MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

TUESDAY, : : : : : NOVEMBER 5, 1867

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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State 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.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no suspending of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been deprived; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offenses; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the civil rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is HONEST; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

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.

HOW RECONSTRUCTION IS EFFECTED AND NEGRO STATES ARE MADE—FRAUD AND BAYONETS.

The returns of the registering officers in Virginia show 114,953 whites, and 101,555 negroes, 'entitled' to vote, giving a white majority of 13,400 votes.

Last year the books of the Commissioners of revenue for that State showed 131 818 adult white males listed for taxation. There must, of course, have been some increase, by minors coming of age. If from this number we deduct the white registered vote, we find the number of white men disfranchised by the law and SCHOFIELD in Virginia to be 17,000. "*The ballot is peace,*" says HORACE GREELEY, the man who has done more to destroy the Union than any other ten men in it, and is now working with all his might to make such a hell of the South as the world has never seen.

Last year, again, in Virginia, the number of negro males over twenty-one years of age, listed for taxation by the Commissioners, was only 77,201.

Queer, isn't it, that by the SCHOFIELDIAN process the number of adult *white* males has decreased, while that of the adult negroes has increased nearly 25,000? The Commissioners of the Revenue took account of every man, white or black, in the State. They did their work in 1866, when the late reconstruction acts were not passed, and hardly even thought of. They had no possible political motive to make the white list larger or the black list smaller than facts warranted.

The *National Intelligencer* says:

While the Commissioners of the Revenue found only 77,201 blacks for the purpose of taxation, the "registration officers" have been able to enroll 101,553—that is to say, 24,352 more than the others! Is there a man of common discernment in the land who does not know that this is a vile and dastardly fraud, perpetrated by unworthy instruments, in order to accomplish the basest purposes of party power and revenge, and to secure by negro supremacy a vote which, in the Presidential election, in the Senate and House of Representatives, shall help to offset that of New York or Ohio?

There were various modes of accomplishing this fraud. Negroes are difficult of identification, especially in cities and towns, and it is there, therefore, that we find the greatest excess in registration of negroes over the lists arrived at by the tax commissioners. The same negro has been made to do service by registering in two or three different districts, with as many different names; and although at a recent election some of these negroes forgot their *aliases*, and thus lost their votes, yet we apprehend that on to-morrow their memories will be refreshed by means of the ready access their friends will have to the registration books. The most fruitful source of fraud, however, was by registering every likely, well grown negro lad who presented himself, from eighteen years of age and upwards. By this means a very large addition to the list has been secured. And yet who does not know that very few negroes were ever able to tell their ages until admitted to the ballot? They now learn their ages all of a sudden, and, with the encouragement of the registration officers, swear to them without scruple.

Radicalism wears the mark of the beast on its forehead, everywhere. The same scenes of fraud were exhibited in Memphis. Hundreds, if not thousands, of negroes were registered here fraudulently. We are told that since the election, piles of certificates of registration, signed, but in blank, have been found in the country, whither they were sent to be used. Fraud held high carnival here, and is now holding it everywhere in the South.

The *Intelligencer* again says:

And yet a disfranchisement of 37,000 whites, and a fraudulent registration of 24 352 blacks, was not enough; there was still a majority of 13,400 white men in the Old Dominion. What was to be done with this ugly fact? These figures boded no good for the schemes of those who expected to secure negro rule, and to make a Radical State out of Virginia. Some men would have been appalled, and would have given up hope at this point of the business. Not so with the Radical managers. They had waded too deep in crime to turn back at this stage of the affair. There was still a hope, still a means of juggling the people out of their rights. *There was the appointment of delegates to the convention.* According to all ordinary and fair rules the whites would have a majority of the convention proportioned to their majority on the poll books. The military, however, arranged the districts so as to give thirteen negro majority in the convention.

