MEMPHIS APPEAL

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

SUNDAY, . . . DECEMBER 29, 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 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 letter 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 dissolved; 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 landmarks 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 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 LEPROSY OF THE STATE.

When we said, recently, that we would vote nothing but a halter to those men who had cursed the country with negro-suffrage, we expected to have one universal howl of indignation go up from the various Radical hurdy-gurdies whose dulcet strains, when the crank is vigorously turned, delight the delicate ears of their negro patrons.

We propose to shock still more these lovers of the negro who have taken refuge in patriotism. We publish in another column an article of almost unequalled truth and force from the *National Intelligencer*, with which we wholly agree, in respect to the accursed consequences of the presence of the negro in the country. It has indeed been the source of all our woes. Intermingling with the white race, the negro operates like milk injected into the arteries. Mixed with the blood in the circulation, it is as deadly a poison as prussic acid. It is a disease of the body politic, of the same nature with the trichinæ swarming and feeding in the flesh and muscles of the agonized and tortured criminal. It is contamination, pollution and putrefaction; and the instinctive repugnance of the white race to any contact with the negro, impatience of the presence of the blackamoor in large numbers, is an attempt of nature to throw off the disease.

There will be no permanent peace or health for the South, until this intrusive and poisonous element is expelled from the body politic. All other proposed remedies are but charlatanry, or, at the best, palliatives that only postpone the dissolution of the States by a disease that rots the flesh and consumes the very bones. There are many laws of nature, that we do not understand, and one of these is that the superior race never elevates the inferior, when the two are thrown together as component parts of the same society; but the lower and baser and more animal and savage race drags the higher and nobler down to its own level, unless the instinct of self-preservation constrains the latter to extirpate the former, which it generally does, with disturbances and spasms that, like fever, are the efforts of nature to expel the poison and the disease from the system.

Man has much in common with the animals, and sympathizes with that which he resembles. He who feels no repugnance at association on equal terms with the negro, is of the nature of the negro. The absence of that instinctive repugnance for a filthy, lecherous and leprous race, which God gave the white man and woman for the same purpose for which He gave even the animals their antipathies, proves the identity of nature. Appetites and passions that are unnatural are the consequences of physical and moral disease; and we instinctively shudder and are disgusted when we hear that a fair white girl in some Northern State has become enamoured of and married a negro.

Even the animals have these instinctive antipathies that are given them to be their protection against concealed dangers. The horse has it against the insignificant fly that neither bites or stings him, but only deposits on his hair the ova that afterwards find their way into his stomach and become the cause of death. Men feel a singular uneasiness, for which they cannot account, when they are in the vicinity of a concealed enemy, or of one who is, even long afterwards, to work them injury.

We are as yet profoundly ignorant of the nature of antipathies and sympathy. We understand the meaning of the phrase that "blood is blacker than water;" but we have never troubled ourselves to inquire why the people of the North were always more impatient of the presence of the negro, though free and sometimes a prodigy because respectable, than the people of the South, where they were a thousand-fold more numerous. Where they were slaves, the antipathy of the white race against them slumbered. Whenever free, there is that instinctive feeling of repugnance, that swiftly ripens into detestation. While the inferior and unclean race occupies its natural and legitimate position of subordination to the higher and nobler race, the poison of the presence of the former insensibly permeates society, and corrupts the blood of the body politic. Uneasiness and restlessness, and instinctive efforts to rid itself of the "*corporis atque animi mutua contagia*" are the result, but the instinctive antipathy and antagonism are for the most part latent, or the meaning of their manifestations mistaken for something else by the pretenders that are imagined to be Statesmen. The moment that the negro, singly, or in numbers, ceases to occupy his subordinate position, he sin antagonism to the white man, not because the latter fears his rivalry, but by that mysterious law of antipathy between races which has caused nineteen-twentieths of all the wars of the world.

