MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

THURSDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 7, 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.

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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 RIGHT; 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 page only, 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.

THE ELECTIONS.

To-morrow we shall have returns enough to settle definitely the result of the late elections. Sufficient, however, is known to establish the fact that the Ethiopian party has been badly damaged—and that they will now have to "back water," or "go under." New York has certainly been carried by the white man's party. So of Maryland. The negro amendment has been defeated in Kansas—the State upon whose soil the proximate cause of the war originated. Minnesota has done likewise, and even in Massachusetts and Wisconsin the losses of the Jacobins or Ethiopians, are so great that they must regard it as equal to a defeat. The dawn is certainly breaking. The moral effect of these elections will be almost as great as those in the Southern Provinces.

THANKSGIVING.

It is told in history that TE DEUMS were chaunted in Rome, as in acknowledgment of a Divine mercy, when it was learned that the Huguenots had been massacred in Paris, without regard to age or sex, in order to cure them of heresy, on the Eve of Saint Bartholomew.

"ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States," recommends by Proclamation, to his "fellow-citizens" that Thursday, the 28th day of November, be set apart and observed throughout "the Republic" as a day of national thanksgiving. Among other things for which he proposes that a vote of thanks shall be returned to GOD.—(for that, after all, is what a 'National Thanksgiving' is),—he declares that HE has inclined *our* hearts to turn away domestic contentions and commotions consequent upon a distracting and desolating Civil War, and to walk more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation and brotherly love."

We do not care to republish this effusion of arrant "National" hypocrisy, which prostitutes words and sentences as eloquent as those of the Manifesto of the Pan-Anglican Council, to lying uses.

The terms used in it are eminently well chosen. He is 'the President of the United *States*,' and not of the ten Southern Pachaliks, which he has confessed himself impotent to protect against even the most palpable villainies; and which, now composed chiefly of negroes and resident foreigners, who were once citizens and free white men, are no longer parts of the United *States*, but only outlying conquered Satraples. It is to his "fellow *citizens*" only that he addresses himself, and therefore not to those who are *not* citizens, but only slaves of despotisms sustained by bayonets and approved by the intelligent consent of negroes, in a Purgatory that is the preface to Hell. We said once, that in war "Hell legislated for humanity." It legislates now, for part of it, in peace. The proposed day of pious hypocritical thanksgiving is to be set apart only throughout the *Republic*; of which, of course, the Southern Proconsulates are no part, since, in them, "the will of the Military Commander is the Supreme law," and they are situated "outside of the Constitution."

Side by side with this Proclamation of Thanksgiving for the victors, the President of the United States and Tennessee should have issued one commanding the white slaves of the South to fast and pray.

There are no "mercies and blessings" showered on the South. Heaven has not "caused industry to prosper" in our fields or anywhere else,—here; ships and iron roads have been multiplied altogether for the benefit of the North, and for us, legislation is oppression, and smells of sulphur and bitumen and the other rank and foetid odours of Pandemonium.

It would have been more appropriate to advise his "fellow-citizens" of the "Republic," to thank GOD that he had aided them to conquer and subjugate the People of the South, to rob them by unconstitutional taxes, and to humiliate them by giving them for masters a race of low, degraded, brutal, half-witted African savages: that they had been allowed to succeed in crushing the South into mute submission, and taming the fiercest fire-eaters who were once so terrible to the meek apostles of the creed of MOLOCH and BEELZEBUB; and that He had benignantly blessed the South with BROWNLOW and HUNNICUTT, and the "Republic" with SUMNER, WADE and STEVENS and the dull, small malignity of COLFAX.

Russia, the firmest ally of the Northern "Republic," might as properly demand that Poland should unite with her in a "National thanksgiving," while the knout rings on her bloody shoulders, and her noblest sons waste to skeletons in the mines and in Siberia; Rome as well have required the Albigenses to join her in thanking God for his great triumph in the suppression of heresy; CROMWELL have ordered Ireland to rejoice and be thankful for the crowning mercies of Limerick and Drogheda; old Rome have proposed to Carthage to unite in expressions of gratitude for the restoration the of "ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation and brotherly love;" or the Netherlands to rejoice, under the benignant rule of ALVA, at the annexation of the Indies to the dominions of the Spanish crown.

