THE APPEAL FOR 1876.

The Memphis APPEAL has just entered on the thirty-sixth year of its existence, and great as has been its popularity, and brilliant as has been its record in the past, the proprietors enter upon the Centennial year with a determination to make it a great representative journal of the southwest. Notwithstanding the hard times, the circulation of the APPEAL is larger than at any previous period of its long career, and we design enlarging our field of usefulness during the present year by making the paper still more worthy of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. A newspaper during the present year will be more than ever instructive and indispensable to the public. Momentous questions are to be discussed; it will be a year of agitation and extraordinary events. We will have elections, local and national, for State legislatures and governors, for a new congress, and a new President. Important events will be of daily occurrence. Stirring issues are shaping for the political contest, State and national. The APPEAL will be found abreast of all progress, fully up to the times. With no offense to Conservative, Liberal Republicans, or any faction opposed to the corruptions of Grantism and Radicalism, the APPEAL will from day to day preach the gospel of Democratic truth, and build on a clean Democratic organization. The political drift is leading the public to understand that every man must decide which cause he will serve, and the current indicates most plainly that there will be but two parties in future elections—the one Democratic, the other Republican. There is no alternative but to choose between them. The APPEAL, true to its normal position and the canonized traditions of the party, re-enlists under the Democratic banner. The Democratic party is a national party, and it should have but one and the same name throughout the Union. There is no coherence or nationality in a party that assumes different names in different localities. In the northern States the enemies to the corruptions of Radicalism, call themselves Democrats; in Virginia, Conservatives; in Tennessee, Democrats and Conservatives; in other States, Democrats and Liberal-Republicans. When a party thus assumes different names, it becomes a jarring faction, made up of odds and ends, without homogeneity or nationality. Entertaining these views, we shall discard all appendages to the name of Democrat and ally ourselves with the National Democracy. Already its banner floats triumphantly in the breeze. National Democrats demand an immediate cessation of the brutal military tyranny over the south; that the iron heel of the despot be lifted from the necks of a prostrate people, upon whom it trampled in the wantonness of power and in the malevolence of revenge. With the triumph of Democracy in November next, we may once more hope for the revival of the good old times, when the people of this Union were all indeed brethren; when the shadow of the soldier and of martial law shall disappear beneath the recollections of the scowful past. With the election of a Democrat to the Presidency, we may with gladness proclaim that the Centennial of our independence is a jubilee even beyond that which it commemorates. All that capital and enterprise can accomplish will be freely used to place the APPEAL in the front rank of southern journalism. It will contain all the news of the day, including the Associated Press telegrams, special telegrams, and letters from all points of interest; full and accurate financial, commercial and local reports, and fearless editorial discussions of all current topics. In a word, the APPEAL will be a first-class, live newspaper, complete in every respect.

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GALLAWAY & KEATING.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

In Relation to "the Best Civil Service the World ever Saw"—A Chance for Vigorous and Definite Reforms.

How the Government Clerks are Employed—"Satan will find some Mischief still for Idle Hands to do."

