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 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 *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 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 land-marks of the Government.

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

ENTRAL 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. Lacky, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wm A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Wade.
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.

THE FOLLY OF DISTRUST.

The ancients represented those whom the Gods had made mad in order to destroy them, as driven onward to their fate by the Furies.

So the Jacobin leaders in Congress seem to be driven onward from blunder to blunder and from crime to crime, by a fatal and resistless necessity. Unfortunately they drag the country with them towards the abyss of ruin. The Revolutionary Demagogue who makes the passions of the people his instruments, is always at last their victim; and he deserves to be, because to condense these passions, of anger, hate and revenge, into legislation, is to launch the country upon a career that must end in anarchy; and out of anarchy always at last emerges a bloody despotism.

As with individuals, so with nations: one error or crime creates the necessity for another. Men soon become familiarized with violations of the Constitution, however peremptory and plain its provisions, until they are no longer startled at the most infamous enactments and the cruelest iniquities of legislation.

The people of the United States, in all their legislation since their conquest of the South, have taken counsel only of their passions; until the condition of the country, politically, financially and socially, has become such that it may well alarm all reflecting men. We need not picture that condition. Utter ruin has fallen upon the South, while every interest in the Northern States sickens and languishes. In the two cities of New York and Philadelphia, a hundred thousand men and women are out of employment. The manufacturing establishments discharge their hands, the shipping interest has fallen into decay, the taxes have become an intolerable burthen, repudiation of the obligations of the Government is openly advocated, and the people of the North see with apprehension and alarm a dark mass of ignorant voters hanging like a cloud on the Southern horizon, as the old Scythian hordes in the evil days of Rome hung menacingly on the borders of the Empire, threatening to blot out civilization. One almost imagines, (for men in such times become superstitious,) that the convulsions which have lately shaken the earth with terror, were, by that mysterious sympathy which the ancients deemed to exist between the different parts of the great domain of nature, the precursors of the great agonies about to torture a doomed nation.

The misfortunes of a nation are always the consequences of its errors or its crimes. The Justice of God pursues the nation as well as the individual. All that is now befalling the North has its roots in the Past, and is the consequence of its lamentable lack of magnanimity in the moment of victory. It hypocritically pretended that all it desired and fought for was the restoration of the Union. It opened its arms to the Southern States, and besought them to return to the ancient fellowship. Its President said to the men of the South, of whom one hundred and fifty thousand were then in arms, and therefore entitled to be respected, and fit to be cajoled, "I will not make terms with you, while you face us as enemies, armed; but if you will lay down your arms and trust to our generosity, you shall have no cause to repent it." Was the promise kept? No: there is not a tribe of barbarians in Central Africa, that would not be ashamed to dishonour itself as the Northern States have done, by treating us as conquered slaves.

What was it for which we fought? For an idea: for the rights and sovereignty of our States: for a nationality and an independence, to which we had at least as much right as the thirteen Colonies had when they threw off their allegiance to the mother-country. The Northern States had multiplied until they were able to enforce their own theory of the Constitution. The theory of the Government which we believed to be the true one, had become a mere abstraction. The sovereignty of the States had become a mere idle word. The new States were only sovereign in name. We could maintain our States in the possession of their ancient prerogatives, only by separating from the North, and becoming an independent Republic.

We still religiously believe that to maintain unimpaired the Sovereignty of the States was indispensable to the perpetuation of a free government; was the only guarantee of a permanent republicanism. The government of numbers is inevitable ruin. The convulsions of the present are the death-spasms of the Nation. The destruction of the Sovereignty of the States was the death-blow of Constitutional government. We fought to preserve that Sovereignty. Unfortunately we were placed in the attitude of fighting to perpetuate slavery, and so lost the sympathies of the Nations of the world. We foresaw corruption of blood of the Commonwealth, in the presence of millions of emancipated negroes; and the instinct which warns men and even animals of approaching danger was even stronger with us than reason. If we had dreamed that the conqueror would insist on infecting with the syphilitic virus of negro political equality the body politic, to soften and rot the very bones of the Commonwealth, we should not have laid down our arms and trusted to the broken reed of the generosity of a people incapable of magnanimity, because furious with passion.

