# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 68



## MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
" " per week : : : : : : 25
To news-dealers per copy : : : : : : 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : : $1 50
" " each additional insertion : : 75
" " one week : : : : : : 4 00
" " two weeks : : : : : : 6 00
" " three weeks : : : : : : 7 00
" " one month : : : : : : 8 00

☞ All advertisements considered one after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $3 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : 2 00
*Invariably in advance.*


## MASONIC DIRECTORY.

### HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.'. M.'. 5628.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Tishri, 8th September, | 1867. |
| 1st Cheshvan, 8th October, | " |
| 1st Kislev, 28th November, | " |
| 1st Tebeth, 27th December, | " |
| 1st Shevat, 26th January, | 1868. |
| 1st Adar, 24th February, | " |
| 1st Nissan, 25th March, | " |
| 1st Iyar, 24th April, | " |
| 1st Sivan, 23d May, | " |
| 1st Tammuz, 22d June, | " |
| 1st Av, 22th July, | " |
| 1st Elul, 19th August, | " |
| Ash Wednesday, 6th March, | 1867. |
| Maundy Thursday, 4th April, | " |
| Good Friday, 19th April, | " |
| Easter Sunday, 21st April, | " |
| Ascension, 30th May, | " |
| Pentecost, 9th June, | " |
| Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. | |

jal4 mhl 4f

### MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANDERONA, No. 180. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. G. R. Foster, 294 Front street, W. M.; John Beaudet, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 195. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Fisher, W. M.; Geo. K. Fuller, Sec.

LEXA SHOTT, No. 288. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; R. H. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 298. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Stiles, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 348. Meets 4th Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John J. Worsham, 32d, W. M.; R. G. Fuller, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets M Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Lewy, Sec.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Ill. Dis.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.'. AND A.'. SCOTTISH RITE, 32d Grand Orient.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 3d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G. M.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MYSPHAH Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G. M.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

CALVARY Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pollen, 32d, Tarsh.; ——, Sec.

CALVARY Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th; No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M. W.; M. E. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.-H., 30th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Commd.; William V. Cheshire, 32d, Rec.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Commd. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.


## TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING,

Done at short notice by

ISAAC ISAACS,

54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work leaves.

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

*Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,*

PREMIUM

SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS

246 Second Street,

BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—No assortment for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

## NOTICE

—TO—

GAS CONSUMERS.

IN compliance with a pledge made in their communication of February last, to the Hon. Mayor and Board of Aldermen, the

Memphis Gas-Light Company

have determined to reduce the price on their rates of Gas supplied on and after the

First Day of December next

to the lowest rate then deemed possible, allowing a small profit on the capital invested, and pledge themselves that the price of the article listed shall range among

THE LOWEST RATES CHARGED

in other Southern and Southwestern cities.

Their apparatus, lately at great expense improved and extended, enables them to supply the gas, strong and brilliant as light as that supplied any where in the United States.

With reference to a much threatened opposition in business, which they do not deem probable, the Company hereby give notice to their patrons and the public, that in case a rival company should actually commence to supply their demands at

*One-Third, or Less than One-Third the Rates Established by such Competitors.*

Their Works were constructed with a view of remunerating the interests of those interested in them, as well as for the public convenience. Notwithstanding such intention, they will sell or furnish

Light at a Mere Fraction

of the price asked by any competing or opposing company.

JAMES M. WILLIAMSON,

President.

ja15

WHITEMAN BROS.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PAPER,

No. 59 Northeast cor. Public Square, Nashville. | No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

A Card.

WE will at once rebuild our warehouse, and will have it completed by the 15th of September, but in the meantime our goods will be ready to receive goods on store.

The sheds will be divided into fireproof compartments by brick walls, and covered with Tin. Those wire have patronized us for the last two seasons, and those who may have proposed to do so the approaching season, may rest assured we will be ready for them.

