MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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FRIDAY ..... JANUARY 4, 1867

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

NEW ENGLAND SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

Reading the lucubrations inspired by the recent anniversary of the landing of the "Pilgrim Fathers" at Plymouth, one must be struck with the enormous distension to which New England ideas have blown, in connection with the part that section has played in founding and building up the republic of the United States. A popular metropolitan journal in New York, with supreme assurance, designate the day in question as "Forefather's Day," and proceeds in the course of an elaborate article under that head, to assign to the "Pilgrim Fathers" the credit of founding this great Republic itself, and not of merely a small section of it—as was really the case.

The great mass of the people of the United States are not of the puritan blood, and have not been animated by puritan or Massachusetts ideas. Even the abolition of slavery was not the result of the precepts or the practice and example of these very pilgrim fathers and their immediate descendants, who were not only slave owners but slave traders. Neither is it true that these men were the founders of civil and religious liberty in this country; but, as might be demonstrated, they were found stringently intolerant, and persecuted and expelled from their several communities all who were of a different creed. Nor are their descendants of the present day really in favor of genuine civil and religious liberty, for at this time the typical New Englander is thoroughly intolerant of all views of church and state that do not accord with his own; and he does not hesitate to declare his creed to be alone worthy, alone in keeping with the spirit and progress of the age, and alone fit to dominate. This assumption meets us at all points of the compass, and in the very air we breathe, notwithstanding the whole history of the country, in peace and in war, signally refutes it. Notwithstanding that New England leaders were not able to conduct the war of the revolution of 1776; that New England statesmen did not mould the constitution of the union, nor guide in the cabinet of the government until 1801; that New England statesmen and people, with their characteristic shortsighted, insular sectional policy, were found in bitter opposition to the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and of that vast domain, the possession of which gave us the Mississippi river throughout its course; events to which are mainly due the wondrous prosperity and development of the country, and not to the prevalence of New England ideas and their peculiar notions. New England and her people opposed the war of 1812, and carefully abstained from any distinguished or material part in it—a war that gave such development to the naval power of the country, and otherwise enhanced the influence of the United States. New England was arrayed in solid, factious and rabid opposition to the annexation of Texas, and to the war with Mexico, from which came the accession of California and all the inestimable grand results which have followed in the train of that acquisition.

The fact is this country has been extended to its present proportions, has thrived and prospered, and its immense material capacities been developed, despite the purblind, crotchety, narrow-minded views and range of New England statesmanship; and every substantial step taken towards greatness, territorially or otherwise, by the people, has been made in antagonism to the peculiar notions dominant in New England, and has called down the wrathful denunciations of the great mass of the New England patriots.

And last but not least, we beg those self-trumpeters of New England to look at themselves as reflected in the historical mirror of the civil war. Will they find the face of a larger really conspicuous captain by sea or land reflected there? GRANT has no New England blood in his veins, nor MEADE, nor THOMAS, nor SHERIDAN, but one (SEDGWICK) of their federal corps, or even divisional commanders of any considerable reputation hails from this favored section. SHERMAN's father, it is true, was born in Connecticut, but went to the west and settled in a community where other ideas prevailed than those peculiar to New England. His distinguished son grew up the ward of a southern born man, and no one is less indoctrinated this day with the notions of Massachusetts than WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN. BANKS, BUTLER and Memphis DANA and WASHBURNE are the typical generals of New England. Look at an army register and see the small show of general officers of any sort who were of New England birth, and the fewer yet appointed from the six New England states.

FARAGUT their great naval commander and DUPONT their other distinguished man in that branch of the service, are of other origin than New England, as were the main part of the distinguished naval men of the war of 1812.

In their sphere, a purely material one, the New England states have unquestionably played a valuable part in the development of the republic, as well as an excessively mischievous one. If we have chosen this morning to expose at length the latter, it is because New England people are becoming insufferable throughout the land for their fathomless self-sufficiency, and for their disposition to meddle with and control all human affairs, domestic, social, political, national and international.

THE GROWTH OF ATLANTA.

The following, from the Atlanta *New Era*, shows how quickly the southern people can repair the ravages of war. If there was a place on the continent that was exposed to it in all its horrors, it was Atlanta; the object of the fiercest battles, and the central disputed point for two mighty armies. The *New Era* says:

"The unprecedented growth of Atlanta is the wonder of all who visit it. Our advancement is almost incredible. The people have quit the cesspool of politics, and are giving their undivided attention to more substantial and honorable matters, to-wit: The building up of a great and flourishing city. Merchants, mechanics, physicians, lawyers, young men and old, are all working unitedly and faithfully for this important and desirable end. We have resolved to build up a first class city in every particular, and no power short of the Great Ruler of Events can prevent it. In five years at the furthest Atlanta will be to the south what St. Louis is to the mighty west."

