MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A Government of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

Loyalty to the Union of the States: Fidelity to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

Resistance to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

No Extraministments 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 leper le 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 disabled; 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 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 paper 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.

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 T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.
Fayette County—William P. Caldwell.
Dyer County—Charles Gibbs.
Gibson County—Wm. 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.

CITY SCRIP.

It is of the very last importance to the people of Memphis that the scrip of the city should increase in value, and the amount of it outstanding be reduced. In this all have a common interest. At the date of the late municipal election, the current value of scrip was thirty-two or thirty-three cents in national currency, for the dollar; of that currency itself, one dollar and thirty-five cents being required to purchase one dollar in gold. One hundred dollars in scrip would therefore purchase but twenty-four dollars and forty-four cents in coin.

It was on account of this common interest, that we published to the people, a few days ago, the statement of balances appearing upon the Register's books against certain Banks and individuals, we having, as we thought, certain grounds for believing that some of our Banks had been habitually allowed to sell checks on the Comptroller, instead of scrip, when they had no deposits of scrip on hand to meet the checks so drawn. We are glad to know, by the positive statement of the Comptroller, that this has not been the habit, since a greater abuse than it would have been can hardly be imagined.

Whenever the currency of a nation is depreciated in value below coin, it at once becomes a subject for gambling and the speculations of those whose gains are other men's losses or the loss of the public. The case is the same when the evidences of indebtedness of a county or city are depreciated; and there is always a combination of individuals interested to keep the currency or scrip depreciated, as a means of such gambling speculation. Apart from the injurious effect of this upon the currency or scrip itself, and upon the public corporation whose scrip is thus kept unduly depreciated, all such speculation is demoralizing and corrupting, and especially when banks abandon their legitimate business to engage in it.

During the past year, the Common Council, constrained in some degree by necessity, has pursued a policy in regard to the City scrip which may well be characterized as ruinous, and the result of which, if it should be continued, must inevitably be the utter bankruptcy of the city. Salaries and other demands have been habitually paid in scrip, at, we believe, two dollars for one due in National currency, and when the officer or party paid has disposed of this scrip at a lower rate, the difference has been made up to him. This latter favour has not been extended to all; because the amount due the Appeal from the city has been paid in scrip at two for one, and although we were compelled to dispose of it at a much lower rate, the difference has not been made up to us.

It is quite evident that, under this system, the parties receiving scrip from the city have had no inducement to keep up its price, because the loss caused by its depreciation did not fall upon them, but upon the city, which thus, in effect, assisted to depreciate its own paper. Of course the debt increases enormously, when three dollars of scrip are issued to pay one dollar of salary or a debt; and it is evident that no corporation dealing in that manner, can long escape bankruptcy. Let the Common Council hereafter pay each officer his salary in scrip at its current value, if it can do no better; but it ought at once to put an end to reclamations for loss upon sale of scrip so paid.

Of course it is one of the evils of a depreciated currency, that those who labour for it or are paid in it on any score, are unequally paid, no matter what rule is followed. If salaries are made payable at so many dollars in scrip, the amount being fixed when it is low, too much will be paid when it rises; and *vice versa;* and if so much scrip is paid as will purchase the amount due in currency to day, he who is able to hold it may in a little while be found to have been paid twice his debt or salary.

It is therefore exceedingly desirable, on all accounts, that the scrip should be retired as rapidly as possible. The poor man who has to pay his taxes to-day, if scrip is worth sixty cents, pays nearly twice as much, for the same indebtedness, as he who happened to be able to pay two weeks ago. Of course every man has the right to buy and sell scrip, and no one can say that it is not a fair and reputable business for him to buy low and sell high. But, nevertheless, the *effect* of all such speculation is injurious to the tax payers who have to purchase small sums in scrip, and are at the mercy of the large dealers. Every unfair and illegitimate device, therefore, for keeping down the scrip, ought to be, as far as possible, prevented.

Now, we do not know that we have been correctly informed in respect to one alleged abuse; but we have heard it from so many quarters that it at least deserves inquiry and investigation. It is, that certain city officials have been in the habit of receiving national currency or greenbacks, for amounts due the city, and, instead of paying into the Treasury in kind, the moneys so received, of buying scrip, and paying it in, dollar for dollar, pocketing the profit as perquisites of their office. One, perhaps recently elected, has, we understood from a gentleman of the bar, taken legal advice as to whether this can lawfully be done, and been answered in the affirmative.