Wednesday intervening at Union Compress in connection with our warehouse, upon an accident, which will be ready to receive bales of cotton. The proximity of our establishment to the river renders the shipping of cotton too convenient that we can transfer cotton shipment by river rates or drays. The advantage of the position is equal to one drayage on all cotton sent for compressment from other warehouses, while on all cotton in our warehouse for compressment there can be two drayages saved, since it would be as easy for us to transfer it from our shed to the Compress as to turn it out in the ordinary way for transfer by drays.

jy26 J. R. CHRISTIAN & CO.

J. M. GOODEAR, Late of Brownsford, Goodbar & Co. | J. R. S. GILLILAND, Late with Southworth, Nance & Co.

GOODBAR & CILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

*No. 204 Main St., (Webster Block),*

Between Adams and Washington,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. A. POPE

EYE AND EAR SURGEON, will resume his practice in Memphis, where he will remain until the 1st November.

Office in Bethel Block, corner South Court and Main streets. Office hours from 9 to 2 o'clock. sep1 1m

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

No. 238 Main Street,

CLAY BUILDING.

ap1 dawly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS,

No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,

ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

J. E. TEMPLE,

Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No 9, Third Story, Tilus Block. oct 17

ED. PICKETT, Jr. W. MESSICK

MESSICK & PICKETT,

Attorneys at Law.

OFFICE:

No. 317 Second Street, near corner of Monroe.

sep8 1m

BEN. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. | ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Memphis.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

A. WRIGHT. L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 2 and 4, upstairs, Madison street.

ALBERT PIKE, Little Rock, Ark. | PIKE & ADAMS, 298 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh1 tf

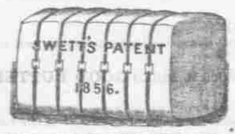
R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena counties. dec15 1y

SELF-FASTENING

WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE




FOR COTTON BALES.

CHAS. C. JOHNSEN, Sole Prop'tr,

No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.

All other ties fastening by this method are infringements, and will be prosecuted at law accordingly.

We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie, on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and the roughly tested.

O. H. DAVIS & CO.,

Cotton Compress Merchants.

Louisville, June 22, 1867. jn4

E. J. TATUM, Jackson, Miss. W. L. LAY, Memphis. W. E. BUTLAND, Vicksburg.

TAYLOR, GAY & RUTLAND,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers, Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 304 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Strict attention to the sale and storage of COTTON, and other Produce. Liberal Cash Advances on Cotton, and other Produce, when required, at the lowest rates. Iron ties and bagging furnished to the trade and hoop iron without charge. sep 20 3m

Mosby & Hunt's Block.

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.

THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for those Ties for the ensuing season.

In addition to the FASSMAN IRON TIE and BUTTS, I have so extensively used heretofore, they now offer the AMERICAN TIE, which teaches arranged so as to certainly clamp the bale, and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best material.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of cotton, with the ordinary hand screw or cotton screw, in strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any other Ties.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized, and it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Insurance Companies, and Owners and Agents of Cotton, in the following Venus, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LAITING,

sep27 No. 81 Carondelet street, N. O.

Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

*499 Broadway, N. Y.*

THESE instruments, since their first entering competition with the first Pianos in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner, have kept the front rank they took at the first trial, and have proved themselves the FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTES MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

If the success we have met with during the thirty-six years that we have manufactured Pianos, under the name of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, is give the finest instruments in the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to two hundred dollars less than any other First-class Piano.

That one of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar sweetness and great brilliancy, never marring their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness does not destroy the middle and upper registers by taking up with them the disagreeable overtones, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the musician and to the musical unlettered ear.

