MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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HARRY BEER, LOCAL EDITOR.
H. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 202 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS, OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 15 MADISON STREET.

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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 (crime de lese)ciel, 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 dissevered; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASYLUM, SAFE ASYLUM 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 honest parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

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

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

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

THE WEAKNESS OF EMPIRES.

Conquests are the strength of wise and magnanimous nations; and the weakness of heartless and rapacious or sordid and snobbish ones. Provinces that can only be ruled by military coercion, or by setting a small portion of the people over the body of it, to be taskmasters and oppressors, have always been the shame and the weakness of Empires. The Netherlands were no source of strength to Spain, nor Italy to Austria. Poland is the weakness of Russia, and Ireland the weakness of England.

The course of the United States towards the conquered South has been marked by neither wisdom nor magnanimity. Compelled in self justification to assert before the great tribunal of public opinion of the world, that the desperate struggle of a whole people for independence was the rebellion and treason of individuals, the people of the victorious States have dealt with those of the vanquished ones as felons whom it was generous not to hang; and still propose to try for treason, by a jury of negroes, and before a prejudiced and despicable Judge, the man who was for four years the President of eleven confederated States, and the Commander-in-Chief of five hundred thousand soldiers in the field.

We have shown, by repeating the words of the wisest and greatest of English statesmen, what it would have been wise in the United States to do, when they had overcome the South. We have shown in what manner wisdom would have governed the South. What the people of the Northern States have done, all men too well know, for us to need to recapitulate the follies and cruelties, the insults and infamies of their legislation, every step of which has been a blunder or a crime.

The sudden and forced emancipation of the negro race, unfit and unprepared for unrestricted license; and the stupendous crime of investing them with the right of suffrage, and the power to disfranchise and govern the white race, could not but be followed by terrible consequences, not only to the States directly afflicted with the presence of the race thus invested with power for the purpose of abusing it, and because they are wholly unfit to possess it, but also to the victorious States themselves. The Southern States are the shame and weakness of the Union; and if they do not prove the ruin of all, it will be solely because the President has in some degree thwarted the mad purpose of Congress.

The Congressional impolicy of reconstruction has already proven a miserable, contemptible and disgusting failure, palpable to all the world; and its authors only persist in it because the scourgings of inexorable fate drive them onward with a force that they cannot resist, towards their doom. The names of a few among them will be remembered to be execrated; but the sentence of the larger part, already pronounced and registered, is that of the fallen angels:

"By doom
"Cancelled from Heaven and sacred memory,
"Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell.
"For strength, from truth divided and from just,
"Illeadable, nought merits but dispraise,
"And ignominy, yet to story aspires
"Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame,
"Therefore eternal silence be their doom."

As the plan of government and reconstruction for the conquered States was not adopted for the purpose of conciliation, but was dictated by hate and intended to insult, degrade and exasperate, it cannot be said to be a failure because it has completely alienated the people of the Southern States, and made the relations between them and the States and people of the North to be that of fear on one side and force on the other. The white men of the South would be more or less than men, if they did not have those who have put them under the government of the animals who were later by their slaves, and made them the inferiors of Africans. The legislation of hate is always crime and folly; and no people was ever guilty of a folly comparable to this. The North should either have sought to conciliate the South and heal the wounds of civil war, or have exterminated or exiled a people whose hatred cannot long be harmless, because they cannot long be powerless.

Congress had a right to create Territorial civil governments over the South, and, if necessary, to sustain them by the military power of the country: but it had no right to establish military despotisms; and if it had had it, to do so would still have been an immense blunder. Legislating, as it admits, outside of the Constitution, it has placed the South precisely in the position of a foreign country subjugated, and without any right to the protection of the Constitution. By this it makes the people foreigners, and releases them from their allegiance, because allegiance in this country is due to the Constitution, and those who cannot appeal to it or claim rights under it, can owe it no allegiance. What more terrible blunder than this could have been committed?

The treatment of the people since the conquest has fully justified their effort to win their independence, and has amply proven that their instinctive feeling of danger and ruin to themselves by remaining in the Union was well-founded. They are justified in themselves and in the eyes of the world for endeavouring to sever the that bound them to a people capable of the legislation that now oppresses the men of the South, and encourages negroes to threaten them with the fate of Haiti. Was it wise to create for them this justification?