Simply to emancipate the negro was insufficiately to develop that inveterate antagonism, that soon becomes hatred, and ends in the extermination or subjugation of the inferior race. Emancipation was the most terrible mistake that ever had been committed by any people. There have been even greater mistakes since; but this, of itself, would probably have proved fatal. If we had been statesmen in power, they would have proved themselves of every possible device to avert the consequences of the fiasco measure of emancipation, and to diminish, if they could not prevent, the antagonism between the two races. But we have only characters, venomous and irrational malignants, and other plagues inflicted upon us by God's justice for our National iniquities. Consequently all the legislation of Congress has tended, and indeed was intended, to increase and exasperate that antagonism and antipathy. The Freedmen's Bureau at once divided the whites and blacks into two hostile camps, with conflicting interests and passions continually exasperated by collisions. Congress might have rested there, with the satisfaction of knowing that it had secured the ruin of the country, and the ultimate extermination or re-enslavement of the black race, after, perhaps, half a century of bloodshed. But it was necessary that Radicalism should secure the votes of the Southern States; and it committed the astounding crime of conferring on negro proletarianism the right to vote, and then seemed astonished at the instinctive uneasiness that at once pervaded the public mind, like that which presages the coming of an elemental convulsion, or warns us of the presence of poisonous reptiles or deadly contagion.

The Jacobin presses and praters have clamorously insisted, for two years and a half, that the men who led in our struggle for independence deserved the halter. They must not deem as discourteous if we retort by the same declaration as to themselves. To confer upon the negro the right to vote, without regard to intellect or qualification, was the most stupendous crime that ever man or people committed.

It was a crime against the white men of the South, because it takes from them the power of self-government, and commits the legislation and government of the South to the hands of a race entirely unfit and incompetent to govern even themselves.

It was a crime against the negro, cruel, treacherous and deadly; because it creates an irreconcilable and deadly antagonism and hostility between the white man and himself, is already destroying his race by thousands, by the combined influences of improvidence, vice, licentiousness, famine and infanticide, and will inevitably end in its total extermination or expulsion from the country.

It was a crime against the Southern States, because it enables needy and corrupt adventurers, vagabonds and knaves, using the miserable negroes to their ruin, to make themselves the rulers, masters, legislators, or rather the administrators *de bonis non* of these States, and makes these the shame, scandal and the reproach of the age.

It was a crime against the Nation, because it makes the votes of these negroes in the South equal to the vote of five white men of the North, opens the Congress to negro Senators and Representatives, and enables the negro vote to control the legislation and often the elections of the country.

And it was a crime against human nature, and its authors the enemies of the human race, because it degrades a great nation to the level of Hayti, demonstrates that the perpetuity of republican government is impossible, poison the very springs of the public life and contaminates and pollutes the life-blood of a nation and a race.

We have long believed that God would punish the United States for the savage, gold-blooded and atrocious injustices and barbarities which they have for near a hundred years perpetrated upon the Indians, whom they have robbed of their lands and murdered with as little pity or compunction as men murder wolves. That punishment consists in the curse of the poisonous presence of the African among us, the terrible war of which that presence was the cause, and the present and future hideous and terrible consequences of both, which our miserable and despicable masters do not even attempt to avert. The men who have forced Negro suffrage on the South are the murderers of the Nation, as surely as the BOWIES were the murderers of the victims whom they poisoned. Some are fanatics, no more responsible for their acts than insanes; but the great majority knew, in part, at least, what would be the consequences of their crime, and committed it knowingly and deliberately, because without it they could not be secured in the possession of power. We repeat, and History will adjudge, when it exults or mourns, as the case may be, over the ruin of the American Republic, that these men deserved, as great criminals and malefactors, to die ignominiously at the hands of the executioner.

NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

We earnestly invite the attention of our readers to the letter of H. R. AUSTIN in regard to the Labor Union recently organized in Louisiana and Mississippi. We will cheerfully comply with the request to publish the Constitution and By-laws of this organization and most earnestly appeal to the planters of the South to arouse themselves from their despondency, and go to work zealously, and systematically, to meet the exigencies of the times. We have not provisions enough to make another crop—and unless we obtain provisions from some source to enable our people to make a crop next year, we will be utterly and forever prostrated agriculturally, mechanically and commercially.

We must provide both food and employment for the freedmen, or they will become paupers or robbers; and it would be suicidal to undertake to reduce our agricultural arrangements so as to leave a large portion of freedmen unemployed.

We trust that Tennessee will move in this matter without delay. It will bring us bread and meat—it will restore the Union upon a more enduring basis. It will dispel the dark clouds of passion and prejudice which still lower over the country. All good men in every part of the Union will have reason to be grateful that Providence has afflicted us for our reformation—and not for our utter destruction. By the performance of reciprocal duties, in a practical christian spirit, we will learn to understand that our conflicts have grown out of false theories of conflicting electoral interests. We will all learn that the whole country, North, South, East and West, must flourish or languish together.

