MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY : : : : : APRIL 11, 1866.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE APPEAL.

In a Circular issued 21st of October, announcing the forthcoming publication of the APPEAL, this language was used—

"These terms are somewhat in excess of the prices at which the old customers of the APPEAL availed themselves of its services, and higher than it is hoped, on the return of a sounder condition of the country, they may be afforded. But the enormous increase, since the war, in the cost of everything entering into the publication of a newspaper, and the heavy expenditures rendered necessary by losses incurred during its continuance, and at its termination by the destruction of the materials of the APPEAL office at Columbus, Ga., together with the Internal Revenue tax upon receipts, whether from subscriptions or advertisements, render these terms, for the present, unavoidable."

The contingency contemplated in the foregoing having, to some extent, been realized in the reduction of the cost of paper, and the prospect being that, as the country approaches a gold standard, there will be a still further reduction in the cost of articles of prime necessity entering into its publication, the DAILY APPEAL will be, from this date, furnished to subscribers in the city at 25 *cents per week*, payable to the carriers; and we trust the time is not distant when we may make a corresponding reduction in the price of the editions sent by mail.

Thankful for the generous support heretofore extended, we trust the public will accept this assurance of our determination to leave no means unemployed which may tend to establish THE APPEAL as one of the fixed Institutions of the Mississippi Valley.

A PARK FOR OUR PEOPLE.

Is it not high time that the citizens of Memphis should give their attention to securing *at least* the land for a park worthy of the future to which they confidently aspire for their city? A park performs to a populous town very much the same functions which the lungs discharge in the animal system. No European city of any size is without one, handsomely laid out, of ample dimensions, verdant with grass, trees and shrubbery, freshened with fountains, adorned by appropriate works of art, and giving to the people a place of relaxation, amusement and exercise after the time for toil or the business occupations of the day have passed. Two squares already are the pride of the city, but they are not parks by any means. They are valuable and creditable to the taste of our people, with whom, indeed, it should be a labor of love to preserve them—in fact, to enhance their beauty as much as possible; but we need, as soon as our city finances will possibly admit of the necessary expenditure, a space of several hundred acres properly situated, which may be laid off into walks and drives, and provided in time with all the adjuncts of a city park. The sooner the space for such pleasure grounds is selected, the less expensive it will be to secure it—the more suitable will be the location for the desired object probably. Once we have secured the land, and have determined upon a fixed plan for its arrangement and adornment, the work may be begun by degrees, and carried on in such manner as to be an imperceptible, inappreciable expense to the people. We would fain believe the citizens of Memphis will not hesitate to vote the money to pay for as much land as may be required. And we are sure that an admirable situation may be found without a heavy cost, that may be made into a park in the course of a few years, in the highest degree creditable and useful to the denizens of the city. As to the selection we have only to suggest that if possible it should command frequent views of the river, and have at the same time as many of the forest trees of the country preserved as practicable. Will not our property holders and principal citizens take the lead in inaugurating action which shall assure a park to Memphis at no remote period of time.

GROUND-SWELL OF THE PEOPLE.

When the ocean has been lashed into fury by a tempest of long duration, its mad waves run all in one direction. Anon, the winds spend their rage, and there is serenity in the sky above, though the waters below still obey the impulse given them when storm and darkness were careering through the heavens. Presently, under the influences of more genial breezes which have not ceased to blow outside of the track of the hurricane, the sea throbs with an impulse tending in a different, it may be an adverse direction, to that of the subsiding storm. The sailors call it the "ground-swell;" and the observant mariner recognizes in it an indication and forerunner of an early-coming change to quieter skies and more prospering gales.

So, too, in the great ocean of human passions and interests. A storm—generated no one scarcely knows how or why—a gust and tempest of impulses, sweeps over the land to which men's minds bend as willows beneath the blast. Passions—resentments, prejudices, anger, hatreds, uncharitableness—are lashed into a frenzy which sweeps before it all that would impede its course. Many a goodly barque goes down in the swirl of the mad waves. Many a rich argosy, freighted with dear hopes and precious affections, is riven by the lightning, and founders in the wild commotion, unseen, unnoticed.

But anon, there comes a lull. The tempest frets itself into exhaustion, and the yeasty billows upon which float the wrecks of passion, gradually subside. The sun of peace looks down upon the desolation, and blushes in the reflection of the emasculated turbulence. Presently, there is a heaving impulse, setting in from a quarter whence, as yet, there is no palpable breathing of the gale to fill the flapping canvass of the popular mind, rocking to and fro on an unsettled sea of conflicting opinions. It is the first effects of the "sober second thought" of the nation. It is THE GROUND-SWELL OF THE PEOPLE.