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, February 28.—At no previous time in the history of the civil service has the office holder been so unhappy as he is now. In conversation with a clerk in the redemption division of the treasury department last evening, he told me there was a wide spread belief among the less intelligent clerks and employes that it is the cold-blooded design of the present congress to overthrow the government by the reduction of their pay and the abolition of the superfluous clerical force. I mention this only to show the alarm which the Democratic policy of economy has created in a minute class—the only class in the country, perhaps, that does not regard it as the gentle dew. To say that they wail and gnash their teeth, is scarcely an exaggeration, and ten thousand of them, in this small city, make it pretty clamorous. It was hardly to be expected that the clerk who has been receiving one hundred and fifty dollars, more or less, per month, with eight to nine hours for sleep and elegant idleness at the national capital—should rise to such sublimity of self-immolation as to be willing to yield his money for the public good. This requires a rarer patriotism than that which follows the pomp and circumstance of war. And yet I question if there is one young man in ten in government employ who does not feel a species of humiliation whenever he draws his diminished pay. He cannot avoid the consciousness that he has furnished no equivalent for it; that he is, in a certain sense, a pensioner, a pimple of the excrescence that is sapping the life of the nation. True, each individual has about eighty-five thousand to keep him in countenance, but even this superfluous host is small when compared with the forty millions that say "Young man, seek an honest living. The country is sick to death of taxation. In heaven's name, stand alone, support yourself, and give your burdened fatherland a resting-spell!" But it seems that this force increases rather than diminishes. More than three hundred representatives and senators, with the President, cabinet, and an army of politicians have for the last ten years been finding places, without regard to fitness, for their relatives, political friends or mistresses on the government pay-roll. Each new member that comes to represent his district in the national congress must have places for his special friends, and by some miracle places are found for them. It is a law of physics that no two bodies can occupy the same place at the same time, but there are exceptions to this law, the government pay-roll, like a street-car, will always hold one more. There was originally no work for them, but "Satan will find some mischief still for idle hands to do," so there has been invented a ponderous labyrinthine system of accounts, so enigmatical in the abundance of its circumlocutory red tape, that an investigating committee of Philadelphia lawyers would become insane in the effort to comprehend it. Last week congress passed a resolution of inquiry as to the number of private buildings rented by the government. The inquiry was addressed to the secretary of the treasury. In about eight days an answer was returned, containing the signatures of no less than six clerks besides that of the assistant secretary. It had passed through all these hands before the desired information could be obtained in due form and circumstance. All that congress desired to know on the subject could have been furnished by a man of business habits in ten minutes. But, even with the most ingenious multiplication and elaboration of work, the clerical force is so numerous that it is difficult to keep up any appearance of employment during the short six hours daily that the clerk is supposed to be near his desk. During a Presidential canvass many find work in folding and directing campaign circulars; others, of the political *dilettanti* class, write campaign documents; while a third class, that has the gift of speech, is sent as stump misionaries to dessant in a glittering, Garfield and Conkling like general way on the history and destiny of the party of progress and miscellanea. Those only who have had a long esoteric acquaintance with the government departments, can realize what an enormous sum of money is annually spent for blank books and paper, with no other object that common sense can see, than that a still larger sum may be wasted for unnecessary scribbling. Thousands of useless letters are written daily, of which press copies are taken. This would seem to be sufficient for the preservation of such rubbish, but our "best civil service that the world ever saw" (?) actually transcribes these letters in large ledgers, and there is such an accumulation of these superfluous documents that extra room must be rented to store them. This is a little, only a little, of the undraped truth in regard to the "best civil service," etc, that I have been compelled to send you this week in lieu of more political news. There has been no bill passed this week, only the repeal of the bankrupt act, debate without legislation in the senate on the West Point appropriation bill, and the Colorado and Texas Pacific railroad bills. Indeed it seems that the era of thrilling legislation is nearly over. Blaine and Morton have made recent efforts to revive it, but they have not met with encouragement, and even the most retrogressive of the Republicans, if there is any significance in their quiescence, begin to recognize the unwelcome truth, that the past is passed. There is legislation in embryo, but it will be influenced in a greater or lesser degree, by the reports of the investigating committees. These have thought it advisable to hold secret sessions during the progress of their investigations so that little is known of their proceedings or discoveries. But there is the best authority for saying that the majority will not, in spite of the local din and clamor, be influenced to swerve from the policy of economical reduction that has characterized its action on the bills already passed. The opposition will do all it can to prevent the reduction, until it comes to voting, when it will, as in the case of the diplomatic bill, array itself, on the record, with the majority. The Republicans, as a party, are of course opposed to any diminution of the fund that has so long been the cement of their political organization, but in their individual responsibility to constituences they display a keen appreciation of popular sentiment, and vote in favor of economy.