The principal consequence, however, of the wretched legislation of Congress and of the incredible villainies of reconstruction, is the ruin of the South, which is already reacting with tremendous effect on the North itself. The condition of the country is thus forcibly and truly depicted by the New York *Herald*, a journal which, whatever its demerits in other respects, is sagacious and well informed, and is now doing immense service to the cause of Democratic Conservatism. It says:

The present condition of the country, in its financial, political and moral aspects, is truly alarming. The grand carnival of the war, with its disbursements of six or seven hundred millions a year, is ended, and as the bills come in for settlement we begin to realize the tremendous pressure which is upon us of heavy taxations, widespread corruptions, general depression in trade and universal distrust.

The Southern States, wrested from the rebellion, are rapidly going down to ruin. The failures in their crops since the war from droughts and floods, and worms and frosts, have left the Southern planters with their money and credit exhausted and uncertain as to the needful bread for their families during the winter. The Southern negroes at the same time, shiftless and wasteful, have, as the rule, consumed their scanty earnings, and with starvation staring them in the face, there is a prevailing danger that they may, here, there and everywhere, without a moment's warning, in their bloody reprisals, inaugurate a reign of terror and a war of races. Gen. Gillem's report of the dreadful condition of things in Mississippi will apply more or less to all the rebel States from Virginia to Texas. They are all driving on from bad to worse, and unless some speedy and comprehensive measures of relief and reform are interposed the civilized world, within a few short months, may be shocked with the revival in "the great republic" of those horrible scenes of St. Domingo which marked the African movements there for negro equality and negro supremacy.

We have no doubt that with the re-assembling of the two Houses of Congress, after New Year's, they will, by official facts and vouchers, be fully convinced that between the impoverished whites and the swarms of idle and destitute blacks in the unreconstructed rebel States there is serious danger of a reign of robbery, violence and blood. Politically divided, as the inhabitants of those States already are, into the white man's party and the black man's party, it will require the most skillful handling to prevent a general rising between the two races for a mutual war of extermination. There may, perhaps, be some scenes of this character among the holiday diversions of the South, while our national law-makers are enjoying their Christmas festivities in the North and deluding themselves with the fallacy that they have brought or are bringing about the reign of "peace on earth and good will to men."

And what is the state of things in the North? Our merchants are doing little or nothing, though selling at less than cost; our manufactories, to a ruinous extent, are suspended or cut down in their operations; our mechanics, in still increasing numbers, are thrown out of employment; the unemployed and the destitute in all our great cities are more numerous now than they have been in any month of December for thirty years. Hard times is the general cry, and before they can be better, there is a general apprehension that they will be worse. There is no confidence in the present head of the national treasury, and there is no confidence in any substantial or reasonable relief from this radical Congress. Why should there be, when all the legislation of these radical reformers, since the collapse of the rebellion, has been devoted to the negro—to negro philanthropy, freedmen's bureaus, negro equality, universal negro suffrage and Southern negro supremacy?

These reckless Radical fanatics, in all these schemes looking to a political negro balance of power for mere party purposes, have been sowing the wind, and they will reap the whirlwind. General destitution and threatened disorders of violence and blood in the South; general stagnation, depression and distrust in the North; oppressive taxations, resulting in still decreasing receipts to the Treasury from still increasing revenue frauds and corruptions, are firing up the public mind to the white heat of a great political revolution. It is coming, and in the face of the overwhelming testes at stake the mere name and fame of this man, that man or the other will be utterly eclipsed in the Presidential agitation. Grant, Hancock, Chase, Seymour, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, and all other Presidential candidates, will be subordinated to the great issues which are destined to be made in 1868, as to sweep over the country like a tornado. This Radical Congress has been and is hurrying the country headlong down the road to destruction. It is leading us rapidly towards bankruptcy, revulsion, repudiation and chaos; but there is still the last resort of the people. From the deplorable state of the country, and from all the signs of the times, we expect from the people nothing short of a sweeping political revolution in our national elections of 1868, from Maine to California.

