MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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THURSDAY, ... MARCH 28, 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.

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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, bad 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.

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WILL JEFFERSON DAVIS BE TRIED?

We do not believe there has ever been any serious intention of bringing Mr. DAVIS to trial before a jury. It would have been easy to hang him by a Military Commission; but it is a very different thing to have all the questions that his case presents submitted to a jury. The whole doctrine as to the nature of the Constitution, as a compact between the States, as to the sovereignty of the States, and as to their right to secede, would be discussed. Northern Judges, following Northern precedents, would probably charge the jury that they were not the Judges of the law, but only of the facts; for Judges are always ready to encroach upon the prerogatives of jurors, when required to do so by Power. But all these questions would be argued to the jury, in full, as like questions have always been argued by great lawyers in this and other countries; and the right of the jury to decide the law would be insisted on, *and exercised*. The examples set by ERSKINE, GRATTAN, CURRAN, BROUGHAM and SHEIL will never be lost upon the profession. The right of secession would be demonstrated; the South would be vindicated; and thousands upon thousands of the Northern people, heretofore deceived and grossly ignorant upon all these questions, would for the first time learn, through the newspapers reporting the trial, the South's justification and the true meaning of the Constitution. The Government of the United States does not court such a discussion.

On the trial of Queen CAROLINE, forty-five years ago, BROUGHAM and DENMAN were of her counsel. DENMAN animadverted so severely upon the testimony and conduct of the King's brother, afterwards WILLIAM IV, that he was supposed to have lost all chance of promotion to the Bench. BROUGHAM braved official power, then wielded by one of the most arbitrary and unscrupulous of the British Kings. He did not fail to even peril all hopes of future preferment by the boldness of his language and his energetic denunciations of the conduct of the unfaithful husband monarch, though he was then exercising Imperial prerogatives. The closing appeal to the House of Lords in behalf of the injured, but imprudent Queen, is a model of eloquence and power. The vigor of his defence saved the case even before the Peers of England, where the royal influence and power might be supposed to have the greatest weight.

If Mr. DAVIS *is* tried, there will be counsel in his defence, whom power cannot overawe, and who will prove themselves the peers of the great lawyers that have made the profession illustrious, and equal to the discussion of the questions involved, the greatest and gravest, perhaps, ever debated in a court of justice. It will be the Southern people arraigned and tried for treason, and not alone JEFFERSON DAVIS their Chief; and a whole people on trial is no ordinary spectacle. For Mr. DAVIS, the trial would be the crowning glory of his life.

INGRATITUDE.

As the Northern manufacturers of opinion are exceedingly anxious to confer upon the heroic negro the privilege of voting, and have an idea that, in the language of a distinguished cultured pusson, "one man is as good as another, in the long run, and a darned sight better," it is refreshing to know in what estimation the superior race, who trace their descent from the princely houses of Timbuctoo, Ashantee and Congo, *really* hold the 'white trash' to whom they owe their emancipation. In August, 1865, 'The Right Reverend Bishop CLINTON, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church,' addressing a public meeting of persons of African lineage at Zion Church in New York, after telling of his travels in the South, held forth ungratefully as follows:

"Everywhere the people thirsted for education, but they cried out for colored teachers who would go among them and share their hard crust, and would not stand so far off from the patient as to feel his pulse with a cane, as the white physician does. There was too much of the yankee about the teachers and agents who have charge of the colored folks. He knew many of these greedy yankees who went down poor and are now getting rich while the negroes are suffering. Benevolent people in the north send down goods and food for gratuitous distribution; but they have to pay two dollars and a half for a pair of sorry brogans, and so with everything else. Many have no money, and hence go barefooted and bareheaded, and almost naked, in the inclement weather. He had seen starving women and children apply for food; but the ration agents would often turn them rudely away, to die in the ditch. He had known persons do government work for three years and receive only ten dollars compensation. The appropriations were made, but other parties intercepted them. No wonder if idleness is thus forced upon men who may as well play as work for nothing. But he repelled with scorn the accusation of general laziness or want of inclination to work. The fact was this matter was conducted by the wrong parties. Why, he had seen folks get high places on account of coming from abolition states; but they abused their trust, and the colored men prayed God to deliver them from such abolitionists. He had seen one yankee girl going like an angel of mercy among the people and striving to teach them; but, at the same time, the majority of those "teachers" would hear one or two lessons, dismiss school, and then enjoy themselves in carriages with the army officers, while the children were neglected. There were two schools in Norfolk taught by colored teachers, and it was a fact that they beat those taught by white teachers at every examination. The reason was the colored people felt a pride in doing good for their own people, and the others cared for no one's interest but their own."

GAS.