When our armies surrendered, it was because the thinking men of the South had months before become convinced that to maintain the sovereignty of the States was an impossibility. That sovereignty had been totally ignored in the Confederacy itself, and hung in rags and tatters round the half naked limbs of our States. We had struggled for it and lost. But if we could not enforce our own construction of the Constitution—if it was no longer to be for us a compact between the States, we nevertheless preferred it, as a supreme law enacted by the people of all the States, to any other form of government in the world. If, when we had laid down our arms, the people of the North had said to us, "You have fought for your construction of the Constitution, and have lost. You say so frankly and submit. Whatever the Government was at the beginning, the multiplication of States has made it impossible to continue the doctrine of State Sovereignty. The United States must necessarily be one nation. As you cannot secure the perpetuity of republican liberty on *your* theory, let us agree to try to do it on ours. Let us hold a Convention of delegates from the States, and change the Constitution, so that it shall *read* as it has *become*, by the insensible influences of time,"—if this had been said to us, and if it had been added, "generous enemies bury their hatreds in the graves of their dead heroes, and put their glories into the common stock," we should have clasped hands, and *we*, strong as we were and are in our convictions, would have been among the first to agree so to change the Constitution: and the men in the South who would have been truest to it as amended, most loyal, least remembering the acerbities of war, would have been those who were truest to their States and their bereaved South in the days of her necessity. They would have been worth something to the Union; they are worthless now. The people of the North have very poorly invested their confidence in the scurvy renegades who were untrue to their own States,—the JUDASES ISCARIOTS whose souls were dear at thirty pieces of silver each. We do not speak of those men, few in number, who manfully and honorably, from the beginning and all the time, declared themselves opposed to secession and devotees of the Union, and took the consequences. Them we honored; and no one of them was, with our consent, ever treated otherwise than with honour. We do not even speak of the cowardly who bowed and bent before the storm, and uttered words of devotion to the Confederacy that their hearts disavowed. We must not expect too much of human nature. We speak of those miserable knaves who adhered to the Confederacy and were ferociously patriotic while they thought it would succeed, to abandon it when they found its fortunes sinking. The man that was thus untrue to the South will deceive his God, if he can; and the lizard, the frog or the hound is of a nobler nature. There is not on this earth a creature more unworthy of God's consideration or man's charitable opinion, than he who after plighting his faith to the South and its people, apostatized from what he deemed the losing cause, and sought to make profit by his apostacy. The touch of his hand would contaminate that of an honest man: his presence among gentlemen poisons the atmosphere.

The war against us was in our estimation an unjust one. We did not doubt our right to nationality and independence. We did not doubt the right of our States to withdraw from the Union. That faith was as old in the heart of the South, as the Republic itself. Our convictions as to that are only strengthened by time and by sober reflection. But it is the fate of States and Provinces, after struggling against it in vain, to be consolidated into nations, and like Burgundy and Normandy, and Brittany, to become Departments, privileged to remember the glories of their ancient sovereignty and independence. As to that, the will of the people *will* be the law; and when our States had done their utmost to retain their old prerogatives, and failed, we submitted without any mental reservation. The Union was restored and consolidated then, if the North had reached out its hand to us. It would have done so, perhaps, but for the paltry herd of politicians who fatten upon the calamities of the country, and whose interests the restoration of the Union would have endangered;—but for the vindictiveness of some men and the fanaticism of others;—but for the pulpit, and the tribune, the twin nuisances of the republic.

We wanted no Dictatorship, no Monarchy. We were never disloyal to the principles of the Constitution. Our devotion to Republican liberty never faltered. We preferred our American form of government, even under the Northern construction of the Constitution, to any other in the world; and we found, when the passions inflamed by the war grew cold, that the old feeling of brotherhood was not extinct. No man is worthy to be called a statesman who brands a whole people as actuated by unworthy motives and criminal intentions,—no one who cannot honour honest convictions, and appreciate a frank submission that in no degree partakes of baseness or cowardly apprehension.