Is it not a terrible consideration, a thought to shrink back aghast from, that every religious or wise man ought to thank God that these calamities and the greater ones that the future has in its bosom, have fallen and are to fall upon the country; because, if it were not so, the law of cause and consequence, which holds the moral universe, as attraction holds the material universe, together, would have been repealed; the law of God which punishes wrong and iniquity by misfortune and loss and calamity?—because if unmixed, hideous and horrible evils did not flow from such legislation, and such wrongs could prosper and be successful, religion would be a fraud and God's law and God's work a failure?—because the legislation of the denizens of Pandemonium, of the Stygian Parliament of the fallen angels, for a detested humanity, might not be evil, nor followed by evil consequences, but might be in effect approved and ratified by the Deity. Evil and harm, misfortune and distress, calamity and general ruin, must follow from such legislation as that of Congress, because the Almighty still reigns, and the law of His wisdom and justice is not repealed, by which those awful consequences, which men called punishment, must inevitably flow from wrong and crime.

That prudent and thoughtful journal, the *National Intelligencer*, says:

We find large bodies of men, women and children suffering sorely, so many, and to so great an extent, that never at any time in the history of this favored people has there been so much of misery and ruin.

It would be matter, indeed, for no ordinary concern to note the general paralysis of trade and industry, of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture which the cruelty of the dominant party exacts as the price and condition of their perpetuation in power. It is a frightful indication of how far distress extends when the great agricultural classes of the Northwest, though aided by a teeming soil, the most wonderful mechanical aids to human industry, unbounded facilities for market, plenteous seasons, and an energetic and economical industry are forced to cry out for relief. Surely, when we behold the industry of men, reinforced by such unparalleled natural advantages as these, we are warranted in expecting a triumph over all the mischief that foolish and wicked legislators can accomplish; but history and our own experience teach us our mistake. The great class of laborers whose toil, relying on the fruitfulness of the seasons and the more immediate gifts of Heaven, we might have deemed secure against all odds, has been prostrated and crushed by the bad men who now wield the powers of Government—men at whose upas touch every great industry withers as if by some deadly blight.

Nor is it agriculture alone that suffers. Go to the ship-yard, and you find the mechanic idle. It is his British rival who furnishes the keel that is to vex the seas. Commerce languishes under the *regime* of a party which feeds and lives by agitation and anarchy. Even the manufacturers, who have had no light share in fostering this tyranny on the suffering poor, at last are made partakers in the general distress. They, perhaps, have accumulated enough of past earnings to be able to wait for a returning season of prosperity; but how is it with those they employed, who depended upon them for daily work and daily bread? Everywhere we hear of these by thousands being discharged, so that in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, alone, there are not less than fifty thousand men and women without work.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Sumpter, South Carolina, on the 24th of December, says:

Helper was not very far wrong in his estimate of the prison and poor house capacity which the negro population of the South would soon demand. No country is more terribly scourged with rogues and marauders than this is at present. Hogs, cattle, poultry, horses are swept away, and all the ordinary precautions fail to afford security. Every morning fresh reports are received of daring robberies during the preceding night, and in some cases arson and murder add the horrors to the narrative. The barn in which the industrious farmer has housed his entire provision crop is broken into, plundered, and then fired, and he and his helpless family are aroused in the dead of night, by the musketry of the retreating robbers, to witness their entire dependence for another year passing away in flame and smoke. A gentleman and his wife ride to church of an evening in a buggy; he secures his horse with a halter to a tree; at the close of the meeting he finds buggy and horse, but the harness has disappeared. Cotton brought in from the country for security and stored in town in substantial outbuildings, within a few yards of the private dwelling, under lock and key, has been successfully removed in the night, in bales of four to six hundred pounds, while the owner was sleeping within a few paces of the robbers. At Society Hill, near Cheraw, a band of fifty armed negroes marched through the village, firing off their guns and disturbing the community with their hideous yells. At Lynchburg, in this district, a few nights since, the negro Union League was in session, with its armed sentinels posted on the streets, and peaceable white citizens, whose business required them to pass to their homes, were rudely challenged, halted, and their lives threatened. These are well attested facts, and columns could be filled with similar recitals—a state of things which, however deplorable, is the legitimate result of Radical politics and bureau support, and emissary instruction. Stalwart negroes, who loat about the towns, or sun themselves to sleep during the day in the country, gather in bands as the night comes on, and by their unchecked depredations excite dismay and consternation everywhere. The picture here drawn, however dark and incredible it may seem, is really but a faint delineation of facts, occurring not only here, but throughout all this country, wherever the negro population is in the ascendancy. In no other country would it be tolerated long, but the white men are virtually debarred the right to protect themselves; and the military government, which is formidable enough, with its cassemate imprisonment and military courts, to discourage white men from organizing for their own defence, certainly fails to afford security to life and property. And this negro element thus turned loose upon the country, despising labor, and embracing with the politics of the Radical the morality of the freebooter, is to govern the State, and be marshalled for the overthrow of the intelligent conservatism of the whole nation!"

