THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.-NUMBER 94

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" " per week : : : : : 25
To newsmen, per copy : : : : : : 5
Weekly paper, one year 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
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" " one week : : : : : : 4 00
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" " three weeks : : : : : : 7 00
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☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

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

☞ Marriages and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ No 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 so low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $2 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : 1 00

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Of First Class Business Houses

OF MEMPHIS.

Ashe, McClanahan & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 264 Front st.

Commercial Bank, Corner of Main and Madison streets.

Frangisco & Wiggin, Hatters and Furriers, 264 Main street.

F. W. Irvine & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 278 Front street.

German National Bank, No. 280 Main street.

Grysons Savings Institute, 1 Madison st. John C. Lanier, President.

H. Wetter & Co., Hardware, 15 Main st., 15 Monroe street.

Holmes & Wharton, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 36 Madison.

J. G. Moffatt, Fancy Goods and Trimmings, 307 Main street.

Merriman, Byrd & Co., Watches and Jewelry, 275 Main street.

McCaffery & Cornelius, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

Matthews & Alexander, Agricultural Implements, 272 Second street.

M. J. Secrest, Grocer and Cotton Factor, 356 Front street.

Pike & Adams, Attorneys at Law, No. 280 Main street.

Partee, Bethee & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 7 Monroe st.

Price & Teatman, Produce, No. 11 Monroe st. cet

R. A. Soon, Cotton Factor, No. 278 Front street.

Steinberg, Tobacco and Cigars, 310 Front street.

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, General Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

Worsham House, C B Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tishri, 25th S-ptember, ... 1867
1st Cheshvan, 25th October, ...
1st Kislev, 25th November, ...
1st Tayveth, 25th December, ...
1st Shevat, 24th January, ... 1868
1st Adar, 24th February, ...
1st Nissan, 25th March, ...
1st Iyar, 23d April, ...
1st Sivan, 23d May, ...
1st Tammuz, 22d June, ...
1st Av, 22d July, ...
1st Elul, 21st August, ...

4th Wednesday, 6th March, ... 1867.
Maundy Thursday, 18th April, ...
Good Friday, 19th April, ...
Easter Sunday, 21st April, ...
Ascension, 30th May, ...
Pentecost, 9th June, ...
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jy12 mhi tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANDERONA, No. 188. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main sts. A. H. Pease, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beckish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Setliff, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 299. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Neville, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Watts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.). Meets 4th Friday of each month, Odd-Fellows' Hall, John Wornham, 232, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 232, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Lowy, Sec.

R. AND S. M.

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

TEMPLARS.

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

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

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

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tresh.·.; —— Sec.·.

OTHMAN Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th; No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPIAN DIPLOMATIC Council of K.·.h, 30th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Comm.·.; William Y. Clyde, 32d, Rec.·.

GOSHEN Council of the Temples, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.·. 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 is done.

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW.

SAVE A NEW SUIT BY HAVING YOUR OLD ONE REPAIRED!

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 Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Old Silks and Satins made to look full in store after six months from date of order.

ELLIOTT & CO.,

Receiving, Forwarding

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Promenade Street,

Foot of Jefferson, Opp. Steamboat Landing,

Office Up-Stairs. MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dealers in

Hay, Oats, Corn,

AND UP-COUNTRY PRODUCE,

No. 82 Beal Street, near Bayou Bridge

September, 1867. sod

WM. H. TRIGG. JOHN T. PIGOTT. WM. M. JOHNSON

WM. H. TRIGG & CO.,

Bankers and Exchange Dealers,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BOONVILLE, MO.

BUY and Sell Exchange; Hold on Gold and Silver Coin, Bank Notes and Military Bonds; Deposits Received and Accounts Kept for Correspondents; Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes Paid, etc.; Loans Negotiated upon Real Estate Security; Bonds, Stocks, Merchantile Paper, and other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission; Collections upon all accessible points made upon favorable terms, and proceeds promptly accounted for.

Tendering our services to our old friends and the public generally for the transaction of any business pertaining to a Banking Exchange, Collection or Real Estate office.

