MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : MARCH 6, 1867

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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.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

In consequence of judicial proceedings, had in respect to the interests of different parties in the APPEAL, the paper, the printing establishment and the good will of the paper have been sold, and the undersigned have become the purchasers.

Every possible exertion will be made to render the APPEAL more acceptable to its readers, and more desirable as a medium of advertising. Much more space will be devoted to reading matter, and a special column be appropriated weekly to Masonic information.

The undersigned hope, by close attention to the affairs of the paper and office, to give it claims equal to those of any other journal of the city to the support and confidence of the community.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

THE SUM OF ALL VILLAINIES.

The United States are about to adopt the motto of the freebooter and highway robber—"that he shall take who hath the power, and he shall keep who can." With a sublime indifference to the opinion of the world, they now announce through the dictator STEVENS, that they mean to take from us all our lands and goods by a general and sweeping confiscation. That venomous reptile who daily hisses his hate in the House of Representatives against the South, which he detests with all the malignant spite of a base nature, because no man who represented it before the war, recognized him as a gentleman, swears, as Marat might have sworn in the National Convention of France, to do for the South what Cromwell did for Ireland. "God willing and I living," he blasphemously swears, there shall be passed a bill of general confiscation. He has all the chronic impotence of hate, and the vindictive malice, of an African eunuch, set to watch the inmates of a Caliph's harem, an office for which he possesses eminent qualifications. Like Caligula drunk, he wishes that the people of the South had but one neck, that he might exterminate them at a single blow.

An esteemed friend in Arkansas hints to us that the tone of the APPEAL is not sufficiently *conciliatory*. When CATO had pronounced the doom of CARTHAGE in the Roman Senate, it would have been of little use for a Carthaginian legislator to talk of conciliating Rome. How "conciliate" the STEVENSES and SHELLABARGERS, the BOUTWELLS and CHANDLERS, and others who propose to establish negro governments in the Southern Provinces? He who attempts it, will lose his labour and self-respect at once. As well advise the lamb to endeavor, by conciliating the lion, to escape his savage jaws—as well try to weave ropes out of sand. We will not ask in detail whether this or the other mode of conciliation is proposed. It cannot be supposed that there is any virtue in soft words and well oiled phrases, since these are attributed to hypocrisy. It cannot be believed that there is saving grace in dinners and other hospitalities to such of our Masters as condescend to visit us; since Memphis, that cannot rescue Main street from the admiralty jurisdiction, or feed with wholesome food the sick in hospital, has paid eighteen hundred dollars for a dinner given to a half dozen of Northern Congressmen; without changing their convictions or their purposes. It cannot be meant by those who advise conciliation, that we are to approve or even speak with respect, of the legislation of Congress that reduces our States to Provinces, and proposes to bestow upon us the blessings of Military Despotism; or of the policy that withholds a general amnesty, grants special pardons on ungenerous conditions, and keeps the President of the late Confederacy a prisoner without trial.

It is not possible for the South, and it ought not to be possible for any Southern man, to do that which would 'conciliate' those whose legislative acts and venomous words compel us either to detest or despise them.

There ought to be some prospect of profit, to reward one for bearing insults with patient equanimity, and seeking to avert the anger of a tyrant by tame submission to his caprices. Will our masters emancipate us, if we use honeyed words and speak with bated breath? Will they enfranchise us? Will they receive us into the Union with all our rights as States? When we laid down our arms, we desired that there should be peace and reconciliation. Not less earnestly do we desire it yet, and therefore we denounce the men who are toiling to make reconciliation impossible, and the measures that are intended to attain that end alone. Whatever is done that is generous or even only just, we will gratefully acknowledge; and when we censure what is unjust and ungenerous, the sting of the invective shall be its truth.

It is expected, perhaps, that we shall seek to obtain favor by consenting to negro suffrage, as some men whom the South has heretofore honored, now advise and urge her to do; that we shall cheerfully accept our own disfranchisement, and give the negro the right, if he chooses to exercise it, of excluding all white men from office, and placing creatures of his own race in all posts of honour and profit. Who, of all our people, is ready, by agreeing to negro suffrage, to become lawfully bound to submit to negro legislation and judges and jurors, and accept them as his Masters and Superiors? Let them *force* it upon us, if they will! There will be no dishonour in that. Let Mr. Oun and Governor BROWN advise it, if they will, and exhort the people of Georgia and South Carolina to accept the ignominy of negro government, lest a worse thing happen to them. We cannot resist; we may be forced silently to acquiesce; but few among us, we think, will grant and guarantee to the negro the right to vote and the possession of political power. If we can do nothing more, we can at least protest, and prefer confiscation, exile, and even death, to a negro government; and reserve the right to repeal hereafter that which Force may now, in that behalf, enact.