A lady writing from Kingston, Ala. to "the Christian women of the North," says that large numbers of families in the South are left without any male head, and the females have to work and toil in the field, and are there, as everywhere else, constantly subjected to the insults and outrages of half civilized negroes, who know no law but their own lusts and desires. After these women have worked in the open fields and produced their little crop, they are not unfrequently stolen by the negroes at night. She asserts that large numbers of the freedmen who were three years ago industrious and honest, have, under the new order of things, become drunkards and vagabonds.

She says: "We will give a slight sketch of one scene only among the hundreds that Southern women have to encounter. Our recent elections have been awful. Always, heretofore, the white men had voted at eight or ten precincts in each county; but our military monarch ordered that all should vote at the courthouse, thereby, in some counties, collecting together several thousand negroes, to create riots with the whites. May God forgive him, for we never can. We will do no such thing, but we can see no reason for this order. Our courthouse is situated in a sparsely settled section, only four or five families in the village, mostly women and children, more than twenty-five miles from a military post. Well, the night before election, between one and two thousand negroes commenced pouring in. All armed with guns, pistols, and bowie-knives, they were yelling, firing guns, and tearing around as if all the demons from the lower regions had been turned loose on earth to walk to and fro. The din continued three days, and we did not see a dozen white men during the time. The military order was for all groceries to be closed; it was done here, but whisky was handed out at back windows as much as wanted. During the time, one white man attempted to vote; a negro guard knocked him down; he had spirit to fire at him; he made his escape, and no one was hurt. But language cannot portray the uproar of a thousand half drunken negroes in pursuit. The firing, screeching, swearing and obscene language were horrible. None that witnessed that scene can forget it while life lasts. We thought then, and think yet, it would have been a blessed mercy if Congress had sent old Brownlow with his torch and turpentine, exterminated the women and children South, if he would have laid our bodies beneath our bloody soil, with our loved ones gone before. The most of us have been reduced from affluence to poverty; but we do not ask aid, and are willing to toil for our living. Our young sons work manfully to support their aged parents, and hundreds of women in Alabama work daily in the fields to support their children. Then the lazy, prowling negroes rob our fields at night. Oh, the iron heel of oppression is truly on our necks, and life is a curse to many at the South to-day. But this is only the beginning of the drama. God alone knows the sequel."

A New Orleans paper says: "Serious, but well authenticated, accounts reach us from the country districts respecting the increasing poverty, desolation, and desperation of the people, and especially of the negroes. The unprecedented failure of every kind of cultivation has placed a very large class of the negroes on the verge of starvation. It is driving them to acts of desperation and wholesale robbery, which are rapidly consuming what is left on the plantation of the general wreck. Stock of every description is rapidly disappearing. The planters find it impossible to guard or save even their milch cows and brood animals. Without money or employment the negroes find it impossible to obtain meat or bread, and they take to the woods or highways, and seize and appropriate every live animal they can find. They even set traps for cattle and hogs. Leagued together in clubs and associations, they are encouraged in their depredations by a confidence in their ability to resist any attempt to arrest or punish them. These acts are not instigated by political passions or influences, nor have they any political aim or purpose, though the condition which prompts them in their desperate course has been largely due to political causes. The general failure of the cultivation this season is attributable to the indolence, indifference, and carelessness into which they were seduced in the spring by the promises of Radical emissaries that farms, agricultural implements, and stock would be given them by the Government. But they have got well over this infatuation, and now it is actual want and starvation which is driving them to desperate and lawless acts, and is producing a deep and widespread feeling of alarm and anxiety in the country. We state these facts on information of the most reliable character, and trust they may attract the attention and stimulate further inquiry in an effort to apply some relief and remedy to this distressing state of affairs."

