MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 23, 1866.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The question of principle involved in the reelection of Messrs. WALKER and POSTON, is, simply and purely that of the Sovereignty of the People, as opposed to the despotism of an oligarchic Faction, accidentally in power. Shall this faction, thus accidentally placed in power, continue to rule over Tennessee, or shall the People, the only legitimate source of power under republican institutions, control and direct her Government? Twist and turn the matter as you may—denounce, as you will, the resigning members as "disorganizers," "revolutionists," or what not—there is, at last, this and only this question involved: whether the People, or a band of Radical Politicians, shall wield the political power of the State. If it be right that an Oligarchy of obscure political adventurers, who got into power through the necessities of the times while the best men of the State were engaged on one side or the other of an unhappy civil War, should continue to hold that power to the exclusion of any will of the people, why then Messrs. WALKER and POSTON did wrong to oppose that Oligarchy. If, on the other hand, now that the Civil War is ended, and the great mass of the people are restored to their former status by the Government against which they offended,—and the parties engaged in that unhappy strife are reconciled and at peace with each other—it is right that the PEOPLE should govern, then these gentlemen, and their associates who acted with them, did right, eminently right, to resist this usurping Oligarchy, by the only effectual peaceful means by which the usurpation could be resisted. True champions of the Sovereignty of the People, they frankly submit themselves to the people for their judgment. If there be any voter who prefers that the State should be ruled and plundered by this Oligarchy, rather than wisely and justly governed by representatives of the whole now reunited people, that voter should go to the ballot-box, adjure free republican government, and record his shameful abandonment of the inheritance bequeathed by the Fathers, by voting against these gentlemen because they were champions and defenders of the Sovereignty of the People. The very head and front of their offending hath this extent—but no more than this.

For, it must not be forgotten, but kept continually in mind, that the measure which the Radical majority in the Legislature had determined to force through into a law, would have *disfranchised four-fifths of the honest and conscientious men of the State*. It would have placed the entire matter of suffrage in Tennessee under the control of the Governor, and instruments of his choosing, who, if crazy enough or corrupt enough to do so, might have curtailed even this mere shadow of a people's government into still smaller dimensions. Deaf to all reason, inexorable against all appeals to justice, scornful of every sentiment of magnanimity, lusty in the consciousness of the power of a majority, these supple accidental tools for building up an Oligarchy in Tennessee, left to the minority no other peaceful means of frustrating this great outrage, but the means which were used.

AN OLIGARCHY in Tennessee—and such an oligarchy! Mediocrity and obscurity are feeble words to describe the *personnel* of which it is composed. A compound of blackguard smartness, fanatical bigotry, unscrupulous cupidity, and the vagaries of lunacy, would fitly represent its intellectual character. Shall such an oligarchy, founded upon "hatred and malice and all uncharitableness," take the place of that free, democratic government which rests upon and derives its vitality from the Sovereignty of the People? Let the people answer through the ballot-box.

Let the people also remember that the faction which would have them condemn Messrs. WALKER and POSTON, and their co-patriots, is the faction which is making war upon the President in his efforts to restore the UNION and the CONSTITUTION, and to give free course to the LAWS, instead of keeping upon us the nightmare of military rule. The head of this faction, the profane and blasphemous parson who belittles the honorable position of Governor of this gallant State, is at length open and undisguised in his hostility to Mr. JOHNSON. Every vote against WALKER and POSTON is, indirectly, a stab at the President and his policy—is a prop given to the battering rams erected by a contemptible oligarchy of very small and very selfish politicians to beat down the citadel of the Sovereignty of the People.

POLITICAL PREACHING.—We are told by a Meriden, Conn., paper that a minister in that place on a recent Sunday prayed thus:

"Not my will, but thine, O Lord, be done; but it *is* be consistent with the holy *philosophy* we would that those *specially ordained to speak for the gospel for President Johnson* to come up to heaven."

There must be some mistake here. The preacher is located in Connecticut. We are of opinion that such profane levity, such unique blasphemy, can come from but one source. Road as our country is, and prolific as it may be in every variety of genius, we doubt if it ever has or can produce more than one—BROWNLOW!

COTTON SUPPLY.

[The following is from a very reliable and intelligent business man. The conclusions he arrives at accord with the valuable and interesting collation of statistics by a St. Louis contemporary, published yesterday on our first page.]

MEMPHIS, March 22, 1866.

Eds. Appeal:—I submit to you a statement of cotton statistics carefully prepared, and if you think it worth publishing for the benefit of your readers you can do so, omitting my name.