The President should have issued, simultaneously with that for the "citizens" of "the Republic," one for the "Subjects" domiciled in the Provinces, somewhat after the following manner:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: A PROCLAMATION.

"In conformity with a recent custom that would be more honoured in the breach than the observance, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, with diminished powers, do hereby recommend to the subjects of the United States governed by Pachas of several tails in the five Pachaliks which are supposed to have once been free, sovereign and independent States, that Thursday the 28th day of November next be set apart and observed by them, throughout all the country in which Military Despotisms enforce order and submission by bayonets, and the people "peep about to find dishonourable graves," as a day of Provincial fasting and prayer, to conciliate and to disarm the anger of the ALMIGHTY RULER of Nations and Provinces, with whom are dominion and fear, who maketh peace in his high places, resting and refraining from secular labour on that day. Let them reverently and devoutly beseech our HEAVENLY FATHER to make His hand less heavy upon them, and His chastisements more light, that their punishment may not be greater than they can bear. Especially let them remember that they are utterly ruined and impoverished, by the calamities of War and Radicalism, that their homes have been harried and burned, their libraries, furniture, plate, pianos, pictures, and monuments stolen and carried away to Babylon; that their harvest of cotton has been to a great extent ruined by worms, and is of little value in the market and out of its price they are required to pay their masters, the "citizens" of the "Republic" one-sixth part, for permitting them to live and breathe; that their industry has not prospered, either in the field, the mine or the forest; that no ships are multiplied on lakes or rivers *for them*, nor any iron-roads for them extended into the secluded places of the Continent; but the moneys of the Government that is to them a cruel and heartless and adulterous stepmother, are freely used to give to their victors the commerce of the Indies and build up new States in the North to the injury of the mangled and bleeding South. GOD has not inclined the hearts of their conquerors to turn away domestic contentions and commotions consequent upon a distracting and desolating civil war; and they walk less and less in the ancient ways of loyalty to the Constitution, of conciliation and brotherly love. He has permitted, for some inscrutable purpose, men of the baser sort in the North to establish Military Despotisms over them, and to deprive them of even the common rights of humanity which Russian serfs and Polish vassals are permitted by the Czar to enjoy. He has not blessed their efforts to live in peace with those who, with the aid of foreign mercenaries and negro auxiliaries overcame them. And He has seen fit to allow a corrupt and infamous faction of unprincipled men to make millions of ignorant and brutal negroes their political equals, with power and permission to become their masters. While thus lamenting the desolation and ruin of their country and the humiliation and degradation of themselves, and their subjection to the base wills of greedy and low adventurers who fatten upon their miseries and insult their tears, let them not fail to implore Almighty GOD to give them patience to endure such further indignities as the wantonness of power may please to inflict, and the contumely of the mis-begotten Calibans of Radicalism, and to save them from the unworthiness and utter humiliation of becoming the executioners of their own self-respect, and accomplices in the assassination of their States, by acceptance of the negro as an equal, abandonment of their leaders, violation of their oaths to support the Constitution of their States, and apostacy from the principles to maintain which an hundred thousand of their fathers, sons and brothers died, and their bones bleach on the soil which they defended.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States, in black, to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Conquest the third. ANDREW JOHNSON.

"By the President:

"MEPHISTOPHELES, Secretary of State."

THE VOICELESS POOR.

Voiceless to the world that pursues its business and its pleasures, without thinking of them and their sufferings, their cravings for food, their shivering misery in the cold winter nights; but not voiceless to GOD, in whose eye all are equal, and to whom they piteously pray for succour.

"If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit."

"Say not unto thy neighbour, Go, and come again, and to-morrow I will give unto thee; when thou hast it by thee. He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack; but he that hideth his eyes shall have many a curse."