Twenty Radical Senators, in addition to those from Tennessee, and an undivided Radical and negro delegation in the House from the ten Southern States now *reconstructing*, will, the leaders of the Jacobins hope, maintain their faction in power and make SALMON P. CHASE President. No fraud is too revolting to be resorted to, to achieve that purpose. Never since the making of the world was such a scene of filthy and sordid iniquity enacted as that which Radicalism is playing all over the South. No other people on earth, no other civilized people that ever seen on earth, would so have lost all pride of race and blood and ancestry and individual manhood, as to have incorporated into itself, with all the rights of citizenship and suffrage, the brutal and ignorant millions of an inferior and worthless race. Not content with that, it descends to the lowest, meanest and most pitiful frauds, to cheating in registration, to the issue of false certificates, to every possible low and shabby device that will suffice to reject a white man's vote, and every one that will gain for the party a negro vote; and it is perfectly indifferent as to its manipulations being known.

Well,—they will succeed. Eight of the ten States, at least, will become negro common-dills, and be received back into the Union with lustful embraces, before the 5th of March, 1869. Already Radicalism exultingly proclaims that if the Democracy should triumph in the North, it will be too late to prevent reconstruction. How many of our public men in the South, cajoled or intimidated, or coveting negro-votes for office, will *help* Radicalism to make a Democratic victory in the North worthless to us, by co-operating in the devilish work that is now in progress?

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

GERRIT SMITH, in a letter lately written to HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON of Georgia, says:

The South has really no Constitutional rights at all. She has had none from the day that the war she entered upon attained to the character of a civil war. From that day, when her war had to be met in ways and by means outside of the Constitution, she and her war have been as plainly outside of the Constitution as if she had been Mexico or England waging upon us. And outside of it will she remain until the war, not yet ended, shall be ended; and until peace, not yet reached, shall be established. But you rely on the theory that the Southern States could not go out of the Union, and, therefore, could not forfeit their Constitutional rights. What, however, if the President and Congress and the whole North should accept this absurd theory, the South should not. For, in the first place, the fact, so well known to herself, that she did go out of the Union outweighs and falsifies every theory to the contrary;—and, in the second place, for her to accept it involves her confession of the justice of treason against herself, and of her duty to submit herself to the Constitutional penalties of treason. Surely, surely the South, now harping, day and night upon the Constitution, as if she were, and ever had been, not only its pre-eminent but exclusive friend, should have had low, much self-respect and too lively a remembrance of that unsurpassed bravery and perseverance by which she won the rights and exemptions of a *de facto* nation, to allow herself to be tempted, by however gainful prospects, to accept a theory, at once so humiliating and disadvantageous to her. The South, in taking ground that, neither in peace nor in war, has she ever ceased to be under the Constitution, completely estops herself from complaining that Jefferson Davis is put upon his trial for treason.

There is a good deal of reason in that, and as a reply to Governor JOHNSON it is conclusive. The theory that the Southern States did not, by secession, cease to be members of the Union *is* both humiliating and disadvantageous to her. We are undoubtedly, as the legal phrase is, estopped to deny that we ceased to be in the Union, *if the doctrine of estoppel can apply.* A man may, in many cases, so act and deal as to be estoppel to deny what is really false, to allege what is true, to claim a right or set up a title that really exists.

But it is also a principle that estoppels must be mutual. The North cannot insist on the one in question, and at the same time allege what we are estopped to allege, or deny what she insists we cannot deny. For then there would be two inconsistent and antagonistic estoppels, and how could both prevail? Is she not equally estopped to *deny* that we went out of the Union, and to treat us as a conquered country? If she insists that we are bound by our assertion of the right to withdraw from the Union, so that we cannot now claim to be in it, she must admit that our States *are* in the Union; and that would be to admit that all the reconstruction legislation is usurpation; and that our States are unjustly denied representation in Congress.

It is quite evident that logic can settle nothing now. Chop it as you will, and it remains indubitably true that the Southern States *did* leave the Union, whether they could or could not *rightfully* do it. And it is certainly not only disadvantageous but suicidal for them now to claim any rights on the ground that they never ceased to be members of the Union. War severs all ties; and the Supreme Court rightfully held that everybody in the Southern States were parties to the war waged by their States, and their property liable to seizure. It is idle for the Chief Justice to say that the decision gives no countenance to the idea that the seceding States did cease to be in the Union. If it did not by direct implication decide that, it was a judicial nullity. One such decision as it would have been if it did not go to that length, would make a Court contemptible.

