of the King's Mountain (S. C.) Military School, signs his name "A. Coward, surviving principal and proprietor."

☞ Underground railroads under New York, similar to those under London, are spoken of in circles where speech means action.

☞ The United States Attorney at New York has been directed to closely watch all vessels sailing for Mexico, and seize contraband articles.

☞ A. A. Bradley, the negro who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment at Savannah, was some time since expelled from the Boston, Mass., bar for indecency.

☞ The prison connected with the alms house at Portsmouth, N. H., was destroyed by fire on last Sunday night, and three of the inmates perished in the flames.

☞ We have a story, through the telegraph, that President Johnson's brother in Texas because no physician would attend him. The statement bears falsehood upon its face.

☞ Two young men of Baltimore got into an altercation recently, in Canal street, in regard to a lady, when one assaulted the other with a razor, cutting his throat and killing him instantly.

☞ An Irish yachtman has just made the voyage from Liverpool to Sydney, Australia, in a twenty-five ton vessel, accomplishing the extraordinary feat in one hundred and thirty-four days.

☞ A fact, highly honorable to typos, is disclosed by a late report of the New York Inspector of State Prisons, while all other occupations are represented in their large number of convicts, there is not a single printer.

☞ We learn from Cincinnati that Bishop Rosecrans, while on his way home, a short distance out of the city, was set upon by highway robbers, and in effecting his escape was shot, the ball taking effect in his leg, not however, causing a serious wound. No clue to the ruffians had been discovered.

☞ Chief Justice Chase seems determined to hold no court in Virginia until the State is restored, and Mr. Johnson seems equally determined that Mr. Davis shall be tried no where else. So the trial of Mr. Davis depends upon the restoration to her rights of glorious old Virginia.

☞ The *Tribune's* account says: "Six negroes and four whites were said to have been brutally murdered at Alexandria, Va., on Christmas, by drunken rioters." In fact, every outrage in the South during the holidays appear to have been casualties from brutal drunkenness of both colors.

☞ Schiller has more statues erected to his memory than any other poet in Germany. There is a monument in Stuttgart, Weimar, Frankfort, Mainz, Hanover, Mannheim, Hamburg, Munich and Graz. Vienna and Berlin have as yet only the projections for the intended monuments.

☞ Ohio is the only State that came out of the war with less debt than it went in with, the principal of taxation having been adopted even in the darkest hours. The State debt now is thirteen million five hundred thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, against fourteen million two hundred and fifty thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars in eighteen hundred and sixty.

☞ The Buffalo *Express* enumerates sundry evidences of "Southern spirit" to show the propriety of keeping the Southern States out in the cold. It cites the *Mobile Times* as pronouncing Henry Ward Beecher a "sacrilegious preacher" and the New York *Independent* his "obscene and immoral organ," and exclaims:

"And yet the South thinks it is very hard and cruel of us to hesitate for a moment about letting them back again into the Union; into the halls of Congress to legislate and enact laws for the whole country, North as well as South."

☞ We regret to observe that the statement that President Johnson had rescinded the order closing the Episcopal churches in Alabama is erroneous. The Montgomery *Mail* says: "Such cannot be the case, as we are informed that the Rector of St. John's Church, in this city, was, on last Sabbath, by order of the General commanding the District of Montgomery, forbidden to hold religious services with some members of his congregation in one of the rooms at Hamner Hall, a well known institution of learning."

☞ The Boston *Journal* is lamenting the declination of commerce in that port. It has fallen off twenty-two million, or nearly one-third, in the last nine years; and the *Journal* says:

"This decline in value has been graduated through the period indicated, and does not seem to have been greatly affected by the war. With an unsurpassed harbor, plenty of capital, and an active, enterprising and industrious population, we are told that the position of a first class commercial city is slipping from the grasp of its merchants."

☞ The President's answer to the Stevens resolution, was his recent dispatch to Provisional Governor Johnston of Georgia. Mr. Jenkins, the Governor elect, had declined inauguration "without recognition by the Government of the United States." The President directed the Inauguration to take place, and gave his assurance of the desired recognition. On Thursday Governor Jenkins was inaugurated, and received the great seal of the State from his Provisional predecessor. This must be comforting to the radicals.

