MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866.

☞ Col. B. F. Dill died yesterday at Forest Hill. His remains will be brought to-day to the Gayoso, from whence the funeral will take place on Saturday.

We are too much crushed by sorrow to do more to-day than make this sad announcement.

No paper will be issued from this office until Sunday.

From the Round Table.

NOT EIGHT HOURS, BUT TWELVE.

We notice with some surprise that the *Tribune, Commercial Advertiser*, and other respectable journals of this and other cities, are seriously discussing the merits of the movement among mechanics and laborers for a limitation of the hours of labor to eight hours a day. That the working classes themselves should wish to reduce their time of labor is but natural, but surely every well informed person who gives the matter a moment's consideration must know that before three years are over the hours of labor for our whole working population, especially those employed in shop and manufactories, will be increased to twelve, thirteen, and even fourteen hours a day. This will be an unwelcome statement to the great mass of our working population who are moving all over the country, and with unusual unanimity, for the eight hours limitation, and we expect, as a matter of course, that they will eagerly dispute this prediction; but we earnestly beg the most sensible and sober of them to hear the reasons we are about to give, and if they have any forces to govern themselves accordingly.

Previous to the war the people of the United States were in more generally comfortable circumstances than any people on earth. Wealth was diffused instead of being concentrated, as elsewhere, while taxation was extremely light. Yet even in those times, the likes of which we shall not see for a generation, the mere working class only earned a living. The day laborer who received two hundred and fifty dollars for a year's work, and the mechanic who earned five hundred dollars for the same period, (sick days and idle time counted,) did pretty well—the hours of labor averaging ten or more per day. But the great wealth incurred in the war we have just passed through is sure to make a vital change in the distribution of the wealth of the community, and will impose a burden upon the working classes. The obvious effects of this debt will be:

1. To create a small class of extremely wealthy men.

2. To reduce the great mass of the well-to-do and moderately wealthy to the present status of the working people.

3. To increase the hours of labor, reduce the compensation, and deteriorate the general condition of the laboring classes.

This is not a pleasant prospect for the future, but it is as certain to come as death is to all the living. Were it not for the madness created by paper money, there would be no need of demonstrating its truth. With regard to the effect of great national debts, we have only common sense and the experience of other nations to guide us. We know that the great banking houses of the old world—the Rothschilds, Barings, Hopes, Browns, and others—grew up simultaneously with the increase of the national debts of the various great nations of Europe. We also know that no matter how cunningly taxes may be laid, the burden of them must be borne at last by the land and the labor of the country. All the wealth in the world—(in which terms we include all products which the human family use or consume)—is derived primarily from the earth, and labor is applied to the soil to develop and fit it for man's use. Hence it follows that our vast debt must be paid, principal and interest, by the land and labor of the country, or other words, solely and wholly by the producing classes.

Now, what will be the burden of this debt, without counting the tremendous waste of four years of war? The most moderate calculation is (vide Secretary McCulloch's report) to pay it off in thirty years. The following, at that rate, would be the account:

Total debt, principal	$3,000,000,000
Interest, thirty years, 6 per cent. per annum	5,400,000,000
Total to be paid in thirty years	$8,400,000,000

But this is only the smallest part of the burden. The ordinary expenses of the Government will be heavily increased as compared with the cost previous to the war. The waste of war, gathers, the enhanced cost of living and clothing—all help to add to the burdens of the actual producers—that is, the laboring classes. We make this matter plain that the working man must remember that, whereas previous to the war Government demanded of him less than one hour of his day's labor, hereafter it will exact about three hours, which will either be added to the length of his day's work or subtracted from his compensation.

But it may be asked, is there no future for the working classes of this country? Certainly there is. While land is cheap and large properties are to be divided among the children upon the death of the rich parent, we can never be as badly off as the people are in Europe. In this country the unappropriated lands will be a never failing resource for the poor. This eight hour movement is, all things considered, the most idiotic folly of which the working men of this country have ever been guilty. The debt of the nation must be paid, principal and interest; and to do so, the wealth producers must consent to work more hours and for less pay than they have been in the habit of receiving. Instead of "striking" for a limitation to eight hours labor, the working people must be prepared to respond when the demand is made to extend their hours of labor to twelve.

But is there no way in which the producing classes can better their general condition? Yes, there is one way, pointed out by Mill and the most advanced political economists. They must become their own capitalists, and own the manufactories in which they work. There must be an extension of the joint stock principle to all the great industrial pursuits, so that in time the classes who now shall reap, and the entire mass of profits shall not be divided among idlers, drones and non producers. The success of the Rochdale Association, in England, furnishes the key to the future elevation of the working classes.