Congress will no doubt direct the trial of all who have been indicted for treason, in order to multiply fees for the officers of the Federal Courts. No hypocritical professions of love for a Union known to us only by its oppressions, no adulations, prostrations and fawnings, will arrest the flood-tide of vengeance, or prevent the pouring out upon our head of all the vials of hate.

We may prepare to submit to negro suffrage. Already the right to vote is given to every negro in Tennessee, and negro bayonets will keep open for negroes the way to the polls. Of the merchants of Memphis, few possess the privilege of voting, while every negro drayman and porter and deck-hand has that "birthright of Englishmen." So Constitutions are to be made and Governments instituted in all the Provinces, and each Province will become a real Pandemonium. No human vision can penetrate the dark curtain that is let down between us and the future. "Shadows, clouds and darkness" rest upon the heaving, agitated, bloody waters, on which we drift helpless, we know not whither.

The negro has no republican instincts. He neither knows or cares anything about free government or well-regulated political liberty. The apes of the Amazonian forests are not a whit less ignorant of it or less fitted for it than he. He will more readily accept the government of a single will. Give him political power, and you have just so many votes for CESAR and the Empire, just so many bayonets to cross the Rubicon withal. They become at once a huge horde of public enemies. Republicanism in Saint Domingo was but a grotesque farce. The negro greatly prefers CHRISTOPHE and SOULOUQUE and the Dukes of MARMALADE and LEMONADE, to a Republic. Their taste in matters of government has been like their taste in the matter of dress,—a cocked hat, a uniform coat, and scorn for the weakness of covering the nether limbs.

Those are the worst enemies of the South who advise her to put her hand to this wretched work, which one cannot contemplate without an indignation that finds no adequate expression in words, of assassinating constitutional liberty. Negro voters and negro bayonets, and the white men, except the few who use the negroes, to stand tamely by and look on! It is monstrous and incredible! and we are to be "conciliatory," and attempt by servility to propitiate the enemies of the human race, who inaugurate a Military Despotism in every wretched Province, and propose to confiscate the lands of what was for four years a Nation; who pardon murders and robberies and rapes by acts of amnesty and indemnity, after putting the knife to the throats of ten States, and slaying them in the name of liberty.

They advise us to buy our own safety by base abandonment of those who led us in the great struggle; by consenting to their disfranchisement, if not their death, so that we may walk afterwards in shame and humiliation, with bowed heads, daring to look no honest man in the face. When we are self-branded as infamous by such a forfeiture of honor as no people ever long survived, they will accept us as associates, if, indeed, even STEVENS and SUMNER do not turn from us with loathing and contempt. At least we *may* then be deemed fit to associate with the United Sons of Ham, and choose among *them* who shall be our legislators.

A State led to the altar of sacrifice, is a noble victim. When the hour of doom strikes for our ten Commonwealths, because they struggled bravely for independence and were overpowered and crushed, not by skill or superior courage, but by the brute force of numbers, let them go to the place of execution crowned with the memories of their former and imperishable glories, as with immortal flowers and laurelled coronets. God forbid they should first have become unworthy to wear these, by the base concessions that power seeks to wring from them by the torture they are undergoing before assassination.

THE MURDER OF STATES.

The Imperial edict is virtually pronounced, and ten States, once by the grace of God, free, sovereign and independent, four of which were colonies of Great Britain, are about to be reduced to Provinces, each governed by a Brigadier General, whose will is to be the law. The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus is to be suspended. The State Governments are to be deemed to have been merely provisional; and they are hereafter to exercise only such powers of legislation, and the the courts to have jurisdiction so far and in such cases, and individuals to have such rights and no others, as the Brigadier General commanding the District may permit.

Provision is made for the resurrection and regeneration of each murdered State; but in this work only the negroes and the few 'loyal whites' are to be allowed to participate. No white man whom power brands as a rebel is to be allowed, at any time hereafter, to vote or hold office. A standing army of whites and negroes is to enforce this order with the bayonet, and repress free speech and strangle every free press, as disturbers of the peace.

It has thus been all in vain that these States, now about to be struck from the roll of Nationalities, made haste to comply with the requisitions of the President of the United States, to abolish slavery, repeal their ordinances of secession, and accept the Governors set down by that Magistrate. In vain did Mississippi declare that *her* ordinance of secession was null and void, and brand as rebels and traitors her dead and living sons who fought to shield her and maintain her honour. In vain did South Carolina, who first of the States tore herself away from the Union, to force her reluctant sisters to follow her, and fired the first gun against the flag of the United States, in vain did she, as eagerly as any, hasten to apply for readmission into a "hated Union," and seek to sit shamefaced in Congress; and in vain has her Governor advised her to purchase insults with dishonour.