That most eloquent of Divines, JEREMY TAYLOR, says: "Give alms with a cheerful heart and countenance; 'not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver;' and therefore give quickly, when the power is in thy hand, and the need is in thy neighbour, and thy neighbour at thy door. He gives twice that relieves speedily. He that would die well and happily, must, in his lifetime, according to all his capacities, exercise charity. Charity is the great channel through which God pours all his mercy upon mankind. For we receive absolution of our sins, in proportion to our forgiving our brother. This is the rule of our hopes and the measure of our desire in this world; and in the day of death and judgment the great sentence upon mankind shall be transacted according to our alms, which is the other part of charity. 'Alms make an atonement for sins,' said the son of SIRACH; and so said DANIEL, and so say all the wise men of the world. For sins are abolished, if, because thou hast sinned thou givest to GOD, that is, to GOD's poor servants, and His indigent necessitous creatures. GOD's mercies descend upon charitable people, like the dew upon GIDEON'S fleece, when all the world was dry."

We wish that what we have ourself said elsewhere had the authority of the great name of the good Bishop to give it authority and weight. "The man to whom want appeals in vain, and suffering cries in an unknown tongue, is the faithless steward that embezzles what is given him in trust for the penniless and impoverished among his brethren. There is no law that limits the returns that shall be reaped from a single good deed. The widow's mite may not only be as acceptable to GOD, but may produce as great results as the rich man's costly offering. Thou shalt be GOD's Almoner; for He hath but *lent* thee all the wealth thou hast; and thou art but His trustee for the poor, the suffering and the destitute."

Few among us have an idea of the number of destitute women in the city of Memphis, who need assistance to enable them to live; of the number of children for whom their miserable mothers cannot provide food. It would have made the merciful man or woman sick at heart to see, a few days ago, the many, many, poor, wan, wasted women, who, with sunken cheeks and emaciated hands, and eyes unnaturally bright with the fever superinduced by hunger, came for assistance to the committee of ladies charged with the distribution of the few hundred dollars raised for the necessitous by means of a benefit given by two generous actresses. No one could witness these living evidences of the terrible destitution that has fallen upon so many poor patient women, without being moved to tears. It is said that there are three thousand human beings in Memphis who know not how they are, to obtain food to sustain life for the day when they wake each morning to another day of hopeless misery.

We have no charitable institutions in Memphis. There is no Society for the relief of destitute widows; there is no Asylum for orphans. It is not that our people, and especially our women, are not charitable. There are ladies among us, (it requires an exertion to refrain from naming them), whose good deeds deserve immortal honour. It is that the hardships of the time press with a heavy hand upon all of us. It is that we have no plans of charitable action, no concert of action, no permanent organization, no place, no persons, to whom the shrinking and timid poor can go to ask relief. It is not that those who have the means to do good are heartless, but that other cares and their own troubles engross their thoughts, or they are thoughtless, and do not know the distress and destitution that appeal to them for relief. Too many of us, alas, are unable to contribute enough to have any appreciable effect in alleviating the distress which, relieved to-day, reappears in all its magnitude to-morrow, and is continuous and chronic.

The first need of the city is of a permanent association for the relief of the destitute and helpless women and children. They are peculiarly our wards, and we are responsible for them to their and our common Father. To permit them to be hungry, cold and comfortless, perhaps to die for want of help and relief, is a sin and crime for which we shall have to account to Him who has placed them in our charge. "The poor," He says to us, "ye have always with you." He does not wish our thanksgivings, if we do not our duty towards these indigent and necessitous creatures: for long ago He said, "Is not *this* the fast that I have chosen? to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from those who are of thy own race. . . . If thou draw out thine soul to the hungry; and satisfy the afflicted soul, *then* shall thy light rise in the gloom, and thy darkness be as the noon-day."

The Catholic Church and people, in a great measure, at least, care and provide for their poor, and keep the wolf Hunger from their doors: and none, no not one, of that ancient People of GOD, the Children of ISRAEL, are allowed to suffer. They have their charitable and benevolent organizations, that prevent suffering and relieve destitution. If we remember aright, one of the BENI-ISRAEL, a man and brother in whom there is no guile, told us ten months since, that, as the agent of such an organization, he had, *this year*, dispensed seven thousand dollars among the poor of his people. How these, of whom we too often, out of mere habit and inconsiderateness, speak slightingly, do shame us who profess to be governed by the precepts of Christianity!