We have always admitted that our States were no longer in the Union, and that the Congress of those that remained in it was a lawful Congress. If the President did not think so, he ought to have refused to recognize that Congress as such. A man is no Statesman that does not accept the consequences of his theories, and unflinchingly follow them to their results. It is a cowardly Court that does not do it.

We admit that Congress has the right to re-admit the Southern States into the Union or to govern them as Provinces, as it pleases, and to dictate the terms of re-admission. We will not stultify ourselves, by denying its right to exercise the powers of conquest over us, so far as its own patent of power gives it the right and power to do so. But we claim that these rights of conquest and government are doubly limited. For, first, not because we have any rights to assert, personal to us or our States, but because the Congress derives all its powers from the Constitution, and the Supreme Court has expressly decided that it has not and cannot lawfully exercise any powers outside of that Constitution. Of course *we* cannot complain of that. It is a Congress of the Northern States, and if *they* permit it to exercise powers not given it by them in the Constitution, we can not be heard to object. We are no parties to the Constitution. *We* grant no powers by it. There is no usurpation on the rights of our States.

Therefore we do not insist upon or demand any rights for the Southern States, as in the Union and under the Constitution. But we do insist that their people are not without *human* rights. Those exist even in conquered Provinces, under a Republic. The United States have no right to subject us to a despotism a thousand times worse than that against which they rebelled as Colonies. They have no right to substitute the absolute and arbitrary will of a military commander over us in the place of law. They have no right to abrogate and destroy all the great safeguards of human liberty. These have an existence outside of the Constitution. They are older than it. The despot has no *right* to rule without law. GOD could have no right to rule the world so: His law is not the arbitrary exercise of His *will*, but the dictates of the Infinite Wisdom,—or, as Saint THOMAS AQUINAS said, "a thing is not right because GOD wills it; but He wills it because it is right." His laws are immutable, because they are the expression of His nature, of His perfect wisdom and love as well as justice. No *human* despotism can have its foundation in right. GOD alone of right is despotic. A despotism established by a Republic is a crime. It has no right to govern otherwise than by just laws, enacted by the proper legislative power. It cannot rightfully govern by the arbitrary and often vicious will of a military or executive subordinate: and the government of the Southern States to-day is as infamous as that of Poland under the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, or the Netherlands under ALVA. If Congress had established civil governments over our States, and governed their people by laws enacted by itself, and administered by Courts of justice, we would have had no right to complain. But we are enslaved, when the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus is denied, and arbitrary arrests and imprisonments are allowed, and Generals interfere with the course of civil justice, and the people have none of the common rights of men. Pardoned, the people are entitled to the rights of freemen, if not to those of citizens: and Magna Charta declared that no *freeman* should be destroyed or dissolved without due process of law. The men of England who were protected by it did not *vote*. The great charter said "To *no one* will we sell, to *no one* will we deny, to *no one* will we delay justice." The negro brought to England from a colony in which he was a slave was entitled to the writ of Habeas Corpus, but he was not a voter.

Nor did the law of conquest or the rights of the conqueror empower Congress to make an inferior race of black barbarians the masters even of a Province. It is a frightful and hideous crime against human nature, an accursed act, unnatural and revolting; an excess of cruelty unparalleled in the history of the world; infinitely worse than that of the Algerine pirates, when they made their negro eunuchs the task-masters over Christian slaves.

It had no right to make it a condition of restoration to the Union, that the white men of Louisiana and South Carolina should of their own accord accept a horde of negroes, largely outnumbering themselves, as their political equals, or that they should become parties to the disfranchisement of the men who had led them in the great struggle for independence. These conditions were dishonorable, and infamous. Acceptance of them would have proven that they were fit and proper to be imposed; for those who accept such terms deserve no better ones: but it is none the less unwise and ungenerous to have exacted them. If the Northern States did not intend to exclude the South permanently from the Union, they should have received us back at once. To resort to despotism and negro suffrage, as a means of restoring the Union was as great a folly as undertaking to draw water with a sieve.

SHARP.