We are warranted in believing that the Malignants intended from the beginning that the Southern States should cease to exist as States, and become tributary Provinces; and that they were not unwilling to see these States humiliate themselves by supplications and entreaties and compliances, before the final sentence of death should be pronounced and registered against them. For thus they reaped their revenge for insults and taunts and scorn, the stinging memories whereof have tortured them for years. Now they stab the body of the State, and so avenge the injuries done them by individuals.

In vain have the subjugated States imagined that they had been re-invested with the robes and crowned with the attributes of sovereignty. In vain have their Legislatures registered the edicts transmitted to them from the Capital of the Victors. In vain have they sent "loyal" men as Senators and Representatives, to Washington, session after session of Congress, to hang round the lobbies of the two Houses, begging for admission, and to look down into the gilded chambers from the galleries crowded with negroes, as sadly as Moses looked from the top of Pisgah into the Promised Land, whereon his feet were never to tread. Never, surely, since the making of the world, have States claiming to be free submitted to such indignities. To *beg* for admission into an association, to withdraw from which they had fought four long and weary years, with such a loss of life, that "we can go no whither, but we tread upon a dead hero's bones;" and all the humiliation at last in vain! It is not the act of the South, but of those who hankered after seats in Congress? Is it not? Then let the Southern States, before their final immolation, with one last spasm of dignity and self-respect, recall from the gilded Houses of political prostitution in Washington, those whom they, imagining themselves still States, had appointed to be their Senators and Representatives. Let not the States die, while these paw at the bronze doors of the Capitol for permission to enter and sit below the salt with those who represent the dwarfed statelet, Tennessee.

Undoubtedly there are, among those who seek and have sought admission into Congress from the South, many jealous of the honour of their States and of their own honour. There are also others to whom these are matters of slight consideration. No one's judgment of what is consistent with self-respect is always unerring; and a generous man may be pardoned for imagining others as generous as himself, even in that hour of victory undeserved which most tests the nobility of men. Now, there is no further possibility of self-delusion. *To ask admission into Congress from a Southern State is now to dishonour the State;* and the time has come when every man should say to his State, "*Esto quod es! Quod non es, nolis! Quod potes esse, velis.*" "Be what thou art! What thou art not, seek not to be! What thou canst be, that resolve to be."

The Indians of Arizona and New Mexico are on the war path. The military camp on the Membres has been broken up and troops compelled to leave. Five settlers were killed, and stock valued at over twenty thousand dollars driven off. All settlers and miners on Membres river have gone to Mesilla for protection. One hundred and seventeen horses and mules were stolen from near Mesilla three weeks ago, and about the same time eight thousand sheep were driven away from a point on the Puerce river.

PIETY AND PILLAGE.

This should be the motto of New England. She was at first equally anxious to convert and to pillage the Indians. She was willing to lay on a duty of ten dollars per wooly-head, on every negro slave imported from Africa in her bottoms; but her piety insisted that the slave so imported should be called a *person introduced*.

The Freedmen's Bureau, and especially its educational farce, is chiefly owing to New England piety; which is natural, as the duties on imports, by means of which its enormous expenses are paid, come mainly out of other pockets than those of New England. But with an eye single to the main chance, the negro must be plundered with one hand, while he is receiving charity from the other.

For example, Joshua M. Craig, a planter in Chicot county, Arkansas, gave his negroes, last year, for their labour, one-fourth of the crop raised by them, be feeding them, and they in other respects taking care of themselves. He made 600 bales of cotton. The negroes received 125, and out of the price for which these sold, the Government, inserting its hand in their pockets, extracted $12 per bale, or $1500. So much tax is levied on their hard earnings.

The piety of New England is much like that of a certain Indian of the Creek tribe, who preached, prayed, and got drunk in about equal proportions. A lot of negroes had run away and got among the Creeks, and some adventurer purchased them as they ran, for a small sum, and agreed to give the Chief in question five hundred dollars, to help him secure them. Accordingly the latter appointed a prayer-meeting, at which he knew the negroes would be present, and it was arranged that when he had said 'Amen,' the lights should be blown out and the negroes seized. The meeting was held, and the negroes were there. The Chief prayed with unction, ascertaining first that all was in readiness; and closed by saying "and when we die, take us home to thee, Lord Jesaly Clist, amen! GRAB 'EM QUICK!" So New England unites piety and profit, and is, considered as a unit, the Mawworm and Chadband of the States. In the national legislature, there is no bribe she would not take, and nothing she would not sell for money. Her conscience has always been in the market. She was saturated with treason, *hins et in cute*, in the war of 1812 with England, because that war injured her commerce and shipping interests. Then she solemnly swore that it was unconstitutional to order her militia into Canada. The Hartford Convention was held for treasonable purposes; for its object was to hinder the prosecution of the war, to cripple the Government, and to force a dishonorable peace. And yet the war was chiefly fought for the interest and benefit of New England ship-owners and New England sailors. So great was the injury done by her, that peace became a necessity at any cost, because neither men nor money could be had to carry it on; and in consequence a treaty was made for which every window in all Puritandom was illuminated, and in which not one single word was said about the causes of quarrel.