It will not do to wait until "The Women's and Children's Charity" can be organized and incorporated. The necessity for instant action is upon us, and it is imperious and inexorable. "GOD's indigent and necessitous creatures" must not be allowed to die among us for want of the commonest necessaries of life,—food, fuel, clothing and medicine. While the women of the city, exercising their angelic prerogative of beneficence and mercy proceed to organize the Charity, as we are sure they are ready to do, the present Committee, already becoming familiar with the penury and destitution in the houses of the poor, even among those who once lived in comfort, will cheerfully dispense such means as the generosity of our citizens may furnish.

One theatrical performance goes but a little way, and does not discharge any of us from the obligation to relieve want and alleviate distress. It is the human sympathies, the human hearts of our people that must be appealed to,—of *all* who are able, and especially of those who are *most* able, to give *efficient* aid. The winter is coming upon us, and with it more misery, more penury, more helplessness and despair, and the poor, pinched faces of women and the emaciated bodies of hungry children.

A few persons have proposed to endeavour to obtain donations sufficient to relieve these distresses, not for a day or week, but for the season. They have asked us to bring it to the notice of the men of means among us, those who have incomes from rents, the corporations and companies whose business is profitable, and who can afford to contribute. We cannot do so as we would. We have not the language at our command to treat the subject worthily. They have named to us the gentlemen who ought to head the subscription munificently. We will not name them, but there are some who will, we are sure, not hesitate (for they are able) to contribute, not a few dollars, but hundreds. The Banks, the Insurance Companies, the Packet Companies, all declare fair dividends, and the poor have claims upon them all. The races soon to take place will afford the means to increase the fund of beneficence. The man who cannot give much, can give *something*. There may be concerts and lectures for the purpose of increasing the amount. The young man and the gay lady may forego some luxury or indulgence to put bread in the mouth of the toiling mother, who must sew while she watches her sick children, that they may not die of hunger. Shame on us all, if we do not provide for our poor! Enough have died already for want of aid; and there are need and distress enough to sadden and sicken every human heart in the city.

MARINE RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

Our well known and enterprising fellow citizen, Capt. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, in conjunction with Capt. ED. MURRAY, of Paducah, having negotiated for the works and machinery of the Marine Railway and Dock Company of that city, are contemplating the transfer of it to the southern portion of our city. Capt. SHIRLEY is too well known to our citizens, to river men, and to business men generally along the "King of Floods," to make it necessary that we should explain what are his peculiar qualifications in connection with so important an enterprise. Capt. MURRAY has been the Superintendent of the Paducah Way, and will occupy a similar position in the new Dock at this place.

It has been a matter of surprise to us that such a project has not been put under way at this city before. It is a point where boats frequently need repairs. It would undoubtedly be the means of drawing several hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the city, and that whether business is lively or dull. It is by such enterprises that our city must henceforth build up her prosperity. Several hundred mechanics and machinists will be also thus drawn to our city, to add to its prosperity and enhance its business.

We trust that our capitalists will no longer turn the cold shoulder on such enterprises, but will encourage the location of this Marine Railway here. Much of the capital is already supplied, but something can be done by giving proper encouragement to the enterprising gentlemen who have undertaken a work of vast importance for our city and for the river interests generally. Our city authorities should also take an interest in this matter.

Both the city Government of Paducah and the citizens generally are very anxious to retain the Marine Way at that place, for which purpose the citizens have subscribed liberally. But Memphis is a much more eligible point for the works, and we should at least have as much enterprise as the people of Paducah. Without this enterprise and liberality our city can never progress. Let us look to it that we do not go backwards.

—Some of the detectives of the Treasury Department at Washington profess to have information leading to the belief that only about one hundred and fifty thousand of the seven-thirty bonds alleged to be counterfeit, were put into circulation. Eight spurious fifty dollar notes were also received recently at the Department, and at first were passed as genuine notes, but were subsequently thrown out.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—The Board of Health last night declared the yellow fever was no longer epidemic, and that the city is free from all epidemic disease; that citizens and strangers can return without apprehension.

The weather has been very cold for several days, with north winds.