The following paragraph may be of some interest to the gas-consumers of Memphis, for whom gas *ought* to be made as cheaply as for the people of Boston. What it is supposed to cost here, we have not inquired.

The Boston people have been looking into the gas business, and have issued a pamphlet containing the result of their committee's researches. The report shows that the gas company of Boston has averaged twenty-five per cent. profit on every thousand feet of gas, and that twenty-three years it has cleared over three millions of dollars. The Boston commission find that about the same profits are being made by companies all over the country.

The following extract summarizes the investigation of the Boston committee in regard to manufacture:

In regard to the actual cost of making gas, it was testified that during the year 1865 the average price of coal in twelve principal cities was $11 35 per gross ton; add to this $4 75 per ton as the price of labor and of the lime used in purifying, we have $16 10 as the total expense in purifying each ton of coal into from 800 *for* 30 cubic feet of gas, the cost for each 100 feet being $1 40.

—The advertising patronage of the United States marshal of Louisiana is estimated to be worth between one and two hundred thousand dollars.

REBELLION, TREASON AND CONFISCATION.

Once, on the rocky bluff of a creek in New Mexico, we struck a spear through a rattle-snake over six feet in length, and lifted him up through a rift in the rock to the open air. In his blind rage he darted at the rock, and upon it broke his fangs, and the yellow deadly venom fell upon it in drops. Even such a reptile, blind with the acrid irritation of his own poison, when the hot sun of August has dried up all the water-brooks, is that miserable, bitterly vindictive old man, the human serpent with a broken spine, who hisses out his blasphemies in the House of Representatives.

We shall not poison the columns of the APPEAL with the venom distilled from the heart of one at whose moral deformity and dark passions we wonder, into words fit for the mouth of FRANCESCO CENCI, to whom religion, SHELLEY says, "was a passion, a persuasion, an excuse, a refuge, never a check," and who, "while meditating the most atrocious crimes, built himself a chapel in the court of his palace, dedicated it to Saint THOMAS the Apostle, and established masses for the peace of his soul." He can truly say, in the words that SHELLEY puts in the mouth of that horrible old man:

"All men enjoy revenge; and most exult
Over the tortures they can never feel,
Flattering their secret peace with others' pain;
But I delight in nothing else. I love
The sight of agony, and the sense of joy,
When this shall be another's, and that mine.
And I have no remorse, and little fear;
Which are, I think, the checks of other men.
I the rather
Look on such pangs as terror in conceals;
The dry, fixed eyeball; the pale, quivering lip,
Which tell me that the spirit writes within
Tones bitterer than the bloody sweat of Christ."

And like the CENCI, drinking out of joy at the death of his sons, STEVENS, standing on the very verge of the grave, if he could hear of the judicial murder of those whom he hates as rebels, would apostrophize his wine in CENCI's words:

"Could I believe thou wert their mingled blood,
Then would I taste thee like a Sacrament,
And pledge with thee the mighty Devil in Hell."

He, like CENCI,

Does not feel as if he were a man,
But like a fiend appointed to chastise
The offenses of some unremembered world:

And like all who permit the evil passions of revenge and hate to saturate their natures,

"His spirit will approach the throne of God,
Plague-spotted with the curses of his hate."

For precedents to justify the confiscation which he proposes, and to commend it to the favorable opinion of his compeers, among whom he towers in Malignity like the fallen Archangel, ghastly and thunder-scarred among his Peers, he has gone back to the times of JOSHUA, and cited the atrocities of Rome and Greece; but he has omitted CROMWELL's confiscation in Ireland, and the expatriation of the Moors from Spain, the robbery of Indians by New England Puritans, and the appropriation of Mexican and Peruvian lands by CORTEZ and PIZARRO, by the same right and law of conquest.

The Conqueror and Subjugator always stigmatizes those who still struggle for their rights and liberties, as "rebels." From the time when DERMOTT MCMURROUGH fled to HENRY III of England from the just anger of his subjects, and brought upon his country the curse and calamity of an English invasion, every attempt of Ireland to regain its independence has been branded by England as "rebellion." WALLACE was executed by EDWARD I as a "rebel" against the English Crown; and his head held up to be gazed on as that of a "traitor." KOSSUTH fled to this country as a "rebel," when Hungary, rising to assert her ancient privileges against the Austrian Emperor, was crushed by the Russian armies. Poland has more than once "rebelled" against the Czar; and la Vendee was deemed to have "rebelled" against Republican France.