In no country in the world are there gentlemen more generous and liberal, scholars better deserving the laurel, wiser statesmen, sounder and more honest lawyers, and more pions and godly divines than in New England; and in all these respects, Massachusetts, perhaps, is pre-eminent. But it has been well said that the Angel and the Devil are in the soul of every man that lives; and it is certain that in every State, MICHAEL the Archangel of Light, and SATAN the Demon of Darkness are in eternal conflict, with constant alternation of victory and defeat. The old Persian idea was that Good and Evil are alternating in periods of three thousand years. There are, in the material and moral movements of the universe, cycles within cycles, and minor oscillations of the parts, in the grand movement of conservation and destruction, of the whole. The visible is always the measure of the invisible; what is above equals what is below; and the circles of the universe, infinite in number, are concentric.

In no country on earth has the contest between good and evil been so distinctly marked as in New England. The Archangel and the Devil have never ceased to combat there; but the Empire of Darkness has had many hours, while the the Empire of Light has had but one. One great Intellect, one ray of the Divine Light, shining with a few lesser rays and sparks in the darkness of bigotry and baseness, made New England, for the time, illustrious. Even he fell, like Lucifer, Son of the Morning, into the profundities of error in respect to the nature of the Government, and used the rascalities of diabolics to maintain a political heresy and a historical lie. Mr. WEBSTER pressed into the service of political heresy all the resources of the advocate and attorney, and seemed to overcome the Apostle of State-rights, only because the latter was unskilled in the unfair dialectics of the bar.

Afterwards, when a dissolution of the Union was threatened, as a consequence of his doctrine, WEBSTER made his noblest effort in behalf of the Constitutional rights of the States. It sealed his political fate. The baser sort of his State ascended at once into power. Such men as do not govern the world anywhere else became more acceptable to Massachusetts than her old heroic stock of statesmen; and to execrate DANIEL WEBSTER's memory has ever been the special prerogative of the New England pulpit, which canonizes BUTLER, BOUTWELL and BANKS, and especially honors the first of the three on account of his resemblance to JUDAS ISCARIOT. He, squat like the devil at the ear of EVE, urged Southern men to return home from the Baltimore Convention and tell their States to secede, assuring them that the Northern Democracy would stand by them; and Massachusetts now shamelessly prefers his claims to the Presidency of the United States, which may, after all, be true poetic justice, since, under Anarchic rule and legislation, that office is likely to become little more respectable than the pillory. BUTLER *should* be the choice of Massachusetts, since he unites the snivelling piety of Praise-God Bare-bones with the brutality of KIRK and JEFFRIES and the rapacity of VERRES. He is the apt embodiment of Piety and Pillage, the perfect symbol of a New England tariff bill, which taxes a whole people for the benefit of a single factory, and requires the North, West and South to pay a regular stipend and subsidy for the honour of being associated with the fruitful mother of spiritualism and free-love, and of their kindred heresies and abominations.

Warlike Preparations in France.

Among the items of intelligence collected from our mail dispatches, says the New York *Herald*, are some interesting details relating to the French navy. The emperor, it appears, is busy increasing the number and efficiency of his ships-of-war. One vessel called the Taureau, recently finished, has been tried, and its success is pronounced perfect. The Bellinbeuse, built after a new plan, and which is to carry the admiral's flag in the Pacific, has been so successful that it is resolved by the naval authorities to put others like her on the stocks immediately. Instructions have been received at Rochefort to lay down the keel of a new coast guard armor-plated vessel, which is to be named the Tigre. Three other vessels of the same kind, the Belier, the Boule-Dogue and the Cerebere, are to be built respectively at Cherbourg, at Lorient and at Brest. Besides these the Volta, a dispatch boat, is to be ready in August; the Jeanne d'Arc, an iron-cased frigate, is to be ready in September, and the Estrees, another dispatch boat, which was launched a few weeks ago, is to be ready for sea in June. The government building yards, one and all, present scenes of busy activity. Taking these things into account, as well as the plans for the reorganization of the army, now under consideration, it is manifest that the emperor means to "hold the French flag high." Whether these movements, which have an unmistakably warlike appearance, are to be regarded as indicating a desire for continued peace, doctors must be allowed to differ. Viewing them in connection with the process of arming which is going on all over the European continent they are at least ominous.

