# MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

*Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.*

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Business Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.
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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

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

Loyalty to the Union of the States; Fidelity to the Constitution in its free 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 Government.

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 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 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.

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.
Dyer County.—Charles Gibbs.
Gibson County.—Wm. A. Cooper.
Madison County.—W. W. Quinn.
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.

OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

It is exactly a year, to-day, since The Appeal was transferred to its present ownership and editorial and business management, under which it has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations. Owing to embarrassments that had not been provided for, and the accumulating distress falling upon the country, from which the paper itself with its diversified circulation, could not be exempt, they found its affairs complicated, and its influence waning. In the revolution of twelve months, there has been an entire change, and this day finds the paper reinstated in the enviable position it formerly occupied, politically and financially. It is not in a boasting spirit that we say this, although to be able to say it, is in the highest degree gratifying; but we take the occasion to express to our friends the gratitude we experience at the confidence they have reposed in us, and assure them that no future effort shall be spared to render The Appeal worthy of the liberal and increasing patronage they confer. It is our ambition, if not to excel others, to permit none to exhibit more enterprise and energy in journalism, or to entitle themselves to a higher appreciation than that at which we aim. We point to our columns with honest pride, and rely upon the past to inspire renewed confidence, as an earnest of the future. J. S. C. H. & Co.

SUBVERSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is hard to believe that any set of men in a Republic, entertain a deliberate intention to subvert its government, or are actuated by a vindictive hate of the people of a portion of the country. To accuse them of either, seems like partizan exaggeration, and is likely to bring the accusing journals into disrepute.

It is quite possible that the scoundrels who possessed themselves of the powers of government in France, by the overthrow and murder of the Girondists, the septembrizers and assassins who in 1793 murdered Marie Antoinette and Madame Roland, and mutilated and insulted the naked corpse of the Princess DeLamballe, in 1792, did not at first intend to grasp, like drunken devils, the bloody reins of absolute power; and that they were only led to do so by circumstances that were their masters.

But it is certain that there have never been wanting men and factions in Republics, who have for sinister and the basest purposes, laboured to destroy free government; and that there are yet those who are ready to poison the Commonwealth, as the Borgias poisoned those who stood in the way of their ambition. There is an incredible depth of villainy in miscreants like Stevens, Sumner and Wade.

These men ought to "curse the Galilean" for preaching a gospel of love and mercy; for they hate all the principles of the holy religion which He taught. They mean to establish a Military Despotism, by means of the regular army, and, if necessary, of negro auxiliaries, on the ruins of the Republic.

It is not possible to be charitable enough to believe that these plotters of mischief are honest or only fanatical. They mean to continue themselves in power, and they are utterly indifferent as to the measures necessary to effect their purposes.

It is impossible to be charitable or blind enough not to see that upon the cessation of hostilities between Oregon, Nevada, Minnesota and Kansas and the residue of the Northern States, and Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and the States confederated with them, the spirit which ravaged the Valley of Virginia and the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and denied to rebels all of the charities and humanities of civilized warfare, entered into Congress like a devil, and has ever since possessed the Radical majority in that body of malignants. Their whole object and persistent effort have been, in the words of the *National Intelligencer*, "to prevent the pacification of the country, to keep open the wounds of sectional strife, to aggravate old causes of discord, to inflame partisan prejudice, and to encourage new animosities between the North and South. Aiming at disunion, they have sought, by pernicious and arbitrary measures, to exclude all possibility of reconciliation, and while pretending to emancipate the black race, they have only labored to enslave the white in chains of the most degrading bondage."

They have not as yet ventured to establish a Committee of Public Safety; but they have their Marat in the person of that distorted malignant and miscreant, Thaddeus Stevens, a name to be forever infamous, but grateful to and honoured by a people whose paragon of honour and honesty is Benjamin F. Butler, and the Bayard of their Chivalry, Charles Sumner. They have not openly established a Triumvirate or Decemvirate; but they have ceded the powers of legislation to a Caucus, ruled in every matter by "the most desperate and reckless of a violent minority."