The New York *Tribune* decidedly dotes. Here is some of its latest logic:

In the State of Alabama, the "Conservatives" refused to vote at the recent election, so that the Radicals chose 17 delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Of the Radical voters in that State, a decided majority are black—our adversaries say they are nearly *all* black. Of the ninety-five Radicals chosen, *seventy-six* are white, *nineteen* colored. Yet the rebel and copperhead organs insist that the blacks, if they vote, will monopolize office and power! Compare their assertions with the recorded facts, and judge between them.

Nobody has ever said that the negroes would *immediately* monopolize the offices. Every one knew, on the contrary, that at present they were being used, and would for some time be used by the few Radicals in the South, to enable *them* to secure offices. The fact that the Radical-negro faction in Alabama elected 95 out of 97 delegates, and that 76 of these are whites, shows for whose benefit "the negroes are voted and white men squelched" in *that* State. It is the same way everywhere. Only the devil or a journal like the *Tribune* would *exult* over the infernal rule of barbarism that is now fully begun all over the South, and of which the whole country will at last repent in sackcloth and ashes.

GEORGE LUNT is making a political and financial success of the revived Boston *Courier*. It is published weekly now; the last number contains an excellent paper on "Impeachment" by L. D. VAN DUZEER.

GEORGE LUNT is one of the ablest, best and truest men in Massachusetts, a fine poet, a vigorous writer of prose, a bold and able editor. His book on the causes of the war ought to endear his name to every true Southern heart, and its intrinsic merits entitle it to a place in every library. But we doubt if a single copy has been sold in Memphis. At least, one copy, we know, has occupied the same place on our friend WADE's shelves for many months.

PARDON OF A CRIMINAL.

The President has issued a warrant of pardon to HENRY COTTER, who was convicted at Albany, N. Y., for counterfeiting and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. General LEE is not as worthy to be pardoned.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

On Friday last, the two Houses of the Legislature were occupied in paying the customary tributes of respect to Mr. RAULSTON, a deceased member; after which they adjourned. Consequently no business of public importance was transacted.

THE Grand Jury of Mobile county, Ala., has found a true bill of libel against Henry St. Paul, editor of the Mobile *Times*. The charge is that he has libelled Horton, Hurter & Bromberg. We don't see how that could be done unless to libel old Satan himself.

THE New York *Tribune's* special says orders were issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the removal of a number of Inspectors of Internal Revenue in New York City and Brooklyn. These removals were made on account of the department having received information of corruption and fraud having been practiced on the government by those removed.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CHANDLER, of Virginia, was in New York Saturday, looking into matters connected with Mr. Davis' trial. The latter's counsel have as yet made no reply to the letter regarding the arrangements made by the Government. The case will be called at the session of the court this month, but there is room to doubt if the trial has commenced.

A SPECIAL to a New York paper says it is now well known that the negroes in the South are organizing and arming for some purpose which is not peaceful, and it is also known that some of the district commanders permit them to arm and have furnished them with equipments. President Johnson has referred the facts in these cases to the head of the War Department, and it is probable that he will increase the military force in the South.

THERE is a diversity of opinion among Congressmen who have arrived at Washington as to the policy which will be pursued by the Radicals on the reassembling of Congress. The general idea among Democrats and even moderate Republicans is that if New York shall go largely Democratic the dominant party in Congress will modify their views. Such is not the opinion of John A. Logan, of Illinois, who declared that neither that nor previous defeat will affect the determination of the Radical wing of the party to carry out to the fullest extent the measures they deem necessary. In his judgment the House will proceed with the impeachment measure, regardless of the report of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Logan concedes that New York will be carried by the Democrats. Advices received to-day from both Democratic and Radical sources admit of no doubt that such will be the result, and that by a great majority.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WASHINGTON, November 4.—Lawyer Bradley submitted his answer to the Supreme Court to-day. No decision is yet given.

Gen. Howard has written a letter in reply to the inquiry whether the negro vote in the late Southern elections is not out of proportion to the population. He says he carefully compiled statistics which show an increase of the negro population since 1860. The decrease heretofore alleged was based on the misreport made in December 1866, which was estimated from very meager returns. The statements of the public debt will not be ready until next Wednesday, but it is ascertained it will show a reduction of the total debt of about $2,000,000.