We have not much hope, however, that the men engaged in this eight hours movement will be able to comprehend or act upon theories so wise, benificent, and advanced. The trouble with our mechanics is, that the great majority of them are ignorant foreigners, whose demand for fewer hours of labor is urged that they may have more time to indulge in more bestial enjoyment. Our hope is that, when the great mass of our intelligent middle class are bankrupted by financial burdens and taxation to the ranks of the working people, they will be the pioneers in the reorganization of industry upon this continent.

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, the evidence is conclusive that the President recedes firm in his position, and has no idea whatever of changing it to suit the Radicals. Before he announced his restoration policy, he weighed the subject carefully, and adopted the only course which he considered justifiable under the Constitution. Having carefully, and after full deliberation, decided upon his course, he will not abandon it unless some greater obstacle presents itself than has yet been developed. He may yield on some trivial points for the sake of harmony, but in no case where it will effect his general plan of realizing the country, and restoring permanent peace, harmony and prosperity to all sections.

If Congress desires that the country shall be kept in an unsettled condition, and that one section shall be threatened with anarchy, impairing our commerce and endangering our financial interests, they can easily accomplish it. They can have the opportunity of taking the whole responsibility. The President will so play his card that it cannot in any way be charged upon him. The evidence that he intends to remain firm is so conclusive that it seems almost impossible to find the slightest point on which to hang a doubt. A prominent official, whose position and daily intercourse with the President gives him an opportunity to know officially what Mr. Johnson will do, remarked to-day "that the President has designated his Southern policy, after due deliberation, and had checked his baggage through, and intended to stick fast to that train at all hazards." No authority in the City of Washington is any better or more reliable than the person who made that remark, except President Johnson himself.—*Washington Letter.*

☞ The wits of Paris have started the following paragraph, which is going the round of the French journals. "Archeological discoveries are numerous in the present day. An Italian collector, returning from Egypt, has brought back one statue of no less a personage than Potiphar's wife. An inscription on the base leaves no doubt as to its authenticity. The features are said to be exceedingly ugly."

☞ There are not churches enough in Yorkshire, England, to accommodate the increasing population, although one hundred and eighty-six new ones have been erected in the diocese of Ripon during the last twenty-seven years.

☞ Thos. Hunnesser, of New Orleans, was killed by falling between the cars near Brookhaven, Miss.

☞ A stranger named Flinn hung himself on Saturday, in a boarding house, in Jersey City.

☞ Nine hundred colored troops were mustered out at Atlanta on the ninetenth. Most of them were from Alabama.

☞ Sliding chairs are in vogue in New York for the amusement of those who cannot skate, or prefer to be pushed over the ice by those who can.

☞ There are thirty-four Lake Superior copper mining companies with one million and nine hundred thousand dollar shares, all told, and an aggregate paid in capital of thirteen million.

☞ Mr. Bradley, of Washington, has been fined one thousand dollars for calling Judge Olin a liar, while the Judge was presiding at a session of the Circuit Court.

☞ The Mayor of a north country borough, on returning thanks for his election, said that in the discharge of his official duties he should be "neither partial nor impartial."

☞ A man, supposed to be an Irishman, driver of a mule team, was found frozen to death on Friday, eight miles from Hillsdistown, Ill. His whip was held fast by his frozen fingers.

☞ A Washington correspondent writes that he has discovered, in looking about the Capitol, the sofa on which John Quincy Adams died, and suggests that it ought to be in the possession of Massachusetts.

☞ The typhus fever has broken out among the animals in the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris, and two gazelles and six yaks died of the disease. They were buried twenty feet below the surface of the ground.

☞ Miss Hannah Looney, President of the Fenian Sisterhood at Buffalo, has been expelled from Nardin's Academy for writing a letter denouncing the course of Bishop Timon in reference to the Orsini.

☞ At a late public ball in Vienna, an officer became entangled by the crinoline of his partner, and falling, broke one of his legs; the lady rolling over him in her turn, fell on the other leg and fractured it likewise.

☞ Railroads are multiplying in Europe to such an extent that it is said that the only district where the pedestrian can hope to long escape them is the Tyrol, the mountain recesses of Switzerland and Norway, and Sweden generally.

☞ A young lady of twenty-two years is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum near Prague. Last summer she won thirty or forty thousand thalers at Baden Baden, and her success turned her head. She always imagines herself at the roulette table.

☞ The Richmond *Times* says that many of the Swedes and Germans who recently arrived there from the North are about to "pull up stakes" and leave. They say they cannot stand the face—bacon, cabbage and corn dodgers." They propose settling in the West.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* compares Lamartine's last fulmination to the crazy vagaries of poor old John Coffin Narro, who used to amuse New Yorkers by going to the lattery and exclaiming "Europe, attention! by nations right wheel!"

☞ A wag, speaking of the cruel treatment of a child by its mother, says "The child should at least have the earliest attention of its mother, or it will be prematurely added to the kingdom of heaven, and thus, perhaps, permanently separated from its kindred."