—There are 3509 students in the various New England colleges this year.

BREVITIES.

—The seven street railroad companies of St. Louis had, last year, a total revenue of $863,691.

—The total number of deaths in Philadelphia, last year, was 17,000.

—Garibaldi has arrived in Venice and been received with great enthusiasm.

—Henry House, a freedman, has been sentenced by the city court of Montgomery to twenty years imprisonment in the penitentiary for the murder of his wife.

—The president has approved the resolution to extend facilities to the citizens of the United States engaged in the survey of the route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

—Panthers, grizzlies, wild cats, cayotes, coons, foxes, eagles and weazles, among the people and poultry of Tehama county, California.

—To terminate a dog's suffering a man in St. Louis struck it over the head with a revolver which discharged a ball into his own body, killing him instantly.

—A down-east contemporary advocates the establishment of seminaries for young ladies where spinology, knitology, weaveology, cookology, etc., can be taught—the graduates to receive the degree of F. W., or fit for wives.

—A Confederate soldier named Brooks was taken prisoner some three years ago, and, while in an Indiana prison, whittled out a model of a cotton press. He claims that with the help of a good gin he can pack a bale of cotton, weighing five hundred and twenty-five pounds, in two hours.

—The convicts in the Alabama penitentiary at Wetumpka are being hired out to work on the railroads of the state.

—A St. Louis merchant bought a quantity of sour dough coated with butter half an inch thick.

—Persons who have been counting noses in the fortieth congress assert that the reconstruction bill can be passed at once over a veto.

—In one of the churches at Albany, New York, war has been declared against moustaches, the female portion of the congregation having declared an unalterable determination to be kissed by no man wearing the nasty things.

—There are in the city of New York 10,000 drinking places, or one for every hundred of the population; in Cleveland 112, one for every thirty-three families; in St. Louis 1696, or one for every ninety-seven of the population.

—The treasury disbursements for the war, navy, and interior departments last week amounted to $7,909,979.

—Over eighty per cent. of the war claims of New York, or $900,000, have already been allowed by the government.

—At a printers' festival lately, the following toast was offered: "Woman: second only to the press in the dissemination of news."

—The amount paid by Louisville, Ky., for internal revenue, for one year, was within a small fraction of two million and a half dollars.

—A recent lecturer tells of a London cabman with whom he conversed, who had never heard of Cobden or Washington, but who knew all about "Jack Heenan, who was wallopped by Tom Sayers."

—Both houses of congress have ordered an equestrian statute of Gen. Winfield Scott, to be sculptured by Henry K. Brown, of Newburg, N. Y., to cost $20,000, and to be erected in one of the public squares at Washington.

—The Virginia legislature is asked to enact a law making produce a legal tender.

—The New York *Tribune* imports its printing paper.

—One million scholars attend the free schools of New York.

—A man was arrested in New York for having committed a murder at a funeral, in Detroit, seven years ago.

—The Confederate Gen. R. Ransom is on a visit to Norfolk, Va.

—St. Patrick's day falls this year on Sunday, March 17th.

—Waterbury, Conn., produces half the brass made in this country.

—French savans predict that the coming summer will be cold and wet.

—Five hundred years ago not one man in ten thousand could either read or write.

—In consequence of the drought in Mobile dirty shirts are fashionable in that city.

—That is an obliging barkeeper who chalks his customers' accounts on the ice.

—The Panama steamer which arrived at New York, on the 19th, brought a single bar of gold valued at over $200,000.

—The whipping post is still in use in Portsmouth, Virginia, as three negro thieves found out to their cost on Saturday.

—The average money value of every European emigrant reaching this country is $1,030.

—A man in Indiana, who lost two wives by death, one by elopement, and one by divorce, has just married again.

—In some parts of South Carolina cultivated land is selling for less than a dollar an acre.

—A New Orleans woman, who was deserted by her husband ten years ago, married again, became a rich widow, and gave $1000 to her first husband.

—A New York judge has decided that gambling debts are collectable.

—The Colorado *Times* has the following: Died, in Cohees falls, one woolen mill. Death caused by a too low tariff! Also died, in Colorado, one hundred quartz mills. Cause, too high tariff!

—At a masked ball in Vienna, a lately divorced wife succeeded in destroying her former husband's eyes with vitriol, but spilt so much on her own arm that it had to be amputated.

