MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

SATURDAY, ... DECEMBER 14, 1867.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

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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 despotism, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *Idem defunctus*, 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 disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offenses; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERSONAL 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 TRADE-ALLIANCE 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 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.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA.

We published an apparently well authenticated account, some days since, of the wholesale butchery by the King of Abyssinia—a country in the interior of Africa—of some twenty-five hundred of his own subjects, under circumstances of atrocity which establish the fact that the tyrant belongs to the lowest and most brutal class of savages. It matters not, however, whether this account be true or apocryphal, as an index of the character of this monster. He is well known, from his general cruelties and debased practices, to be inferior to the wild beasts of the jungles that surround him, in all the attributes which constitute a civilized man. The cruelties practiced by him upon some of his captives, subjects of Great Britain, and whom he holds in captivity, for the purpose of extorting large ransoms, have induced the English Government to fit out and send to Abyssinia a formidable military expedition, with the view of punishing the barbarian and rescuing from a thraldom worse than death his wretched victims. With these acknowledged outlines of the character of the Abyssinian tyrant, our readers will perhaps not be prepared to learn that Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, has introduced into the Senate of the United States a resolution *to recognize the belligerent rights of Abyssinia in the contest between that debased tribe and Great Britain.* When this resolution was first introduced, the press and the intelligent public received it as a clumsy and dull joke of the blood-thirsty Michigander, who was the first to propose "blood-letting," before the late war, as a remedy for the dissensions of the country. But the Senator was determined that he should not be misunderstood, and would not accept the amiable criticisms of the public press upon his enlightened and statesmanlike proceeding. Accordingly, that his true character might become manifest, throughout the world, and that the American Senator should receive a stain, vulgar and ineffaceable, by proposing in the Senate, with the utmost gravity, a piratical alliance with a savage and a cannibal, Mr. CHANDLER again called up his resolution, in the Senate, on last Monday, the 9th instant. In the remarks which he made, on that occasion, Mr. CHANDLER proposed a practical alliance with the Ethiopian savage, *under color of naval commissions to be pretendedly issued by the King of Abyssinia,* with the view of fitting out piratical expeditions in the waters of the United States against the commerce of England. That the full scope and tenor of the volunteer ally of the Abyssinian King may be thoroughly seen, we subjoin the report of his remarks from the *National Intelligencer:*

Mr. Chandler called up his resolution to recognize the belligerent rights of Abyssinia. He repeated that it only differed from the British proclamation of neutrality in the substitution of names. It was designed to reciprocate the courtesy of the British Government in 1861. This had been called a good joke. It was the farthest possible remove from a joke. If it was such, it was never equalled before but by that joke of 1861, but for which the rebellion would have been put down in six months, and two hundred thousand lives and two thousand millions of dollars would have been saved. Those rebels were in the same situation as was the devil, when he tempted our Savior and offered him the kingdom of the earth. Neither of them had anything to give. Everything the rebels had belonged to the United States. Good feeling towards the mother country had existed here before that time. What justification was there, then, for that proclamation? Over eight thousand ships, too, had been lost by that recognition. He called attention to the similarity of the condition of the lately rebellious States and Abyssinia. In 1862 he had claimed that every dollar lost to the nation by this act should be either paid or retaliated for. In 1864 he had offered a resolution of similar import, and the United States had then a fleet that could have maintained that policy. In 1865 he had offered a resolution of non intercourse, and in 1866 a resolution making neutrality laws similar to those of Great Britain. Had Great Britain acknowledged the Alabama claims of the United States, he would have been silent; but she had thrown them out of court. That proclamation of neutrality had necessitated a ten per cent. war risk on vessels. Great Britain could not restore the lives lost by it, but she could refund every dollar. Those claims were a first lien on every foot of land on this continent and the adjacent islands owned by Great Britain, which would be sufficient remuneration. I would satisfy the national honor. He would never again refer to the Alabama claims until this mortgage was foreclosed. If the statesmanship of this proclamation was bad, it was Great Britain's, not ours. Referring to the Divine injunction, "If thine enemy smite thee," etc., he said nations have no souls, they must be punished on this earth. Great Britain must be published for her national sins, as we have been for ours. Abyssinia was a government thousands of years before Great Britain was a nation.