We are, very respectfully,

WM. H. TRIGG & CO.

P. S.—We have abstract of Real Estate Records, of Cooper Co.; Original Entries, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgments, Wills, Decrees, etc., showing condition of title to all the Real Estate in the County. W. H. T. & CO.

oct

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of David Weeks, deceased, are notified to file them with the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

F. SMITH, Administrator.

October 25 1867. oct5 law1w

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

No. 233 Main Street.

CLAY BUILDING.

ap6 d3wly

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

OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Titus Block. dew

ROBT. A. HATCHER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. Late of Missouri.

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. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. my8

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 280 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. mh8 tf

E. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec15 1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

S. STERNBERG & CO.,

WESTERN AND VIRGINIA

Tobacco Agency,

No. 310 Front Street,

MEMPHIS.

cel2 tm

E. C. PARTEE. B. FRANK HARBERT,
Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. Memphis, Tenn.

PARTEE & HARBERT,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

14 Monroe Street,

Bet. Main and Front, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. oct6 w3m&3m

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

HEBREW CALENDAR.

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Monroe street.

ap28

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.

MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South. Orders Solicited. 346 Second street, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. ae21

IN offering OUR BITTERS to the Southern Public, we have no hesitancy in asserting their superiority over any Northern productions in our markets. In their development they are purely Southern—compounded with a special adaptitude to the various types of stomach derangements prevalent in our climate.

It is a gentle stimulant to the system after undergoing a severe illness.

It is a cure for Dyspepsia.

It assists Digestion.

It cures Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.

It is a preventive for Chills and Fevers.

It is an invaluable companion for person traveling at all seasons of the year.

It is a HOME enterprise, and possesses true merit.

☞ Sold everywhere.

C. H. EBBERT & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers.

Depot, No. 6 Howard's Row,

Memphis, Tenn.

Trust Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Gabriel Chosie, on the 1st day of November, 1864, and registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 62, pages 214, 215 and 216, to secure a certain note as therein described, I will, on the

Seventeenth day of December, 1867,

Between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 2 p. m., at the south west corner of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, a certain tract of land containing 51½ acres, situate in Shelby county, Tennessee, and described as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of a 200 acre grant of the State of Tennessee to Charles D. McLean, thence south 89 deg. west 80 poles to a stake, thence south 1 deg. east 40 poles and 3 links to the beginning—the same being sub-division No. 2 of H. Hickman's survey of said tract.

The right of redemption is waived, and the title believed to be good, but I will convey only as I DOES.

Ayres & Randolph, Attorneys.

November 15, 1867. nov15 td4

ALLEN HOUSE,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND SECOND STS.

☞ We take pleasure in announcing that our rooms are now open for the accommodation of the traveling community. Neat and comfortable rooms can be secured at all times, and with strict attention to the wants of guests. We feel no hesitancy in asserting that we can and will please all who may favor us with their patronage. We will be pleased to meet our friends and patrons, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call. We feel under many obligations for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, and hope to receive our share in future. Board $4 50 per day. nov16-3m

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ADDRESS OF SOUTH CAROLINA CONSERVATIVES.

The Conservative Convention which has been in session at Columbia, has issued an able and well tempered address to the people of the State. The following extract contains the most material portion of the address:

We are not unfriendly to the negro. On the contrary, we know that we are his best friends. While he occupied the position of a slave he was protected by the laws, according to his condition in life. And now that he has been made free, we are not only willing to confer upon him every civil right, but to protect him in the full and free enjoyment of those rights. In his property, in his life, and in his person, we are willing that the black man and the white man shall stand together upon the same platform, and be shielded by the same equal laws. We venture the opinion that the people of South Carolina are prepared to adopt as their own the Constitution of any New England or other Northern State, wherein it is supposed that the civil rights of the negro are more fully and amply secured. But, upon a question involving such grave and momentous issues, we should be untrue to ourselves, and unfair to our opponents, were we to withhold the frank and full expression of our opinions. We therefore, feeling the responsibility of the subject and the occasion, enter our most solemn protest against the policy of investing the negro with political rights. The black man is what God and nature and circumstances have made him. That he is not fit to be vested with these important rights may be no fault of his. But the fact is patent to all, that the negro is utterly unfitted to exercise the highest functions of the citizen. The government of the country should not be permitted to pass from the hands of the white man into the hands of the negro. The enforcement of the reconstruction acts by military power under the guise of negro voters and negro conventions, cannot lawfully re-establish civil government in South Carolina. It may for a time hold us in subjection to a *quasi* civil government, backed by military force, but it can do no more. As citizens of the United States we should not consent to live under negro supremacy, nor should we acquiesce in negro equality. Not for ourselves only, but on behalf of the Anglo-Saxon race and blood in this country, do we protest against this subversion of the great social law, whereby an ignorant and depraved race is placed in power and influence above the virtuous, the educated, and the refined. By these acts of Congress intelligence and virtue are put under foot, while ignorance and vice are lifted into power.

In South Carolina the negro majority, under the reconstruction acts, is much more than two to one. In most of the other Southern States the negro majorities, if not so great, are almost as decided. In those States where the white vote is in the ascendant the election districts have been so arranged as to take the political power from the white vote and cast it in favor of the negro vote. What, then, is the inevitable result? It invests the negro with absolute political power in each of the ten Southern States, and at the same time invests him with the balance of power in the United States. Nor is this all—the reconstruction scheme closes the ballot-box against the best informed and educated classes in the community, and opens it to the negro, of whom not more than one in a hundred can read a word, and not more than one in five hundred can write his name; *and multitudes of whom are so profoundly ignorant as to be unable to remember the name by which they have been registered.* Verily, this seems to be converting a popular Government, of which we have been justly proud, into a popular farce; and we should be content to so consider it, if it did not involve the issue of life and death to the *form* of government established by our fathers for the benefit of themselves and their posterity. If the object of the framers of the reconstruction acts was to degrade the Southern people, it is time for them to consider whether the degradation may not be brought to their own doors—whether the poisoned cup may not be returned to their own lips. But it may be asked, why do not the Southern people accept the situation and control the negro element? This question is much more easily asked than answered. In the first place, it may be said that the influence of the corrupt and intriguing demagogue, who will appeal to the passion and prejudices, has always been found to be more powerful with excited and ignorant masses than the best counsels of the best friends. Besides, the foundation stone upon which Republican government rests is that the elective franchise is to be exercised by a free, intelligent, and unbiased judgment; and whenever it is admitted that the franchise is to be controlled, or, in other words, to be made the subject of undue influences and of bribes, then, too, it must be admitted that Republican government is at an end, and must, sooner or later, give way to such other government as may be forced upon a depraved and already corrupted people. But if his proposed in advance to place the enfranchised negro under control, why confer the franchise at all? Surely the part of wise government is to prevent the evil, and not open the door to the mischief which others are admonished they must be prepared, by trick or management to avert. But why pursue the subject further? It is enough for us to know that this wild and reckless experiment comes home to the hearth-stone of every citizen, and involves family and property, society, liberty, and even life itself. Nor is this all. The courts of justice are dragged into the mire from their high position; our peaceable and intelligent white citizens are excluded from the jury, while the ignorant negro is elevated to that responsible position; the jury lists are made up from the lists of registered voters, which, as we have said, are more than two to one in favor of the negro. Not only, be it remembered, is the negro admitted to the jury-box, but the white man is excluded therefrom. Think you that when the great masters of the common law of England pronounced their encomium upon the trial by jury, that they contemplated for a moment such an instrument as an ignorant negro panel? Think you, that when the framers of the Constitution of the United States incorporated into that instrument the provision that the trial by jury should always be held inviolate, that they intended to engraft upon it such an enormity as negro jurymen, fresh from the cotton and rice fields of the South? Think you that when John Rutledge and his illustrious compeers signed that instrument on the part of South Carolina, that they intended to forge a chain which, in a period no longer than an ordinary lifetime, would drag their grandchildren, (who were then playing around their knees, and some of whom are now living), for trial before a jury of their own slaves? Talk of additional humiliation, talk of confiscation, complain of clemency to rebels after this! God forbid! The Government of the United States has enforced against the Southern people the most stupendous acts of confiscation that has ever been enforced in the history of nations; their property in slaves has been confiscated to the amount of three thousand million of dollars; other personal property in the shape of cotton, provisions, stock, plate and money, has been captured or destroyed, to the value of one thousand millions of dollars; and from these causes their land has deteriorated to the extent of one thousand millions of dollars, making in the aggregate the enormous sum of five thousand millions of dollars. These overwhelming pecuniary losses fall exclusively upon the Southern people. The political evils complained of will, of course, fall chiefly upon the people of the South, but not exclusively upon them. Fasten negro supremacy upon the South, and it must be felt through all her relations with the North—whether commercial, political or social. Should a Northern man—and how often must such necessarily be the case—be brought to trial in the State or Federal Courts at the South, his life or liberty must be passed upon by ignorant negro jurors. Should the most difficult and complicated questions of property arise in Southern courts—and how often must such be the case arising from intermarriage, inheritance, or trade—the case of the Northern man must be decided by the same ignorant tribunal. Nor is this yet all. The highest prerogative of government is the taxing power, and the efforts of the wisest statesmen have been expended to guard this great power against abuse. No power has been more jealously watched than this. No power has given rise to so much strife and bloodshed in the history of the world. The people, the colonies, the country and the colonies originated in her assumption of the right to tax without representation. By the reconstruction acts of Congress the taxing power is placed in the hands of those who own no property, and is taken away from those who hold the property which must pay the taxes. The war that has at whys existed between capital and labor is decided in favor of the latter, and the wealth of the country is prostrated at the feet of those who have nothing at stake but their daily wages and their daily bread. How will this power be exercised? Can it be supposed for a moment that it will be exercised in any other way than to impose such burdens upon the taxpayers as will amount in the end to practical confiscation of the small remaining substance of our people? But we must forbear. Such are some of the immediate consequences of the reconstruction acts upon the people of the South and upon the whole country.