They are all finished in the best style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, with four full round legs, four and one-half octaves, highly carved lyre supports, with the richest of materials, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. sep6 dawly


### *Sheriff's Sale.*

UNDER and by virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Chancery Court of Memphis, I will, on

**Tuesday, the 22d day of October, '67,**

offer and sell for cash to the highest and last bidder, at the foot of Cayce street, city of Memphis, Tennessee, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., the following described property, viz: The Steamboat HELICOKER, her boats, tackle and machinery, now lying at the foot of Cayce street, Memphis, Tenn., to be sold as perishable property, in obedience to the above order of sale, issued as above, in an attachment suit in Law Court of Memphis, wherein William A. Robinson et al., are plaintiffs, and C. Chesnihan is defendant.

P. A. WINTER, Sheriff Shelby Co.

By JAMES H. SWAN, D. S. oct8 td

## MEMPHIS APPEAL.

RADICALISM LIVES BY INTELLIGENCE AND DIES IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF IGNORANCE.

The New York *Tribune* is entitled to the credit of uttering the broadest joke or bitterest sarcasm of the season. Think only of the utterance by a leading organ of a party that has invested three or four hundred thousand ignorant and semi-savage Africans with the right of suffrage, and disfranchised two hundred thousand intelligent white men, of the axioms that "Republicanism lives by intelligence; it dies in the murky, stifling atmosphere of Ignorance;" and "every voter who does not read is a peril." After that, we need not be amazed at anything. Lest our readers should not believe in the possibility of so sublime a piece of impudence, we append the paragraph in which we find these sayings:

If there were neither a newspaper nor a common school in the country, the Democratic party would be far stronger than it is. Neither elementary instruction nor knowledge of transpiring events is needed to teach the essential articles of the Democratic creed: "Love rum, and hate niggers." The less one learns and knows, the more certain he is to "vote the reg'lar ticket from A to Izzard."

But Republicanism rests on a radically different basis, and is sustained by wholly diverse considerations. It lives by intelligence; it dies in the murky, stifling atmosphere of ignorance. Canvass almost any township in the land, and distinguish those who take from those who fail to take a newspaper, and you will find that two-thirds of those who take vote Republican, while three-fourths of those who read nothing but a church paper, picked up for a few cents in a saloon, vote the Democratic ticket, and will not be persuaded to touch any other.

If every man in the country could read, and did habitually read two good journals, one of each party, we should have no more doubt of electing a Republican President next year than of the rising of the sun. But every voter who does not read is a peril; and the multiplicity of such voters subjects the results of our elections too much to the control of accident. Fortune will not always favor us as she did in 1864 and 1866. We can be sure of victories only by deserving them. And the duty now imperatively pressing upon us is to *take care that every voter who can read, and will read it, or who has some one in his family who can and will read it to him, is seasonably supplied with a good Republican journal for the whole year 1868.*

We are not going to succeed so easily as many have fondly calculated, and we rejoice that we are not. If we let the contest go at hap-hazard, and do not seasonably provide for and deserve success, we may be beaten. But if we begin now, and, by concerted, systematic effort, put a good Republican newspaper into the hands of every voter who will read it, we cannot be beaten.

Flooding the country with printed matter on the eve of an election is a desperate resort—better than nothing, and that is all. No reliance can be placed on it; little good ordinarily comes of it. But begin now, and systematically insure that every man that has a vote shall have a newspaper if he will take it, and all is safe. Republicans! resolve to see to it at once!

Bravo, HORACE! You have graduated at last. You have a shrewd eye to business, also. By all means let the Radicals bleed for your benefit, and place a copy, daily, of that "good Republican newspaper," the *Tribune*, in the hands of every one of the three hundred thousand negro voters of the South. It will undoubtedly be profitable to the *Tribune*, if not edifying and improving to the colored persons who are the objects of this tender solicitude. By all means have the "concerted, systematic effort." Pompey has quit work and taken to study. Furnish him with good, sound Republican reading, that he may not stray from the Radical fold.

Seriously, can the impudence of mendacity go further than in the passages which we have quoted? Has the *Tribune* no shame, or are its editors lunatics?