	Bales.
Estimated stock in American ports and interior	500,000
Estimated stock in Liverpool March 9th, including 20,000 bales East India and other places	400,000
Total stock on hand	900,000
Consumed by the United States weekly	17,000
Consumed by England weekly France, Holland, Belgium and Spain weekly	60,000
	25,000
Total weekly consumption	100,000

Thus, you see, the stocks on hand are barely sufficient to run the spindles of the world ten weeks, or not exceeding three months. Take this in connection with the important facts that it is full eight months before another crop can be realized, and the entire Eastern Hemisphere are of cotton fabric, and we are forced to the conclusion that the great staple must materially advance in price should currency rise to an equal value with gold.

Respectfully, etc.,

D. C. McKAY, Michael Donchu and James Walters were arrested last week in Springfield, Ill., on the charge of swindling the firm of Bartlett & Brothers, in Chicago, out of $10,000 in money and $15,000 worth of clothing.

Delegations in favor of admitting the Indian Territory, Utah and Colorado as States into the Union are now at Washington. Among the Mormons is a son of Brigham Young, who is said to be strongly in favor of Utah becoming a State.

From recent scientific investigations in Europe, it has been shown that in localities where impure water has been drank by the inhabitants the cholera has principally raged, proving impure water to be one of the chief causes of cholera.

A dispatch from Washington states that the value of gold and silver bullion assayed by public and private assayers during the fiscal year of 1865 amounted to $68,292,000, of which sum $56,000,000 was the value of bullion assayed in the Pacific States. Estimating the unassayed gold and silver in the Pacific States at about $5,000,000, the production of gold and silver in 1865 would amount to $61,000,000. The estimated production in 1860 was $48,000,000, giving an increase in five years of $13,000,000.

Gen. J. B. Hood was at the Spencer House in Cincinnati on Monday.

Little Bee, chief of the Chippewa Indians, died at Washington on Monday.

The Rhode Island radicals have nominated Gen. Burnside for Governor.

Laying the Nicholson pavement on Cherry street, in Nashville, commenced on Tuesday.

The house painters of Brooklyn and New York are on a "strike" for higher wages.

Gen. Robert Ransom has been elected to the office of Chief Marshal of the city of Wilmington, N. C.

The vestry-room of the Christian church in Atlanta, Ga., was robbed of its furniture on Saturday.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Gen. Marmaduke has recently returned from Europe, and contemplates settling in Missouri.

Easter Sunday falls this year on the 1st of April. This circumstance has not occurred since 1844, and will only occur again twice in the present century.

A New York dispatch says natural deposits of gold have been discovered in Passaic and Sussex counties, of an average yield of $24 per ton.

The Iowa Legislature is reported to have passed a resolution demanding the trial and punishment of Gen. Custar for alleged cruel treatment of Iowa soldiers.

The United States consul at Obaxo, Mexico, is reported to have discovered the ruins of two ancient cities which have remained unnoticed and unknown since the days of the conquest.

The Chilleans seem to be in high favor with English capitalists. The loan of £450,000, which was put upon the London market, was taken at a premium of 2 to 3 per cent., and what is most significant, eight times the sum asked for was offered.

The ship carpenters of St. Louis have formed a co-operative association, with a capital of $25,000. It is their intention to locate their yard on the Meramec river, where they have purchased a saw mill, and have the advantage of steam power.

A proposition has been made to the Southwestern Petroleum and Mining Company, to publish a journal in Nashville, the object of which will be to promote and encourage the mining, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical interests of this and adjoining States.

A Philadelphia paper says, Dr. Wm. Schmorle, an eminent physician of that city, is prepared to prove that the tinderpot is caused by parasitic growth in the skin, and will be checked by washing the animals with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

A telegram from Indianapolis says a "singular fact in relation to the movement for the liberation of Ireland, in that city is, that many who found it convenient to be British subjects when a draft was necessary, are now the most ardent, blatant and blood-thirsty Fenians."

By a statistical table in the *Times*, it appears that the total number of hogs packed in Chicago during the season just closed, is 501,422, against 790,147 last season, showing a falling off of 288,685. The average yield of lard is 41 per cent. more than last year. The total number of cattle packed is 28,728 head against 32,459 head last season. The diminution 98,431 head.

Of the kindly disposed temper of our people under their afflictions, the New York *World* thus speaks:

The temper of the South under the constant and malignant taunts of permeasible miscreants like Wendell Phillips, is admirable and calm. There is no passion in its prose, in the messages of its governors, in the acts of its legislatures, in the speeches of its trusted leaders (like surprises, it exists in patience and bides its time. The Southern people seem to work; they cultivate for the cotton crop of next year are increasing; there are no outbreaks, despite the Freedman's Bureau and the plentiful seeds of discord it has sown, and in sowing in every political direction.