Have not the people of the North followed these ignoble leaders long enough? They cannot much longer oppress the people of the South, without bringing ruin upon themselves. Nothing pays so poorly as persecution and revenge; and the ungenerous conqueror either loses by fully the fruits of victory, or, if he retains them, multiplies discontents and hatreds, to make inevitable his own future ruin. It is the thorough-paced Jacobin, like ROBESPIERRE or STEVENS, who uses the people and despises them. The danger to the country of letting "rebels" vote, is the bugbear by which the Jacobin leaders delude and manage the people: and yet they are willing that any rebel shall vote, if he will but prove himself, by tergiversation and apostacy, unworthy of the acquaintance of any honest man. The wisest man is not he who most distrusts his fellows; and men lose more by their suspicions of others, by being too distrustful, than by trusting too much.

PROFESSION v. PRACTICE.

TENT.

The "political notices" which have heretofore appeared in the *Avalanche* have not been "paid for," and they will not be "paid for" in the future. We derive our support from the great Conservative-Democratic heart of the South, and it is our duty and our pleasure to publish "political notices" without being "paid for." Friends, send in your "political notices" of public meetings, for public meetings—anything having for its object the defeat of Radicalism and the triumph of equality, justice, liberty, and they will find a conspicuous place in the *Avalanche*, which charges nothing for doing its duty to its party, its supporters and its principles.—*Avalanche of January 24th.*

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 27, 1868.

Mr. Geo. W. Graham to
M. C. Galloway & Co., Dr.
For advertising Local.....$1 25.

SIXTH WARD—Conservative citizens, resident in the Sixth Ward, are hereby requested and urged to assemble at the Walorian block, store room No. 346, on Thursday night, January 30th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent said ward in the county Convention to be held on the 14th of February.

RESIDENT.

[Paid.] LOCKE.

For the above notice the APPEAL charged one dollar, and afterwards, as appears from the above account, the *Avalanche* charged one dollar and twenty cents—which was paid by the APPEAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The dominant party in Congress seem to act upon the idea that they are damned politically beyond redemption, and therefore they can incur no greater penalties by heaping iniquity upon iniquity. Their last abomination is a bill introduced in the House yesterday and passed. It provides that in case a Senator of the United States becomes President of the United States, by reason of having been President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and his term of office as such Senator shall expire before the next Presidential election provided by law, such Senator shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term of office as Senator, continue to hold the office of President until his successor is elected and qualified at the time regularly prescribed by law; and the office of such Senator shall be vacated from and after the time he shall become President as aforesaid. All of this, of course, is to provide for Ben. Wade, who has just been repudiated by his own State. It is only a part of a plan which is evidently intended to strike at the President.

The resolution passed by the same body yesterday authorizing the Reconstruction Committee to ascertain whether any person has attempted to obstruct reconstruction laws, will furnish the pretext which is to involve the President in the meshes of the net. To-day the design was further developed in Senator Edmund's bill to regulate procedure in cases of impeachment, all of which is to suspend the President pending such trial, and make Wade President, then the governmental machine will be worked entirely in the interest of Radicalism.

The Committee on Appropriation have agreed on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, which will be reported to-morrow. They cut down the estimates from thirty to twenty-two millions.

The Army bill will also be reported to-morrow, with estimates cut down from thirty-seven to twenty-five millions. This will cause the dismissal of a large number of civil employees in the War Department, including several hundred clerks.

The Naval Appropriation will also be greatly reduced. The Civil and Diplomatic bill will also be launched to-morrow with figures reduced much below the estimates, and it will relieve from office Assistant Secretary of State Hunter, the solicitor and "examinator" of claims in the State Department. Each of these bills will propose a large reduction of clerical force, and will meet with much opposition in the House.