In these now United States, we have reached that period. The hurricane of Civil War has spent its fury, and although the waves of Faction run high and angrily, there is good reason to believe that there has set in an undercurrent of popular judgment which must in time overcome them. There are unmistakable indications, in minor popular elections, that the mind and heart of the people condemn the extreme course pursued towards the President by the Radicals in Congress. The election in the populous and important city of St. Louis, resulted in a most decided triumph of the Conservative masses over the Radicals; while in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, there are like mutterings at the polls, in municipal elections, of the popular discontent with the existing Congressional regime at Washington. These are but the first impulses of that coming ground-swell of the People, which, we verily believe, is destined to whelm the present Radical party under a deeper popular condemnation than any faction has ever succumbed to in the history of this Government.

GOV. BROWNLOW.

Gov. BROWNLOW has always been in hot water. It is his temperament. He likes to be in hot water, and would not keep out of it if he could. A state of perfect serenity, with a mind and heart at peace and in charity with all mankind, would be the death of him. To be happy he must be making himself miserable. In the old whig party times, he was forever in an editorial row with somebody. If he could'nt find a "knock-foco" at hand to prove something mean upon, he would raise a rumpus with some brother whig, and show him up as a rascal, or liar, or something of that sort. Controversy, vituperation, denunciation, with or against something or somebody, was as necessary to him as air to breathe.

It was a queer conjunction, that of WM. G. BROWNLOW and ANDREW JOHNSON—and we have often wondered that the truce on Gov. BROWNLOW's part lasted so long as it did. We are very sure he must have been very miserable under it. His present hostility to the President proves conclusively that he has, for a long time, been on the watch for an occasion to break with him. We doubt not, he was entirely happy when THAD. STEVENS and the Radicals opened a door of opportunity for him to take sides against him. At first, he peeped out through that half-opened door, looking cautiously around and feeling his way. As Radicalism, however, grew defiant, BROWNLOW stepped out openly into the ranks of the President's enemies, and for some time past, he has been "pitching into" him, after BROWNLOW's genuine old style—basing accusations against him upon such revelations of private information, as is generally regarded scarcely fair weapons of public political warfare.

But, alas, for Gov. BROWNLOW—the "*boomerang*" with which he essayed to decapitate "ANDY's" consistency, was so recklessly flung as to come back and cut the throat of the Governor's reliability of statement. The matter stands in this wise:—In a late speech against the Administration, the Governor stated as a fact, that Gen. HOWARD and Gen. FISK called on the President and read to him, before its introduction in Congress, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, section by section, and that the President approved it. He charges the President with having changed, and imputes the motive for that change to the quarrel with STEVENS and SUMNER. But—upon the publication of this statement, Gen. HOWARD promptly telegraphed a contradiction of it—asserting, positively, that the President neither approved nor disapproved the features of the bill, on the occasion referred to.

The damaging *mistake*, therefore, into which Gov. BROWNLOW has fallen, lies between him and Gen. FISK, who, it is to be presumed, was his informant. We apprehend it will be found that, in his eagerness to make a point against the President, Gov. BROWNLOW has jumped to conclusions not warranted by the exact information imparted to him. In any event, the President is acquitted by Gen. HOWARD's prompt and explicit contradiction of the misstatement, and Gov. BROWNLOW and his informant, whoever he may be, are left to settle the question of veracity at their leisure.

LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF LIEUT-GENERAL THOMAS J. JACKSON.

BY PROF. R. L. DABNEY, D. D.

As we are informed by a circular from Messrs. Blelock & Co., of this city, this work will soon be published by their New York house, and we take occasion to say, from what we know of the writer, that it will be executed in a manner becoming the illustrious soldier who "has fallen immortal into the arms of History." But we notice the work at this time mainly to attract attention to the fact that all profitable results of the publication will go for the benefit of Mrs. JACKSON. We take occasion further to say: that in this work Dr. DABNEY has not bent to the so called "logic of the sword" as so many are doing, and renounced the principles and convictions that led the subject of his sketch and his compatriots in 1861 to engage in a war for them, with the gigantic resources of the United States. The writer had peculiar opportunities for gleaning a large store of personal knowledge of Gen. JACKSON; he is a ripe scholar also, and possesses a chaste style. Maps and diagrams carefully prepared, accompany the work, and materially enhance its value.