☞ A magician once upon a time advertised on his bills that the evening's entertainment would conclude with the mysterious disappearance of a lady. Sure enough, after the performance he eloped with the wife of the man who owned the hall.

☞ An arm chair of Voltaire's has been sold in Paris, for two thousand francs. It is of highly varnished wood, spare backed, and covered with velvet, which was once green. To the arms are fixed two moveable desks in Japan lacquer, which join in front and form a little table containing two drawers.

☞ The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says eleven negroes have been sentenced to the penitentiary from this county—seven have been sentenced to the same institution from Tuscaloosa county, and one to be hanged. At this rate the penitentiary will soon be filled to overflowing.

☞ The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company are said to have commenced a suit against their late President for one million dollars damages for permitting the rebel government to use the machinery of the road during the war.

☞ Antonio Curreo was tried by the Court of Special Sessions, on Saturday for keeping a gambling house for children at No. thirty-two Baxter street, New York. It was shown that children of from nine to fifteen years of age, frequented the place to play billiards for money. One evening, thirty of them were seen to leave the house. Curreo was fined fifty dollars and sent to the penitentiary for two months.

☞ Two youths in Paris were admirers of an actress at one of the Boulevard theaters. The other night, as ill luck would have it, they were both at the theater, and both flung one frame's worth of flowers to the object of their affections. The young lady took up only one of the bouquets, whereon the slighted swain called out the favored one and ran him through the body with a rapier. The wounded man is not expected to survive.

☞ Gen. George H. Thomas telegraph the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, that after a full conversation with Col. Thomas, the Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for the State of Mississippi, he is fully satisfied that he has administered his office with fairness and impartiality to whites and blacks. He also takes pleasure in expressing the same opinion of the conduct of Gens. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner for Tennessee and Kentucky; Tilson, of Georgia, and Swayne, of Alabama.

☞ The Rochester *Democrat of the* twenty-first says the failure of Marshall of New York, who, through his agents purchased a very large amount of apples in that region has been announced. Some of his agents in that and adjoining counties are ruined by the operation. One of them, before taking the agency for Marshall, was worth thirty thousand dollars. He loses every dollar of his property, and will then be largely involved. Many farmers who trusted the agents lose the price of their entire crops. Some of the country banks, it is understood, have an unpleasant amount of this apple paper, which will lock up a portion of their capital for a time. That ruin would fall somewhere was believed by every prudent man who saw such immense quantities of apples purchased at prices wholly unwarranted by the state of the Eastern market.

☞ It seems, from the accounts of both Imperialists and Liberals, that Escobedo's attack on Monterey was rather an unfortunate affair for the latterparty. The Imperialist commander made a feint of abandoning the position with the view to ambush the Liberals and succeeded. On November twenty-fourth, Escobedo made an attack, the Imperialists retiring before him to the citadel. The French troops made a flank movement to cut off his retreat at the proper time; the Imperial cavalry also moved out to a "cutting off" position. During the night a cannonade was kept up, to prevent the Liberals from too near approach to the citadel. At six A. M., on the twenty-fifth, at a given signal, the Imperial artillery opened on the Liberals, who, falling back, were met by the combined Imperial forces and cut to pieces. Retreating in another direction, they encountered the French cavalry; turning another, the Mexican Imperial cavalry attacked them, Escobedo was totally routed, and the slaughter of his troops in the streets of Monterey, it is said, was terrible.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In addition to the detail about State affairs, there is a review of the Monroe Doctrine and the Mexican *imbroglio* that is very noticeable; and coming from the Governor of Ohio, will be generally read, and we believe there is sense enough in the people generally to approve the matter, if not the manner, of this remarkable episode in official literature. He says of the Monroe Doctrine that we have never agreed among ourselves about exactly what it is; that "its origin is doubtful, its purpose was uncertain. Its meaning, to this day, unspecified." That is true. He says of Mexico:

"Mexico has never been, and can never be a Republic—unless her people will accommodate us by being born again, and entirely of different parentage. She, with all her sister 'Republics' of South America, has been, from the beginning, entirely unfitted for most violent, bloody, incendiary, disgraceful anarchy."

There is something of the exaggeration of an imaginative temperament in this, but it is substantially true. Going to war to maintain republicanism in Mexico, the Governor says, is to "spend our money and shed our blood for the salvation of a people who have not shown themselves worth the trouble we have taken to save them from themselves. For the rest: if they were worth our going to war for, they would not need our help in war." That's it. Politically speaking, they are, in the last analysis—"the pure stuff! We quote again:

"One month of war with France would cost this nation, in the loss of its national credit, and the depreciation of its currency, more than all Mexico is worth in fee-simple."