The settled purpose of these men has been, during more than two years, to establish negro supremacy over the South, and support it by the bayonets of the army and the armed Loyal Leagues of negroes. For this they have had two reasons:—first, to obtain a renewal of their lease of power, by means of negro votes; and second, to degrade, cow and exasperate the people of the South, by every means that the ingenuity of tyranny can devise. This is evident from the sort of legislation to which they have resorted. The ruling motive of every act they have done, has been the desire to wreak their vengeance on the humbled people of the South, and compel them to accept the negro as their political and social equal. If they dared, or could do it, they would compel the white women of the South to marry negroes, and make it unlawful to marry a white man.

They have tried two experiments of reconstruction, the second worse than the first, and have now resorted to a Military Dictatorship. They have presumed upon the forbearance of the people, until, finding themselves condemned by the people, and deeming it wiser to dare everything than to retrace their steps, they have thrown off even the decent pretences of respect for the Constitution, and propose to give Gen. Grant the opportunity to play the part of Cromwell. One would almost be willing to live under a Protectorate, like that of old Noll, to see the rump of a despised Congress kicked out of the Legislative Chambers of the Nation.

That body is both incompetent and corrupt. It would sell Constitutional liberty, as Iscariot betrayed Christ, for thirty pieces of silver. There never was, even in Praise-God-Barebones' Rump of a Parliament, or in the shabby convocation that Napoleon dispersed, such a combination of Pecksniff and Mawworm, with Turpin and Jonathan Wild.

You can judge of the intentions and motives of a man, only by his acts. So judging, we must conclude that the Northern legislation and action as to the South, are the out-croppings of a virulent and malignant hatred. We may cease to think so, when they cease to call us rebels.

We need not speak of the despicable course which mistreasy has pursued, towards the President of the United States. The barking dogs of faction have been allowed by a pitiful Speaker of the House to stand up on the floor of that menagerie, and denounce the President as a guilty accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln; as if Booth needed such accomplices any more than Charlotte Corday did, when she avenged the wrongs of France upon the despicable carcass of Marat. The Congress raised false issues with the President, and then, in the fury of contrived discord, they expelled members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who were elected by all the sanctions of law, for the purpose of securing the necessary two-thirds vote to overcome the Executive veto.

There is nothing heretofore held sacred in free government, which the Jacobins have not done their utmost to destroy; and to destroy which they have not asked for despotic power. They have not been content, their insatiate malice and hatred have not been satisfied, with the destitution, the discouragement, the utter ruin, of the people whose armies they induced to surrender by lying professions of generous intentions.

Instead of establishing territorial governments over the conquered Provinces, to be sustained, if necessary, by the military power, in subordination to the civil, they made them Pachaliks, not even securing to their people the right that beasts of burthen have, to be protected against cruel and inhuman treatment; and set over them Cæsars, not all of whom were very worthy to wear the purple,—Sheridan, hardly the peer of Davoust, and Sickles, little more of a General than Grouchy,—each too ready to play the tyrant and revel in the possession of his little brief authority.

This military government costs the people of the Northern States more than one hundred millions of dollars annually. Perhaps revenge is cheap at that cost. They have destroyed the culture of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, and made it certain that the South will add nothing to the wealth and revenues of the country for years: while they have utterly alienated the people of the South, released them from their allegiance, and made their States the shame, the scandal and the weakness of the Republic.

They propose to prevent any decision by the Supreme Court that their acts are unconstitutional, by requiring three-fourths of the Judges to concur in order to decide; and to take away its jurisdiction as to all acts and proceedings under the reconstruction raps of the Constitution. They have so manacled and hampered the President, so cabined, cribbed and confined his powers, that he is in a great degree powerless to protect the Constitution: they threaten him with impeachment, if he dares exercise his constitutional prerogatives, and they now intend to destroy the Supreme Court, if they cannot corrupt or intimidate the Judges. To round and complete the work, they are about to invest an ambitious and drunken General with absolute authority, and make him independent of his commander-in-chief, that he may, if necessary, maintain the Jacobin minority in power, by means of negro bayonets. To make sure of the War Department, they have forced into it for Secretary, a man whom they must despise for determining to remain in the office after he had learned that his resignation was desired; and who wished to be forced upon the President by the Senate after he had been ignominiously suspended.

