MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; 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 RECONCILIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

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

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

WHATEVER IS JUST, whatever is NOBLY, 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.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred H. Lucy, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
OBION COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive Committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

A PARTING WORD.

In severing a connection with the APPEAL, which has been to me so agreeable, I feel it due both to myself and to the gentlemen with whom I have had so pleasant an association, to express the sincere regret I feel at parting with them. I trust and believe that the course of the APPEAL will be, as it has been, upward and onward, and that it will be a source of personal profit to all concerned. Its pre-eminent ability, its high tone, its enterprise, its long standing relations of trust and confidence with the public, and the proud stand it has taken for the principles which underlie good government and security to the citizen, are the surest guarantees of its triumphant success. I can but regret to part with such a journal, and can only leave with those who will continue to guide its destiny, my individual wishes for personal success and the public confidence which has been so generously extended to it and is so justly due.

LEON TROUSDALE.

January 6, 1868.

We part, for the time, with our associate, Mr. TROUSDALE, with the most sincere regret. The absolute necessity of reducing the expenses of the APPEAL, in consequence of the depression of business of every kind, has alone compelled its proprietors to deprive themselves of his most efficient and valuable services. Many articles from his pen in the APPEAL during his connection with it, have proven him to be a sound thinker and a vigorous and polished writer; and if we had all the world to choose from, we should select him to be our associate. He possesses our esteem, our affection, and our admiration; and we congratulate our sprightly and valuable coadjutor, the *Evening Ledger*, on its good fortune in securing his services: for he is the soul of honour and the sworn servant of Truth.—ED. APPEAL.

THE FAIR FAME OF MEMPHIS.

We do not commit the mistake of supposing that what occurs in our city of Memphis has a world-wide interest, or ought to stir the pulse of the whole country. Nevertheless, it is quite certain that the late election, held as it was under very extraordinary circumstances, demonstrated certain truths, that may be not unprofitably considered and reflected on everywhere in the Republic.

Not very many moons have passed since a party of itinerant Congressmen, all scalawags but one, stooped with obscene wings down upon Memphis, and lighted around the tables of the Gayoso House like harpies; and that blaspheming Ohio gladiator, who disgraces the Senate, brutally announced to the men whose hospitalities he had accepted, that the Congress of the United States was unalterably resolved to lash the Southern States into submission. Before that a brawl had occurred here, such as are common in all cities, and in which the people of Memphis had no part; and a committee of the same despicable faction came here to procure testimony that should soil the fair fame of the city, and to make a report to Congress that should be, from the first word to its last, one huge and infamous lie. Respectfully received and kindly treated by the foremost men of the city, these miscreants raked for testimony in all the kennels, sewers and brothels of the city. The depositions of respectable men they deliberately falsified, making them to state what they never said or thought; and laid before Congress as the testimony of a respectable coloured "lady," the infamous lies of a diseased and loathsome negress, the hideous Messalina of her race, known a monster abject, sordid and execrable, the very acceptance of whose lies by them proved them scoundrels fit to be her intimate friends and lovers, whose presence in our city polluted the atmosphere, and to be near whom was contamination.

Since the day when these calamities of fiction made their rascally report, which was one huge libel, and which nevertheless Tennessee Radicalism endorsed, Memphis has been a by-word in the Northern States, and the journals of the "Northern Civilization" have never failed to stigmatize it as a murderous rebel city, in which no Northern man was safe unless protected by rebel bayonets. Rascals whom the just indignation of a libelled people will yet condignly punish, unless its contempt and magnanimity spare their worthless carcasses, wrote to that effect to Northern journals. The Governor of the State proclaimed it. The mercenary organs of the Brownlow faction, despised even by himself as plague too ready and too obsequious, sang the changes on the lying charge; and Memphis sunk in the obscene scoundrels who established military despotism over the conquered South.

In August last, the Sheriff of the County of Shelby was driven ignominiously from the polls by a brutal horde of negroes, whom the late candidates of Radicalism encouraged and incited to drive white men from the polls. The Conservator of the Peace of the County, threatened with violence by the black scoundrels around whose necks white men affectionately put their arms to draw them to the polls and see that the poor deluded wretches voted for no Conservative, applied to the General Commanding the Military District of Kentucky and Tennessee, for aid to enable him to approach the polls, and give white men whose right to vote none disputed, an opportunity to vote. Negrodom was arrogant and insolent then, and no Conservative dreamed that the day would ever come when he would vote for the white men who then played the pandar and the parasite to negroes. And yet there was no disturbance, and the negroes were allowed to elect members of Congress and the State Legislature, and a Governor, who were willing, because they were eminently fit, to represent negro constituencies.