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Jackson, Mississippi, says:

Some months since the Blind Orphan Asylum, a State institution, was closed, and the helpless little ones, poor, sightless boys and girls, portioned off among those good people who could not see them starve. This fact is beyond controversion, and I commend it to mothers and fathers as a direct consequence of that huge scoundrelism, Congressional reconstruction. Two miles from here is a State lunatic asylum, with some hundred and eighty unfortunates. The Superintendent has no funds—an obtain none; the Governor cannot borrow; the Legislature is forbidden to meet, and he has, therefore, given notice, that after writing to the relatives of the patients, so far as known, the doors must be thrown open. Humanity shudders aghast at such a prospect, and Eternal Justice will know how to hold the proper criminals to account. Furthermore, there was once a State institution for the deaf and dumb. It was burned by the boys in blue, and unfortunates of that kind have since been sent, by special arrangements, to the Louisiana asylum. But Louisiana, with her levees broken, and her field hands sitting in convention, is almost bankrupt, and when the Mississippi remittances fail, may find the case of her own mutes sufficiently burdensome. Then where are the wretched of this State to go? There are no Mississippi representatives in Washington to plead their cases, and it would seem that all that is left them is to pray, in sign-language, to a Congress that plots cowardly revenges with Stevens, and candles profanity with Wade. Truly, we are a great people, and will win an undying fame in history to be thus led about by the nose by a crew of drunken desperadoes. It is bad enough for the United States to be held out as tramping on a disarmed and pleading foe, without being further represented as warring on mutes, blind orphans, and madmen. In South Carolina reconstruction disfranchises the commissioners of the poorhouse; in Georgia it takes away from the State University its endowment of eight thousand dollars; in Louisiana it exposes thousands of men, women and children to instant death at any moment by a break in the levee; and here it takes the very bread out of the mouths of God's unfortunate children. The thing wars upon humanity itself. If it were only the fighting men who suffered, the fighting men would bear the brunt; but its great iniquity is that it assails the helpless—the helpless who never did any wrong, and could not, in the very wildest excess of desperation, strike one single blow. There was some effort here to provide maimed Mississippi soldiers with artificial limbs, so that they could stump about, after a fashion, to peddle for a living, and a week ago to-day the manufactory was closed. More than this is directly chargeable on reconstruction. In twenty-nine out of the sixty counties of this State the blacks outnumber the whites. In Adams it stands 4687 to 12,620; in Issaquena, 573 to 4955; in Lowndes, 5999 to 17,731; in Warren, 6714 to 16,623; in Washington, 1300 to 11,918; in Hinds, this very county where I write, 8899 to 16,936, and at the first sign of a war of races, in any of these counties, one shudders to think of the fate of female virtue. What the sepoys did the negroes will do; and what the British did the people of the North will do—blow them from the mouth of their cannon. But prevention is better than cure."

And yet it is but a little while since the President of the United States proclaimed a National Thanksgiving; and the Members of Congress, after increasing their own salaries to five thousand dollars, have gone home to enjoy the festivities of Christmas and New Year's day. Why should they not? They have made the South the shame and the weakness of the country; and *ought* to rejoice, as the devils do, over the mischief and misery they have wrought.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Conservative triumph of Thursday over the combined influences of the Radical party and a few selfish Conservatives, is one of the most remarkable that has occured in any election in the United States. It is destined to exert an influence upon all our future elections which cannot be estimated. We wish to call especial attention to the fact that no disorder, no violation of the laws occurred on the occasion. Only two or three arrests were made, and these were of negroes, charged with simple offences—being noisy on the streets. The election was conducted according to the strict letter of the law. There was but little excitement—there was no attempt to overawe voters. The result is the honest and fair expression of the feelings and opinions of the people. *The result is that the Conservative candidate succeeded by more than three hundred votes over the combined vote of both of the Radical candidates.*

To say that this is a result unexpected in our politics is what every man will readily accord. It is due to the fact that we have made a square fight upon principle. We have had a straight out, honest candidate. We have discarded mere expediency. We have been governed by principle. We have succeeded. We can succeed, in every election, by pursuing the same course.

