MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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SATURDAY.....JANUARY 26, 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 of 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 paper, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITOR OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

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

ANOTHER INFAMOUS ORDER.

The first order of a Gen. GRIFFIN, a military satrap, who has just been appointed Commissioner of the Bureau in Texas, forbids the people of that state from paying the contemplated honors to the remains of that great and good man, Gen. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON, which were about being transferred from New Orleans to the home of his adoption. Can anything be more contemptibly mean? We have always been taught that death ended all enmity—that the grave should bury all resentment, but these military satraps who are "vested with a little brief authority, cut such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as make the angels weep." No brave soldier could issue such an order. The man who dictated it may don the apparel of a veteran, but the heart of a coward will be found beating beneath his military buttons. A true soldier will honor the remains of a brave but fallen foe, and especially such a one as ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who fell with his face to the enemy, covered with glory. The history of that brave and gallant soldier is well known. He fell a victim to a public opinion that could not, from ignorance, appreciate his great genius. He breathed his last in one of the darkest hours of the Confederacy, after he had defeated the foe on every side, fighting for the liberty of the very men who were assailing him. His great soul knew but one aim, and that was the good of his country. His death cast a pall of gloom throughout the South, and the victory of Shiloh was dearly purchased. He fell in the arms of Gov. HARRIS, and would receive no medical aid, preferring the doctor should assist his wounded boys. The last words he breathed were worthy of a great soldier. He died the death of

"A warrior in his glory."

There was, probably, no military man who stood higher than ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, both as a man and a soldier, and now because the fortunes of war decided for "might against right," a poor, contemptible military satrap, one who would not have been worthy to have been Gen. JOHNSTON'S body servant, issues an infamous order that the people of his state shall not pay a tribute to his memory. It is only a jackass that has the courage to kick a lion after he is dead. We had thought and hoped that conciliation between the sections was to be the lever which was to win the southern heart. We have honored the remains of the Federal generals; have wreathed laurels over the graves of the union dead, donated them grounds in the center of our cities for the burial of their fallen, and what have we got in return? We will tell you: scoffs, ridicule, impositions, tyranny, confiscation, and last and worst, we are forbid to honor the memory of the great men who gave up their lives and all for us. Of such stuff is radicalism made. We do not wish to be understood in our censures as having any reference to the body of conservatives in the north, but to those men whose venom is at all times pointed against the south. Who only dream of crushing us, and whose only ambition is to be the equal of the negro. We pass this satrap GRIFFIN to the pages of history, and we are sure that no one will envy his fame except the beast BEN. BUTLER.

LOYALTY.

Loyalty—a word generally supposed to have been borrowed from one similar in orthography used in monarchical governments to denote adherence to the reigning sovereign—is equivalent, in fact, to personal fidelity. This, however, is an error, and hardly excusable in a country like the free north, where the bond of coherence is that "to the victors belong the spoils." Loyalty is a compound word, formed of *Lo*, an Egyptian phrase of the time of Pharoah, signifying "behold, here's a chance to *Butterice*" *Yal*, a Chinese expression of delight, meaning, make a loud noise with the mouth like the clattering of gongs; and *Ty*, Hindoostanee, illustrative of three ideas, viz: Get all you can and keep all you get; what's yours is mine; and the fiend take the hindmost. It is used, since its incorporation into the Yengees or North American dialect, to denote, in a distinguishing manner, those who can roar loudest for union, and at the same time work harder to destroy it; who can stand with brazen front, proclaiming themselves advocates of the rights of the people, while in every way they are striving to undermine them; who with stentorian voice parade the constitution as their guide, while in tones as gentle as a cooing dove the court all influences that sectional pride and passion, and hate and lust of power can wield, to "sink it lower than plummet ever sounded." Its most eminent exemplification—in fact its synonym—is a Beast, called BUTLER.

ECLIPSES IN 1867.

There will be four eclipses in the present year—two of the sun and two of the moon—but no remarkable phenomena. An annular eclipse of the sun, March 6, will be invisible in America. It will be seen, however, in Europe, Asia and Africa. At Greenwich, the time of its occurrence is eight o'clock and seventeen minutes, in the morning. The other eclipse of the sun, August 29, will be total, but not visible in the United States or in Europe. The South Americans will have a view of it. A partial eclipse of the moon, March 20, may be witnessed from all parts of the United States. In New York city and state the time of its beginning will be two o'clock and twenty minutes, in the morning, and it will end at about half-past five o'clock. In California and Oregon it will begin in the evening of the 19th. A partial eclipse of the moon, Friday evening, September 13, will be visible in parts of the United States, though its beginning will not be generally seen. At places west of Boston the moon will rise more or less eclipsed. From the Pacific states this eclipse will not be seen at all.