Then, it is said, seven thousand negroes were deliberately registered as voters, of whom not three thousand resided in the city. If the vote of a negro from Arkansas or Mississippi was challenged, the challenge was promptly overruled. The Loyal Leagues flaunted their banners on the streets, and the Radical frogs that ruled the vicious multitude which overflowed the streets, swelled to the dimensions of the ox, and strutted with a ludicrous self-importance, secure of the protection of the Metropolitan Police and the military, while disfranchised white men looked on with quiet contempt.

On the 20th of December last, the Commissioner of Registration informed one of the rulers by divine right over an apparently prostrate people, that the negroes then had a majority of votes in the city; but that if the registration of white men continued, these would soon have the majority. It was enough to make this known to the Governor of the State, to procure the removal of the registering officer, and a mandate from the degenerate successor of the good and great men who have been Governors of Tennessee, annulling *all* certificates issued after the 20th of December. It was hoped that this miserable usurpation of the functions of the judiciary would secure the vote of the city for the candidate of the Loyal Leagues. It was a despicable trick, that only nerved the Conservatives for the struggle, and made them the more resolute to succeed.

At length the Common People of the city, regardless of all obstacles, selected a Candidate whom they determined to elect. Many, registered after the 20th of December, and whose certificates were dishonoured at the polls in one of the lower wards, walked to the Northern limits of the city to vote, not even hoping that their candidate could be elected; but resolute to do their duty, let the result be what it might. There was little to cheer or encourage them. Those who should have led them stood mistakenly aloof; but the Police, white men, and of the body of the people, took no part against them, if indeed they did not sympathize with them and approve their purposes. Not even the whole press cheered them on with assurances of victory. We know the result; and we also know that during all that day, and the next day of joy and exultation, all was orderly and peaceful; that there were no violence and no disturbance any where; and that never was there less intoxication or clamour or noisy demonstration, nor did the people ever more convincingly prove that they were fit to be free. The Radical press has not dared to assert that there was a single instance of illegal voting or intimidation at the polls. Hundreds of our best citizens, disfranchised and seeing negroes vote, made no complaint, nor raised a hand, nor spoke a word of anger. A stranger would have thought that it was a gala day, until he saw in the earnest faces of the people that they were exalted and inspired by a high and holy purpose. Even those who foretold defeat were listened to with patience and their urgings quietly disregarded. And the next day, when the people were elated at their victory, triumphant and enthusiastic, there was no unseemly exultation, there were no insults, no taunts, but only the fervent rejoicing and profound thankfulness of a people rescued from a great threatened calamity.

An aureole of glory rests upon the brow of Memphis, now and henceforward forever. The words of the President are justified; and he was right in trusting with a faith that has never wavered, to the common people. They have won a great victory, and they have won it nobly. To them alone is the glory of it due. Let them wear its laurels; for they have known how to use it with moderation and generosity.

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED?

This is the year 1868. In the early days of the year 1861, the people of the ten Southern States, with great and surprising unanimity, declared that the Constitutional Compact between the States of the American Union had been violated by their confederates, the Northern States, and announced to the world that they withdrew from the union into which they had entered in 1788 and subsequent years, as, one after another they acceded, as States, to the Federal Constitution. The good State of Tennessee, the Western and Middle divisions of the State overruling the Eastern, united her fortunes with her Southern sisters; and all men who concurred in the movement, in every Southern State, invested in one common venture, their lives and fortunes, as well as their honour.

Many lost their lives, and most their fortunes, and some by apostacy their honour. The whole South was ruined, desolated, impoverished by the struggle. The productions and property of the country were consumed or destroyed, wasted or stolen, to the amount of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars in gold, to represent which, at the end, there was nothing but Confederate bonds and notes, and these the United States required all the Southern States to repudiate. Seven hundred and fifty or perhaps a thousand millions of the wealth of the country were annihilated, as if swallowed up by the sea. In this was not included the value of the slaves emancipated. Slave or free, these were in the aggregate so much labour; and if they would have worked after they were freed, they would have been worth as much to the country as before. But these labourers emancipation, for the most part, has made paupers, drones, a burthen to be borne by the community which they infest. Nor are they only paupers, but voters also, armed with the power to disfranchise white men, and to tax and oppress the capital and industry of the country.