The Indian Massacre in Dacotah.

A later dispatch from Fort Laramie says the recent massacre of United States troops by Indians did not occur near the old Fort Kearney, but in the vicinity of Fort Philip Kearny, Dacotah territory. The latter is situated at the fork of the two piney creeks, in the center of the mountain district of the military department of the Platte, and in the heart of the region occupied by the hostile tribes, the Sioux and the Cheyennes. Its defense consists of a well made stockade of timber, pierced with loop-holes for musketry. At two of the corners were block houses of timber logs, eighteen inches in diameter. It is thought that the post was captured by treachery, as the force there should have been able to stand a siege, and it seems hardly possible that it could have been captured by an assault. On the other hand, the chances have so constantly manifested during the war, that it is difficult to see how the troops could have been beaten into any relaxation of vigilance.

Heavy Stock.

It is stated that at the recent New York central railroad election, Le Grand Lockwood owned on $2,000,000 of stock; Henry Keep on $3,500,000, and Cornelius Vanderbilt on $2,000,000—all standing on the books of the company in their own name.

For the Appeal.

IN MEMORIAM.

(BENJAMIN F. DILL died, January 4, 1865—one year ago, soon after the APPEAL was in successful operation.)

Enshrined in memory is the name of DILL,
A man of honest truth and earnestness;
Whose acts of virtue would a volume fill—
Who was the champion of the Southern press:
Whose heart was soft, though of strong, iron will,
Soft to relieve the sad plaints of distress;
Not in pursuit of purpose, through the mill
He never shrank but was invincible.

In all high attributes, he was a man—
Loving all human kind, and hating none—
A patriot—helped to carry out the plan
Which should save made our Southern province our
Through dangerous paths his daily current ran
Cheering the army with brave deeds were done;
But to his dear old home at length he came,
And once more spread the APPEAL its "orifiamme."

As who shall say how sorrowful the hour
When hopes had culminated in storms,
To spread a sunshine's halo on the press;
When no cloud on the horizon seemed to lower,
And bright fruition enterprise did bless,
The cold, relentless arrow reached his heart,
And tore him from love, home, friends, all, apart!

Who does not recollect his kindly smile,
His soft, bland manners—unobtrusiveness—
His way of business—habit all the while,
His dignified demeanor and address?
With energy united by care and toil,
He was the spirit of the southern press:
And though our eyes with tears of sorrow fill,
With a sad joy we cherish memories of DILL.

JAMES D. MARSHALL.

MEMPHIS, January 3, 1867.

THE SHADOW OF THE DESPOTISM THAT NEVER CAME.

There is a fellow up at Nashville, connected with the radical press, who never tells the truth except by accident, and those accidents are usually the result of his ignorance or of his inordinate vanity. We present a short extract in which he tells, "by indirection," much truth—which he has neither the honesty of purpose to intend, nor the wit to perceive:

We declare, and all candid men will confirm, indorse and approve the declaration, that Gov. Brownlow's administration is the soul of mercy and magnanimous toleration compared with the rule of Gov. Harris, and the bloodier despotism foreshadowed by the declarations of the rebel leaders under the malign star of Confederate victory.

Whew! How beautiful the close of this magnificent sentence! He must have found his peculiar "style by reading the productions of such distinguished literati as JOSH. BILLINGS and BILL ARP. We have no doubt all of our people will agree with him that the administration of "governor" BROWNLOW "is the soul of mercy and magnanimous toleration," but there may be some little difference of opinion as to the "bloodier despotism foreshadowed by the declarations of the rebel leaders under the malign star of Confederate victory." This last part of his sentence, if it means anything when translated into the language of common sense, admits that the rule of the saintly BROWNLOW is a despotism by comparing it with "the bloodier despotism foreshadowed," but he is unable to find anything more substantial, under Confederate rule, to which to like it, than the shadow of a despotism which never made its appearance save to the distempered imaginations of such renegade southerners as the writer of the paragraph referred to. Impudence and ignorance are inseparable companions in the formation of such characters as the "Southern Loyalist." Such fellows, having nothing in common with intelligent and respectable people, very naturally find a despotism in what would be the perfection of freedom to others. The constitutional thief considers society a proper subject for his depredations, and all regulations at war with his desires and natural inclinations are put down as so many encroachments upon his rights, and those persons who oppose his attempts, as so many despots.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

Snow fell at Chattanooga on Christmas day, and the *Union* says the dying year was shrouded with a "winding sheet" of more than earthly purity.