Tennessee is bound to her sister Southern States by so many ties that their fate must be her fate, whether "for weal or for woe."

We received the communication too late to publish the Constitution to-day, but will publish it in our next issue.

NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

Editors Appeal: I send you for publication the Constitution and By-laws of the Labor Union, now in operation in Louisiana and Mississippi. The first organization was in Madison parish, La., after submitting the matter to Gen. Hancock—who promised to do everything in his power to aid us, and has officially referred the measure to Gen. Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau. The Warren county, Miss., organization has been submitted to Gen. Ord, who has also referred it to Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, recommending the system, "Provided responsible persons shall be put in charge of the county organizations." This proviso is judicious, and ought to be kept in view, in the selection of officers of the county organizations.

I am on my way to Washington and hope to be able to make a good report of the success of the measure—backed as it is by the representations of the Government officials who have full opportunity of appreciating the necessity of such an organization, and of judging of its adaptation to our present necessities.

Yours truly, H. R. AUSTIN.

Senators and Representatives who remain in Washington are receiving a great many letters from business men in opposition to Mr. Sherman's Funding bill.

Gen. Grant, in conversation to-day, it is reported, said he was very much vexed that Gen. Ord should have issued his recent order in relation to the destitution in Mississippi without consulting higher authority. He added that he had information from reliable sources that the condition of things was not half as bad as set forth by Gen. Ord.

Col. Eli Parker, who disappointed everybody, including his affianced, by not coming to time to get married last week, fooled the public again by marrying the lady twelve hours before the appointed time. A great crowd gathered at church to-day to witness the ceremony. The Colonel was married last night.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Dec. 28.—Judge Busteed was shot to-day by District Attorney Martin, who had been indicted by the Grand Jury for revenue frauds. He is now in jail. Busteed's wounds are not mortal.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—The river is still rising with nine feet in the canal. The Louisville Transfer Company organized under its charter yesterday by electing P. A. Strader, of Cincinnati, President, W. F. Harris, of Louisville, Superintendent, and T. O. Johnson, of Louisville, Secretary and Treasurer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Fractional currency printed for the week was $599,000. Shipped, $358,638, including $50,000 to Louisville. Treasury notes issued, $1,072,000, nearly all to Boston and New Orleans. National Bank notes, $55,650. Fractional currency destroyed, $253,6000.

Receipts for internal revenue since the 12th of December to this morning $13,140,000, and total receipts since July last $982,261,000.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—Gen. Hancock, in special orders No. 29, legalizes the official acts of R. L. Shelly, who was appointed Clerk of the Second District Court by Gen. Mower, and relieved in turn by Gen. Hancock, who reinstated the former incumbent.

The following was adopted by the Convention as the second article of the Constitution: "All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States and residents of this State for one year, are citizens of this State, and shall enjoy the same civil and political public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties."

The Convention then adjourned until Monday at 11 a.m.

To-day was the 25th day of the Convention which has progressed as far as the second article of the Constitution.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, December 28.—The Fenians seem unusually active all over the country. Nearly every hour in the day dispatches are received by the authorities announcing either a contemplated movement by the Brotherhood or absolute occurrence. Telegrams of quite a serious nature were received to day from Cork, giving the details of another *coup de main*. Last night about twelve o'clock a large body of men, with blacked faces, stormed Mortello Tower near Cork. The guard of the Tower was overcome and scattered, and the victors hastily collected a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and escaped with it without molestation.

The late operations of the Fenians have had the effect of rekindling public excitement. Many improbable rumors are afloat, including one that the Fenian cruiser had been seen off the Irish coast, and chased away by a war vessel.

A man was arrested in this city this evening charged with having fired the fuse which caused the recent terrible explosion at Clerkenwell. The true culprit it is believed has at last been caught.

TORONTO, December 28.—The first Parliament of the Province of Ontario was opened yesterday. John Stevenson was chosen Speaker.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Commercial advices from Shanghai give the total exports of the new crop of tea from the 1st of December at 90,000,000 pounds. Green tea at Shanghai was active and firmer.

MADRID, December 28.—The Austrian frigate Norawa in command of Admiral Tegetthoff, having on board the remains of the late Arch-Duke Maximilian, arrived at Cadiz yesterday afternoon.

The sessions of Cortes commenced yesterday with the usual speech from the Throne by Queen Isabella, who pledged the support of the Nation to the Pope for the preservation of his temporal power.