We cannot withhold our tribute to the high and honorable conduct pursued by Gen. GORDON GRANGER on this occasion. We feel that we are not intrenching upon the delicate position of a gallant soldier in stating that he exercised his influence in favor of the laws, in so disposing his command as to prevent disorder and injustice. In his personal capacity he rejoiced with the Conservatives in their success, and, upon invitation, made one of the most telling and eloquent speeches, congratulatory upon the Conservative triumph, which could come from any man. The Conservatives of Memphis and of Tennessee will never forget his noble stand in favor of their rights, and they will ever remember him as one of the magnanimous soldiers of the war who is for the restoration of the Union upon the principles of the Constitution.

We have much to remember in connection with this election. It constitutes an era in our history. Let us study it deeply. Let us make it a point from which to date a great reaction. Let us show our moderation and justice to all classes and colors in our future course. Let us be true to ourselves, and to all who are dependent upon us. If we do this, we shall continue to triumph.

THE Nashville *Daily Gazette* has the following *item of news:*

At a meeting of the Memphis "Conservatives," last Monday night, Hon. J. W. Leftwich, ex-M. C., was nominated for Mayor, and a city Executive Committee appointed. The APPEAL of Tuesday, however, seems to think that the "Conservative party" has been sold out to Lacey, who claims to be a "Conservative Republican."

If our cotemporary will take the trouble to read the editorial alluded to, he will find that he has grossly misrepresented what "*The* APPEAL *seems to think.*"

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1868.

The old year stormily closed in a furious fall of snow, which commenced at noon yesterday, and has continued without intermission up to the present time.

The President was visited by the diplomatic corps and army and navy officers this morning and will receive the general public all the afternoon. The snow-storm has not prevented a very general observance of the day's festivities.

The diplomatic corps was also received by Secretary Seward.

The legality of the reconstruction acts will certainly be tested in the Supreme Court, and ex-Attorney General Black and Hon. Robert S. Walker will be the counsel employed to argue the illegality of all these acts.

The sub-Committee on Ways and Means have held almost daily sessions during the Congressional recess, in pursuing their investigations into the questions arising in the collection of revenue from distilled spirits. To day they had another important meeting on the meters. The full committee will be able when Congress meets to go at once to work to modify the tax law on the basis of the information elicited by the sub-Committee.

Gen. Swayne, who has made himself so obnoxious in the mal-administration of affairs in Alabama, it is understood, will be ordered to the plains, along with his negro regiment now at Nashville.

The last Cabinet meeting of the old year was not well attended, and no important business was transacted. Gen. Grant was not present.

Gen. Steedman asked the President by telegram to reinstate Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, yesterday, so that he might sign the levee bonds before the close of the old year. But the telegram was referred to Gen. Grant, and no action was taken on it.

Parties are here from South Carolina who represent the destitution in that State as even greater than last winter, and declare that there must be immediate relief to prevent famine.

Gen. Grant, Lieut. Gen. Sherman, his brother Senator Sherman, and Gen. Harney, visited the theater here last night, and were received with enthusiasm.

Senator Howard, of the Senate Military Committee, is preparing an elaborate report on the case of ex-Secretary Stanton, in which he will defend the latter from the charges preferred against him by the President. It will be presented to the Senate next week.

Special Revenue Commissioner Wells writes to this city that he will lay his report before Congress sometime aoout the middle of January. It is understood that with respect to the tariff he urges the substitution of specific for advalorem duties wherever such a thing is possible, and that he does not think it advisable to make many material changes in existing rates. What recommendations he will make relative to internal revenue taxation are not known, though in a general way he declares himself favorable to a reduction of rates on raw material. His report is looked for by members of Congress with great interest.

The Maryland Legislature assembles to-day. The first business of importance will be the election of a United States Senator to succeed Reverdy Johnson, whose term expires in 1869.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, will make an elaborate speech in opposition to the reconstruction acts soon after the reassembling of Congress.

It is calculated that the perishable article frozen upon the boats in the New York canals, principally potatoes and apples, amount to some millions of dollars' worth.