NEW YORK, November 4.—It is alleged that private dispatches have been received reporting some interruption of peaceful relations between France and Prussia, which caused gold to advance here.

The *World's* special from Montgomery, Ala., says that delegates differ widely respecting the management of the Convention, but the majority urge extreme measures. The new Constitution is out and dried. It incorporates the disfranchisement clause of the Howard amendment, provides an extensive system of State aid to private enterprise, and virtually throws all taxes on the whites.

The vote here will probably be the largest ever cast. A Democratic majority of 55,000 is predicted in the city, and members of that party seem confident of carrying the State. The Radicals also seem to look for victory.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—Seven interments from yellow fever to-day, and eleven yesterday.

Gen. Mower, in Order No. 178 to-day, revokes that part of Order No. 170 removing Harry T. Hays, Sheriff, and appointed Bullitt in his stead. Bullitt has declined the appointment.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—The river has risen seven inches at the head of the falls; also at Portland.

All first class boats are preparing to enter the trade. Weather clear and cold.

NASHVILLE, November 4.—The Lower House to-day passed a resolution instructing Tennessee Congressmen to use their efforts to abolish the cotton tax.

CHICAGO, November 4.—The bank of Fetts and Ingalls, at Fremon, Ill., was robbed of $100,000.

Gens. Sherman, Auger, Terry, and other Government Commissioners, go hence to Omaha and Fort Laramie to meet the Sioux and other tribes.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, November 4.—A dispatch by the Red Sea cable announces that war vessels and transports with troops on board, forming the squadron of the Abyssinian expedition, have left for the coast of Abyssinia.

Ishmael Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has offered his assistance to England and has dispatched a corps of native troops to Ab a Iria to join the British expedition.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 4.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* prints officially a copy of the note from Russia, France, Prussia and Italy to the Sultan of Turkey on the Eastern question, after representations which have been made from time to time to the Sublime Porte by the European Powers, jointly or singly, in favor of granting demands of the Cretans and for a general amelioration of the condition of Christians in the Ottoman Empire, all of which seem to have failed to make any impression. The note declares the Great Powers will hold the Sultan answerable for rejecting their advice, and responsible for whatever consequences may follow.

LIVERPOOL, November 4.—The alarm about Fenians in this city does not subside. Troops have been sent here, and others are arming. Sir Alfred Hersford is in command of the military forces.

LONDON, November 4.—It is said that a proposition to settle the Roman question by votes of the Papal Provinces was spontaneously suggested by the Italian, Prussian and French Governments.

Late dispatches say that the vote of the towns in the Province of Rome, was unanimous for Italy.

It is reported in Florence, that Napoleon requires King Victor Emanuel to expel Garibaldi; then the French troops will be withdrawn from Papal Territory.

BERLIN, November 4.—Bismarck says officially that the Government of Prussia is at present neutral on the Roman question.

LONDON, November 4.—Consols closed at 94½ for money and 94¾ for account. 5-20s, 69½. Illinois Central, 81. Erie, 46½.

FRANKFORT, November 4.—United States bonds closed at 75½.

LIVERPOOL, November 4.—Cotton dull all day, and closed at a decline of ⅛d; American uplands, 8¾d. Orleans, 8¾d. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Corn 47@60d. Wheat, California white, 15s 9d; red, 14s.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Cotton, heavy; sales, 1300 bales uplands at 18¾c. Flour, heavy and lower; superfline State and Western, $8@9. Wheat, lower. Rye, dull at $1 70. Corn, mixed Western, $1 35@e 37. Oats, dull; Western, 77@78¾c. Rice, firm; Carolina, 9¼@10c. Coffee, steady. Cuba sugar, 13½c. Pork, lower, $20 80. Lard, heavy; in barrels, 12¾@13½c. Dry goods, quiet; brown sheeting reduced to 12½c. Muslins reduced to 22½@30c. Paper cambrics, 12½c. Prints, steady, and demand limited.