The total number of deaths from the epidemic up to yesterday morning, 3006. The Board of Health pays a high and deserved compliment to the Howard Association, saying that their success had been wonderful.

The theatrical season at the St. Charles and Academy of Music are in full blast. The Varieties will open Saturday.

Six interments from yellow fever yesterday.

BOSTON, November 6.—The vote in 294 towns gives Bullock 83,226; Adams, 62,596. Of the State Senators elected, so far as heard from, 28 are license men and only 6 for prohibition. Out of 195 Representatives, 155 are for license. John Quincy Adams was elected Representative from Quincy.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The statement shows a decrease in the public debt of $2,774,981 since October 1st. Coin has increased $8,241,857. The debt bearing coin interest has increased $32,914,850. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased $8,536,000.

BALTIMORE, November 6.—Returns come in slowly. The indications are that every position in the State will be filled by Democrats. In Washington the entire Democratic ticket is elected. It is believed that the entire Democratic ticket in Frederick county is elected. Kent county gives 1382 Democratic majority. Warwick county gives 1000 Democratic majority.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, November 6.—An official dispatch from the Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, at St. Thomas, to the British Consul in this city, says all the property of the company has been destroyed by a terrific tornado that occurred on the 29th of October. The steamer Rhone was lost on Peter Island, and the Wie on Buch Island. The Conway went on Tortugas Island, and the Derment at St Thomas. The Lafoot and Tyne were dismasted. The town of St. Thomas is in complete ruin. Fifty vessels were driven ashore. The loss of life is very great, and the destruction of property immense. All the officers and engineers on the Rhone, and all others that were on board of her are lost. From the Wie forty persons were saved, including Captain Taylor. On board of the regular steamer for Southampton, which had sailed with 150 passengers, only twelve are saved. A French steamer was also damaged and lost. The number of other vessels that received injury is very large.

Late advices from Mexico state that it is momentarily expected that a revolution will break out in that Republic for the overthrow of Juarez.

FLORENCE, November 6—The *Gazette* announces that Garibaldi was arrested by the Italian Government, and a vote in the towns in the Province of Rome in favor of a union with Italy has been discontinued, and the Italian troops have been recalled from the territory of Rome.

HAVANA, November 5.—The steamship Eider arrived here from Vera Cruz on the 31.

The Mexican Government refuses to hold any intercourse with Ministers and Consuls of foreign Governments until the Republic is recognized by such Governments.

Santa Anna and wife were passengers to St. Thomas. The Court which tried him has been imprisoned for exiling her.

The remains of Maximilian had not been sent to Vera Cruz up to the departure of the Eider.

Maximilian's lawyer is a passenger by the Eider, and goes to New Orleans.

PARIS, November 6.—The *Courier de France*, announces that the French troops will retire from Rome to Civita Vecchia, pending the negotiations between Italy, France and Rome, in regard to the existing difficulties.

The *Moniteur* says Garibaldi, with his two sons, are prisoners at Varagura.

Evening—One division of French troops which entered Rome has already been withdrawn from the city, and returned to Civita Vecchia. The rest will soon follow. The whole expedition for the relief of Rome will remain at Civita Vecchia, and there await the action of the Italian Government.

The feeling on the course to day has been animated, but the cessation of warlike preparations and a general disarming are necessary to restore confidence and a call for a general conference of European powers will soon be issued by the French Government.

The visit of the Emperor of Austria to France has ended and his Majesty departed from Paris yesterday on his return to Vienna.

FLORENCE, November 6.—On Sunday Garibaldi, with 8500 men and two cannon, left his camp near Monterondo in advance to the attack of Tiroi, which was held by Papal troops. He found the latter to number 6000 men, posted in strong position, and supported by artillery. The Pontifical troops immediately fired with their batteries upon the approaching Garibaldians, and a desperate conflict ensued, which lasted forty-five minutes, when Garibaldi retreated. The battle was renewed at Monterondo. The insurgents fought with great obstinacy, and kept up the conflict at this point for two hours and a half, when they became exhausted and overwhelmed. They gave way and were utterly routed. Four hundred and fifty insurgents were killed and nine hundred taken prisoners. No idea of the number of wounded can be ascertained. Total loss of Papal troops, two hundred killed and wounded.

