MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

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JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEER, LOCAL EDITOR.
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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

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

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

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

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commissions, 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 dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offenses; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW AND ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

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

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

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; 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.
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.

☞ WE are under obligations to Senator PATTERSON of this State for valuable public documents. He will please accept our thanks.

APPEAL JOB OFFICE.

We invite the attention of the friends of the APPEAL to the fact that we now have attached to it and belonging to its proprietors, a complete Job Office, and are prepared to do, in the best style, all job-work for which we may be so fortunate as to receive orders. Our terms will be as reasonable as those of any other office, for work done in the same style, and we shall endeavour to do the work as well and as promptly as any other, hoping to give those whose custom we may obtain, entire satisfaction.

NON NOSTRUM TANTAS COMPONERE LITES.

We leave to the business manager of the APPEAL and the editors of the *Avalanche* all controversy in regard to the circulation and terms of the respective journals. Like that in regard to the Postoffice advertising, it is one to which the editor-in-chief of the APPEAL has not been, is not, and does not propose to be a party. The business manager is quite competent to conduct it, if he thinks the game worth the candles.

For ourselves, we can only say that, agreeable as the discussion of the respective merits of the editorials of the two papers might be, we do not care to engage in it. If ours are, as our well-bred and courteous neighbor suggests, 'ponderous,' we may hope that they are entitled to *weight*; and it is possible that our readers may prefer them to that *light* reading and those 'amenities of literature' which distinguish our cotemporary.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION BEFORE THE COUNTRY AND ITS SOLUTION.

Under this heading, the New York *Herald* very forcibly says:

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION BEFORE THE COUNTRY AND ITS SOLUTION.

Shall this great and proud republic be governed by a negro balance of power? That is the important question now before the country. Shall thirty-five millions of the Caucasian race—the highest type of mankind—be ruled by a few millions of ignorant negroes, who are the lowest in the order of human beings, and who are scarcely removed from barbarism? Such a proposition would seem incredible were it not supported by facts. Some may doubt even whether such a monstrous idea would be seriously entertained by any party or faction, and may think that we state the case too broadly. There is, however, no exaggeration; it is the well known purpose of the Radicals to perpetuate their power, if possible, through the votes of the Southern negroes. This has been their policy all along. The reconstruction acts of Congress, disfranchising a large number of whites and enfranchising the blacks of the South, were passed for this purpose. The bitter feeling to the President, the threats of impeaching him, the scurrilous abuse of him, and all the legislation to intimidate him and take away his power, grew out of his opposition to this atrocious policy of the Radicals. The brutal and benighted Africans, just emancipated from slavery, and not knowing their right hands from their left, not knowing what a vote meant or what they vote for, have been given power with a view to deciding the Presidential election and the destiny of the republic. The intelligent white people of our own blood and race in the South have been placed under these barbarians, and the fairest and richest portion of the country is turned over to desolation, with the prospect of frightful starvation, demoralization and a war of races. And this is all done for no other motive or object than to keep the Radical party in control of the Government.

Not only so, but the South is given into the hands of spoilers, to be plundered, and the work of fleecing goes on mercilessly. That always has been and always will be one of the consequences of despotism. Those who cannot resist are always robbed. There is a passage in "UNDER TWO FLAGS," a novel by OUIDA, that is hardly too strong to be applied to the Southern States. It is this:

"The locust-swarms that devour the land are the money-eaters, the petty despots, the bribe-takers, the men who coin gold out of infamy, who traffic in tyrannies, who plunder under official seals, who curse Algiers with avarice, and wand, with routine, with the hell-spawn of civilization. It is the "Bureaucratie," your tongue phrases it, that is the Spoiler and Oppressor of the Soil."