The owners of slaves had, in general, loaded themselves with an intolerable burthen of debt, in removing, caring for and supporting their slaves during the war. The losses of the war and the annihilation of Confederate money and securities had impoverished every one, except that fortunate class who had profited and thrived by remaining within the enemy's lines, by trading with the enemy, by plundering the Treasury and people of the Confederacy, or by fortunate speculations.

It should have been evident to all men that long years would be required, to enable the Southern people to recover from the calamities of war; and that it was a cruel injustice, operating with a shocking and as it were a malicious and wicked inequality, to annul the debts and currency and bonds of the Confederacy and the individual States, and permit the debts due by individuals to survive and be enforced. If the defeat and subjugation of the South destroyed and annulled the money which all had concurred in putting in circulation, and to the payment of which the faith and estates of all were pledged, and if all, under whatever pressure of force or fear, concurred in repudiating it, and destroying the means of payment of the debtor, why should the creditor, whose act in law its issuance and repudiation both were, pretend that the war had not also annulled his claims upon his debtor? Was it just that A. should keep the land he had paid for with Confederate money, when that money became like husks in the vendor's hands? Was it just or honest or decent that men should be refused credit for payments made in Confederate money to those who by their representatives had put it in circulation? Was it just that if a man had purchased a horse for an enormous price in Confederate money, and executed his note for that price, he should be compelled by the Courts of *Justice* to pay two or three thousand dollars in gold, when the real debt was only that sum in Confederate paper, worth when the note was given, two and a half cents on the dollar? When all had embarked in one common bottom, and all were equal copartners in the risks and hazards of the war, why should the debts be deemed to survive that existed between them when the war began? Why should the statutes of limitation have been suspended, as between man and man, when both were within the Confederate lines? Did not my creditor put his debt at hazard, as well as I any monies and lands and goods? Shall he who lost all by the war, be, during all the rest of his life, the slave and thrall to toil for the benefit of those whom he owed before the war, they allowing him to retain merely a miserable pittance for food and clothing for himself and his family?

The legislation of Congress, too, has been directed and intended, from the day when a delusive peace dawned upon the country, to impoverish and ruin the debtor, and deprive him of the means wherewith to pay his debts. Hundreds of men are being persecuted to madness by suits for the purchase-money of negroes emancipated. As soon as the war ended, the voracious creditor class, rapacious as harpies, swarmed and flocked into the Courts and overloaded the dockets with suits. Every one seemed to imagine that matters had at once returned to the state that they were in before the war; and a carnival of litigation commenced, unprecedented in the history of the world.

Two years of useless toil, and fruitless exertion and blasted hopes have passed; and in what condition do they leave the country? They leave it exhausted and exanimate, oppressed with the plague of suits innumerable, the people moneyless, the lands worthless. The year of such as of the Shylocks and Harpies has come,—when estates are to be purchased by creditors at their own price, acres selling for cents, and coats and fees cut out all the resources of the country. The Courts of Bankruptcy are crowded, and the Saturnalia of the fiends seem to have commenced. There is no credit, and Mammon is the only god whom men worship; for there is no longer any human brotherhood; but only wolfish rapacity and an intense selfishness, dominant and despotic almost everywhere, while the well-to-do dress gaudily and dance, and the poor wail and starve.

One is indeed reminded of DE FOE's description of the debaucheries and recklessness of London when it writhed under the scourgings of the great plague. The distresses of the present seem to have made men and women indifferent to the miseries and horrors of the future.

What shall we do to be saved, not in the next world, but in this? We cannot do it by remorselessly persecuting one another with suits, and by the creditor hunting down his debtor, as the hounds hunt down the deer. We cannot do it by refusing each other credit and assistance, forbearance and indulgence, and wrapping ourselves up in the impregnable armour of an intense selfishness. We cannot do it by seeking to thrive by the misfortunes and losses of others, and by grasping greedily at unconscientious speculations. There must be more brotherhood among men, or there are worse days in store for us than those dark ones of the present, and the gleam of sunshine with which the New Year opens here will be but transitory.