It is absolutely certain that any such transaction is a fraudulent embezzlement, and application to his own use, by the officer, of the moneys of the corporation, under articles 4708, 4711 and 4712 of the Code, the punishment of which, by Article 4714 is imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not more than ten years. Every such officer is a trustee, as to the funds that he receives, and so to dispose of them and make profit, is a fraudulent breach of trust and a misdemeanor; besides which he may be made to account as trustee, by bill in Chancery, and to pay over all profits so realized by him. No trustee can make profit for himself by means of the funds of the trust; but will be held to account for them, and to pay them over with compound interest.

The people of Memphis will expect the Mayor and Aldermen to provide by ordinance that all officers receiving funds daily or occasionally for the city, shall report at stated short periods, and pay into the Treasury all funds so received, in the same money in which they receive them. No one should be allowed to mix such funds with his own, or to retain them beyond the day of their receipt. Every one receiving moneys should be required to give duplicate receipts, specifying the kind of money received; and any one dealing with the funds of the city as his own should be promptly dealt with by due course of law. The transactions of the past should be inquired into; and if the funds of the city have been unlawfully dealt with, the offenders should be made to account for their gains, to the last dollar. *Mark! all this is to be done* AT ONCE. *We shall see to it that it is.*

In every department of the city government there must be a strict economy and rigid accountability. There are not the times in which to increase the burthens of the people, if it can be avoided; and least of all by permitting the squandering or unlawful use of the public moneys. Let us have inquiry into abuses, if there are any, and prompt correction of them, or the triumph of the Conservatives will be but brief and unprofitable; and so it ought to be, if the Conservative party is to prove the conservator of abuses.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer:

LaGrange, Ga., January 8, 1868.

The following may be of general interest, and is sent for publication to your widely circulated journal: In January last, Mr. Isaac Lowe, of this county, rented land and hired freedmen to cultivate the same. Under a statute of the last General Assembly, he applied to a factor in this city to furnish him supplies sufficient to carry on his crop then planted, which was done; the planter executing a lien, according to such statute upon his crop, to secure the payment of such advance. Under the misfortune of a short crop and the unanticipated decline in cotton, the crop raised was insufficient to pay the rent, the factor, and the freedmen.

The agent of the Bureau of R. F. & A. L. for this county, seized the cotton for the negroes, leaving the landlord for his rent, and the factor for his supplies furnished, to look out for themselves.

At this stage the factor employed us as an attorney at law, to represent his interest. At once I filed his petition, setting forth the facts as well as the statute under which he claimed his priority, with a copy of the lien; tendered the same to the revenue agent; obtained the indorsement of his action in the premises, and had it forwarded to Col. Sibley, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Georgia, for his judgment and decision. The petition was returned from his office, approving the action of his subordinates, whereupon exceptions to the same were filed, and an appeal taken and forwarded to Gen. Grant, Secretary of War, who failed to take any action whatever, but referred the same to one Gen. Howard for his decision, who held that the negroes had done right, and his course was approved. The appeal was made directly to the Secretary of War, for the purpose of settling these vexed questions. We now see that an edict of the Freedmen's Bureau can set aside all laws regulating the rights of persons who, in good faith, make their contract under the laws of the land—destroying all legal priorities—and hence the hesitancy of planters, and others, to employ negroes in agricultural or mechanical pursuits; and the representations of bureau agents, that the General Government must furnish relief and subsistence to the freedmen.

Very truly yours, JAS. S. WALKER.

We doubt whether there is any just cause of complaint in the case thus stated. The principles of the civil law in respect to privileges are adopted in our law, because they are intrinsically just. For that reason, too, they are followed in the admiralty. The maxim that "there are no fruits until expenses are deducted," (*nomatti sunt fructus, nisi impensis detractis*), is as much a principle of our law as it was of the Roman law: and by that law, also, the laborer was first to be paid out of the fruits. Next would come the factors who furnished supplies, and not until afterwards the landlord, for his rent. It is on the same principle that the crew of a vessel are entitled to priority for their wages. An express lien created in favour of a factor would not prevail over the laborers' claims, unless a statute expressly gave it priority; and such a statute would be unjust. It is the labour of the labourer that makes and saves the crop for the factor and landlord. Let us do justice, though the Heavens fall.