A TRUE PROPHECY.—The prophecy of Daniel Webster, in regard to matters in case a certain class of politicians obtained control of affairs, has proved too true. In glancing at the future of the country, he said:

"If these fanatics and abolitionists ever get power into their hands they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves; finally they will bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."

Hon. Asa Faulkner, in reply to a solicitation from the citizens of Warren county to become a candidate for reelection to the Legislature, thus gives his honest testimony as to the peaceable and law-abiding disposition of the people of his district:

I am satisfied from my own observation and inquiry, the people of the county of Warren have never been more quiet and law-abiding. Union men are generally hopeful and looking forward, and the forwardness of the agitators, the malice of the enemies of the Union, the wonderful energy and effortless of the people are fast disposing of the Union men, who think are best calculated to make them useful to themselves and country for their sex, with one voice, call on me to stand.

It gives us great pleasure to hear that the gallant Gen. D. H. Hill is to start a monthly magazine in Charlotte, N. C., under the title of *The Land We Love*. The contents are designed to embrace unpublished reports of battles, anecdotes and adventures of the war, and general literary miscellany. Such application, controlled by such an experienced writer on military matters as Gen. Hill, will be both valuable and interesting. The terms proposed are three dollars a year in advance, or five dollars payable at the end of the year. Address Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, North Carolina.

A lover of pork makes the following plea in favor of its use:

Because the pig is the only vessel vitalized by unstarved living may perhaps be permitted to devour against the use of meat. Not by men of sensitive nature, but by those engaged in the labor necessitating one of life, known by experience that the best and most healthy food is the best for the health of the body. It is to be borne in mind that the pig is not a scavenger, and that in a given place are fed. If pork were to be abandoned from the table, beef and mutton would then be the principal food, and, as it is manifest, in very populous countries the supply would be inadequate, and, moreover, the common people especially would be deprived of an important part of their food now homed upon them by the rich. Pork is the food of the poor; they use dry or fresh, the entire whole, from the head to the tail, and the whole is nothing considered and have and use, and what a delightful dish, even every cook knows, pickings, leaf lards be used in many instances instead of butter; but the latter is an essential ingredient in the pastry, which we are prone to eat. You dissect pork and you find a compound of lard, and muscle and bone, all equally containing the means of living. Among the good gifts of Providence to a large number of the poor we may consider swine to be one of them.

Remains of Gen. Hatton.

The body of the late Gen. Robert Hatton, who was killed at the battle of Seven Pineson Virginia some three years ago, arrived this city last evening in charge of Major Thomas Bostick, one of his old comrades in arms. At the Chattanooga depot the remains were received by a deputation from the Grand Lodge (I. O. O. F.) of the State, and escorted to Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Summer and Union streets. Gen. Hatton was one of the brightest jewels attached to the Order, and for his zeal in the cause was elevated to the position of Grand Master of the State, which office he filled with honor to himself, and advantage to the Order throughout this jurisdiction.

On Thursday morning the remains will be removed to Lebanon, where he will be buried with the rites of the Order. A large delegation of the Odd Fellows of this city will accompany his body to the spot selected for the last resting place of one of the noblest men that bore the name of Tennessee. Some five years since he left his native hearth to share the fortunes of gallant men and enlarged friends, and it is fitting that his bones shall hereafter rest beneath the cedars of his native county of Wilson.—*Nashville Gazette 21st.*

Fine Antithesis.

The Washington *Chronicle* commenced a bombastic leader a few days ago, in these words:

"Never was rare force in the truthful expression, a few evenings ago in Baltimore, of that surpassing popular orator, Mr. Nye, of Nevada, when he said: 'These people, five years ago, defied the power of the Government to keep them in the Union—now they defy the power of the Government to keep them out of the Union.' There are thoughts suggested by this remark worthy of being cherished."

If this means anything, it is this, that it is so unlawful to resist the power of the radicals which Mr Nye confesses to have existed to keep the Union divided, as it was to resist the efforts of the conservative patriots who sought to avert its dissolution. In other words, the rebels, in accepting the results of defeat, are as wicked as when they precipitated the calamity of war. This is true radical logic.

COTTON SUPPLY.

[The following is from a very reliable and intelligent business man. The conclusions he arrives at accord with the valuable and interesting collation of statistics by a St. Louis contemporary, published yesterday on our first page.]

MEMPHIS, March 22, 1866.

Eds. Appeal:—I submit to you a statement of cotton statistics carefully prepared, and if you think it worth publishing for the benefit of your readers you can do so, omitting my name.