The President has nominated W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Patents. It is not thought he will be confirmed. In that event, the name of Col. Cox, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, will then be sent to the Senate.

Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, has taken legal steps in the Supreme Court to test the right of Gen. Grant and Meade to dispossess him of his office. It was decided last year, in cases where the President was defendant, that no action could be taken against him; but it is contended that this would not apply to cases against Grant and Meade.

The nomination of Ross Brown as Senator to Calais creates surprise. He is a capital good fellow, but travels in Washoe, Sierra, etc., are not supposed to be a special qualification for diplomatic service.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will report favorably on the nomination of S. S. Cox as Minister to China. Cox, the other day at a dinner party, toasted Simon Cameron as one of the great men of the war.

A case will be soon before the Supreme Court testing the constitutionality of the income tax.

Eggleston, of Ohio, has been heard from. Rising to a question of privilege, he had read a telegram announcing Beatty's election by the Radicals. [A laugh was created and the Speaker decided it was not a privileged question.] Ben subsided.

MISSISSIPPI.

BLACK AND TAN CONVENTION.

Printing Report in Favor of More Stealing.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., January 28.—Mr. Anderson moved to act upon the resignation of Mr. Orr, chairman of the Committee on Printing, tendered yesterday on account of the objections urged against the bill reported. He hoped the resignation would not be accepted. Mr. Townsend offered to give a bond of thirty thousand (30,000) dollars to do the work for one-third of what is proposed to give the Public Printer, and when the chairman of the committee brings in the report allowing such stealings as this one does, and then offer his resignation because he does not desire the report to be investigated, it should be accepted. Orr's resignation was accepted.

Nothing else done to-day. A slight snow has been falling since 4 p.m.

ARKANSAS.

DEMOCRATIG CONVENTION.

Large Attendance.

The State for White Men.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 28.—The Democratic State Convention met and organized yesterday, with a full attendance of prominent men from all parts of the State. Brilliant speeches were delivered last night to an enthusiastic audience at the City Hall, which has been handsomely decorated with evergreens by the ladies, and was full to overflowing with Whigs, Democrats, Irish and Germans, all happily blended together for the advancement of the white man's party against negro rule. The Convention continues in session to-day. Everything is going on harmoniously. Arkansas will not be ruled by negroes.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, January 28.—Sergeant Gilbert H. Bates, of Wisconsin, who made a bet to carry the stars and stripes from Vicksburg to Washington, without money and unarmed, started hence today at 11 a.m. An immense crowd, headed by the Mayor, Common Council, and many prominent citizens, together with a brass band, accompanied him as far as the Grant and Pemberton fortifications, where they bade him farewell, with many good wishes.

The steamer Indiana, from Louisville for New Orleans, ran aground yesterday at Island 110, forty miles above here. She lies in a precarious condition, and her cargo is being thrown overboard.

FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, January 28.—The Convention to-day adopted two sections of the article on government, etc. They provide for a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Instruction and Attorney General, whose terms of office shall be two years, but those first elected are to enter upon their duties within thirty days after the acceptance of the Constitution by Congress, and serve two years from January 1st, 1869.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—Thirty thousand bushels of bulk grain arrived here yesterday. In consequence of the large amount of grain arriving for foreign shipment, freight room is very scarce.

The Convention is still at a stand on the disfranchisement question. In the debate yesterday, the "lie" was passed between two delegates.

There is no apparent prospect of an early settlement of this question.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Pomeroy, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill relative to taxing the shares of National Banks. It provides that the words "place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere," in section 41 of the national currency act of June 3, 1864, shall be construed and mean the State within which the bank is located, and the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all shares of National Banks located within such States, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed on other monied capital in such States, and provided always that shares of National Banks owned by non-residents, in any State, shall be assessed in the city or town where such bank is located, and not elsewhere. The bill was passed.