NOT VERY COMPLIMENTARY.

The publication of Dr. SIMMS' "War Poetry of the South" has stimulated others to follow in the same footsteps. But this compiling of a national work is neither an easy or thankful task. It is difficult enough to please one person, but when you have hundreds to satisfy the matter becomes almost impossible. A Miss MASON, of Virginia, has published a collection of "War Poems" which we consider very badly edited and poorly gotten up. JAMES R. HAYNIE, Esq., the editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, pays her book the following [illegible]

"We [illegible] Mason's version [illegible] Charles D. Drake," [illegible] "Old Land Yet," [illegible] "Sunday [illegible] Address Pillow" and "Pelham," to be spitted. She has done much to ruin and defame them. They are not printed as we wrote them.

[illegible] of Cincinnati, "solid man," [illegible] one fifth of that city, the estate of N. Longworth heads the list at $12,000,000, then follows two at $8,000,000, nine at $7,000,000, thirty-seven at $5,000,000, and forty-nine at $3,000,000. Jacob Sandler's estate is put at $1,000,000; Miles Greenwood is assessed at $1,000,000; W. S. Groesbeck, $1,000,000; estate of Mr. Potter, of the Commercial, $3,000,000, etc.

An old woman, a pauper, died in Charlestown, Mass., died on Monday in the greatest poverty, and several thousand dollars in gold were found sewed up in one of her shirts.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The jury of French artists who have been chosen to decide upon the selection of pictures for the Paris exhibition are: Messrs. PILS, CABANAL, GEROME, INGRES, BIDA, HERBERT, FROMENTIN, BRETON (JULES), BASTIEN, MERSONIER, GLEYRE, THEO. ROUSSEAU, FRANCAIS, BRION, JALABERT, COUTURE, Count NIEUWERKERE, superintendent of fine arts in France, is the president. It should be understood that this jury has jurisdiction only in regard to the works of French painters, and that foreign countries having their reserved space in the galleries, may send such pictures as they choose, be they good or bad.

The space reserved in the exhibition for South America is about one thousand eight hundred square metres, and adjoins the English section. We are told by the French newspapers that this space is to be decorated in the *bizarre* style. The objects which are to attract the attention of visitors will consist of natural products, works of art connected with native industries, and an interesting collection of national costumes. A series of plans, or pictures in relief, placed at a considerable hight, will represent the richest and most fertile provinces which are situated upon the western and eastern coasts of South America.

The celebrated French engineer, M. THOME DE GAMONT, intends to exhibit a plan for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Peru and the republics of Bolivia, Guatemala and Equador will exhibit in the gallery devoted to archaeology, a collection of arms and other curious relics dating as far back as the Incas, together with the costumes still in use by the people and the Indian population.

The Sandwich Islanders want a reciprocal treaty, commercial, with this country, and it is said our minister there, Gen. MCCOOK, has asked permission to visit Washington to urge it. The Honolulu *Advertiser* says, "There is no use denying that we are practically a colony of America, and our trade is and will be almost wholly with her as the mother country, if rightly directed and fostered by treaty stipulations. Not only will our islands gain by it, but the United States will derive a large benefit in the increased trade with this group.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

By a report made by a commercial house in New York, it appears that during 1866 there were 632 commercial failures in the northern states of the union, of which the total liabilities amounted to $47,333,000. This is a greater amount than has been lost by failures in the northern states during any year since 1861. In 1865 there were 530 failures, with $17,625,000 losses. In the entire country during 1865 there were 1505 failures, with $33,783,000 losses.

The radicals are angry enough with the great test decision of the supreme court, and more than insinuate that the judges are as wicked traitors as JOHNSON himself. It will be tolerably clear bye-and-bye to most people that whenever the Jacobins cry "treason!" somebody has been doing his duty.

GREAT SNOW STORM.

The greatest snow storm of the past ten years fell in New York and New England last week, blockading railroads, and causing an almost total stoppage of transportation.

THE CURRENCY—RANDALL'S BILL.