ORGANIZATION.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

To-day we see three millions of people putting on their armor to save the Republic from the destruction to which the Radical revolutionists are driving it. The "uprising" is universal. The journals of every Northern State, as they reach us from day to day, tell of the organizations of Democrats and Conservatives in every county, and in all the cities and towns. They come together with resolute and hopeful enthusiasm for the national purpose of overthrowing the worst party that ever cursed a nation by its reign, and whose history for the past three years is a long record of misdeeds which have destroyed the prosperity of the country, reduced ten republican States to military despotisms, overwhelming them with the ruin of all their material interests, and making a black kingdom out of nearly one half of the territory of the Republic. There is still a disowned Union, a rump Congress, a Constitution set at naught, revolutionary powers dominating the country, appalling debt and crushing taxation, with a still gloomier prospect before the nation, unless the revolutionary party is driven from power. This is it which is calling into rapid organization all the Conservative forces of the nation. In the South as well as in the North there is the same uprising of the friends of the Constitution and the Union. All our Southern exchanges, in every State, are filled with calls for meetings, with reports of organizations completed, embracing every section of every State, and comprising not merely those whom Radicals call "rebels," but men who never swerved from their practical devotion to the Union, but who see in Radical ascendancy a curse more to be dreaded than the secession which they resisted to the last. There is one dominant purpose uniting, animating and directing the grand and exhilarating uprising of three millions of fighting men. It is a determination to take the Government of the nation out of the hands of a wicked party which has practically destroyed the Government our fathers made, by setting aside the Constitution and establishing their own party will as the supreme law of the land. They are public enemies and must be overthrown, and a party placed in power which will obey the Constitution and limit its action by the provisions of that organic law. We never can have peace, safety, contentment, prosperity and an assured future until the nation recovers for itself that Constitution which Radicals have cast aside, and makes it once more the standard and protector of the liberties and privileges of every State. The battle of 1868 must settle forever in this nation, that the irresponsible and unregulated will of a party majority in Congress shall not be the supreme law of the land.

We do earnestly hope that the Conservatives of Memphis will not sit down and fold their hands and go to sleep again, because Mr. Leftwich has been elected Mayor, and the city offices distributed among those who could bring the greatest pressure to bear on the Mayor and Aldermen. It is time to organize the Conservative party of the State, to agree upon a platform upon which all men opposed to negro suffrage can stand, whatever their politics heretofore. To win victory, we must look to principle alone, and appeal to the intelligence of the people. We carried the city by doing so: we can carry the State in the same way. Let us have no paltering, no equivocation, no humbug, *no promises made even to negroes*, to be broken hereafter, when we have the power. Whatever our promises to them, they must be inviolate. Political trickery will win no longer. The people have been taught some hard lessons, and they have profited by it. We must meet the Conservative Union men of East Tennessee half-way, and give them assurance that if they unite with us, they shall meet with the most perfect and entire good faith, and not be entrapped into committing themselves to anything contrary to their principles as Union men. They do not want the votes of negroes to neutralize their own. They did not stand by the flag of the Union, and risk persecution, and stake all they had and were on the result of the great war, for *that*,—to have the negro made their political peer. Let us have organization throughout the State, an honest and truthful platform; and there is regeneration yet for Tennessee. If there be any who think that their claims to office ought to have received greater consideration, let them congratulate themselves, as we congratulate them in perfect sincerity, that they have *not* been paid for the good service they did. There is nothing of which a man has so much right to be proud, as that he has served and worked for the country and the party of the country, all his life, and been never paid for any part of his service, either with office or emoluments. We should be sorry if the day should ever come when we could not *say that*.

Conservatives of Tennessee, it is time to be up and doing. The victory obtained here, proves what you can do all over the State, if you will try. Thousands of honest Union men are ready to unite with you. Why should they not be? Neither they nor the mass of us want offices, or power, or the profits of party victory. We all alike desire the prosperity of the State, the restoration of the Union to its first estate, the faithful observance of the Constitution, respect for the Courts, obedience to the laws.