We learn from the Chattanooga *American and Union* that a great amount of destitution prevails at that place, and urges that some immediate steps be taken to relieve the suffering poor.

John R. Henry, of Knoxville, has been appointed state treasurer vice R. L. Stanford, resigned. Mr. Henry has given bond and entered on the performance of his duties. He is an old citizen of Knoxville, and held a responsible position in the United States treasury department there during the military occupation of the state.

By reference to the [illegible] commencement by Col. Rosson, chairman of the legislative committees, it will be seen that the special committees therein named will hold meetings on the 7th and 9th of this month:

The senate's special committee of investigation of the M. C. & L. railroad are requested to meet at the capitol on Monday, the 7th of January, 1867, and the parties interested are requested to be present.

The special committee on the school fund and the senate's standing committee on finance and ways and means, will meet at the capitol on Wednesday the 9th of January, 1867.

W. ROSSON, chairman.

On Monday evening last John L. Jones was run over by a train of cars on the track of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, near Broad street, in Nashville, and instantly killed. A special train had come in from Chattanooga and was being backed up by the switch engine to be placed upon another track, when one of the box cars struck the unfortunate man, knocking him down, and the wheels passing over his right ancle, cutting off the foot and crushing the leg to the upper part of the thigh into complete fragments.

A Story of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The London *Observer* says: The following story, for the truth of which we are in a position to vouch, is worth repetition: About three weeks since a telegram was sent from Horse Guards to the commander-in-chief in Canada, suggesting that if a regiment could possibly be spared, the Sixth Foot should be despatched to Jamaica on the arrival of the One Hundreth regiment, which was on its way to the colony. No answer being received a week later a second telegram was sent, at a cost of £50, asking if the first message had reached its destination. It was naturally supposed that the cable was to blame, and that the fault had arisen between this country and Newfoundland. It appears, however, that the telegraph clerk at the office at Quebec has two files, one of which is used for messages as they are received, and the other for those dispatched and done with. The Horse Guards' telegram arrived safely within a couple of hundred yards of its destination, but there it rested, for the clerk at Quebec put it on the wrong file, where it was found as a dispatched message on the arrival of the inquiry from England. The government has very properly called upon the telegraph company to refund the amount paid for the second telegram. We may add that the Canadian authorities have considered it inexpedient to allow the Sixth Foot to leave, notwithstanding the reinforcements which have now reached Quebec."

New York Fast Hotel Life.

The New York correspondent of the New Haven *Register* says:

"Any poor d—l that cannot pay $5 per day, and to get the attic and be colonized on a camp bedstead, had better stay away from our city hotels, or marry a rich widow and pay $75 per day for first class accommodations. There are not less than nineteen marriageable misses of 'great expectations' at the —— hotel, and the sphynx that gives me the one side of that highfalutin locality says there are seven war widows whose fashionable habiliments of woe combine a military and a graveyard grenadier about the grade of a first lieutenant, who hold themselves at a quarter of a million each, legal tender. Of course an opportunity so golden meets with numerous supporters. Here you meet all sorts of conditions of people. Fast young bloods and *fuse* old ones, widows that ought to be wives, and wives that ought to be widows, Flora McFlimseys, petroleum, shoddy and highfalutin, with as many grades as there were formerly Irish kings in a brough, all living underground (before the war.)

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the owner of the farm known as Dutch Gap, finding that the island known as Butler's canal could not conveniently be put to use without some means of communication with the main land, is filling up one end of the canal, in order to create a causeway, and the canal will soon be among the things that were, provided the people of Richmond do not take steps to secure the privilege of shortening the navigation of the James river several miles, which object the proprietor of the land desires to hasten.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN NEWS ASSOCIATION REPORTS.]

Night Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Bundy, of Iowa, introduced in the house to-day, a joint resolution for the establishment of four territorial governments within the "so-called" state of Texas. It says:

WHEREAS, By a joint resolution approved March 1, 1845, that district heretofore known as the state of Texas was admitted into the union and wrongfully permitted to retain in her own right as to the said state, all the unsettled lands within the entire limits of the territory thereof, consisting of 237,000 square miles, all of which were acquired by common treasure, sacrifice and blood of the people of the whole union; and

Whereas, The people inhabiting said territory, and occupying said lands, joined the inhabitants of other insurrectionary districts waging war against the government and people of the United States, thereby forfeiting their political rights as citizens of the states of the union, and destroying the practical relations of said state of Texas with the government of the United States, to the extent that all territorial rights and possessions appertaining to be exercised and enjoyed by the people of said state of Texas became and remain forfeited and lost to them, by reason of their own acts of treason and rebellion as aforesaid; and