But there is no instance in all the history of the world, where men or States struggling for independence have been so libelled and defamed, by the epithets 'rebel' and 'traitor,' as that of the eleven States, which, six years since, peaceably withdrew from the Union of States *continued* by the Constitution of 1787. The States from which they separated, if they *had* a right to insist that by the compact the Union was to be perpetual, and that the eleven could not, without violating it, dissolve their connection with them, had no right under heaven to claim any prerogatives of sovereignty over their peers. The States that withdrew, owed no allegiance to the others. The United States was, to these States, a mere empty abstraction, an ideal being, to which they could not owe allegiance, any more than to the States themselves that continued united under that name. To call Secession Rebellion or Treason, was a lie: to treat it as such, a crime. The war waged against the withdrawing States was the war of Might against Right. The Northern States may have had the right to insist that the Southern had no good cause to dissolve the compact, and to resolve that they should not do it. It may be admitted that the compact bound us not to do it, except for good cause. It may be admitted that the attempt, without sufficient cause, was one which the Northern States had the right to resist by arms, and conquering the seceded States, to compel them to abide by their solemn compact. But none of these things prove that there was any thing in the action of these States that in the least resembled treason or rebellion. There was not a single ingredient of either offence. There was a claim of right to separate, and a separation consummated by the most solemn action possible of each State. No argument can demonstrate, and History and the Constitution itself absolutely deny that the whole people of the Union as a political unit, ever established any National Government that had sovereignty over the States, and between which and the States the relation of liege and vassal or subject could exist; nor did the whole people of the United States, ever do an act as one people, by numerical majority of votes.

The pretence, therefore, that when the Southern States saw fit to withdraw from the Union, dissolving or rescinding the compact between them and the other States, the people of the withdrawing States were guilty of rebellion or treason, was utterly unfounded and false. But, extraordinary and strangely unwarranted as it was, and incomprehensible as it seems to us that any rational man could deem it sound and true, the defective moral sense of the people of the North, and their seeming incapacity to rise to the level of the great questions really in controversy, were more amazing and incomprehensible still.

During the war, and while we felt rather than reasoned, and passion instead of calm reflection governed, we did the Northern people injustice by believing that they well knew they were waging against us an unjustifiable war. We attributed their determination to conquer us, to the wish for revenge, the love of domination, and lust for the material advantages of the Union which enriched them by protective tariffs, the carrying-trade and other profitable perquisites. At least, we believed them actuated by fanaticism against slavery; and we hated them rancorously for denying us the right of independence and self-government, and for branding us as rebels. But with peace came wiser and juster views; and as the mists of passion and anger cleared away, we saw more clearly, and admitted that on their side the contest was for the idea of Union, and that they were inspired by the sentiment of reverence for the flag. For this we could respect and honour all true soldiers, who were neither mercenaries or pillagers, although we felt that the war was an unjust one on their part, and that it would have been more to their honour, more manly and more decent, if they had not hired foreigners from Europe and Canada, and negroes, to help them overcome us, when they themselves outnumbered us three to one. To pay hirelings to slaughter us, was justly compared by us to the employment of Hessians by Great Britain against her Colonies, in the war of 1776.

Now, we do not doubt, that they were sincere in thinking that secession and hostilities on our part were unprovoked and criminal. But we can yet hardly think that they believe we fought to perpetuate slavery, or that the cause of free government depended on their conquering us, and on the maintainance of the Union. We religiously believe that the cause of free government was lost by our defeat; that the salvation of the republic depended on the Sovereignty of the States; and that the employment of force against us was precisely such a denial of a clear right to independence, as the employment of force by Great Britain against its Colonies. To us, our leaders were and are patriots as pure and as worthy of eternal glory as WASHINGTON, HANCOCK and ADAMS. England then said that these men rebelled and her Colonies revolted, rather than pay a tax of a few cents per pound on tea; but that was not true. It was not the pecuniary burthen so imposed, but the assertion of a right to tax, not *States*, but Provinces and Colonies of English freemen, without permitting them to be represented in the Parliament that laid the tax, against which the Colonies rebelled.

Whenever it is comprehended that a people carries on a great and exhausting war for an error, be that idea ever so great an one, the contest is at once lifted out of the lower and base fogs of paltry and sordid considerations of greed for territory, of covetousness of power, of ambition or of anger, into the higher and pure atmosphere of principle. It is dignified and ennobled, and those who die for it, being true soldiers and not mercenaries, are martyrs. And that defectiveness and inferior quality of the moral sense of which we spoke in a previous paragraph, consists in this, that the people of the North have never yet proven themselves appreciative enough to respect and honour that devotion to principle, and an idea, which inspired the Southern people in their heroic struggle, and nerved their souls to meet the tremendous odds against them, and cheerfully to make the immense sacrifices which the war required. The legislator, especially, who cannot comprehend and honor this devotedness, this loyalty to an idea and a great principle, this almost religious *Faith*, may be a shrewd attorney or a cunning politician, but he is not and never can become a Statesman. *He* is not worthy of pity; but the people *are* to be pitied in whose hearts there is nothing that responds with sympathy to the noble heroism that makes another people put everything at hazard for a great idea; that cannot comprehend such a motive for self-sacrifice; that retains malice and anger against a people that has so struggled and lost; and that insists on punishing devotion to principle as a crime.