We do not believe that even William G. Brownlow, once a Whig and a Conservative, of that great party to which so many great, wise and good men belonged, is any more in favour, at heart, with negro suffrage, than he was ten years ago. If he is, we know that the Union men of East Tennessee are not. The time has come when the old animosities should be buried. In war, there are always grievous wrongs done on both sides, of which both ought to be ashamed; which they ought always to regret. The scars of the Civil War will remain a long while; but it is time that we should let the wounds heal over, and live in peace together hereafter. The graves of our Dead, where they sleep side by side, ought to soften towards each other the hearts of the living, and opprobrious epithets and words of hate be heard no more.

Union, Organization, Energy, Resolution! These are what will win success. Let us not sink into apathy or despair. That party which shall unite into one the old Whig and Democratic legions of Tennessee, will be greater than either was in its best days, and will have a greater work before it.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The following picture, by John Bright, of the Fox office-seekers and office-holders of England, is one for which other men and places might have sitten. Nothing in the world displays human nature in so shabby an aspect, as that which old General Cass, himself the most inveterate of office-holders, once termed "the insatiate thirst for office." "Great God," he cried, when more than ordinarily beset and badgered, as much so, perhaps, that day, as Leftwich after his election to the office of Mayor,—"Great God! will this insatiate lust for office never cease?" Mr. Bright said of the Tories, in a recent speech:

Their conduct in the pursuit of office reminds me of some lines which were published a great many years ago, which never had a more exact application than when they describe the course of the Tory party last year. The poet in the "Rejected Addresses" says:

So when "dogs meet" re-echoes through the street,
Rush sympathetic dogs from their retreat;
Then with bright tortoise frame, and glittering eyes,
Slick treebkind legs, mount their joyful cries;
Then, wild with hope and panting to prevail,
Form the quick circle and wagtise expected tail.

Just so the gentlemen of the front opposition benches, and such of them behind who thought that there was something to be had, especially and above all the lawyers, who have since been gorged with patronage, and for the sake of that patronage and plunder which in India is called "loot," formed a combination to overthrow the bill of 1866 and place themselves in office. And to keep there they consented to pass a bill infinitely worse in all the points on which they concurred the bill of 1866. And I venture to say their conduct on this occasion leads to the conclusion that there is scarcely any institution of the country, however honorable and ancient *that they would not sell for the permanent possession of office.*

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

—It is in contemplation to establish a large iron foundry at Shelbyville.

—There were 957 marriage licenses issued in Rutherford county in 1867.

—Of twenty cases on the police docket of Nashville, on the 9th, ten were for keeping houses of ill-fame.

—John H. Smith (Radical), has been elected Criminal Judge of Rutherford county. No polls were opened except at Murfreesboro, where he obtained 142 votes.

—The individual deposits in three of the banking institutions of Nashville amount to $1,555,621 70.

—The *Red Creek* is the title of a new spectacle, said to possess merit, which has been written by a gentleman of Nashville.

—The Nashville (German) *Demokrat*, heretofore weekly, is now published three times a week.

—Joseph Jackson, a train boy on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, was killed as the train was entering Nashville, on Thursday last, by falling between two cars.

—A calculator has estimated that every time a gentleman takes off his hat to a lady in the street, he travels seventeen miles bareheaded.

—A weekly paper, started at Clarksville, to advocate the interests of the colored people, and entitled *Our Newspaper*, has suspended with its twelfth number. It was radically Radical of course.

—One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of coal have been put on the market at Nashville, and the siege of famine raised. Two boats were sunk in coming down the Cumberland river.

—Some wag sent a coffin to Capt. Pickman during his late fatal illness. Perhaps he had not forgotten the participation of the Captain in the murder of Brown in Franklin county, last summer, and desired to remind him "in the midst of life there is death."

—The new cotton factory at McMinnville is to run 2000 spindles and sixty looms. The machinery has been bought, and is to be brought on and put up as early as practicable.

—Judge Trigg at Knoxville decided that the second franchise law was unconstitutional.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

—The Aberdeen *Examiner* notices the illness of Judge Wallace, by which the business of the Monroe Probate Court is now suspended.

—The Lexington *Advertiser* has a sensible proposition to start a little cotton factory with a capital of $3500. Why should not every steam gin have its cotton factory attached?

—F. T. Cooper has issued the first number of the Summit *Times*.

—At Peach Creek, David Fowler has been held to bail in the sum of $500 for shooting and killing B. B. Dearing on Christmas day.

—The Editorial Convention which was postponed from Natchez to Jackson, was appointed to meet to-day, the 15th.