But the *Herald* is mistaken when it says that the spouting of Radical orators and emissaries about equality, the rights of man, the poor negro, and all that, is sheer hypocrisy and clap-trap. It is not all so. With many of all those who rant loudest and prate most volubly about equality and the rights of loyal negroes, men like JOHN A. LOGAN and others of that class, it is nothing else; but a vast number of Northern men do actually think that the negroes are in all respects their equals. They say so. They regard FRED. DOUGLAS, BRADLEY, and others who have earned a cheap reputation, as great men, whose success proves their race to be the peer of the Caucasian. No student of history forgets that a furor of the same kind was got up in the French National Assembly, in behalf of the West Indian negroes, and we all know how it ended. The negroes became drunk with the idea of their importance, and they strutted about, gesticulate, and stay and linger very little about home. They are always led by the nose, also, by a few political knaves. The same people that hurried the Catholic Convent at Charleston, and were ready to mob GARRISON, are rabid now for negro equality.

The *Herald* says that they have refused to give suffrage to the negroes in the Northern States where they had the power to do it; but the immense majority of Radicals are eager to do it, and willing to see negroes in the Senate of the United States. The Conservative candidate carried Pennsylvania by a very small majority.

But the *Herald* truly says:

They are doing the utmost to make the ignorant and degraded blacks of the South a controlling political element in the Republic. Who ever heard of anything more inconsistent or monstrous? Such conduct seems like insanity, and could hardly be credited were there not examples in history of a similar character. The Jacobins in France shed rivers of blood in the name of humanity and equality, and the Puritan ancestors of our Jacobins of the present time were not less cruel and proscriptive in the name of religion and truth. The Radical revolutionists of France set up a strumpet to represent the Goddess of Reason and committed the foulest deeds under the pretention of progress and a higher philosophy. It is the same in all countries and ages under revolutionary Radicalism, whatever form it may take. It is so now with our nigger worshippers and radical revolutionists. Passion, fanaticism and political ambition have subverted reason. Everything must give way before their intolerant dogmas. Let the glorious institutions handed down to us by the fathers, this white man's government, so full of glory and happiness in the past and the future of our grand republic, perish for the sake of an irrational and impracticable theory. That is the policy of the radical Republicans. That is the cause of the trouble between the President and Congress. That is the great issue before the country—the issue to be decided in the next Presidential election.

HURRIG.

A New York City weekly says that, "our Fathers left England for an idea—the equality of all men—proclaimed it on these western shores, fought to secure it, but, in haste for peace and union, forgot the idea for which they fought." Upon which the *Times* says: "It is curious to note how often a statement comes, by mere repetition, to be accepted as absolutely and undeniably true;" and adds:

We do not suppose many people who know anything of the actual history of the case give any weight to loose and inaccurate statements of this kind; but, with the mass of readers, it is rank heresy, if not treason, to question them, and they have a great deal to do with shaping the political opinion and action of the day. The "equality of all men," in the sense in which the phrase is now used, was probably the last idea the first Puritan emigrants from England thought of entertaining.

Everybody who knows anything at all about the early history of the country, certainly knows that, as Chief Justice TANEY proved in the DRED SCOTT case, the first settlers of New England, and their descendants acted uniformly on the principle, that "negroes had no rights which white men were bound to respect;" and considered them as in all respects chattels. The Quakers found very little of the "equality of all men" in Massachusetts, when they were hung, or, when the Puritans were in a merciful mood, had their ears grubbed out, on account of their religious opinions. How many years is it since Catholics were not allowed to vote in New Hampshire? When was a negro allowed to vote in New York, unless he possessed property to a certain value?

The "Fathers" did not leave England "for an idea—the equality of all men." They did not proclaim it, until the Declaration of Independence declared that all men were *born* equal; and then they did not mean to include the negro. They did not fight for it. They did not leave England or Holland for it. Some future historian will have more to do than NIEBUHR in regard to the early history of Rome, to detect and expose the mass of fiction, the suppressions of the truth and the suggestions of falsehood, that make up much of the early "history" of New England.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

Our neighbor, the *Avalanche*, gives rather free vent to his spleen in commenting on several short articles which we have lately written, to correct statements having a tendency to produce an erroneous impression, so far as the APPEAL was concerned.