The people of the North, in punishing us by disfranchisement and confiscation, do themselves the greater harm. Us they impoverish, and take from us the protection of the laws, and give our birth-right to the negroes whom they prefer as political associates; but on themselves they heap disgrace, as the man or people always does that is not noble enough to sympathize with and respect a conquered but heroic enemy.

While they imagine themselves lenient and merciful, because they have not taken our estates and lives, they insist on confiscating our free opinions, and adjudge their utterance to be treasonable, and will term what we have here written, insolence. It is not so, whatever they may think. It is but an earnest protest against an imputation of crime, in behalf of a conquered people, a vindication of their right to respect and consideration, a denial of any right to *punish* them as felons. It is the frank expression of the convictions religiously entertained by nine-tenths of the people of the South; of truths that ought to command the assent of all the world. The States were sovereign, the Constitution *was* a compact. In vindication of these truths we fought, and were overcome. We acknowledge the conqueror's right to re-model the government, and that his will is supreme. We only say that he ought to change the Constitution, so that it shall provide for the Government established in violation of it by force. The Government is legitimate; only the Constitution has become a huge falsehood. We admit that the conqueror may exercise all the rights of conquest; but we aver that he has none of the rights that the *rebellion* of *subjects*, and their *treason* 'give to Sovereigns. Our estates, our liberties, our lives, are his, by the laws of war and conquest; but he does not hold them by the tenure of forfeiture for crime. A State, we repeat, could violate the compact; but it could not *rebel*; and when State warred against State, there could be no treason in obeying the will and sharing the fortunes of one's own commonwealth. Reduce these States to Provinces, disfranchise, confiscate, hang, if you will! It will nevertheless be still true that we have been, not guilty but unfortunate; and so the future ages shall adjudge.

SUFFERINGS IN THE SOUTH.

A private letter in the New York *Times* from a violent radical army officer—a northern man—gives, if possible, a worse picture of suffering than any we have had. But, he thinks it right to stop persecution somewhere, and, therefore, after an abundance of personal reflections upon the stupidity and acrimony of those around him, writes as follows, in words which make one's heart ache and cheeks to tingle with shame:

The truth is that these people are so tortured with debt and poverty that they hardly mind anything which has not a direct relation to getting daily bread and necessary raiment. I do hope to God that we never shall approach the horrible crime and cruelty of confiscation or any similar measure of mere vengeance. Looking this desolate and pauperized community of widows and orphans in the face, I feel like imprecating curses on the head of any man who strives to add to their misery. Let the law (if it is right; it punishes the very men who ought to be punished; it is simple and not unmerciful justice. I approve of Sherman's military bill because it enforces the amendment. But this whispering about confiscation seems to me like the whispering of murderers. A large portion of this people is close on the threat of starvation; and if you take away their land, or if you render their landed tenures so insecure as to interfere with the planting of crops, there will be horrible misery; the south will be a Poland, an Ireland, an India, a hell to itself and a horrible disgrace to us.

There is a family within a mile of this place living in a "brush house," a shanty of fresh pine branches. It consists of a mother who had a son killed, a daughter of twenty who had a husband killed, another daughter of thirteen, and a grandchild of three. The oldest daughter told me that she had been all over the village to get work, and had failed. I furnished them with some clothing from the bureau stores, but how they are to live through the year I can't imagine. They were poor before the war, but not like this. They "*had a family Bible once, and father thought once so much of it.*" A few words of pity brought the tears rolling down the eldest girl's sallow cheeks. "Oh!" she said, "*I've been through a power in the last two years.*" She told me that she wasn't used to going barefoot in the winter, and it made her sick, which I consider very probable, as we have had three inches of snow.

There is a five points of crime and misery all over the country districts of this state. Let us hope that there will be no confiscation to complete the ruin and misery of this misled and pitiable population. Let their old political mills clack; they will wear out and stop some day.

I wish the north would do more to relieve the southern poverty. It would be a good political movement, and would commence the work of conversion. Mere mercy—that is, mere lack of punishment—seldom brings over an enemy; but actual, active, positive kindness must have its good effect. As for punishment, we have given up whipping our children; can't we give up whipping our brothers and sisters? Must the north behave like that fanatic or maniac who lately dogged his baby to death because it wouldn't pray? Let us have the pleasure of believing that Mr. Stevens will stop short of that.