The following is the bill introduced in the United States house of representatives the other day, by Mr. Randall, from the committee on banking and currency:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, such amount as may be necessary for the purposes set forth in this act, not exceeding in the aggregate amount $300,000,000, of treasury notes, not bearing interest, of such denomination as he may deem expedient, not less than $5 each, which said notes shall be lawful money and a legal tender for debts in the manner as provided in the first section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," passed February 25, 1862. And the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of said act are hereby re-enacted and applied to the notes herein authorized.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of said notes issued in any one fiscal year shall not exceed $100,000,000, and the same shall be used only in exchange for notes issued by the United States, in conformity with the laws regulating the same, and for the purchase of such portions of the national indebtedness as may be necessary to carry out the true intent of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said national bank notes so received in exchange for the treasury notes authorized by this act shall be by the secretary of the treasury forthwith canceled in like manner as though they had been returned for cancellation by the banks respectively issuing them; and the certificates of national bank indebtedness and bonds on deposit for the security of said notes, shall be transferred to the commissioners of the sinking fund, which is herein established, at market prices, to the amount and extent that the several banks whose notes have been thus returned would be entitled to receive the securities therefor.

Sec 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury, the attorney general, the secretary of the interior, the treasurer of the United States and the comptroller of the currency, shall be the commissioners of the sinking fund, who, or a majority of whom, shall receive the evidences of debt, and bonds purchased in accordance with the provisions of this act, and forthwith stamp upon each, so as to make it unfit for further use, "belonging to the sinking fund of the United States," and shall cancel the signatures thereon. They shall hold said evidences of debts and bonds until their respective maturities, and until then all accruing interest shall be paid and is hereby appropriated to the said commissioners, who shall purchase other evidences of debt and bonds, to be used and held as herein provided for, and so from time to time as money may be received from such sources.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately after the close of each fiscal year the secretary of the treasury shall publish an account of the condition of the said sinking fund in at least one newspaper published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and New York, and he shall, at the first meeting of congress thereafter, report the same to each branch thereof.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any law or laws as are inconsistent herewith shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Cultivation of Wool in the South.

The increase in the wool of the United States, from 1850 to 1860, was 8,064,380 pounds; increase in southern states, 815,164. The southern states are better adapted to sheep husbandry than any portion of the world, and we would specially commend this branch of enterprise to the attention of their people. The idea entertained by some southerners that the south is too warm for sheep to flourish, is entirely without foundation. Sheep have been bred on the eastern continent from the equator to the 65th degree north latitude. The Merino has been bred in Europe as far south as between the 30th and 35th parallels of latitude, and as far north as Sweden. Sheep have flourished among the rice swamps of Florida and South Carolina, and are just as healthy as in the mountainous regions. Any part of Maryland or Virginia is admirably adapted for sheep raising. The whole south has a decided advantage over other parts of the United States for the production of wool, in soil, climate and abundance and variety of grasses.

The winter feeding of the most favored parts of the north averages one hundred and fifty days, and costs, under the most favorable circumstances, $21 cents per lb., whilst in the southern states it is not necessary to feed in winter, except under the most extraordinary circumstances. The southern states, including those west of the Mississippi river, embrace an area of four hundred and fifty thousand square miles, or two hundred and eighty-eight million square acres. The attention to sheep husbandry need not impair the cultivation of the great southern staples. The United States, before the late war, produced 578,012,173 pounds of cotton, more than half the crop of the whole world. The addition of the wool would augmented to 1,000,000,000 pounds, which would require 4,000,000 acres. The four states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida contain 136,000,000 acres, and could alone supply the demand of all the markets of the world. After deducting all the land in the southern states devoted to cotton, rice, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, etc., a balance is left of fourteen millions of acres which might be employed in sheep husbandry. The time has come when the south should make available every species of enterprise, and the more diversified, under present circumstances, the more [illegible] sheep husbandry.—*Rural Planter.*

[illegible] discovered playing [illegible] council during service [illegible] crowd."

ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON.

To-day the dust of one who in life had borne aloft the banner of three republics, will pass through our streets with no insignia over him except the sable plume of the hearse, common to all who die. To-day he who had commanded as a general the armies of three nations, if the one which failed of reaching its final independence can be called such, passes on to its final resting place, with no sword drawn in his honor. No muffled drum, no step of armed men, no pomp or pageantry, no brilliant costumes, the badges of high and well won military rank, or other designating of place or power, accompany the remains which this day will be taken from St. Louis cemetery to be conveyed to their final home in Texas.

Yet he who is thus unostentatiously carried away was no common man. A native of Kentucky, he entered the military academy at West Point in 1822 and the army in 1826, served in the Black Hawk war in 1832, resigned to enter the service of Texas in her war of independence in 1836, was too late for San Jacinto, but became brigadier-general in its service in that year, and secretary of war in 1838. When annexation took place and war ensued, he again took up the sword, first as colonel of a six months regiment of Texas volunteers, which, being disbanded at Camargo, he went to Monterey as a private soldier, and participated in the investment and capture of that stronghold, and became a member of the staff of Gen. Butler, of Kentucky.