Evening.—Gen Cialdine is in command of the Italian forces, acting as an army of observation on the Papal frontier. He has located his headquarters at Pesse.

Garibaldi is now in prison at Vigerano, in Piedmonte. He claims he is a citizen of the United States, and demands his rights and privileges as such under the laws of nations.

The American Minister, Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, left Florence for Vegerano to visit the General.

MANCHESTER, November 6—Evening. Of the prisoners tried before the Special Commission yesterday and to-day, Nagent, Braman, Featherston, Caffray and Martin, have been acquitted.

LONDON, November 6.—Consols closed at 94½ for 20s, 70¾; Illinois Central 81 5-16; Erie, 47.

FRANKFORT, November 6.—United States bonds, 76.

LIVERPOOL, November 6.—Cotton closed a shade firmer, with an advance of 1-16d for American descriptions; middling uplands, 8 9-16d; middling Orleans 8 3-16d; sales of 15,000 bales. Corn 49s 6d.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Cotton is more active and a shade firmer; sales of 4000 bales uplands at 18¼c. Flour less active for Superfine State and Western. Whisky quiet. Wheat, 1@2c lower; Amber State, $2 74. Rye firmer; Western, $1 60. Barley lo better; selling at $1 40@1 41½. Western corn lower; mixed western, $1 34½@1 36. Oats 2@3c higher; Western, 77@80c. Rice dull and scarce. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; Cuba, 11@12½c; Havana, 11½@14½c. Molasses dull and heavy. Pork firmer, $21. Lard dull; barrels, 12½@13½c. Money steady; 6@7c for call loans. Sterling quiet, 9@9½. Gold, 139½. Government stocks firm. Stocks heavy and lower.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—Tobacco sales, 104 hhds of lugs, at 35@7; leaf $8@23 25. Wheat dull and lower. Corn nominal. Oats in bulk, 68@69. Flour, superfine $8 25. Mess Pork $20. Lard 13. Bacon, shoulders 13½; clear sides 17¼. Cotton 16c.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—Tobacco active, full prices. Cotton 16c. Hemp $2 70@2 90 for dressed. Flour heavy. Corn very dull, $1 04@1 07. Oats dull 64½@68c. Barley and rye unchanged. Pork $21 75. Bacon, clear sides 16½; shoulders 13. Lard 12½ for choice.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Cotton sales 2200 bales Middling and Orleans at 18c; receipts 818 bales; exports 7224 bales. Sugars, Louisiana, 15½c; yellow centrifugal 16½c; Cuba, No. 13, 13c. Molasses—small lot of prime Louisiana sold at 85c. Flour—large auction of damaged brought high prices; no quotations of regular trade. Corn $1 40@1 50. Oats dull at 80c. Bacon, shoulders 14½c; clear ribbed sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c. Pork dull, $23 25@23 50. Lard prime tierce 13½c; keg 14½c. Gold 1 29@1 39½. Sterling 149@152. New York sight ½ discount.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—Flour, lower; family, $11; extra, $12. Wheat, dull, $2 10 for No 1 red. Corn, quiet at 80c for ear. Oats, firmer, 63@64c. No. 1 Rye, dull, $1 40. Barley, unchanged. Cotton, 18½c for middling. Tobacco, inactive. Whisky, unchanged. Pork, $20. Bacon, dull; shoulders, 13c; clear sides, 16½c. Lard, dull and lower; prime, 12c. Hogs, $6@6 50 gross. Butter, firm, 38@40c. Potatoes, dull, $2 80@2 83. Apples, $2@4.

—By a census taken August 1, 1867, the population of San Francisco was ascertained to be 131,100. Of these there were 45,000 white males over twenty-one years of age, and 27,000 white females over eighteen years—the latter not much more than half the former—a very different ratio from what prevails in most Eastern cities. Of children under fifteen years of age there were 34,710.

LEGISLATIVE.

There was no quorum in the Senate.