I don't believe there is money enough in my district to pay the United States taxes now due. I heard the other day that one of the most responsible families had written north for charity, and thankfully accepted fifteen dollars. *They have a home, but can't sell it; land, but can't hire cultivators.*

—Twenty-seven lines of railroad are contemplated in the schemes before the Michigan legislature.

—By the decision of courts in England, a flour dealer in Toronto is possessed of $2,500,000, together with interest accruing thereon for seven years.

—The glove trade in New York is said to be larger than in Paris or London.

HONEST UPON COMPULSION.

There is some probability, it seems, that the Government of the United States will be slightly checked in its career of appropriation of property to which others have equitable claims. The captor of property holds by title free of all incumbrances and liens, and does not, by so taking it, become responsible for any debts of the enemy from whom it is captured. He does not hold it as assignee, or in trust. Of course, also, none of the enemy's subjects or citizens could set up any claim for satisfaction out of it, of debts due them by their own government, since they are parties to all acts of that government.

But we have never been able to understand by what title the United States could sue English subjects for property or moneys belonging to the Confederate States. If, as they insist, there never was any government *de jure* of those States, or any such legal being or person in law as the Confederate States, the property had no legal owner, the debts were due to no one, the United States cannot be assignee, because there was no assignor. And it seems to us that if they can sue for property or money, as vested in them by assignment or otherwise, they could equally sue as legal assignee on every bond executed to the Confederate States.

At all events, they could certainly, as against a foreigner holding the property and money, have no claim paramount to his as a creditor of the Confederate States. They must take the assets, like an assignee in bankruptcy, for distribution among the creditors; and we have little doubt that they are in equity and justice bound to apply the proceeds of all cotton and other property picked up by their agents since the war ended, whether stolen by these agents or paid into the Treasury, to the satisfaction of the bonds of the Confederate States held by foreigners. They may refuse to do it, as a man may, if he chooses, apply trust property to his own use, and defraud the real owners of it; but if they do, it is a shameful act of dishonesty. It may yet devolve on the English Courts to construe our Constitution, to decide that it was a compact between the States; that those which confederated had the right to secede; that the Confederate Government was a Government *de jure*, as well as *de facto*, established by sovereign States, and competent to contract debts and hold property; and that the Northern States have no title at all to the property or money of the Confederate States in England.

The following, copied from an English journal, shows that the questions here suggested are likely to be raised and considered. If Mr. BENJAMIN is, as we believe he is, retained, he will be quite certain to present them all to the court:

Subjoined is a question of considerable importance in its bearing on the Anglo-Confederate cotton loan with the opinion thereon of Sir R. P. Collier, the late solicitor general. "Question: Whether or not merchants and others, on being sued in England by the government of the United States for property or money held by them at the termination of the war belonging to the southern states, may not successfully plead the Confederate seven per cent. cotton bonds as a set off to the extent of the amount that each defendant may hold of them?"

"*Opinion*—In the event of the United States government suing in the courts of this country for debts due or property belonging to the late Confederate government, I am of opinion that defendants who may be holders of Confederate cotton bonds are entitled to set up a counter claim against the United States government in respect of these bonds. This counter claim will be founded on the principle that if the United States asserts our courts claims accruing to them through their succession to the property and rights of the late Confederate government, they are bound by the liabilities of that government. Should the United States government institute actions of debt, I think that the holders of cotton bonds may plead them as a set off. Should they proceed for a tortious conversion of property, a technical difficulty will stand in the way of this defense, and it may be necessary to resort to an equitable plea, or possibly to the protection of a court of equity. The equitable case of the bondholders will be strengthened by the fact that the United States government have possessed themselves of the cotton set apart as the security for the payment of the bonds. The form, however, in which the defense I have indicated may be raised will be matter of consequence when the mode of proceeding adopted by the United States government is known."

REPUDIATION IN PRACTICE.

We happen to be the owner of a five dollar government note—in other words, a greenback. On the face thereof is the direct promise to pay, and on the back is the following:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, *and is exchangeable for United States six per cent. twenty years' bonds*, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years."

Turning to the latest quotations of the stock market, we find that United States five-twenties are five to seven per cent. premium—that is, he who has greenbacks and wishes to exchange them for five-twenty bonds, must give one hundred and five to one hundred and seven dollars in greenbacks for every one hundred dollars of the five-twenties.

How is this? Does the government refuse to fulfill the stipulation printed on the back of its notes? A private debtor who should refuse to give his note, payable five to twenty years hence as should suit his convenience, for a debt already due, would be considered rather slow; but, if he had expressly stipulated on its face so to liquidate his debt, and should nevertheless refuse to do it, would he not be convicted of a barefaced swindler?

