MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY, : : : : : : SEPTEMBER 1, 1867

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TO THE READERS OF THE APPEAL.

The constantly enlarging circulation of the APPEAL, and the generous support given to both the Daily and Weekly issues by city and country, assure the proprietors of the general approval by the public of its course since it came into their hands.

Its Past is the pledge it offers for the Future. It will continue to endeavor, in accordance with the motto which it has adopted, to say those things only that are true and honest. It has but a single Client, the People of the South, and it will endeavor to advise its readers wisely. In that it may offend; but its opinions shall always be honest and conscientious, at least.

Those to whom its conduct is entrusted will continue to endeavor to make the APPEAL acceptable to its readers, and desirable as a medium for advertising. The Masonic column will hereafter appear every Saturday, and on every Sunday reading appropriate to that day; and the proprietors hope, by close attention to the affairs of the papers and office, to still entitle it to the support and confidence of the people, on which alone it depends.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

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

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

OUR PLATFORM.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all LAW, States and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, *of one man or many*: and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

INCORPORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been classized.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to the colored race of all the rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION by State or Nation of any honest debt.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no entrenching of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no *lettres de cacher*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

APPROVAL of the efforts of the President to prevent the annihilation of civil liberty by the revolutionizing of the Government, and to restore the Union of the States; and of all that he has done to defend the Constitution and to maintain the rightful supremacy of the civil law; and charity and allowance for what he has left undone or done amiss.

RADICALISM PURE AND SIMPLE.

BEN. WADE, for many years Senator from Ohio, has, by an affectation of rough bluntness, always gained credit for fairness and sincerity. On the 20th instant, he addressed a Radical meeting in Marietta, and discussed the issues of the campaign. The position which Mr. WADE now occupies, makes the sentiments he utters peculiarly interesting to the people of the South. He is one of its masters, and may fairly be presumed to speak for the rest, and to utter the true sentiments of Northern radicalism. We propose to lay before our readers some portions of his speech, with such comments upon them as may occur to us. They ought to be peculiarly interesting to the people of a city at whose expense he was feasted not many months ago. His speech was especially a response to Judge THURMAN, who, with other Democrats is canvassing the State, in opposition to those who, having established military despotisms over ten States, have no longer any right to call themselves *Republicans*. Mr. WADE said:

Judge Thurman, how comes it that this republican party, once so despised by you and your party, to-day are reigning triumphantly over the once proud democratic party, and trampling the principles of that democratic party under their feet? How is that? How did it come about? Judge Thurman ought to be a philosopher, and to look at the cause of those things. I will tell you the cause. It is because God is just, and because the republican party has traveled according to the dictates and principles laid down by Him. You and your party have served the devil, and in the end you didn't come out triumphant. Now, sir, that may be a harsh expression, but it is bitterly true. From the time that the great republican party was first organized, and they were weak in their organization, how happens it, that step by step, in this great controversy, their numbers have continually increased, and their principles become more and more settled, more firmly held by the American people to-day, than at any period previous to this? Why is it?

Every party that has ever attained the possession of power in any country, could, with the same reason, have ascribed its success to the favour and approval of God. The false religion is more often victorious than the true. Think only of Radicalism thanking God for its late triumph in Tennessee! Glory was ascribed to God for the crowning mercies of Drogheda and Limerick and the Eve of St. Bartholomew.

Having thus assumed that Radicalism was the special favourite of the Almighty, as the French Revolutionists did when they were cutting off a hundred heads a day, because the owners of them were aristocrats, Mr. WADE proceeded to expound his views as to negro suffrage. He said:

But they say these men are too ignorant to vote. Well, a great many men are more ignorant than I wish they were; I am so myself; I am a good deal more ignorant than I wish I was. I know that of the great numbers that come up to the polls, many are very ignorant. They come here from a foreign country, and we give them the privilege to vote when they know no more about our government than the horse you drive. Do the democrats complain of them that they are too ignorant? Sir, if the victim of a foreign despotism who comes here is fit, after a residence of five years, to exercise the right of voting, do you suppose he understands the subject better than the older man who is a natural born citizen, and who has heard those great questions discussed from his boyhood up—who has displayed a faithfulness to the dictates of their better principles beyond any other class of men that I know of? * * * I am not for striking off any from the list, because I hold that the wise and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, are equally entitled to the rights of citizenship. It is a principle of natural justice that if a man must live under a government he must have a right to participate in it. I am glad to say that those people whom your legislature has referred it to you to say whether they shall be voters or not are infinitely above the class I have alluded to in all that intelligence that qualifies men to vote right. And I am glad to know that in order for a man to discharge his duty right he needs not be a profound jurist, or an accomplished scholar, or a great statesman. If it was, this government of ours would be absolutely impossible. That would bring you back to this pink of aristocracy. Some gentlemen who had been through the mill, and become qualified with scholarship, would have to certify that you were qualified to vote. No, sir, the affairs of the government are not so complicated as that comes to. All that is essential in a free government is for a man to wear in his bosom an honest heart. That is all you want. Men know the difference between right and wrong, and there is no difficulty in ascertaining whether this man or that is right or wrong. Is there any man who claims the right to vote for himself, who does not know he would no more part with it it than with his life, and that he would brand the man with infamy who would take or withhold it? He knows when he claims that for himself, that his neighbor, whatever color he may be, if he is not a criminal, has that same right, in exactly the same degree that he has. Will any man tell me why he has not? Will any man tell me why he has not? You say he does not know as much as you do. So much the more necessity for arming him with the power to protect himself and to defeat you when you attempt to trample him and his rights under foot. If he is ignorant, he wants it more than if he was wise; if he is poor, he wants it more than if he is rich. The millionaire does not need your sympathy. He has sympathy enough. It is the lowly, and the humble, and the ignorant, who need this help. The government that takes care of the rights of such as these is a just government. If you want to see whether a government is just or not, don't look to see whether it sustains the integrity and pomp of men high in power, but look how it protects the weak and the humble. If it protects them, it is a glorious democratic government, and will stand in favor with God and with all just men.

It is a sufficient answer to all this balderdash, (it deserves no better name) to say that if good for anything it goes to this length,—that an inferior and ignorant race, utterly uneducated, without a single intelligent idea as to the meaning of the Constitution, if it outnumbers the superior race in a country, has a right to govern it; that if they were of the very lowest race of human beings, the savages of Van Dieman's Land who have hardly a language, and are in intellect but a little above the gorilla; if they were Digger Indians, or Esquimaux, or New Zealand savages, their ignorance and barbarity would be no reason at all why the whole race should not be allowed to vote, and to govern white men by the mere despotism of numbers. A man must have very little respect for the understanding of his audience, to teach such a doctrine, even in Ohio, where radicalism is run mad. It is not a question whether a man of the governing white race, one of the race that made the government, ought, because uneducated, to be denied the right to vote. Such a discrimination would be impracticable, if it were just. The question is a very different one. It is whether this intelligent, educated superior white race shall confer the right to vote on nearly half a million of African negroes, *all*, with few exceptions, utterly ignorant of everything that a voter ought to know, and in six States, in which, under the laws that Mr. WADE helped to enact, there will be a majority, in some of those States two to one, of such votes. It is a little too much to be expected to *argue* against a proposition like that. If any thing in the world is settled, it is that a republican government, to be at all permanent, must be based on the intelligence, information and independence of the electors. To attempt to base one on ignorance, intellectual inferiority and servility is such a folly as was never before attempted in the world, and would in a single year make a despotism indispensable.

But it is getting to be the fashion now to pretend to believe that the negro is, by nature, the intellectual equal of the white man, and only needs education to enable him to establish that equality. Mr. WADE says:

As to the intelligence of those men, do you know that all over the southern states, now, the colored population are organizing themselves into schools, and laboring more for their advancement in learning and literature than any other people in the country I have traveled through? There you will find every colored man with a book in his hand learning to read; the old learning the young, and the young learning the old; both putting their heads together, and educating themselves. Don't you know that? I tell you it is true. Ask any man connected with the educational department of the freedmen's bureau and see what marvelous stories they will tell of the sacrifices these men are making for the sake of educating themselves, and let me announce to you that unless the poor white trash, as they are called in those regions, shall hurry up and put themselves in a course of training better than they have ever done yet, instead of the negroes being the ignorant class as they have been represented, it will be the men of our color who will deserve that name, because those poor whites don't seem to be actuated by that spirit of improvement which actuates the blacks.