Exactly so. Every word of that sentence is substantially true. We are asked to go to war with France, or to menace or bully her in behalf of Mexico. In other words, we must plunge into war with one of the foremost nations and peoples of all this world or of time, in the imaginary interest of one of the lowest and last."

That's the solid truth and has the ring of the metal.

"It is very true—that neither France nor Austria has any business in Mexico. But the answer is very plain—'no more have we!' Because our Government has been established for the good of our own people. It was neither given to us to propagandize liberty among the Mexicans and Hottentots, nor Christianity among the Samoan Islands of Jerusalem, nor the Chinese at Pekin."

Truth in chunks, and twenty-four carats fine!

"It is not if some old Knight of Malta should now arise to urge upon us again the march to Jerusalem. 'Surely, he would shout, 'the bones of our Savior lie there, and we have allowed them to be in custody of infidels! Press on the holy crusade!' Mr. Monroe was, doubtless, a very good, sensible, old-fashioned sort of a Republican, according to the measure of his abilities. It may be possible that he really was absurd enough (with his doctrine of State rights and strict construction) to believe that this national Government was established and usurp the office of a universal wetnurse to all the orphan republics in the world. However that may be, there once was a political statesman whom we can trust, George Washington—the only really and grandly great man who ever filled that seat—his thought as a doctrine worth his teaching to our country and observance by the Eleventh Commandment: 'Mind your own business.'"

Amen. Long live Charles Anderson!

But it is absolutely necessary to read the whole of this message, and we stop quoting it at once.

It will be found to have as curious omissions as commissions. Singularly enough, there is nothing about the negro or reconstruction questions. We suppose the Governor regards them as settled, and proposes to obey George Washington's commandment. As the Hon. Kevin D. Campbell is not likely so set out with his search warrant for the Mexican Republic, as he has a farm in the Miami tottens to look after, we look for no pronouncement on the Mexican question any thing to speak of, and as his nomination seems to give Ohio some claim upon the Mexican mission, we beg to propose that the Governor appoint Mr. Campbell to be the example of Gen. Logan, the Hon. Charles Anderson be appointed Minister to Mexico, with instructions to report and recognize the government he may be there. He has shown a more thorough understanding of the Mexican question than any other public man in America, and it would be more in keeping, and good sense its recognition, the mission belongs to him.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

The following is the minority report made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Rogers of the Judiciary Committee, on the bill entitled, "A bill extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia." The minority report is made for the following reasons:

There is no more reason now existing that the right of suffrage should be extended by the negroes of this District than in the two war. The men who made the Constitution of the United States did not intend this Government for the benefit of the negro race, but made it for the benefit of white men and women and their posterity. The Declaration of Independence was made and the revolutionary war fought for the liberties of the white race. No party as yet has asked, or dared to ask, in any presidential election, nor made it an issue in any State or congressional election, until since the rebellion. In fact, it had become a settled notion of the people, firmly rooted in their minds, that the negro race had no intelligence, and they have not been sufficiently intelligent to exercise the right of suffrage, and they have not been sufficiently intelligent to understand the Government, except in a few States where they have been permitted to vote upon property qualifications not applied to the white citizens. In recommending the people and the district to permit a class of poor weak-minded negroes who have no ideas of government, many of whom have just emerged from the state of slavery, to exercise the high political privilege given to man upon the earth—to wit: the elective franchise. The people of this country are opposed to negro suffrage, and have never allowed it in any State where it has been made an issue.

It can be said, without the fear of contradiction, that there is probably not a State in the Union, except one, that would sanction negro suffrage were the question to be submitted to the people. It was said the people of Connecticut by a large majority, refused to give it to the republican party, in all the States except one, where an election was held last fall, declared and proclaimed, through the press, that the people had spoken, their opinion to negro suffrage; and in the four States where that question was an issue, negro suffrage was largely defeated, although the Republican ticket was elected. Why should Congress force negro suffrage upon the people of the District, when the people whom they represent have repudiated it in the States? The bill reported by the majority of the committee will, if it becomes a law, not only allow the negroes to vote for all offices in the District, but allow a negro to hold office in any State in the Union, if he be a citizen of the District. By striking out the word "white," colored people become citizens of the District, with all the political rights of any white citizen of the District. It would place the negro population upon the same political basis as the whites, and would then result in the election of a negro for mayor of the city, as it is but reasonable to presume that there would soon be such an influx of negroes into the District as would greatly increase the "African race" in this country. Congress would be no more responsible for the result of this than any other people. By it they were freed from slavery, and with it that freedom they ought to be content. The wisdom of more than five thousand years has resolved to allow the political equality of the negro race as exercised by the whites; and no civilized people are now governed have allowed universal suffrage to the negro throughout their governments. If this bill becomes a law it will be but the entering wedge to negro suffrage and equality all over the land.