If the treasury will simply redeem or fund its notes as it has expressly stipulated to do, we can make short work with the gold gamblers and speculators in dear food. We guarantee an effectual check to inflation, beneforth if the treasury will simply fulfill its own voluntary stipulation aforesaid. The greenbacks being clearly a forced loan, it is the more incumbent on their issuers to fulfill to the letter their engagements.

We call the attention of congress, and of the secretary of the treasury, to this apparently repudiated promise. If the secretary is not now expressly empowered to fulfill it, it is his plain duty to ask congress for the needed authority, and it is the imperative duty of congress to give it. Mr. John Sherman, we believe, is now chairman of the senate's finance committee. If he does not see fit to act, we call on Mr. Fessenden—whom the public confides in as instinctively hostile to lying by the representatives—to institute the needed legislation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

TEXAS NEWS.

The following interesting item about the growing crops is from the Bonham *News*: The wheat crop throughout this section of country is looking exceedingly fine, and if we can only have a little rain, said an old farmer, such another wheat crop was never gathered as we harvest this year. Our farmers are going into corn planting largely, to have breadstuffs for those who are coming from the old states. There will be some cotton planted, but not a tithe to what there was in days of yore.

—Maj. R. H. Purdom has sold his interest in the Houston *Journal* to Col. B. W. Jones. It will henceforward be conducted by Diamond, Jones & Co.

—The Marshall *Republican* says: Mr. Johnson, living twenty miles from Waco, on the Bosque, by planting his corn between his rows of cotton, averaged on a forty acre field, forty bushels of corn and 1700 pounds of seed cotton to the acre.

—In the Austin *Gazette* we find the following: Our traveling agent, D. R. Jr., informs us that when he passed through Brenham, about two weeks since, 4000 bales of cotton were lying at the depot, in an exposed condition, liable to take fire from a spark of the engine. An average of 200 bales leaves there daily and business seems to be brisk, especially with the cotton merchants.

—The Marshall *Republican* gives the following account of a special jail delivery: On Saturday night last nine white men, confined in the jail in this place, raised the floor of the prison and broke through the brick wall and made their escape. The sheriff, S. R. Perry, Esq., immediately issued handbills, giving a full description of them, and offering twenty-five dollars reward for each one arrested and returned to him. Only three of them, up to last accounts, had found their way back.

—The *New Era* mentions the following: A few weeks since the young ladies of Mrs. Dechard's school gave an entertainment in the Union church, at which were happy faces and glad hearts. Of the number who then participated in the musical exercises three have already gone to join the chorus in the courts of heaven. With what force do these dispensations come to us all!

—A building association has recently been organized in Martinsburg, Va. There are 500 shares in it, each share being fifty cents, payable weekly.

—A drunken man named Edward Metcalf, on Thursday night, got his face in the mud of a vacant lot in Boston, and, unable to get up or roll over, smothered to death.

BREVITIES.

—Honolulu, the chief city of the Hawaiian Islands, is about to be lighted with gas.

—Robert McKnight, of Cahaba, Ala., aged 84, is said to be the eldest printer in the United States.

—At Lynchburg, Va., shipping tobacco, which two weeks ago sold for $7@$9, now brings $12@15.

—The First orthodox congregational church of Boston has been burned down. Loss, $250,000.

—The New Orleans *Bee* estimates the present population of New Orleans at 275,000 souls.

—Cleveland has a building association with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars.

—The anticipated fall in rents in New York has not been realized. It is even said that in most cases they are advanced.

—Gen. Schofield is about to displace such justices of the peace in his district as he deems incompetent.

—It costs $1792 to carry a ton of letters across the Atlantic.

—Six thousand and eight hundred tons of freight arrived at Atlanta, Ga., in one week.

—The Quakers propose to allow both sexes to sit together in church. The world moves.

—M. A. Hawkes, of St. Paul, insured his wife's life, shot her accidentally, and has been arrested "on purpose."

—The ex-Confederate ship Alabama, bought by the Greeks, and called by them the Aksdion, has arrived at Syria.

—The London omnibuses have lowered their fares, and adopted the penny-a-line system.

—There are only about 280,000 Mormon souls in the whole world. This allows about 60,000 adult men.

—A Nevada paper mildly says of the legislature of that state, that it is made up of horse thieves and swindlers. The paper in question failed to get the state printing.

—The Brooklyn navy-yard has been finally reduced to a peace footing in all the departments.

—Mrs. Benjamin, wife of Judah P. Benjamin, late secretary of state to the Confederacy, has the handsomest equipage in Paris.