The negro is essentially imitative, and is therefore fond of the novelty of learning to read and write. Of course he is not without *some* capacity. The Hindoo and Chinese are fond of learning also; but that does not prove that they are fitted for self-government, like the white man. The negroes are not all of one grade either. They are descended from natives of different parts of Africa, some of a much higher type than others. There are similar differences among the Indians. The Diggers are very far below the Flatheads and Navahos in intelligence. So the Wichitas are below the Comanches. Some of the African tribes much more resemble the Caucasian race than others, in the conformation of the head, the size of the brain, and other characteristics. There are immense differences in their languages, and differences quite as great in their intelligence. Under the acts of Congress there are thousands of negro voters who are of the very lowest and least intellectual tribes of their race, governed not by reason, but by their instincts, brutal, beastly, of a mere animal type, and unfit even for a qualified freedom. There never was such a farce played off in the sight of the world, as that of *educating* the young of that by far the larger portion of the race, except that of bringing up droves of such creatures to the polls to *vote*.

Mr. WADE proceeded to consider other matters, and made the following reckless and unscrupulous assertions:

I tell you, my friends, we are making history very fast. The man who has been identified on the part of the government with the great struggle of the past few years in this country, and has stood side by side with the republican party, has a proud record. This nation has made advancements beyond what any nation has ever made before. We are looked to by all the struggling millions of Europe, and we know that in the war through which we have just passed the despotisms of Europe looked on with great interest. Every aristocrat and despot in Europe was in harmony with Vallandigham, Thurman & Co. They were fearful that through our success the people of Europe would be emboldened to throw off the yoke of despotism. What were those aristocrats doing all that time? The Confederacy was sending emissaries to enlist these despotisms in their behalf, and to invoke their assistance in overthrowing this government. There was Slidell, who went to France, and Mason, who went to England. They were backed by aristocrats everywhere, and were trying to get support to aid them in revolutionizing the glorious government in which we live. Can disgrace go further? Can man plunge himself into deeper degradation than when he invokes a despotism abroad to come in and aid him in overthrowing the glorious principles of government we have inherited from our fathers?

Aye! Mr. WADE and his coadjutors *are* "making history;" and *such* history as no public men ever before made in this world. The party that establishes military despotisms over white men, and creates negro States, is earning for itself an immortality of infamy. "Every aristocrat and despot in Europe," Mr. WADE says, was on the side of the Confederate States. The folly of such a falsehood is incredible. Did Russia, Turkey and Austria sympathize with the South? Russia was *all* the time the firm ally of the United States. The Sultan lamented the death of LINCOLN. Not a single government in Europe recognized the Confederate States; although by the well settled practice of nations for fifty years, they were entitled to recognition when they had maintained their independence by arms during the first two years of the war. If Ireland were to revolt to-morrow, and maintain itself for twelve months, the United States would recognize its independence.

Neither the Government of England or France gave the South any assistance. We owed neither of them any favours. And if we had, neither of them is a despotism. England is the freest country in the world, among the monarchies; and France elected NAPOLEON Emperor, and is virtually a Republic. In both countries the rights of the citizens are secured by just laws, impartially administered by independent courts.

All the *despotisms* of Europe sympathized with the Northern States. They looked upon the contest as one between legitimacy and revolution. The South claimed the right to a separate nationality. It is the very claim which all the despotisms dread. It is mere gabble to say that the despots feared that through the success of the South, "the people of Europe would be emboldened to throw off the yoke of despotism." It is false, too, and stupidly false. Did England fear that it would embolden *her* people to revolt? Did NAPOLEON fear that it would revolutionize France? Bah! It is no wonder our 'Statesmen' are laughed at in Europe. The despotisms feared just the reverse. The South fought to win her independence. She had a right to win it, if she could. The Northern States had no sovereignty over her, nor did any contract bind her *always* to remain connected with them. The despotisms did not wish to see her win her independence. Many liberal and enlightened men in England and France did. 'Legitimacy,' everywhere, was against us.

The next paragraph we shall quote is unworthy even of BEN WADE. It is low, brutal and indecent, in the language used towards that old and upright public servant, THOMAS EWING, a man in intellectual stature very far above Mr. WADE, in information his master, and in breeding, as this speech proves, by far his superior. The tastes of a Republican audience in Ohio must be very depraved, if they can *applaud* language that would disgrace a candidate for the lowest office in the State of Tennessee.

One word as to the tyranny they accuse us of having committed upon those seceded states—a tyranny, a frightful tyranny! Why, Mr. Ewing—and I blush to say it, for he was said to be a good old whig before the fall—he wrote a letter to the Johnson convention in which he announced deliberately the sentiment that at no time during the war could the seceded states have been excluded from congress. Poor old clown. The only plea we can make for him is that he is demented, or he ought to be damned. [Laughter.] Permit rebels to sit in the councils of this nation to-day, to legislate for the government they were lately invoking the aid of foreign countries to destroy. Why, the man's a fool. [Applause.] But he is no bigger fool than Thurman, for that is his doctrine to-day.