In 1849 he again entered the regular army of the United States, first as major and paymaster, then in the line, where his promotion was rapid to a general's command, in which capacity he conducted the famous Utah expedition.

He was, however, in the closing period of his life that he manifested, in a peculiar manner, that moral heroism, as well as that ability as a commander which so much distinguished him.

When we look back to the time when he was encamped at Bowling Green, and the federal forces began their march to envelop him; when he fell back, and with him the forces on the Mississippi under Polk, and recollect the bitter complaints against him, with which the press teemed for this supposed abandonment of a strong position, held by what was thought an ample force—complaints which were only the reflection of a misled public opinion, while the men of them will know their grievous injustice. In that his means of defense were so pitiably weak, yet would not speak or reply, but silently drew back and back, amid all these taunts, so chafing to the spirit of the soldier, until crossing the entire state of Tennessee he had entered Mississippi, and recollect that his endurance of wrong, wrong from friends and associates so much harder to endure than any other, was so patient and uncomplaining because any reply to it, any explanation of it would overwhelm and ruin his very accusers and faultfinders—we can only marvel at his courage and fortitude, surpassing that of the Spartan.

At last he found himself, with a force with which he could strike a blow, and in striking it, fell. How in that fall he won for himself, with the as well as friend, the name of a great commander; how some on either side have thought that had he lived he might have changed the final fortunes of the war, we do not care here to speak.

It is enough for us now to know he was a man of pure life, of disinterested aims, of Christian conduct, such a husband and a father as furnishes us examples to follow, an unselfish and self-sacrificing champion of that cause he deemed right, and that his blood sealed his devotion to it.

At 3 o'clock to day the remains of his body, which were brought here from Shiloh and deposited in the cemetery of the St. Louis cathedral, between Conti and Bienville streets, will be taken upon a hearse, accompanied by suitable pall bearers, and carried to St. Ann street ferry landing, to be thence conveyed by the committee of the state of Texas, which claims this honored dust, to their final resting place in the cemetery of that state. The friends of the family are invited to attend.—*New Orleans Picayune, 23d.*

CORRECTION.

The two paragraphs following are clipped from the Baltimore *Transcript*:

We are requested to give notice that the Charles Sumner, who shot himself through the head with a pistol, shortly before eleven o'clock Sunday night, in New York city, is not the Charles Sumner more generally known as United States senator from Massachusetts. The friends of this Charles Sumner were very much alarmed on reading the account of the suicide in the New York papers. This was caused from the fact that their Charles Sumner had been laboring for many years under a serious aberration of the mind. The original disease under which Sumner labors is generally known by the vulgar name of "nigger on the brain." Some say that it is a life-long disease with this Sumner; others that being very fond of African society when young, and mingling in it a great deal, he was induced to imitate some of the customs that prevail therein. Whichever of these versions is the correct one, it is quite certain that Sumner has not got blown his brains out. We shall certainly be the first to inform our readers when this event occurs.

We have also to announce as premature the other report that Thaddeus Stevens died in Washington on Sunday of a chronic disease with which he is afflicted. This is well known to be "an enlargement of the spleen." To such an extent has this derangement proceeded in one direction; that the heart has been entirely pushed out of its place, and in the other, the organs of compassion spoken of in the scriptures have been so seriously interfered with that their functions have been almost destroyed. Stevens will certainly die. We have prepared his obituary notice in this office at great trouble and expense. This was mainly caused by the unwillingness of the people living in his neighborhood to furnish the necessary information, the majority of them never dreaming that he was possessed of an evil spirit," and that after his death it would return to plague them. It was astonishing to find how general was this belief.

A Midnight Marriage.