—The Conservative Convention is to assemble at Jackson to-day, the 15th.

—The correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Meridian, 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!

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

ARKANSAS.

UNAUTHORIZED CONVENTION.

Sharp Discussion in Progress on Negro Suffrage.

Special Dispatch to the Appeal.

Little Rock, January 14.—In the Convention, Brooks, of Phillips county, having the floor, as agreed yesterday on adjournment, said he would respond to the gentleman's speech yesterday on the adoption of the present constitution, more to rebuke the tone than from a desire to make a set speech. At the same time he would meet the points of argument, deprecating the use of epithets. He hoped he would be excused from dealing in such terms, but when denounced by the opposition, as perjurers, traitors, carpet-sack delegates, and dubbed by papers (reading from *Gazette*) as kangaroos, *gorillas* and adventurers, he could hardly avoid expressing his rising indignation.

Cypert interrupted the speaker. He did not use the language imputed.

Brooks could not mistake the gentleman's language. His opprobrious epithet about negroes, speaking of honorable members on this floor, though not intended as a personal offence, would better become Billingsgate Fish market than the halls of this honorable body.

Cypert said, "If the gentleman persists in imputing such language to me, I will be compelled to pronounce it false."

Brooks said, "The delegates here are respectable—representing honorable constituents—though *odorous* delegates may be here, differing in caste and color, not his own; yet, if the gentleman's speech indicates the character of the people he represents, he would prefer to be classed with the *odorous* than his side of the House. The gentleman must know he was not here by sufferance, but by the right given by the flag floating over the capital. He had fought for the privilege of citizenship everywhere in this country; he had left Arkansas the last time under compulsion; he had come to stay, and reconstruct the State; he had the power and will to do it, and gentlemen who have strayed, 'backed by twenty-two thousand negroes,' as we are, may ere long find it compatible with their interest to return to this side of the House."

After an hour's speech this kind speaker concluded, when Hicks of Bradly, and Duval of Lawrence, participated, the latter saying he had fought through the war for the preservation of the Union, and thought it never broken. He was unwilling to give the negro the right to vote. This was a white man's Government and should be conducted by white men. Congress never agreed to give the negro the franchise for services in putting down the rebellion. They had no right to expect it. He would point Gray, the negro, to the condition of his own people in Africa, where he could see what they had done during eighteen hundred years towards Republican Government. He thought, like Hicks, if the negroes ever had a convention in Africa, it was to roast and eat enemies. He was opposed to negro suffrage, and would, though loyal as the gentleman from Phillips, always oppose it.

The motion to adjourn to Thursday amidst general confusion of tongues finally prevailed.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE CONVENTION.

Discussion Between the White and Negro Elements.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.

Jackson, January 14—9 p.m.—The report of Mr. Compton, of Marshall, as a minority report on the compensation of members, monopolized the attention of the Convention to-day.

Holland's resolution of censure brought Compton to the floor. He remarked that he did not propose to reply to it, but to assure the Convention that he intended no insult. If a gentleman cannot give expression to his views, he would like to know what privilege he had on this floor. If the delegates didn't subscribe to the propositions contained in his report, why did they not confine themselves to a defense of the Military Bill. He obeyed that bill because it was the law of the land, but held he had the right, even as a delegate to this Convention, to assert its unconstitutionality.

Morgan offered a substitute to reject the minority report, and declaring that it is obnoxious and an insult to the loyal people of the State, and in defiance to the law of the land, and calculated to disturb the public peace; for all of which Compton merited the censure of the Convention, and recommends he be granted a leave of absence for fourteen days.

Musgrove offered a substitute for both the previous resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Convention that the Delegate from Marshall, in the Minority Report which he has submitted, has violated the spirit and obligation of the registration oath, which he claims to have taken.

Compton repeated that the Minority Report was offered in no factious spirit, and was not designed as a bomb shell to create confusion.

Field suggested that if he, as a gentleman, made *amende honorable*, he should be forgiven, for by his statement he had virtually asked forgiveness.

Compton—"I asked no forgiveness."

Field—"I choose to so understand it."

Field moved to amend the resolution, by adding, "But that gentleman did not believe he was violating said oath."