Thus our Jacobins imitate those of revolutionary France, but with even worse and baser purposes.

PROTEST OF THE RADICAL MEMBERS OF THE OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is the protest of the members of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio against the passage of the resolution rescinding the ratification of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment:

The undersigned Union Representatives most earnestly protest against the action of the majority of this body in rescinding the resolution passed by the former Legislature, the legality of which action we seriously doubt, whereby the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the fourteenth article, was ratified, and the manner in which the same was accomplished, because,

1. In the late Congressional election, sixteen members of Congress out of nineteen were elected to that body, by a majority of more than 43,000, on the direct issue presented in said proposed amendment, after having been thoroughly examined and clearly understood, the people thereby intelligently adopting and ratifying said article in all its bearings, and have never since, by vote or otherwise, indicated a change in their opinions as to its justice or necessity.

2. By repealing the amendment whereby the Constitutional Amendment in question was ratified by this State, a majority of this body virtually and impliedly, if not directly, declared that all persons born or naturalized into the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are not citizens of the United States and States wherein they reside; that States shall make or enforce laws which shall abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States, or may deprive persons of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or without the equal protection of law.

3. It removes all disability from persons becoming Senators and Representatives in Congress, electing a President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States or any State, who were recently engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the Government, notwithstanding they may have previously taken oath as members of Congress, or as officers of the United States or any State, in any and all their various departments.

4. It allows the validity of the public debt of the United States, as authorized by law, including debts incurred by the payment of pensions and bounties for suppressing insurrection or rebellion, to be questioned, and removes all disabilities on the part of Congress or the States to assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in said insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves.

5. The resolution rescinding said amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which Ohio ratified the same, was passed by a majority of this body under the spur and gag of the previous question, thereby preventing the friends and supporters of the amendment from uttering a word in its favor, or their constituents—composing, in the aggregate for Representatives and Senators, a majority of the votes of the State—being heard by their Representatives on the floor of this House against such action.

For these and many other reasons, in the name of the constituency we represent, we make this protest, and ask that it be entered in the journal of this House.

Signed by all the Republican members.

The coolness and effrontery of the fifth of these reasons is refreshing, to one who considers how inexorably Radicalism applies the gag of the previous question in the Lower House at Washington. The second is even moreso. Imagine a Jacobin protesting against laws that deprive persons of life, liberty and property without due process of law, or without the equal protection of law, while Military Despotism, unbridled by law, rules ten prostrate Provinces. The "Union" members of the House of Representatives of Ohio must be as shameless as they are graceless.

The New York *Times* (Republican), speaking of this action of the Ohio Legislature, says:

This is but the beginning, probably, of an extensive turning of the tables. What the Ohio Democrats have done may be repeated in New Jersey, and even in one branch of the New York Legislature. The most contemptuous disregard of the feelings, the opinions or the rights of the minority may be defended in these bodies by reference to the temper and tactics of the present majority in the House of Representatives. Hardly anything can be attempted in the line of partisan absolutism which may not be sustained by an appeal to precedents set by the Republicans at Washington. And if ever the Democrats acquire a majority there "we may be quite sure that they will profit by the examples of their opponents. Mr. Brooks' allusion to the future sweeping of the Democratic broom is an idle boast, considering how much his party will be required to gain before obtaining supremacy. But if that event happen soon, or within three or four years, we shall look for changes as sweeping in their nature and as repulsive in their management as those which we are now compelled to witness. It will be folly then for Republicans to complain of the previous question; their own history will explain and excuse its use. It will be of no avail for them to urge adherence to the forms or principles of the Constitution; their own measures will be cited as proofs of indifference to both.

When the time comes—and come it may—we shall see more than reconstruction reconstructed. A Supreme Court moulded to serve Radical purposes may be remoulded on a Democratic basis. And a Radical President at issue with a Democratic Congress may be made to realize the significance of Mr. Garfield's doctrine, that "the President himself is a subordinate of Congress." We know that one of the objects of the present policy of the extremists is so to fortify themselves in power as to render the reversal of their work impossible. But they cannot do it; and the more they try after the fashion of these days, the less likely are they to succeed. It may be too late for them to learn the lessons of history which inculcates respect for constitutional powers and principles, and moderation in the exercise of overwhelming strength; but experience will teach it some day in spite of their remonstrances.

## TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

January 28.—The following passed the first reading in the Senate:

A bill giving the Legislature the right to repeal or modify any act of incorporation where vested rights have not accrued.

An act appropriating the money received from the sale of lands donated by the United States, to establish departments of agriculture and mechanical sciences in colleges already established, in the Eastern, Middle and Western divisions of the State.

Mr. Lyle: An act to repeal the fifth chapter of the Code in reference to Tobacco Inspectors.

An act to provide for the protection of Sheriffs, by giving them thirty guards, with a Captain and Lieutenant, at three dollars per day for the privates, and a Captain's and Lieutenant's pay in the United States army to the officers.

In the House, Mr. Prosser moved to take up House bill No. 346, providing for payment of the debts of the State for the years 1868-69. The bill was taken up and lost on second reading.

Mr. Hacker moved to reconsider the vote rejecting House bill No. 346, providing for payment of the debts of the State for the years 1868-69. The vote was reconsidered, and bill passed second reading.

Resolution for a joint select committee to investigate and report upon the propriety of authorizing the Governor to release certain convicts in the penitentiary, and to provide for punishing persons convicted of minor offenses in the counties in which such convictions may occur. Passed.

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

—At Nashville on the 25th, at the Ash Barracks, a boy named Fred Lilly, aged about ten years, fired a pistol at another boy, or child rather, of seven years, the ball striking him in one eye, completely destroying the sight, and inflicting a wound that may yet prove mortal. The youthful culprit was taken into custody, and the wounded child was carried to the Post Hospital.

—On Monday night two negroes were caught stealing hogs from the place of Gen. Sivley, two miles from Chattanooga. They had already carried off one, and had returned for another. They were averse to the Shakespearean idea involved in the question: "Insatiate archer! would not one suffice?" When hailed, they fired on the party who discovered them, and received in return about twenty shots, one of them taking five balls in his body, but not necessarily mortal, although severe. The other was captured.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

—The Hernando *Press* of the 30th ult. says: We learn that the present U. S. Revenue Collector, Dr. Wm. M. Johnston, is about to be superceded by a regular "carpet bagger" from the "truely loyal."

—The Vicksburg *Times* of the 28th ult. says: There were, we understand, several burglaries and attempts at burglary, in our city Saturday and Sunday night, and a fire Sunday morning!

—Gilbert H. Bates having started on his walk from Vicksburg, the *Times* gives the following outline of his *route:* From Jackson he will strike for Brandon, and from there no doubt to Meridian, Selma, Montgomery, etc. Madame Cogniasse presented him with a beautiful silk flag ornamented by herself.

—Hon. J. R. Parsons, a deservedly popular gentleman, was elected Treasury of the Convention by a handsome majority, and we are highly gratified that the choice fell on so good and popular a man.—*Jackson Journal, 29th.*

As the Convention has "no funds," the new "Treasury" will have a difficulty in paying off. Should he be able to effect that object he may enhance his popularity with the black and tans.

GEORGIA ITEMS.

—The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says: "Sometime since we predicted that somebody would call for *ar* in the mulatto den at Atlanta. On yesterday, on motion, it was ordered that the Convention hall should be *ventilated* every morning."

—At Macon, a negro named Sam Hardeman, broke into a smokehouse and stole a sack of flour. Having had the luck to make his exit without detection, he went back to take the balance of the barrel, heading, hoops, staves and all, but was caught with his trophy in hand. He regretted very much that he hadn't taken a fine turkey instead of the flour barrel, as then he might have succeeded in sneaking away, and had bread and turkey both.

—Mr. John Verdery, conductor on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, was seriously injured on Thursday morning by a locomotive running over and shockingly mangling his right foot, and also crushing the toes of the left foot.

—There was a snow storm at Atlanta on the 29th ult.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Union* prints a letter from Charles Libbey, who withdraws from the Radical party, and presents his reasons very tersely for doing so.

John Caldwell, a member of the Chicago police force, stepped into a saloon on Clark street, in that city, was invited to take a glass of cider, and died in three hours afterward. He had twice arrested the keeper of the saloon for violations of the law, and suspicions are entertained that revenge prompted the publican to poison him.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## Night Dispatches.

## SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

## WASHINGTON.

### THE BUREAU ANOTHER YEAR.

#### Ohio Objects to the Fourteenth Amendment.

#### Rollins to be Removed.

[Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.]

Washington, January 31.—In the House to day, Mr. Elliot, from the Committee on Freedmen's Bureau Affairs, reported the necessity of continuing that institution for one year longer, all of which is intended to fasten the institution on the country as long as it can be used for partisan purposes, as it confers the principal powers on Secretary Stanton.

The McCardle case was before the Supreme Court to-day, and argued by both parties. The decision, which relates solely to the jurisdiction of the Court, will not be made for another week.

In the Senate to-day, the Chair presented joint resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio, withdrawing the assent of the State to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Senator Sherman did not think this expressed the opinions of the people of that State, and suggested the greenback bond issue had much to do with the late verdict. He thought the provision disfranchising deserters was the cause of the Radical defeat in Ohio, and not the great issues before the country.

A lengthy discussion followed, Sumner, of course, contending that three-fourths of the loyal States was enough to adopt the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

This position being controverted in the House, Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, made a bitter speech against the admission of J. Young Brown, of Kentucky, for alleged disloyalty. No vote was taken on the question, but it is settled Brown will not be allowed to take his seat.

There seems to be no doubt that the President has expressed his determination to remove Mr. Rollins, and the choice for his successor seems to lie between Perry Fuller, of New Hampshire, and Col. N. O. Wisewell.

A large delegation of tobacco manufacturers were before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning to urge upon the Committee the necessity of reducing the tax on tobacco. They also made a number of suggestions as to the best method of collecting the tax, and preventing frauds being perpetrated on the Government by dishonest parties.

The Bond Committee is said to be concerting a scheme for the inflation of the currency. The Ways and Means Committee, with Schenck at its head, will try and defeat their project.

## ARKANSAS.

### LEVEE APPROPRIATIONS.

#### $3,900,000 ASKED FOR

#### MORE BUREAU.

#### Miss Brooks Not a Negro's Bride.

[Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

Little Rock, January 31.—The Convention met at 10 a.m. The Committee to memorialize reported the memorial praying Congress to appropriate three million nine hundred thousand dollars to build and improve the levees on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers along the States of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. The appropriation to constitute a loan and twenty-five cents per acre to be levied upon lands benefitted, to reimburse the Government.

Cypert objected to asking Congressional legislation which would create mortgages upon private property of any locality without the consent of owners, and thought such proceedings unknown to law.

The report of the Select Committee on the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, premised with statements that malignancy and hatred prevailed against the negro to such an extent that a negro could not hope for justice unless the Bureau continued, etc., was opposed strongly by Kyle, Beasley, Wilson, Bradley and Corbell, Radicals, and all Conservatives, denying the truth of the preamble, and asserting respectively that negroes got impartial justice in their counties. A general debate ensued, which was sharp and cutting upon all sides.

Mason (a negro), of Chicot, offered to amend, that if the Bureau is continued, Gen. Howard be requested to appoint more efficient and honest agents than heretofore.

Pending the putting of the previous question, Brooks obtained leave and denied the statement imputed to him in reference to his daughter marrying Gross, a negro, etc.

The previous question was not ordered, and a motion to adjourn prevailed.

## MISSISSIPPI.

### Calling Niggers "Mister."

[Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

Jackson, Miss., January 31.—The Printing bill was recommitted.

Clarke, of Yazoo, (white), offered a resolution that no reporter be admitted within the bar who makes distinctions in members of the Convention, when they speak of them. He had noticed that the *Clarion's* reporter had left "mister" off in speaking of the colored members.

Several colored members spoke in favor of its adoption.

On a motion to table, the vote stood thirty-seven yeas to thirty-four nays. No business transacted to-day.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 31.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Hon. J. Hughes, on the part of the United States, moved to dismiss the McCardle case for want of jurisdiction. It will be recollected that the Court has set apart the first Monday in March to hear the argument why the case should be advanced on the docket. Hughes said the petition of McCardle, appealing from the decision of the Court, was founded on the assumption that the reconstruction laws were unconstitutional.