For a year or two past, says the Petersburg *Express*, an octoroon girl, whose white father descended to his grave some years ago, "full of honors," having brought his house with him from New England, has attracted the attention of several leading men. Presents as one worthy of their most tender and honorable attentions. About a month ago, this girl, quietly called Estelle, was judged by her particular admirers to be ripe for marriage, and some half a dozen of them began at once to lay the snare which was to take her where she wanted to abide—"under a white man's roof." It is known that she offered her a large sum of money for the happiness of taking care of her—"till death," of course. She refused, and replied that nothing less than marriage and a house and lot would answer the purpose. So number one shied off and gave up the chase. The second, and third, and four of the rest, each severally tendered her the house and lot, but could not stomach the idea of matrimony. She was firm in her purpose, and these burning shepherds were at last compelled to abandon the contest for the prize. The sixth, a slim, sandy-whiskered, lady-killing, down-town merchant, famous for his politeness and without "to the manor born," being from yankeedom, promised her all, and had the house built in West ward, to the south of the basin, upon a street which, to the best of our belief and recollections, never had a name. The house being completed and furnished in princely style, one of the gallant young merchant's friends is supposed to have a mint of money and lots of rich friends—he there continued his visits to his charmer. She demanded the faithful performance of his other promise, namely, that he would wed her, but day after day passed and he lingered. She at last so urged it upon him that, as rumor says, a midnight marriage was concluded and the act was solemnized with all due ceremony. Whether this was a mock marriage or not, we have no means of ascertaining, but it is a matter of common report that the twain live there as man and wife, and the respectable neighbors threaten that if they do not soon quit their vicinity they will unite in a public expostulant, giving names and circumstances that cannot fail to ruin at least the young man that has thus permitted his passions to get the better of his prudence.

A sprightly but rather disgraceful scene occurred in the New York common council on the 10th. A councilman (Herriman) called President Brickman a pilferer and scoundrel. Councilman Long threw an inkstand at the president, which struck the side of the dais and bespattered him with ink. The president then drew a pistol, but was prevented from using it by some bystanders. A general rush was made on him by a number of councilmen, but officers Wilkinson and Hallet, of the twenty-sixth precinct, rescued him from the infuriated mob and took him under arrest on the charge of Councilman Long, who alleges that he attempted to take his life. The affair was carried to the mayor, who bailed the party to bail.

What better can be expected of the officials of a city that elects professional pugilist and faro dealers to congress?

Ira Van Verberg, a Pennsylvanian recently deceased, has left his property, valued at $45,000, to his betrothed, who is to take possession when she is twenty-one years of age.

The famous old Roman amphitheatre, or Coliseum, of Verona, was recently the scene of a grand festival in honor of the union of Italy. Seventy to eighty thousand citizens assembled within its walls to meet their King, Victor Emanuel.

What is the difference between the late sultan of Turkey and the present sultan? One is the sultan as was and the other is the sultan As is.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

(UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN NEWS ASSOCIATION REPORTS.)

Night Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The bill giving suffrage to the people of the territories regardless of color, has become a law by the lapse of time, without the president's approval.

Senate.—Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the adjutant general of Arkansas stating that that state had furnished 10,000 union soldiers, and asking that a record of their services be printed.

Mr. Wilson also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to increase and equalize the pay of army officers.

Lane, Trumbull and Buckland were appointed a conference committee on the disagreements regarding appointments of pension agents.

A bill to regulate judicial proceedings, and amend the act relative to the writ of habeas corpus, was passed, and goes to the president. It provides machinery by which certain cases may be transferred from the state to federal courts.

A bill to expedite the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad was referred.

A bill to place the redemption of the lands forfeited for the non-payment of taxes in the unrepresented states in the hands of a single commissioner, was referred to the committee on finance. It provides for an appeal to the secretary of the treasury in certain cases.

The tariff bill was then taken up and is still in discussion.

House.—The joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for removing the wreck of the Scotland from Sandy Hook channel, was passed.

The private calendar was then resumed, and the joint resolution to accept the screw sloop of war Idaho, at $550,000, was adopted.

The bill appropriating $9500 to pay for a house in Annondale, Fairfax county, Va., was taken up, and it was argued that it would establish a precedent that would cost the government many millions, but the bill passed—ayes, 99, nays, 27.

In answer to the question, Mr. Stevens said his enabling bill would come up to-morrow, and he would dispose of it in some way. The house then adjourned.

ROSCOE POINT, January 25.—The express and mail trains on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad collided to-day. No southerners are reported hurt.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., January 25.—A severe snow storm, extending over the state, commenced last night and still continues. The railroads are all blockaded.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 25.—A private dispatch says that one-half of LaGrange, Ga., including all the business houses, was burned to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Weather clear and mild. The river is receding steadily. Business on the landing is improving.

Accounts from the west of the breaking of the gorges and the resumption of navigation, has caused provisions and groceries to fall.

Arrivals—Clara Dolson and Welcome, from St. Louis; Magenta, from Vicksburg. Departures—Louisville, for St. Louis.

BOSTON, January 25.—The ladies' anti-slavery subscription society held its thirty-third anniversary to-day. There was a slim attendance.