Whereas, The people and the public authorities have been and still are disposing of the public lands remaining unsettled therein, not only in a reckless and improvident manner, but to persons who have been and still are disloyal to the government of the United States, and as reward for treason against the same; and

Whereas, The people and public authorities of said district, in defiance of all law, municipal and divine, have been and are still committing acts of violence and outrage, [illegible] particularly upon the [illegible] men within the borders; and

Whereas, The said district of Texas has been and is now the resort and refuge of lawless and desperate characters and criminals, so that the very name by which that country is recognized and named throughout all lands is suggestive of the penal policy of the world; in name and history thereof, indicating little else than blood shed, ingratitude, violence and wrong, therefore that the political powers and public domain thereof may not strengthen the hands and advance the purposes of those who have and still are now the most active, untiring and malignant foes of liberty and the union of the states, and with a view to the speedy settlement of the entire region of said district, with a loyal and industrious people, and for the purpose of establishing justice, and for the enacting and execution of the laws, maintaining order and securing tranquility therein; therefore be it

Resolved, That the said district heretofore known as the state of Texas be divided into four territories with suitable governments providing, therefor respectively as follows, viz: The northern division, or portion thereof, shall be called the territory of Brazonia, and consist of said district north of the 32d parallel north latitude; the western division, or portion thereof, called the territory of Brazos, with the river Brazos as the western boundary, and to be bounded on the east by Gandalupe river to its intersection with the 30th parallel north latitude, and thence by a right line to the intersection of the 32d parallel north latitude, with the 24th meridian degree, longitude west from Washington; the middle division to be called the territory of Lincoln, and be bounded on the east and west by the territories of Brazos and Sabine, and the last three mentioned territories to be bounded north by the said territory of Brazonia, and having the gulf of Mexico on the south and southeast; and that when any of said territories have sufficient population to entitle them to be represented in the congress of the United States—of not less than 125,000 persons—and shall by a convention duly called for that purpose, composed of delegates voted for and elected by loyal male persons of twenty years and upward having resided in the territory six months, and have not been convicted of infamous crimes, or lunatics or paupers, shall adopt a constitution, republican in form, and the constitution amendment proposed by the 39th congress at its first session thereof, shall be eligible to admission into the union, and upon the election of members of congress who can duly qualify shall be admitted into the union upon an equality with the other states thereof. The civil government of said territories shall be assimilated to the same governments, and in case of other territories of the union, and until such government are provided, the government and laws of Texas shall remain in full authority. Nueces and Cameron counties shall be attached to Brazos district. Judicial authorities to disloyal persons or the enemies of the government of the United States, shall be null and void, and the right of pre-emption to any public lands therein, and under the laws thereof, shall not inure to the benefit of such person or persons.

Stanton has communicated Grant's letter regarding the increase of the army for the protection of the overland route. He doubts the efficiency of the additional force until the regular army fills up, and it becomes practicable to withdraw all the troops from the south, which will then be amply sufficient, and no force would prevent occasional murder. Grant concludes: "I would not recommend any increase for the present regular army."

The Arkansas delegation had an interview with the president to-day, when they found cordial and communicative. He expressed himself highly pleased with their mission, and urged them to communicate freely with the representatives and senators. They visit him again to-morrow, when they will meet the members of the cabinet and Gen. Grant. The delegation has no proposition to make, nor are they authorized to accept any. Their chief object, aside from feeling the political pulse, is to counteract, by personal assurance, the bad effect of the Fort Smith riots, recently held up in lists, and to present to those who are ruling events a fair and candid view of Arkansas politics.

It is now understood that Ashley's plan of operations is to have a committee appointed to investigate the office of the president. The committee will report on the facts and offer articles of impeachment, when it will require a two-third vote of the house to bring the president before the bar of the senate.

The congressional excursion party have resumed.

The internal revenue receipts for the past six months have been $[illegible], 559 86, against $175,556,458 02 for the same time in 1865.

House—Stevens, in the course of his debate to-day, said he did not consider that the adoption of the constitutional amendment of itself should entitle the south to representation. Impartial suffrage was necessary to prevent the southern states from falling into the hands of the rebels.

The congressional excursion party have returned a vote of thanks to the people along the line of travel.

The house tariff bill was presented to-day and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Wentworth introduced a resolution directing the committee on the judiciary to report measures to prevent the discharge of the alleged assassins of President Lincoln and others, under the law of 1863, as interpreted by the supreme court. Objections were made and it was laid over.