Hon. Jeremiah Black expressed surprise that the motion had been made to dismiss the case, as the court had already set a time to hear the argument on the subject. On a former occasion the counsel for the United States had opposed his considering the case at all, but now they go off "half cocked" on editorial articles which had been read and were calculated to make the friends of Gen. Ord feel indignant. If it be true, as asserted by the other side, that neither this court or the Circuit Court of Mississippi have any jurisdiction over this subject, then the American people are in the precise condition the French people were in during the monarchy, when any man could be put in power and kept there until he died, or was forgotten.

In conclusion he condemned the law which he declared struck down ten independent States. The Court here adjourned. The argument will be resumed next Friday, by Senator Trumbull for the military authorities, and Judge Sharkey for the petitioner.

### FOREIGN.

London, January 31.—The dispatches received several days since, giving an account of the caving in of the earth on the side of Mt. Vesuvius, whereby lives were lost and houses swallowed up, were wholly untrue. Nothing of the kind occurred.

London, January 31, p.m.—Consols, 93(@93¼; Five-twenties, 72½; Illinois Central, 86½; Erie, 49.

Frankfort, January 31.—U. S. Five-twenties, 76½.

Liverpool, January 31, p.m.—Cotton is unchanged; sales 15,000 bales. Corn, 43s 9d.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—Gen. Carl Schurz dined to-day with Count Bismarck and members of the Federal Council of the North German States.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington, January 31.—The Chair laid before the Senate several communications, including a Joint Resolution of the Ohio Legislature rescinding the Constitutional Amendment.

Sherman said he deemed it to be the just expression of the people of Ohio.

Sumner claimed that it was of no effect, as that State could not withdraw an approval once given.

Johnson argued on the opposite side, and is was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The supplementary Tenure of Office bill was then taken up. The question was on Sumner's amendment that the "bill shall do away with the Foreign Agents of the State Department."

Patterson moved, as an amendment, "that such agents shall not exceed five in number."

Sumner, Conness, Cameron, Anthony and Grimes, opposed such restrictions on the part of Congress.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was laid aside, and an adjournment until Monday provided for.

Johnson gave notice that he would, on Monday, press a vote in the case of Senator Thomas.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was then taken up, and Howe spoke in favor of it.

HOUSE.

On the motion of Blaine, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to the amount of property seized for frauds on revenues, and the amount realized therefor.

Eggleston presented a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, withdrawing the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, and requesting the return to the Governor of the official papers in Washington giving the assent of Ohio to the amendment, which had been printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Eggleston said it was doubtful whether the persons who had called for such papers, had a right to return them to the Governor of Ohio. He also desired to say that the Legislature of Ohio, in passing such a joint resolution, had gone against the wishes of the people of the State. That there had been recently an election in one Congressional District where the inquiry had been presented before the people, and the result of the election was partly owing to the Legislature.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who were instructed to report whether the State had a right to withdraw its assent.

Elliott, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a bill to continue the Bureau. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The first section provides for a continuance of the Bureau for one year after July 16, 1868.

The second section directs the Secretary of War to withdraw the Bureau from the States represented in Congress, unless after a consultation with the Commissioners, and upon his own examination, he is satisfied that it should be continued. Provided the Educational Division shall not be effected until a suitable provision shall be made within the State for the education of the negro children.

The third section provides that the Commissioner is to employ the unexpended balance not required for the due execution of the law for educational purposes, and the same to be subject to the provisions of the law applicable thereto.

The fourth section permits officers of the veteran reserve corps in the volunteer service on duty under the Commissioner, and who have been or may be mustered out of the service, to be retained for duty when required for the proper execution of the law, with the same compensation and authority as is now enforced by law on officers of the Bureau of the same grade.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Kentucky Contested Election case between Brown and Smith.

During the debate which followed, Allison reported, from the Conference Committee on the Cotton tax, the bill reported in the Senate yesterday, which, after an animated discussion, was agreed to; yeas 104, nays 42; and without voting to a vote on the Kentucky Election case, the House adjourned.

### FROM NEW YORK.

New York, January 31.—Commodore Vanderbilt is reported to be dangerously ill.