After this eructation, the "Orator" proceeded to justify Congress. He said:

Did you ever hear such a thing? We are great tyrants in congress. We have dealt very harshly with these men—very! Well, now have we shrunk from the good old principles of Washington, who was not thought to be much of a radical. He was a radical though, and if he were alive to-day he would be as bad as I am. In the days of Gen. Washington, while he was president of the United States, congress, taking into consideration the fact that rebels might arise at some period, passed upon that subject, and made it punishable by death and confiscation for any man to levy war against the government of the United States. General Washington recommended that law; congress passed it, and Gen. Washington signed it. He was no man of shams. Suppose that such a man as Mr. Davis, or Toombs, or Gen. Lee, or any of the rest of them, under the provisions of that law, had fallen under the jurisdiction of Gen. Washington when he was president. How much would you have given for his chance? Not very much, I guess.

WASHINGTON never would have dreamed of treating the withdrawal of eleven States, his own included, from the Union, as a *rebellion*. VIRGINIA EXPRESSLY RESERVED THAT VERY RIGHT, when she entered the Union. If WASHINGTON had been living, and his State had seceded, he would done just what General LEE did—a man as pure and heroic and honorable as WASHINGTON himself. None of the men that *made* the Constitution intended to give Congress the power to coerce a State. None of them dreamed of holding the Union together by force. New England threatened to secede in 1812, and Massachusetts when Louisiana was acquired. If either threat had been carried into execution, the other States would have submitted with becoming resignation to the sad dispensation of Providence, and have permitted the discontented State or States to go in peace.

During war, lies and strategems are, by common consent, allowable, because they conduce to success. It was continually claimed, therefore, by the Northern Press and Pulpit, that the fate of free government in all time to come was involved in the pending controversy, and that the preservation of the Union and the possibility of constitutional liberty were identical. All that is now, (to use an expressive, if not classical phrase), 'played out.' It can no longer deceive any body. The *people* of the North, as contradistinguished from the political leaders, fought for the Union and the flag, and sincerely believed the cause a just and holy one. The leaders fought for power and a consolidated government. The success of the North was necessarily the knell of free and Constitutional Government. The South fought for independence, and to crush it was necessarily to establish a despotism. You cannot whip a people into freedom. The issue was, in its simplest form, between eleven allied States that wished to govern themselves, and twenty and more others that were determined to govern them and fatten and prosper by despoiling them by means of unconscientious legislation. How were the continuance of the Union and that of free constitutions identical, or even inter-dependent? If the North had consented to the separation, there would merely have been two mutually friendly and allied Republics, instead of one, and with Constitutions and systems of government in all essential respects the same. It was, and so in the end the verdict of history will be, a great crime and a more immense blunder on the part of the North to attempt by force to prevent this separation. It would have been better for both, peaceably to separate. It would be infinitely better to do it now. To resort to force to prevent this was to destroy that consent and free will which are the only stable foundation for republican government: It was to make consolidation and obliteration of State lines inevitable, and to change the Government into a rank and licentious despotism of the majority of numbers; it was to make anarchy certain, and after it and growing out of it, the government, in some shape, of a single will. It was to repudiate the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and substitute in their stead those of the absolutisms of Europe, which deny the right of Nationalities to separate and independent existence. It is not worth the while any longer to lie about these matters. England pretended, while warring on France with the dogged pertinacity of a bull-dog, from the 1st of February, 1793, to the 18th of June, 1815, with a single interval of thirteen months, that she was fighting in the interest of free government and the rights of man, first against revolutionary anarchy, and then against Imperial despotism. To that lie she adhered to the end; but it *was* a lie from the beginning. She first fought for legitimacy and the Bourbons, and then for her commercial supremacy; subsidized half of Europe, increased her national debt from 268,000,000 pounds sterling to 885,000,000, and has long ago discovered that her whole course was an immense blunder.