Hubbard introduced a resolution declaring that not a dollar shall be appropriated for property destroyed by the army in putting down the rebellion.

Bundy's Texas resolution was referred to the territorial committee.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of Stevens's bill to provide loyal governments for the late insurgent states. At the conclusion of the argument, Ashley introduced a substitute for the whole bill, which was ordered to be printed.

Paine introduced a militia bill providing for two regiments of volunteers in each congressional district.

Senate.—A communication from the secretary of the treasury, enclosing the report of the commissioner of internal revenue, was received. Also a petition from the citizens of Michigan, protesting against the curtailment of the currency, and a petition from New York merchants against increasing the duties on strict sugar.

Sumner introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the judiciary committee to inquire what action is necessary to prevent the sale of pensions by decrees of civil courts, and also to prevent Indian ravages in New Mexico.

The Nebraska bill was made the special order for Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—Snow fell last night to the depth of two inches. This is the first heavy snow since 1852.

The weather continues exceedingly disagreeable. The landing is over crowded with cotton and other produce.

The river is rising. Arrivals—Wild Wagoner from Louisville. Departed—John H. Groesbeck for Cincinnati.

A soldier named C. Ulcis, of the 17th regulars, was dangerously cut in the throat to-day, by a razor in the hands of a private in the same command. The tragedy occurred at Sheridan's headquarters.

The value of foreign wines seized during the past year by the United States treasury agent at this port, and for which fifty suits are now pending in the United States district court between the shippers and the government, amounts to nearly $400,000.

The prices for real estate in Louisiana are improving in spite of the fact that there has been and still are a great many suits for the foreclosing of mortgages and collection of claims. In most cases the property is bringing its full value, when one year ago hardly one-fifth of it could be got on forced sales.

WILMINGTON, DEL., January 3.—The governor in his message, says that sale into slavery as a punishment has a most salutary restraint against crime. He doubts the wisdom of the civil rights bill, and will not shrink from enforcing the state laws which are not adjudged by competent authority as being unconstitutional. In speaking of the amendment he says, "Whatever may have been the expectation or object of congress, its rejection is demanded alike by every consideration of justice, patriotism and humanity."

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—A company for the 6th United States cavalry went down to New Orleans to-day on steamer Alice.

Gen. Breckin has received instructions from Gen. Sheridan to recruit the 41st United States infantry, and the work has been commenced.

There are nearly two million dollars in the state treasury.

No quorum in the legislature to-day.

W. W. Morris & Co.'s notion store was burned this evening; loss fifteen thousand; covered by insurance. Smith & Wylerout, photographers, second story, lost several hundred dollars.

Louisville navigation still suspended; heavy ice still running; river falling rapidly, five feet on falls; canal closed with ice; no arrivals or departures.

CALAIS, January 3.—The steamship Bremen sailed to-day for New York. Among her passengers are some of the American yachtmen. The snow storm prevented her departure yesterday.

MADRID, January 2.—The steamer Juanna, which was captured off the coast of Spain some months ago on suspicion of being a Chilian privateer, has been condemned as a lawful prize by the Spanish courts.

Four more Spanish ironclads are to be sent to the Pacific.

[*Note.*—At 11:50 p.m. last night, Heart's Content telegraph office was working direct with the New Orleans office. The time at the former place was 2:08 a.m., and at Valentine bay 5:59 a.m. The cable was working well, and the thermometer at Heart's Content stood 20 degrees below zero.—REP.]

Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The December statement of the public debt will not be ready for publication until the 5th or 6th inst. It is understood that over one million dollars were paid last month to southern claimants for cotton captured and confiscated during the war, and claimed as being illegally taken. There is $60,000,000 in gold in the treasury.

The tariff bill, which is to be presented by the finance committee of the senate, will probably be adopted as a substitute for the house bill passed last session. The senate committee is almost unanimous in favor of the new bill. The accompanying report of Commissioner Wellles will correct the impression as to the mistaken idea afloat in regard to the bill. It is not a free trade bill, but on the contrary the bill is protective, but discriminating in regard to protection with a view to the production of a revenue and the fostering of industrial interests. It has been prepared after a patient investigation and examination of all the facts in reference to the industrial interests of the country, not only for the purpose of furnishing a revenue, but for the encouragement of productions and manufactures, with a due regard to the masses of consumers.

The report of the commissioner of revenue, which is appended to this bill, commences with a review of the internal revenue system, the custom system, and the wants and interests of the country, as preliminary to an examination of the tariff. It adopts, as the basis of recognition, a general demand for an increase of the tariff, and inquiry as to the cause of that demand. This demand is not simply for a revenue, because the existing tariff is more productive than any we have had, but it must be based on the encouragement of the industry of the country.