☞ A few nights since, says the Louisville *Journal*, Reuben Bell and Harrison Bennett, two free negroes, stole a horse and wagon from Mr. Preston in that city, who resides on Green street, between Center and Sixth. They went with the horse and wagon to the house of Capt. Welch, two miles beyond Boston, and stole two thousand pounds of bacon. Just as they started they were heard by Capt. Welch, who so closely pursued them that they left the wagon and ran.

☞ There is no truth in the report that the Southern members elect held a caucus a few days ago, and resolved to go home to remain until after the fourth of March next. Most of these Southern Congressmen have gone home to spend the holidays, and intend returning in January to prosecute their claims for seats in Congress. From the tone of the leading men in both Houses just before the adjournment, there is reason to believe that the Tennessee Senators and Representatives will be admitted to seats before the first of February, and there is good reason to believe that most of the Representatives of the other Southern States will be admitted within a very short time. The opinion is gaining ground that the credentials of the claimants for seats from the Southern States should be referred to the Committee on Elections.

☞ A Grand and Imposing Procession will take place on the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, through the streets, in which the Lilly Brothers will be seen on horseback. Also, the performers, dressed in beautiful Roman costume, preceded by the splendid English Band of the Company's celebrated

BRASS BAND,

Dressed in Scarlet & Gold uniforms, followed by one of the greatest curiosities in America, viz: the identical carriage which formerly belonged to

QUEEN VICTORIA,

And was used for many years by the Duchess of Kent, mother of the Queen, in the Grand Procession which always passes from Buckingham Palace to St. James' Park, to the House of Parliament, where Her Majesty goes every year to inaugurate the ceremonies.

This carriage is the genuine article, and has never been exhibited to the public in America before this season.

☞ Remember, 270 Front Street. ☜

N. B. PRIVANE AND CONFIDENTIAL.—There is a Barrel on Tap. *Verbum sap.* jan2-tf F. & A.

Notice of Copartnership.

MEMPHIS, January 1st, 1866.

AFTER a suspension of my business for the past three years, I have the honor to announce to my friends and the public generally that I have this day formed a partnership with Messrs. Bernard Bowling and Charles Erck, of this city, for the purpose of transacting an Importing and Wholesale Grocery and General Commission business, under the style and firm of J. F. Frank & Co., at my old stand, No. 282 Front street. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me in former years, I now respectfully solicit a kind continuance of the same, promising that no effort shall be left unspared on the part of the new House, to give satisfaction to all who may entrust it with their favors. Respectfully,

J. F. FRANK.

J. F. FRANK. B. BOWLING. CHARLES ERCK.

J. F. Frank & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

AND

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

General Commission Merchants

No. 282 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - - - TENNESSEE.

A well selected stock of pure Wines, Liquors and Segars, together with a full supply of Groceries and Plantation Supplies always on hand and for sale low. jan1 1m

HEBREW EDUCATIONAL Institute, No. 189 Madison Street. The regular exercises of this School will be resumed on Tuesday, the 2d of January, 1866, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Teachers and Pupils will be prompt and punctual in attendance.

jan1 1t A. J. HAILE, Principal.

DUNCAN K. M'RAE, Late of N. Carolina. NARLAND L. PERKINS.

McRae & Perkins,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office, 280 1-2 Main,

Corner South Court street,

jan1 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

William H. Morgan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

General Claim Agent,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC.,

DeSoto Block, over DeSoto Ins. Co.,

Madison Street,

jan1 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE.

A CARD.

I take this method of tendering my grateful acknowledgments to the Merchants and Business Men of Memphis, for the very liberal patronage extended to this office during the past year.

I am now receiving, and will have open by the first of January,

LARGE ADDITIONS

TO MY

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

CONSISTING OF

New and Improved Presses,

THE LATEST AND

Most Beautiful Styles of Type,

CUTS, DESIGNS, BORDERS, ETC.,

Which will enable me to fill all orders with more promptness and in a superior manner.