When invidious comparisons are drawn by any morning paper, we not only consider it our right, but deem it a duty we owe to our readers, to lay the facts before them, and let them judge for themselves. In an Editorial in the *Avalanche* on the 23d inst., we find the following:

"Upon our commercial, local, money market and *telegraphic departments* we *expend as much space*, attention and *money as any paper in the city.*"

For the correctness of this statement we simply refer our readers to the telegraphic columns of the APPEAL and the *Avalanche*, not only at the time the above article was written, but for some time previous, and since.

As to whether the news contained in the specials to the APPEAL from Little Rock, Jackson, Miss., Washington City, or elsewhere, meets with the approval of the *Avalanche*, is a matter of perfect indifference to us, as it is no doubt to our readers.

Our neighbor's aversion to specials arises, probably, from *unpleasant* and *expensive experience*—for, if we mistake not, when they indulged in the "new humbug," as they facetiously term telegraphic news, in the shape of special dispatches, they regaled their readers with a long-winded account of a hanging affair at Newport, Ky., and a disgusting detail of a prize-fight at St. Louis, (which character of news we pride ourselves is not as acceptable to the *taste* of the readers of the APPEAL as the "dull and prosy" accounts of the Conventions,) the expense of which, judging from their length, must have disgusted them, for we noticed very few *specials* afterwards in their columns. It appears strange that our worthy neighbor would not, to use his own words, "publish, if furnished us (him) gratuitously, the dull, prosy and uninteresting doings of the Radical Conventions at Little Rock and Jackson"—when only a day or two before, his paper contained telegraphic accounts of the "doings of the Radical Conventions" at TALLAHASSEE, ATLANTA, RICHMOND, RALEIGH and NEW ORLEANS.

As to the attempt to make a little capital out of our change in rates, etc., and the slur in regard to the character of the editorials, we are willing to give them all the benefit they can derive from the former, and to leave to the *intelligent* and *refined* taste of our community, (not those so persistently courted by the *Avalanche* last summer), the merits of the latter.

We, as a matter of business, charge a reasonable price for *business* notices—whether of a charitable or political nature—and leave to the proprietors, individually, to give from their private means according to their ability or inclination, towards charitable or political objects.

In regard to the question of circulation we have nothing to add to our proposition made several months ago. A.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

MR. SEWARD IN A CLOSE PLACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25.—It is understood that at an early day the Navassa Island question, involving the rights of certain African citizens who have been dispossessed thereof by force of the part of the Dominican Government, will be laid before the public in full. It is said Secretary Seward will be made to appear in no creditable light in that connection. In that case, some think since, Judge Black convicted of wilful falsehood in his representations the President having taken certain action, and the President declared he had never even heard of the case.

SPEECHES FOR BUNCOMBE.

The time of the House was devoted to speech-making all day, and sundry representatives delivered themselves of speeches which will be duly sent to their constituents.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Third National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., having deposited the necessary securities with the Treasurer of the United States, has been designated as a depository of public moneys and financial agent of the United States.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. Runkle, of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, this morning had a long interview with Secretary Stanton, during which he urged the continuance of the bureau in that State.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Among important cases now before the Supreme Court is that of Willard vs. Taylor. In 1854 Mr. Taylor agreed to convey to Willard, at any time during the coming ten years, the building known as the Mansion House adjacent to Willard's Hotel, for a specified sum. After the breaking out of the war, Willard declared his readiness to accept the proffered terms, and tendered his first payment in greenbacks. Mr. Taylor demanded gold, and Mr. Willard now seeks to hold him to the performance of his contract on the ground that greenbacks are a legal tender.

SPECULATION AND NATIONAL BANKS.

In response to the inquiry of the House to-day, the Comptroller of the Currency says he has reliable information that the National Banks are not in the habit of loaning their money in fancy stocks of fictitious values. He further says he is not able to reply affirmatively that he knows the officers of the banks are not engaged in speculative operations, having no authority under the law to investigate private or personal transactions of bank officers; but a common prudence on the part of bank directors and stockholders would forbid the retention in office of a person so engaged.

ARKANSAS.

BLACK AND TAN CONVENTION.

AFTER THE MONEY.

DEBATE ON ELECTIONS.

[Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 25.—In the Convention to-day the per diem and mileage question was reconsidered and changed, and a bill allowing eight dollars per diem and thirty cents mileage both ways was passed again.