We have said, and we repeat, that we desire peace; but the policy now proposed cannot give us peace. It is contrary to the voice of reason and the law of nature. Instead of peace, under the reconstruction acts, we shall have strife and bitterness. Instead of the South recovering from her poverty, and contributing her share to the common wealth and prosperity of the country, she will become more and more impoverished. The blight of misrule will cut short her harvests and dry up her resources. The law of violence, which has prevailed for more than two years in *reconstructed* Tennessee, will extend its sway throughout the entire South, and we shall reap, like her, the harvest of crime and blood multiplied two-fold.

We have shown that free negro labor, under the sudden emancipation policy of the Government, is a disaster from which, under the most favorable circumstances, it will require years to recover. Add to this the policy which the reconstruction acts propose to enforce, and you place the South, politically and socially, under the heel of the negro; these influences combined would drag to hopeless ruin the most prosperous community in the world. What do these reconstruction acts propose? Not negro *equality* merely; but negro *supremacy*. In the name, then, of humanity to both races, in the name of *citizenship* under the Constitution—in the name of a common history in the past—in the name of our Anglo-Saxon race and blood—in the name of the civilization of the nineteenth century—in the name of magnanimity and the noble instincts of manhood—in the name of God and nature, we protest against these acts as destructive to the peace of society, the prosperity of the country and the greatness and grandeur of our common future.

The people of the South are powerless to avert the impending ruin. We have been overcome, and the responsibility to posterity and to the world has passed into other hands.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

One of the West India Islands Submerged and Ten Thousand Persons Drowned.

HAVANA, November 14.—Tortola, one of the British West Indies, has been submerged, and ten thousand persons drowned.

Advices from Porto Rico to the 7th inst., have been received. A terrible hurricane had visited the southern portion of the island, destroying all the crops.

Two hundred lives were lost, and four thousand families are destitute. Provisions were to be landed duty free for two months.

Subscriptions had been opened in Havana for the relief of the sufferers at St. Thomas.