It appeared there had been some love propositions between Victoria and the King of Abyssinia. He knew nothing about that; but the United States should exercise perfect neutrality in such matter, and let Kings and Princes decide those matters for themselves. The King of Abyssinia claimed to be, and no doubt was, a descendant of King Solomon. He referred to an opinion expressed by Mr. Seward, that the flag of Switzerland should be recognized on the ocean, as she was a sister Republic. He believed messengers were on their way here from Abyssinia to procure ships of-war, etc. He believed that flag should be recognized, and he would, if a British ship-of-war chased one of them into a United States port, compel her to remain under the guns of a fort until the Abyssinian vessel had twenty-four hours' start. Give Great Britain a dose, not a homeopathic one, of her own medicine.

[Laughter.] Let the Abyssinians light up old ocean with the burning ships of Great Britain. If the King of Abyssinia enlisted seamen here, he hoped perfect neutrality would be observed. He believed if the resolution passed, that from ten to fifty privateers would be on the seas in one hundred days, and British chronometers would be cheap in this market as American chronometers were once in Great Britain.

It is difficult to conceive of the purpose of so disgraceful a proposition as is here set forth. It may arise from the pitiful motive to have his name appear in the London *Times*, and gibbeted wherever humanity, civilization and Christianity extend, being akin to the ambition of the youth who fired the Ephesian dome; or it may proceed from the belief that the Senator may commend himself more effectually than his confreres to the African population of the United States, who are absurdly supposed by him to sympathize with the cause of those African chiefs who made steak of their ancestors in their mother land; or it may be intended as one of Mr. CHANDLER'S *refined* insults to the white population of the United States, by placing them on the same political level with respect to neutrality and the laws regulating the same with the Abyssinian savages.

Whatever may be the motives of the Senator, whether they be either of the foregoing or composed of all of them, we think it evident that he will succeed in the first, that of being *hoisted on his own petard.* He has indelibly associated his name with the most infamous and disgraceful proposition, which a recreant to humanity and civilization ever dared to broach in any deliberate body of enlightened men. It seems that he would deliberately precipitate his country into war with one of the first-class military powers of the earth and against the sympathies of every other enlightened nation in Christendom, to gratify a fiendish malignity, and in alliance with a tribe which is scarcely one remove from the wild beasts, in civilization. Such a war he invites, at a time when his Government is overwhelmed with debt, when its resources are paralyzed, its industries suspended, its States not restored to that harmony and fraternity necessary to the vigorous prosecution of a foreign war, and when the result is sure to be attended with the deepest reproach to his country's name. With all the fanatical instincts which have heretofore characterized the dominant party in the North, and which are now, to some extent, on the ebb, we are not willing to believe that Mr. CHANDLER can enlist a single ally, of any prominence or reputed decency, in a scheme so atrocious and cold-blooded, and which is marked by all the incidents that belong to shameless corruption and fanatical recklessness, mingled with the coarse brutality of the human butcher, the midnight incendiary and the marplot of Christian civilization.

A REMARKABLE MANIFESTO OF NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

From the tenor of the following article we are satisfied that the intensity of the feeling in the North on the effort of the Radicals to establish negro equality throughout the Union, is not at all understood here. Only last Monday the House of Representatives passed a bill, by considerably more than a two-thirds majority, which had previously been passed by the Senate, to strike out the word "white" wherever it occurred in the charters of Washington or Georgetown or the laws of the District of Columbia. The effect of this bill is to open wide the doors to negroes to hold office, sit on juries and perform all other civil duties which have heretofore devolved on white men. This has been done in defence of the opinion of the great Central States, which have, in their recent elections, so decisively voted down negro suffrage. The passage of such measures cannot but have a most dangerous and exciting effect upon the public mind of the North. It is their undeniable tendency to bring about a war of races.

Accordingly we are not surprised to read, in a very recent Northern paper, such a startling statement as the following, from the Evansville [Ind.] *Courier:*

NEGRO EXCITEMENT.—We were shown yesterday a notice which was taken from a tree in school district No. 7, in this county, warning all negroes to leave the district on or before New Year's eve, else summary measures would be resorted to to remove them by force, regardless of consequences. The notice was written in a large, bold hand, and evidently shows that the writer knows "whereof he writes."