Hind's resolution to memorialize Congress to amend the bankrupt laws, making it only necessary to file a schedule, etc., in the clerk's office to get a release, was adopted.

Brooks' resolution, to appoint Hodges a messenger to confer with the Commanding General, relative to drawing money out of the Treasury, was adopted.

Hinds made a motion to adopt the majority report of the Committee on Elections, in reference to Moore and Harman, of Ashley county, which report alleges to intimidate, and threats were proved to have been used to secure the election; declaring the people of Ashley county in a state of lawlessness.

Norman and Moore, in lengthy speeches, denounced it as false. The discussion took a wide range, many participating, and the report was finally adopted.

The Convention adjourned.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 25.—The Fenian excitement still continues and arrests are made every day. A man named Michael Gough was captured last evening, while posting seditious hand-bills on the Mansion House. Thomas Simon, Sheriff of the Island of Aldeney, an alleged Fenian, was indentified yesterday, promptly apprehended, and sent to prison to await trial.

Considerable feeling was created by the recent resolutions in the United States House of Representatives, declaring that the sympathy of the nation was with the Fenians.

The journals of the city severely criticise this expression of unfriendly feeling towards England.

PARIS, January 25.—The Imperial Government has issued an official note addressed to the Prefects of the several departments of France, announcing the new army law, and arguing that instead of being a war measure it is a pledge of continued peace.

MADRID, January 25.—There is official information that another insurrection has been planned by Carlists in Catalonia and Aragonia, and active measures have been taken to thwart the movement.

VIENNA, January 25.—The Arch Duke Albrich has been named Inspector of the Austrian army.

LONDON, January 25.—A silly rumor prevails that Prussia has secured the use of the United States Navy in case of a war.

PARIS, January 25.—Ten of the public newspapers in this city have been fined one thousand francs each, for printing illegal reports of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif.

LONDON, January 25.—Dispatches have been received here, giving accounts of very serious anti-ministerial riots in Prague. The latest telegrams, however, announce the suppression of the disorder without bloodshed.

It is announced that either the North German, Lloyds, or the American Company, will dispatch a steamer to New York next week; the reason is not stated.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, January 25.—The *habeas corpus* case, before Judge Underwood, to test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Act, was to-day adjourned until Wednesday. The commander of Libby prison, produced the prisoner, and made a return that he was held by order of Gen. Schofield under the Reconstruction acts. The prisoner was represented by four prominent lawyers, all of whom are members of the Conservative Staff Central Committee, which body brings the case up with the intention of carrying it to the Supreme Court.

The Convention transacted no business of importance to-day.

FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 25.—The Convention has been in session two weeks, but as yet has made no report on the constitution. But little was done today. Mr. Compton, of Carter county, proposed an ordinance to the following effect: "That the Convention has the right to declare and does hereby declare that all the laws passed, and the acts which have been passed by the previous Legislatures and Conventions in this State are null and void, and shall remain so until the meeting of the General Assembly, except the laws relating to marriage."

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Charles A. Dana announces that the *Sun* newspaper has become the property of an association represented by him, and will hereafter be issued from Old Tammany Hall. Dana announces that while he will not change the principles or policy of the *Sun*, he will support Grant for the Presidency and advocate economy in the expenditures of the Government, reduction in taxation, and the speedy restoration of the Southern States.

FROM DELAWARE, OHIO.

DELAWARE, OHIO, January 25.—Rev. Geo. W. Brush, of the Central Ohio Conference, committed suicide this afternoon by hanging.

MISSISSIPPI.

RADICAL CONVENTION.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

[Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, January 25.—Morgan offered a report from the Select Committee, requesting Gen. Gillem to suspend the collection of the poll tax for 1867, on all persons denied representation.

Guthrie thought this exempted everybody.

Field opposed the movement. He said: "We are only clerks to the military, who are here to govern those matters. We have nothing to do with these measures. Such action would only bring us into contempt with the military." The report was returned to the Committee.