House.—A report was received from the State Comptroller, as called for by House Resolution No. 58, submitting a statement of money paid out of the State Treasury on account of the Adjutant General's office, from April 15, 1865, to October 30, 1867. The whole amount paid out during the above period was $25,900 60. The report was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Thornburg, of Grainger—A bill fixing the salary of Attorney Generals. The bill allows a salary of $1500 per year and cuts off all fees. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Daugherty—A bill fixing the fees of county officers in certain cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Hamilton—A bill to regulate the fees of Attorney General. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Resolution No. 62—Was taken up. The resolution requires the Comptroller to render to the House a statement of the money drawn from the Treasury, on account of the Quartermaster General's office, from January 1, 1867, down to the present time, and directs the Quartermaster General to report the amount of money he has drawn from the Treasury, and in what way it has been expended.

An amendment was adopted to include all accounts from April 15, 1865, and the resolution passed.

House Joint Resolution No. 23—Instructing Senators and requesting Representatives from Tennessee to use their influence in Congress to have the tax on cotton removed, was taken up.

After a long debate the resolution was passed unanimously.

—Although Congress meets on the 21st of November, I learn from an entirely trustworthy source that it is not the intention of the President to send his message, nor that of the Secretary of the Treasury to send his report to Congress until the commencement of the second session, which will be Monday, December 2. The meeting of November 21 is an adjournment of the first session, and will come by an adjournment sine die on November 30 or sooner. It will be remembered that the President has never taken the initiative in recognizing this session, never having sent it a message except in response to legislative action which called for it, or in the exercise of the veto.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald, October 30.*

MARRIED.

ENNIS—FORD—On Tuesday, November 5th, 1867, at the Parochial Mansion, South Memphis, by Rev. Father Reardon, Mr. W. H. ENNIS and Miss ELLA FORD, of this city.

We are delighted at seeing our gallant boys, who remained faithful to the "lost cause," carrying off in triumphant ecstacy the fairest of our belles. If Mars frowned, Cupid certainly smiled on them; and sans Hymen comes with his torch in the time of Peace to light them on their way to Happiness. Our friend "Bulton" will now hear the voice of an angel whispering in his ear instead of the shrill tones of the trumpet; and may all the days of his life be a succession of joys and blessings.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of Captain Sam. H. Shock and family are requested to attend the funeral of his eldest daughter, ELLA E., from St. Peter's Cathedral, Adams street, on to-morrow (Friday) morning at ten o'clock.

DIED.

WHITE—On November 24, of diptheria, JENNIE, infant daughter of James M. and Mary L. White.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

WANTED—
A situation as Assistant Bookkeeper or Salesman by a young man born and raised in the community. Best of references given. Address R. C., Appeal Office. no7 1w

LOST—
A large envelope containing some legal papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same either at the Appeal Office, or at my office, 290 Front Row.
no7 WADDY THOMPSON.

NOTICE—
To all whom it may concern:
I will, on the first Monday in December next, apply for letters of administration on the estate of Jahiel Jones, deceased.
J. H. JONES.
November 6, 1867. not 1aw1w*

REMOVAL.
EDWARD WARBURG,
Has removed to
14 MADISON STREET,
Over First National Bank. no7 3t

NOTICE.

OFFICE ACT'G ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
POST OF HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.,
November 5, 1867.

SEALED proposals, in duplicate, are hereby invited for the supply and delivery to this office of the following Quartermaster's stores viz:

150 Cords, full Hardwood,
1000 Bushels Corn,
25 Tons Fodder

Proposals to be sent in for each article separately to this office, on or before 10 o'clock a.m., the 14th day of November instant, at which hour the proposals will be opened and the contract awarded the lowest bidder.

WALKER A. NEWTON,
2d Lieut. 34th Inf'y, A. A. Q. M.
S. MAURICE WEBB. J. P. SELLERS.

S. M. WEBB & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
Lee Block, Union St., (Up-stairs)
Bet. Front St., and Main St., Memphis, Tenn.
no7 dawlm

Georgia State Lottery
For the benefit of the
MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME
CAPITAL PRIZE, $60,000

CLASS H.—To be drawn in public at Atlanta, Ga., by authority Commissioners on Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1867. Whole Tickets, $12; Halves, $6; Quarters, $3, and Eighths, $1.50.