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

The statement of the President's position, given by the telegraphic correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, seems to be no idle speculation. The correspondent announces that he makes it with the President's permission. We apprehend that the position of the President has reference to the usurping power which should attempt to suspend him from office before trial by the Senate, which is so clearly contrary to the Constitution as not to merit a discussion. It may, however, extend to a denial of the power of the Rump Congress, as at present constituted, to impeach in any event. The following additional dispatch to the *Courier* is confirmatory of the first report:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17.—The statement of the President's position and purposes, sent by his permission, has been telegraphed back, and creates a sensation. The St. Louis telegram announcing Sherman's return to Washington shortly, corroborates the President's declaration. Conservatives are gratified at the President's determination to stand.

The Radicals are furious, but fearful. It is hot true that the Judiciary Committee will report in favor of impeachment; they stand four for and five against. Nor is it believed the Stevens' treasonable cabal can carry the measure in the face of popular rebuke, and the President's determination to resist. Their success would be destructive to the interests of the country, provoke collision, and insure a terrible accountability. Democrats from all sections are gratified by the information that Pendleton will be returned Senator from Ohio by an unanimous vote of the Democrats in the Legislature. He would wield a commanding influence in that body where his services would be invaluable to the country as well as to the Democratic party.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, sitting in the Circuit Court at Baltimore yesterday, decided the colored "apprentice laws" of Maryland unconstitutional under the Civil Rights Law and the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

IT is said the largest number of jewels owned by any private individual in the United States, is possessed by Madame de la Grange, the prima donna. They are valued at more than two hundred thousand dollars.

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

SENATORIA, MISS., October 19, 1867.

General Albert Pike, Memphis, Tenn.:

*Dear General:* Perhaps it will afford you some gratification to learn that the APPEAL has been doing good service in this county, and in the State generally, in the cause of State rights and civil liberty. Men who a few weeks ago differed with you upon the propriety of holding a Convention, now admit that they had formed their opinions prematurely, and are everywhere taking bold grounds against reconstruction under the military bill. It is even rumored that White and Chalmers, of Hernando, who have hitherto favored the Convention scheme, have been converted by the result of the Ohio election, and are now upon the grand platform of the Democratic party. These are good signs, and may Mississippi not disgrace herself by following in the wake of Alabama. The negroes in this section are almost worthless, and few planters have made up their minds to employ them another year. If they were turned out in the cold for a few years, they would come to their senses. They would then hunt up the planter, instead of the latter begging them to work. The negro has had two years of jubilee, but will hereafter find many of tribulation. Your paper is largely circulated here, and very *popular*. Go on in the good work. Yours, etc.,

Mrs. Lincoln Writing her Memoirs.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

I understand from Mrs. Lincoln's agent, now in this city, that she is at present engaged in writing a book entitled "Five Years in the White House." The book will contain a graphic account of Western frontier life, scenes in the Todd family, and the manner in which she became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. Copies of the President's love letters will be given along with specimens of his humoristic style; dear reminiscences of his conjugal and paternal life. After giving a vivid description of these domestic scenes, the manner in which politicians paid court to the lady at the White House, along with names, accurate dates, etc., will be freely given. It will be a remarkable contribution to the literature of the time, and especially of the war, as showing how some things can be done at the White House as others. A piquant, forcible style has been engaged in assisting Mrs. Lincoln to prepare the book for the press.

WASHINGTON.

State of Affairs There—McCulloch Not Ready to Resign—More Discoveries—Facts of Finance.

Some days ago you were advised that McCulloch consulted with a Western friend on the propriety of resigning or holding on. Statements have since been made to your correspondent concerning the purposes, which are so widely at variance with public opinion and expectation, that it is transmitted reluctantly; but, indorsed by apparently reliable parties, he does not feel authorized to withhold it. The statements are substantially, that McCulloch contends that his resignation is no longer at the President's disposal; that he does not contemplate resigning at all; and in the event of summary dismissal, like the meek martyr, Stanton, he will fall back on the tenure of office bill. He is a strong friend of Justice Chase, and the Department has been used in the Radical interest. Johnson's friends declare that the Secretary runs with the hare and holds with the hounds, and is no friend of the Executive.