Wendell Phillips, in his speech, said the north must be kept up to the level of devotion and sacrifice manifested by the south, and if the people were permitted to come down to the level where Henry Wilson trod, instead of being kept up where Boutwell and Seymour lived, a change of 50,000 votes would re-elect Andrew Johnson, and Seward was politician enough for it. We must get Johnson out of the way, not to punish him, but because we need his place to work from. The president, he added, is a traitor, the supreme court is poisoned with disloyalty, and congress must absorb the government and save it.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—The board of trade has adopted the central system of selling grain, and changed the weight of a barrel of flour to 200 pounds. It takes effect September 20th. The board recommends others to adopt September 20th instead of March 1st for the change.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—It is reported that there is soon to be a convention of the republican generals in Mexico to choose a general-in-chief. It is believed that Ortega will be chosen.

An officer of Ortega's staff is here. His destination is said to be Vera Cruz, as a bearer of dispatches to Maximilian.

The high United States colored infantry are here, en route to Baltimore, to be mustered out.

The prize fight here to-day, between Bill Davis, of St. Louis, (who fought McCool three months ago), and Ned Burnet, of New Orleans, ended in a victory for Davis on the seventh round. The fight lasted twenty minutes. Burnet is charged with selling the fight. In the second fight between Duffy, of St. Louis, and Peter Joyce, of New York, after fourteen rounds, Joyce broke his thumb and forefinger and threw up the sponge.

MARRIED.

EZEARLY—GRIFFIN.—At the residence of H. S. Griffin, Gallow'y's, Tenn., January 24, 1867, by Rev. W. M. Ewing, Mr. T. J. Ezearly and Miss MARY AGNES GRIFFIN.

Dear sister, I have watched over you for ten long years with the heart and eye of a father and mother. I now give you up to one that ought to, and I have no doubt will, love you and watch over your interest better than I. May your future path never be pleasant in the power of your to-first. [?] R. S. G.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales, 250 bales; uplands, 33½@34c. Flour, 10@15c lower, but more doing; state, $9 50@12 50; Ohio, $11 85@14 00; western, $9 50@13 25; southern brands dull and drooping, $11 75@18 75. Wheat dull; no transactions. Corn more active and a shade firmer; mixed western, $1 16@1 18; yellow, $1 18. Beef heavy; new plain mess, $12@18, and extra, $17@20 c. Pork closed firmer; sales, 4400 barrels, new mess, 29½c; old mess, 19½c; prime, 16½@17c. Lard dull and lower, 12½@12¾c for prime steam for new. Whisky dull and nominal. Groceries generally quiet and dull. Naval stores dull; turpentine, 65@66c; rosin, $4@9. Tallow quiet, 11½@11¾. Freights firm at 1d per sail.

Stocks steady. Money, 7. At the last board gold was 34½. 10-40s, 99½. 7-30's, old series, 104. Nothing was done in 5-20s. Missouri 6s, 90. Quartermasters' certificates, 24½.

SAVANNAH, January 25.—Cotton dull; Liverpool middling, 31½.

BALTIMORE, January 25.—Flour, Howard street family, $13; western superfine, $9@10 50. Wheat—old southern, $2 75@3 05. Corn, lower; white, 90@97c. Oats, 83c. Provisions, quiet but firm. Coffee and sugar, unchanged, but quiet.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 25.—Cotton, easier; offerings, light; middling, 30c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 25.—Cotton, flat; middling, 32c.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn, a shade firmer; ear, 86c; shelled, 82c. Oats, 51c. Whisky, dull at $2 25. Nothing doing in cotton. Provisions are dull, with an increasing disposition on the part of holders to sell. Groceries, steady.