Compton requested Field to withdraw the amendment, and desired the question to be put nakedly without qualification, and would say before the vote was taken if the delegates on the other side of the house are endeavoring to excite the scorn and contempt of the gentlemen on this side, he assured them it was unnecessary to exert themselves further in that direction.

Field withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was adopted—49 to 33.

FROM COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Columbus, January 14.—Judge Thurman has been elected United States Senator.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Jan. 14.—The Convention to-day adopted article 74 of the Constitution, fixing the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and article 74, defining the qualifications and salaries of the Judges.

The Republican Convention last night nominated H. C. Warmouth for Governor, Alderman F. E. Dumon (negro) for Lieutenant-Governor, and George Bovee for Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 14.—Stanton issued an order this afternoon informing the employees of the war office that he had again taken possession of the portfolio of the war office. Stanton to day drew nearly $3000 from the pay office, being his salary during his suspension.

Pope has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, with his headquarters at Detroit.

It is understood that the President has in no way recognized Stanton. It is confidently stated that charges of insubordination hang over Grant. Nothing definitely is known, but the feeling is quite feverish.

FOREIGN.

London, January 14, p.m.—The telegraphers at Belfast, recently arrested for Fenianism, have been discharged.

Liverpool, January 14, 1:20 p.m. Consols, 92¼@92½; 5-20s, 71½. Cotton unchanged.

London, January 14.—Consols closed at 92¼@92½. United States bonds, 71½.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, January 14.—In the Senate to-day petitions were presented for an appropriation to charter a vessel and buy provisions for the suffering poor of Sweden; also a resolution for gradually reducing the army; a bill amending the act for the security of travelers by steam vessels; one for reducing the number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals; and another for restoring the lands confiscated by the States lately in rebellion.

Davis' amendment to the Constitution, providing a Tribunal to determine constitutional questions, was discussed, after which the anti-contraction resolution was discussed until the adjournment.

In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means reported the bill for the repeal of the cotton tax, as amended by the Senate, with a resolution of non-concurrence, which was adopted.

The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for the expense in furnishing the National banks with a circulating medium.

The bill reported by the Appropriation Committee for the payment of claims on account of seizures of damaged vessels, cars, wagons, or for lands occupied for fortifications in the South during the war, was laid over, and the Reconstruction Committee's bill resumed and discussed.

The Speaker read a communication from Grant conveying the following from Meade: "Unless the pending bill in Congress directing the military to fill the offices in their departments rescinds the test oath in the provisions to select qualified voters, I am informed that its execution in this department will be entirely impracticable."

After which the House adjourned.

FROM JACKSON.

Proceedings of Mississippi Convention.

DELAYED REPORTS.

Jackson, Miss., January 13.—In the Convention to-day a resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee of three to inquire into the validity of the charter of the Jackson Gas Company, with power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution was offered by a negro member, but not finally acted upon, for the appointment of a Committee of seven to inquire into the charges preferred against a portion of the people of this State, as promulgated in a recent proclamation of B. G. Humphreys, Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

The President having announced the receipt of 150 copies of the Alabama Constitution from the Executive Committee of the National Republican party, Mr. Cunningham moved a vote of thanks.

Mr. Watson objected, and hoped the Convention would confine itself to the specific duties for which it had assembled. He did not understand why so many thanks were necessary in that or any other direction.

On motion of Mr. Fields, the resolution was so amended as to thank the committee for what it had already done and what it intended doing in the future, and so amended it was passed.

The following was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to ascertain whether any members of this Convention have in any way identified themselves against the reconstruction acts of Congress, and declared the assemblage of the Convention unconstitutional, and who do not regard the ordinances and acts of this Convention valid, and to report the same as soon as possible.

The Majority report of the Committee on Compensation, recommends $20 per day for the President, $10 for the members, and $15 for each reporter and the Secretary, $10 for the Sergeant-at-Arms, and 10 cents mileage each way.

Mr. Field moved to re-commit it, with instructions to bring a report reducing the fees enumerated at least sixty per cent.

Mr. Compton submitted as a Minority Report a preamble and resolution declaring the Convention unconstitutionally convened, and not competent to make amendments to the Constitution of Mississippi. Therefore the officers and members are not entitled to compensation for any service they may propose to render in such capacity to the people of the State of Mississippi or the people of the United States, and concluding.

Be it further resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn *sine die*.

There was much discussion, but action was finally postponed on both reports.