PARIS, December 28.—In the Corps Legislatif the bill for the organization of the army was passed after several amendments. M. Rohser proposed nine years' service, instead of eight, which, after a sharp contest, was carried. There were eighty-one opposing votes. In his speech he called attention to the armaments of the neighboring powers, and supported his plan as the only one practicable.

LONDON, December 28, Evening.—Consols closed at 92¼@92¼; 5-20s, 72⅝@72¾; Illinois Central, 88½; Erie, 48¼.

LIVERPOOL, December 28, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; sales, 10,000 bales. The trade report is rather more favorable, though prices are unsettled. Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady. Corn, 45s 9d. Wheat, 15s per central for white California.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Money easy, at 5@6 for call loans. Sterling firm but quiet, at 10@10½. Gold lower, closing at 38⅞. Exports of specie to-day $1,118,000. Governments are without decided change. Railroad stocks were steady during the day, but closed firmer and higher.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—Cotton in active demand but offerings light; sales, 3750 bales; receipts, 3269 bales; exports, 2528 bales. Sugar, common, 9½@9¾; fully fair, 12¾@13c; prime, 13½@13¾c. Molasses active; common, 56c; choice, 75c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull, $1 08@1 10. Oats dull, 82@83c. Pork, nominally $22. Bacon, shoulders retailing at 10½c.; clear sides, 15½c. Gold, 32½c. Sterling, 44½@47c. New York Sight, ½ discount.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton nominally 13c. Flour quiet, superfine, $6 50@7; XX, $10 50; XXX, $11 50. Wheat lower, $2 55@2 56, for prime to choice. Corn inactive, 88@90c for shelled, and 76@77c in the ear. Oats higher. Rye, no sales. Provisions and lard dull and weak, with small sales. Pork $26. Bacon, shoulders, 10@10½; clear rib sides 10½; clear sides 13c; the latter can be bought at a fraction less; sugar-cured hams 16@17c; dry salted shoulders 7½c; clear sides packed 11c. Hogs in better demand at $5 75@6 50, for light to extra heavy. Packed to date 220,000.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—Tobacco quiet; sales 48 hhds. at $5@$16 for lugs and medium leaf. Cotton 12½c.@13c. Hogs nominal, $6@$6 25. Mess pork $21. Bacon shoulders 10c; clear sides 13c; new hams 17@18c. Lard 12½c. Buck shoulders 8½; clear sides 11½c. Flour, superfine, $7 75@8. Corn, new ear, 75c; shelled 80@85c. Oats 66@67c. Wheat $2 25@2 40. Raw whiskey, bonded, 28@30c.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Cotton is a shade firmer; sales 1900 bales at 15½c for middling uplands. Flour, 5@10c lower; superfine, $8 30@9; St. Louis, $12@16. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat more active, and prices unchanged. Rye dull, $1 75@1 76. Oats dull, 83½c in store, and 86½ afloat. Corn heavy, $1 35@1 36½ for new mixed western, and $1 46 for old, afloat. Pork quiet but steady, $20 80@21 for old mess, cash and regular; new mess, $22 18@22 20. Bacon quiet and firm. Sugar firm; Cuba, 11½@12c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 85c. Dry Goods very dull. Jobbers and trade mostly taking stock, with little change in prices.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Flour dull and unchanged; Family $10 75@14 00; Wheat, light supply, demand fair; No. 1 Red Winter, $2 50; Corn quiet, New Ear, 84c., shelled, 90c. with shipping, demand East for better; Oats dull, 64c; Rye firm, $1 60; Barley, good demand, $1 60@1 70 for Fall; Cotton unchanged with a moderate demand, 13½c. Whiskey, 28c. bonded; Hogs in better demand, $6 00@6 75 gross, $7 50@8 25 nett; Provisions quiet and unchanged; Old Mess Pork $19 50; New held at $21 00; Buckwheats nominally unchanged; Lard in demand at 12c., but held at 12½c; Country sold at 12c; Steam Lard sold at 11½c; Clear Sides 12½c; Green meats nominal; Bacon shoulders 9½c; Sides 11½c; Clear sides 12½c; Butter unchanged; Clover seed dull and declining, 12@12½c.; Timothy and Flax unchanged; Linseed Oil, $1 05; Lard Oil, $1 00@1 10.

The Late Horror.