AN INTERNATIONAL COINAGE, we learn from the Chicago *Times*, was proposed by Mr. Chase to France and Great Britain. If so, the suggestion was eminently practical and worthy of adoption. Why three nations whose commercial affairs are so intimately intermingled and dependent on each other as those of the United States, France and England, should not enter into an arrangement at once that shall secure a common coinage and the same system of weights and measures, really must seem unaccountable once the idea is broached, and we cannot doubt that such a measure will be speedily arranged—and in time will embrace other European States. The sooner the better for trade and commerce in all their branches. It will be a great step, and the wonder, is that it has not been effected at least as soon as the general use of steam in ocean commerce. We, however, desire it as a great simplification in the transactions of business, and not with the least expectation that it will in the end, as our Chicago cotemporary anticipates, work such a community of interests and intertwinement of commercial business that it will become next to an impossibility for nations to go to war with each other. We have no such fancies. In the economy of nature very much the same amount of rain falls annually in the same region. So it is, we may apprehend, with regard to the quantity of human blood shed in the course of every quarter of a century at least.

LATE NEWS.

Two dry goods stores, a drug store, and a saloon were burned at Decherd on Tuesday week. Loss, $150,000.

Nearly all the warehouses and cotton press sheds used by the military during the war, in New Orleans, have been restored to their lawful owners.

Upward of 900,000 acres of land were entered in the State of Oregon for active homestead settlement in the month of February.

Having adjusted the disagreement with their compositors, all the newspapers of Richmond, Va., resumed publication on Monday.

Crevasses are occurring along the left bank of the lower Mississippi. It is feared the country in the vicinity of Bayou Boeuf will be overflowed.

One-fourth of the persons just appointed to take charge of the twenty-four postoffices reopened in North Carolina and Virginia, are women.

Total army expenditures for the Pacific coast, for the past quarter, were $2,817,958. The receipts from customs for same period were $2,598,852. From internal revenue $59,156,900.

Receipts from Internal Revenue last week amounted to $7,174,088; total since the 1st of July, $1,865,257,595 37. Disbursements and transfers of the Treasury during the week were nearly twenty-two million.

On Monday the fire department of Mobile, celebrated its twenty-eighth anniversary. One of the first features of the occasion was the presence of the Phœnix fire company of New Orleans, who had been invited as special guests.

Statistics at the New York Custom House show the following shipments to the South during the month of March: Sporting powder, 52,443 pounds; shot, 157,233 pounds; percussion caps, 1,500,000; cartridges, 264,048; guns and pistols, 4975.

Hon. Alexander Stephens, while in Washington, had several interviews with prominent radicals. He is said to be strongly impressed with the idea that there is no hope for Southern representation in the present Congress. He had no examination before the Dundreary Committee on Reconstruction.

Respecting the wheat crop in Georgia, the editor of the Griffin *Star* says: "We have conversed with a great many friends living in this and adjoining counties upon this important subject, and the invariable report is that wheat never looked more promising. We have taken some rides into the country, and from personal observation predict the best crop of wheat this year that has been made in ten years. This will help the farmers amazingly. They are compelled to buy a great many things this summer, and those who did not have cotton, in particular, are needing a thousand things which the war deprived them of. A few bushels of wheat thrown on the market will help them along till fall. We shall not be surprised to see from 25,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat sold in Griffin in the months of July and August." This indeed is cheering news.

Parties importuning President Johnson for the release of ex-President Davis, allege that there is no disposition in Congress to perfect the necessary legislation so as to organize the United States District Court at Richmond in which to try him, and that therefore he is entitled to a parole as much as Stephens and Mallory. An order has been issued to his attending surgeon to make a report as to his physical condition.

The Quincy *Herald* says the Democrats of Adams county, Ill., at the recent township elections, gained from fifty to one hundred per cent. on the last election, while the radicals lost accordingly. The result of these elections throughout the State indicate with great appearance of certainty, that Senator Trumbull will have to walk the plank at the end of his present term on the 4th of March next.

The following amount of wheat is in store at points in the Minnesota Valley: South Bend, 20,000 bushels; Mankato, 185,000 bushels; St. Peter, 60,000 bushels; Lesueur, 20,000; Henderson, 6000; Faxon, 5000; Belle Plain, 20,000; Jordan, 10,000; Carver, 60,000; Shakopee, 60,000. The price paid for wheat at these points is from sixty to eighty cents. The amount in warehouse at Hedwing is 384,000 bushels.