WADE regrets that the Southern leaders have not been executed. He says:

Vallandigham went as far in endeavoring to betray this nation as Gen. Arnold ever went. That is to say, he did all that his devilish ability could find means of doing, in the cause of treason, and if he had fallen under the jurisdiction of Gen. Washington, he and the whole accursed posse of the leaders of the rebellion would have lost their necks. [Applause.] It ought to have been done. I tell you, when men commit the most flagrant crimes known to the law, and the law provides for their punishment, it is a weakness and a wickedness to spare them. [Applause.] How many have fallen because we did not do it? A man may seem to act with humanity, but really, while he is dealing leniently with these devils who have done such mischief, he is doing a great injury to hundreds and thousands of others. But, say Thurman and Vallandigham, you are erecting a despotism over them; you won't let them come into congress to aid you in the administration of the government. Did you ever hear such a plea as that before? Is it not a little marvellous that this nation has never visited the law upon the head of any traitor? Sir, the blood of hundreds—I was about to say millions—of young men, the flower of our youth, has been sacrificed to this rebellion, and I blush to say the retribution of the law is not being visited upon a single one of their heads, until, from the perfect immunity they enjoy, treason begins to be respectable. I fear and tremble for my country when I find that this most accursed treason that has accumulated such a debt upon our shoulders, and cost us the lives of hundreds of thousands of our brave boys—that yet these accursed scoundrels who have done it all are the objects of sympathy from such men as Judge Thurman and Mr. Vallandigham.

The Northern leaders knew, no one better than Mr. WADE, that the Southern States had the right to withdraw from the Union and establish an independent government. He had admitted it. The material interests of the Northern States perhaps made it necessary for her States to disregard this right, and to refuse to permit its exercise. Of course, in doing that, it was natural enough that they should deny its existence. But when the struggle was over, although the Northern *people* had been taught to regard secession as rebellion and treason, and the South as wholly unjustifiable and in the wrong, the Northern leaders knew better. They knew that, whether a constitutional right to *secede* existed or not, the South had a right to win her independence, *if* she could; that States could not be guilty of treason or rebellion; that if the movement *had* at first been a rebellion, it soon ceased to be so and became a great war; and that if they hung a single man, high or low, for treason, it would be a wilful and deliberate murder. They deserve the credit of having at least conscience enough to refrain from entering on that hideous career of crime, their innocence of which Mr. WADE so much regrets. He had better thank GOD for saving his country from the guilt of a crime so detestable. She has enough to answer and be punished for. He need not regret that her burthen is no greater than it is.

We group together the following extracts:

We have stood gloriously by the country and by our principles; and, with the exception of one year since the great republican party was organized, it has met with nothing but victory. These men don't appear to understand why the old democratic party has fallen under the ban of the people, and has become a hissing and a byword among men. Why is it? Because they have departed from every principle of republicanism. They pretended to act upon the principles of old Thomas Jefferson—glorious old patriot! I revere him as much as the rest of them. He laid down the principles we have taken up and carried forward to triumphantly, because they were founded in republicanism and righteousness; and with the favor of Almighty God, that is why we are triumphant, and why we shall not fail.

* * *

Let us beware. Let us continue in doing right, as we have begun. Let us go up to the polls, every man of us, and give to these men what belongs, under God, as much to them as to us. Let us give them the last meed of justice that belongs to them; for I tell you that my creed is, equal and exact justice to all men, without regard to race, color or condition. Nothing short of that will do. Nothing short of it will or ought to satisfy your reason. If you will but come forward now and take this last step, you will reap the reward of the glory and the justice for which you have fought so long.

* * *

Our debt is large, but what caused it? A democratic rebellion. We had to choose between a great war with its inevitable incidents, debt and taxation, or, on the other hand, the overthrow of the national government. The union party preferred war, debt and taxes, to disunion. Did the union party unnecessarily increase the debt, or impose unequal or unjust taxes? On the contrary our financial measures were as successful as our military measures. While all the efforts of the democratic party impaired our credit, made it difficult to negotiate loans, prolonged the war and increased the debt; and now that the war is over, what party is likely to increase the debt? We have the fact before us that the union party has not only prevented an increase of the debt, but its reduction has been steady and rapid. On the 31st of August, 1865, it was $2,757,803,695; on the first day of November, 1866, it was $2,551,424,121, a reduction of $206,379,565; on the 1st day of August, 1867, it was $2,511,306,436, or a total reduction of $246,497,259, in less than two years, and during these two years we paid off beside an immense amount of floating debt, the debris of the war. Suppose the democratic party now in power, who does not know that the debt would be largely increased? The only sure democratic states, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, are now demanding untold millions as pay for their slaves. Every democrat is committed to their payment. All over the south they are preparing claims for injuries during the war. A democratic congress would grant them all. Nearly every democratic senator or member has committed himself to principles which, if adopted, will add to your debt $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. For this reason they constantly exaggerate the amount of the public debt.