Pomeroy, from the same Committee, reported back the bill introduced by Randall in regard to the deposits of public monies. It provides that a National Bank shall not be selected in any State or place where there is located a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, and that all public monies collected or received for the Government in any such place, shall be deposited with the Treasurer, and shall be subject only to the draft of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Treasurer of the United States, as provided by law, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time shall deem expedient, and any public officer depositing public money otherwise than is provided in this bill, and any person aiding therein, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding three years. After some debate Pomeroy moved an amendment applying the provisions to all collectors of public monies within fifty miles of a city where there is a treasurer or assistant treasurer. The amendment was agreed to and the bill as amended was passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain bonds granted to aid in the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi Louisiana and Florida, but without coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

A petition from the Virginia Convention for a modification of the Bankrupt laws, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also one from the Mississippi Convention indorsing the report of the Special Committee on a proposition to declare vacant certain civil offices. Referred to the same. Also one from the Georgia Convention relative to the establishment of a civil government in that State. Likewise referred.

Morton, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the resolution to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury that whenever any State is in default of the payment on stocks or on bonds in trust by the United States, to retain the monies due from the United States to each State.

After the introduction of several unimportant bills, the Senate resumed the consideration of the reconstruction bill.

Frelinghuysen, in the course of his remarks, said "that should a war of races occur at the South, an army at the North would arise and assert the supremacy of the negro race."

Edmonds introduced a bill regulating procedures in cases of impeachment and to enforce the orders and judgments of the Senate in such cases. The most important of the provisions of the bill are those relating to the suspension from office of persons on trials. This may be done by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, on the application of the House, and may be enforced by any officer in the civil, naval or military service, with the force at his disposal. Any officer disregarding such an order from the Senate shall be considered guilty of contempt, and suspended during the progress of the proceedings against him; and the punishment therefor is fixed at a fine not exceeding $50,000, or imprisonment from one to twenty years, or both, at the discretion of the Senate.

Patterson, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill which provides that after thirty days from its passage no special agents are to be appointed by the President, or the departments, without the confirmation of the Senate, nor any of such whose character and salaries are not authorized by statute, and the tenure of such as are now lawfully employed shall expire within thirty days after such passage. The appointment of twenty-five general and special agents, by the Treasury Department, to aid in the detection of counterfeits, is authorized. The Postmaster General is empowered to appoint agents to promote efficiency in that service in a different part of the United States, but information thereof must be sent to the Senate at the beginning of each session.

The deficiency bill came up from the House with an amendment of refusal to concur in the Senate's amendment. The Senate insisted on the amendment, and appointed another conference committee. The announcement was also made of the House's refusal to concur in the Senate's amendment on the bill repealing the tax on cotton, and exempting foreign cotton imported after the first of July. Another committee of conference was agreed to, and Morgan, Conness and Buckalew were appointed.

The joint resolution to appoint a committee to report on spirit metres was then considered.

Sherman moved to amend it by allowing the Commission until the 1st of March instead of February 15th. Agreed to.

Sumner moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which suspends the work on metres until further orders from the Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Banks' bill in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad, it is understood, is in accordance with the views of the State Department.

The Senate to day confirmed the nomination of H. E. Wells, of Michigan, as Consul at Manchester, England.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: J. Ross Brown, of California, as Minister to China; Wm. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, as Commissioner of Patents; Francis H. Price, of New York, Consul General at Havana; Robt. L. Matthews, of Illinois, Consul at Valencia; and Luther E. Ver Valen, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.

The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs have instructed their Chairman to report a bill continuing the Bureau one year after the first of July next. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to discontinue its operations in any State fully restored in its constitutional relations with the Government, and represented in Congress, unless such continuance in such State shall be deemed necessary.

The Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations decided to-day to recommend a ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands, and the nomination of S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the Finance Committee the draft of a joint resolution, which he says differs in one particular from the joint resolution of 1865. The latter directed the detention by the Secretary of the Treasury of all monies due to a defaulting State, on account of percentage of the proceeds of public lands lying within the points of this resolution. This makes it his duty to withdraw from such State any monies due such State from the United States on any account whatever. The Interior Department is the depository of a large amount which the United States holds in trust for certain Indian tribes, the annually accruing interest for many years, paid by the respective States, but was originally advanced by Congress from the Treasury.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, January 28.—The Convention was chiefly occupied to-day in discussing the tax bill to apply funds to pay the expenses of the Convention, which was finally recommitted.