The Department of State has received a dispatch from the United States Consul at Funchal, stating that a vast number of poor but honest and hard working laborers of Madeira, who are skilled in the raising of cereals, the vine, sugar cane, etc., and in gardening, are desirous of coming to the United States, but have not the means for accomplishing that object. He expresses the belief that if one half their passage money could be advanced to them by parties in this country on a contract, under the act to encourage immigration, to be repaid in labor, that at least one thousand would be prepared to embark immediately.

The Tuscumbia *Alabamian* speaks in flattering terms of the prospects of its neighborhood. It says: "To the person seeking a home in the South, either for the sake of health or to find a good investment for his capital, the city of Tuscumbia presents better inducements than any other place in our knowledge. No city in the South has, since the close of the war, done a better business, considering the capital invested. Our merchants are all thriving, and the demand for laboring men is much greater than the supply. The country surrounding is well watered and timbered, and is unsurpassed by any lands in the State, both in point of health and productiveness. In the production of cotton this land cannot be rivalled outside of the Mississippi bottom; and some splendid small plantations are in the market for sale."

A gentleman who has just returned from a trip in Monroe county, gives the Nashville *Union* glowing reports of the appearance of the grain crops, and of the activity that is evinced by farmers toward reconstructing their houses and fences, also of the spirit of quiet and order they are sustaining. His observations along the north fork of the Tellico river show that the soil is exceedingly well adapted to the raising of all grains pertaining to a temperate climate, and the mountains south of the river abound in a variety of minerals. The well known iron works of Col. Johnson have not been in operation since the occupation of East Tennessee by the Federal troops, but every energy is now being put forward by the Colonel to refit the works with the necessary machinery. This, however, will require a considerable length of time, as the machinery will have to be transported from Sweetwater, a distance of twenty-five miles, by wagons over a rough, hilly road.

An important decision was rendered by the Supreme Court last week in a case brought up from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana, on the issue—"Is resistance to the enrollment resistance to the draft?" The defendant was indicted for killing an officer while notifying enrolled men they were drafted. On conviction, a motion was made in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the United States Courts were without jurisdiction to try the indictment. The Supreme Court decided that the word "draft," as used in the 25th section of the act of 1863, does not simply mean the act of drawing the lottery by which it is determined who is to go into the active service, but means and includes all the services which they have to perform in order to place men in active service. So the word "enrollment," as used in the 12th section of the act of February 15, 1864, means the same thing. The man who was serving notices of the draft was as much and as certainly engaged in perfecting the enrollment as the enrolling officer. Neither the enrollment nor the draft is complete until the board have passed upon the drafted men at the place of rendezvous. The word "enrollment," as used in this section, means as well the final roll for active service as the first roll for a draft. The purpose of this section was to afford protection to the enrolling officers in performing their whole duty as well when making the last as the first roll. The Court therefore had jurisdiction.

As many of our readers are aware, the University of Alabama was destroyed during the war; the State, however, having granted a loan of $70,000 towards having it rebuilt, it is believed educational operations will be resumed about the end of 1867. Superintendent Ryan, in his report to the Governor of Alabama, very sensibly says: "We must have our system of public instruction on its feet promptly. Every department of education, from a primary school to the university, must be vigorously set forward. Let every public spirited citizen put his hand to the work. Let the patriot urge it, and the press publish it, and the pulpit preach it. We need make no apology for putting under the patronage of the Southern pulpit such a paramount interest. We are behind none in affiliation of the purity and singleness which it has maintained, holding to its high theme, and discarding the fanatical and political issues and intermeddlings that have elsewhere been a weakness and reproach. But we may be allowed to vindicate the suggestion by alluding to the well-established general principle, that moral reforms are most permanent and self-propagating, when once effected, among educated communities. Mental training tends to chasten those baser passions and lusts of human nature, which it is the object of moral training to transform or destroy. Education puts the mind and heart into a state of receptivity and appreciation for the sublime truths of Christianity. It is no wonder, then, that the church practically encourages learning and is the patron of education."

The Johnson Men Thoroughly Organizing in Missouri.

At a general meeting of the State Central Committee of the conservative Union party, held in St. Louis on March 21, in which each Congressional District and the State at large was fully represented, the following resolution as to the future action of the conservative Union party in Missouri was unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS, It is deemed expedient that a course of action be agreed upon in respect to the coming elections, which shall be in accordance with the judgment of a majority of the conservative Union party, systematic and uniform throughout the States; be it therefore

Resolved, That it be respectfully yet earnestly recommended to the supporters of the administrative policy of President Johnson and the friends of civil and religious liberty; that, at meetings to be held in every county in the State, they delegate to one or more of their most substantial and intelligent citizens authority to attend as delegates to a Convention to be held in this city on the first Wednesday in June, which shall have for its object the adoption and promulgation of such a programme as may then seem most appropriate to restore to every citizen the inestimable privileges above adverted to.

