MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS:

WEDNESDAY, ::: FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

☞ We give on our first page an instructive letter to the Philadelphia *News*, in relation to the working of the labor system in Tennessee. The author is known to several of our citizens as late an officer of good character in the Federal service, and a gentleman of candid, truthful character.

☞ We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Hon. R. W. JOHNSON, late Senator from Arkansas, first in the Congress of the United States, and afterwards in the Confederate Congress. He speaks very hopefully of the future of Arkansas, and is cheerfully reliant upon the success of President JOHNSON in his policy of restoring the Union.

WHAT CAN THE SOUTH DO?

In the momentous contest impending between the President and the Radical majority in Congress—a contest involving the integrity, nay, the very existence of our Republican Government—what can the South do?

Much!—very much, in this:—to scrupulously abstain from all acts and expressions of sentiment which can be tortured, even, into evidence of want of genuine allegiance to the Government of the United States. The President has taken upon himself the high responsibility of trusting us—we must not disappoint his confidence. His and our enemies assert that disloyalty and hate towards the Government of the United States still lurk and rankle in the hearts of the people of the South, awaiting only the opportunity to break forth in another rebellion. The sobriety, quietude and industry of the returned Confederate soldiers, give the lie to this impeachment of their good faith and plighted honor. But it behooves them and all of us in the South, to still more emphatically expose this slander, and give an increased ground for the confidence of the President to rest upon, by a still greater prudence and circumspection in the exciting times upon which we are entering. It is not in human nature for us not to sympathize, with our whole hearts and souls, with the good and great man who is periling his all for our enfranchisement through a restoration of the Constitution; but it must not be forgotten for a moment that he is environed by malignant and watchful foes, who will be quick to seize upon any indiscretion, even, on our part, and turn it to his disadvantage. The South, therefore, can do much in sustaining the President, by observing with scrupulous prudence the obligations her people have taken upon themselves to render fealty to the Government, and comply with the conditions he has indicated for their restoration to the Union.

WHAT A WOMAN SAYS.

When a woman gets an idea into her head, she is very apt to follow its promptings. If that idea prompts her to scold, the male gender are very apt to get a piece of her mind. Miss ANNIE DICKINSON has had an idea, for some years, that she has a mission to enlighten mankind. She is, we believe, a professional public lecturer, of the radical persuasion. She appears, just now, not to be in good humor, either with the President, or the Freedmen's Bureau. Towards JEFF. DAVIS she cherishes the gentle ferociousness of an angry woman's hate. She is very hard on our Tennessee "mud-sill." Gen. HOWARD, JEFF. DAVIS, and ANDREW JOHNSON will doubtless feel very bad when they hear of this amiable virago's denunciation of them:

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.

Miss Annie Dickinson lectured here this evening to a large audience. She denounced President Johnson in unmeasured terms in the strongest and most ironical manner. She argued in favor of universal suffrage, and the right of the black race to live in peace and enjoy the possessions they have earned by their industry. She thanked God that a man in the land at last had been found who dared to speak words in behalf of the down-trodden race. Her denunciation of the contract system in the South, as it exists at present, was terrible in their bitterness. Such execration that Jeff. Davis should be among the opinions she cursed the very loudest. Miss Dickinson asserted that President Johnson was called from the lowest and most despised class that ever the sun shone over, and that he was worthy of such a position. She denounced the Freedman's Bureau bill. This created a profound sensation. I give you the principal points by telegraph. The lecture lasted nearly two hours.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

As germain to the temperate and wise counsel of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, embodied in his address to the Legislature of Georgia, and applicable to the entire Southern country, we would call attention to one feature in the policy of the President, which, we believe, has not been accepted in all the Southern States. We refer to the subject of Negro Testimony. In all the States, the freedman has been admitted to the witness stand in all matters in which he is himself a party. But, unless we are mistaken, in some of the States the prerogative stops there. In a matter exclusively between white men negro testimony is not, under the existing laws of some of the States, admissable. The framers of the President goes farther than this, and would give the freedman the right to testify in all cases, in open court. The policy of the President is right, and the restrictions imposed by some of the State laws is wrong and impolitic—wrong in itself, as restricting the privilege which should attach to every freeman, and impolitic as leaving the door open to the perpetration of crime with impunity. We have here a case in point, set forth in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, which illustrates, very forcibly, its impolicy. That paper, referring to the murder of a citizen, on account of which has already appeared in the APPEAL, says:

The report we published was the first which appeared in the public journals, and has since by the real murderers—Federal soldiers—caused harsh, unjust and ungenerous comment, and Mr. Clapp, the wife of the murdered man, acting as counsel. The case is now undergoing a judicial investigation, before a court of justice, Berry, being a soldier, is not amenable to civil authority, but to a Military Commission. A friend July of the city Court was on the ground immediately after the murder. The grand authority then, we apprehend, will be finding a bill against Berry, without doubting that there might be found, upon a fair trial, circumstantial evidence in the case. Now so much difference as there is between a Military Commission and a civil court, where negro testimony is, we believe, in all cases admissible.

"The fact of the inadmissibility of negro testimony in our courts in such cases is one of vast importance, and many have illustrating the importance. It has the immediate necessity, of so changing the law as to make it admissible in such cases, as it all cases, on the same terms and conditions as that of all other witnesses. We do not propose to change, nor because of injustice to the negro, the law to admit white men to testify against a negro, in a matter of justice and protection to the white man. We would make it a case in which an honest, inoffensive, unoffending white man should be murdered. The evidence would be that a negro was seen to do the act, or perpetrated by negro testimony, that the white man was murdered. We would ask, if the testimony could be produced before a jury; but immediately on the law now stands, the white man is murdered, and the murderer goes off free, and the murdered man lies in his grave, without redress for him. Our domestic relations of the country require the testimony in cases where negroes are concerned, and we know it is a matter of justice and protection to the white man, that it should be done in which an honest, inoffensive, unoffending white man should be murdered. The evidence would be that a negro was seen to do the act, or perpetrated by negro testimony, that the murdered man lies in his grave, without redress for him. If the testimony could be produced before a jury; but immediately on the law now stands,