Our readers have read the sickening details of the late horrible disaster on the Lake Shore Road, near Buffalo—one of the most awful that has ever occured in this country. The cause of it is thus stated:

The cause of the accident has been ascertained to have been owing to a break in the trend surface of the wheel eighteen inches wide, next to the flange. This caused the rear car to leave the rails, in which position it was dragged nearly the entire length of the bridge to a point at the east end, which is the highest place. The car immediately in front also left the track, but not until it had reached nearly the center of the bridge.

The rear car plunged off the bridge at the east end, falling about seventy feet. The next car passed over the bridge, but finally rolled down the earth embankment. The rear car at once took fire, adding horror upon horror, standing as it fell, upon end, with the entire number of over fifty passengers piled in a confused mass, together with two stoves and broken seats, in a place difficult of access. Those not instantly killed were slowly roasted to death. The cries of the dying were heartrending, and lasted fully twenty minutes, while the uninjured passengers and employees were unable to render any assistance.

An Underground River in Ohio. A Great Natural Curiosity.

From the Freemont (O.) Journal.]

It is not generally known that there exists, about a mile west of Fremont, a remarkable underground stream, with a swift current, and no outlet, above the surface of the ground this side of Lake Erie. It was discovered several years ago on a farm north of the Four Mile House, now owned by widow Sheller, by a man who was returning from a day's chopping in the woods. In walking over a slightly sunken place he noticed a hollow sound and turning, struck the ground with his ax, broke through and disappeared, and never has been heard from since. Further investigations showed a rock about six feet below the suface, with a crevice a foot or more wide, in which water could be seen several feet below. By tracing its course further down and breaking through the crust, the same phenomenon appeared again, and by dropping a piece of wood or other floating substances in the upper aperture, it was soon seen to pass the lower one, showing a strong current. A lead and line, let down to the depth of seventy feet, found no bottom. The supply of water is only slightly effected by drouth, a pump set up in one of the places above mentioned, has furnished the purest water to the whole neighborhood during the late dry season. It is certainly a remarkable stream.

Thunderbolts as Remedies.

An English writer argues that several physical maladies can be cured by lightning. The doctrine that "likes cure likes" holds good, he asserts, in the case of maladies to which the destructive element gives birth; whether the fright or some proper action of the electric fluid works the cure, it is hard to say; but the fact is incontestible. Several cases are reported, where individuals paralyzed from their youth, have recovered complete use of their limbs by lightning strokes in after years. A country clergyman, in Kent, was paralyzed by apoplexy in 1781, and struck by lightning the year after, when all traces of the paralysis left him. A man who had lost the use of both arms guarding some animals in a field, lightning fell upon him, and when he come to his senses, he found that he could use both arm and hands. These are but a few of many recorded instances. A verity of ailments besides paralysis have been cured or ameliorated by the same agency, even blindness; for one Gardley, some time an actor at the Surrey Theater, who had been for many years blind of one eye, had his sight restored by a lightning flash.

A Compliment Well Deserved.

The London Quarterly Review, replying to an essay by Goldwin Smith, who cites Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Stanton (!) as examples of American great men, says:

"We admit that Mr Stanton and his colleagues have done great things on a great scale, but they lack the stamp of individual greatness. If that is to be found anywhere in America, it is under the modest roof of Gen Lee, the champion of a lost cause, whom prosperity never intoxicated nor adversity depressed and who exceeded his opponent as much in real nobility and greatness of character, as he did in military skill and daring"

—Kladderadisch, the Prussian *Punch*, has been "warned" for representing Bismarck as Faust.

—Since the passage of a law in California protecting quails, they have become so numerous that cornfields are unsafe.

—According to French advices the vintage has turned out unfavorably. Eleven hogsheads of wine will not make more brandy than seven hogsheads in 1865. The French cognac merchants will not take orders at any prices for the present.

—The European supply of hair for chignons and things having become exhausted, the hair dealers are shearing the semi-Spanish and half-Indian females of South America.

—The once popular negro melody known as "Dandy Jim" was originally an Italian air doing service in high mass in Italian churches.

—The great tenor Brignoli was hissed in Philadelphia on Friday evening, for keeping the audience waiting fifteen minutes.

A woman in Paris, some few months since, informed her neighbors who went out to work by the day, that she would take care of their small children without cost, upon condition that she should receive them at eight o'clock in the morning and keep them till five in the afternoon. The parents readily consented, the babies were always returned promptly, and in good condition, and the woman was regarded as a blessing to the community. It was discovered a few weeks since that this voluntary nurse received quite an income from letting the children to artists and photographers at two francs per day, as models for angels and cherubims.

