THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868. VOL. 29.-NO. 55

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. oc27

HOUSE FOR RENT.—The Residence of J. Stanwood Menken on Brinkley avenue, north of Poplar street, for rent on reasonable terms. Apply to Menken Bros. oc25 1w

FOR RENT.—An elegant Residence on Union street; and two New Cottages convenient to business. Rent very low. Apply to HANSON & SWINGLEY, oc22 tf Attorneys, 15 Union street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand STEAM SAW MILL and fixtures, all complete. Inquire of Henry T. Jones, Adm'r of Wm. C. Harrison, deceased, at Germantown, for terms.
HENRY T. JONES, Adm'r
oc21 1aw1w* of W. C. Harrison, dec'd.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT.—The Patent Right of a newly invented "Lock Guard" for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the undersigned. It is useful, and will pay active men who engage in its sale. One in use at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address
SAM SHLOSS, Appeal.
sep17 tf

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 5 acres to 500. My residence, with from 14 to 25 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Trezevant & Co., my agents, in the city.
N. M. TREZEVANT.
jel7

WANTS.

WANTED.—A business man to travel and to attend to the outside business of a first-class enterprise. Call or add box 92 Surprise House, from 10 to 11 or 2 to 3 o'clock. oc27 2t

WANTED TO RENT.—A house suitable for a Boarding House and Bar-room; must be centrally located. Best references given. Apply to O. PREISNISHAVEN,
oc21 1w 157 Washington street.

WANTED—To rent, a Residence convenient to business, somewhere between Exchange and Vance streets, and not more than two or three squares from Main, containing seven five or six rooms besides servants' room. Address JOHN AINSLIE.
[oc17]

WANTED—By a competent man, a situation as book-keeper or Salesman—a Cotton and Grocery house preferred. The applicant has been engaged in business in Memphis for twelve years. The best of city and country references given. Address T., care J. M. Keating, APPEAL office. sell

BOARDING.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is eligibly situated near the center of the city, and at low rent. It is well supplied with furniture and everything necessary for a boarding house. The house has sixty boarders at present. Parties wishing to purchase inquire at the office. oc22 1w*

REWARD.

$200 REWARD.—Information wanted of CHARLES DOW, who left home on Friday morning last, the 2 d inst. Is neither by trade; about 4 feet 6 inches in height; heavy set; light complexion; blue eyes; heavy black moustache; had on when he left home black cloth all and high heeled boots. Any information that may lead to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his distressed wife, or a reward of Two Hundred Dollars will be paid for his body, if dead, as it is feared he was murdered for his money, as he was supposed to have had one thousand dollars on his person, a gold watch and a heavy, graved ring.
Mrs. MARY E. DOW,
oc17 1w 232 Monroe street extended, Memphis, Tenn.

STOLEN.

HORSE STOLEN.—On last Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, from my lot, my riding HORSE. I followed him as far as Holly Springs and Lamar, on the road, when I gave him up in both the livery stables at Holly Springs. I am inclined to think he will make for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Said horse is a large bay, 17½ hands high, very broad across the hips, a little larger on the left hip than the right, left hind foot white, broad flat forehead, walks and trots well, and a No. 1 lopper, very short body for a horse of his size; on the left shoulder is a brand M., and J. P. under it, and a J. P. on the left hip; saddle and harness marks around his girth, a scar on one of his ankles. I don't recollect which; mane a little worn by collar. I will give Fifty Dollars for the recovery of the horse or any information so that I will get him again, or One Hundred Dollars for the thief and horse.
F. J. BOYDT.
Sardis, Miss., October 1, 1868. oct 1m

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Incorporators and Stockholders of the Memphis, Holly Springs, Okolona and Selma Railroad, at Okolona, on MONDAY, November 9th, for the purpose of organization. A prompt and full attendance is requested.
oc10 S. B. FORREST, President, pro tem.

Notice.

I HAVE a good EIGHTY SAW PRATT GIN, which I will sell cheap. I refer to Messrs. Galbreath, Stewart & Co.
sep 8 tf A. WRIGHT.

Notice.

I HAVE two beautiful and well improved Plantations in Lee county, Ga., within three miles of the city of Albany, bounded by one of the best railroads in the state, and a fine Lot and commodious Dwelling in the city, which I will gladly sell or exchange for other property, nearer home.
ap18 A. WRIGHT.

LAWYERS.

JOHN F. CARUTHERS. WM. J. SYKES.
CARUTHERS & SYKES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Ayres Building,
East Side Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.
oct16 1m

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
Attorney at Law
—AND—
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
Rooms 5 & 6 Knickerbocker Building,
16 MADISON STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN
Special attention given to Internal Revenue and Admiralty cases. ma24

ALBERT PIKE, CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE
PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,
Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors
ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.
The Senior partner will hereafter specially attend to cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, of that city.
Office in the MADAM VINCENT BLOCK, corner of Court and Second streets.
ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON.
PIKE & JOHNSON,
Attorneys, Counsellors & Solicitors
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THIS firm will practice in the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government of individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.
The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has long been known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. jy8-sep19 1y

S. WRIGHT. L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
IN the Kil Williams Block, Nos. 2 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

Assignee's Sale of 1400 Acres of Land.