—Flattery is the oil of the machinery of society. All are sisceptible to it; and he that thinks he is not, flatters himself in the outset.

—A sharp old gentleman, traveling out west, got a seat beside his wife in a crowded car, by requesting the young man who sat by her to "please watch that woman while he went in another car, as she had fits."

—The Frankfort police have forbidden the sale of the fabric known as green tarlatan, as it is dyed by colors composed in great part of arsenic preparations, and consequently very injurious to health.

—Prime shad are retailing in the Savannah market at one dollar per pair.

—In China the physician who kills you has to support your family.

—The adopted son of the ex-king of Oude has been taken into custody at Calcutta on a charge of stealing a large quantity of jewelry from his father's harem.

—A hog weighing 850 pounds nett was sold in the Alexandria market recently. It was raised in Fairfax county, Va.

—Hon. J. M. Bright, of Tennessee, has been elected to address the societies of Washington college at the next commencement.

—A letter from Matamoras reports the failure of Cosme de la Torreto, a wealthy planter and merchant. Liabilities amount to $7,000,000.

—California can send her wheat and barley more than twelve thousand miles by water to New York and Philadelphia, and compete with the producers who send it one thousand miles by railroad. A cargo of wheat which recently arrived in Philadelphia from San Francisco, realized a profit of $75,000. California has a gold currency.

—Colenso has written a long letter to the London *Times* to prove that the primitive christians offered no prayers to Christ.

—Dr. Duncan, of Washington square, N. Y., lately deceased, was before the war the richest planter on the Mississippi.

—Gen. Cero Gordo Williams was at Nashville on the 23d.

—The Czarowitch and his bride (Princess Dagmar) will visit England next summer.

—The great Michigan university is talking of admitting girls on the same footing as boys.

—Every French soldier will hereafter receive instructions in fencing.

—A white woman, from Ohio, went to Holly Springs, Miss., several months ago, to assist in teaching a colored school. From some cause she failed in school matters, but succeeded in getting a situation as cook in a colored family of that place. She seems to be well satisfied, and works for Sambo faithfully.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, March 5.—The Kate Robinson, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, passed at midnight; the Minneola, from Memphis for Cincinnati, at 1 a.m.; the Sam Hale, from Cincinnati to Memphis at 4 a.m.; the Liberty No. 4 and barges from Cincinnati at 11 a.m.; the Mississippi and Glasgow were debarred by the storm; they left here at noon.

The river has fallen three inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury twenty-two degrees. Business is active.

The Submarine, from St. Louis for Mobile, passed at three p.m. The May Flower, Evansville and Cairo packet, from Cincinnati for Memphis, at four p.m.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—The river rose fourteen inches from dark Monday to noon Tuesday, and is still rising at the rate of one and a quarter inches per hour, and will be again in the houses on the levee to-night. Arrivals—Bermuda, Tempest, Nashville, Empire, Memphis. Departures—Cora S, for White river.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—The river is rising slowly. Weather cold and cloudy. The apprehensions of a flood are decreasing.

Arrived—S. S. Graham, Selina and Ida, from Cincinnati, and J. H. Trover, from Louisville. Departed—Tycoon, for Cairo; Rowena, for Cincinnati, and Columbia, for Pittsburg.

Gov. Brownlow has issued an order for the organization of a volunteer force to serve three years, to be paid, when in actual service, as provided for the United States army. The force to be kept subject to his order as commander-in-chief, and to act as a military police to preserve the public peace and protect the people.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Gonzalez Garseo, who was reported killed by his body guard in the interior, was Gonzalez Carego, President of the State of Bolivia. A small rebellion took place in Chili, but the army has been suppressed.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 5.—Consols, steady; 5-20s, 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton, quiet and declined ⅛d last evening; middling, 13⅛d. Provisions, generally firm. Lard, 50@60. Breadstuffs, quiet and steady.