It is true that a discharge in bankruptcy relieves the debtor of the crushing burthen of his debt, but it leaves him a pauper, while his estate is sold for a song, and his creditors remain unpaid. If things proceed in their present course and at their present rate, universal bankruptcy, in the South, at least, must be the inevitable consequence. It is said that the worst use to which you can put a man is to hang him. But a still worse use is to impoverish him and turn him adrift upon the world. The planter whose mortgage is foreclosed now, the merchant forced into insolvency or suspension, the labourer whose home and furniture are sold for debt, deprived of hope, and heart, and energy and courage, were better hung at once.

The law cannot suspend the collection of debts nor compel the extension of credit; the military authority in the Province can only do either by a shameless and indecent usurpation of power; the Courts can but decree the pound of flesh, to be cut out close to the heart. There is no possible relief except in the mutual forbearance towards one another of the people themselves.

Moreover, rents must continue to be reduced; men must be content to live by agriculture, without expecting to accumulate wealth; extravagance and gaudy display must cease. We must dress and live more economically and with less ostentation, and find other than costly amusements and enjoyments. Expensive balls where costly suppers are set and wines drunken, and the gas-light flashes back from jewelled bosoms and gorgeous dresses, are crimes, when the poor cry aloud for help, all around us, and accuse us at the bar of God's justice for our indifference to their miseries. We feast and frolic like the sentenced prisoners in the days of Terror in France, for whom the guillotine was ready, and the morning was to bring decapitation.

One fortune presses with a heavy hand upon all of us, except a favoured few, and yet we are insanely occupied in endeavouring to strangle each other. The planters are ruined, almost to a man, and few of them are disposed to pay even what they can. The lawyer finds his earnings of the last two years unavailable, is fortunate if of thousands due him he can collect hundreds; is fortunate, indeed, if he can collect enough to give him the bare means of living. The banks are powerless to help the community; the merchants announce that they can credit no longer; women starve because they cannot obtain work, and the labourer languishes for want of employment; while the remorseless machinery of the Courts clanks on without intermission, and we are busily engaged in ruining each other.

"Ask (which might induce us to accord),
"We had not hellish foes—know friends,
"Time day and night for our destruction wait."

Those upon whom a common misfortune bears heavily, and whom a common danger oppresses and unites, ought to look more to the general and less to their individual interest, and seek to uphold and sustain, and not to overthrow and crush each other. The tendency of the pursuits and relations of modern society is to foster selfishness and weaken the sympathies that are the charm of social life, and the true prosperity of States. Even the Church and the Lodge now fail to maintain these sympathies, and Christians and Masons thrive by each other's undoing. We all profess to be charitable and forbearing, and we pray to our Father who is in Heaven to forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors; but our professions are too often lies upon our lips, and we oppress where we ought to forgive and relieve. It is a sad commentary on human nature, that the mercy of military despots is constrained to interpose to rescue from utter ruin communities oppressed by debt and toiling without hope.

THE first recorded commission in the State Department, United States, appears to have been issued by President George Washington, dated September 1, 1789, appointing Arthur St. Clair, Esq., of Pennsylvania, governor of all the territory north west of the river Ohio. The last recorded commission issued by President Washington bears date March 3, 1797, and appoints Chas. Jackson, Esq., of Georgia, Attorney for the United States District Court for the District of Georgia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The Convention to-day got to the XXII article of the Constitution. These articles are relative to State legislation and the apportionment of representation.

FROM GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, January 6.—Information was received here to-day that all the business portion of Indianola, including the Customhouse and some fifty other buildings, were destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Loss, $100,000. No insurance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The House to-day passed a variety of bills. A resolution was introduced to create a local steamboat inspector's office at Cairo, and to make St. Joseph, Mo., a post of delivery; also, one to authorize the clerks of courts of records to administer oaths in bankruptcy.

Upson, of Michigan, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the several Constitutional Conventions elected under the reconstruction acts, in the States lately in rebellion, to appoint all civil officers whether State or County, in said States, to act temporarily and until the State Constitutions shall be adopted therein, and officers shall be chosen and qualified to fill said offices; and that for this purpose said Conventions may remove all civil officers now acting in said States, etc.