MARRIED.

SOUTHERLAND—LATHAM—At the residence of the bride's father, F. S. Latham, Esq., in Lowndes county, Miss., on the 24th inst., by the Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, Captain JAMES SOUTHERLAND to Miss BROOKS LATHAM, both of this city.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FRICK—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. GEORGE FRICK and family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Overton and Front streets, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address C. DOWDIN, dec29 1w* Senatobia, Miss.

FOR RENT—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE ON Adams street—six rooms besides kitchen and servants' rooms. Rent may be paid in board. Apply at the office of dec29 1w R. G. BRINKLEY.

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Good All Wool Flannel, at 25 cts. a yard.

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Good Red Blankets, at $2 50 a pair.

Good Sewed Shoes, for Ladies, at $2 0 pair.

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To Whom it May Concern.

ON and after this date we will give no credit to any person, as all may govern themselves accordingly. dec29 1w CUBBINS & GUNN.

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KINDS OF PRODUCE,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

50 Vesey Street, New York.

Having immense orders audited from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends,

COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, Etc.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

ALSO ISSUE A

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers. dec27 1y

DRY GOODS.

THE IMPENDING CRASH!

TO THE

CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.

THAT THE money market is stringent, and nothing to warrant the hope that the near future is materially better, the chief of things is but too strongly evidenced by the many and large failures, not alone in Memphis, but all over the country.

In view of those stern facts we have after two weeks' diligent attention succeeded in getting through our immense stock from 1st to 4th floor, and marking down the same to prices that will repay our labor.

As an enumeration of our IMMENSE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK would occupy too much time and space, we shall confine ourselves to a mention of the leading departments in our house, hoping thereby to attract the careful notice and attention resulting to the peculiar system of enumerating "cash in hand" prices in connection with certain articles of out door or no usage at best.

Our house being one of the oldest—if not the

Oldest Dry Goods Establishment in Memphis,

and, we presume, in point of reliability and the means to sustain any losses the times may inflict, second to none in the city, we trust any announcement emanating from us may be received in the true and genuine light it is intended.

We have never carried on our business on the strength of newspaper "puffs" and placards, nor do we intend to do it now; but Dry Goods being about to resume their old standard values, we think it but due to our many kind old patrons to make them aware of the great and sudden decline in our prices.

The department will be comprised in the following, viz:

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM,

An elegant assortment of BLACK VELVET DE LYON SACQUES, BLACK AND COLORED do. do., BLACK CLOTH do. do., CHINCHILLA do. do.

A large and well assorted stock of WOOL SHAWLS, HOOD SCUBIAS, BREAKFAST CAPES, ETC., ETC.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

An extensive variety of FURS at very attractive prices.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A newly selected stock of SILKS—some nice evening shades.

Our Line of Black Silks Defies Competition,

as regards quality and price.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Embraces FRENCH POPLINS in all shades and colors, FRENCH NORWICH, REGISTER, LYONNAISE and VELVET POPLINS. Also, a large stock of MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTH, BLACK AND GOLD—in endless variety, BOMBAZINES, WOOL PLAIDS, ETC., ETC.

Some beautiful new goods for Walking and Dressing Suits.

HOSIERY & GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

A full and beautifully selected stock of LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSIERY, GENTS' AND LADIES' GLOVES.

A full line of Ladies', Gents', Youths' and Misses' Underwear.

Linen and Housekeeping Department.

We have the most complete stock. Irish Linens from the best recognized manufacturers. Table Damasks—single and double, Napkins and Doylies, Towels and Towelling, Crash, etc., etc.

The most complete stock of Blankets and Flannels we have ever had. Counterpanes and Quilts—a large stock.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

A magnificent stock of Black Cloths—French, Italian and German—Tweeds for Boys' Suits, Scotch and West of England Tweeds, Cloakings—extremely pretty.

Boot and Shoe Department.

A complete stock of Miles Boots and Shoes.

TO PLANTERS.

Our stock of Planters' Goods is too well known to need any remarks other than call attention to it.

It is replete with Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Hats, Clothing in endless variety and of best material.

PLAIN AND PLAID LINSEY.

Kerseys and Jeans, Osnaburgs and Stripes.

In fact everything that is needed by the Planter in the shape of Dry Goods, and at figures that will insure his satisfaction.