Nine hundred thousand dollars has lately been paid for the iron works at Phillipsburg, New Jersey. From this mine was taken the first American bar iron ever carried to Europe—more than one hundred and fifty years ago.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—River falling slowly, with nine feet eight inches by canal mark. Weather very mild.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Gov. Bullock was inaugurated to-day. His message reports the progress of education as never being so favorable as now. The funded State debt $24,000,000. The Governor, accepting the decision of the people, recommends a positive enactment concerning the regulation and control of the liquor trade. Concerning national affairs, he says: "Let us hear no more of confiscation and attainder for Southern masses. Let us make an end of illiberal legislation, and, while compromising no principle for which we have contended, let us restore the lately rebellious States to equality and their full rights as speedily as possible, consistent with the national safety. The present obstacles to reconstruction must come to a speedy end whether imposed by unrepentant rebels or by a President who does not make treason odious, or by those whom his policy has deluded into new resistance. If embittered men refuse to accept the boon proffered them, the responsibility, the shame and the ruinous consequence will be theirs alone. If they are so blind to their own interests as to excite hostility between races, they will find the nation will maintain its guarantee of rights to loyal men." He further says equality and universal suffrage are irrevocable facts, and favors Grant for the Presidency.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Maj.-Gen. Meade left this morning for Atlanta, Georgia, to assume command of the Third Military District.

Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, writes from Philadelphia to a friend that his physical constitution is very feeble; he is hardly able to sit up in bed. He is expected here about the middle of next week.

Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, has arrived here to conduct the case of McCardle, before the Supreme Court.

It is currently rumored that Schofield will shortly remove the Virginia State officials, and appoint others in their stead.

It is stated that the President intends soon to issue a proclamation to the white people of the Southern States, advising them to send delegates to the approaching National Convention.

A special message will probably be sent to Congress directly after reassembling, concerning the situation of affairs in the South, which the President regards as most alarming. Official advices bear out fully newspaper and private accounts, and it is feared that a reign of terror and starvation will exist unless prompt measures are taken to prevent so great a calamity.

A prominent Georgia Radical writes that if Congress does not immediately amend reconstruction laws so as to permit the majority of actual voters to adopt a constitution, and also take the power of appointing civil officers away from military commanders, and give it to the present State Convention, there is great danger that the object for which Convention assembled will be defeated.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Paragraph 8, special orders No. 2, headquarters Fifth District, dated January 2, 1868, is as follows:

His Excellency, B. F. Flanders, Governor, having resigned that office, Mr. Joshua Baller is hereby appointed, etc. Same order assigns Brevet-Maj. General Buckner to duty as commander District of Louisiana, and assistant commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau.

The *Times* says: Our new Governor is a native of Kentucky but an old citizen of Louisiana. He was a member of the Philadelphia Conservative Convention of 1866, and is fully qualified under the reconstruction act, and can take the test oath.

The Convention to-day resumed the discussion of the equality question. After much discussion, the following was offered by Pinchback, and was adopted as the 13th Article of the Constitution:

"All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges while traveling in this State in any conveyance of a public character; and all business places or other kind, carried on by a public charter, or for which a license is required from either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be open to all, without discrimination as to race or color."

In reply to a communication from Gov. Flanders, charging police jury of Orleans parish with official corruption, and recommending their removal, Gen. Hancock says: "These charges present a proper case for judicial investigation. Courts of justice afford adequate remedy for wrongs complained of, and it is not advisable to apply the remedy suggested."

BOOK NOTICES.

MINDING THE GAP, AND OTHER POEMS. By Mollie E. Moore, Houston, Texas. Cushing & Cave. 1867.

This volume has been brought out in the most elegant style of the typographical art, by Messrs. Cushing & Cave, of Houston, forming an appropriate repository for the thoughts of the fair minstrel of Texas land. We have already expressed a most favorable opinion of the genius of the authoress. This volume more than vindicates the judgment we have passed. "Minding the Gap," "Four Years," "Hood's Old Brigade," "The River San Marcos," "Kindness," "Faithful Unto Death," "Immortality of Music," are some of the themes which have been touched by the hand of this fair Enchantress, with a grace, a vigor and an originality of thought that at once place her in the first rank of American poets. The fervor of her imagination is chastened by a culture and thought, a purity of emotion, a high religious feeling and a rich yet simple expression that charm the reader, and carry him along on the tide of song to depths and mysteries of emotion which prove that he is guided by one whose wand can strike fountains of freshness even from the barren rock.