Boutwell, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the resolution by adding, to instruct the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the General of the army to detail officers of the army for service in said States and also to inquire into the expediency of constituting said States, each a separate Military District, under the command of the General of the army, and also as to the expediency of providing additional legislation to secure the elective franchise to all, and also to declare by act of Congress that the Provisional Governments set up in said States by order of the acting President are not Republican in their forms of government. Upon accepted the amendment. Chandler, of New Jersey, moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, which was not agreed to—yeas 28; nays 66. The resolutions were then adopted.

Eldridge offered a resolution of thanks to Gen. Hancock, in accordance with the President's message, which was tabled by a vote of 85 to 28.

Washburne offered a resolution declaring that the House utterly condemns the conduct of Andrew Johnson, acting President, for his conduct in removing that gallant soldier, Gen. Sheridan, from command of the Fifth Military District, and that the thanks of the House are due to Gen. Grant for his letter of August last condemning the act of said acting President for his removal of Secretary Stanton, as well as to the indorsement of Sheridan in relation to affairs in the State of Texas, which was adopted. Yeas, 82; nays, 23.

The bill making eight hours a day's work was passed.

A measure for expediting the payment of bounties occupied the House then until its adjournment.

In the Senate a memorial was presented favoring a Steamship Line hence to Liberia.

Also one by Sumner from the negroes of Elizabeth City, N. C., stating that the land owners were driving them from the land which their industry had purchased, and asking redress.

Norton, of Indiana, introduced a bill compelling full prosecutions for violations of the revenue laws, and forbidding compromises.

The case of Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, was then taken up, discussed and postponed. The cotton tax also came up and was postponed until to-morrow. The anti-contraction bill also came up and was postponed, with the understanding that it comes up immediately after the disposition of the cotton tax, after which the Senate adjourned.

The pressure to employ the negroes in rebuilding the Mississippi levees is becoming strong, and a large number of letters have been received by officials urging it.

The President has received a dispatch from Mobile, signed by many lawyers, asking him to appoint E. Grandin in place of Martin, who shot Judge Busteed.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 6, p.m.—Consols closed at 92½@92¾. U. S. 5 20s, 72¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6, p.m.—Cotton closed easy; prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Cotton—dull and declined ¼@¼c; sales 1500 bales at 16½@16¾c. Flour is in fair demand; State, $8 90@11 10. Wheat is firmer. Corn is dull; mixed white, $1 39@1 40. Oats, buoyant, with large speculative demand; Western, 86½@87½c. Mess Pork, $21. Lard is firm. Groceries quiet but steady. Turpentine, 51½@52½c. Rosin, $2 87½@7. Freights firmer.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Sugar in fair demand; common 9½@9¾c; fair 12½@12¾c; choice 14c. Molasses active; common 55c. Flour dull; superfine $9 25; double extra $10 00; choice $13 50@14 50. Corn quiet, but firm, at 95c @$1 00. Oats dull, at 75@80c. Lard nominal; tierces 18c.; keg 18½c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 9@9½c; clear sides 13@13½c. Pork dull, nominally $21 00@$21 50. Cotton easier; middling 15½@15¾c; sales 4000 bales; receipts, since Saturday, 7535 bales; exports 5085 bales. Sterling 44@47. New York sight ½ discount. Gold 1 34@134½. Freights advancing; corn to New York, by sail, 20@22c. Tonnage scarce.

THE *Bossier Banner*, published at Bellevue, La., says: As an illustration of the prosperity (?) of Louisiana under Radical-miscegenation rule, instance: In 1860, Bossier parish produced 32,915 bales of cotton and 555,109 bushels of corn; with a taxation of only $23,730 20, negro property included. Deducting the value of property in slaves, and our taxes even exceed those figures—which an impoverished people are called upon to pay, with every system of revenue fettered and paralised by oppressive legislation.