The recently passed Georgia Revenue bill fixes a tax of ten dollars upon physicians and dentists; ten dollars on photographers; twenty-five dollars on auctioneers; twenty-five dollars on billiard tables; fifty dollars on race tracks; twenty-five dollars on circuses; one thousand dollars on gift enterprises; and twenty cents per gallon on brandy, gin, whisky or rum, whether foreign or domestic, sold in the State.

THE CASE OF MAJOR McCANN.

Secretary Stanton's Instructions to Governor Brownlow.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

The numerous friends of Major Dick McCann throughout Tennessee will be rejoiced to learn that his case has recently assumed a phase which tends to encourage the hope of his early release from prison. For several months some of the most loyal and influential men in the State have been using their urgent solicitations in his behalf with the authorities at Washington, but, until recently, with little apparent hope of success. After three Cabinet meetings, held in the early part of March, and at which the charges against Major McCann were discussed in all their bearings, it was decided that he had committed no offense for which he was amenable to the civil authorities, and that the matter was one to be determined solely by a military tribunal. The application in his behalf, as well as in behalf of the two officers confined with him under similar charges, and whose names are given below, was referred to Lieut. Gen. Grant for his opinion, and was by the latter referred to the Secretary of War, with the following indorsement:

HEADQRS ARMY UNITED STATES,
March 10, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that the prisoners, J. R. McCann, W. C. Kain and Reuben Roddie, be unconditionally released—the acts for which they were arrested and confined having been committed when civil law was subverted and in time of open war.

If they are not released, I would respectfully urge that instructions be given for their immediate trial by a military commission.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.
Official copy,
(Signed) E. D. PARKER,
Headqrs, U. S. A., March 10, 1866.

On receipt of the above, Secretary Stanton wrote to Gov. Brownlow as follows:

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON CITY,
March 27, 1866.

Sir: The attention of the War Department has been directed to the cases of J. R. McCann, W. C. Kain and Reuben Roddie, late rebel prisoners of war, discharged on parole, who are now held in custody by the civil authorities of Tennessee, to answer indictments against them for acts done during the rebellion. The accused allege that at the time of the commission of the alleged acts for which they are indicted, they were in the rebel military service, and that their acts were justified by the rules of war, or cognizable only by military authority, and also that under the parole they gave as prisoners of war, they cannot lawfully be held for their prior acts during the war.

Without deciding the questions presented by the pleadings, it would be desirable to avoid any possible conflict of authority unless required by the public welfare. I would therefore suggest that if you could direct the civil prosecutions to be abandoned, leaving the parties to the cognizance of military tribunals for their alleged offenses, all possibility of conflict between military and civil authority would be avoided. I would therefore ask you to do so.

I should be glad to hear from you whether this course meets your approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

To his Excellency, Gov. W. G. BROWNLOW, Nashville, Tenn.

Col. John Fleming, of Knoxville, whose efforts in their behalf will be ever held in grateful remembrance by Maj. McCann and his fellow-prisoners, called on Gov. Brownlow and laid before him the above documents. The Governor cordially approved the recommendations contained therein, and stated that he was willing and anxious to pursue the course indicated by the Secretary of War and Gen. Grant. He preferred, however, to first have the legal advice of Attorney General Caldwell in the matter, and would act in accordance with the opinion thus given.

The Attorney General is now absent at Jackson, in this State, on official business. It is the opinion of one of the ablest lawyers at our bar, one whose political prejudices are not of such a nature as to make him a partial advocate of Maj. McCann's interests, that there need be but little doubt as to what will be the opinion given by the Governor's legal adviser. Maj. McCann's case is in every respect similar to that of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, recently indicted in the courts of Maryland for acts committed during the war, and who was, by the direction of Mr. Speed, United States Attorney General, released from the bond given to secure his future appearance for trial, and from all liability to answer before the civil courts for acts committed by him as an officer in the Confederate service.

Once in the hands of the military authorities, Maj. McCann will, we are assured, be allowed the full benefit of the humane policy pursued in other cases—which is all that either he or his friends have desired.

"A USURPER."