The report then proceeds to a general survey of the industrial interests, particularly during the last year and generally for the four last years, pointing out the leading elements of prosperity. The disturbing element of the war and its consequences are elaborately discussed, and the results pointed out to be an extraordinary increase in the prices of labor and commodities as shown by the interesting data derived from all sections of the country and covering almost every industrial pursuit. The effects of this advance upon industry, trade, commerce and navigation, are set forth in detail, and the facts in this report are startling [illegible] and such as the commercial circles [illegible] a statement of these results. The report presents an analysis of the causes by which this state of things was produced, and takes the ground that the true remedy for the difficulties under which the country labors is to be sought in the removal of the causes themselves rather than in an extensive increase of tariff and volume of the currency.

The commissioner recognizes the fact that the depleted present disorganized state of affairs, consequent upon the war, [illegible] rary measures of relief are needed, and recommends a partial increase of the present tariff in an extent not approximating that proposed in the house bill now under consideration.

The report contains an elaborate examination of each of the leading industries of the country, cotton, wool, iron, coal, salt, etc., with tables showing the effect of high prices on these industries in many cases specific duties are strongly contrasted and substituted for ad valorem duties.

The bill accompanying this report contains seventy-six pages. It proposes to present tariff rates proposed by the bill and those of the commissioner in parallel columns, as an evident work of particularity with which it has been drawn. In the single item [illegible] there are over three thousand articles named.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, January 2, p.m.—Cotton sales, 20,000 bales; middling uplands, 15½d.

LONDON, January 2—5 20s, 73.

LIVERPOOL, January 3—Cotton firm and unchanged; sales, 1200 bales, 5-20d, 73½.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Gold opened at 132½.

11 A. M.—Gold, 132½. Cotton, demand moderate and prices firm, 31@36c. Sterling exchange steady, 9@10½. 5-20s, 1st series, registered, 103½ bid; coupons, 106½@106¾; 2d series registered, 105½@105¾; coupons, 105½@105¾; 3d series, registered, 105½ bid; coupons, 105½@105¾; new issue, 103½@103¾. 10-40s, registered, 99½ bid; coupons, 99½@100. 7-30s, 1st series, 105½; 2d and 3d series, 104½@105. 12-30 P. M.—Gold, 132½. Cotton, demand fair and prices firm; uplands, 30c; middling Mobile, 33c; Orleans, 32c; demand good.

1 P. M.—Gold, 132½. Cotton, good demand prevails.

1:45 P. M.—Gold advanced to 133; much excitement prevails.

2 P. M.—Gold declined to 133½.

4 P. M.—Gold closed at 134; highest today, 135½; lowest, 132. Cotton, demand active at full prices; sales to-day, 6000 bales.

Cotton active; sales of 5000 bales; middling uplands, 33½c; Orleans, 36½c. Flour, southern, firm; state and western 20@15c higher. Wheat firmer. Corn 1c higher; $1 13@1 15. Pork heavy; new mess closing at $21 25, cash. Lard unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady. Rice and naval stores dull. Turpentine, 55@60c. Rosin, $4 37@6. Gold, 134. Freights dull and declining; corn by rail 2½d. Coupons 6s of '81, 107½; do. of '62, 106½; do. '65, 105½; do. new issue, 105½; 10-40s 99½; treasuries, 105; North Carolina 6s, new issue, 58; governments closed buoyant; coupons 6s of '81, 107½@108; registered 6s of '62, 105½@106; coupons of '65, 105½@105¾; 10-40s 99½@100.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Cotton stiffer; sales of 10,000 bales; low middling, 31½@32c; middling, 33½c; receipts, 3960; exports, 4600. Sugar is in good demand; fair, 10c. Molasses in good demand; common, 52@55c; prime to choice, 64@70c. Flour firm at $11 50@15. Corn is in good demand at $1 0[illegible]. Oats 46 higher; 80@82c. Hay quiet at $27@28. Pork firm and higher; $22 75. Bacon, shoulders, 12½c; sides, 12½@13c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Gold, 132½; bank sterling, 45; New York exchange, ½ to ¾c discount. Freights to New York 1c by rail, and 1½c by steam.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Sales of Tobacco, 50 hhds., at firm rates. Flour $9 50@10 50. Red wheat $2 85. Ear corn in bulk 60c; shelled 70c. Oats 62@65c. Hogs $6 75 gross; mess pork $20 50. Lard 12c. Bulk shoulders 8½c; packed clear sides 11c. N. O. sugar advanced ½@1c. Raw whisky nominal, free $2 30.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Flour firm $9 50@10 50. Red wheat $2 85. Ear corn in bulk 60c; shelled 70c. Oats 62@65c. Hogs $6 75 gross; mess pork $20 50. Lard 12c. Bulk shoulders 8½c; packed clear sides 11c. N. O. sugar advanced ½@1c. Raw whisky nominal, free $2 30.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Flour firm $9 50@10 50. Whisky is good demand at $2 25. Hogs dull and lower at $7 25@7 50; receipts 9350; mess pork dull at $19 50@20; green meats dull; cut meats unchanged. Lard dull at 12c. Cotton active and higher with no sales of middling below 32c. Money scarce. Exchange dull.