This is a bold step, and may lead to fatal consequences. We are not in favor of mob law under any circumstances, but no intelligent man, unless steeped in party prejudice, can but know that we are fast approaching a crisis—a war of races—not only in the South, but in the North. A change of programme in our National Congress may avert this fearful contest. But let the present Congress impose their nefarious reconstruction policy on the people of this country—thereby fastening negro domination over us, and the white laboring man of this country will throw of the yoke, "peacefully if they can, forcibly if they must." So mote it be.

The words of this writer seem to be well measured, and these would appear to be a deep sentiment in the community which is prepared to sustain him in their import. If such be the effect of the measures of Congress, in States where the blacks are but a mere "drop in the bucket," how must they operate here where the evil will fall upon us like the locusts of Egypt? Nothing but a determined purpose in the North to put down Radical doctrines can save the country. North and South, from horrors far more to be deprecated than any through which we have passed. We do not think it can be fairly doubted that the Radicals will not be permitted to carry out their nefarious purposes. Their arm will be arrested by the strong will of an outraged and oppressed people. They will be called to the bar of public judgment, and condemnation will be pronounced against them in language so emphatic that they will not dare longer to outrage an incensed constituency. Forbearance is fast losing its hold upon the popular mind of the North, and is evidently not regarded as a virtue to be cherished in a crisis like the present.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION AT MONTGOMERY.

A very large mass meeting of Conservatives was held in Montgomery, Alabama, on the 5th inst., being the evening of the adjournment of the Alabama Convention, which was addressed by Col. Forsyth, of Mobile, Mr. Hodgson and Mr. J. H. Speed, a member of the Convention.

The spirit of Col. Forsyth's remarks are embodied in the following eloquent extracts:

"We must hold the Southern citadel until the great army of the National Democracy can succor us with reinforcements. We are in Lucknow; we hear the bagpipes; we see the flashing bayonets of the advancing relief, we know the 'Campbells are coming,' but meantime the Sepoys are upon us, and for our liberties and lives, for our wives and children, we must hold the human devils at bay."

Mr. Forsyth concluded his speech with the following definition of the Conservatives' attitude toward the blacks:

"We must struggle to pull the negro race out of the fangs of the vipers who, like the anaconda, slimes the victim the more easily to devour him. We must convince them that the devils are driving them like a flock of sheep—as innocent as ignorant—to the brink of the precipice, over the verge of which is a war of races wherein numbers, experience and intellectual superiority can lead to but one issue, their extermination from the face of the land. The negro must be taught that while we wish him every earthly and heavenly blessing, while we would give him every civil right, security to life, to property, to education for his children, temples in which to worship his God, guidance, friendship and protection, that it is written in the decrees of nature that he can nowhere dominate over the white man, and that in this Government, created expressly by white men and for white men, he never shall do it."

After several other speakers had made brief addresses, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution framed by the 'Reconstruction Convention,' as containing provisions which, if ratified and enforced, would be destructive of the peace and harmony of society and the true interest of the white and black races, we are unqualifiedly opposed to its ratification, and will use every effort to insure its defeat.

"*Resolved*, That the Conservative Club of Montgomery county earnestly urge upon all opponents of Radicalism throughout the State, to organize clubs in every county and precinct in the State for the purpose of informing and instructing the colored people in their true interests, and accomplishing the defeat of the bogus State Constitution."

THE NEWS.

—Missionaries say China is full of secret political societies.

—The new Postoffice at Boston is to cost $450,000.

—Over one hundred thousand sheep have been driven from Oregon to California this year.

—It now seems the Alaska appropriation bill will probably pass by a small majority.

—Travelers will be glad to know the three railroad depots at Augusta, Ga., are to be connected by rail.

—Robinson Crusoe appears dramatized on the French stage, and is very popular.

—Kansas has sweet potatoes in enormous size and quantities this season.

—Pensacola is soon to be the rendezvous of United States vessels of war in the gulf. Among them will be two flag ships.

—Brick Pomeroy is constructing a skating rink.

—Australia has taller trees than California.

—Mr. R. Ten Broeck, of turf notoriety, is at present on a visit to Lexington, Ky.

—Apples were raised for the first time in Minnesota this season.