Flour dull and unchanged; spring superfine, $9 25@9 75; extra, $10 70@11 50; family, $12@14; winter superfine, $9@10; winter extra, $11@11; winter family, $12@13; fancy, $14@15. Wheat unchanged, $2 83 for winter. Corn firm, 80@82c. Oats dull at 50c. Cotton, middling, 31@31½c. Whisky dull at 25c; bonded, for demand. Hogs dull, 7½@c; nominal receipts, 3000; actual receipts for the past three days estimated at 18,000. Provisions dull and drooping. Pork, 29c.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—Sales leaf tobacco, 32 hhds at $3 10@18. Superfine flour, $10 per bbl. Shelled corn, 75c. Oats, 62c. Hay, $21 per ton. Sugar, 14½c. Rio coffee, 24c. Mess pork, 31c; bulk shoulders, 8½c; bulk clear sides, 11½c; pk'd bacon shoulders, 11½c; clear sides, 11½c; packed bacon hams, 18c. Lard tierces, 12½c. Whisky, $2 20.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—Cotton dull; middling, 30c. Flour inactive, $10@11; extra, $11@12. Wheat, double extra, dull, $2 80@2 92½. Corn firm and inactive, 81@83c. Oats dull, 60@60c. Provisions dull. Pork held at 29@29½ bulk; clear sides, 11½c; sugar cured hams, clear sides, 13½c; bacon shoulders, deliverable February, March and April, 10½c. Lard, 12c tierces, 13½c kegs. Hogs dull and lower, $6 50@6 65; $6 25 offered at close. Whisky unsettled, $2 10@15.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Cotton is a shade easier; sales, 4200 bales; low middling, 31c; middling, 32c; receipts, 36,755 bales, against 19,660 bales last week; week's exports, 21,700 bales; stock on hand, 231,200 bales. Sugar easier; fair, 12½@13c. Molasses active; fair, 68@70c; prime to choice, 71@75c. Flour lower; superfine, $11 75; extra, $12 25@15. Corn easier, $1 20@1 25. Oats quiet, 62½c. Hay dull, $33@35. Pork heavy and declining, $28. Bacon shoulders, 17c; clear sides, 22c. Lard, 13½@14. Whisky, $2 20. Tobacco, medium leaf, $7@9. Gold, 34. Bank sterling, 45½. New York exchange, ½ to ¾ discount. Freights to New York, 1c; Liverpool, ¾ to 1 1-16d; Havre, 1½d.

The Presbyterian church at Lithfield, New Hampshire, has inherited twenty thousand dollars from James Parker, who died there recently.

We should like to know the relationship that existed between the church and Parker, that it should inherit his property?

P. S. Perhaps Parker was an Elder-brother?

Snow in New Orleans.

In New Orleans snow storms are rare visitors, and the New Orleans *Picayune* has published a record of them during the present century. It states that in December, 1800, snow fell for the first time in twenty years. Snow again fell in 1817, and again on New Year's day, 1823. The next snow storm was on February 8, 1831, after which twenty-one years elapsed before the next snow storm occurred, in 1852. Since that period no snow has fallen in Louisiana, these five snow storms being the total number recorded in eighty-seven years.

A NEGRO WANTS TO BE A MEMBER OF THE GEORGIA BAR.

Somebody in Savannah induced a negro to apply to Judge Fleming for admission to the bar of the eastern circuit. The judge very properly refused the application, and we shall soon hear of a case under the civil rights bill. The *Republican* of that city gives the following account of the affair:

To Superior Court Chatham County:

Your humble petitioner, Aaron A. Bradley, (colored,) comes and prays your honorable court to grant him privilege and immunity to practice law. Because your petitioner is a full member of the superior court of the state of Maine, and "full faith and credit shall be given in each state to judicial proceedings of every other state." Article 4, constitution United States.

Also, article 6 says, this is "the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; anything in the constitution or laws of the state to the contrary notwithstanding."

And your petitioner further submits to this honorable court the opinion of the supreme court of the United States, December term, 1856, page 423, in these words, to-wit: "But if he ranks as a citizen in the state to which he belongs, within the meaning of the constitution of the United States, then whenever he goes into another state the constitution clothes him, as to the rights of person, with all the privileges and immunities which belong to citizens of the state.

"And if persons of the African race are citizens of the state and of the United States, they would be entitled to all of these privileges and immunities in every state, and the state could not restrict them, for they would hold these privileges and immunities under the paramount authority of the federal government, and its courts would be bound to maintain and enforce them. And if the states could limit or restrict them, or place the party in an inferior grade, this clause of the constitution would be unmeaning, and could have no operation. This is evidently not the construction or meaning of the clause in question. It guarantees rights to the citizens, and the state cannot withhold them." Page 423.

Your humble petitioner therefore comes and prays this honorable court to grant him the privilege and immunity of practicing law in the county of Chatham and state of Georgia.

AARON ALPERIN BRADLEY, Att'y.

The laws of Georgia do not authorize or contemplate the admission of persons of color to the bar, and as this is a matter entirely of state police and municipal regulations, over which this state has absolute and exclusive jurisdiction, it is my deliberate judgment that this court has no power to grant the within petition, the petitioner being a person of color. W. B. FLEMING,

January 11, 1867. Judge E. D. Georgia.

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

The empress will not go to Rome.

Rome is quiet and the pope unmolested.

Seven fires in New York city on Monday night.

They have oranges in Florida that weigh a pound and a half.

Congress is opposed to slave trading, but favors slaving trade.

The Prussian war cost the snug little sum of $42,000,000.

