MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

☞ Correspondents must bear in mind the rule of writing on one side only of the sheet, in order to enable us to make use of their favors.

IMMIGRATION OF EUROPEAN LABOR.—The communication signed "R. L.," in Sunday morning's APPEAL, contains facts and suggestions of transcendant importance to the present and future well being of the South, and should command immediate attention of planters and landowners. We have had already, in this region of country, corroborative proofs of the statement by our correspondent of the means used, successfully, to turn aside German immigration which finds its way through new York. No plan which can be devised promises to be effectual in guarding the immigrant, arriving at that port, from the infection, if he speaks the language of the harpies who at once fasten upon him, and who, through the joint influences of his ignorance and his necessities, at once become the masters of his destiny as absolutely as ever was the slavedealer over the enslaved African. The South will thus be cut off from this supply, so long as these radical hucksters in the credulity and necessities of their countrymen, can find a market for their labor and a demand for their future votes in the North and West.

In the meantime the South *must* have additional labor, or decline into poverty and run to waste. It must not be forgotten, that, however well disposed it may turn out to be under a state of freedom, the *negro* labor in the South is wholly inadequate to restore the prosperity of the country. Statistics show that *one fourth of it has perished since the war*, and it needs but little observation to convince any one that it is *being constantly diminished*. The introduction of *coolies* might, in a certain degree, supply the deficiency; but it is not *labor*, merely, that we need—it is men who can render *intelligent* labor, and who can become an integral element, on terms of social and political equality, in the population of the country. It is not the interest of the South, nor of the Union, to increase the numbers of an inferior race, whose political status would be a continual source of division of sentiment and discord of policy in the Republic.

The suggestion, then, of introducing immigrants from *Slavonia*, comes most opportunely. They are a handy, stalwart, manly race of people; and the fact that they speak a language of their own, puts them beyond the reach of the *German* radical trafficers in immigrant labor. They will come among us without prejudices, will learn our language among the people with whose interests they are identified, and under the genial influences of our climate and soil, will increase and add strength to the social and political condition of the South.

The gentlemen whose excellent suggestions we published on Sunday, is himself a Slavonian, who does not yet speak our language, and who had recourse to a country woman long resident in this country, for the translation submitted to our readers. He has no axe to grind, "—no scheme of speculation to promote, but is actuated solely by a desire to promote the welfare of his countrymen and the interests of the country with which he has cast his lot. Knowing whereof he speaks, his statements are entirely reliable. We would most earnestly recommend his suggestions to the consideration of the planting community.

SUMNER'S SPEECH.

"Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!"—CHARLES SUMNER, the senatorial leader of the ultra Radicals, has done quite as imprudent a thing in his labored speech. It is full of rhetorical flourishes, and abounds with inconclusive arguments. From the delivery of that speech, his reputation as a statesman, or even as a first rate stump-speaking politician, fell into jeopardy. The more it is examined, and the wider it is circulated for popular examination, the smaller will be the dimensions into which he will shrink. Take this, for example, as a specimen of his adroitness in turning a knotty point in his argument:—

It is sometimes said that we must not require justice to the freedmen of the United States, because justice is still denied to the colored citizens in Connecticut and New York. The sound of inconsiderate utterances of this kind seems to have any imaginable resemblance. There are reasons in the South which do not exist in the North, which may then, on this account, the two regions are alike? The dogma of the South, that colored citizens in Connecticut and New York is wrong and severe; but it is so on such a scale that it is not pertinent to the question of our duty to the freedmen of the colored citizen, and the prescription of the enfranchisement.

Such *argument* as that would disgrace a school boy. But he is equally unfortunate in his *admissions*. Take this:

"Without emancipation, followed by the arming of the slaves, rebel slavery would not have been overcome. With it, the victory was easy."

Mr. SUMNER, here admits that without the arming of the negroes the Confederacy could not have been overcome. This admission is not a very high testimonial to the manhood of the white soldiers of the North. The admission conveys an untruth in point of fact, and does gross injustice to the white men of the Union army, and of the North. They do not owe their success in overthrowing the Confederacy to the negro troops, but, mainly and chiefly to the stalwart men of the Northwest. Nor is this admission much better:—he is speaking of negro suffrage—

The demand which I now make stands on necessity. You must grant it or you will imperil the peace of this and posterity. Indubitably the great end of security and permanent peace. Therefore, enable name of the national safety, which is the supreme law, I say that the negro suffrage is required for national safety is constitutional. Not only it may be done, but it must be done. Not to do it is to fail in duty. This Republic must be saved.