C. A. S.

FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

Answer to the Pastoral Protest by a Lady of New Orleans—The Centennial Year Big with Coming Events.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—I have just finished reading the "Pastor's Protest" in the APPEAL of the twentieth. Yours is one of the few independent southern journals that dare give both sides a hearing; and I now beg that you give a large body of independent thinkers, at least the satisfaction of feeling one being has entered a protest, and one paper has accorded it a place. Christians declare that times are more corrupt, and people more demoralized than ever before. It strikes me that this is an unfortunate admission, for they have controlled christendom long enough to have changed the face of the globe into a garden of Eden. Is all else to advance, and religion alone to stand still, never progressing? Intellectually man has well nigh reached the zenith of his power. Spiritually he is hibernating, for orthodoxy teaches a spiritual nothingness, that is like a fairy tale, and as fruitless of results. Indeed men to lead spiritual lives, to imitate Christ's example and the millenium, will begin soon enough to satisfy the Pastors' association, or anybody else, that believes it is ever coming on this earth.

Is it not time that people were beginning to discuss freely the question as to whether the belief in salvation by blood or atonement is a benefit to humanity, or an inducement to evil doing? I have made myself familiar with the question of its effects upon the ignorant and unlearned, and I aver it is productive of crime. I defy the pastors of the christian churches in this land to enter the prisons and penitentiaries, and find criminals within them who avow that each man is to answer to a divine judge for himself as to their belief. No, the criminal is found, bible in hand, avowing his belief in salvation through Christ—a belief in hell, and salvation from it by the vicarious atonement. The spirit prompting the protest of the "Pastors' Association" carries in it the same animus that fired Calvin when he consigned Servetius to the stake; and while such men as Winslow, Beecher, Glendenning and Hinson, and a host of others, are a foul blot upon the cloth, it will become the church to demand a silent press and muzzled speakers. The pulpit, the press, the rostrum, the money power is all in the hands of men. No man, or set of men, can think or feel for women, nor see life from a woman's standpoint. Women are to be instructors of women. It is useless to cry "peace, peace, for there is no peace." Our magnificent churches are all over the land—magnificent brothels offset them everywhere. Women beg, work and toil for the money that sustains the one, and men lavish without stint the money that sustains the other. In our christian pulpit is the cry going up to God for this vast holocaust of women offered at the shrine of lust. I tell you that rebellion is in the camp of womankind. Their hearts are big with agony, their forms weak with anguish. Sad-eyed women all over the land are dying by inches, murdered by injustice and cruelty. "Truly, a voice is heard in Ramah, a voice of lamentation, Rachel mourning for her children, and will not be comforted because they are not." The spirit of the age is upon men and women alike, and they feel that the ignorance of women in training their children is the fruitful cause of two-thirds of the crimes of christendom to day. We have been taught to despise the body and save the soul, until the soul is not worth saving. The rostrum is woman's throne, from which the magnetic wires go out; her voice the key to strike the electric chain wherewith humanity is bound. Let those prepared to instruct, seize the auspicious moment, and so teach our women and children henceforth that they shall know themselves and be able to protect themselves from both clerical and free-love wolves. Place the word "ruined" across a woman's name, and however pure her heart or deep her remorse, conventionality forces her into the path that leads to a living hell. Let us so instruct them that before every youthful breast the broad bossed shield of knowledge shines, and in each youthful hand the spear of truth shall gleam, which, like that of Ithuriel, dissolved and shattered error by a touch. Momentous events crowd upon momentous eras. Seventeen hundred and seventy-six was a revolution of men against injustice and oppression. Tom Paine was sending the crisis out to the people, beginning with the words, "These are the times that try men's souls," and it thrilled the rational heart like a trumpet's *blast*. Eighteen hundred and seventy-six has inaugurated a woman's revolution, and no power can stop it. Every woman who has dared to lift her voice in behalf of her sex for free education, avenues of employment, equal pay, woman suffrage, all have been maligned and derided by a masculine-controlled press, from Lucretia Mott down to Victoria Woodhull. Is this fair? Is this right? Where is the boasted gallantry and chivalry of the nineteenth century? Why do you not open your columns to the appeals of women, and grant them a fair hearing? Gentlemen of the pulpit, are you afraid to combat error openly, in a hand to hand struggle under your sanctified banner, that you call upon the public press to close its columns, and denounce all that you condemn. The men who gave us free government were bold, brave, fearless thinkers. The men who to-day are trailing our honored banner in the dust of humiliation, are the results of a hundred years of orthodox teachings. God save the mark.