The North German Bund will comprise about 3,000,000 of people.

The Alabama legislature reassembled on the 15th.

John R. Thompson, of Virginia, is lecturing in Louisville on "John Bull at Home."

In Germany the tradespeople can hardly be persuaded to receive prompt payment for their goods. In America the tradespeople can hardly get paid with all persuading.

It is believed that the emigration to America from Ireland and the continent, the coming spring and summer, will be the greatest on record.

A fractious editor recommends persons who want to commit suicide to save the price of cord, bowl or dagger, and go to Missouri, where they will be killed gratis.

It is suggested that congress ought to go to Delmonico's for a little reconstruction. Delmonico trains his waiters never to "pass" things "over the head" of anybody.

Forney's *Press* speaks of Thad. Stevens as a "sort of institution created for the time and occasion." The Boston *Post* adds: "A necessary institution, perhaps, but better for private than public use."

The operative plasterers' society of New York, including many employers, have voted that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, after the first Monday in April next.

Miss Helen Fanell, who played the original "Pauline" to McCready's "Claude Melnotte," when the *Lady of Lyons* was first brought out in London, has lately repeated the part in a reappearance in the Drury Lane theatre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Attention, Sir Knights!

THE stated conclave of Orphic Commandery No. 4, K. Knights Templar, will be held at their Asylum, 274 Front street, Monday Evening, January 28, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is desired as the business of great importance will come before the Commandery.

Visiting Sir Knights are fraternally invited. By order of the E. C.

JOHN REEN, E. C.

N. I. Wheeler, Recorder. jan26 2t

J. J. REILLY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

NO. 290 FRONT STREET,

Second Door South of the Union.

jan6 1m MEMPHIS TENN.

J. Kellogg, Of Little Rock. Lloyd Overton, Late of Arkansas.

KELLOGG & OVERTON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, Little Rock, Ark.

Liberal cash advances made on Cotton. Office of Thos. S. Allen, No. 292 Front street, Memphis. jan26 1m

Society of Advocates.

THE members of "The Society of Advocates of Memphis" are especially requested to meet for organization, on Saturday, 26th inst. at 4 o'clock p.m., at the office of R. C. KING, Ayres Block.

jan23 2t

Notice!

HAVING this day disposed of my interest in the lease of the "Globe Saloon" on Adams street to MICHAEL BRYCE, I will not be responsible for any liabilities contracted by the firm of CONWAY & MURPHY on and after this date. MICHAEL BYRCE.

January 21, 1867. jan 24 4t

R. C. CRAIG & CO.'S

SEED STORE,

379 Main street, Jackson Block,

jan24 2m MEMPHIS, TENN.

Grass Seed!

IN store and to arrive, wholesale and retail, at CRAIG'S SEED STORE, 379 Main street, Memphis.

jan24 2m

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEED!

CONSTANTLY arriving and for sale by R. C. CRAIG & CO., Wholesale and Retail Seed Store, 379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Jan24 2m

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

jan23 1f

Attachment Notice.

Louis Grosnuer vs. Anderson Hunt. Attachment suit before S. A. Moore, J. P.

Louis Grosnuer vs. John Hunt. Attachment suit before S. A. Moore, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 1200 of the code of Tennessee, and attachments having issued against the estate of the above named defendants for the sum of $185 82 in favor of the plaintiff, and it appearing from the return of the officer executing said attachments, that said defendants are not to be found in my county, and it has been returned duly served, it is therefore ordered that said defendants do appear—razon or before the 27th day of February, 1867, to plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be taken by default and the cause 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.

S. A. MOORE, J. P.

Saul Lowe.

G. McLEAN,

347 SHELBY STREET,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

Sheet Iron and Boiler Work.

THAT his friends may want. All orders left at the office of W. A. Rodgers & Co., opposite Bayoso House, will receive prompt attention. nov2 3m

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

WE wish to call the attention of the ice dealers in this and adjoining states and river to the fact that they can purchase their supply in the spring, which we are unloading from barge, at much less rates than it retail, after we have been to the expense of putting it in store. Apply to or address

MOHLEN, HUSE & CO.,

204, Main street.

jan14 2w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WM. SCHNEIDER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,

42 Washington Street,

DEALER in Guns, Rifles, Pistols, etc., and Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. jan23 6m

FRANK G. TERRY, Late Hicks, Terry & Co. WM. B. MITCHELL, Late Cassidy, Hill & Co.

TERRY & MITCHELL,

Exclusively Wholesale

Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

No. 203 Main Street,

Webster Block, MEMPHIS,

HAVE received