—Hurricanes have rather depreciated some of Mr. Seward's late acquisitions in real estate.

—A Democratic Mayor was elected at Manchester, New Hampshire, Tuesday, by 300 majority.

—An extensive smuggling business over the Grand Trunk railroad has been discovered.

—Susceptible opera goers in Gotham are all in love with the charming Lambele.

—Several applications for the throne of Abyssinia have been made to the British Government. One applicant claims to have descended from King Solomon.

—Mrs. Sarah Bullock, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., is raising her third crop of teeth, at the age of 88 years.

—Admiral Thatcher is allowed by Congress to accept a proffered decoration from the ebony ruler of Hayti.

—Rev. Dr. Ambrose Manahan, an eminent Roman Catholic preacher and writer, died at Troy, on Monday.

—Prentice says the Radicals look only to the interest of the blacks. They have no whites in their eyes.

—Senator Henderson, Gen. Sherman, and Commissioner Taylor will soon report the operations of the Indian Peace Commission.

—The Portland (Maine) *Star* says that moose and deer will soon disappear from that State altogether.

—During the month of November, there were 15,167 acres of land entered at the La Crosse (Wis.) land office.

—Butler is at the Metropolitan, New York, and the waiters have strict injunctions to serve him with plated ware.

—The old Synagogue on Wentworth street, Charleston, S. C., will be dedicated Christmas day, by Bishop Lynch, as a Catholic Church for the use of colored people.

—A San Francisco paper looks forward to the time when grapes from California, by the Pacific railroad, will be retailed in the Atlantic States at five cents per pound. That editor is *fast* seeing.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE—WEDNESDAY.

A bill was introduced by Senator Rogers incorporating the Tennessee Manufacturing Association, with B. B. Meeker, E. N. Deane, James R. Lidle, Richard Price, Eugene Underwood and John C. Oswold, of Minnesota; Lucius Barbour, Calvin Day and D. N. Norton, of Cincinnati, incorporators. The incorporators propose to invest $250,000 in manufactures in this State within twelve months, on condition that the State will exempt from taxation and give them a premium of five per cent. on all goods manufactured by this association. Passed first reading, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Senate non-concurred in the House joint resolution indorsing Thad. Stevens' scheme of confiscation by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Carey, Eckel, Elliott, Frierson, Fowsn, Garner, Henderson, Lyle, McCall, Norman, Patterson, Parker, Smith, Underwood, Wyatt and Wilson—16.

Noes—Messrs. Aldridge, Eaton, Keith, Matthews, Rodgers and Mr. Speaker Senter—6.

House joint resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the impeachment of the President, was adopted. The Senate Committee had reported for the rejection of the resolution, but in order to sustain the vote just given by the Tennessee Representatives in Congress in favor of impeachment, they concurred in the House resolution.

An act to change and fix the time for electing Representatives to Congress; the time fixed is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in 1868, and the same time every two years thereafter, passed the third reading.

The bill requiring the Comptroller to issue his warrant to pay the amount now due the Metropolitan Police of Chattanooga, was passed by a vote of 14 to 9.

Adjourned to 9 a.m. Thursday.

HOUSE.

By Mr. Walker—A bill providing that the Speakers and principal Clerks of both Houses of the Assembly shall receive eight dollars per day, and other members and officers six dollars per day, and mileage at the rate of five dollars for every twenty-five miles going and returning, provided that no pay shall be received for a longer session than ninety days, and that per diem shall not be allowed for a longer period than ten days of vacation. Referred to the Finance Committee.

By Mr. Bosson—A bill requiring property holders, along the lines of the several railroads in this State, to keep up their stock or make their enclosures and stop gaps in such a way as to prevent their stock from getting on the track of said roads. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Mynatt—A bill to establish a system of registration of births, marriages and deaths in the State of Tennessee. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House Bill No. 90—To prohibit the sale of pictures of Jeff. Davis or Robert E. Lee. Rejected.

House Bill No. 91—To increase and amend the exemption and homestead law of the State, was taken up.

The special committee to whom the bill was referred, reported a bill in lieu, which was adopted, which exempts in the hands of heads of families a homestead of not more than one hundred and sixty acres, and not exceeding one thousand dollars in value, or its equivalent in any other kind of property; also seven hundred dollars worth of property, including choses in action, and for each child under twelve years of age, one hundred dollars.