The sub-committee on retrenchment are at work on the Treasury Department, and design to make a thorough investigation of all matters there which properly comes within the scope of their duties. It is understood the alleged

COUNTERFEIT BONDS

case will be amusing these, and will be of absorbing interest, of vast importance to the country. Experienced bankers and experts contravert the statement of Clarke and other Treasury officials that these bonds are counterfeit, and that opinion prevails among many employees in the Treasury. Another fact also has transpired which is calculated to add to the excitement. Two fifty dollar bills have been produced, both apparently genuine, which exhibit a discrepancy which demands explanation. Both are of the letter C, date June 15, 1865. One, numbered 159,811, has the words "promise to pay to the order of." In other, numbered 148,231, the word "of" is omitted. Now there were 150,000 fifties printed before the omission was discovered and the word added.

THE WHISKY LAW.

The new law requiring whisky to be stored in a bonded warehouse will be carried out stringently. The petition of some merchants in Louisville, Ky., to be permitted to close out present stock without transferring to bonded warehouses, is refused. The rule will be made uniform.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

enjoins the payment of war moneys due Missouri until back interest on bonds held by the Interior Department is adjudicated. The Department attempted to compound the interest, but it was disallowed by the Controller—a very strange proceeding, as the Government pays an interest on its debts.

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS

attempted to hold a meeting in Richmond, but a negro mob prevented it. Maynard denounced Hunnicutt as a demagogue and villain, and appealed to the negroes to hear him as a Republican, but others were hooted down. The chairman abdicated his post. The Radicals took possession of the meeting and threatened with vengeance and infamy all who dared to vote against the party. The object of the meeting was defeated. The Radical mob reigned supreme. At a later hour, Gen. Washburn, Sawyer and Morgan, of the Congressional Committee on Railroads, addressed the negroes, all advising them to vote for Hunnicutt.

RISLEY,

brother-in-law of Dan Voorhees, is likely to be appointed to the vacant Deputy Commissioner's place in New York.

NATIONAL STEALING.

The restoration of a valuable painting, stolen during Sherman's march to the sea has led to an expose not complimentary to the American soldier. Much plunder secured was refused transmission by express, under military orders, and finally reached the General Post-office Department. Dennison is indignant the Department should become a receptacle of stolen property, and turned over to military authorities an inventory which was taken of the articles, comprising every description of plate, rich jewels, costly lace and silks, and down to baby clothing. Most of these found their way into the Freedmen's Bureau, which disposed of them. What became of the fund realized is not ascertained. This one painting alone was restored to the owner, who thanks the Department in a touching letter. The balance of unfortunate victims who lost their valuables have no reclamation.

REGISTRATION

in North Carolina sums up one hundred and sixty-six thousand voters. It is estimated the negro vote for a Convention is forty-five thousand. It would therefore require thirty-eight thousand white votes additional to call it. Advices state that the Conservatives have power to defeat the measure, either by not voting or voting it down, but if the Convention assembles they can control it, and it is probable in that event, the Constitution may be found acceptable to white people.

KENTUCKY GENERALS.

An examination of records shows that all Kentucky Generals excluded by the amnesty proclamations are pardoned but Breckinridge and Buckner. The former has never applied for pardon. The petition of the latter is not yet acted on.

HON. BEN HILL,

of Georgia, writing from Washington, advises his people to have nothing to do with organizing the Government under the reconstruction bills.

ROMERO.

Official advices from Charleston state that Romero, the Mexican minister, and suite, were conveyed to Vera Cruz in the revenue cutter Wilderness, tendered by Governor General Banks, who contemplated accompanying Romero, but declined for unexplained reasons.