* * *

Now, these decisions are very well known to as good lawyers as Thurman or Ranney, but instead of stating them fairly, they blame the union party for exempting the bonds, while all United States bonds have been exempt from local taxes since the foundation of the government by the constitution itself, and has been acquiesced in by every administration. The first loans during the war contained no reference to this constitutional exemption, but in subsequent laws, after a recent decision by Judge Taney, in December, 1862, that United States bonds could not be taxed, we inserted a declaration in one of our loan laws under state authority. They did not *change* the law, but simply *declared* the law.

The impudence of the first of these paragraphs is sublime and unapproachable. THOMAS JEFFERSON wrote the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. Is the Radical party carrying out the principles of those resolutions? To say that would be to utter a shameless lie. Did Mr. JEFFERSON admit the right of part of the States to coerce the rest to remain in the Union? Did he believe that the right of suffrage ought to be conferred without discrimination on the negroes? Was *he* in favour of a consolidated Government and the obliteration of State lines? WADE must have counted largely on the credulity and ignorance of his hearers, or was *practicing*, preparatory to an oratorical campaign among the negroes of the Provinces.

The National Debt, as it has turned out, was contracted for the purpose of establishing six negro States and five mulatto ones in the South, habituating the people to gross violations of the Constitution and to Military Despotism, corrupting and demoralizing the people of the Northern States and putting into their penitentiaries men enough to compose an army larger than WASHINGTON ever commanded, and causing the people to look for an Emperor as a relief from anarchy and the tyranny of a revolutionary Assembly. And it was contracted, moreover, to a great extent, by rascality and fraud. From 1793 to 1815, the public debt of England was increased 597,000,000 pounds sterling, or $2,985,000,000. Ours increased in four years, from nothing to $2,700,000,000. Nor is the *real* difference between this increase of the British debt, and the amount of ours, so great as the *nominal* difference; because the measure of a public debt is the amount of interest annually paid on it, and we pay a much higher rate of interest than England does.

One may pretty safely venture to predict that the people, (those intelligent and enlightened electors, the negroes, included), will begin, by and by, to be restive under our enormous debt, and to have at least an occasional notion that the cost of preventing the South from becoming a friendly republic, and making it over, by a moral process of regeneration, into negro and mulatto States, has been greater than the profit. When they at last open their eyes and see, the memory of BEN. WADE will not be blessed.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 1,000 bales; uplands 29c. Flour unchanged; superfine western $6 65@7 00. Wheat quiet; a shade firmer. Corn active; $1 14@1 17. Oats more active; old 70@72c. Rice quiet. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; Cuba 11¼@12c. Molasses dull. Pork easier; $23 25.

Money easy at 3@5c. Sterling dull at 9[illegible]@9¾. Gold 41[illegible]. Exports of specie $72,200. Government stocks more active but unchanged. Stocks dull. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours $41[illegible]; payments $8,799,699; balance $116,919,600.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31.—Cotton sales 1,000 bales; market dull; low middling 25c.; receipts 80 bales; exports 479 bales. Gold 141; sterling 53@55½; New York sight ½ premium.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 red $2 15. Corn very scarce at $1@1 05. Oats steady at 50@53c. Rye dull at $1 20@1 25. Barley unchanged. Whisky is irregular at 34@35c in bond. Pork and lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats and bacon firmer; shoulders held at 13c.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Tobacco sales to-day, 159 hhds; lugs to medium leaf, $4@20, the latter new crop. Superfine flour, $7; fancy, $11 75. Wheat, $2. Corn in bulk, 85c. Oats in bulk, 58c. Rye, $1 15. Mess pork, $23 75. Bacon, shoulders, 13c; clear sides, 15½c. Lard, in tierces, 12½c. Raw whisky, bonded, 30c. Groceries steady.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Special order No. 429, from Grant's headquarters are as follows:

Commanders of military districts will make no appointments to civil offices of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command.

Brig.-Gen. Eastman is relieved from duty at Harrodsburg, Ky., and ordered to report to the secretary of the interior.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins has been assigned the position of chief quartermaster of the fifth military district.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler has returned to the city.

Four clerks of the higher grades in the internal revenue offices, who were discharged to-day, have been reappointed first class clerks. It is contemplated to make changes of a like character in the treasury department.