The question of negro suffrage and political equality in the District, ought to be submitted to a vote of the legal voters of the District. We ought not to make a change in the political status of the people of the District without submitting the question to the Governor. Did there be life in the old land yet, and by and by we'll all mix up with our friends at the North, and we'll transport them Black Republicans into the African desert, and put 'em to teach Hottentots the right of suffrage. Winter Davis could there find a field of labor sufficient for the miserable remnant of his declinin years. If he ain't the Winter of our discontent mentioned by Mr. Shakspere, I don't know who he allooded to, and I want to kill rid of him. He and his clan have done us much evil, and I am induced to exclaim, in the language of Paul about Alexander the Coppersmith, "May the Lord reward 'em accordin to their works."

Mee anonymus. BILL ARP.

P. S.—Consul John Thrasher sez he have studied law a week, and will be a candydate for some high offis when we meet again, provided we give him time to get his cotton seed. I'll say this—artificial teeth are much for him as for some of the candydates, and nature more, and his cotton seed are as good seed as I ever seed. I hope he will suckseed.

B. A.

☞ A curious and cruel way of cooking turtles appears in a Chinese cookery book. The turtle is placed in a vessel of water, on a fire with a lid over it, having an aperture of such size and so arranged that the turtle can just get his head out, and within the reach of highly spiced wine. As the temperature of the water increases, so does his thirst, and he gradually goes on drinking the seasoned liquid until the heat kills him, by which time his whole system becomes impregnated with the vino aromatic seasoning, and a flavor described as delicious, is imparted to the flesh.

From the Metropolitan Record.

BILL ARP ADDRESSES HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Respektabul People: I address you on this occasion with a profound admiration of the great reputation and the nice discrimination which caused you to honor me by your votes with a seat in the Senate of Georgy. For two nomentous months I implitin weekt the Legislature has been in sekshun session, one of whom I am proud to be which. For several days we were engaged as skouts, makin a strict rekonnyzance to see whether Georgy were a State or a Injun territory—whether we were in the old Union or out of it—whether me and my folks and you and your folks were somebody or nobody, and lastly, but by no means lastly, whether our poor innocent children, born durin the war, were all illegal and had to be born over again or not. The last point are much omettled, but our women are advised to be kalm and screen.

My friends, our aim has honestly been to git back into the folds of the glorious old Union. Like the prodigyul son, we had nuthin to live on, and feelin lonesome and hungry, have been bowin and scrapin and makin apologys for the six months we have been gone. We have been standin far off for weeks and weeks, but durn the cat do they kill for us. They know we've got nothin, for they eat up our subsidies, and as for putin rings in our fingers, we couldent expekt it until they bring back the jewelry they carryed away. I cannot say, fellow-citizens, of the poor, hard labor have been a labor of love, for we've had a monstrus poor encouragement to be more; but we had all set our heads to the plough, and we jest kept a-plodin on, determined that, come wool come wo, sink or swim, survive or perish, thunder or lightenin, we'd slip back, or skeink back, to our allegiance to the old ship of state, or we'd stay out for ever and ever amen and be hanged to em, so called, I golly.

Up to this time it have been an up hill business. The team was a good one, and the gear all sound and the wagin greased out the road are, perhaps, the ruffest rottenest, cordyroy in the world. It's full up and slosh, and pull up and sloshy, and ever and anonymous the skotch slips out and the tung cuts round, and away we go into the gully. Andy Jonsin is the driver, and he says, "Gee haw," and he holers "Wo! wo!" and loses the road, and then we have to go back to the fork and wait till he blaze the way. He seems to be doin his best, but then bing is Sumner and Satan and Stevens and Davis and other like gentlemen, who keep hollerin at him and crackin his whip, and confusin his skees so that sometimes we didn't know whether he's gee-in or haw-in. My friends, about them fellers, I don't know what I ort to say. If you do, or if anybody does, I wish they would say it.

Fellow-citizens, I'm free to confess I am not a very good, sensible, old-fashioned sort of a Democrat, according to the measure of his abilities. It may be possible that he really was absurd enough (with his doctrine of State rights and strict construction) to believe that this national Government was established and usurp the office of a universal wetnurse to all the orphan republics in the world. However that may be, there once was a political statesman whom we can trust, George Washington—the only really and grandly great man who ever filled that seat—his thought as a doctrine worth his teaching to our country and observance by the Eleventh Commandment: "Mind your own business."

Amen. Long live Charles Anderson!

But it is absolutely necessary to read the whole of this message, and we stop quoting it at once.