	Bales.
Estimated stock in American ports and interior	500,000
Estimated stock in Liverpool March 9th, including 20,000 bales East India and other places	400,000
Total stock on hand	900,000
Consumed by the United States weekly	17,000
Consumed by England weekly France, Holland, Belgium and Spain weekly	60,000
	25,000
Total weekly consumption	100,000

Thus, you see, the stocks on hand are barely sufficient to run the spindles of the world ten weeks, or not exceeding three months. Take this in connection with the important facts that it is full eight months before another crop can be realized, and the entire Eastern Hemisphere are of cotton fabric, and we are forced to the conclusion that the great staple must materially advance in price should currency rise to an equal value with gold.

Respectfully, etc.,

D. C. McKay, Michael Donchu and James Walters were arrested last week in Springfield, Ill., on the charge of swindling the firm of Bartlett & Brothers, in Chicago, out of $10,000 in money and $15,000 worth of clothing.

Delegations in favor of admitting the Indian Territory, Utah and Colorado as States into the Union are now at Washington. Among the Mormons is a son of Brigham Young, who is said to be strongly in favor of Utah becoming a State.

From recent scientific investigations in Europe, it has been shown that in localities where impure water has been drank by the inhabitants the cholera has principally raged, proving impure water to be one of the chief causes of cholera.

A dispatch from Washington states that the value of gold and silver bullion assayed by public and private assayers during the fiscal year of 1865 amounted to $68,292,000, of which sum $56,000,000 was the value of bullion assayed in the Pacific States. Estimating the unassayed gold and silver in the Pacific States at about $5,000,000, the production of gold and silver in 1865 would amount to $61,000,000. The estimated production in 1860 was $48,000,000, giving an increase in five years of $13,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Fessenden reported from the Committee on Finance a bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy, with amendments, which strikes out the provision prohibiting the payment of money in violation of oath of office, act of 1862, to cadets appointed since January last, from States lately in rebellion; appropriations for library is increased, and that for repairs of officers' quarters and some other amendments.

A joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature was presented, asking for modification of the tax on sugars.

A joint resolution was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, appropriating $25,000 for the relief of the colored people of the District, and asking for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Salsbury offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 for distribution among the destitute white people of the District.

The Senate rejected the amendment—yeas, nays 34.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution in relation to the public lands pertaining to the armory at Springfield. The same was granted, and the resolution read three times and passed.

Mr. Smith introduced a joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Maj.-Gens. Gordon Granger and Jas. A. Garfield, and to the men under their commands for their gallantry and heroic conduct in saving the Army of the Cumberland from disaster at the battle of Chickamauga.

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday—the pending bill making an appropriation for legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government.

Mr. Washburne wished to amend the bill by striking out a paragraph increasing the salaries of the Directors, President, Assayer, and other officers and clerks of the mint of Philadelphia.

A vote was taken by ayes and noes, and so amended was agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs, to inquire as to the propriety of providing for the publication of a work giving a topographical map of battle-fields of the rebellion, with roads, ravines, plans of battle-fields, disposition of troops, landscape views of battle-fields, plans, forts and outworks, etc.

The House proceeded to its next business in order during the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill reported last week from the Judiciary Committee to amend the act of March 3d, 1863, relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

Mr. Rogers addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

Messrs. McKee and Smith advocated the passage of the bill, and Mr. Ross opposed it.

The motion to recommit the bill was withdrawn, and the bill passed—yeas 112, noes 31.

The bill, as reported from the Ways and Means Committee, enacts that no exemption from liability to State or municipal taxation shall extend to money or land.

The bill was recommitted, with orders to print.

The House went into committee of the whole, and took up the consular appropriation bill.

Mr. Brooks urged the propriety of the abrogation of a treaty for maintaining a squadron on the African coast.

The amendment appointing solicitors to the State Department was agreed to.

The amendment by Mr. Bates to insert before Mexico, the words "Republic of," was agreed to.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Post Office appropriation was taken up, changed slightly and to be reported.

The Committee rose, and both bills were reported.

The Post Office appropriation then passed.

Action on the diplomatic appropriation bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The joint resolution in relation to foreign criminals being pardoned and sent to this country was sent to the Foreign Committee.

The bill relative to the annual inspection of Indian affairs was referred to the Indian Committee.

Adjourned.

Butler's Blood Cries from the Ground.