AS assignee of Robert F. Johnson, Bankrupt, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at Napoleon, Arkansas, on
Friday, the 30th day of October, 1868,
Fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the Arkansas river, in the county of Desha, about 10 miles above Napoleon.
For information inquire of Dr. James W. Hollins, Memphis, Tenn.
A. A. HARBIN,
Assignee of R. F. Johnson.
Mooksville, September 16, 1868. sep18 1d

TROUBLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Two Negroes Shot at Jefferson.

Particulars of the Fires and Riots at Gretna.

[From the N. O. Picayune of Saturday.]

About the hour of half-past two o'clock Friday morning, the Parish prison at Carrollton was the scene of swift and avenging justice, at the hands of some unknown persons. It appears from the jailor's account (Jacob Gerber), that he was awakened by some one calling out for him to get up, that he had a prisoner for him. Thinking that he recognized the voice of a Deputy Sheriff, he asked: "Is that you, Gardner?" The individual replied, "Yes."

The moment he appeared at the door he was overpowered. Some thirty or forty persons rushed in and took possession, instantly killing one Dennis, a colored man, convicted of rape on the person of Mrs. Regina Lauchbaum, on the 29th of September, 1866, tried twice before the jury and found guilty, to wit: on the 19th of November, 1866, and on the 1st of May, 1867, and yet the law had not been enforced. At the same time they mortally wounded Samuel Milton, colored, who was only incarcerated yesterday, examined and committed for trial before the second District Court, on the charge of violating and murdering Antonine Cardones, a white girl eleven years of age.

It is believed that the incensed community particularly desired the death of the negro Milton. It was an outrage so horrible and sickening in its savage details, that human nature felt appalled at its recital. After a full, clear and explicit examination, it was established by fifty odd witnesses, white and black, with but one contradiction, R. S. Gardner, a negro member of the late Convention, who attempted to prove an alibi, that she had been violated and then strangled, put in a sack and cast in the river.

Upon visiting the quarters of the said negro, there was found in his vest pocket her earnings, that had been torn from her ears, the handkerchief worn by the poor girl in the straw of his mattress, and her tin bucket in which she carried her food. His vest, pants and shoes were found stained with blood.

He has thus atoned, so far as human justice can make him, for the dreadful crime he committed. No one can breathe a word of blame; if the vengeance visited on these wretches was summary, the awful crimes they perpetrated were horrible, and justice to the community demanded that they should cease to live.

[From the New Orleans Bee, of Saturday.]

About two o'clock yesterday morning a large fire occurred in Gretna, destroying between twelve and fifteen houses, embracing nearly all the principal business portion of the town. The fire was, doubtless, from all accounts, the work of incendiarism, and is supposed to have been done by negroes.

The fire and general sense of insecurity of the people caused the whites to turn out in large force, producing great excitement. The fire originated in an alley running between the residence of Mrs. Brown and a house occupied by negroes on Front street, and speedily enveloped and destroyed the building and ten or twelve other houses, extending as far as the Phœnix Foundry. It was long before the flames were subdued. At half past four o'clock a negro was seen carrying off a bundle of dry goods from the ruins of a store, the stock of which had been piled in front. He was arrested by police officer Lazarre, and the articles taken from him. While the officer was charging his prisoner to jail he was knocked down by another negro. A young man standing by struck the assailant with an ax handle, and a general row commenced.

About two hundred negroes congregated in the course of a few minutes. Possibly fifty shots were fired. One negro was killed near the levee above the ferry landing. One was mortally wounded, and two more slightly wounded.

When Lazarre made the arrest of the negro he was assaulted by a noted leader of the negro Radicals in Gretna, named Sam Perkins, to whom the difficulty which followed is attributed.

While the fire was raging, the plunder of the citizens by the negroes so aggravated the whites, coupled with the assurance that the negroes had fired their premises and rendered them almost destitute, as to make the plunder somewhat general, and the result, independent of the loss of property, somewhat serious in the loss of life. The negroes, as if by preconcert, were, many or most of them, armed. The result was that two or three were killed, and several of them and some of the whites slightly wounded. The negroes soon became panic-stricken and fled with a Bull Run stampede to the woods, running in the direction of Freetown and towards the Cosmopolite at the Company Canal.

The excitement soon spread into the Fourth District, on this side of the river, and the police took possession of the ferry-boat to prevent persons, who rushed to it by hundreds, from crossing. They were forced to let the boat pass, as usual.

Gen. Rousseau sent over a company of infantry, and had the ferry-boats stopped to prevent further crossing from this side, and at last accounts order had been pretty effectually restored.