It will be found to have as curious omissions as commissions. Singularly enough, there is nothing about the negro or reconstruction questions. We suppose the Governor regards them as settled, and proposes to obey George Washington's commandment. As the Hon. Kevin D. Campbell is not likely so set out with his search warrant for the Mexican Republic, as he has a farm in the Miami tottens to look after, we look for no pronouncement on the Mexican question any thing to speak of, and as his nomination seems to give Ohio some claim upon the Mexican mission, we beg to propose that the Governor appoint Mr. Campbell to be the example of Gen. Logan, the Hon. Charles Anderson be appointed Minister to Mexico, with instructions to report and recognize the government he may be there. He has shown a more thorough understanding of the Mexican question than any other public man in America, and it would be more in keeping, and good sense its recognition, the mission belongs to him.

JAMAICA.

The Late So-Called Insurrection—Terrible Excesses in the Way of Vengeance.

The following is an extract from a letter received from a gentleman, says the Rochester *Democrat*, holding a high commercial position in Kingston, on the recent outrages in the colony:

The excitement caused by the late disturbances having in a great measure passed off, people are now beginning to estimate the causes which led to the disturbances. All the various and wild reports that were in circulation about an organized conspiracy, have vanished into thin air, and existed only in the minds of a certain class whose policy it is to make such a statement. The very fact that over fifteen hundred were hanged and shot, besides an innumerable number flogged without any resistance, and without the loss of the military, etc., having sustained as much injury as a finger scratch, proves to some extent that there could have been no serious organization. All the outrages that were committed by the rebels did not extend beyond the first day, and some of the atrocities committed by them are quite equaled by the cruelties of the Provost Marshal. The principle that seems to have governed and regulated the authorities was vengeance and not mercy, and it is believed that very many innocent persons have sacrificed. You can hardly conceive the state of horror we have passed through; we have had a reign of terror quite equal to the worst excesses of despotism of the first French Revolution.

Men felt that things were not going on as they should, but no man dared to open his mouth. To give you some idea of the extent of the alarm, it is stated, a great many persons were apprehended for what no one knew, and having been kept in durance for over three weeks and until martial law had ceased, they were turned loose without any examination. The question suggested itself Were they guilty? If so, they should have been punished, and if not, a gross injustice has been done to them. I can quite understand the feeling in America among the pro slavery men, who are only too glad of affairs here, to use handle against liberating the class; but I expect when the facts connected with the affairs here have seen the light of day, (if they ever will,) people will arrive at a different conclusion.

The latest advices from England state that the Governor of Jamaica has been suspended from his office and that Sir Henry Stocks, Governor of Malta, has been appointed in his place. This shows what is thought in the mother country of these atrocious proceedings in the colony. Public opinion in England, after a full investigation of the facts, is strongly inclined to think that the negroes of Jamaica have been horridly oppressed in the recent transactions. They are completely exonerated from all charges, except that of a riot provoked by wanton outrages on the part of the officials and the military. The fact in the case is, as the Commissioner *Commercial* expresses it, that those who proved themselves brutal and barbarous murderers, were not the negroes but the British. Therefore the moralizing of our slobbering contemporaries should be applied to the Anglo Saxon race and not to the Congress. It was the remote descendants of the subjects of Alfred, and not of the King of Dahomey, who displayed barbaric traits so ferocious and sanguinary.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The wedding of Lord Dudley and Miss Mouncielle was celebrated lately in London. The bride wore a rich satin dress, with a tunic, bodice and veil of valuable French lace. It was original in design for the Empress Eugenie, and was valued at upwards of two thousand pounds. She also wore a bracelet of pearls and diamonds, a wedding present from the inhabitants of Dudley; and a matchless necklace of pearls (of five rows), the gift of her noble husband just before setting out for the altar. The presents were very lovely, and all the jewels of the finest, rare and choice description, the principal and most unique in the whole being a parure consisting of a diadem, necklace, brooch, earrings and bracelet, composed of rubies and diamonds of the finest quality—the rubies specimen stones—set in pure classical style and most elegant in form. The rubies were nearly ten thousand pounds. There were a pair of very fine sapphire and diamond earrings, a locket or brooch to match, with fine pearl drops; a pearl and diamond bracelet; a hair of pearl drops, and a pair of pearl and diamond pear-shaped earrings; a jeweled Etruscan suit, besides many ornaments of various kinds, amounting to many thousand pounds in value. All these were presented by the Earl of Dudley to his lady. Lady Ward's two presents consisted of a very handsome miniature bracelet, with monogram cover in rubies, emeralds and diamonds, and a superb silver gilt dressing case, studded with stones. A bracelet presented by the inhabitants of Dudley bore the following inscription: "Presented by the borough of Dudley to the first Countess of Dudley, on her marriage, November 21, 1865."