My aim will ever be, to give my customers the BEST WORK at reasonable rates.

S. C. TOOF,

Job Printer, 15 West Court Street.

4c2c-1w

MARRIED.

In the city of New Orleans, on the evening of the 20th of November, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Col. MATTHEW H. MOORE, formerly of Missouri, and late of Aberdeen, Miss., to Mrs. JANE P. CURRY, of Bolivar county, Miss.

☞ Aberdeen *Sunny South* copy.

DIED.

December 31st, 1865, at the residence of John Bond, Green Bottom, Shelby county, Tenn., Mrs. SUSAN E. BOND, aged fifty years.

In Memphis, Tenn., on the 21st of December, HUGH A. infant son of Sam. and Julia L. Gwyn, aged eleven months and three days.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

THE MEMPHIS

Saddle and Harness Manufactory,

Again Open, cor. Main and Monroe street.

HAVING resumed business at the old stand, we are now prepared to furnish our old customers and the public generally, as we did of old times. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Leather and Saddlery Hardware. All work warranted to please. Call and try us. Sign of the Horse.

jan2 2m J. T. REGBIE & CO.

D. Galbreath,

Commission Merchant,

—AND DEALER IN—

SUGAR & MOLASSES,

135 Gravier Street,

jan2 6m NEW ORLEANS.

Leddin's

Commercial College

NO. 238 MAIN STREET.

Rooms Open Day and Night.

FACULTY:

T. A. Leddin, Principal, Teacher of Penmanship.

S. G. Ralph, Instructor and Lecturer on Practical Book-Keeping, Business forms, etc.

S. M. Robertson, Instructor and Lecturer on the theory and practice of accounts, customs of trade, etc.

J. D. Stewart, Instructor in Commercial Arithmetic, the Higher Mathematics, English Grammar, Composition, Analysis, and Correspondence. dec31-1m

From the New York Tribune.

SLAVE OR SAVAGE.

The tone of our Southern exchanges toward the negro, and their speculations on his future, are very far from evincing that disposition to acquiesce in a new order of things which might make the work of reconstruction speedy and permanent. We are obliged to note, also, that there is a change for the worse during the last few weeks—a little as if it were taken for granted that our political differences were all adjusted, and reconstruction not so much a grave and difficult problem as an accomplished fact. We need to hear now and then a magnanimous protestation from some journal or governor, that although it was doubtless a great crime to emancipate the negro, it was not the negro's fault, and he should not be made to suffer for the wickedness of others. Bad passions, however, are not always to be controlled by the cool suggestions of reason. The more unreasonable a man's anger is, the more violent it is, and we can scarcely be surprised to find something of that savage hatred which it is no longer prudent to manifest against the Government directed against the negro.

Nor is this attributable wholly to anger; it is a matter of policy. The old slaveholders are intent on saving as much as they can out of the wreck of their infernal system. About the name of Slavery they are not so particular: the substance is the thing they seek. If they can pass vagrant acts and laws and apprenticeship statutes that shall keep the negro under control, make him work for such wages as they choose to give, and keep the lash, the prison, and the auction block as a means of enforcing another lifetime of uncompensated toil, they will sacrifice the *name* of Slavery to the sentimental prejudices of the North. To secure all these desirable things, pretexts are necessary. The one just now most current is conveniently summed up for the benefit of its masters by the *World* of this city:

"In the South the opinion is all but universally held that the negro will not work except upon compulsion; and hence the re-organization of labor contemplated by South Carolina and other States involving the application of force as a final resort in the event of the negro becoming lazy or intractable."