The Liverpool steamer which was sunk during the hurricane carried down $5,000,000 in specie and merchandise. The loss of the Steamship Company, at St. Thomas, will amount to $12,000,000.

Some five hundred bodies remaining unburied have been buried on the island.

DESCRIPTION OF TORTOLA.

Tortola, which a dispatch by the Cuba cable announces has been submerged, with a loss of ten thousand persons, is one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, situated between Virgin Gorda and St. John's. The length of the Island is twelve miles, and its breadth four miles. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1600 feet in elevation, and in its north part encircling a harbor, on the west side of which is the town of Tortola. The island is very unhealthy to Europeans. Tortola has its Governor, Council and Legislative Assembly. It became a British possession in 1666.

OTHER DISASTERS.

Further Particulars Concerning the Effect of the Late Hurricane at St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The State Department has received from Lucius A. Very, United States Vice Commercial Agent at Matamoros, a letter dated October 12th, giving an account of the tornado which passed over that city and vicinity on the night of the 7th and 8th instant. He states:

The amount of losses at Matamoros cannot yet be computed. Five millions of dollars would be a low estimate at least. Six hundred houses have been destroyed, including many valuable warehouses containing large stocks of goods. Nothing is heard from all the ranches are thrown down for thirty miles around Matamoros. At the mouth of the river the destruction was great; scarcely a house is left standing. All the river steamers were wrecked or disabled, except the Tamaulipas No. 2, which was so injured as to be unseaworthy. Considering the great destruction of buildings, the number of casualties is not great, probably twenty killed and forty or fifty more or less injured.

Brownsville suffered equally with Matamoros, very few buildings being left uninjured. Much suffering, the Commercial says, must necessarily follow this terrible disaster, when so many are left without a shelter, and all their property destroyed.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Magnificent Spectacle.

NAPLES, November 14.—Mount Vesuvius, on the east side of the Bay of Naples, is in volcanic eruption, and sending forth a pillar of fire, which has a magnificent effect as seen from the city. New craters have been formed, and the usual point of issue—in latitude 40.49 north and longitude 14.26 east—is also engaged.

During the past night red hot stones were ejected in large quantities from the burning mountain.

The surrounding earth is in tremulous motion for a considerable distance; the lava is pouring forth and running down the sides of the mountain in volume and with rapid flow, and the general upheaving from the volcano gives warning of a grand, unusually grand eruption, from which we may look for very serious consequences, as in former years of the more remarkable phenomena from Vesuvius.

The first eruption of the more serious kind from Mount Vesuvius occurred in the year 79, when the elder Pliny perished, and the then vast cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabig were overwhelmed by the burning torrent and buried in lava and ashes thrown from the crater. Forty-nine eruptions of Vesuvius occurred from that disastrous period to the year 1850, of which the most celebrated in history took place in the years 472, 1779, 1794, 1819, 1834, and 1839.

WADE ON MRS. LINCOLN AND STEVENS.

That old political prize-fighter and bruiser, BEN. WADE, of Ohio, is thus reported by the correspondent of an Eastern journal:

MRS. LINCOLN.

During our conversation, the subject of Mrs. Lincoln and her recent disgraceful conduct came up, and remembering that Mr. Wade was one of a committee appointed by the two Houses to investigate the pecuniary condition in which Mr. Lincoln's family were left, and report a bill for their relief, I asked him if it was true, as stated by Mrs. Lincoln, that Mr. Lincoln left little or no property behind him. "No," said he, "it is a d—d lie. We looked into the matter very carefully. The Illinois men wanted us to give her $100,000, and we agreed to do so if it appeared that she really needed it. We sent for the administrator of the estate, and he testified that Mr. Lincoln left $75,000 in Government bonds, or something like that, besides some little productive property in Springfield, Ill.—in all, about $100,000. We thought, then, that $25,000 would be enough—the same as was paid to the widow of Gen. Harrison. Mrs. Lincoln was very well off, and didn't need even what she got. She took a hundred boxes of something or other; I don't know what, away with her, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings swore there were fifteen others that she wanted to carry off, and he had to interfere to prevent her. At any rate, she cleaned out the White House. I didn't know but she was going to run a big hotel with all she carried off."