—Seven hundred thousands pounds of pork were shipped by rail from St. Joseph, Mo., on the 9th.

—C. Madison Bell, the colored poet, is giving readings of his own and others' productions in Philadelphia.

—Chicago paid $30,000 for amusements last month. Boston paid $66,000.

—An exchange says Brownlow's body guard of ten thousand miscalled militia is about five times the number allotted to Queen Victoria!

—The difference of time between London and New York, and which the use of the electric cable makes a matter of some consequence, has lately been ascertained afresh. It is four hours fifty-five minutes and 18-25 seconds.

—A New York paper gravely asserts that the sale of illegitimate babies in that city is a large and profitable business, and so publicly carried on as scarcely to be clandestine.

—Lucretia Mott, as president of the American Equal Rights association, is first in the field of the May anniversaries, by announcing that her anniversary will be celebrated in the church of the Puritans, May 9 and 10.

—The resolution to impeach Collector Smythe, with the amendment of Stevens, was agreed to yesterday in the house.

—Glowing accounts of gold discoveries continue to arrive from Montana and Dacotah.

—The Greek government has distributed decorations among the French journalists who have supported the Cretan insurrection.

—The Paris exposition will be opened about the middle of April and the buildings to be occupied will cover an area of 147,588 square yards, and will cost about $4,000,000.

—Mr. Colfax, with the single exception of Henry Clay, is the only man who has had the honor of being three times elected speaker of the house.

—Rev. B. B. Hanley, author of "Nellie Gray" and other favorite songs, died in Chicago Saturday.

—Mrs. E. A. Kingsbury is lecturing with much success upon reconstruction and impartial suffrage, in Western New York.

—Much excitement is reported in Prescott, Arizona, over the discovery of new and rich placers on a tributary of the Aqua Frio, sixty miles from Prescott. The Indians are troublesome in that region.

—The French postoffice receives daily 1000 letters whose address is illegible; two clerks are constantly employed in deciphering these charades; about 230,000 letters annually defy all guesses.

—The largest weekly in the United States is that of the San Francisco *Bulletin*. It comprises ten pages, each considerably larger than the page of the New York *Tribune*.

—A panther attacked and attempted to carry off a child near Brirksourry, N. J., the other day. It was closely pursued with the child, which escaped without injury.

—There are said to be about 1000 cashmere goats in Illinois. They are as easily raised as the common goat and are very profitable.

—All season ticket-holders to the Paris exposition are to be photographed and the likeness put on the ticket.

—Republican candidates in Maine are catechised as to whether they take democratic papers.

—It is stated that Butler forked over a good sum to help establish a new radical paper in New Orleans.

—A snow slide occurred March first at the town of Kearsarge, Nevada, killing one person and destroying nine houses.

—In England four-fifths of the work in the postoffices and telegraphs is done by women, and they sell two-thirds or more of the beer and liquors.

—The bill directing the city of Baltimore to pay the Kane police, has been passed by the Maryland legislature. The amount will not be less than $100,000.

—On the St. John's river, in Florida, are grown the finest oranges and lemons in the world, and the land which produces them can be had for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. A single acre will grow one hundred trees, which, after the fifth year, will yield eighty thousand oranges annually, said to be worth on the tree three cents each.

—The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says that a party of sportsmen from Richmond and another party from North Carolina have made up a fight for a main of twenty-one cocks, $2000 aside, to come off about the middle of March, at the Cool Spring, in Chesterfield county.

—Last week a piece of coal weighing 7659 pounds, from the mines of the Lehigh coal and navigation company, at Summit Hill, passed over the Lehigh Valley railroad to New York, where it is to be shipped to the Paris exposition as a sample of one of the products of the Lehigh valley.

—Daniel Gutshall, a workman in a mill in Springfield, Massachusetts, was caught by a shaft on Wednesday, and whirled round at the rate of eighty revolutions a minute, until he was literally beaten to pieces.

—Two women claim Gen. Morgan L. Smith, United States consul at Honolula, Sandwich islands, as their husband. No doubt one of the women means some other Smith. These Smiths are always getting mixed.

—A meeting was held at Savannah, Ga., on the 18th inst., at which about three thousand negroes were present. Three white and five black speakers addressed the assemblage. The speeches were confined to topics of universal suffrage and right to sit on juries. The affair passed off quietly.

—It is authoritatively announced that Gen. Lee is in favor of the people voting for the convention. He wishes the south to get quickly and quietly back into the union with such rights as are left.

—Two large schooner loads of guano are at Norfolk awaiting shipment to the planters of North Carolina via the Seaboard road.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the senate a telegram was read from the general manager of the Union Pacific railroad, from Omaha, that the work was progressing rapidly, and would be pushed forward at the rate of two miles per day, for the next one hundred days.