At Compiegne the extreme simplicity of the dress of the Empress of France was much commented on; a dress of cashmere having been the costume in which Her Majesty generally received her guests on the day of their arrival, her ladies in waiting being attired with equal plainness. The *invités* did not appear to follow their example, a lady having commented that she had paid five hundred pounds in preparation for her week's amusement. The late receptions at Compiegne are described as truly imperial. Several *chasses-a-courses* and four hundred persons composed the company awaited the guests at the station. Arrived at the Palace they drive around the *Cour d'Honneur*, and were received by a host of footmen, by whom they are ushered into the magnificent *salle des gardes*, where the *cent gardes*, in their brilliant uniforms of blue, relieved by red, their silver cuirasses, etc., do duty. Chamberlains were waiting to accompany each guest to his apartments, over the door of which his or her name is inscribed, the apartments for each guest comprising three or four rooms. Each guest is informed that the dinner hour is seven, but requested to arrive at the saloon, if possible, by six o'clock, in order to be presented to the Imperial Sovereigns. The bedrooms were furnished with the most exquisite chints, the washing apparatus being in white and gold Sevres china, marked by an N, surmounted by the imperial crown. The writing tables were arranged with every appliance that can be thought of to facilitate correspondence. The guest had scarcely settled about his new apartments, when a footmen entered his apartment and offered him tea, sandwiches, liquors and several kinds of wine. He has but to *enlarger le ordre*. Invigorated by these condiments the visitor proceeded to his toilet.

☞ The following anecdote is related by one of our literary *confreres*, on the authority of a recently published volume of *Anecdotes*:

In seventeen hundred and seventy-four, Burke's Peerage, or its predecessor, if it was not extant at that time, was better understood in the English Parliament than the Bible. In that year, Dr. Webster was a popular preacher of the Kirk of Scotland, in Edinburgh. Business brought him to London, and one day when passing the House of Lords, his curiosity induced him to make an effort to stop and see them. None were admitted without an order except noblemen's servants. Webster being ignorant of the rule, requested admittance.

"What Lord do you belong to?" asked the doorkeeper.

"To the Lord Jehovah," replied Webster.

"To the Lord Jehovah?" queried the doorkeeper. "I have kept here seven years, but have not heard of such a Lord, Jack," said he to his fellow-keeper on the front steps, "there is a chap who says he belongs to the Lord Jehovah; do you know such a Lord?"

"Never heard of him," said Jack.

"But," said the Doctor, "there is such a Lord."

"Pass 'im in," said Jack; "I suppose he's some poor Scotch Lord."

☞ The Mobile *Tribune* of the twenty-ninth, says:

We learn that the orchestra of the theater on Wednesday night introduced the tune of "Yankee Doodle" into some of their medleys, and that the tune did not sound sweetly to some of the audience, and they hissed it. The thing, however, soon passed off, and no disturbance occurred.

Last night, at the end of the third act, "Yankee Doodle" was struck up, and the greatest excitement followed. A large audience was present, including many ladies; the military applauded, the late Confederates hissed, a large portion of the audience rose to their feet, lights were ordered out, a guard of one man was placed upon the stage by the officer in charge, and a large portion of the audience retired amid the excitement. After a few minutes of confusion, quiet was restored, and the play went on.

We are informed that the tune was played by order of Gen. DeRussy last night, but what excuse can manager Roiggive for its being played on the night before?

☞ Some of the specie that for years past has been hidden away in old stockings is coming to light. A Harrisburg, Pa., business man received between one and two hundred dollars in gold from a wealthy old farmer, a day or two ago in payment of a bill.

☞ In Boston, Johnny Dehny, a hackman, who killed a little boy by striking him with a whip, has been sentenced to pay five hundred dollars to the mother of the child. Our readers may remember the singular case. Dehny, driving by, cracked his whip at the little boy to make him (as he says) get out of the way. But the boy was on the curbstone. The whip lash flew around his neck, and the child was thus dragged by the neck till he came under the wheels, where he was fatally injured.

MARRIED.

SANDERS—GIVIN—On Wednesday, December 21st, by Rev. Dr. Ford, at the residence of T. Cook, Hernando, Miss., J. R. SANDERS and Miss LUCY C. GIVIN, all of DeSoto county.

LANE—KING—At the residence of Gen. Burwell, in Madrid bend, Obion county, Tenn., on the 28th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Harris Mr. R. B. LANE and Miss JULIA KING.

Cupid, the mischievous Archer Boy,
Has plucked from Fate another joy
To deck fair Hymen's happy lower
With another glorious flower.
And, indeed, what is later provoking,
Has another heart on the alter Lang,
To sweetly crown a the happy King
With Hymen's blessed pleasure and pain.

The jealous Cupids, from being an invented state rebel, has made matters worse, by forsaking all his republican principles, in deliberately taking the oath of allegiance to a King, but doubtless he deems the sacrifice he has made in so doing well repaid in his having captured a fair King's dom. However, we hope he will prove loyal to his sovereign—one of the fairest daughters of old Obion—whose LANE we know will have no other turn, save for happiness and joy; and as for our humble wit, she did the departing honors of ushering our gallant friend and comrade in arms to the blissshades of Hymen's temple, we, while performing the agreeable duty, felt our heart blessed or with the silken cords of Hope and Love, but our prospective happiness was embittered by the reflection that it would soon be Marvel enough, and we would be left, and as a last hope we reserved and wave our last adieu, heartfell wishes for the happy couple, we must most unfortunately subscribe ourself

THE UNFORTUNATE BACHELOR.