That is to say, without the negroes of the South are allowed to vote, there is not virtue and intelligence, and patriotism enough in the South and North combined, to preserve the Republic. Unless Sambo graciously vouchsafes to save us at the ballot-box, the great American Republic, which has stood the strain of a four years' Civil War such as the world never saw—which has astonished the world by the quiet which succeeded the laying down of their arms by the insurgents, no less than by the moderation and clemency of the victorious party—will go down among the things that were. Sambo himself laughs at such absurdity.

It is of such rhodomontade that Mr. STEVENS's "great speech" is made up. It is a very harmless document—injurious only to the reputation for brains and scholarship of its author. "Let it slide."

☞ The Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, to whom the subject of building a railroad from that city to Knoxville was entrusted, have adopted a resolution to the effect that it is expedient for the city of Cincinnati to contribute, as a bonus, one million of dollars to any association of capitalists who may proceed to complete and furnish a first class railroad connecting Cincinnati with Knoxville or Chattanooga, at a point on the Georgia and Tennessee Railroad east of the last named city. This resolution is to be used with the Ohio Legislature, as expressing the wishes of the leading citizens of that city.

☞ The following is a brief history of Col. DYER, who was killed by the negro who afterwards was hung over the door of the Freedmen's Bureau in Knoxville, Tenn.:

He was about twenty-seven years of age, and a resident of Granger county, in East Tennessee. He was one of the first to enter the Union army, having joined it as a private of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry, commanded, at the time by Col. Robert Johnson. From this position he rose, by his own courage, talents and patriotism, to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment, and few men did more in the cause of his country than he did. He was universally respected by all who knew him."

☞ A true story, in a thousand pleasant shape, is floating through the press. We have published it at length, but let us roll it under our tongue again:

Smith & Bro., bankers of New Orleans, from whose vault Beast Butler stole fifty thousand dollars in gold, brought suit against that individual for the amount, and have recovered the entire sum.

☞ Large crops of cotton and tobacco will be planted in Southern Illinois this year.

CORINTH WEEKLY TIMES.—Our young friends, HAYS and WEAVER, propose to publish a paper devoted ..., under this title at Corinth, ..., to the interests of that growing ..., erior city and the country identified with it. We earnestly commend it to public favor. The gentlemen engaged in the enterprise are both practical men, imbued with zeal, energy and talent for the duties they assume. We congratulate the good citizens of Corinth upon having such competent and indefatigable advocates of their interests. The *Times* will offer a good advertising medium for our business men.

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

TYPO CORNER, MISS., Feb., 1866.

EDS. *Appeal*:—The sapient Vicksburg correspondent, who designates himself by the whole rear guard of the alphabet, informs us that in various parts of Mississippi magistrates are forcing the apprenticeship of negro children, whose parents are perfectly able and willing to support them. The verdict of a jury upon that charge would certainly be ignominious. A magistrate in Mississippi would scarcely appoint a negro. It can only be done by the Probate Court upon proof made, either that the child is an orphan, or that its parents are unable or unwilling to support it.

In the part of the State we are not blessed with the benign presence of the Freedmen's Bureau; repeated raids have left us with so little to steal that we are not worth pestering. In consequence there is no trouble between negroes and whites. There has not been a negro brought to trial for any offense in the county for three months; there is no complaint among the negroes of oppression on the part of the white men, the former are willing to work upon contracts for the year, and these contracts are made upon principles liberal toward the negro (in most cases he receives a third, and as he can, of course, hoe no more than a plow horse and farming implements, and has for his pay one half of the crop which he makes.

As to the apprentice question, the Probate Court requires, in all cases where the parents of the child are living, that they be cited to appear before the Court, previous to making any order of apprenticeship, and if it appears that they are willing to support the children, and have the ability to do so, either by their own labor or in any other way, no order is made.

I think this state of facts might convince any one that it is possible for the negroes to exist in a state of freedom without the presence of negro troops, or of the Bureau, or a special piece of furniture—the bureau. But conviction is not what such men as W. X. Y. Z. want—they want the salaries—and in order to retain them they are willing to perpetuate every groundless and impossible calumny which they can either hear or invent. No wonder that "all Mississippi cries out for the removal of the Freedmen's Bureau," when such men control it.

FINE TOP.

AN UNIMPAIRED CONSTITUTION.