An ordinance was adopted, fixing the per diem of the members at $11, with 20 cents mileage.

This payment is to be made in the State currency, known as "bills receivable," on which there is twenty per cent. discount.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, GA., January 28.—In the Convention to-day the relief ordinance was debated and recommitted.

A general order issued to-day removes N. G. Barnett, Secretary of State, for refusing to acknowledge the authority of Meade, and the army officer detailed as State Comptroller will act as Secretary of State.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—Resolutions were introduced by the Democrats in the Kansas Legislature yesterday, and laid over, instructing the Kansas Congressmen to vote against the District of Columbia Negro Suffrage bill.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—The river is stationary, with nineteen feet ten inches in the channel. Thermometer 28.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.—The river is on a stand, with seven feet five inches in the canal. The weather is clear. Thermometer 33.

FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 28.—The block known as the Burch Buildings, on Lake street, was burned this evening. Loss fully $1,000,000.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 28.—Martella Tower at Duncannon, Ireland, was attacked by the Fenians last night. The garrison fired upon the assailants, who fled, after returning the fire.

The Fenian, Shaw, has turned Queen's evidence, and identified Burett as the man who fired the fuse at Clerkenwell.

P. M.—Consols, 93¼@93¾; 5 20s, 74¼; Illinois Central, 89¼; Erie, 49¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—Cotton is steady but quiet, and prices unchanged. The advices from Manchester are favorable.

LONDON, January 28.—Dispatches from Senafe announce that the expedition is again in motion. The van has already reached Gooma, a native village twelve miles beyond Senafe. Gen. Napier will immediately put himself at the head of the advance column and push on to Antalo, the capital of the Tigre District.

FROM PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, January 28.—The Democrats carried the municipal election yesterday by a majority of 500.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, January 28.—It is reported that Capt.-Gen. Lersundi has ordered Santa Anna to leave the island.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 18c; sales, 2000 bales; receipts, 3500 bales; exports, 4864 bales. Sugar steady; common 9¼@10¼c; fair, 12¼@12½c. Molasses quiet; common, 58@60c; fair, 68@70c; prime, 80c. Flour active; superfine, $10 25; XX, $10 75; XXX, $11@14. Corn active; white, 96@98; yellow, $1. Oats dull, 83@84c. Bran, $1 80. Hay, $20. Pork firmer; old, $22@22 25. Bacon improving; shoulders, 10½; clear rib sides, 12½@12¾c; clear sides, 13c; sugar cured hams, 17c. Lard, tierces, 12½c; keg, 15c. Sterling, 52@53. New York sight, ½ discount. Gold, 140.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.—Common tobacco a shade easier, at $4 75@6; medium leaf, $10@16; cutting leaf, $22. Cotton, 15½@16½c. Superfine flour, $7 50@8; fancy, $12 50@13. Corn, 75@80c. Oats, 66@67c. Bacon shoulders, 9½c; clear sides, 12½c; fancy hams, 16½c. Bulk shoulders, 8½c; sides, 11½c. Lard, 13c. Pork, $21. Whisky nominal, 26@28c.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—Flour, quiet and unchanged; X $10@10 25. Wheat, dull; red held at $2 25. Corn, firmer; sales, 63c. Oats, irregular, 65@69. Rye, firmer, $1 60. Whisky, dull and nominal. Provisions, buoyant and excited. Pork, $20@21; bacon shoulders, 9¾; clear sides, 11¾; sugar cured hams, 15@16. Butter dull, 33@37. Eggs, 30@32.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—Tobacco is firmer; rates unchanged. Flour quiet; superfine $7@8. Wheat $2 30@2 70. Corn dull and lower at 77@80c. Oats dull and easier at 66@70c. Provisions very quiet and nominally unchanged. Lard firmer; tierces 12½c; keg 13½c.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Cotton is firm; middling, 18¼@18½c. Rice quiet, steady. Sugar steady; Cuba, 10¼@11¾; Havana, 11¼@11½c. Molasses is quiet; New Orleans, 78@86c. Corn is heavy, $1 29@1 31.