THE MARYLAND COMMITTEE.

The manner in which ex-Gov. Thomas, of the Maryland Committee, conducts the investigation is very unsatisfactory to his colleagues, who express their impatience. Although witnesses are convenient, he has called out two, and these on points foreign to the subject of inquiry.

**Address of the Constitutional Union Party, Convened at Jackson, Miss., Oct. 15, 1867.**

To the People of Mississippi:

The State Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, held in the city of Jackson, on the 15th of October, adopted and published resolutions expressive of the opinions and policy of that party, to which we invite special attention.

By a unanimous vote the Convention advised the people not to vote, either upon the Convention question or for Delegates, at the ensuing election under the military bill, "as inevitably we might involuntarily aid in enforcing the provisions of the said bill." A brief consideration will show the wisdom of this policy. By the terms of the bill, two things are required to be done before a Convention can be called. First, a majority of all the persons who have registered must vote at the election. And, second, a majority of those who do vote must cast their vote for a Convention. To illustrate the working of the Congressional plan, suppose that 100,000 persons are registered as voters, and that all who oppose a Convention decline to vote. In that case the Convention would fail if even 50,000 voted for it. But if 50,001 voted at the election, some for and some against it, then 25,801 votes would secure the Convention. Thus if we decline to vote, it will require one vote more than half the entire number of registered persons to carry the Convention; but if we vote, then one vote over *one quarter* of the registered votes may secure it. It is thus seen how non-voting may be "masterly." If the delegates had been apportioned, as the bill requires, according to the law of the State, we might have elected a majority of delegates. The manner of the apportionment, however, is another story, and a strong reason, for not voting at all. Some may desire to vote at least for delegates, but such votes *may* be counted as votes given for a Convention; and we regard the policy as most unwise, if not fatal.

But this policy of non-voting, does not imply non-action. On the contrary, the Convention urges the people to *organize forthwith, in every precinct*, and to *work zealously* for our principles. Upon our success depends the supremacy of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union, civil government, liberty and peace. The success of the Radical plan involves the destruction of the Constitution and the Union; the overthrow of civil order and the prostration of industry. It presents no hope of peace or good to either population—white or black; but threatens unmixed evil to both. Looking to the results of the registration, it may be truly said that Congress is trying to compel the gravest evils so monstrous as those which *may* be imposed upon us if this plan of reconstruction is adopted.

The results of the late elections should inspire all to earnest efforts to support the Constitution and secure the restoration of Constitutional peace and order. The Conservatives of Ohio went into the canvass against a triumphant majority of over 42,000 votes! and their opponents had all that talent, skill and wealth, could give to aid them. You have heard the glorious result. Some of us had hoped for a reaction in the North, and lo! a deluge sweeps over the land. Hundreds of thousands of Constitutional Union men, their numbers now swelling into millions, exhort us to be firm and patient and law abiding; and to work and wait in hope, soon to be realized, for perfect restoration of the Constitutional Government of our Fathers. OUR ALL is at stake—the Constitution; the Union, our liberties, our every interest, social and political; and shall we not labor to secure them?

The interests of the freedman are the same as our own; and we freely pledge to him all that he can enjoy—much more than he can ever secure under the Radical plan. The fate of parties is constantly changing. As we now see at the North. The party triumphantly successful last year, is now in danger of utter defeat; and that defeat caused in a great degree, by hostility of Northern men to negro suffrage. If these States are to be subjected to negro rule, the Northern men will be practically expunged from the South. *Negroes* will represent these States in Congress; and possessing this large balance of power, will soon rule the country. The Northern people begin to see these things, and the result is that hundreds of thousands abandon the Republican party.

It was a fatal policy to attempt to make the poor negro a scape-goat in party politics. In the ups and downs of party, he is sure to be the sufferer. It was a monstrous iniquity to drag him in as an instrument of party chicanery.