Under the suspension of the rules, the election of Treasurer and the appointment of Collectors under the tax ordinance, occupied the remainder of the the day's session. Parsons, (Radical,) of the Adams county delegation, was elected Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted that no delegate recommending a collector for his county shall receive compensation for services in Convention until a sufficient amount is collected in said county to pay for said services; provided, on investigation it be found that said collector is an irresponsible person.

Neilson of Amite, Conservative, nominated Reuben Fox, negro, saying in his opinion he was the only suitable man who could take the iron-clad oath. Of thirty-two collectors appointed, this only one is known to be a negro. Compton nominated a negro for Marshall county, but negro members thought the Conservatives were poking fun at 'em and refused to confirm them.

Several counties were not ready to nominate. Adjourned.

Hons. W. L. Sharkey, E. M. Yerger and A. H. Handy have been appointed to represent the Democratic party from Mississippi in the National Democratic Convention.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—An unusually large number of visitors called at the War Department this morning, and had an interview with Stanton. Very many Senators and Representatives were present.

Gen. Runkle, who is attached to the Bureau in Kentucky, had a long interview with Stanton to-day, in relation to his circular letter of December last, contracting the operations of the Bureau in that and other States. Every month a strong effort is made to have that circular revoked, but as yet no action has been taken.

Fractional currency issued for the week, $631,000. Amount shipped, $281,476. National Bank notes issued, $82,750. Amount in circulation, $299,589,746. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed for the week, $524 245.

The Third National Bank of Nashville has been designated as a depository of public monies and financial agent of the United States.

One Conway, formerly a Bureau agent in Louisiana, arrived here yesterday, as bearer of a petition from the Radical Convention of that State, asking the removal of Gen. Hancock, and praying Congress to accord to the Convention the power to appoint all the civil officers in the State. The petition will be presented to Congress next week.

The President has pardoned Godfrey Mench, convicted in New Jersey in 1866 for counterfeiting fractional currency.

The House consumed to-day in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in a general debate.

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, January 25.—The Convention to day voted fifty dollars to each member, out of the $10,000 received yesterday. The balance is reserved for incidental expenses.

Four additional sections of the Bill of Rights, none of which are novel, were adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported that they had had an interview with Gen. Meade, who had applied to Gen. Grant for the loan of a sufficient amount from the funds sent by the State of Georgia to pay its indebtedness to the Government on account of the Western and Atlantic railroad, in order to defray the expenses of the Government. Gen. Grant accepts the proposition, if the Convention will, so far as its power extends, assume the responsibility of the debt, and should this proposition fail, he will instruct Gov. Auger to immediately ascertain on what terms money can be procured from parties in Savannah. A resolution was adopted, approving of the plan for getting money.

Three candidates for Governor, under the new Constitution, if ratified, are announced.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 25.—The Assembly has refused to adopt the Senate's joint resolution appointing a committee to investigate the alleged corruption in connection with the Senatorial election, and adopted a substitute providing for an investigation when the charges are supported by an affidavit, which will probably end the matter, although a pamphlet has been issued and circulated, unmistakeably pointing out the parties concerned in the opposition.

WEATHER AND RIVER.

PITTSBURG, January 25.—The river is rising with 7½ feet in the channel. The ice is running out of the Monongahela. Thermometer 19.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—The river is rising with 18 feet in the channel. The weather is clear. Thermometer 38.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—The weather is clear and mild.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—The river is rising with 6 feet 9 inches in the canal. The weather is cloudy. Thermometer 40.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—The Convention is still discussing the disfranchisement article (98) of the Constitution, but with no definite action.