We print the following pointed paragraphs from the New York *Herald* of the 6th:

The Constitution provides that the President shall veto all bills which he disapproves. Is President Johnson "a usurper" because he has vetoed two bills out of the forty-two presented to him by the Congress?

Politicians are so accustomed to corruption and rapacity that when a President declines power and patronage they call him "a usurper." They do not know a patriot when they see him, but the people do.

The Civil rights bill would have enabled President Johnson to imprison all State judges who disagreed with him about the negro. Yet he vetoed the bill. Was that usurpation?

Thousands of new offices could have been created by the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and under it the President could have filled these offices with his favorites. He refused to take this immense power and patronage. Was that the act of a usurper?

Civil war is favorable to the projects of a usurper. President Johnson has just proclaimed peace. But the radicals accuse him of usurpation.

Congress voted the Treasury of the United States to President Johnson, and authorized him to take out as much money as he liked and distribute it among his political friends. He declined to touch a penny of it. Is he a patriot or "a usurper?"

A usurper is a person who seizes power which does not legitimately belong to him. President Johnson spurns dictatorial all such power, even when Congress urges him to take it. How, then, can the radicals call him "a usurper?"

Grant is "a usurper," according to the radicals, because he disbanded the greater part of the army and declared that the war was ended. President Johnson has only restored us to a peace policy, and if he be "a usurper" so is Grant.

Aggrandizement, both personal and political, is the motive of the usurper. By his vetoes President Johnson has voluntarily deprived himself of the golden opportunities for such aggrandizement placed within his hands by Congress. Is this be usurpation make the most of it.

Supreme control of the Southern States was placed in the hands of the President by the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills. He vetoed the bills, and yet he is called "a usurper."

Violations of constitutional rights distinguish all usurpers. President Johnson obeys the Constitution to the letter. Is this usurpation?

President Johnson has restored the right of *habeas corpus*. Does "a usurper" relinquish despotic powers in that way?

The Effect of Brownlow Harangues.

[From the Nashville Banner, 9th.]

A few days after Gov. Brownlow made his speech in Knoxville, Col. Brownlow made a most inflammatory speech in Jonesboro', and as a result of the agitation renewed in East Tennessee by these speeches, one man was murdered by midnight assassins near Greeneville, and six men ordered to leave Jonesboro', instanter; and all over that once happy country the effect of these illfimed speeches was like a strong wind on smouldering flax—likely to result in a general blaze. The only way to arrest these things is to bring them into public notice. Light has the same effect on them as on vermin which shelter under the cover of rocks. Lift the stone, let in the light and in a moment they disappear. That is a secluded country—*a secluded valley*. They have no papers, and would not dare to publish their wrongs if they had. Their only hope of relief is from casual notice of papers abroad of outrages perpetrated on them. Infinitely more appalling are the murders and wrongs committed in the lonely, sequestered valleys of that country, than any rendered in prose or sung among the highlands of Scotland, the massacre of Glencoe not excepted. No such wholesale massacre as that has been done, but murder is practiced there as one of the fine arts. It is true, the best portion of the Union people are opposed to these things, but they dare not utter a word against it, for fear of being included with the rebels in the process of extermination.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War and Navy Departments during the past week were: War Department, $755,324; Navy, $593,535; Interior, $135,753; total, $1,484,612. National Bank circulation to the amount of $1,135,850 was issued to the banks during the same period, making the total now in circulation $265,282,560.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Tennessee will meet at Bolivar on the 16th of May. In a circular to the clergy Bishop Quintard requests that the parochial reports should embrace, not simply the present numerical strength of the parishes, but their history in full since the adjournment of the convention in Sommerville, 1861.

MARRIED.

WILKERSON—MAYS.—On Wednesday, April 4, at the house of the bride's father, Capt. Parties, near Ripley, Lauderdale county, Tenn., Mr. W. D. WILKERSON and Miss MATTIE M. MAYS.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

BOARDING.

TWO or three young men can get day board in a private family at No. 142 Second street between Washington and Poplar.
apl 11

Notice.

HAVING taken out letters of administration upon the estate of K Drysdale, deceased, at the December term of the county Court of Shelby county, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them as required by law. This April 6, 1866.
JOHN S. DUKARGE,
Administrator.
apl1-law1w*

FRANCIS WHITTAKER & SONS,

Packers & Provision Merch'nts

Curers of Whittaker's celebrated sugar

Sugar Cured Hams
and Breakfast Bacon.

Clear, Clear Rib, Ribbed Sides & Shoulders.
Clear, Mess and Prime Mess Pork.