We must labor to save him as well as ourselves; and teach him that his welfare is inseparably connected with our own. Let all organize and work. Let every speaker take the field. Let the press put forth its power, and urge our principles and policy in every issue. Let every citizen, in every neighborhood, appeal to his neighbors—white and black, and plead the cause of truth and justice. Let every man see that every voter in his neighborhood is forthwith notified of the policy *not to vote*. Let notices also be posted everywhere. Let the people of the counties meet and proclaim to their brethren of the North, their yearnings for the Constitution, and for Constitutional Peace and Union. Let all labor and wait in hope, and our deliverance is sure; but if we voluntarily take upon ourselves the yoke of perpetual servitude, who shall deliver us?

We are sworn "to support the Constitution," and therefore may not sustain the Military Bill, which, as Truth, Statesmanship and Patriotism, declare, is a violation of the Constitution. We are sworn not only to support the Constitution, but "to the best of our ability *to encourage others to do do*." Let us faithfully keep that oath, and exhort our neighbors, white and black, "to do do."

GEO. L. POTTER,
E. M. YERGER,
D. SHELTON,
W. SEVORS,
D. W. McRAE,
E. R. JONES,

State Central Executive Committee.

JACKSON, MISS., October 17, 1867.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

### Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

MOBILE, October 22.—There were six yellow fever interments during the past two days.

RICHMOND, October 22.—This afternoon Hunnicutt, in a speech in Capital Square, denounced Northern men, whereupon one of them said he was a damned liar. At this the negroes assembled attempted to mob the man, but instead of this they caught an inoffensive German, and were about to kill him, but the police succeeded in rescuing the man, but they were followed to the National House by negroes, who behaved in a very disorderly manner by throwing stones, etc. All is quiet now, but there is much excitement in regard to the election.

SAVANNAH, October 22.—A large Radical mass meeting of about four hundred negroes and a few whites was held here last night, and was addressed by C. H. Hopkins and a few old whites, and Bradley Sims and a few other negroes. There was no disturbance until after the meeting, when there were several collisions between the country and city negroes. The disturbances were promptly suppressed by the police.

DUBLIN, October 21.—The trial of Gen. Nagle, Col. Warren and other prominent State prisoners implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, will commence on the 25th of November, before a special Commissioner. It is said that the United States Government will provide for the defense of Warren and Nagle.

LIVERPOOL, October 21, p.m.—The Royal Bank of Liverpool has suspended payments and closed its doors. Liabilities estimated at $250,000, and it is thought the bank will not be able to resume business.

PARIS, October 21, night.—Official assurance has been given that the government will not find it necessary to send the military expedition across the Alps, and the force which had been massed for that purpose will be greatly reduced. Rentes buoyant.

FLORENCE, October 21, night.—The King has summoned Gen. Cialdiana to Florence and intrusted to him the formation of a new Ministry. The people suspect that the new Cabinet is being formed in the interest of the French Emperor, and petitions are pouring in from all parts of Italy protesting against the dissertion of the National Government.

PARIS, October 21, 12 p.m.—A dispatch from Tonion states that an order was received countermanding the sailing of the fleet for the relief of Rome, and that the troops were disembarking from the transports and returning to their barracks.

FLORENCE, October 21.—Rattazzi addressed a large crowd of people, to-night, who were making demonstrations in favor of Garibaldi. He declared, in the most emphatic manner, that Victor Emanuel would maintain the honor of the country in the crisis through which it is now passing.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation which adds to the prevailing excitement. He exhorts the people of Italy to persevere in their patriotic struggle, and bids them hope that the national honor may yet be redeemed.


ROBERT A. MOON,

Cotton Factor

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission for selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale.