An Editor in Petticoats.

A Kentucky editor was present at a masquerade ball in Edgefield a few nights since, and having donned a liberal portion of the wardrobe of the wife of a friend, for a time created quite a sensation among the susceptible heads of the male persuasion. Some of the ladies recognized part of the borrowed apparel, and at once imagined they saw, in spite of the disguise, the husband of the real owner of the expansive dry goods. They saluted him with, "Oh, we know you! We know your wife's breast pin—and that dress! You're discovered and you needn't try to dissemble!" The editor immediately subsided, doffed his strange habiliments, and in a short time was seated at the table, looking as meek as if nothing had occurred to mar the tranquility of his cogitations. Of course the astute ladies who thought they had made a discovery, were immensely amazed at seeing the long-drawn countenance of a stranger instead of that of the genial face of the husband of the owner of the crinoline. The unfortunate disguised left for home next morning on an early express train.—*Nashville Banner.*

Bishop Hopkins thinks that there are neither men nor means enough in the south. He says that Jackson, Miss., is yet a mass of ruins.

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

FRANS. G. TERRY, Late Hicks, Terry & Co. WM. B. MITCHELL, Late Cosslt, Hill & Co.

TERRY & MITCHELL,

Exclusively Wholesale

Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

No. 203 Main Street,

Webster Block, MEMPHIS,

HAVE received their stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

Will remove about the 1st of February to 329 Main street. j4-1m

Attachment Suit.

In the Law Court of Memphis, Tennessee.

Simon, Sanders & Co. vs. Owners Steamer Nations.

AFFIDAVIT for Attachment having been made in this cause in pursuance of sec. 3 of the Code of Tennessee, and Attachment having been issued as appears by the proceeding "levied, &c," on the property of the defendants, Owners Steamer Nations.

It is therefore ordered that said defendants appear at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in February next, and replevy said attachment or 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 consecutive weeks in the Memphis APPEAL.

JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.

A Copy. By MASON HYDE, D. C.

Lockwood & Poyton, attorneys for plaintiffs.

January 2, 1867. 4d 1w1w

Non-Resident Notice.

In Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No 189—M. L. Berry vs. J. W. Tyson et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendants J. G. Tyson, M. C. Tyson, M. Kimball and Thos. Tyson are residents of the state of Mississippi and non-residents of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered, that they appear before the chancery court at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on the first Monday in February, 1867, 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 S. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.

Lockwood & Peyton, solicitors for complainant. jan4-4w

A. S. ROGERSON,

AUCTIONEER

NO. 312 MAIN STREET,

Corner of Monroe Street, Memphis.

REGULAR TRADE SALES OF DRY GOODS, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Fancy and Variety Goods, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week. Special sales of any description of Merchandise made on other days.

N. B.—All consignments should be made previous to the day of sale to facilitate the arrangements of the sale. jan2 3m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GILBERT & HIGBEE in this city dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by H. H. Higbee, at 301 and 303 Main street.

SAMUEL GILBERT, H. H. HIGBEE.

January 1, 1867.

IMPORTANT CHANGE

REMOVAL.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE

Successors to S. [illegible]field & Co., and Gilbert & Higbee, [illegible] Bank, 80; Bank of Middle Tennessee, [illegible] Nashville Bank, 50; Bank of [illegible] Bank, 50; [illegible] Bank, 50; Union [illegible] Bank, 50; [illegible] Bank of Tennessee, [illegible] Memphis City Bank, [illegible]; 700 of Interest [illegible] of Charleston [illegible]

DRUG [illegible] Main St.