Dry goods are firmer—Bleached muslins, New York mills, 27½c; Amoskeag prints are ½c higher; prints, steady, 8½c; standard makes, 12½c.

Money is easy—call loans, 6@7c; sterling, quiet but steady, 9¼@9½; gold, 40½; new Tennessee, 60½c.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

JANUARY 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Eckel wants the Treasurer of the State paid in coin or its equivalent. This is a neat way of whipping the devil around the stump. We want no such Radical *finesse* on finances. What is good enough for the people is good enough for a Radical office-holder. The bill passed first reading.

The following passed the third reading: An act to correct a clerical error in the charter of the Tennessee and Pacific railroad, reducing the number of shares from 120,000 to 12,000.

An act to refund certain taxes which have been wrongfully collected under a misapprehension of the law.

The bill to dispense with the printing of private bills was lost.

In the House the following bills were read and referred:

To regulate the publication of legal notices, and mode of proving publication.

To increase the State and county revenue.

To define and protect the rights of loyal citizens of this State.

To regulate the collection of revenue, and for other purposes.

Mr. Moore moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote upon House bill No. 104, changing the place of holding the sessions of the Supreme Court for West Tennessee. The motion prevailed, and the House refused to reconsider.

The resolution to investigate the affairs and condition of the State Bank of Tennessee, was referred to joint special committee.

The bill creating a Board of Commissioners for Madison county, and extending similar provisions to Montgomery, White and Putnam, passed its third reading—60 to 5.

The bill to establish the county of Railroad was lost on the second reading.

A bill to repeal the act to restrict the navigation of Big Hatchie river was lost.

—John H. Harney, senior editor and proprietor of the Louisville *Democrat*, died in that city on Sunday morning. He had been suffering for some time with inflammatory rheumatism.

—A Judge in Indianapolis has sentenced a colored preacher to ten years in the penitentiary, and $5000 fine, for marrying a negro to a white woman.

—Senor Miguel Taos, of New Orleans, formerly of Havana, is in Louisville looking for suitable buildings and grounds for the establishment of the Spanish pastimes, bull-baiting and cock-fighting.

—Olway G. Baker, convicted at Omaha of the murder of Wolsey D. Higgins, has confessed, and given information which led to the recovery of the money for which the murder was committed.

—Shaeffer, the Parkersburg murderer, is to be hanged on the 6th of March.

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

FOR SALE—A COUNTER SUITABLE FOR a Cigar, Fruit or News stand. Apply at this office. jan29

FOR RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 8 rooms, a front and side porch, in a decent neighborhood, on the corner of Poplar and Orleans streets, fronting on Orleans. Inquire at 145 Adams street.
jan29 1t* MARTIN DALY.

Notice.

ON the fifth instant the copartnership of S. B. Hudson and S. A. Smith was dissolved by mutual consent.
Dentists.
Memphis, January 23, 1868. jan29 1t

"Coming Down the River."

BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO. will have the largest cargo of WOOD ever received from one barge, at the FOOT OF MARKET TO-DAY. All Ash and Hickory. Look to your interests, if you want "good fire." Wood No. 1, and square cords given. Orders received corner Court and Main. GEORGE BAXTER will fill "all orders" at Postal & Co.'s office.
jan29 "WOOD."

SCHOOL OF THE HOLY CROSS.

MRS. KETCHUM, - Principal,
NO. 195 THIRD STREET, THE EASTER Session will open on MONDAY, February 3, 1868. French, Latin and Pencil Drawing, without extra charge. jan29 1w

NOTICE—

OFFICE METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS,
MEMPHIS, January 28, 1868.