A resolution was passed transferring $50,000 from the funds of the freedmen's bureau to the department of agriculture, for the purchase of seeds for the citizens of the excluded states.

The finance committee reported a bill to guarantee to Louisiana $6,000,000, for the construction of levees on the Mississippi, which was ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution was passed authorizing the second auditor to settle the accounts of officers without receiving monthly returns for property in their possession, upon affidavits that they have been prevented by reason of imprisonment or sickness.

In the house a resolution was passed extending the sympathy of the house to the people of Ireland and Candia in all their efforts to maintain the independence of their states, to elevate the people, and extend and perpetuate the principles of liberty.

A resolution was adopted by a vote of sixty-eight to thirty-eight, requesting the president to remove H. A. Smythe from the collectorship of New York.

The senate bill incorporating the Lincoln monument association was passed.

A resolution for the appointment of a select committee on southern railroads was passed.

The speaker presented a communication from the senate announcing its action on the adjournment of congress, which was to adjourn the session at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Schenck offered an amendment to the amendment, which was a modification of the graduated adjournment. The propositions of the two being the first Wednesday in September, which was agreed to.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill, which was passed, protesting against the confederation of the British provinces.

The bill reimbursing Indiana and Ohio for arming and equipping the militia in suppressing the rebellion, was negatived by 57 to 37.

The senate amendment for the settlement of accounts of officers, when they cannot present vouchers on account of imprisonment, was concurred in.

The judiciary committee has exonerated Patterson and Doolittle from complicity in the New York customhouse frauds.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Richmond *Times* says that Gen. Lee has thrown the influence of his name in favor of a convention.

Aaron Jones has challenged Mike McCall, of St. Louis, offering to make a match with him for $1000, and fight within two or three months.

The supplementary reconstruction bill was to-day officially promulgated by the secretary of state.

The comptroller of currency gives notice to the holders of the notes of the First national bank at Newton, Mass., the Tennessee national bank, at Memphis, and the First national bank of Indiana, that such notes will be paid in the lawful currency of the United States on presentation at the treasury.

The president has nominated Gen. Slocum as naval officer for the port of New York.

Congress has passed a law organizing an association, national in its character, for the erection of a monument commemorating the great charter of American freedom.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—The river is slowly falling, with eleven feet six inches of water in the canal. The Argonaut No. 2 and John D. Perry left for New Orleans.

FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The lake tunnel was inaugurated yesterday, and the cornerstone of the new water tower laid with imposing ceremonies.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The river has fallen eight inches. There is now thirty-three feet three inches in the channel. The weather is cloudy.

The total number of hogs packed this season is 2,495,254.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Gen. Sheridan has issued an order removing from office the mayor of the city, the attorney general of the state, and Judge Abbey of the district court of New Orleans. Edward Heath has been appointed mayor of the city, B. L. Lynch, attorney general, and W. W. Howe, judge.

Reports from points above on the river state that the levees are giving way, and that the whole lower valley will probably be inundated.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—John Hann was nominated for mayor by the democratic convention to-day.

The Merchants' exchange passed a resolution to-day suspending the cental system until adopted by other cities.

Gen. Sherman has issued an order providing that two pieces of artillery and twenty muskets, with the proper ammunition, be furnished each steamer that ascends the Missouri river above Sioux City the coming season.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 27.—In the house of commons the reform bill passed to a second reading without a dissenting voice. The debate is fixed for the 8th of April.

Consols, 91½. Erie railroad shares, 38¾. Illinois Central, 70¾. Five-twenties, 74½.

Evening—Consols closed at 91½ for money, Five-twenties, 74½. Illinois Central railroad shares, 78¾. Erie, 38¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Cotton dull. Breadstuffs dull. Red wheat, 13s 6d. Corn, 39s 9d.

Cotton closed quiet; sales 10,000 bales; uplands, 13¼d; Orleans, 13¾d. Breadstuffs dull.

BERLIN, March 27.—The North German parliament has accepted the constitution, the provisions whereof mainly accord with the plan proposed by Bismark.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Tobacco, quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull, 24@27c; weekly sales 350 bales; stock on hand 3093 bales.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Sales of tobacco, 178 hogsheads, at full prices; light common lug to cutting leaf, $2 35@29 50. Flour, scarce; superfine, $10; fancy, $15.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton dull and heavy, and ½c lower; sales, 1800 bales; uplands 30½; Sterling quiet, 9½@9¾; gold firmer, 134½; government stocks unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Cotton dull and drooping, 27@27½c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Cotton is unsettled and easier; sales