The revenue receipts for the week are $3,675,323; for the fiscal year to date, $242,582,707.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, August 31.—Late in the day yesterday, Napoleon arrived at St. Amiens, where he made a few remarks. He considered that the enthusiastic reception everywhere extended to him attested the patriotism of the people and confidence in the government. Alluding to the Mexican question, he did not think France's honor had been tarnished, or her prestige impaired. Late events in Germany had left France tranquil, and she would so remain. He was certain the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. In conclusion, he expressed a desire for the establishment of more liberal institutions, and wider and more active trade, which he assured his enthusiastic listeners, he would do his utmost to promote.

LONDON, August 31.—Little schooner yacht John T. Ford, from Baltimore, was capsized on the 19th of August, when entering the English channel, by a sudden squall. One person, name not ascertained, was saved.

BREST, August 31.—Among the passengers by the steamer Empire, sailing to-day, were Madame Ristori, suite and dramatic company.

MARRIED.

CRAIG—SMITH.—Married on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mann, Mr. F. M. CRAIG, of Missouri, to MISS ANNIE E. SMITH, of Memphis.

DIED.

MYERS—On the 14th instant, in Marshal, Texas, of congestive fever, F. M. MYERS, formerly Express Messenger on railroads leading from this city, and latterly engaged as Street Railroad Conductor on Memphis City Railroad Line. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

IN MEMORIAM.

COE—A tribute of affectionate remembrance to LUCIE STAINBACK, wife of my brother, Levin Coe, who died near Somerville on the 28th inst. Mine be the melancholy task to offer this tribute at the shrine of her worth and excellence.

Sweet, gentle, darling sister Lucie, how little did I dream when last I pressed you to my heart, so full of life, of health, of glee and hope, that cruel Fate so soon would snatch you from our arms, and consign you to the envious tomb! God only knows how dear you had become to us. Your loving heart and gracious demeanor made you an ever welcome guest at every hearth stone, and the light and ornament of every circle where virtue and amiability held sway. Yet, ruthless Fate has your stern, cruel fiat marked her as your victim, and she, our household pet, our tenderest, fairest blossom has perished in your icy grasp. Alas! that one so gifted and so lovely should so early be called away—just when a husband's love was deepest, and the joys of maternity were so new and sweet! The Angel of Death hath of late knocked often at our door, and our hearts are bowed beneath his heavy blows. My poor brother's heart is filled with anguish vast and deep; his home is joyless now, and where hearts once were light and smiles were bright, but one is left to mourn. Our Father in Heaven, pity him, garmented with grief and girded with gloom! Shorn of his most precious treasure, his heart has only place for tears; his hopes lie buried in the dust. In this sudden and drear eclipse he sees no promise of to-morrow's sun. In whom save thou, our Father, shall he trust? Amidst the desolation Death hath wrought he kneels with sad and subdued heart, and prays, "Father, thy will be done." Farewell, dear angel sister! he who loved thee best now keeps lone vigils near thee, thou silent bride of death! But in the depths of my affliction for our common loss, let me not forget the bereaved parents and family of our *loved* and *lost*. A few brief months since she came to us the happy bride of our brother; we took her to our hearts and shared with her the love and hopes we cherished for our father's eldest son. If we so *loved* and regret her, what must be the overwhelming grief now weighing down *their* hearts? She, who was their house hold treasure, the family pride, the sunbeam that gladdened their path, now lies buried beneath her natal sod, like a blighted flower too early severed from the parent stem, wherein it grew and flourished in all the glory and beauty of its morning freshness.

As a bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
Lo, her spirit has flown from this World of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God.

Farewell, sister Lucie, dearest, precious one, farewell! Though the garments of flesh no longer bind you to earth, yet, your memory shall ever be enshrined in our hearts!

When marble wears away
And monuments are dust,
The love that guards our Lucie's clay,
Shall still discharge its trust.

Memphis, August 31.

MASONIC NOTICE—The regular communication of Anderson Lodge No. 108, F. & A. M., will be held on Monday Evening, September 2d, at 8 o'clock.

All Masons in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order B. B. FORSTER, W. M.
JOHN BRANDISH, Sec'y.
August 31, 1867. sel 1t

FOR RENT—

Mrs. E. M. Dawson's former Residence at the head of Adams street. Apply at No. 13 Court street, up stairs. sel 1t

FOR RENT—

An elegant Sleeping Room, at 225 Main, up-stairs, furnished or not. sel 1t

MUSICAL NOTICE.

MR. H. SEYFERT begs to announce to his patrons that he has returned and is ready to resume his Lessons. Communications addressed to Mr. F. Katzenbach will be promptly attended to. sel 1tp

H. HARDER,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
No. 262½ Second Street,
Opposite Court Square, MEMPHIS, TENN.
KEEPS constantly on hand the best quality of custom-made Boots and Shoes. sel 1w

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of ROBESON, MITCHELL & CO. is dissolved by the withdrawal of H. B. Mitchell. The business will be continued by ROBESON & SNEED.