E. L. L.

LOUISIANA.

Governor Kellogg Presented by the House for Impeachment Before the Senate.

The Court Formed, but the Purpose is Defeated by the Republican Senate.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—On assembling of the two houses of the general assembly at ten o'clock this morning, the house took up the report of the committee of impeachment, charging the governor with divers and sundry high crimes and misdemeanors committed since the Wheeler adjustment. An animated and protracted debate ensued, the Republican members calling for the charges, reciting specific acts. At half-past four in the evening the house, by a vote of sixty-one to forty-five, adopted the following:

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Louisiana that a committee of the members of the house be appointed by the speaker to go to the senate of the State of Louisiana, and at the bar thereof impeach William P. Kellogg of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed since April 14, 1875, and acquaint the senate that the house of representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and that the committee demand that the senate take order for the appearance of said William P. Kellogg to answer to said impeachment.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the speaker thereof to prepare and present for the consideration of the house articles of impeachment against Wm. Pitt Kellogg, acting governor of the State of Louisiana, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and that they be authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers in furtherance of their investigations.

The speaker appointed as a committee Messrs. Wiltz, Koontz and Hall, of New Orleans; Kidd, of Jackson parish, and Young, of Claiborne.

On their arrival at the senate chamber they found the senate in executive session. A committee of Republican senators met them, and arranged an agreement that the house would remain in session until the senate could organize as a court of impeachment, and to notify the house what time would be given them to sustain their charges by testimony.

The senate at once organized as a court of impeachment, Chief Justice Ludeling presiding, and adopted an order requiring the house to present their charge and their testimony, at seven o'clock in the evening.

As the secretary of the senate reached the door of the house with this order, the house adjourned until Wednesday, March 1st.

The senate, thereupon, took a recess until seven o'clock in the evening. On their reassembling the attorneys of the governor presented to the court the following order:

WHEREAS, The house of representatives has notified the senate that it has impeached Wm. P. Kellogg, governor of the state of Louisiana, of high crimes and misdemeanors; and whereas, said house has acted in said impeachment contrary to law in this, that it has refused to permit said Wm. P. Kellogg, governor of the State of Louisiana, to appear before the committee appointed to investigate the charges made against him, either in person or by counsel, and has refused to furnish him with a list of the witnesses relied upon to support the charges made; and, whereas, it is a notorious fact that said impeachment is prompted by partisan and revolutionary purposes;

WHEREAS, It seems agreed by the house, by act No. 1 of the extra session of 1875, in pursuance of the terms of agreement known as the Wheeler adjustment, that said Wm. P. Kellogg, governor of the State of Louisiana, should not be impeached for any acts committed prior to the passage of said act, and that the house of representatives would henceforth accord to her full support in the maintenance of the laws and protection of the welfare of the people of the State; and

WHEREAS, This resolution of impeachment is in violation of said agreement; and

WHEREAS, The acts of said Wm. P. Kellogg, as governor of the State of Louisiana, are fully known to each and every member of this senate, and known to us not to be criminal or unlawful; and

WHEREAS, This senate has adopted a notice for the house to appear and make its charges; and

WHEREAS Said house has adjourned until next Wednesday, at ten o'clock, well knowing that but little more than one day of the session will remain; and

WHEREAS, This adjournment is believed to have been taken for the purpose of defeating a full investigation of said charges, and we believe said W. P. Kellogg, governor of the State of Louisiana, to be innocent of any criminal act, or of any high crime or misdemeanor; and

WHEREAS, The resolution adopted by the house of representatives recites no specific ground of impeachment against said W. P Kellogg; and

WHEREAS, The house of representatives has failed to appear and present any specific charges against Governor W. P. Kellogg, notwithstanding said house has had full and sufficient time for said purpose; it is

Ordered by the senate sitting as a court of impeachment that the impeachment presented by the house of representatives be dismissed by reason of the failure of the said house to prosecute the same, and this order to have the same force and effect as a judgment of acquittal. A vote was called for on the adoption of this preamble and order.