Clark offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that no motion to adjourn *sine die* should be entertained unless five days previous notice be given, thereupon Townsend gave notice that he would on Saturday, the 18th instant, make a motion that the Convention should so adjourn.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New Orleans, January 14.—Cotton in active demand; middlings, 16½c; sales, 5600 bales; receipts, 1726 bales. Sugar and molasses active and prices unchanged. Flour dull; choice, $13@14 50. Corn, steady. Oats, 85c. Pork, $21 50. Bacon shoulders, 9½@9½c; clear sides, 13c. Tierce lard, 12½@13c; keg, 13½c. Sterling, 49c@51; New York sight, ½ discount; gold, 38½.

New York, January 14, 3 p.m.—Cotton dull and heavy, but holders, in order to effect sales, are unwilling to make concessions; sales, 2000 bales; low middling, 16½c; middling uplands, 16½c; Mobile middling, 17c; Orleans middling, 17@17½c.

New York, January 14—Cotton a shade easier; sales 3000 bales; uplands, 16½c. Flour more active, but prices unchanged. Corn, $1 25@1 35. Other grains unchanged. Pork drooping; old, $21 10; new, $22 40. Lard firmer, 13@13½c. Groceries quiet but steady. Turpentine, $5 30. Freights firmer. Cotton by sail to Liverpool, 5-16@7-16.

Louisville, January 14.—Corn, 75@80c. Mess pork, $21@21 50. Lard, 12@0c. Bacon, shoulders, 9½; clear sides, 12½c.

New York, January 14—Money unchanged; sterling, 9½@9¾; gold more active, 41½@41¾.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

—The Conservatives of Washington county had a meeting, on the 28th ult., and resolved:

1st. That we heartily endorse the action of the Democratic party of the North in its endeavor to maintain the supremacy of the white race in the United States, and to vindicate the Democratic principle that the constitution is the highest law of the land.

4th. That we are unalterably opposed to conferring the election franchise upon the negro.

—The *Southern Beacon* is the title of a new Democratic paper, just started at Bentonville, by J. H. Carter, Esq.

—A Convention is to be held at Helena next Monday, the 20th, to ratify the action of the Central Democratic Committee of Little Rock, and organize for the political campaign.

—The Camden *Herald* and *Eagle* have consolidated. Contending with, is thought better than against, each other.

—They had a fourteen inch snow at Little Rock on Sunday and Monday of last week. It was general through the State.

—In a difficulty between Dr. J. W. Farrier and Dr. Stokes, both of Hampton, Calhoun county, the former was killed.

—On Monday night of last week, Mr. C. W. Akin, of Little Rock, was relieved of a fine sorrel horse, sixteen hands high, eight years old, shod all round, branded on the left shoulder U. S., a black spot on the left leg, and a knot on the right pastern joint. A liberal reward is offered for the horse.

—Mr. W. H. A. Gresham is welcomed to the editorial ranks in connecting himself with the Ashley county *Times*.

—Contracts for laborers are few and far between at Pine Bluff and Monticello.

Finances—Taxes.

The monthly Treasury statement shows that the outgoes for December were, in round numbers, as follows:

Interest on Debt	$ 8,300,000
Civil and Miscellaneous	4,700,000
Interior, Pensions, Indians	985,000
Army	12,900,000
Navy	3,600,000
Total	$30,321,000

The Barbarous Mode of Living Adopted by Negroes.

The *Native Virginian*, published at Orange Courthouse, gives the following lamentable condition of the negroes in that section:

In parts of Louisa and generally in Fluvanna, huts are multiplying rapidly. Many of these huts are built in the wildest solitudes, a mile or more from arable land, and accessible only by a narrow path which the traveler passes unnoticed. They are built in the hastiest manner, of the rudest materials, and resemble more the habitations of the beaver than the residences of human beings. In these thickets the negro children are being reared in absolute, almost barbarous, idleness. These are the fruits of abolitionism—the beginning of the end.

—Lobsters are cultivated near Trieste, like oysters.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

—The *Picayune* urges that Jefferson Davis be placed at the head of a united company combining all the projects for a railroad from New Orleans to Texas and the Pacific.

—One of the carriers of the New Orleans *Bulletin*, who was bitten about four weeks since by a rabid dog, was seized with hydrophobia on the 11th, and conveyed to Charity Hospital. His name is Adolph Jahan.