The Protestant Episcopal home Bishops will meet in St. John's Chapel on Wednesday to choose a Bishop for Oregon in place of Bishop Scott who died in July last. Bishop Smith of Kentucky will preside.

At a meeting of publishers and authors last evening resolutions were adopted favoring the establishment of an International copyright between the United States and nations of Continental Europe.

### FROM HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 31.—An accident occurred near here this morning, on the Pennsylvania railroad, which was caused by a broken rail. Four of the rear cars were thrown off, three of which went down an embankment, took fire and were burned. One woman was killed and several wounded. There were no Southerners among them.

### WEATHER AND RIVERS.

St. Louis, January 31.—The weather is clear and cold.

Louisville, January 31.—The river is swelling, with seven feet in the canals.

The weather is clear. Thermometer 37°.

The Belle Lee and Nick Longworth have arrived from New Orleans.

### FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, January 31.—Murray, Eddy & Co., lottery managers, were injoined to day in Covington, Ky., from drawing the Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of Shelby College, France, Smith & Co., being the only parties authorized by law to draw under that charter.

### FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., January 31.—In the Convention to day several additional articles, reported by the Finance Committee, was adopted. One providing for the settlement with the State of Western Virginia, about its share of the State debt, and appropriation of the amount, and when paid.

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, January 31.—The Convention to-day adopted articles of the Constitution as far as No. 131, which are still under the title of "general provisions."

### FROM BOSTON.

Boston, January 31.—A bill will be presented in the Legislature, forthwith, licensing liquor dealers.

### TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York, January 31.—Cotton, ic better; sales, 700 bales; uplands, 15½c. Rice and coffee, quiet; San Domingo in bond, 10c. Sugar, active and firm; Cuba, 11¼@12c. Corn steady, $1 28@1 31.

New York, January 31.—Dry goods are firm at yesterday's advance.

New York, January 31.—Money easy; call loans, 3@8; prime discounts, 6@7; sterling firm, 9½@10. Gold, 40½@40¾. New Tennessees, 60½.

New Orleans, January 31.—Sugar, ruling upwards; common, 10@11c; fair, 12½c; choice, 14@14¼c. Molasses, active; common, 60@65c; prime, 80@81c. Cotton sales, 4200 bales; sales yesterday, not quoted, 1200 bales; week's sales, 23,500 bales; week's receipts, 22,8000 bales; exports coastwise, 666 bales; foreign, 26,155 bales; stock, 84,417 bales. Sterling, 52½@53¾. New York sight, ¼ di-count. Gold, 38@39½.

St. Louis, January 31.—Tobacco, stock nearly exhausted. Flour, firm—X $8 50. Corn, 76@85c. Oats, inactive, 66½@70c. Provisions were held higher. Pork held at $22. Lard, 15½@12½c.

Louisville, January 31.—Tobacco firm; sales 55 hhds; common logs $5 10; fine leaf $19. Flour, superfine, $7 75@8; fancy $12 50. Corn, ear, 75c; shelled 78c in bulk; in bulk 65@68c. Cotton 16½@17½c. Lard 13½c. Mess Pork $22 Bacon, shoulders, 9½c. Clear Sides 12½c. Bulk Shoulders 8½c. Clear Sides 11½c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—Flour firmer; family, $11 25@11 50. Wheat firm but quiet, $2 25. Corn firmer; ear, 82@83c. Oats, 68@69c. Rye, $1 60@1 65. Fall barley, $2 30@2 33. Provisions excited. Pork, $21 75. Bacon shoulders, 10½; sides, 11½@12c; clear sides, 12½c. Butter dull, 33@37c. Sugar, 13@14c. Coffee, 20@25c. Eggs unchanged.

Shelby County Convention.—A Convention of delegates from the wards of the city of Memphis and the civil district of Shelby county, is hereby called to assemble at the Greenlaw Opera House, city of Memphis, on *Friday, February* 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating Conservative Democratic candidates for the following offices, *to be* filled at the next March election:

For Sheriff of Shelby county.
For Register of Shelby county.
For Trustee of Shelby county.
For Tax Collector of Shelby county.
For Commissioner of Shelby county.
For Clerk of Common Law and Criminal Courts.
For Marshal of Municipal Court, and
For Constables of City District.