"Reorganization of labor" is one of those delicate phrases which tickle the palate like Mr. Choate's "different type of industry." Its soft folds seem to include another meaning. Untaught by events, Southern thinkers—or, at any rate, writers—still believe it possible to attract labor where labor is made disputable by public opinion. They propose at once to degrade the negro to the level of slavery, and to invite white immigration to take his place. Thus we find in a recent issue of the New Orleans *Old Dominion* the following exposition:

"Ten strong and able-bodied emigrants arrived here yesterday, and, employment having been engaged for them, they proceeded at once to their new homes in the country, where they will be paid liberally for their services. Thus the labor of the sturdy, industrious white foreigner is taking the place of the colored man. Hundreds and thousands more are coming. The institution of Slavery having been destroyed, the system of labor is rapidly changing."

Ten immigrants are a rather small beginning for a movement that is to supersede a population of four million scattered over half a continent. But the disposition to make nothing remarked with the folly of attempting to build up side by side two antagonistic and mutually destructive systems of labor. For twenty years the immeasurable wealth of the South has lain undeveloped because there was no stimulus to individual effort unaided by capital. White laborers, white mechanics went from the North to meet, instead of welcome, rebuffs and insults. It will be the same again, and no amount of theorizing on the necessity of supplying new labor will help the matter. Labor will go where it will be for its interest. If the South will consent to let Slavery die out, it can have its blacks, and as many white immigrants as it wants besides. If it will not, it cannot have the benefit of either. The disposition to prove the negro incapable of labor, except under the lash, is suicidal. If the Southern people really believe it, they would do well to keep their convictions to themselves, for to parade them is to repel and discourage the immigration to which they look to replace the negro. It is easy to predict what our Northern laborers will say to such declarations as this from the Charleston *South Carolinian*:

"It is very evident that our fields now go to waste, and growth from lack of labor. It is evident to all that know the negro, that he will never again go to the plow or hoe, if he can possibly help it. He has no moral will, nor does he acknowledge any spur in any word which is remote. He lives only in the day, and what it may bring forth, good, bad and indifferent. Such is the mere negro. Released from all discipline, he will grapple the hoe no longer, nor assert the axe in the forest, nor follow at a plow tail. *He must be either slave or savage.*"

This is saying, in effect, that the South does not *mean* the negro shall work, except under compulsion, and means to make him either slave or savage. White laborers will understand that a society capable of such injustice and outrage against the negro will be capable of the same spirit if not the same immediate policy towards white laborers. The spirit must disappear before the South can be trusted with the control of its blacks, or can expect to profit by white immigration.

A MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.—A French lady advertised, some time ago, in the Parisian journals, under initials A. M., that she was young, handsome, and worth two million, and was anxious to get married, but did not care whether her husband was rich or poor. She invited the aspirants to her hand to send their photographs. A month after, having, in the meantime received fifteen hundred applications, she started a journal, soliciting subscriptions from all her would-be husbands, and promising to publish her reply to the respective candidates in her new journal. She immediately received several thousand francs, the aggregate amount of the subscription money, and forthwith published all the letters.

The journal ceasing to appear after that first, and, it seemed, last issue, the befooled parties now appealed to the Court, where the trial of the ingenious lady has lately taken place. Among the most spicy letters is that of a drum-major, who declares himself ready for all sacrifices, including that of his post in his regiment, provided he can secure M'lle A. C., and her two million. A cook writes to her: "My physique is admirable, Mademoiselle, and my two sisters are milliners. Your two million would make us the Kings of France." Among the amateurs of this double million woman are not a few persons occupying high stations, who thus find their matrimonial ambitions rather awkwardly exposed.

☞ The telegraph announces the arrival at Washington of one Gen. Strong, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who reports "a beautiful condition" of affairs in Texas—that is, "much destitution exists among the whites and blacks." We cannot see the beauty of this.

AMUSEMENTS.

S. B. Howe's

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

Cor. Second and Union Sts.

Positively the Largest Company that has ever Appeared in Memphis.