Mr. Ryder, Chairman of the Committee, explained that the Committee had fully considered the several bills on this subject which had been referred to it, and, in framing the bill presented in lieu, had endeavored to secure the benefits of the law alike to all classes of the community. In his opinion it was unjust that the owner of real property should have special privileges which were not granted to the mechanic who, in many instances, owned only personal property. The library of the lawyer, the surgical instruments and medical library of the physician, and the tools of the mechanic, were as necessary to them as were land and farming implements to the farmer, and should be as fully protected. The bill provided that in case a party owned no real estate, then an equivalent of personal property, to the amount of $1000, should be exempt. This he thought no more than just, giving equal advantages to all.

The subject elicited a lengthy discussion, and the bill, with the amendment, was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House adjourned until 9 a.m. Thursday.

Repudiation.

A late number of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, a high-toned sporting and agricultural paper, published in New York, contains an article which, as it is in no sense of the word a political paper, is very suggestive. It speaks of the extreme depression of business, of the poverty of the laboring classes, and the widely extending suffering among the poor. It says that in New York alone there is said to be at the present time ten thousand without employment. The number of mechanics, clerks, and laborers without work, from the prevailing stagnation, and already verging towards want, will swell the total to fearful proportions. In such a strait it is no wonder that common people talk less gingerly about repudiation than formerly. The *Turf* upon this topic has the following:

"Repudiation is no word of ours, but it is surprising how it has grown into use within one year. To hint at it at one time was considered disloyal and even dangerous to personal liberty; but a change has come over the sentiment of the masses, and while Congress is busy in legislating for the next Presidency, and astute politicians are proclaiming the soundness of the public debt, the one word is growing into a mighty power in the agricultural West, and rapidly coming into favor in the mechanical East. Its use even in this city at present where men do congregate, is frequent; and it is finding its way under this labor stagnation among the hardfisted, hotest sons of toil, who earn their bread in God's appointed way, to an extent that is really surprising. A thousand millions of taxation is doing its work. A paralyzed trade, labor beggared, and confidence destroyed, may drive the people into the support of a measure which their sturdy honesty does not approve, and, perhaps, settle the question of the next Presidency. Stranger things than this have happened."

"I REMEMBER," says Lord Eldon, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York, and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed, 'Here are only eleven jurymen in the box, where is the twelfth?' 'Please you, my Lord,' said one of the eleven, 'he has gone away about some other business—but he has left his verdict with me!'"

THE New York *World* defines its position on the negro suffrage question as follows: "The plan we suggested is one which the exempted States (each acting for itself) could well afford to adopt; namely, first a pledging of five years from Lee's surrender (the date of actual emancipation); second, negro suffrage on a property qualification for thirty years thereafter; third, leaving the next generation to make the suffrage universal or not, as the qualified voters might determine. This would put the Southern negroes on the same footing as Jamaica negroes emigrating to New York—five years' probation and property suffrage."

A LETTER from Abyssinia, dated October 31st, bears of the return, two days previously, of Col. Merriwether and his party from the mountains of the country to the southward, after a severe march of 150 miles. In the country they traversed—now for the first time visited by Europeans—they found but little water, and that in wells. In parts the thermometer ranged at 110. The passes were through beds of torrents, with huge masses of rock on every side. The landing pier at Zoula, 350 yards long, was finished, and a great portion of tramway had already been laid down. Troops were arriving daily, and Annesley Bay was rapidly assuming as busy an aspect as Bombay harbor. Of Theodore there is no intelligence, but he is virtually sovereign over but a small portion of the country now.

BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Convention adjourned last night until Monday to give the committees time to report.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Common Carrier Bill Passed by the Senate.

NASHVILLE, December 13.—The Senate to-day passed the Common Carrier bill allowing negroes on railroads the same privileges as white people.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

The Sioux Refuse a Treaty of Peace, unless the Forts are Abandoned—Meeting of the Dakotah Legislature.

CHICAGO, December 13.—Fort Laramie advices to the 8th say that a party of Sioux came in desiring to make peace. They report that the main body of that tribe will not treat till the forts in their country are abandoned. Red Cloud, the chieftain, says he will fight the whites as long as there is a man left. Indian couriers come in daily from war parties, and go back daily, unmolested, carrying provisions and ammunition.