In this great scheme there are four hundred and eighteen prizes, amounting to $480,000.

Prizes all prices are payable without discount, by

H. BERKELE,
No 21 Adams St., - MEMPHIS'
no7 tf

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to me by J. B. C. Cole, as surviving partner of Carrick & Cole, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1867, and recorded in the Register's office in Shelby county and State of Tennessee, in book No. 61, pages 567, 568, 569, to secure a certain indebtedness therein named, I will,

On Tuesday, November 12, 1867,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. on said day at the premises, No. 332 second str-et, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain lot of furniture and other personal property contained in schedule marked "A" to trust deed above referred to. L. B. FOULD,
no7 3t Trustee

S. C. TOOF,
—AT THE—
FRANKLIN JOB OFFICE
15 West Court Street,
Will execute all orders for
Printing
IN THE BEST STYLE, AND AS
LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN MEMPHIS.
Orders are Respectfully Solicited.

SOUTHERN
TRIMMING EMPORIUM
JAMES G. MOFFATT,
347 Main St., South of Union,
IMPORTER OF
Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
French and German Buttons,
Fancy Goods, Notions,
Zephyr Worsted,
Worsted Patterns,
Real Laces, English Hosiery,
Toys, French Corsets.
Agent for the celebrated
Boulevard Hoop Skirts!

FOR SALE.
158 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND—TEN miles from Memphis. Terms easy. Apply to R. R. CLARKE,
no6-1m* 301 Front Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER
Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE
Last night but two of the engagement of the charming little Prima Donna and Comedienne, Miss EMILIE MELVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1867;
Will be presented, by universal request, the elegant comedy of CASTE; Polly Eccles, Miss Melville, with song. To conclude with the PRETTY HORSE BRECKER; Bella Sunnyside, with song, Miss Melville.
To-morrow (Friday) Farewell Benefit of Miss Emilie Melville.
CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at ½ to 7; curtain 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 in 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 initiation. All the new and most fashionable dances taught in a new and easy manner. Ladies' classes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a.m.; Misses 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 private lessons in 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 Madame 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 all 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 elsewhere. 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 closed, by the named entries, on the 15th instant:
NURSERY STAKE.
G. W. Dillahunt enters General Duncan's b. f. Antelope, by Ava sneche, dam Gazette, by imp Albion.
Johnson & Douglass enter bk. f. Charlotte Thompson, by Imp. Mickey Free, dam Ada Teris, by imp. Albion.
Johnson & Douglass enter s. c. Richelieu, by Jack Malone, dam the dam of Maggins, by Omera.
P. Mitchell enters br. c. Elgin, by Shelby, dam by imp. Ennis; second dam the dam of Sculk.
General A. Buford enters br. c. by Lexington; dam thoroughbred but pedigree not known; dress red, gray and white.
W. S. Trousdale enters s. c. Bushwacker, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe; dress red, white and blue.
Turner & Johnson enter br. c. Crystal, by Avalanche, dam Gem, by Child Harold.
GREEN STAKE.
G. W. Dillahunt enters Gen. G. W. Harding's b. f. Duetta, by Highlander, dam Delta, by imp. Priam; 3 years old.
Johnson & Douglass enters c. f. by Jack Malone, dam Albino, by Imp. Albion; 3 years old.
Gen. A. Buford enters br. m. by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave; 3 years old; dress red, gray and white.
John H. Morgan enters ch. f. Nannie Leicher, by Australian, dam Lavender, by Wagener; 3 years old.
G. S. Thomas enters ch. f. Hiva, by Lexington, out of Hedra, by imp. Ambassador.
Turner & Johnson enters ch. f. Magazine, by Australian, dam by old Wagener.
W. A. Fowlkes enters dark br. c. by Black Wind, dam by Ambassador; 3 years old.
W. A. Fowlkes enters b. h. Tom Wooden, by Ringgold, dam by Glencoe; dress, red white and blue.
The entries for this stake were closed on the 15th instant.
RACES YET OPEN FOR ENTR