Is now open for This Week Only:

Monday, January 1 | Thursday, January 4
Tuesday, " 2 | Friday, " 5
Wednesday, " 3 | Saturday, " 6

Commencing at 7 and 7½ p.m., each day. Notwithstanding the enormous expense attending this double company, the following moderate prices will be adhered to on this occasion: Admission.....50cts | Children.....25cts
Reserved Seats.....75cts | Colored Persons.....25cts

Two Performances Daily, at 2 and 7½ p.m. Grand Procession on Monday and Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, starting from the Circus. The Circus will be splendidly arranged for the Holidays, and comfortably warmed by Stoves.

The manager would announce to the public that he has, at an enormous expense, secured the services of the great

DAN RICE,

Dan Rice,

DAN RICE,

The most popular humorist of the age, who will appear at each performance, every day and night, introducing his celebrated school of educated Mules, Horses and Ponies, among which will be found the blind horse

EXCELSIOR.

Keep it before the People, that this is no counterfeit presentment, but the original and only Dan Rice, who has long joined Mr. Howe's Troup while at Montreal has performed to delighted thousands in all the principal cities on this river.

The wonderful, original and only real

Bedouin Arabs,

Are also with this celebrated Circus, whose performance cannot be equalled here last spring. This company is all the departments now; suffice it to say, it has to equal in the WORLD.

Crockett's Trained Animals,

Introduced by Herr Lengel. It has Madame Rose Tourbair; it has Madame Castello; it has Miss Lucy Watson; it has Miss Roberts; it has Parker, the Clown; it has Master Castello; it has D. Dermott, and all the greatest novelties of the age.

Small Circuses usually visiting the towns on the Mississippi river sink into perfect insignificance when compared with this Leviathan combination of Sets & Rosses.

Two Performances:

Afternoon at.....2 o'clock
Evening at.....7½ o'clock

W.M. VEBB.

Near Oxford, Miss., Dec. 29, 1865.

P. S.—For full description I refer to S. M. Webb & Co., Memphis. (dec24 1w) W. W.

☞ A Grand and Imposing Procession will take place on the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, through the streets, in which the Lilly Brothers will be seen on horseback. Also, the performers, dressed in beautiful Roman costume, preceded by the splendid English Band of the Company's celebrated

BRASS BAND,

Dressed in Scarlet & Gold uniforms, followed by one of the greatest curiosities in America, viz: the identical carriage which formerly belonged to

QUEEN VICTORIA,

And was used for many years by the Duchess of Kent, mother of the Queen, in the Grand Procession which always passes from Buckingham Palace to St. James' Park, to the House of Parliament, where Her Majesty goes every year to inaugurate the ceremonies.

This carriage is the genuine article, and has never been exhibited to the public in America before this season.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

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

First appearance of the eminent Actor,

Mr. J. H. HACKET,

Who is engaged for a limited number of nights, and will appear in his great impersonation of "FALSTAFF."

Tuesday Evening, January 2d, 1866.

Wednesday—Second appearance of Mr. J. H. Hackett.

Q. Z. P. X.

1866 NEW YEAR. 1866

BLELOCK & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ETC.

NO. 315 MAIN STREET,

(One door below Monroe.)

IF YOU WANT the Finest and Best

DIARY,

For the New Year,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT the Best of

STATIONERY,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT a Cheap and Good Set of

Blank Books,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT a Good

GOLD PEN,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT

SHEET MUSIC,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Paper & Envelopes,

Go to BLELOCK'S.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING GO TO

BLELOCK'S.

dec3-

Lands For Sale.

LAND TO RENT.

THE undersigned, living at Hernando, Miss., offers a great bargain in 1,200 acres of choice Cotton Land, 10 miles west of Senatobia Depot; about 200 acres in a high state of cultivation, 100 do deadened, all well improved—Dwelling, Negro Cabins, Cotton Gin and Press, a fine Mill, choice water Spring, and one large Cistern. This land is new and unexpressed in the State for fertility. Cotton Seed and Corn on the place. Also, stock and Tools. Possession given immediately if desired.

I will also Rent 600 to 800 acres of lovely Cotton Land within two miles of Hernando, with a new frame Dwelling, eleven Negro Cabins with brick chimneys; a splendid Gin House, Gin, Press, Mill, Cotton Seed, Corn, excellent Water, etc., etc. All of which will be sold or rented very low if applied for early.