The last character assumed by this great and good man, Butler, is that of an avenger in hot pursuit of Gen. Robert E. Lee. We are informed he says if Gen. Lee is not punished, then has he "Butler shed his blood in vain." Several interesting questions arise at this point. When and where did Butler "shed" any blood during the course of the war? Was it at Big Bethel? Was it at Bermuda Hundred? Was it at Fort Fisher? Did anybody even hear of a cat's scratching him in New Orleans? Did a splinter even graze his person at Big Bethel, Bermuda and Portsmouth? Not that we ever heard of, and we have kept the "run" of Butler. Yet this pure patriot, who believes that "money is the root of all evil," and has been doing his best to extirpate the "root" wherever he has been, says he has lost "blood." If Butler really has lost blood, even a Teaspoonful, in unselfish devotion to saving this world, then we agree that Gen. Lee shall pay him back, drop for drop, the amount expended; and we will, moreover, guarantee that it shall be a better article than that which Butler has have "shed." If he can even establish that even his nose bled during the war, he shall be reimbursed with an equal amount of blood, far better than his own. Can any proposition be fairer? But, the same time, we respectfully suggest that he shall repay those whom he has made bleed; we do not mean in battle, of course, in various portions of Dixie in the late war, but in peace, and very recently in the South. When there is any talk of blood Butler ought to remember that outside of any *bleeding* performed in battle he is about as much a be can ever pay. We do not, just now, blame him for any blood shed by him in actual warfare, because we honestly believe he is as innocent as a babe unborn of ever having spilt a drop.—*Richmond Times.*

Goods Falling in New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.

Prices of goods of all descriptions are falling. The decline was great yesterday, though some kinds of merchandise were held by owners with considerable firmness. So much effort to make sales has rarely been put forth, and the disposition was everywhere manifest to close transactions and to realize. The concession in dress goods is large. It extends to prints and to all fine fabrics. On standards and woolens it is lightest. The fall in one month, on the basis of some of the prices of goods sold at auction yesterday, is reported to be fully ten simplied per cent. The average decline may not exceed twenty or twenty-five per cent. in that line.

There is a very general feeling of apathy in business circles, amounting almost to a panic in some quarters, and this adds to the depression, but the public, and particularly the men in business, do not readily buy.

There has been a change in the real estate market. Many persons who offer property for sale at auction, find it does not command the prices they hoped to obtain, so they withdraw it or bid it in. It is admitted that the prices of the first of February cannot be maintained, and bargains are offered at lower rates. This is also true to some extent of rents.

The loan market is easier at 6 per cent., and the supply of capital in quest of temporary investment is increasing. Currency is also accumulating here, but in consequence of the usual liquidations in the country at the beginning of April, the current amount will probably turn in a few days.

The stock market is more active. Goods are firm, there being an increasing inquiry for the seven-thirties for investment. Compound interest notes also in demand at full rates.

Precautions Against Cholera.

The following important order has been issued by Gen. Grant:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJ'T GEN'L'S OFF., WASHINGTON, March 15, 1866.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon General, the department commanders of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are instructed to cause—

First—All vessels arriving at ports within their departments from ports infected with the cholera, but having had no case during their passage, to be quarantined for fifteen days and thoroughly fumigated.

Second—All such vessels which have had cholera on board during the passage to be quarantined for fifteen days after the termination of the last case, and thoroughly fumigated.

In carrying out this quarantine, department commanders will consult and ask assistance from officers of the navy in their vicinity, and correspond direct with the Secretary of the Navy in reference to such assistance and co-operation.

By command of
E. R. O. GARDNER, Lieut. Gen.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adj't Gen'l.

Approval of Court of Claims Act.

CHARLESTON, March 19.

The President has approved the act in relation to the Court of Claims. It repeals the fourteenth section of the act establishing that tribunal, which section provided that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury for any claim passed upon by the Court till after an appropriation therefor shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury. The present law allows either party to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from any final judgment or decision or decree which may hereafter be rendered in any case wherein the amount in controversy exceeds $3000. The amended act allows an appeal at any time within ninety days, excepting in such cases where the amounts found due by the Court have been paid at the Treasury.

A NEW RADICAL SCHEME.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The New York *Tribune* publishes a special Washington dispatch, in which we have a precious revelation of the last desperate expedient to which the radical leaders find themselves driven. It is no less than a deliberately contrived plot by the Jacobin conspirators at Washington to overrun the existing State governments in the South, and replace them by the hybrid product of a proposed conjunction between the negroes and the white "loyalists!" The *Tribune* thus introduces it to its readers:

It is reported that a new measure of reconstruction is about to be presented, coming from the loyal men of the Southern States. The details of this plan are given in our special dispatches from Washington. We learn on good authority that the statement may be relied upon.