Having this day [illegible] and Ohio [illegible] Drug Store of Mansfield [illegible] PITTMAN, [illegible] to [illegible] report [illegible] and [illegible] Ohio, for [illegible] the state of Ohio [illegible] and the [illegible] giving [illegible] forms [illegible] reputation [illegible] south of [illegible] with [illegible] in our line [illegible] cordially invite and [illegible] special attention of all persons in the [illegible] making their purchases at [illegible] in the East [illegible] HOME MARKET, and [illegible] with all other cities.

[illegible] Stock of Goods is [illegible] complete at All Times [illegible] their [illegible] our experience in the trade of Memphis is such that we understand and know the wants of Druggists, Physicians, Merchants, Builders, Manufacturers, Painters and others.

We shall have in our employ none but the most experienced Clerks and assistants. All our arrangements will enable us to render perfect and complete satisfaction.

Thankful for the liberal and extensive patronage bestowed upon us for stores in the cities of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, and the territory west, we hope by strict attention to our customers to merit and receive an increasing continuance.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,

Practical Druggists and Chemists,

301 and 303 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

jan3-4t ALEX. MURRAY. R. R. RIDDLEY.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY,

MERCHANT TAILORS

NO. 31 MADISON STREET,

Merchant Tailoring Goods.

WE make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases. jan3 3m

Bolbears Commercial College,

320 Main Street,

WILL be kept open the entire year and new pupils can begin any day, in Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, etc., etc., etc. Mr. Bolbear refers to the citizens of the Southern States and 10,000 of his former pupils. jan3

EMMONS & SON,

Packers, Forwarders and General Jobbers of

NEWSPAPERS

Cheap Publications,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

No. 10 Jefferson Street.

Everything required by the Trade supplied at Lowest Rates. jan3 3m

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

And dealers in

Groceries, Liquors, Cigars and

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

No. 255 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton. jan1 3m

FLETCHER LANE. TURNER SAUNDERS

LANE & SAUNDERS,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

No. 338 Front Street,

Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS

REMOVAL.

SHEPHERD, WATKINS & CO.,

(Successors to W. R. Moore & Co.)

DRY GOODS

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

(FOR CASH)

NO. 321 MAIN STREET,

(Old Stand Shepherd & Moore).

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE OUR CARD AS above, and solicit the patronage of not only the friends and patrons of SHEPHERD & MOORE and the late firm, but also of all merchants who

BUY FOR CASH,

and want as much as possible for their money.

SHEPHERD, WATKINS & CO.,

321 Main Street.

Having disposed of our stock of Goods to REM. A. SHEPHERD and JOHN F. WATKINS as per above card, they will hereafter conduct a

Dry Goods Commission Business.

At the old stand of SHEPHERD & MOORE. The thanks of our late firm are respectfully tendered to the customers of their generous patronage, which has so elevated for them the censors, who are in all respects worthy and well qualified.

jan1 1m WM. R. MOORE & CO.

MRS. RODNER,

No. 286 Second Street,

Near the corner of Madison and Second streets.

One Square From Her Old Stand.

HAS ON HAND

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

HUMAN HAIR GOODS,

BRAIDS, WIGS, ETC.

Also, a large stock of

Toys, Notions, Etc.,

All of which she offers for sale at the

Lowest Prices!

Please give her a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec 2 1m

Southern Hospital Association.

WE invite attention to our magnificent GRAND BAZAAR, which will be held in Memphis February next.

They consist of some of the most useful and beautiful pieces of SILVER which can be procured in New Orleans; of CLOCKS, BRONZES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, fine Rosewood and other articles of taste and of substantial adorning in all its about.

$50,000!

Tickets for this Lottery are ONE DOLLAR EACH, and can be procured of the undersigned, jewelry and other stores on Central street, and at the principal hotels and bookstores of the city.

Some of the prizes are now on exhibition in the window specially appropriated for the purpose by Messrs. A. H. Grenell & Co., No. 5 Adams street, Z. Rimerman and Gaines & Bell, Canal street.

It is proposed that the drawing will take place at the close of the Bazaar, which is to commence in February next.

It will be entirely under the preparation and direction of gentlemen of high standing.

BARNEY H. MACRY, J. B. HOOD, President.

Sec'y of the Southern Hospital Association.

Parties proposed to favor the Bazaar will please copy the above advertisement. dec28 1w

For Sale or Lease.

A FIRST CLASS PLANTATION, Fourteen Hundred Acres in the Yazoo Delta, cleared, 200 old deadening, balance finely timbered with cypress, a fine frame house, six log rooms and galleries, and all necessary outbuildings—new frame quarters for 100 negroes, two two-horse gin barns, gin stables with stalls for mules—large steam gin, saw and grist mill, all in good order. This place will produce, if well cultivated, ten bales