As the vote was being taken a committee of five was appointed by the speaker, who appeared and presented an authorization from the speaker to act as managers. A point was raised and sustained, after an excited protest from Mr. Wiltz, that the speaker had not the right to appoint managers after the adjournment of the house.

The order of acquital was finally adopted by a vote of yeas 25—nays 9.

The New Orleans *Times* has a "Rake Department." Its details are harrowing.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.* Hoe, there now; no mower of that, please.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* You are both *reckless* in the manner in which you handle the *Times's* most distinguished feature.

A West Tennessee belle from one of the rural towns, remarked last night to a gentleman that as this was leap year she would make a proposal of matrimony to some young man at eleven o'clock to-day. We commend her to the kind attentions of marriageable youths who are yet not happy.

A Rome dispatch says that the king's signature has been forged to a bill for two hundred thousand francs. Several arrests have been made, but the guilty one is confessedly the Marquis Mantegazza, of Milan, who added that other forged bills for greater amounts are in circulation.

A feud has existed some time between J. N Hawkins, of the Carrelton, Missouri *Journal*, and A S Kieroff, of the *Democrat*, which culminated on Friday last in Kieroff shooting Hawkins four times—once in the face and twice in the breast and bowels—inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover.

THE RAIDS FROM MEXICO.

Three Ways of Stopping Them—What Sheridan Would Do with Ten Thousand Men—An Effective Diplomatic Scheme.

New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Mr. Robb, who, as United States commissioner, spent two years upon the Rio Grande border, taking testimony in regard to losses caused by Mexican raids, and who claims to be better acquainted with the exact character of these incursions than army officers can possibly be, has arrived in Washington for the purpose of testifying before the Schleicher Mexican-border committee. He says that he has heard three plans suggested putting a stop to these outrages. The first is that proposed by General Sheridan, who says that if the government will give him 10,000 men, with full power to act at his discretion, he will take charge of the border and stop incursions. He would give the Mexican government thirty days to perfect measures for preventing any further raids, and if any occurred after that period, he would cross over into Mexico and punish the thieves on their own soil. He also proposes ultimately to establish a new boundary line between the United States and Mexico, annexing to the United States that portion of Mexico north of a line extending from a point on the Sierra Madre Mountains to El Paso, including about 500,000 square miles of country very rich in minerals. The second plan is to raise three regiments of Texas cavalry at the expense of the United States, and to place them under command of United States officers. Mr. Robb doubts if this plan would be effective, and thinks it would cost at least $1,000,000 before the raids were stopped. His own plan is to make an immediate demand upon the Mexican government for the payment of all losses sustained by citizens of the United States on account of these raids, amounting to about $11,000,000. Of course the Mexican government could not pay this sum, and, on its failure to do so, he would demand the immediate abrogation of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo and the forming of a new treaty which would contemplate the annexation of the same strip of territory which it is proposed to acquire by General Sheridan's plan.

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The Board reserves the right to reject any or all of said bids.

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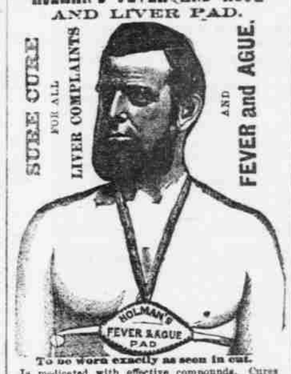

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SEALED PROPOSALS will be received on or before 9 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, 7th of March next, at the office of W. B. Dortch, Secretary for the erection of the proposed Courthouse to be erected in Somerville, Tennessee. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Secretary, in Somerville, and Jones & Baldwin, Architects, Memphis.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all the bids received.

Contractors to give the names of two or more good and approved sureties to the bond that will be required by the Board.

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