The following is the insane project, dated Washington, March 11:

The question of the recognition of the State governments in the late rebellious States will shortly be brought to a practical test. Measures have been taken by prominent loyalists in the South, and are now being perfected under the advice of leading men in Congress, to bring this question to an early decision. The plan is as follows: Loyal men, and they only, both black and white, in the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, Louisiana and elsewhere, have taken steps toward the formation of new State governments. These loyal men, without respect to color, will shortly issue calls in their respective States for State conventions, and elect delegates thereto; the conventions so formed will frame State Constitutions embodying the principles of Union, freedom and equal rights; will pledge themselves to the payment of the national debt, the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the disfranchisement of the rebels. This being done, they will then proceed to elect governors, State officers, representatives and senators; the latter of whom will at once demand admission to Congress. The question thus being thrust upon that body, there is no doubt of the recognition of the governments so formed, and the admission of the loyal members so elected. A number of the loyal men of the South have been here for some days consulting and deciding upon the best method to be adopted, and, having determined upon the plan presented above, have left for their homes to carry the same into execution. The matter has been kept very quiet up to this time, but, as the movement in most of the States is now well under way, no harm can, and perhaps much good may, be done the Union cause by giving the facts to the public at this time.

The wickedness of this treasonable scheme can only be exceeded by its folly. The respective State Governments of the South are abundantly able to maintain their authority against all such absurd attempts to overthrow it; but even should the insane negroes and their cowardly white threaten to become formidable, they would immediately appeal to the President for aid, under the laws of 1795 and 1807, still in force; and, happily, we have an Executive who has shown that he will never flinch from performing his duty. By the law of 1795

In case of an insurrection in any State *against the Government thereof*, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such numbers of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection." The law of 1807 provides that "in all cases of insurrection, or obstruction of the laws, either of the United States, or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land and naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary."

From England.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.

The London *Post* asserts that public feeling is dead about reform.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, the annual bill for the abolition of church rates was defeated by a majority. Bright spoke in favor of the question being compromised in some way or other. The bill was passed to a second reading by two hundred and eighty-five to two hundred and fifty-two. The announcement of the votes was received with loud cheers. It is thought the vote indicates an early solution of the question, although the present bill will doubtless be rejected by the House of Lords, as usual.

Sir John Gray's motion for the Irish church has been fixed for to-day. The resolution he proposes is that the church establishment in Ireland is a grievance wrong to the people of that country, and that its continued maintenance prevents them from having confidence that they can receive either justice or wisdom from Parliament.

The total number of persons arrested under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, up to Tuesday, is 176, of whom forty-two are Irish Americans. Four have been discharged.

The *Times* says that the English fund continues weak, the market being influenced at present by the results of the discussion of the Bank Act, which has lost its point, with regard to which nothing further of a definite character had yet transpired. Discount demanded at the bank continues very heavy, all other establishments being disposed to keep their transactions within most cautious limits.

Fenian Movements in Canada.

A dispatch from Ottawa says that a battery left there for the frontier on Saturday. Other movements of troops to the frontier are reported from different points. The organization of new companies is going forward with great activity, and the alarm seems unabated. Everybody now believes the Fenians mean to make a desperate attempt to capture Canada. There is less sneering, and little dependence is placed on the American Government's professions of observing neutrality. The authorities feel that they can expect no sympathy from the United States, and must help themselves, if they would maintain peace. Statements show that 10,000 regulars and 10,000 volunteers are under arms, and 15,000 more volunteers are drilled and armed, but not under pay.

A plot is reported to have been discovered to blow up the drill shed and the volunteers while drilling. A large city sewer runs under the drill shed, with its entrance one hundred yards off. Report says barrels of powder were to be rolled up the sewer, and when the volunteers met for drill in the shed the whole were to be blown up. The sewer is now guarded day and night.

The West Indian Revolution.

Further advices from Havana by the steamer Manhattan, state that the numerous and recent fires throughout the island are attributed by one of the Havana journals to negro incendiaries.

The further progress of the Royal Commission in their work of investigating the late Dominican revolt, is reported. Abundant evidence has already been produced to show that the affair was not merely a sudden and unpremeditated outbreak, but a deliberately organized rebellion, with the ultimate design of murdering or driving from the Island all the whites. The members of the commission are expected to leave for England on the 20th.

The entire British West India squadron are now off Nassau, N. P., on a cruise to Halifax.

A strong feeling in favor of the annexation of Jamaica to the United States is manifesting itself among the people of that Island.

In Hayti sixty persons, charged with being connected in the revolutionary movements in that republic, had been arrested, and it was supposed that twenty of them would be executed.

The Irish Council in New York.

The Central Council of Fenians at Union Square was in secret session all through Monday, but nothing of their proceedings was given to the public. Funds and rifles are still flowing in both here and at Sweeney's headquarters, and it is reported that some important features are now in process of development.