To-day ruin and bankruptcy, as a people, stare us in the face. The "Government pets" have deserted "the shovel and the hoe," for the ballot box, their Loyal (?) Leagues, law-making, etc. Glorious country! sweet land of negro bureaus! As an item of our reconstructive prosperity: Last January a plantation in our parish, with all necessary buildings, that rented this year for eight hundred and sixty dollars, was leased on Saturday, 7th inst., for 1868, for only seventy-six dollars. As fine open land as can be found anywhere in the Red river valley, fails at public auction, to secure a bidder at any price—for cultivation next year. Real estate commands no cash value at all. The best of improved uplands sell at one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and seventy-five cents per acre, on a credit of twelve months. Gloomy disappointment stares the planter in the face—the freedman, as a class, cannot be relied upon any longer as laborers. And to cap the climax, many of the prowling vagabonds are rapidly killing up the hogs, cattle, poultry, etc., of the country. And the end is not yet.

AT A "TAX REFORM" MEETING in Chicago, G. W. Allen, of Wisconsin, made an excellent speech, wherein, among other things, he said that the people of the United States last year paid over one thousand millions of dollars in municipal, township, county, State and national taxes! They paid one hundred millions more taxes than the British, and one hundred and sixty millions more than the French. Mr. Allen added:

I am a Republican, and I have and do now support the Republican columns, but I am not afraid to say that the extravagances, the shameless, enormous extravagances in the appropriations and expenditures of the Congress of the United States, were without a parallel in the history of all civilized nations. Sir, I do not charge upon that body, nor a single member of that body, any corruption whatever; but there were corrupt jobbers, lobbyists, filling those halls, and those seats, and those hotels continually, and pressing those upon Congress, and that they, through one cause and another cause, did make those appropriations, is as well known as that body sits in the city of Washington.

DEFER DIGNITY.

The offices to those who are most worthy and most competent. We advise those who have them in their gifts to be governed by this rule. The people of Memphis have not won their great victory for the benefit of any particular men. They disdain to engage in the clamour for the few offices that are to be filled. They hear with contempt the clamorous babbling on the streets of those who advocate the 'claims' of one man and depreciate the pretensions of the other. No man has any 'claim' to office on the score of service rendered to the cause of Conservatism. It was his own cause, the cause of his children, and the cause of his country. If he laboured for any reward whatever except the satisfaction and consciousness of having served his country, he has not deserved well of that country, and ought not to expect that it should 'compensate' him. The lust for office has been the curse of these States. For the sake of the country, let us frown it out of sight. Let those who are to select the subordinate city officials, and on whom the responsibility must rest if they select the incompetent, under the pressure of whatever influences and immodest personal appeals, be left free to select those who can and will most efficiently serve the city and advance its interests. If they do not do that, let them not imagine that they can escape the censure and condemnation of the people to whose welfare only they are at liberty to look. Before the noble manliness and disinterestedness of the people, let the selfish greed for office stand rebuked, and he who clamours for it slink away ashamed. Let the Mayor and Aldermen select good men and true and competent, and the people will be content. The interests of the city are too important, in these times of trouble, to be entrusted to incapable and inexperienced hands, or to those of men who flinch from taking responsibility; and the Magistrate who allows personal likings or considerations to control him in selecting the subordinate officials, or who hears personal appeals with patience, is not worthy the confidence that the people have reposed in him. Let them do what is right, act independently in all things, and be in no manner time-servers or the ministers to private ambition; and they may be sure of the support of a free people and an independent press. They will be held responsible for the conduct, the skill and the fidelity of the officers whom they select; and it would be the most utter folly in them to permit others to choose for them the man whom they shall appoint.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

—As many as fifteen brigands per day are hung in Mexico. These bands plunder and murder indiscriminately, and operate in parties of from three up to five hundred.

—According to the New Orleans *Times*, at the brokers' dinner in that city, the toast was given: "Gen. Butler—the only living representative of the wealth of New Orleans."

—The best remedy for burns, in any stage, is a strong solution of epsom salts in water. The application at once relieves pain, and healing takes place with marvellous rapidity. Our personal experience furnishes several instances of remarkable cures from the application of this ready remedy.

—Mr. Theodore Marks, Assistant Secretary to the Mayor of New Orleans, shot and killed a burglar, who had broken into his house, last Tuesday morning.

—We are informed that if Judge Busteed's condition continues to improve as rapidly as it has during two days past, he will soon be able to resume his official duties.

—Jefferson Davis and wife received numerous visitors at their parlors in the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on Thursday. General Forrest and Wade Hampton are at the same house.

—A negro near Selma was accidentally shot through the heart, on Christmas morning, by another negro, who was handling a gun, without knowing how to use it. Another instance of the miserable folly of the "equality" legislation, by which the poor negroes are the chief sufferers.