The Dakotah Legislature met at Yankton Monday. They have a Republican majority, for the first time in the history of this Territory.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Selection of Grounds for the New White House—Meeting of the Indian Commissioners—Commissioner of Patents Tenders His Resignation—Report of the Directors of the Bureau of Statistics—Congressional Matters.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The Committee on the subject of National Banks and a new White House, have determined on the selection of 250 acres in the northwest portion of the city behind Columbia College. This tract embraces Rock Creek and most beautiful scenery around Washington.

The Indian Commissioners met last night and were engaged till a late hour in discussing points to be embraced in their report. They adjourned to meet again on the 28th inst.

The Commissioner of Patents gradually gives way before the pressure brought to bear upon him by the President, and tenders his resignation, to take effect on the 15th of January.

Directors of Bureau statistics reports exports of the United States for the quarter ending October 1st, were $90,000,000; while for the corresponding period in 1866 they were $78,000,000.

The House Committee on elections this morning finished hearing the evidence in the case of Brown, of Kentucky, but will not take a vote till after all cases from that State have been heard. Next week the Committee promises to hear arguments in the cases of Trimble, contested by Simms, and Young, contested by McKee.

The Senate will probably not pass the House bill suspending the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract currency.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—House resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of exempting from stamp duty all official bonds executed to or for religious, charitable or benevolent societies.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and after a "flat, stale and unprofitable" discussion, adjourned.

SENATE.

The bill exempting raw cotton was taken up, and, after some discussion, postponed.

Wilson called up House bill securing to families of soldiers the bounties to which they are entitled, with amendments, which, he said, would accomplish the desired object.

Edmond said the amendments provided that on the death of the wife and children the bounty should go to next of kin. This was going too far, and he moved to extend to wife and children only. Amendment agreed to and bill passed.

Senate then passed House resolution of adjournment from December 20th to January 6th, by a vote of 24 to 19.

Morrill's legal tender bill was again taken up.

Caskett, of Oregon, read a long speech in opposition to the bill, and closed by moving to refer it to the Financial Committee, together with a bill heretofore issued by him, providing for the issue of gold notes to take the place of legal tenders, and to facilitate the resumption of specie payment. His motion was agreed to.

Senate adjourned till Monday.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 13.—Cotton steadier; Orleans, 14@15c; sales to-day 2800 bales; receipts 7142 bales; exports 3694 bales; sales of the week 22,300; receipts 24,531; exports, foreign, 1723, coastwise, 356; stock 92,630 bales. Sugar, nominal. Molasses unchanged. Flour, superfine, firm at $9 50; choice $15 25. Corn $1 15@1 20. Oats firm at 85c. Pork easier at $24 25. Bacon, shoulders, retailing 11@11½c; clear sides 15¾. Lard, no sales quoted, prime tierce 14½; keg 14½c. Sterling 42½@45. New York sight ¼c discount. Gold 32½@33.

New York, December 13.—Cotton rather more active, and ¼c better; sales 2000 bales at 15½@15¾c. Flour dull; superfine, $8 55@9 15. Whisky, nominal. Wheat lower. Corn very scarce, 1@2c better. Oats 83@84c. Rice quiet; Carolina, 8@c. Coffee dull. Sugar steadier; Havana 11½@13c. Molasses dull, $21 25. Lard nominal, 12½@13½c.

Money easy at 6@7; sterling, 9½@¾; gold, 33¼; Government stocks without decided change; stocks quiet.

CINCINNATI, December 13.—Flour, dull; family, $11 25@12 50. Wheat, dull and nominal; $2 55 for No. 1 red. Corn, dull; 85c for new ear. Rye, firm at $1 58. Barley, firm at $1 60@1 75. Tobacco, higher and changed. Hogs, dull and unsettled, $6 25@7 gross. Bacon, $8@8 75 for dressed. Mess Pork, dull at $22. Lard, firmer at 12½c. Green meats, dull; shoulders, 7½; sides, 7½c; hams, 11½c. Bulk meats, dull; 8½@10½c for shoulders and sides. Butter, scarce; 30@40c. Cheese, steady, 14@15c. Coffee and sugar, unchanged; good to choice coffee, 22@25c; Cuba sugar, 12@13c; Porto Rico, 12@13½c; refined, 17@18c.