It is currently reported that O'Mahoney has within a few days sent off an expedition of 5000 men to some point unknown to the public.

The total strength of Sweeney's force, organized into regiments and battalions, up to date, is given as 52,000. Before the month passes the number will be doubled. Contributions of money and munitions of war continue to pour into the Treasury and Ordnance Departments of both branches of the Brotherhood.

THE RESULT OF ABOLITION PHILANTHROPY.—A republican senator, in a speech a few days since, made a statement which shows the result of the great curse of this country—abolition philanthropy. He said that "the actual destruction of the black population since 1830 has been at least twenty-five per cent. of the whole,"—"a million out of four millions have perished." He might with truth have added, that not only have a million perished, but a large proportion of the remainder have been so debauched and demoralized as to contingent their rapid extermination.

Truly, the abolition philanthropists of the country have much to answer for.—*Georgia Exchange.*

THE MARSHALL COUNTY AFFAIR. The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Gov. Brownlow, in his letter to Hon. W. D. Kelley, refers to the Marshall county outrage as being the work of rebels. I have taken special pains to investigate the matter, and I am informed by the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau that the man, White Hanson, whose negroes had been abducted, had formerly been a rebel, but had settled down as a peaceable citizen, and the gang of marauders were headed by the brothers Cole, blatant but unprincipled Union men, who avowed vengeance against Hanson, and swore that do what in their neighborhood should be allowed to rent land to niggers.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON'S LETTER IN THE SOUTH.

A Complete Copy—Views of the Press.

[From Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Some time since we published an important political letter from Hon. George H. Pendleton upon the State policy relative to negroes. The copy we obtained from a Southern paper was an imperfect one, the latter and concluding paragraphs in it being omitted. In justice to Mr. Pendleton, as well as from the extreme excellence of the letter itself, we republish it complete. The main portion of the letter has been widely copied and universally commended in the press. We have seen no strictures upon it in any quarter, but everywhere it is admitted that it strikes the golden mean of justice and policy. Here is the letter complete:

CINCINNATI, 3rd Dec. 1865.

Nathaniel B. Meade, Esq., Winchester, Va.:

My Dear Sir: Your letter has just come to hand. I have been absent from the city a good deal lately, and this may account for the delay in part—the mails must answer for the rest.

I regret that I have not a compilation of the laws of Indiana and Illinois to refer you to. I am not familiar with their provisions in relation to negroes resident in those States, but I have an impression they are more stringent than those of Ohio.

Indeed, in this State the negro enjoys practically all *civil* rights. He may acquire and hold property, make contracts, sue and be sued, and give testimony in a court of justice in all cases. In some parts of the State public schools for the education of colored children are established under the authority of law, and are supported by the taxes levied on the property of all the people of the State, and apportioned *pro rata* according to the enumeration of white and colored children. The laws which created disabilities on the part of the negroes in respect of these civil rights, were repealed in 1848, after a contest quite memorable in the history of the State. Their repeal was looked upon with great disfavor by a large portion of the people as a dangerous innovation upon a just and well settled policy, and a vote in that direction consigned many members of the Legislature to the repose of private life. But I am not aware that any evil results justified these apprehensions, or that any effort was ever made to reimpose the disabilities. On the contrary, the new policy, I may say call it so, has been found so consistent with justice to the negroes, and with the interests of the whites, that no one—certainly no one in Ohio would be willing to abandon it.

My observation of the effect of such a policy has been limited to Ohio. I am well aware that a policy well suited to a State where the negroes are few in number, and generally of good character, might be disastrous in a State where the negroes are very numerous and generally very ignorant and degraded. I am also well aware that a condition of society which has existed for centuries leaves deep impressions on the habits, modes of thought and character of a people, and that it is always unpleasant and frequently unsafe to disregard them. History teaches in every page that sudden and radical changes, which at once shock deeply-rooted prejudices and go too far, even in a right direction, are followed by a reaction, which leaves the latter state worse than the first. The wisdom and beneficence of any change depends upon its entire fitness in time, and manner, and degree, to the condition of the people upon whom it operates.

The questions relating to the *status* of its inhabitants belong solely to each State. They lie within the domain of sovereignty upon which neither the Federal Government nor the other States can lawfully enter.