VIENNA, March 5.—The eastern question is becoming more complicated. Dispatches received from the south indicate a general rising of Christians.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch from Dublin says it is rumored that the capture of the fenian Col. O'Connor is untrue, the man arrested proves to be another party.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the house W. F. Ordway was elected sergent-at-arms; Charles E. Lippincott, doorkeeper; W. S. King, post master and Boynton, chaplain.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—Sales of tobacco, 169 hhds, at full rates; light lugs to medium leaf, $2 90@18 50. Superfine flour, $9 75. Wheat, prime, $2 85. Corn, bulk, 68@70c. Oats, 62@63c. Rye, $1 35. Rio Coffee, fair, 25c. New Orleans sugar, prime, 14½c. Mess pork, $30 75. Firm lard, in tierces, 12½c. Bulk shoulders, 8c; packed bacon shoulders, 9½c, packed clear sides, 15½c. Raw whisky, $2 25.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at $2 50@2 90. Corn dull and unchanged at 62@67c. Oats 52c. Cotton dull and nominal at 27@28c. Whisky 26c in bond. Pork held at $21. Bulk meats 7¼@9½@10½c. Bacon firmer at 9½@12½c; saleable at 12½c. Gold 37¾.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Tobacco, unchanged. Cotton, quiet; middling, 27@28c. Hemp, dull at $1 75. Flour, quiet; low grades, dull and lower; superfine, $8 75@10; double extra, $11@14 25. Wheat, dull and heavier. Corn, advanced; sales, 148,000 bushels. Pork, $20 50. Bacon, stiff; sugar cured hams, 15c. Lard, 11¼@13c. Whisky, unsettled.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cotton dull; sales, 1300 bales, 31c middling uplands. Flour dull and heavy, $4@12½c, whole range. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat heavy at $2 21@2 25, whole range. Corn, advanced 23c; sales, 10,810 bushels. Oats, unchanged. Coffee quiet; Maricaibo, 17½c. Sugar firm; Cuba 11@14c. Molasses quiet. Pork, 21½@22c. Pressed hogs, 9½@10½c. Lard heavy, 12@12½c. Money rather more active at 6 per cent; sterling, 8½; gold, 36½; governments dull and a shade lower. Liverpool quotes corn for Ireland, 37½s. Beef active. Bacon, 10½. Lard, 13.

GOOD SENSE.

There is more sound, good sense in the following letter, than in any five editorials, speeches, lectures or sermons, that we have read or heard since the war. Its words are truly "the words of the wise;" and we of the south ought to heed them:

THE PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following letter, which we find in many of our exchanges, is from Hon. G. S. Hillard, of Massachusetts:

My Dear Sir: I have received your letter in regard to the proposed democratic convention, and will say in reply, with entire frankness, that I am not in favor of the proposed convention, and I will state some of my reasons.

In the first place, I think the democratic party has not the confidence of the country; whether rightfully or wrongfully, I do not say; but of the fact, there can be no question.

Second, I have no faith in conventions. They are generally controled by the least wise among their body. They are excitable mots, and in every convention there are a few men who are controled, and do not control. The course of the democratic convention in 1864, in my judgment, lost McClellan his election. The convention last summer at Philadelphia did no good at all, to say the least. And the dangers of the conventions are increased in times so excitable and electrical as ours.

"Non talis auxilis, non defensoribus istis
Tempus egei."

What we need now is patience; inflexible, invincible patience, that endures and waits. The country is sick with the disease of radicalism; and that is what the faculty call a self-limited disease, and must run its course, and cannot be checked by medicaments. My life upon it, should this convention meet, it will not part without saying or doing something to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

The country now is too prosperous for any change in its policy. Nine men out of ten have no other test of wisdom of any set of public measures than its effect upon their pockets. When the tide shall have turned from flood to ebb; when the seven years of plenty shall have been succeeded by seven years of famine, we may hope for a better day, but not till then.

Yours, faithfully, G. S. HILLARD.

A Remarkable Tree.

Dr. Stanley L. Haynes, in a short pamphlet entitled "A Ramble in the New Zeland Bush," tells the following remarkable tree story:

The pata tree is said to have a most remarkable mode of commencing its existence. The young plant takes root in the head of a caterpillar, which buries itself before it dies, (or is killed by its strange parasite,) and so enables the young plant to obtain a legitimate and radical nourishment from the soil. Dr. Haynes possesses four specimens of this *lusus naturæ*. In three of them the stem grows from the top of the caterpillar's head; in the other it goes straight forward between the eyes; on one of them two stems arise from the head. The caterpillars are three inches long, and half an inch in diameter, and are quite dry and brown, without indications of having been at all decomposed. On the contrary, the true and false feet, and the eyes and mouth are well preserved.

The United States assessor's books show that there are about 700 liquor dealers having United States license in Boston, and 1132 in the third and fourth districts together, which include Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, North Chelsea and Winthrop. This is 2864 less than two years ago.

—Mr. Linkenhoker, of Rockbridge county, a few days since killed three fine deer at one shoot. Two of them were killed dead, and the third was so badly wounded that he was overtaken after a short chase.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. A. DENIE. H. A. MONTGOMERY.
DENIE & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Hay, Corn, Oats, Flour, Lime, Cement, Plaster, and Western Produce,
No. 41 South Side Court Square.
mb6 1m

Corn. Oats and Bran.
2000 sacks CORN; 1000 sacks OATS; 500 do BRAN;
Low to the trade.
mb6 3t DENIE & CO., 41 South Court street.