LOUISVILLE, December 13.—Tobacco, easier, $6@27 for lightlugs to leaf. Flour, steady at $8 for superfine. Wheat, $2 25@2 35. Corn in ear, 80@85c. Oats, 66@68c in bulk. Groceries and provisions, quiet. Hogs, packed, 6¾@7c gross. Lard, 13½c. Cotton, 14@14½c. Whisky, in bond, 30@32c.

LONDON, December 13.—Consols, 92; 5-20s, 71 11-16. Illinois Central, 89; Erie, 48¾.

FRANKFORT, December 13.—Bond, 76 11-16.

PARIS, December 13.—Bullion in Bank of France has increased 14,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, December 13.—Cotton sales for the week ending yesterday, 68,000 bales; 12,000 for exports and 4000 for speculation. Stock, 443,000 bales, of which 59,000 are American. Uplands, 7¾; Orleans, 7¾. Sales, 10,000 bales. Cotton advanced; closed firm at 4d@6d. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—Tobacco is steady and unchanged; Lugs, $4@8; Common to Shipping Leaf, $8@15. Flour is very firm; Superfine, $6@7; X, $8@8 75; XX, $9@10; XXX to fancy, $10 50@13 50. Wheat is higher; Spring, $2@2 05. Corn is firm; prime to choice, 98@$1. Oats are firm but inactive, 76@78c. Barley, $1 60@1 25. Fall Rye is higher, $1 68@1 75. Provisions are weak. Pork nominal, $21 50@22 50. Shoulders, 11@11½c. Lard, dull, 11¼@12c. Hogs, lower, $1@2c.

Reputation.

"I REMEMBER," says Lord Eldon, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York, and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed, 'Here are only eleven jurymen in the box, where is the twelfth?' 'Please you, my Lord,' said one of the eleven, 'he has gone away about some other business—but he has left his verdict with me!'"

THE New York *World* defines its position on the negro suffrage question as follows: "The plan we suggested is one which the exempted States (each acting for itself) could well afford to adopt; namely, first a pledging of five years from Lee's surrender (the date of actual emancipation); second, negro suffrage on a property qualification for thirty years thereafter; third, leaving the next generation to make the suffrage universal or not, as the qualified voters might determine. This would put the Southern negroes on the same footing as Jamaica negroes emigrating to New York—five years' probation and property suffrage."

A LETTER from Abyssinia, dated October 31st, bears of the return, two days previously, of Col. Merriwether and his party from the mountains of the country to the southward, after a severe march of 150 miles. In the country they traversed—now for the first time visited by Europeans—they found but little water, and that in wells. In parts the thermometer ranged at 110. The passes were through beds of torrents, with huge masses of rock on every side. The landing pier at Zoula, 350 yards long, was finished, and a great portion of tramway had already been laid down. Troops were arriving daily, and Annesley Bay was rapidly assuming as busy an aspect as Bombay harbor. Of Theodore there is no intelligence, but he is virtually sovereign over but a small portion of the country now.

The New British Minister to the United States.