CONFISCATION.

Mr. Wade characterized Thad. Stevens' pending confiscation bill as d—d foolery. The time for confiscation bills, he said, was during the war, when they could be of use in preventing men from going into the rebellion, but to think of passing such a measure now was sheer folly and nonsense. If the negroes of the South wanted land, let them work for it.

A PHYSICIAN in Peoria, Illinois, recently had a lady patient strangely affected, and was surprised to learn that his medicines in no case had the desired effect. Finally he resorted to emetics, finding it necessary to administer very strong doses. At last violent retchings ensued, when the lady threw up a snake about ten inches long, of the size of a common lead pencil. She has no idea when such an unwelcome tenant got into her stomach. She is now rapidly recovering her health.

THERE are one hundred and ninety-five proof readers in London. They are paid, on an average, ten dollars a week, and generally starve to death, or leave the world in some way, at the age of forty.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The Secretary of State has applied to the British Government for clemency to O'Brien and Condon, the Fenians under sentence of death in Manchester.

The workingmen last night had a torchlight procession. They paraded in large numbers, with torches and transparencies. They serenaded Gen. Sam'l. F. Carey, member of Congress elect from the Second District of Ohio, who acknowledged the compliment in a speech.

NEW YORK, November 20.—A Washington special says that considerable canvassing is going on among the Western men relative to the Secretaryship of the Senate. Strong pressure will be brought to have Col. Forney displaced, to make room for a selection from the West. It is argued by prominent persons from that region, that their section of country is not fairly represented in the public offices, hence they propose an onslaught in force to carry out their idea of an equal distribution.

The *Times'* special says it is quite probable that after meeting on Thursday the House will adjourn over until Monday, as time will be necessary to enable the Speaker to make his committees.

The counsel for Jefferson Davis have notified the Government counsel that they will be ready to proceed with the trial on the 24th inst., and that they are anxious to have it occur this term. Court stands adjourned till that date, and Chief Justice Chase will proceed to Richmond again to be present at the beginning of the trial. Although everything looks now as though the trial would actually take place, yet there is an impression prevailing among those best informed that it will be postponed.

CHARLESTON, November 20.—The Convention elections in this State began yesterday. The vote in this city for the Convention was 2428 blacks and nineteen whites. No votes were cast against it. All is quiet in the city and in the State.

The Masonic Grand lodge of South Carolina assembled to-day. Seventy-five Lodges were represented. The Grand Master, in his address, declared that the condition of Masonry in the State was encouraging. He acknowledged that contributions had been received from Masons at the North and West for the benefit of the destitute.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The excitement among the negroes of Richmond, on the subject of being caught alive by cotton picking machines, they now believe that forty medical students from New York are in Richmond for the purpose of procuring material for dissection. Very few are seen on the streets after night, and not more than fifty attended the circus last night, while heretofore one thousand has usually been present.

MONTGOMERY, November 20.—In the night session of the Convention a majority agreed to strike out of the article on franchise that clause which disfranchises all who do not vote on the new Constitution.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The Democratic Union Convention last night nominated Hon. J. H. Anthon for Mayor. This is the fourth candidate for Mayor in the field.

Mr. Darius R. Morgan has been elected President of the National Trust Company of this city.

VENDIG & BRO.,

226 Main Street.

WE would call the attention of the Public to the fact that, having entirely cleared and improved our premises, we are desirous of selling out the present Stock of DRY GOODS at prices which will astonish the natives, and BLOW, but would simply ask of a discriminating public to come and

Look at the Goods,

And then judge for yourselves. Adopting for our motto, "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY," we shall adhere strictly to it in all the details of our business, and endeavor to give every satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.

We do not intend to "give up business" or "dissolve partnership," but shall sell goods at prices which are an advertisement of themselves feeling confident that an intelligent public will soon see the difference between WORDS and ACTIONS. Remember,

Everything Is Reduced in Prices,

and having one of the LARGEST Stocks in the city, we are certain of being able to SUIT YOU WITH WHAT YOU WANT.