Money steady, 6@7 per cent. Sterling firm, 9½@9¾c. Gold, 40½c. Government Stocks a shade easier—Coupons '81, 111½@111¾; 10-40s, 100½; 7 30s, 103½. Stocks heavy and declining—Adams Express, 65½@66½. Merchants Union Express, 17½@18½; Erie, 71; Hudson, 125½. Illinois Central, 124½. Receipts at the Sub Treasury, $6,857,479; payments, $5,184,044; balance, $102,428,951.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—Louisiana sugar receipts light; common 11c; prime 15c; yellow clarified 15c. Cuba dull; No. 8, 12 and 13, 12½@13½c. Cuba molasses 53c; Louisiana 70c@90c. Flour quiet; superfine $19 25; choice $14@14 50. Corn lower, $1 40@1 50. Oats dull, 80c. Pork dull; no sales; nominally, $23 75. Bacon, shoulders 14½c; clear ribs 15c; clear sides 18@19c. Lard dull; tierces 13@14c; keg 15c. Cotton sales 1900 bales; middling 18½@19c. Receipts since Saturday 4711; exports 3728. Gold, excited, 141. Sterling 50@53. New York sight ¼@½ discount.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—Tobacco steady; sales 31 hhds, $3 75@15 75. Flour quiet; $8 25 for superfine. Wheat steady; $2 50@2 60. Corn dull; shelled, $1 35@1 38½. Mess Pork dull; $21. Lard 15c. Bacon; shoulders, 13½c; clear sides, 17½c.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Tobacco steady. Hemp dull. Flour heavy, $6 25@13 50. Wheat quiet, $1 85@2 80. Barley dull, $1 20@1 90. Rye firm, higher, $1 25@1 35. Provisions very dull. Pork $21 75. Bacon, clear sides, 19½; shoulders 12; hams 19c. Lard dull. Hogs 5@6½c.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—Flour dull; X, $10 50@11 75. Wheat dull, 80@81c. Oats dull, 63@64c. Rye dull, $1 40. Barley unchanged. Tobacco steady. Whisky, 24c in bond. Pork, $20. Bacon shoulders, 12½c; clear ribs, 19½c; clear sides, 16¾@17c. Lard dull at 12½. Butter firm, 24@25c. Clover seed dull at $7 75. Flax, $2. Timothy dull. Potatoes dull at $2 80@3 20. Hogs inactive, $6 10@6 60. Thermometer, 43.

MARRIED.

TURNER—GRAVES—At the residence of the bride's father in Fayette county, Miss., on the 31st Oct. inst., by the Rev. Mr. Douglass, Mr. C. L. TURNER to Miss INDIA GRAVES.

Thus, one fold "Pap" Price's soldiers has carried to the hymenial altar one of the fairest daughters of Fayette and of this State with she is proud to acknowledge as her mother in the Union. May the path of this young and promising couple know naught else but roses. May on y the pillow of peace kiss their cheeks, and pleasure of imagination attend their dreams, and the pleasure experienced by the tying of the gordian knot never be experienced by them by turning one of their (to come) little ones into the grave.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MCKEOGH—Died at the residence of Mrs. John McKeogh, on Poplar street, of congestion, at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, Mrs. SARAH MCKEOGH, aged 64 years.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral this evening at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. John McKeogh, on Poplar street, near the market.

DIED.

FONTAINE—On Saturday evening, November 2d, 1867, MARY BELLE FONTAINE, infant daughter of E. P. and JOSIE S. Fontaine, aged 11 days.

Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

CRUPPER.—At his residence, No. 195 Causey street, on Saturday, 2d inst, Sergt. R. H. CRUPPER, of the Metropolitan Police, aged 26 years and 3 months.

Cairo, St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

KING.—SUE J. KING, consort of T. B. King, and daughter of P. and J. B. Ireland, aged 3 years, 4 months and 13 days, departed this life on the 1st day of Nov., 1867, of yellow fever.

She was a kind and obedient wife, an affectionate daughter, and a devoted mother. She leaves two little ones to mourn her loss. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

A SMALL FARM, in the immediate vicinity of Germantown, and not more than half a mile from the depot, containing some twenty-five acres, about half of which is cultivation, the balance in grove and timber, with a good and comfortable dwelling house, consisting of eleven rooms, with out houses, etc., a good spring of never failing water, and other appendages. Possession given on the 1st of January next and ending the 25th of December following. Apply to Henry T. Jones, living in sight of the place.

nov2-tu&w&w HENRY T. JONES.

VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

—FOR—

SALE or RENT.

THE farm known as the Richardson place, in Hopson county, Tenn., five miles below Randolph, containing 840 acres, on which 450 acres are cleared and under a fine state of cultivation. There are on the place a comfortable dwelling & one and negro cabins, a good six horse and all necessary outhouses. Terms reasonable. Apply to Jones, McLennan & Co., 284 Front St., Memphis, or to the undersigned at Covington, Tennessee.

nov5-1m J. R. PALMER.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of M. T. CARVIN & CO., is this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of Jas. W. Giles. The business in future will be carried on under the same style of M. T. CARVIN & CO.

Memphis, Tenn. Nov. 4th, 1867.

M. T. CARVIN & CO.,

Grovers, Cotton Factors

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in

Hay, Corn, Oats and Bran,

226 & 228 Second Street, Memphis.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. We have secured the services of Mr. Grice.

nov5

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

Memphis Racing Association.

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Directors of the Association held this day, (Monday) November 4th, at the Gayoso House:

Resolved, That a full call of 30 per cent be made on all stockholders, payable at the office of the Secretary, No. 296½ Main street, on or before Saturday, 9th November.

JNO. DONOVAN, President.

A. D. GIBSON, Secretary.

N. B.—Stockholders, who have not paid their stock on the date above mentioned, will not receive the usual track privileges at the coming fall meeting. nov5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

158 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND—TEN miles from Memphis. Terms easy. Apply to E. S. CLARKE, 302 Front Street.

nov-1m

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co. W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

Consignments Solicited.

No. 2 Promenade Street, foot of Jefferson

nov5-1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

R. W. PRICE, Late of Eastport, Miss. A. B. TREADWELL, Memphis, Tenn

PRICE & TREADWELL,

Wholesale Grocers,

NO. 15 UNION STREET,

Lee Block, Bet. Main and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

nov5 1m

S. M. ASHE, of Memphis,
JNO. MCLENNAN, late of Tipton county, Tenn.
F. M. MORGAN, DeSoto county, Miss.
W. F. BAKER, Marshall county, Miss.

ASHE, McLENNAN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 284 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

QUICK SALES—PROMPT RETURNS!

BAGGING, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. Liberal advancements made on consignments. nov 1m

GREAT WESTERN PRODUCE DEPOT!

No. 3 PROMENADE STREET,

Elliott Block - MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. P. WRIGHT,

Storage, Forwarding and

General Commission Merchant.

Head-quarters for Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Meal, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, and Produce generally. Also, Lime, Cement and Plaster.

Will sell for Cash only, consequently at lowest prices. Particular attention given to filling orders.

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 4331—Jno. Overton vs. A. M. Hopkins.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, A. M. Hopkins, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee,

It is therefore ordered, that he make his appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in January, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk & Master.

By R. J. BLACK, D. C. & M.

Gantt & Waddell, Sol. for Complainant.

nov5-1aw4w

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust made to me by F. T. Hughes on the 3d day of November, 1866, and recorded in the Register's office, in Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, in book No. 48, part 2, pages 267, 268 and 269, to secure a certain indebtedness therein named, I will,

On Tuesday, November 26, 1867,

between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m., in front of the Law Court rooms, in the city of Memphis, sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, a leasehold interest in the following described lot of ground, in the city of Memphis and county and State aforesaid: Beginning at the intersection of the west line of Second street with the north line of Beal street, thence running west with beal street sixty feet more or less to the Bybee lot, thence north parallel with Second street forty feet more or less to the wall of the old Union House, thence east parallel with Beal street sixty feet more or less to Second street, thence with second street forty-five feet more or less to the beginning. The said leasehold interest is held under and described in a lease executed to the said Hughes by S. A. and A. N. Edmonds, and recorded in the said Register's office, in book No. 50, part 2, pages 372, 373 and 374, for the term of eight years, commencing on the 12th day of May, 1866, the said lease to pay the sum of three hundred dollars on the 12th day of May and of November in each and every year during the said term, and to pay all taxes and charges to be assessed on the said lot or the improvements on the same, by State, county, city, or any other authority, and the said lease to be paid at the termination of the lease the value of the buildings he might erect on said lot, to be ascertained by referees. The equity of redemption is waived in the said deed of trust. The sum of $1,299 76 is credited on the 1st day of November, 1866, on the indebtedness mentioned in said deed of trust. The title is believed to be good, but I will convey only as trustee.