—Mrs. Gen. Sterling Price has recently received $10,000 insurance upon the life of her husband, in a Connecticut life insurance company.

—We learn from the Waco (Texas) *Examiner* that Mr. Anschutz, a worthy German citizen of that city, was assassinated on the night of the 17th ult.

—It was held in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, a few days ago, that a bank sending a draft deposited with them for collection, to another bank, is liable to the depositor in case the amount is lost by failure of the bank to which the check is remitted.

—The cars on the West branch of the North Missouri railroad are now running to Brunswick.

—The bride's veil originated in the Anglo-Saxon custom of performing the marriage under a piece of cloth, held at each corner by a tall man, over the bridegroom and bride, to conceal her blushes.

—A man was arrested recently in the Garden of Plants, of Paris, for stealing a blanket which covered the boa constrictor. The poor mortal envied the comfort of the reptile.

—It appears from an official letter that on the 8th of November there were flying in the harbor of Honolulu forty-two American flags, from as many whaling and merchant ships, and three English, one French and three Oldenburg flags. All the American whaling fleet had not arrived.

—Among the dividends declared this year by the Connecticut banks are the following: Phœnix National of Hartford, Waterbury National, Mechanics' and National New Haven of New Haven, National Iron of Falls Village, Bridgeport City, and Connecticut National of Bridgeport—each five per cent; Citizens' National of Waterbury, four per cent.

—*Heaven's Journal* is the name of a new Paris paper.

—That Paris editor who "libelled" the Princess Metternich by calling her one of the *demi-monde*, has been fined $200 and imprisoned.

—A mammoth aquarian, representing Fingal's Cave, is to be one of the attractions at the Maritime exhibition at Havre.

—Mush and milk sociables are popular in Michigan.

—Iowa has 143 newspapers, and not one of them is "religious" in name.

—The Manchester *Examiner* printed 192,545 copies on the day of the Fenian executions.

—Scandal says that the Princess Clotilde wants a separation from Prince Napoleon.

—A "matrimonial revival" is announced as prevailing in Suffolk, Va.

—The correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Meridian, Mississippi, stated, as a fact derived from official sources, that over 2,000,000 of acres of land in Mississippi, one-seventh of all in the State, were advertised for sale under execution. The fact is perfectly appalling. Two millions of acres of valuable land for sale in a single State for debt, and no buyers for it, because Radicalism has shut out capital and closed the doors against immigration!

A Charlotte county (Va.) special says that along and throughout the counties named below a reign of terror prevails. The freedmen have become desperate, awaiting the distribution of prizes, and now seek revenge by house-burning, cattle slaying and other outrages. The counties of Amelia, Prince Edward, Limburg, Halifax, Mecklenberg and Pittsylvania are deluged with such outrages. The civil authorities are powerless to protect, and the military posts are so remote that the whites have determined to defend themselves. The resolution is, death before negro supremacy. The forty acres and two mules, promised them at Christmas, not being forthcoming, caused this terrible state of affairs.

THE Holly Springs *Reporter* says: Thursday after Christmas, 20th ult., Wilkins Wallace, a youth of this place, was arrested by the military, charged with abusing one of the garrison the day before. On the same day, Wm. A. Jones and Capt. Robert McGowan, two citizens, were arrested for resenting an insult which a soldier felt at liberty to offer them. We believe all parties were released without being sentenced to the Dry Tortugas.

Decision of the Supreme Court of New York.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

Confederate money not to be estimated among the assets of a succession. Surviving spouse may renounce the community of acquets and gains at any time before the rendition of a judgment by a court of unlimited jurisdiction, against said spouse as partner.

P. J. Cockburn vs. Mrs. C. E. Wilson. From Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Bartlette for plaintiff; Miles Taylor for defendant. Opinion by Chief Justice Hyman.

Wm. C. Wilson, the deceased husband of defendant, during his life time and during the community of acquets and gains, contracted a debt which plaintiff is owner. The claim for that debt is urged against the widow personally because, as is averred in the petition, she has accepted the community by intermeddling with its property, since its dissolution by the death of her husband, inasmuch as she has sold and disposed of said property for her own use.

After the institution of this suit, defendant renounced the community in the form. In her answer she denied the intermeddling and avers her renunciation.