All parties indebted to the late firm of ROBESON, MITCHELL & CO. are requested to make immediate settlement, either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.

H. B. MITCHELL,
J. W. SNEED,
365 Main Street.
Memphis, August 31, 1867. sel 3t

A. M. PRICE, of St. Louis, Mo. WM. E. YEATMAN, of Nashville, Tenn.
PRICE & YEATMAN,
GENERAL COMMISSION —AND— Forwarding Merchants,
NO. 11 MONROE STREET,
HAVE for sale the following brands of Flour: Potter's, Magnolia XXX, Pride of Tennessee, Fulton XXX, Randolph Mills, Alexander, Murrayville XXX, Home Mills, Peytona, and Atlanta Mills. Will be in constant receipt of the Excelsior Mills "Southern Clime" Corn Meal. Also, of Ruth & Fleming's Baltimore Cove Oysters, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc. Sole Agents for Wm. M. Price's Tobaccos, St. Louis. Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Corn Meal, Provisions and Produce solicited. sel 1m

Copartnership.

WE, the Subscribers, have formed a partnership for the purpose of doing a Cotton Factorage and Commission Business, under the name of Trotter & McGee.

G. W. TROTTER, WM. MCGEE.
sel 1w G. W. TROTTER, WM. MCGEE.
TROTTER & McGEE,
Cotton Factors —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Monroe Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
BAGGING, ROPE and TIES furnished at the lowest market price.
Memphis, Sept. 1, 1867. sel

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

STRAUBS' GRIST MILLS, Wheeler, Madden & Clemson's Circular Saws, Hall's Fire Proof Safes.
For sale at Factory prices by
McCOMBS & CO., SOLE AGENTS,
Nos. 322½ and 324 Main Street.
aug 1—au30 MEMPHIS, TENN.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

STRATTON, GOYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS —AND— COTTON FACTORS,
No. 228 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
WE have a fireless FIRE-PROOF COTTON WAREHOUSE, in which we will store and handle our own Cotton.
We are Agents for BEARD'S IRON TIES, and have on hand 300 tons both of the Lock and Buckle Ties. And also have a choice supply of the following articles:
1000 Pieces Bagging, of the Eagle Ward & Todd brands,
300 Whole and Half Coils best Machine Rope,
100 Bales best Baling Twine,
500 Bbls Flour, from Y. Harrison down to common Superfine,
100 C'ks Bacon, clear sides & Shoulders,
75 Tierces Hams, sugar-cured & plain,
150 Barrels of Mess and Rump Pork,
300 Kegs best Leaf Lard.
500 Packages Star Candles,
300 Sacks Coffee, choice Rio and Java.
40 Hhds Centrifugal and Porto Rico Sugar,
300 Bbls sugar, all grades.
Also, Soda, Molasses, Salt, Rice, etc., etc. sel 1m

HORACE STONE,
WHOLESALE BOOTS & SHOES,
NO. 325 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Having removed from my old store, No. 341, to
325 MAIN STREET, UP-STAIRS,
thereby reducing my expenses largely, I am enabled to offer unusual inducements in the way of bargains. sel

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Memphis Mining and Manufacturing Company are desirous of selling or leasing the
ROLLING MILL,
Near the city of Memphis, Tenn.
It is a 4-ton gray-iron mill on the single turn. All the machinery is new and of the best quality. Liberal time will be given on the purchase, if desired.

M. J. WICKS, Pres'dent.
Memphis, Tenn., August 29, 1867. aug 30tm

R. W. LAMB. E. B. LAMB.
STORAGE —BY— R. W. LAMB & CO., —FOR— Cotton and Merchandize Generally,
At Charleston Cotton Shed,
Corner of Adams St., and Charleston Avenue,
aug 31 MEMPHIS, TENN.

Election for Directors —OF THE— Memphis and Charleston R. R. Co.

THE Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are notified that the annual election for nine Directors of said Company will be held at the office of the Company in Memphis, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1867.

Stockholders will be passed free for one day before and until one day after said election, upon exhibiting their certificates of Stock to the Conductor.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas'r.
aug 31 td

VIRGIL V. MOORE. EDWIN WHITFIELD.
MOORE, WHITFIELD & CO.
(Successors Moore, Whitfield & Rayner.)
COTTON FACT