LARD, choice kettle rendered, in tierces, half barrels, kegs and tin cans, for family use.

☞ These we guarantee, being our own manufacture, to give entire satisfaction.

CARR STREET, from Sixth to South,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
All orders promptly filled.
apl1-1m

To Builders.

THE undersigned now offer to the Memphis public White's Adamant Roofing, which is all that can be desired as a fireproof, durable as time itself, and warranted to be the best and cheapest roofing and paving now known.

Roofing and Paving promptly done. City and country rights for sale.

Address letters or order to
G. A. DITTON,
apl1-2w* Box 87, P. O. M., Memphis, Tenn.

THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Resolutions of the Citizens of Carroll County.

On Monday week the citizens of Carroll county, Miss., held a public meeting at Carrollton, in regard to collection of debts by civil process, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Through the interposition of overwhelming numbers and resources, the people of this county, in common with every community in the Southern States, have been ruined by the late contest in which we all engaged for our independence, and for the preservation of constitutional liberty, which we believed to be imperilled through the instrumentality of the dominant radical and aggressive party, then and now in power, and

Whereas, The almost universal ruin which has overspread this country, is the result of causes over which the debtor class of our fellow-citizens had no control, and for which they are not responsible, as distinguished from the creditor part of the community. All classes engaged in the struggle, having the same interests at stake, and courting only a common destiny, none seeking aggrandizement of self by the ruin of his fellow-citizens, and

Whereas, The partial relief which we sought through the action of the last Legislature is having been denied us by the high court (whether justly or not, we will not now undertake the useless task of discussing), our only appeal is to the creditor. Therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly request all persons holding claims against the people of this county not to push collections through the medium of the courts, thus completing the ruin of their friends which was commenced and not too successfully carried out by a common enemy.

Resolved, That there is no justifiable reason why the same brotherly feeling and the like kindly disposition which we manifested for each other during the late struggle should now be withdrawn, and the people turn to devouring and destroying each other. When a whole people enter into a common enterprise which proves disastrous, there is no good reason why one portion alone should be made to suffer the consequences of defeat. During the war all partook of one sentiment, that come weal or come woe, come success or come defeat, we would all share the same fate.

Resolved, We believe that coercion at this time for the collection of debts would be ruinous, not only to the best interests of the State, as well as of the great majority of the people, but would be suicidal to the best interests of creditors themselves. It is universally known that if the people are not paid, the money has yet to be made with which to do it. If they are deprived of the little left them, and that little is to be sacrificed to pay interests and costs, they will become discouraged and their energies paralyzed, and in thousands of cases, the principal will never find its way into the pockets of the creditors.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen of the State to encourage and foster the farming interests of the country; that it is from the soil all actual wealth must come, and if there is a distinguished feature between the creditor and debtor class of the community, the farmers comprise the latter, who have no other source from which to obtain means to pay, than from the earth. It is therefore earnestly asked that time be allowed for the people to draw from this unfailing bank the means to satisfy the demands of the creditor. This, as all know, is not the work of a day.

Resolved, finally, That if any will not heed these urgent requests, and in spite of the ruined and impoverished condition of the country, will persist in forcing collection, in defiance of the popular sentiment and the public welfare, we hereby pledge our sacred honor never to be a party to any voluntary business connection with them, and that we will never patronize any such person in any avocation whatever, and this rule of action which we have the right to prescribe for ourselves, shall apply to all, from the preacher down to the pedlar.

Resolved, That while on the one hand we would earnestly appeal to the creditor class for forbearance, charity, and mercy, we would at the same time earnestly exhort the debtor class to frugality and industry; and to the application of all available means to the discharge of their liabilities.

Resolved, That the Governor be memorialized to convene the Legislature at an early day to devise means for the protection of the country from pecuniary ruin which now threatens it.

Judge Ballard, Dr. Liddell and Col. Merrill were appointed a committee to memorialize the Governor.

Bills Approved by the President.

The President has approved and signed the bill to more effectually provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. It provides that if any person shall falsely make, forge, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, or willing to aid or assist in the false making, altering forging or counterfeiting any bond, bill, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, or shall utter or publish, issue or cause to be issued or published as true, any such forged, altered, or counterfeit bond, bill, proposal, guarantee, security, or official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, or counterfeited, or shall transmit to, or present to, or cause or procure, to be transmitted to, or presented at the office of any officer of the United States, any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited bill, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, knowing the same to be false, altered, or counterfeited, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, or knowingly to be altered or counterfeited and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and kept at hard labor not exceeding ten years, or be fined not exceeding $1000, or both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court. It further provides that if the offense shall be committed in any place which has been, or shall hereafter be added to, and be under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offense shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States having cognizance thereof, be liable to, and receive the same punishment as the laws of the State, in which place is or may be situated, now in force; provided, the like offense when committed within the jurisdiction of such State, that no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any prosecution for such offense in any of the courts of the United States.