The bonded warehouse of J. A. Mattison & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $200,000.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—Tobacco active; prices unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; red and white winter, $2 50@2 65. Corn dull and drooping, 87@89. Oats weak, 67@70. Rye, $1 70@1 75. Provisions dull. Pork, 20@20 50. Bulk meats—shoulders, 9@9½. Clear sides, 11½@12. Hams, 12@13; sugar cured hams, 15@17. Lard firm, 12@12½.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and lower; car-load, 90c. Rye steady, $1 65@1 60. Oats active and higher, 76c. Provisions quiet but firm. Lard 12½. Butter dull, 35@37c. Eggs 30c. Clover Seed higher, 12½@13c. Timothy dull, $2 50@ 1 60. Hay dull, Hay dull, $13@14.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—Tobacco, sales 55 hhds at full rates; lugs, 55@6; common leaf to selections, $7 50@19. Flour, superfine, $7 50@8; fancy, $12 50. Wheat, $2 35@2 40. Corn, 80@85. Oats, 66@68. Lard, 12½@12¾ for new, and 13½c for old. Old mess pork, $20 25; new do. $21. Bacon—shoulders, 9½c; clear sides, 12½c. Bulk shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 11½c. Cotton, 15@15½c. Whisky nominal.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Cotton active and advanced ¼c; middling 17½@17¾c; sales 3500 bales; receipts 1100 bales, exports 3121 bales. Sugar quiet, at 9½@10c; fair, 12@12½c; prime, 13@13½c. Molasses firm; common, 58@62c; choice, 75@80c. Flour dull; superfine $10; XX, $10 25@10 75; XXX, $11 50@12 25. Oats dull and unchanged. Bran, $1 90. Hay, $20. Corn firm; white $1; yellow, 97c. Pork inactive and unchanged. Bacon and lard unchanged. Sterling, 49@52. New York sight ¼c discount. Gold, 38½c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Cotton firmer; sales 4500 bales; uplands, 18@18½c. Rice and coffee firm. Sugar quiet; Cuba, 11½@12c; Havana, 11½@11¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 88@92c. Flour moderately active. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull and heavy.

The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $2,357,173; in specie, $1,914,933; in circulation, $11,756; in deposits, $4 204 941; legal tenders, $908,920. Money rules quiet and easy; Call Loans, 4@6. Sterling, 9½@9¾. Gold, 140. Exports of specie, $516,606.

—On Wednesday of last week, a difficulty took place at New Burg, Franklin county, Ala., between Dr. Holloway and the Hooker family—two of the latter having cropped with the former and removed their share of the crop without settling for the meat they had received. The Doctor shot one of his assailants, Wesley Hooker, dead, and wounded another, Tom Hooker in the knuckles and wrist. The Doctor had retreated until forced to fire in self-defense.

—Edwin Weed and Miles Murray, gamblers of New York, have been arrested as the robbers of the Bank of the Republic, last Wednesday, of $15,000 in bonds, and a portion of the stolen property recovered.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, January 23.—In the Senate, an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to students at school. Passed.

An act to require railroads to carry deaf, dumb, blind and insane persons to and from their respective institutions free of charge. Passed.

The following passed the third reading:

An act to amend Section 4891 of the Code in regard to jurors.

An act to incorporate the Nashville Colored Benevolent Association.

An act to amend an act compensating justices and jurors.

An act to remove the county seat of Obion county.

In the House, a bill to invite capital and encourage mining and manufacturing in this State. Passed first reading, and referred.

To provide for the election of a clerk for the law court of Memphis, and for other purposes. Passed second reading.

The Judiciary Committee reported the following:

A bill amending sections 2114 and 2117 of the Code of Tennessee, by striking out $500, and inserting $1000 in lieu thereof, repealing section 2115 of the Code, and exempting from sale in the hands of each mechanic in the State, the head of a family, materials used in his trade of the value of $150.

The House refused to concur in the report. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Cagle to the bill recommended by the special committee, striking out all of the bill except the enacting clause, and exempting, in lieu of all other exemptions of property, a homestead to heads of families of 160 acres of farming and wood land, or a house and lot in any town, city or village, such homestead to be of no greater value than $1000; and in addition to such homestead, personal property of the value of $1000; and like property of the value of $100 for each child of such family under the age of twelve years; providing that such homestead shall not be sold by the husband without consent of the wife; and exempting property of the value of $100 in the hands of unmarried persons of the age of twenty-one years; and in all cases one Bible, hymn book, school books and necessary wearing apparel. The amendment was adopted—49 to 32, and the bill passed the second reading—38 to 35.

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

—Mr. L. Dow Wheeler, general agent and collector, had a blanket thrown over his head while he was robbed, at Nashville, of over $300, on Wednesday morning last, just before daylight.