But when high themes, such as those assayed by the fair poetess, are treated, all forms of beauty, grace and grandeur and the living soul of emotion are evolved, to enchant by their loveliness and to warm or elevate by their exceeding pathos. The Prairie State should certainly cherish as one of her jewels a daughter whose fame is destined to shine so resplendently, and whose capacity to elaborate far greater creations is manifested by this first volume. The whole South, nay the whole American nation, will be proud of the high creative genius of this fair daughter of Texas. We most heartily and earnestly advise all who can procure this charming work to secure a copy, before the present edition shall be exhausted.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL. By Oliver Wendell Holmes, Author of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, etc. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1867.

This is a pleasant story, presenting some of the most agreeable, and also some of the worst phases of New England social life, with an impartial hand, and in the best vein of the author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Those who imagine, if such there be among our readers, that the society of New England does not present characteristics and aspects worthy of the most careful study, aside from its political phases, should look more closely into the matter. We are too apt to judge its whole structure upon the pulpit model of Beecher, the cultivated, not-bed fanatic, or the vulgar malignity of Wilson, and the ornate and rhetorical statesmanship of Sumner, if statesmanship that can be called which sacrifices everything else to one idea. We are prone to forget that within the narrow boundaries of that busy and active mind exists a character of every grade of character, and there exists every phase of cultivated life. The parvenu, the peddler, the scholar, the socialist, the puritan, the pedagogue, the genius, the scheist, the nabob, the shoddyite, the pretender, are no less indigenous, than the man of true nobility of soul, the high and true, and high souled statesman, the soldier, the statesman, the poet. It seems to be the object of Mr. Holmes to depict, with a master hand, these different classes of society, and to assign to each one its true rank. The Rev. Joseph Bellamy Stoker belongs to a class that is by no means peculiar to New England but he hideousness of his vocation is. Nor is Mr. Byles Gridley a singular specimen of genuine manhood. [illegible] and after the date we will give no credit to any person. So all may governed accordingly.

Children's Necklaces, Armlets and Rings, Lachrymals, Ear Drops, Finger Rings, Pins, Pencils, Gold Pens, Silver Pens, Thimbles, Spectacles, Shell Combs, Dressing Combs, Fine Toilet Combs, Fine Pocket Knives, Fine Scissors, Fine Razors, Fine Table Knives, Fine Forks, Fine Spoons, Fine Ladles, Fine Butter Knives, Fine Sugar Shovels, Fine Pickle Forks, Fine Mustard Spoons, Fine Salt Spoons, Fine Gravy Spoons, Fine Soup Ladles, Fine Vinegar Cruets, Fine Castors, Fine Cake Baskets, Fine Fruit Baskets, Fine Pickle Jars, Fine Preserve Jars, Fine Butter Coolers, Fine Cake Coolers, Fine Ice Pitchers, Fine Water Pitchers, Fine Tea Pots, Fine Sugar Bowls, Fine Slop Bowls, Fine Spittoons, Fine Chamber Sets, Fine Dinner Sets, Fine Tea Sets, Fine Vases, Fine Lamps, Fine Gilt Mirrors, Fine Ladies' Dressing Mirrors, Fine Ladies' Work Boxes, Fine Ladies' Reticules, Fine Ladies' Pocket Books, Fine Ladies' Fans, Fine Ladies' Fancy Boxes, Fine Ladies' Fancy Baskets, Fine Ladies' Fancy Chairs, Fine Ladies' Fancy Tables, Fine Ladies' Fancy Stands, Fine Ladies' Fancy Lamps, Fine Ladies' Fancy Vases, Fine Ladies' Fancy Ornaments, Fine Ladies' Fancy Toilet Sets, Fine Ladies' Fancy Dressing Sets, Fine Ladies' Fancy Work Sets, Fine Ladies' Fancy Tea Sets, Fine Ladies' Fancy Dinner Sets, Fine Ladies' Fancy Chamber Sets