DIED.

HALLOWAY—In Marion, Arkansas, December 26th, 1865, in the 5th year of her age, Miss SERELA E. HALLOWAY, wife of John S. Halloway.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DIED—At 2 o'clock yesterday, at the residence of his father, Rev. W. T. Plummer, Jr. SHALL PLUMMER, aged 28 years.

The friends and acquaintances of Dr. W. T. Plummer are invited to attend the funeral of his son, J. SHALL PLUMMER, from his residence on Jefferson and Alabama streets, at 10 o'clock Friday morning, January 5th. jan 5t

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Acting and Stage Manager.....W. C. Thompson
Stage Director.....J. Huntley

Benefit of

MR. HACKETT.

and last night but one of his engagement which will be given the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—Sir John Falstaff, Mr Hackett. After which the MERRY WIVES and Convert of Nanoleon, Mr. Hackett.

Friday Evening, January 5th, 1866.

Will be presented Shakspearean comedy in five acts, of the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—Sir John Falstaff, Mr Hackett. After which the MERRY WIVES and Convert of Nanoleon, Mr. Hackett.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

Memphis, January 4th, 1866.

15 barrels Fresh Eggs,
20 half barrels Choice Roll Butter,
Just received and for sale by
T. T. GREEN & CO.,
88 Gayoso street,
Pressing Block.

Extra Cider Vinegar.

25 BBLS. For Sale Low by
W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,
Agents for Andrews & Konklin's
Extra Cider Vinegar.

Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

ON FREIGHT Received by this Road to-day of January 4, 1866.
jan5 1t H. O. PATTERSON, Fr. Agt.

A Meeting

Of the Stockholders of the Commercial Fire Party for Southern Family, will be held in the Court room, Greenlaw block, on Thursday, January 11th, 1866, at 11 o'clock. Importance will come before the meeting, and a full attendance is earnestly desired.
jan5 1d

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

County Court, Shelby County, Tennessee.
Ethan Stocks and L. B. Sugg, Administrator of Sugg, Deceased, vs. Mary Ann Sugg, et al.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that defendants, D. L. Bayne and wife, Margaret Bayne, and Hedie Sugg, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, it is ordered that they do enter their appearance before the undersigned, in the town of Raleigh, on or before the 5th Monday in February, 1866, and answer or demur to complainant's petition or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing exparte as to them. This order to be published once a week for four weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

John Hallum, sol. for pet'rs.
Jan. 4, 1866. 4t

Insolvent Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Wm. L. Malone, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, properly authenticated, with the clerk of Tipton County Court for pro rata distribution, on or before the first day of May, 1866, or be barred from recovery. A pro-rata distribution amongst the creditors of said estate will then be made of the assets collected in the proper authority. All persons indebted to the said estate within said time will be sued. This, 3d day of January, 1866.

G. W. MALONE,
Adm'r.
jan-1m-w-w-w

Copartnership Notice.

MR. HORACE ANDERSON is admitted as a member of our firm, in this city and St. Louis, under the style of A. ANDERSON & CO.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 1st, 1866. Name and style of firm remains unchanged.

A. ANDERSON & CO.
HORACE ANDERSON.
jan1 1m ROSAMOND & FOREMAN.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I will apply to the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, for letters of administration on the estate of John McInnes, decd.

JAMES DORAGHI
jan1 1w

Notice to Tax-Payers.

ALL persons owing Taxes in Crittenden county, Arkansas, will pay the same to me, or any of the general assists, or hence the penalty of the law.

R. C. CRUMP,
Collector Marion, Arkansas.
January 1, 1866. jan5 1t

NOTICE.—All persons holding claims against the firm of Brooks & Sugg, will deliver them with the undersigned, at his place of business, No. 264 Front street, Memphis.

J. T. BROOKS,
Adm'r Est. of J. C. Sugg.
January 4th, 1866. jan5 3m

MEMPHIS FAIR GROUNDS RACE COURSE

Benefit of Confederate Soldiers' Home.

The present large Additions to our stock of Fine Goods, and New Styles, makes it one of the Largest and Best to be found in any market. All kinds of Work and Engraving done in the Best Manner.

P. H. CLARK & CO.,
No. 1 Clark's Marble Block.
jan5 2m

MRS. DILLARD.—We have in store one box of assorted merchandise, marked as above, sold about one or two years since paid for. The owner will please bring up the bill, pay for this advertisement, and