—Ex-Deputy Marshal Jim Steele, of Nashville, slipped on the ice and broke his arm on Tuesday night.

—The Nashville *Banner* has donned a new dress, increased its editorial force, and presents not only an improved appearance, but all the energy requisite for a live newspaper.

—On Wednesday, a merchant, who was en route for the East to buy goods, was robbed of $5200 on the Nashville and Chattanooga train, between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga.

—They are trying experiments at Nashville as to the explosive force of Coal and Aurora oils. With two gills of the latter the head of a new barrel was blown out.

—A hog seized a baby, and before the mother could reach it, had partially devoured the child. She had placed it on the floor and gone to the spring, about one hundred yards off, and was induced to return by its cries, only to see the mangled remains of her child.

—Peter Gray, who lived near Tazewell, committed suicide because he had sold his crop of corn by contract for $510 less than he could have got for it.

—Brownlow declines running for President in favor of Grant, feeling that the latter has the greater claims.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Paris *Citizen* of the 10th says that about three hundred thousand dollars changed hands in that place the day before, through the Northern Bank, "although money seemed to be scarce, and the cry of 'hard times' was in everybody's mouth."

—The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer and Reporter* estimates the number of negroes in that city at ten thousand, many of whom live by means that are anything but reputable.

—The bill regulating the navigation of the inland waters of the country, which is exciting great interest among steamboatmen, will soon be reported from the Committee on Commerce.

—The report in the Northern papers that the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to recommend a reduction of the whisky tax is not correct. They have not decided the question.

—It is said that Senators Fessenden, Trumbull, and others, have been in consultation to devise means to defeat the Supreme Court bill in the Senate.

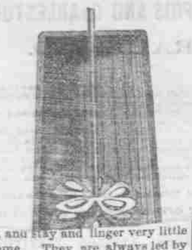
—An effort is being made to get Colorado admitted as a State.

—The special dispatches published in the New York *Herald* on the 18th, from Cincinnati, stating that a defalcation to the amount of $300,000 had been discovered in the Hamilton county (Ohio) treasury is authoritatively denied. There is no truth in the statement whatever.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, the New York *Evening Post*, the Brooklyn *Union*, the New York *Times*, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* and New York *Commercial Advertiser*, refuse to support the proposed usurpations of Congress.

NEW ADVERTISEMN'TS

FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER.



ISHAM G. HARRIS, Attorney at Law, OFFICE IN BETHEL BLOCK, CORNER OF South Court and Main streets, Memphis, Tennessee. Jan28 tf

Chamber of Commerce. THE regular Monthly Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m. Punctual attendance is requested. JOHN HEART, Jan28 1t Secretary.

New Orleans Fruit Store. ESTABLISHED FOR 36 YEARS. A. TORRE & Co., wholesale dealers and importers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits. No. 8 Canal street, New Orleans. Sales made on the levee on commission on all kinds of Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, etc. Jan31 1w1mon-3m

Case No. 161. In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of M. D. L. STEWART, Bankrupts. In bankruptcy, District of West Tenne ssee.

To whom it may concern: THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of H. Beahn & Co., of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. Memphis, Tenne ssee, the 25th day of January, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM P. CIRODIE, Assignee, Etc., No. 499 Main street, Walnut Block. Jan26 1aw3w

MANUFACTORY, No. 13 Barclay St., New York. A. W. SPROULE & CO., St. Louis. SPROULE & MANDEVILLE, Louisville. SPROULE & MCCOWN, New Orleans. SPROULE & MCCOWN, Vicksburg.