These considerations constrain me to speak with diffidence of the proper course to be pursued at this time by the Southern States in relation to their freedmen. That it ought to be humane, and in conformity with their changed condition, and calculated to give free scope to whatever capacity for improvement they may possess, I do not doubt. Whatever may have been expedient or necessary in a society where the condition of slavery existed, it does seem to me that justice and good policy alike require that ample protection should be assured to the person and property of the negro whenever he is recognized as a freeman. Upon that protection, and that sense of protection, which just laws, impartially administered, give to the person and property of the white man. The condition of freedom deprives the negro of that care and protection which the affection and interest of his master assured to him, and imposes upon him the duty to support himself and family. The full enjoyment of the fruits of his labor—the right to acquire and hold property, to make and enforce contracts—is essential to the performance of this duty. The society which imposes the duty should guarantee the means of its fair and just performance. I believe that it will at the same time promote the peace and good order of society and the pleasant and profitable connection of the two races in their new relations to each other.

I notice what you say in reference to the proposition to permit negroes to testify. Many judicious persons agree with the opinion you express, but my observation and experience have convinced me that the true rule is to permit all persons to testify, leaving to the judge or the jury the question of their credibility. Such, with very honorable and rare exceptions, has been the law of Ohio for ten years, and it has been attended with good results.

I agree with you that the Democratic party should be at once organized in the Southern States, and there can be no better basis than the one you propose of demanding from every party, section and state of mind, a faithful observance of, and strict and faithful observance of the Constitution. The teachings of the fathers as to the true construction of that instrument constitute the cardinal principles of the party. The great questions in the changed condition of society in the second States as they ever were. They will be applicable as long as the Government is republican, and the Union is composed of States and Territories. The questions of finance and the relation of Government to labor, and the true office of legislation agitate the public mind. Inevitably, in some form, when the drifting toward consolidation are so manifest, and the tendencies to hold sacred the will of mere majorities is so great, they are more important than ever. They should be contemplated in the light of the fact that majorities are liable, but modestly and prudently, lest they be borne down in the rush of opinion which follows so strongly in the line of the successes of the military power.

I wish you every success in your efforts to this end, and thanking you for the friendly sentiments toward myself personally, which you have expressed in your letter, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

The Bishop of Tennessee.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The Rt. Rev. Charles Todd Quintard, Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee, has recently been on a visit to this city.

The immediate object of his visit was to obtain assistance for the work of the Church in his prostrate diocese. The ravages of a hostile army have desolated that diocese to an extent which few of us can begin to realize. Churches have been desecrated, dismantled and destroyed. In many instances only the walls and roof remain, where once there were large and comfortable places of worship. In other cases a small encumbrance of debt, which, in ordinary times, would have occasioned no inconvenience, now paralyzes every effort to carry on the work of the Church. There are not more than four parishes which are able to sustain a clergyman, while throughout the length and breadth of the diocese the people are as sheep without a shepherd.

The first purpose of the Bishop is to raise up an indigenous clergy—men who are known to the country and its inhabitants, and who are trained to the kind of work which no stranger can do so well as home-born, home-bred clergymen.

He will commence his operations on the Sewanee Mountain, the domain of the University of the South. He will put his students in log cabins, and erect a long church for them to worship in, and starting thus from the first and simplest foundations, will go on to expand and build up the work as God may give him the means and power.

Let no one smile at this humility; some of the noblest cathedrals in Europe now stand where little wicker or wooden churches first marked the commencement of their glorious mission. Let us hope that the same may be the result in Tennessee, and that the foundation which the good Bishop is laying so modestly and humbly, may prove to be the beginning of a work which shall Christianize the people of that important State.

Contributions for the Church in Tennessee may be sent directly to the Bishop at Memphis.

The South American War.

A Rio Janiero correspondent gives further particulars regarding the river Plattie war. Immense preparations were making for the battle, which was imminent at the date of the latest advices. The allied armies of the Brazilian, Buenos Ayres and Uruguayan, numbering about 60,000 men, and supported by a considerable efficient naval fleet, are on the bank of the Paraguay river, in the vicinity of Passo de la Patrie, controlled on the north side by the Paraguayans, estimated at only 20,000 men. Defensive works of great strength, however, possessed by the latter, neutralize to some extent, the numerical advantage over their enemies. The allies design to soon attempt the passage of the river, and a desperate struggle was expected. They had also in contemplation a dank movement and an attack on the Paraguayans' rear. Parties of Paraguayans had crossed in boats over the river, and skirmishing had occurred. The allies, however, repulsed the Paraguayan with small loss.

A minister was robbed of his watch at a revival meeting in Louisville.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON'S LETTER IN THE SOUTH.

A Complete Copy—Views of the Press.

[From Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Some time since we published an important political letter from Hon. George H. Pendleton upon the State policy relative to negroes. The copy we obtained from a Southern paper was an imperfect one, the latter and concluding paragraphs in it being omitted. In justice to Mr. Pendleton, as well as from the extreme excellence of the letter itself, we republish it complete. The main portion of the letter has been widely copied and universally commended in the press.