The President has also approved the bill providing in case any officer of the navy or marine corps, on board a vessel in the employ of the United States, which by any casualty or in action with an enemy has been or may be sunk, or otherwise destroyed, shall thereby have lost his personal effects, the proper accounting officers are authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, to allow to such officer a sum not exceeding the amount of his sea pay for one month, as compensation for the loss.

The President, has also approved the bill providing for the transfer of the custody of the library of the Smithsonian Institute to the library of Congress.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

BOARDING.

PARTIES desiring good board and elegant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be accommodated at Nos. 8 and 10 Mulberry street, near Beale—new brick. Business bachelors can be accommodated.
apl 7-tw

NOTICE.

Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, April 10, 1866.

Contractors, merchants and others who hold the estimates, vouchers, etc., issued from this office, will please present or forward them to me in the new office, Jackson Block, Room No. 3, at the earliest moment possible, that copies may be taken. In the burning of the railroad office the books, records, etc., of the department were all destroyed. Hence the necessity of the above request.

NILES WETHERBEE,
Chief Engineer.
apl1-2w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Dr. S. P. Logan, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the County Court of Shelby county, at the April term, 1866. All persons owing said estate are required to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law.

Y. LOGAN, Administratrix
apl1-1t-sw W

Non-Resident Notice.

On the Chancery Side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis, Tennessee.

Mary Murdock, by her next friend, William Armour, vs. William Johnson and Thomas Maddox.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendants Wm. Johnson and Thomas Maddox are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, it is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein at the Court House, in the City of Memphis, Tennessee, within the first three days of the next term of said Court, to commence on the second Monday in May, 1866, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to them, and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By BENJ. COLEMAN, Deputy C. and M.
April 10, 1866.
Wright & McKisick, Solicitors for complainant. apl1-law1w*

Non-Resident Notice.

On the Chancery side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis, Tennessee.

James T. Hayley, complainant, vs. John W. Hawthorne, Thomas Jones, J. Riley Jones, Laura C. Jones, and widow and heirs of C. D. Bryant, deceased.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendants, J. Riley Jones and Laura C. Jones, are citizens of Atlanta, Ga., and the widow and heirs of C. D. Bryant, deceased, are citizens of Mississippi, and all reside out of the State of Tennessee, it is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein at the Court House, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, within the first three days of the next term of said Court, to commence on the second Monday in May, 1866, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to them, and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By BENJ. COLEMAN, Deputy C. and M.
April 10, 1866.
Solicitor for complainant, J. M. Gregory.
apl1-law1w*

Non-Resident Notice.

On the Chancery side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, Tennessee.

E. T. Turian, complainant, vs. W. W. Western defendant. Attachment Bill.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendant, W. W. Western, is a citizen of the State of Arkansas, and is not a resident of the State of Tennessee, it is therefore ordered, that he make his appearance herein at the Court House, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, within the first three days of the next term of said Court, to commence on the second Monday in May, 1866, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to him, and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By BENJ. COLEMAN, Deputy C. and M.
April 10, 1866.
Solicitor for complainant, J. M. Gregory.
apl1-law1w*

Non-Resident Notice.

On the Chancery side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis, Tennessee.

J. N. Lea, complainant, vs. James M. Wall, E. P. Noble, M. W. Caldwell, Margaret Caldwell, Letitia Caldwell, Charles Caldwell, James Caldwell and Alexander Caldwell, children and heirs at law of A. S. Caldwell, deceased.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendants, James M. Wall, E. P. Noble, M. W. Caldwell, Margaret Caldwell, Letitia Caldwell, Charles Caldwell, James Caldwell and Alexander Caldwell, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and reside in the States of Mississippi and Texas, it is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein at the Court House, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, within the first three days of the next term of said Court, to commence on the second Monday in May, 1866, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to them, and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By BENJ. COLEMAN, Deputy C. and M.
April 10, 1866.
Solicitor for complainant, I. D. McKisick. apl1-law1w*

I. O. O. F.—There will be work in the Degree of Rebekah on Thursday evening. This instant.