If defendant has concealed or made may with any of the community property since the death of her husband, she must be construed to have accepted the community and will be liable for one-half its debts. Civil Code, 2378, 2357.

The only evidence to this point is the admission of defendant herself that after her husband's death she used some Confederate money to support herself and family.

Confederate money being the evidence of an obligation utterly illegal, could not be the subject of property, and will not be recognized by courts as among the effects of a succession.

It is contended by plaintiffs that defendant had no right to renounce the community when she did so, having lost that right by not exercising it within a certain specified time after the dissolution of said community.

The Court understands the Code as giving her the right to renounce at any time before rendition of a judgment against her as partner by a court of unlimited jurisdiction. C. C., 2383, 2386.

Judgment of the lower court in favor of defendant affirmed with costs.

In this case a rehearing has been granted.

BONIFACES are more subject to imposition from penniless travelers than any other class of purveyors, and, it must be admitted also, meet with less sympathy when they are taken in. If what we hear of Vallejo landlords be true, they must have suffered a heap of marvelous from itinerant Bohemians before they resorted to the present ingenious measure of self defense. It seems that the rule adopted there is to pay for dinner immediately upon the delivery of the plate of soup. The other day a fraudulent genius, having unsuccessfully exploited one hotel, boldly entered the Washington and called for dinner. He was astonished to see the waiter approach him with a plate of soup in one hand, a towel in the other, and a large family syringe under his arm. The waiter laid the plate of soup in front of the customer, and significantly placed the palm of his right hand under the nose of the hungry customer. As our friend had not as yet tackled his meal, he modestly inquired the meaning of the open hand.

"Pay in advance!" was the terse and peremptory reply of the waiter.

"Can't you wait till I get through my meal first?"

"No, sir. Our rules are positive. On delivery of the soup plunge down the cash."

"Singular promptitude," he muttered. Then, reddening up with natural indignation, said:

"I suppose if I don't pay you you'll brain me with that bludgeon pump of yours?"

"Not at all, sir. Through this instrument we secure our business on a cash basis. Your money, if you please!"

He thought he had the deadwood on soup anyhow, and dipped his spoon for the first mouthful. Before the spoon reached the broth, however, he was transfixed at seeing the waiter coolly introduce the point of his syringe into the plate, and, pulling the piston handle out to its fullest extent, the soup suddenly disappeared, leaving his plate as empty as his stomach. He turned around, but the waiter had passed to another customer, and our friend left the establishment in disgust.

IT is reported by parties just down from Salt Lake City, that new and extensive placer gold mines have been discovered on the head of Wind River, and that the stampede from the Sweetwater over there was so complete as to take in all the miners in that section. It has been positively known since '58 that gold existed in that region, but whether in paying quantities or not was not sufficiently known. Now that there is a large only of miners, with grub, picks, shovels and pans over there, we soon may expect to hear of further successful mining developments. The Wind River valley is said by those who have visited it to be one of the most favored spots on earth and the most delightful valley in America. We predict flattering reports from there before spring.

THE Mad son (Ind.) *Courier* says: One night last week three young gents, near Scipio, took it into their heads that they would have a little fun out of one of their comrades who had gone to see his "dinicum," by waylaying him as he returned and play Dick Turpin in demanding his valuables, which they did, and, after receiving the pocket book and other articles, allowed him to go on. The next day the articles were returned to his brother by order of the party, and the names of those connected with the sport were thus disclosed. The owner of the articles, being unable to see the "joke," has had them arrested for highway robbery, and they will have the cost of suit to pay, if they escape the penitentiary.

SANTA ANNA, with his nine lives of a cat, and with an ambition that defies age, once more comes to the front of the world's stage. Only the other day he was a lonely exile, who from his "watch tower of St. Thomas" was reported to look upon all things terrestrial with the eye of a man sick of the world. A little later he was found plotting to put himself at the head of Mexico; a little later yet, a prisoner, then a convicted State criminal—finally reported shot and buried. Coming to life, he again assumes his role of exile, and is now proclaimed Dictator of Yucatan.

A MAN who had filed a petition for divorce was informed by his counsel that his wife had filed a "cross-petition," as the lawyers called it. "A cross-petition!" exclaimed the husband, "that's just like her. She never did a *good natured* thing in her life."

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