H. DOCKERY.

Hernando, Miss., Dec. 29, 1865. dec27 1m

AUCTION.

SUNDRIES AT AUCTION

BY A. S. LEVY & CO.

We will sell

This Morning at 10 O'Clock,

Apples, Onions, Butter, Soda, Wine, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Segars, one piece Heavy Cloth, Flannel Shawls, Jeans, etc.

Also, a lot of ASSORTED FURNITURE. SALE POSITIVE, to close consignments.

jan2-1t A. S. LEVY, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

On the Premises, No. 288 Union St.,

By W. H. PASSMORE & CO.

ON Wednesday Morning, the 3d January, 1866, at 10 o'clock, we will sell as above, the entire Household Furniture consisting of

One Parlor Set, solid Rosewood, satin brocatelle finish.

Marble top Center Table.
Chairs in hair cloth.
Brussels Carpet.
Mahogany Side Tables.
Extension Tables.

Mattresses, Bedsteads, etc., etc.

Also—1 Fine Rockaway and Harness; 1 Milch Cow; 1 Stack Wood; 2 Cords Wood; 1 Lot of Sawed Lumber and Sundries.

W. H. PASSMORE & CO.
jan2-3t Auctioneers.

STOCK SALE.

Thursday Next.

Mules, Horses and Wagons,

Carriages, Etc.

M. C. GAYLE & CO.,
dec31-tf Auction & Real Estate Brokers.

New and Second Hand

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION

BY

W. H. Passmore & Co.,

37 Union Street.

TUESDAY Morning 2d of January, 1866, consisting of Parlor Suits, Rosewood, Brussels Carpets, Book Cases, Pianos, Sofas, Chairs of every description, Marbletop Center Tables, Marbletop and Plain Wardrobes, Lace and Damask Curtains, Mirrors, Spring and Shuck Mattresses, Stoves, Pillow-Slips, Blankets, etc.

Sale in upper saloon at 10 o'clock. The Ladies are respectfully invited.

W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,
dec31 Auctioneers.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

A Family Grocery, which, in addition, could be converted into a residence for a small family. Also, one Dwelling, containing three rooms with servants room and kitchen, and good cistern. Apply to No. 52 Avery street.

dec29-tf

PRAIRIE PLANTATION FOR RENT.—We have an unexpired FRANCHISE PLANTATION in Chickasaw county, Miss., two miles from Egypt Depot, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, three hands and stock; water on the place. Also, all necessary improvements. The houses are in good place and are willing to contract for the ensuing year.

CREWS, ROGAN & WILSON,
dec27-2w Cotton Factors, 264 Front st.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—

I offer for rent my farm near Oxford, on Tallahatchie River, containing eight hundred acres of cleared land. The farm is as good as any in this part of the State, and in fine condition for a cotton crop next year. Improvements are very good. I will sell to parties renting the farm, Corn, Fodder, Mules, Stock of all kinds, Farming implements and Cotton Seed sufficient to run the place, at market price. If the above place is not rented by the 10th of January, I will sell my farm (in all about two thousand acres), and stock of all kinds. Terms one-third cash, the balance on long time.

W.M. VEBB.

Near Oxford, Miss., Dec. 29, 1865.

P. S.—For full discription I refer to S. M. Webb & Co., Memphis. (dec24 1w) W. W.

FOR RENT.—450 Acres improved Cotton Land, with Dwelling, Quarters, Gin and Mill House, Cribs, Stables, and every convenience of a first class cotton farm.

This farm lies near Oakland Depot, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, in Yalobusha county, Miss., and about eighty miles from the city of Memphis; and consists chiefly of branch and creek bottom lands, the very best quality—is in a healthy locality, and finely watered and timbered, with many other inducements to a practical planter. It is regarded as the best farm in that part of the country.

Apply to C. G. ARMISTEAD,
No. 15 West Court Street.

Or to SAMUEL H. ARCHER,
Of Archer & Shirley,
No. 12