EDS. *Appeal*: In this morning's number of your ever welcome journal, I have read with deep interest, and, I trust, due admiration, that portion of Hon. Geo. Bancroft's oration recently pronounced before the assembled Representatives and Senators of the nation. I hope, sir, you will not deem it presumptuous to express a desire that the author, distinguished alike as the historian and the orator, will accept as a kind of appendix—to that portion of his address—the following extracts of illustrious statesmen—the historical quotation appended below, viz: the last words of an address, from one of Britain's most illustrious monarchs, to the assembled representatives of an Empire upon which the "sun never sets." Here it is—seventy years old:

"It is my first wish, and most fervent prayer, that my people may experience the blessings they have so well merited, in a full enjoyment of the benefits of peace, in a progressive increase of the national commerce, credit and resources, in the preservation of the rights and possession of their Religion, Laws and Liberties, under the safeguard and protection of that CONSTITUTION which is the best great object of all our efforts to preserve, and which I trust, in my humble station, I shall be able to transmit UNIMPAIRED to our descendants."

I say to the above, Amen!

I have taken the liberty to underscore some of the words in the above text, regarding them as of peculiar applicability in certain contingencies. Very respectfully,

RAMBLER.

☞ It is said that Gen. Grant in a recent conversation, hinted that it was his determination to squelch all the treasonable sheets in the South.

☞ According to Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, the losses of the Southern States during the war were ten thousand million dollars.

☞ Some of the negroes around Petersburg, Va., make a living by digging in the soil for bullets, which they sell as old lead for six cents a pound. They make about a dollar a day.

☞ One of those sudden changes of temperature for which this region is noted, says the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the fifteenth, occurred yesterday afternoon. The mercury which at noon, stood at thirty-nine above had fallen by ten o'clock to five degrees above, and was still gradually sinking. The weather at St. Louis and Chicago is very cold. At St. Paul the mercury yesterday was fifteen degrees below. Navigation will probably be suspended again on the Mississippi above Cairo.

☞ The Philadelphia *Mercury* thus pays its respects to Thad. Stevens and Carl Schurz: "And what is Mr. Stevens? Not a Pennsylvanian, thank God, but a Yankee intruder into this State, whose reputed wife is a negro, and whose children are mulattoes. And who is Carl Schurz? A wretched adventurer, who, a traitor to his native land, fled hither for refuge, kept a lager beer saloon in this city, and, failing in that, has lived ever since on the Government that has rescued him from the penalty of treason and the obscurity of a scullion."

☞ The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* says the officers in charge of the Lynchburg drawer of the Bureau are having a happy time of it. They are occupied with every imaginable kind of complaint, and are called upon to settle all sorts of difficulties. Yesterday a negro and his wife made application to be divorced—to-day they will be called upon to marry a couple of loving darkeys—to-morrow the matrimonial kaleidoscope will take another form. The Freedmen's Court relieves the agents of considerable business, but they still have about as much as they can attend to.

☞ The Baltimore M. E. Annual Conference it will be remembered, seceded from the church North in March, eighteen hundred and sixty one. Since then it has been working as a separate and distinct organization. A session of this body is now sitting in Alexandria, Va. We notice in the second day's proceedings that resolutions were adopted that it was no longer expedient for this body to remain unattached to a general conference; and that it was impolitic, in view of the past to return to their old allegiance; so they resolved to unite themselves with the General Conference of the Church South, and Bishop Early was solicited to receive them. The resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice.

A Chicago dispatch of the fourteenth inst. says: "A heavy snow storm is raging here. It commenced last night, and after giving us about six inches, slackened somewhat. At eight o'clock this morning, the wind commenced blowing a perfect gale, and the snow is drifted badly. It has continued to blow and snow all day. Out on the prairies the storm is terrific. The trains are behind time, and some of them blocked in with snow. Several of the roads failed to send out trains to-night. The thermometer is a trifle below zero, and still creeping downward. A dispatch from St. Paul indicates that the storm does not extend to that city, though the mercury is fifteen degrees below zero."

☞ The Rio Grande correspondence of the New Orleans *Times*, of February fifth, gives the verdict of the Court of Inquiry on the Bagdad raid. The Court found that the attack was inaugurated and carried out by R. Clay Crawford, representing himself to be a Major General in the Liberal Mexican service, assisted by other adventurers; that several United States soldiers were seduced into the enterprise by these men, did so without the knowledge or consent of any officer of the United States, and that every means in the power of those in authority was used to prevent the soldiers from engaging in the affair. Our officers employed every precaution to prevent the carrying away or destruction of property, and seized all goods brought across the river. Not only did the officers of our Government denounce the raid, but refused to help it in any way. The Commission were unable to implicate any United States officer in the affair. At the urgent request of the proper authorities of the Republic of Mexico, troops were sent to Bagdad to preserve order, and their presence alone prevented promiscuous pillaging. In no other way were our officials concerned in affairs at Bagdad.

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☞ It is reported that Senator Doolittle has recently declared that if the Southern States persist in the course they have taken, he will be compelled to vote for the exclusion of their representatives.

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