We also have a very nearly stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, which we offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS is directed to the fact that our three-story Warehouse is full from roof to cellar, and we shall be most happy to show our goods to all parties contemplating purchasing.

VENDIG & BRO.,

nov15 1m 226 Main street.

REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

No. 266 Front Row, over

The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities, rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.

H. F. HECKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati.

E. D. COBB, Agent

se24 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

Etc., Cheaper than Ever. Orders from the Country promptly and faithfully attended to.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,

Foot Adams Street,

no16 1m *Opposite Bradley Block.*

M. T. GARVIN & CO.,

GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Hay, Corn, Oats and Bran,

226 and 228 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash advances made on consignments. Will promptly fill all orders for Provender and Plantation supplies at the lowest rates. nov15 1m

J. B. WASSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Pomades, Perfumeries, Etc.,

And an endless variety of

Fancy Toilet Articles, Etc.,

Too tedious here to enumerate.

SUCCESSORS TO

Messrs. NIPGEN & REAKIRT, and of JOHN A. NIPGEN, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

ASSOCIATED with this House are Messrs. A. H. F. Farnsworth, John C. Reakirt, C. P. Sengstack, James Sloan and others, all of whom are well and favorably known in this city and throughout the South generally, as thoroughly practical Druggists and correct business men of long and tried experience. And with our personal knowledge and familiarity with the wants of our numerous friends and patrons, and our strict attention to business, we are determined to make this the

Wholesale Drug Emporium

OF THE SOUTH.

We would therefore offer special inducements to dealers in this city and country generally, to favor us with their patronage, assuring them that as we import direct from foreign markets, and purchase from the original manufacturers, we are the freshest dealers of the country, in no broken packages, we therefore expect to be able to offer goods in quality and at prices that will defy competition. Respectfully,

J. B. WASSON & CO., Prop'rs.

No. 318 Main street, Memphis.

☞ Sign of the Big Mortar. oct26tf

J. J. SMITH. JNO. L. LEECH.

SMITH & LEECH,

Rectifiers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

342 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HAVING erected a large and extensive Rectifying establishment, we are prepared to supply our customers with a superior article of Whiskies on as good terms and at as low prices as can be bought in any market.

oct cod3 nov15 3m

COTTON.—COMMISSION.

T. V. BRADY, Marshall County, Miss. B. F. JACKSON, Memphis.

BRADY & JACKSON,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 338, Cor. Union and Front Sts.,

(Up-Stairs), MEMPHIS, TENN.

WILL give special attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce consigned to us, and to Receiving and Forwarding Goods to all points. Also, to the Purchase of Merchandise and Plantation Supplies.

☞ All consignments of Cotton will be covered with Insurance in our Open Policy, unless otherwise instructed. nov16

HENDERSON OWEN, late of Brown & Owen. S. F. MCNUTT, late of McNutt, Tro ter & Bailey. J. C. P. HAMMOND.

OWEN, M'NUTT & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

RECEIVING, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, No. 14 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. nov16tf

J. W. DICKINSON, Formerly Reid & Dickinson. Dr. B. F. DICKINSON, Late Surgeon C. S. A.

J. W. DICKINSON & BRO.,

Cotton Factors, General Commission and Produce Merchants,

No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. We have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight, a thing we have had to submit to heretofore. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.

STERLING FOWLKES, WM. A. STEFFEY. 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., Columbus, Georgia.

Also, agents for the GREEN RIVER WOOLEN MILLS," Hazleton, Ky. Have on hand, for sale, by private sale, a fine assortment of Kentucky Jeans. oct2 3m

G. W. TROTTER. WM. MCGEE.

TROTTER & McGEE,

Cotton Factors

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Monroe Street,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, ROPE and TIES furnished at the lowest market price.

Memphis, Sept. 1, 1867. sell

RALPH WORMELEY, W. S. PICKETT. LEVI JOY, J. D. UMSTEAD.

WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,

37 Adams Street,

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins.

First October Next in our

NEW BUILDING, ADAMS STREET,

Near Worsham House, Memphis.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS, LOU