—Inquests were held at New Orleans on the 10th, on the bodies of Chas. Moreau, (white) and three negroes, Parker, Reub Stewart and Scott Jenkins, all of whom were found dead. Verdict in each case, cholera.

—The decease of George Ruleff, formerly a large dealer in Western produce at New Orleans, and more recently an extensive banker and dealer in exchange, is announced.

—Onions are selling in New Orleans at $20 per barrel.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 11th announces the death of James W. Breedlove, at the age of seventy-eight years.

—Henry Smith, captain of a fishing smack, attempted to jump on the New Orleans and Ponchartrain Railroad at Milneburg, missed his footing, was run over and killed on the 11th. He was a native of New Jersey.

—The appointment by Gen. Hancock of Joshua Baker as Governor, seems to meet with general favor. He is of the parish St. Mary, was an old line Whig, but has been long retired from political life.

—The negro murderer of the negro preacher, near Baton Rouge, has been arrested.

—The work on the Hicky levee is progressing rapidly.

—The cigars imported into New Orleans last year amounted to 2,288,068, and the whole lot was expected to end in smoke.

—An investigation has been going on to ascertain if the Street Commissioner, Baker, should not be impeached.

—The mysterious disappearance of Mr. J. B. Slawson, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, is noticed in the *Crescent* of the 12th. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

BREVITIES.

—Judge Wm. B. Ochiltree, of Texas, is dead.

—Boston owes a debt of $13,000,000.

—The pioneer gold miner, Isaac Humphrey, is recently deceased.

—Dio Lewis, the lecturer on health, attributes to the use of tobacco much of the prevailing deafness and blindness.

—George H. Pendleton has been declared the choice for the Presidency of the Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Nebraska Democratic State Conventions.

—The remainder of the Cherokee tribe of Indians in South Carolina, about 1000 in number, are considering the propriety of removal to the Indian territory in the West.

—The Germans are beginning to use Roman type in their books as not trying to the eyes.

—The attempt to impeach the President cost the country over one hundred thousand dollars.

—The message of Gov. Cox, of Ohio, develops but one case of Radical stealing in connection with the State administration, within the year, and the amount stolen was only about ten thousand dollars.

—It is said Lamartine cannot recover from the lethargy into which he has fallen. He eats voraciously, but says nothing.

—A plant is said to be like a hog when it roots, and like a soldier when it shoots.

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of

PRICE & YEATMAN,

is dissolved by mutual consent, to date from January 1, 1868, A. M. Price retiring. Either member of said firm being authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

PRICE & YEATMAN.

The business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, No. 11 Monroe street.

WM. E. YEATMAN.

Election.

Office Citizens' Union Bank, Memphis, Tenn., January 14, 1868.

At a meeting held by the directors this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of this Bank for the year:

JOHN DONOVAN, President.
E. W. WICKERSHAM, Cashier:
J. A. J. SMITH, Teller.
H. EUGENE GOODLETT, Book-keeper.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN DONOVAN, HERMAN BOYD,
E. W. WICKERSHAM, W. R. CHANDLER,
J. J. POWERS.

HILL & WHEELER,

GENERAL

Commercial and Claim Agents,

AGENTS FOR BANKRUPTS,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC., FOR ALL the States and Territories. Commissioner for the United States District Court and Court of Claims at Washington, and NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Especial attention given in preparing and filing papers for discharge in Bankruptcy and claims against Bankrupts. All business entrusted to us will be executed with despatch and economy to those applying. ja15 1m

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed RECEIVER FOR THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE, I hereby request all parties having claims against said Bank to present them at once that they may be entered upon the list of liabilities.

All persons indebted to said bank are notified to come forward and settle their accounts immediately.

J. A. OMBERG.

January 14, 1868. ja15 1w

PHŒNIX BARBER SHOP.

AFTER FOUR YEARS HARD FIGHTING, JOHN BARRY has resumed the business of the immortal Webster, "STILL LIVES." The dust and smoke of battle having passed away, he is again found, at his old place, to wait on the wants of his friends in his [illegible] profession; and for that purpose has opened a new and complete Barber Shop, southeast corner Union and Second, where he will be proud to see all who patronized him so liberally before the late civil war implacable, and as many new ones as may require his services.

ja15 1m JOHN BROWN.

BOOKS.

LAW BOOKS,