JAMES ELDER,

nov5-tds Trustee.

A Bargain Offered.

A PAIR of handsome Family HORSES and CARRIAGE can be bought for City Scrip. Applied for immediately—owing having no use for them. Apply to

nov5 3t* W. B. DONOHO, 321 Main st.

Removal.

LAWRENCE & CARTER have removed to No. 322 Front street, between Adams and Jefferson.

Copartnership.

WE have associated with us in the General Commission business, Mr. GEO. W. GILMORE, late of Mobile, Ala., dating from 28th ult. The style of firm will be LAWRENCE, CARTER & CO.

nov2 1w LAWRENCE & CARTER.

SALE OF THE

Trezevant Lands

On Thursday, November 14.

ON the near approach of this important sale, we desire to inform those parties wishing to examine the grounds before the sale, that a conveyance to the premises will leave our office DAILY AT NINE A.M., and return at one o'clock P.M.

The sale will open at Lot Number One, on the Old State Line road, opposite the residence of Col. W. T. Avery.

Public competition being been invited, no bid will be received at private sale.

Every lot put up will be sold positively and without reserve, and with the pledge of the owner and the Auctioneers that there shall be no fractional bidding.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,

nov2 1w Auctioneers.

Notice.

State of Tennessee, County of Shelby.

TAKE NOTICE, that at the December term of the Probate Court of Shelby county, to be held at the Court-room, in Memphis on the 4th Monday in December, 1867, I will apply for Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. M. E. Watson, deceased.

MARY PATTERSON.

H. S. LEE, Attorney. nov1 1aw1w

MENKEN BROTHERS

WILL OPEN

MONDAY, NOV. 4,

A SUPERB LINE OF

De Laines,

At 20 Cents a Yard.

ELEGANT DRESS GOODS,

20 Cents a Yard.

HANDSOME DE LAINES

—AT—

MENKEN BRO.'S,

At 20 Cents a Yard.

Will be Open Monday, Nov. 4th.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK,

—A LINE OF—

De LAINES,

At 20 Cents a Yard.

nov1

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE

Last night but four of the engagement of the charming little prima donna and Comedienne, Miss EMILIE MELVILLE.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5th, 1867.

Great success of the new burlesque entitled the

Black Cook.

Lella and Pyche... MISS EMILIE MELVILLE

Previous to which will be presented the elegant little comedy, in one act, of the

Comical Countess.

Countess de L. Espailler.....MISS MELVILLE

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at ½ to 7; certain to rise at 7½ precisely.

Prices as usual. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY

AND GYMNASTICS.

MDME. LEISE would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Memphis that her Classes are now open at her new and splendid Hall, at No. 221 Second street, in the Adams Block, one of the most private and pleasant locations in the city. Mdme. L. has two large Halls suited to all the wants of her pupils. All her Classes will be strictly private. Pupils admitted on the days of little n. All the new and most fashionable dances taught in a few lessons. Ladies' classes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a.m.; Masters and Misses Tuesdays and Saturdays at half past 3 o'clock p.m.; Gentlemen from 8 to 10 o'clock p.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Mdme. L. will give instructions to the Lee Academy, the Memphis Female Institute, and at Mrs. Magher's School in South Memphis, as soon as the classes can be arranged. The Mesdame will also give instructions in the new Gymnastics, or Physical Culture, which imparts so much grace and beauty to the figure. This training gives her School the advantage over all others, as there is no extra charge made for this branch.

Terms—to suit the times—per term of twenty-four lessons, $15.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit School during the hours of tuition, before placing their children or friends. Good music provided, and soirees given twice per month.

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MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION COURSE

Fall Meeting, 1867.

THE Fall Meeting over this Course will commence on the

Eleventh Day of November, and Continue Six Days.

Three following races clos