Lime, Cement and Plaster.
200 bbls. ROSEDALE CEMENT; 200 bbls. PLASTER; 500 do LIME;
At low prices.
mb6 3t DENIE & CO., 41 South Court street.

BRADSTREET'S
Improved Mercantile Agency,
313 MAIN STREET, (Corner Monroe).
JOSE DeSOTO,
Late of Havana, Cuba, Manager,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the trade that they are now ready to take orders to their late Semi-Annual issue of COMMERCIAL REPORTS. The work has been much improved since their advent in Memphis, and is recommended as a useful and valuable book of reference for Bankers and Merchants in ascertaining the standing or business credit of persons doing business throughout the country.
mb6 1m

The ONLY Consolidated Broad Gauge Through Freight Line.

1867. NO TRANSFER. 1867.

THE BROAD GAUGE TRANSIT COMPANY,
"Diamond Line,"
ORGANIZED, owned and managed by the three Great Broad Gauge Roads: the Erie Railway, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, offer to Shippers the most rapid and safe transportation of Through Freights, both Eastward and Westward, between NEW YORK, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, and Intermediate Points.
The above Railway Companies each having set apart a superior portion of their Rolling Stock to be used exclusively in this service, the Cars, being Loaded, Locked and Sealed, Filled through, without transfer, with the consent, by the agreement, and for the benefit of these Railway Companies jointly, gives the "DIAMOND LINE" a superior basis to the many Individual Fast Freight Lines that are attempting to exist on a temporary patronage, and is a sure and safe guarantee as regards its responsibility and capacity.
We flatter ourselves that the "DIAMOND LINE" will meet all the wants so long felt by the Shipping Community, saving them from the anxiety and fear incident to having their property in the hands of unknown and individual Fast Freight Lines.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.
ROBT. H. BERDELL, President of the Erie Railway.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, Pres't Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
W. D. GRISWOLD, President Ohio and Mississippi Railway.
ISAAC PEAT, General Agent, No. 5 Jefferson street.
mb5 tf

Dissolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between STEWART, MERIWETHER & CO., Cotton and Commission Merchants, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved, M. D. MERIWETHER retiring from the firm.
The business will be hereafter conducted by W. L. STEWART and M. D. L. STEWART, under the firm name as formerly of W. L. STEWART & BRO., at their old stand, No. 17 Madison street, and they are authorized to collect all claims due Stewart, Meriwether & Co., and will liquidate their liabilities.
M. D. L. STEWART.
W. L. STEWART.
M. D. MERIWETHER.
Memphis, March 5, 1867. mb6 1m

W. L. STEWART. M. D. L. STEWART.
W. L. Stewart & Bro.,
COTTON AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 17 Madison Street,
Memphis, Tenn.
RESUMING the old firm name we again solicit a continuation of that liberal patronage which our friends have so generously bestowed upon us, and promise prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to our care.
mb6 3m

Valuable City Property at Public Sale.
WE are directed by the heirs of James Wickersham, deceased, to offer, at public sale,
On Friday, March 15th, 1867,
Those large and valuable LOTS at present occupied by Messrs. Rice & Jackson, Stoddard & Fraser, Barnes' Cotton Shed, extending from Madison to Court street, and the LOT on the north side of Court street now occupied by Lamar, Walker & Co.'s Cotton Shed. These Lots are just east of bayou Gayoso and have a front on old Madison and Court streets of about 180 feet each, with ample depth, and by reference to the map will be found to be in the very heart of the city and upon the main avenue to the Memphis & Charleston railroad depot.
Also, at same time, an undivided half interest in that valuable property known as the Wickersham & Perrin grounds, having a front on the Raleigh road, between Bayou Gayoso and bayou Quinby, of upwards of six hundred feet, and on which are second story Brick Dwellings, under rent to good tenants. This property offers unusual inducements to parties looking for investments in these rapidly improving portions of the city.
TERMS—Cash; balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest, credit payable, to be secured by deeds of trust. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock on the Raleigh road property and be concluded on the Madison street lots. The Madison and Court street lots are under lease, expiring in 1870, the particulars of which can be ascertained at our office where plans will be exhibited.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
mb6 tds Auctioneers.

Notice of Dissolution.
THE firm of J. D. WILLIAMS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. The books and accounts of the late concern may be found at the store of J. D. WILLIAMS, No. 327 Main street.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
H. T. LEMMON.
TOM. GALE.
Memphis, March 5, 1867. mb6 1w

Notice of Dissolution.
THE firm of WILLIAMS, CARTMELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the concern in liquidation. The books and accounts of the late concern can be found at the store of J. D.