SPROULE & McCOWN, 221 MAIN STREET, Under Worsham House, MEMPHIS, TENN., INFORM THE PUBLIC THEY ARE NOW preparing for the SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE. Gentlemen wishing to give special ORDERS FOR SPRING SUITS Will please call. As heretofore, we BUY EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, Have no manufacturing profit to pay, and with Greatly Reduced Expenses, We intend selling our stock at prices which will make it to the interest of all to Purchase First Class Goods. Jan26 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMN'TS

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Malone (or old McNeal) Plantation, situated on the bank of the river, a few miles below Sunflower Landing, Mississippi. Six or seven hundred acres in cultivation, with good farming implements, ten head plow stock, and 1000 to 1500 bushels corn. This is one of the highest places on the river. Apply to PARTEE & HARBERT, No. 16 Monroe street. jan25 1m

APPEAL BOOK AND JOB OFFICE, No. 13 JEFFERSON STREET. WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of our friends to the fact that we have, in connection with the APPEAL newspaper, an extensive and complete JOB OFFICE, And are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in a manner unsurpassed by any Job Office in the South. BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING CARDS and FANCY COLORED CARDS. In every variety, and at prices THE LOWEST. BILL HEADS On any quality of paper—prices accordingly. CHECKS, DRAFTS, BILLS LADING, DRAY TICKETS, SHIPPING TAGS, DRUG LABELS, And every variety of Mercantile Printing. BOOK PRINTING Our office is well stocked with Book Type, of various styles, and our facilities for executing CONSTITUTIONS, BY-LAWS, CATALOGUES, BRIEFS —AND— PAMPHLETS OF ALL KINDS, Are complete in every particular. RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Railroad Officers and Steamboat Agents in want of FINE PRINTING Are requested to give us a trial, and we will guarantee satisfaction. INSURANCE PRINTING. We are also prepared to execute ALL KINDS of printing for Insurance Agents in a superior style. In fact we are able to execute everything in Printing Line, in a style and at prices entirely satisfactory to our customers, and hope that the public may extend to us a liberal share of their patronage. Jan26

INTERNAL REVENUE NOTICE. LINES of Railroad and Steamboats terminating at this point are hereby requested to deliver no Cotton from Mississippi to the consignees without a special order from this office. If the above request is not strictly complied with, we shall be under the necessity of discontinuing the Agency of the Mississippi office at this place, and to assess and collect the tax upon Cotton on the lines of Railroads and River. C. S. SEVERSON, Deputy Collector. S. H. MOORE, Assistant Assessor 3d District Mississippi. Memphis, January 25, 1868. jan26 2t

SADDLERY & HARNESS Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Trunks, Etc., AT HALF PRICE—DAMAGED BY THE late fire in the Woodruff Block. C. N. CASE, Jr., & CO., 177 Main street, Sign of the Golden Stirrup, Woodruff Block. jan26 3m

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by T. P. Chambers and wife Henrietta, D. Chambers and C. C. Chambers, on the 29th day of May, 1867, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 19, part 1, page 62, etc. Also in the counties of Tallahatchie, and Sunflower, in the State of Mississippi, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain indebtedness therein stated, I will on On Tuesday, 25th day Feb. 1868, at 12 o'clock m., at the southeast corner of Court square, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash the following described real and personal property, to said deed of trust conveyed to me, to wit: All of section 12 and section 13, the south ½ of section 14, southeast ¼ and east ½ of the southwest ¼ of section 15, northeast ¼ of section 22, north ½ of section 23, and northwest ¼ of section 24, all in township 22, range 3 west, and lying and being in the county of Sunflower and State of Mississippi. Also, a lot of land lying and being in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, and described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the north side of Linden street, 300 feet east of the intersection of Linden with Lauderdale streets, thence northwardly and parallel with Lauderdale street, one hundred and sixty feet, to a stake on an alley, thence westwardly and with the south side of said alley (16) forty feet, to a stake on said alley at the northeast corner of Mrs Thompson's lot, thence southwardly with the east line of Mrs Thompson's lot, and parallel with Lauderdale street (14) one hundred and sixty feet, to a stake on Linden street, which is likewise Mrs. Thompson's southeast corner, thence eastwardly with the north line of Linden street (20) forty feet, to a stake on the beginning corner. Said lot, from (40) forty feet on Lindenstreet, and runs back (160) one hundred and sixty feet, the same being part of lot No. 25, in block No. 57. Also the following piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, and being the north end of a tract of 3 77-100 acres, bought by R. W. Price of Samuel Mansfield, and described thus: Beginning at a gum tree in the centre of the new state line road or Union