A cable dispatch informs us of the arrival of the Hon. Edward Thornton in England from Rio Janeiro, and all doubt is now at rest as to his appointment to the post of British Minister at Washington. Mr. Thornton, who is a son of the late Sir Edward Thornton, commenced his official career about 25 years ago as an attache of the British Mission to Turin. In 1845 he was appointed paid attache at Mexico, and in 1851 Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico. From April, 1852, till October 1858, he was Secretary to the late Sir Charles Hotham' special mission to the River Platte. In May, 1854 he received the appointment of *Charge d' Affaires* and Consul-General of the Republic of New-Grenada, but did not proceed to Bogota; and in September, of same year he was transferred to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. He filled that post for five years, at the end of which period he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. On the 17th July, 1865, he was sent on a special mission to the Emperor of Brazil, and on the 10th of August following was appointed Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, from which post has he been just recalled to succeed the late Sir Frederick Bruce as head of the British Embassy in the United States. It will thus be seen that 22 years of Mr. Thornton's official career have been spent on this continent in different diplomatic capacities. In Febuary, 1863, he was made a companion of the Honorable Order of the Bath, the distinction being conferred upon him as a mark of his Sovereign's approval of the ability and fidelity with which he had discharged the duties of the several offices he had successively filled in his country's service. Mr. Thornton bear's a Portuguese title of nobility —Court of Casillhas—to which he succeeded on the death of his father, upon whom it was conferred by King John II. of Portugal for three lives, his own being one, and the others to be accomplished in his descendants in a direct and legitimate line; but the license granted by George IV., permitting Sir Edward to accept the title, forbids him or his heirs assuming or using it in the British Dominions.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Prominent Men Comparing Notes—The Presidential Question.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: John B. Hoskin, of New York, John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, and John F. Reynolds, all prominent Democrats, have recently arrived in Washington. Hoskin has been sounding President Johnson on the Presidential question, and at a meeting at Mr. Black's tonight, for the purpose of comparing notes on a candidate, the chances of Johnson, Seymour, Pendleton, and others, were severally discussed, but none of them were accepted. A new man was agreed upon, and it is Gen. Hancock, Messrs. Hoskin, Reynolds, and others, who had just been with the President, stated that Mr. Johnson told them that Gen. Hancock was doing admirably, and had only begun the programme that had been laid out by them some two months ago. They allow it to be understood that Gen. Hancock was Johnson's choice, and the only man that could make a show against Grant. Consequently the clique of politicians at their meeting to-night privately nominated Gen. Hancock for the next Presidency, and pledge themselves for his support, if it could be agreed upon for Vice-President. Hoskin and Hoffman were spoken of, but Hancock being a Pennsylvanian, the West it is suggested, would claim the Vice-Presidency. Hoskin was promised the next gubernatorial nomination in New York, should Hoffman be the candidate for Vice-President, and either Sanford Ecthwich, Horatio Seymour or Samuel Tedden is to succeed Gov. Morgan in the Senate.

Prominent gentlemen called to-day on Gen. Rawlings, chief of Gen. Grant's staff, to learn whether the recent order of Gen. Hancock, revoking Gen. Mower's appointments, met with Gen. Grant's approval, and to elicit any information on the subject in possession of the department. Gen. Rawlings stated that when Gen. Hancock took command he received special instructions from Gen. Grant in regard to military matters in Louisiana, but whether they covered Gen. Hancock's recent action or not, he could not tell. He presumed the facts would be developed in a few days, as the subject had been brought prominently before the Acting Secretary of War and the President, by persons who approved Gen. Hancock's administration.

MARRIED.

BATTLE—TAYLOR—MANN—TAYLOR.—At the residence of the brides' father, in Haywood county, Tenn., on Tuesday, December 10, 1867, by Rev. Guilford Jones, Dr. ALFRED BATTLE and Miss IRENE TAYLOR. Also, Mr. R. A. MANN and Miss HARRIET TAYLOR.

We congratulate our dear friends on their mutual success, and hope their future life will be as bright as their anticipations; that the smiles of Providence may attend their every step, granting unto them sufficient wisdom and discretion to enable them at all times to be up and doing with a heart for any fate, and eventually be joined more perfectly in the world above which has been prepared for those who labor here for the glory of God.

DIED.

MENDELAR.—At Sandoval, Ill., December 5th, LIZZIE MENDELAR, aged 17 years, wife of J. S. Mendelar.

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of Mrs. Janet D. Keller, deceased, will present the same, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Letters, the same, granted to P. M. McKERRY, Administrator.
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WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER. A young man, wi lout incumbrance, is desirous of a post on of the above description, or will take an interest in the crop. To any person who desires a man, he cannot do better than employ the same. Direct to R. G. Craig, Sentman, 379 Main street, or to John O'Connor, Liquor Dealer, 100 and 102, corner Market and Main streets. dec14w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn. No. 2274, S. R. D.—Hugh L. Brinkley vs Albinus J. Francisco and Morris J. Wiggins.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Albinus J. Francisco is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that he make his appearance here in, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on the first Monday in February, 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, Deputy Clerk & Master.
Wilson & Beard, Sols. for Complainant.
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Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee—ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Edward F. Lane, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office, No. 259 Main street, in Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn., before Thomas J. Latham, Es