*To the Cotton Planters of West Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas:*

The undersigned respectfully tenders his services as agent for the sale of your cotton in bale, and for the purchase of your supplies. The unfortunate termination of the late war, which so materially affected the best interests of the South, has also had its effect upon the Commission Business of this city, as intercourse between planter and merchant. You doubtless well remember with what pertinacity (previous to the late war) I endeavored to induce you to ship your cotton to me, and how solicitously I tendered my services at the rate of fifty cents per bale commission for selling cotton, and stores for twelve months without charge. Then (as will be again) the producer was the ruling element, and high rates, and exorbitant commissions were the result of planters' patronage. No people of occupation have been more seriously impoverished by the war than the planters, and none so much deserve to be fostered and aided in their unfortunate changed condition. How that aid can be most beneficially for laws will you I opine too well know. Onerous government taxes in general, and a special tax upon your leading production, Cotton, large profits you have had to pay upon supplies furnished, unnecessarily high freights, from five to six per bale, monthly rentals at exorbitant prices, and other expenses, as per reference to your business, all of which I feel will leave you but little if anything upon which to rebuild your shattered fortunes, or to compete with the new order of affairs—free labor. Why, I ask, from the Cotton and Commission Business in 1861, private reasons then led me to believe that I could take a stand again. The solicitations of many friends that were former patrons, and a desire to promote the interest of the planting community, so far as my feeble efforts can do so, and the apparent want of energy exhibited to a community that in prosperity proved so energetic in the appreciation of Monumental and Commercial City, has determined me again to offer my services in the capacity as stated. The remnant stocks of cotton in the United States and short supplies in the hands of New England manufacturers, have caused a great advance in prices from the Liverpool market, hence early sales may be anticipated and unmistakably such was the result the past two seasons, and those planters have had cause to regret the wrong upon the too common practice of holding and Hoping upon the market rise. I would advise the planter to send forward his cotton as fast as picked it will advance the net results market. I shall be well at home much cheaper than in Memphis. My charges for selling cotton will be One Dollar per bale. Insurance effected in full value if not instructed to the contrary. Shall buy your supplies from wholesale houses, giving you the benefit of same. In short, by strict attention to all the departments of our business, I hope to merit a large share of patronage.

Very respectfully,

R. A. MOON.

sep4

W. W. OFF, Sam'burg, Tenn.
F. L. ALBERT, Late Rodick, Griffith & Co.
J. MCCRAE, Memphis.
R. W. MCCRAEGAN, Sanlsburg, Tenn.

Guy, Alden, McCrae & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

*General Forwarding and Commission Merchants,*

208 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash Advances on Cotton and Other Consignments. sep28 1m

OWEN, M'NUTT & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

RECEIVING, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, 355 Monroe street.

☞ All Cotton, Tobacco, or other Produce, consigned to us, insured, unless otherwise instructed. Bagging, Rope and other supplies furnished at the lowest market price. oct9 tf

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. LYONS, J. YIES, J. SARTORIUS. } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

GERRALDINE FOWLKES, WM. A. STEEREE. | THOMAS P. ADAMS, WITH

FOWLKES & STEFFEY,

[Successors to Fowlkes & Co.,]

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 193 Second and 43 Washington Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

AGENTS for the sale of the "PREMIUM COTTON GINS," made by W. G. Clemons, Brown & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also, agents for the "GREEN RIVER WOOLEN MILLS," Henderson, Ky. Have on hand for sale, by the piece or case, a fine assortment of Kentucky Jeans. oct2 1m

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS.

ALL Owners of City Real Estate, and all parties indebted to same, are respectfully notified to leave with the undersigned, at the Mayor's office, Memphis, memoranda of any Sales, Leases, Subdivisions, etc., made by them since the last assessment.

JOHN PARK,
L. J. QUPREE,
JOHN T. TREZEVANT,

oct8 Assessors.

*Wants from Mississippi.*

SITUATION as a Wholesale Grocery Store or as a clerk by a man of steady Moral character. He has had some experience in Book-keeping. His moral character will be Chickasaw, Chickasaw, Lowndes, Monroe and Pontotoc Counties, Miss. Perfect satisfa