In addition to the above many inducements, we have for Salesmen young men who, for attention and politeness, and knowledge of their business, cannot be excelled, if equalled, in this city.

As we are not "closing out" nor running away from the city, we don't desire to make any statement that will mock refutation; therefore give us a call, and thereby satisfy yourselves and gratify us.

A. SEESSEL & SON,

259 Main St., Opp. Court Square. dec1-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANUE
Treasurer.....C. D. STEINKUHL

SIX NIGHTS ONLY!

Monday Evening, December 30.—The popular young tragedian, FRANK MAYO. Great sensation play entitled the STREETS OF NEW YORK—Pete Hooper, Frank Mayo. In active preparation—BLACK CROOK. Doors open at ½ to 7; curtain to rise at 7½ precisely. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

GRAND BENEVOLENT BALL

At Exchange Building,

GIVEN BY THE

German Mutual Benevolent Society

Given for the Benefit of their Widows and Orphans,

Monday Night, Dec. 30, 1867.

TICKETS, $1 50.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—John Dullinger, John Gengel, John J. Heinrich. dec29 1t

GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL

—AT—

MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,

Tendered by the Ladies of the

Congregation Children of Israel

For the purpose of

REMODELING THEIR TEMPLE,

Commencing

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24,

And continuing for a week (Friday evening excepted).

Tickets can be had at Merriman's, Clark's, Kaizenbach's, Cowperthwait's, and of the Committee, at the hall. dec30

THE ANNUAL FAIR,

For the Support, Clothing, etc.,

OF THE ORPHANS

Will be held in

EXCHANGE BUILDING

Commencing

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26,

And terminate New Year's night.

No doubt an appeal for the Orphans will be generously responded to by all classes of the community. dec25w

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

Howard Association.

THE active and honorary members of the Howard Association are requested to meet at the new Court Room at northeast corner of Union and Second streets, on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Every member is expected to be present.

dec23 2t R. W. AINSLIE, President.

AFTER THE 1st of JANUARY,

WE WILL SELL

FOR CASH ONLY.

FINNIE, BUCKMAN & CHAPMAN.

dec28 1w

Notice in Bankruptcy.

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

THIS is to give notice that on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Geo. H. Tatanum, of Nashville, in the county of Davidson, 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 office No. 42 Main street in Waldran block, Memphis, Tenn., before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of December, A. D. 1867. J. M. TOMENY,

U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.

By J. R. BINGHAM,

Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger. dec28 2t

Notice to Stockholders.

THE Stockholders of the DeSoto Insurance and Trust Company are hereby notified that an election will be held, at their office, on January 15th next, from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m., for the purpose of electing seven Directors.

J. G. LONSDALE, Secretary.

Le Claire office will day. dec27 tf.

United States Internal Revenue Sale

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT, TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, 28th December, 1867.

I WILL, will, at the Commercial Hotel, Nos. 9 and 11 Jefferson street, on the 6th day of January, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., the following property, levied on by me as the property of D. Bryson, to satisfy a warrant issued by R. S. Saunders, Collector Internal Revenue, 8th District of Tennessee, for the sum of five hundred and ninety-seven 5-100 dollars, with all costs of advertising, sale, etc., amounting to the United States Government by the said D. Bryson for his license as Hotel-keeper and retail liquor dealer, and tax on watch, for the year ending the 1st of May, 1868:

1. The Office Furniture.
2. The Bar-room contents and Furniture.
3. Billiard room Furniture.
4. Contents of Wine Closet.
5. Dining room Furniture.
6. Parlor room Furniture.
7. Furniture, Bedding, etc., in rooms in said Commercial Hotel, from No 1st to 12 inclusive.

All of which property is fully described in a catalogue of the Furniture and Property of the Commercial Hotel, issued by T. W. Brown, Trustee. Reyster, Treevant & Co., Auctioneers.

R. S. SAUNDERS,

Collector Internal Revenue, 8th Dist. Tenn.

By JOHN MARTIN, Sr.,

Deputy Collector.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From W. H. B. Rollins' place, on the 21st November, two MULES—one large blue hay, light spark in the right eye, sway back and heavy belly, mare Mule, slit in the left ear, about eight years old, branded on the left fore shoulder. One bright sorrel horse Mule, slicke in the right ear, fourteen hands high, branded in the flank by letter J. Rewards will be paid for the recovery of the Mules, or either of them, at