The new dray numbers for the forty-first corporate year, are now ready for issue at the office of the TAX COLLECTOR on Privileges. Every dray, cart, or wagon subject to license will be required to have the new numbers on or before February first.
A. P. BURDITT,
jan29 Acting Sup't Metropolitan Police.

Notice to Shippers.

HAVING become quite common for samplers to cut off one band from the bales of cotton to facilitate the sampling of same, and thereby causing us to furnish more than we agree to do; therefore this is to give due notice, that on and after this date we will charge twenty cents for each and every band thus abstracted, and the report of our sampling Clerk shall be the evidence of same. J. MERITT, President.
WALDRAN & GILL.
January 29, 1868. jan29

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,
MARBLE WORKS.
No. 59 Union Street,
Between Second and Third.

BOOKS.

LAW BOOKS,
School Books,
Novels,
And a Fine Stock of Stationery,
—AT—
C. C. CLEAVES & CO.'S,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

J. T. FARGASON. A. CORDES. C. C. CLAY
FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
328 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LARGE STOCK OF
LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASSES, RIO COFFEE, Etc.,
Constantly on hand and for sale low to the trade. jan29

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,
FURNITURE DEALERS
—AND—
UNDERTAKERS,

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.,
Old Stand of J. & H. Flaherty.
N. B.—Private Carriages and Furniture Cars for hire at all times. jan29

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—AND—
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LITURGY OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. By Albert Pike, 33d, Sov. Grand Commander. 8vo. Splendidly illustrated with Chrome-lithographic plates and numerous wood engravings. Part II, 4th to 14th degree, $5 00.

☞ It would perhaps seem unnecessary after giving the above title-page to say anything further in the way of recommendation. The name of the author should of itself be a sufficient guarantee of its worth. Ill. Bro. Pike, by his learning and contributions has done as much to elevate the standard of Masonic literature and extend a knowledge of its symbolism, states and history as any other living man. This book, in its particular department, may justly be considered a master-piece, embracing matter not only useful to the Masonic student of every grade, but to men of science in the highest literary field of the present age. Notwithstanding this book has been preceded by several on a similar character, yet Ill. Bro. Pike alone is the author of first exploring this branch of Masonic literature and of opening to the admiration of the Craft its vast storehouse of knowledge and beauty. This work contains the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite from the fourth to the fourteenth inclusive, is elegantly illustrated with chromo-lithograph engravings, showing all the jewels, costume, furniture, etc., belonging to each degree. No expense has been spared in getting up, and it is without doubt the most elegant, as well as one of the most useful books ever offered to the Fraternity.

Published and for sale by the Masonic Publishing and Manufacturing Company, 432 Broome street, New York, and Booksellers generally in the United States.

☞ Copies of the above for the Memphis Brethren are ready for delivery at the Editorial Rooms of the APPEAL, 14 Jefferson street, upstairs. jan29 1w

Sheriff's Sale.

J. H. Murray et al., Adm'rs of Wray, deceased, vs Feudal Carpenter.

UNDER and by virtue of an execution to me directed from the Fayette County Circuit Court in above cause, I will, on

Saturday, 8th Day of February, 1868,

Between the hours prescribed by law, offer and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Courthouse door, Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, the following described personal property, levied on by virtue of said execution, as the property of the defendant, Feudal Carpenter, to satisfy said above mentioned execution: One CARRIAGE and one DOUBLE SET OF HARNESS.
J. M. WINTERS,
Sheriff Shelby county.
By JAMES H. SWAS, D. S.
January 28, 1868. jan29 1t

Memphis, Tenessee, the 16th day of January A.D., 1868.
WILLIAM Y. CHRODS,
Assignee, Etc., No. 450 Main street, Walker Block. jn17 law 3w 1t rast m

Case No. 6.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of S. D. Tunbeart, bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee.—To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of S. D. Tunbeart, of Germantown, in the County of Shelby, State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, Memphis, Tenn., the 17th day of January, D. 1868.
WILLIAM Y.