Each civil district outside of the city will be entitled to two, and each ward in the city four, delegates in the Convention. The wards and districts are requested to meet at their respective voting places on Saturday, February 8, 1868, and elect their delegates—and delegates so chosen are earnestly requested to attend the County Convention, as no proxies will be recognized. Ward meetings at night. Districts at 3 o'clock, p.m. By order of the County Executive Committee.

M. D. L. STEWART, Chairman.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

—The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 22d ult., says: Murder and robbery seem to be the order of the day. Scarcely a night passes but we hear of some store being broken open and robbed. Last Wednesday night a freedman employed at Jones' foundry was murdered and robbed, between the foundry and his house. Next night the grocery house of Tandy & Morten was robbed of four or five hundred dollars' worth of goods. The following night Elstner & Heffner went up for about the same amount; and the next night Herrold's dry goods store, on Texas street, suffered, but to what extent we are not advised. There is evidently an organized band of thieves in our city, and it behooves our well-disposed citizens to be on the alert.

—The thermometer marked two degrees below freezing point at New Orleans on Thursday.

—To-day is the fifty-fourth day of the session of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOARDING—A few Day Boarders will be taken by making No. 179 second street.
feb1 tf HENRY LAIRD.

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A House for rent on Union street, with seven rooms and outhouses, at 60 per month. The Furniture for sale at $2,500—cost $5,000—nearly new. Apply to
REID & WILSON,
feb1 Odd Fellows' Hall.

NOTICE.

I HAVE CLOSED UP MY STORE IN MEMphis, Tenn., and have placed my accounts in the hands of Messrs. Hassell & Mallory for collection. All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment without further notice.

The Power of Attorney to Mr. Edward Fegan is ended and canceled on the 27th inst. I recommend my former patrons to him, as he contemplates continuing the same kind of business. JOHN A. DICKINSON.
January 31, 1868. feb1 3t.

TERRY & MITCHELL,

WHOLESALE

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS

No. 320 Main Street,

Memphis, Tennessee.

HAVE DETERMINED TO SELL ALL WINTER GOODS AT

Reduced Prices.

Constantly receiving SEASONABLE GOODS directly from the manufacturers, which will be offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
feb1 dawlm

*Attachment Suit.*

Municipal Court of the City of Memphis.
CLERK'S OFFICE, January 31, 1868.

Edwin Morris et al., firm of Edwin Morris & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. ——Simpson, ——Estes & ——, firm of Simpson, Estes & Co., Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of Sec. 988 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied," on the property of the defendants ——Simpson, ——Estes & ——, firm of Simpson, Estes & Co;

It is therefore ordered that the said defendants appear at the Municipal Courtroom in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Tuesday in March next, and defend this suit or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and the case set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy: LUCIEN B. EATON, Clerk.
J. A. Taylor, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
feb1 law4w

*Non-Resident Notice.*

County Court of Shelby County, Tennessee
John L. Hicks et als. vs. Coteworth P. Head et al.

IN this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that defendants, Coteworth P. Head, William Bumpass, Hartwell Bumpass and Sallie C. Bumpass, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee;

It is therefore ordered, That they do enter their appearance herein at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's petition, on or before the first Monday in March, 1868, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal, a newspaper published in the city of Memphis.

A True Copy—Attest:
JNO. LOAGUE, Clerk.
By James Reilly, Deputy Clerk.
J. S. Galloway, solicitor for Complainants.
feb1 law4w

*Sheriff's Sale.*

C. H. Brackett vs. J. A. Wilkerse, et al.

UNDER and by virtue of an execution to me directed in the above stated case and levied on the property of the defendant, I will, on

Tuesday, February 11, 1868,

Between the hours prescribed by law, offer and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the storerooms of Flaherty & Wesche, Union street, between Main and Second streets Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, the following described property, viz: Two Bedsteads, one Spring Mattress, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Books, Writing Desk, carpet, etc., levied on as the property of Benedict Wilkerse, to satisfy the execution above mentioned.

P. M. WINTERS,
Sheriff of Shelby County