The negroes shot were killed in the act of robbery. Their bearing for some time past has been such as to cause the most serious apprehensions on the part of the whites. The town presents very much the appearance of hundreds which were left in ruins in the South by the desolating hand of Mars, and many families are left destitute by the loss of their homes and household effects.

The following are sufferers by the fire: Mrs. Brown's grocery, insured; Mr. Martin Kugel, grocery, etc., not insured; Jacob Levy's dry goods store, one-fourth insured; Mr. Bartels, one-half insured; Mrs. Links' grocery, total loss; Joseph Fisher's dry goods, all insured; John Kaiser's grocery, etc., insurance not known; courthouse, books, papers, etc., insurance not known, besides a number of small families, who lost everything.

THE GREAT STAFE POST STAKE.

Over the Metairie, 28th November Next.

We take the following from the New York *Spirit of the Times*, of the 17th inst.:

The interest of the turfmen and the lovers of the fast and stout race horse will soon pass from Jerome Park toward the South. On the 28th of November the great Post Stake, three-mile heats, will be run for over the famous Metairie Course. The great stake, $2500 each, for all ages, was opened to the *Spirit* some time ago. It closed with entries from three States—Louisiana, Alabama and Missouri. The first named State had a right to claim Capt. Moore's stable to run for it, as he had engaged to do so when he ran Privateer for the Metairie Club, in the four mile heat Congress Stake last year and won. But Louisiana, in order to induce Alabama to come in and run, generously gave up its claim to Capt. Moore's stable, and the five-stranded string composed of Stonewall Jackson, Privateer, Fanny Cheatham, Bayonet, and the Grizette colt, is now on the side of Alabama. As Mr. Withers remarked to Capt. Moore just after the Champion Stakes, he "has got a nice commission on hand." It is to find a race horse for Louisiana that can probably beat the chosen one of Moore's stable. This will probably be hard to find. Still there is the capital colt Connolly, believed by many to be "Hawkins' horse" in any conceivable company. Missouri has Pat Malloy and Sundown to choose from as three-year-olds; and Plantagenet, who has again won two and three-mile heats at the Laclede, to fall back upon.

PIUS THE NINTH.

The Pope's Apostolic Letter to Protestants and Non-Catholic Bodies.

The following is the text of the Apostolic letter addressed by the Pope to all Protestant and non-Catholic bodies:

Pius, Sovereign Pontiff, the Ninth of the name, to all Protestants and non-Catholics:

You must already all know that we, who, despite our unworthiness, have been raised to the throne of Peter, and therefore have been advanced to the supreme government of the whole Catholic Church, and to its administration, which has been intrusted to us in Divine fashion by Christ himself, our Lord—we have judged it is fitting to summon before us all our venerable brethren, the Bishops of all the world, and to convene them in an Œcumenical Council, which is to be celebrated next year in such a manner that, with those same venerable brethren who have been summoned to take part in the subject of our solicitude, we may be able to adopt all the most opportune and necessary resolutions to dissipate the shadows of so large a number of pestilential errors which daily are extending their power and license to the great prejudice of souls, and daily more and more to establish and strengthen among the Christian peoples committed to our watchful care the reign of the true faith, of justice, and of the true peace of God. Relying, then, with firm confidence upon the close and affectionate bond of union which united these our most venerable brothers to our person and to the Apostolic See, and who have never ceased at any period of our Pontificate to give to us and to the Apostolic See the most striking evidence of faith, of love and of respect, we truly hope that, as it has been in times past with other general councils, so it may be in the present, and that this Œcumenical Council, convoked by us, may bring forth, with the help of the Divine grace, the most rich and the most fertile fruits, to the great glory of God and the eternal welfare of man.

Therefore, in that hope, and instigated and encouraged by the charity of our Lord Jesus Christ, who laid down His life for the salvation of the world, we cannot forbear, on the occasion of the meeting of the next Council, addressing our apostolic and paternal word to all those who, while recognizing that same Jesus Christ as our Savior, and rejoicing in the name of Christians, yet still do not profess the veritable faith of Christ, or follow the communion of the Catholic Church. And if we do so, it is, before all, to warn, exhort and supplicate them with all our zeal and all our charity to consider and seriously examine if they in truth follow the path prescribed by our Lord Jesus Christ, and which leads to eternal happiness. In fact, no one can deny or doubt that Jesus Christ himself, in order that all future human generations should enjoy the fruit of His redemption, built up here below His church in the person of Peter—that is to say, the Church, one, holy, Catholic and apostolic—and that he granted to him all the necessary power in order that the faith should be preserved in tact and entire, and that the same faith should be transmitted to all peoples, to all races and to all nations, in such a manner that all men should be able to be united in His mystical body in baptism and always to preserve in themselves, until the entire development, that new life of grace, without which no one can ever merit or obtain life eternal, so that the same church which constitutes the mystic body shall remain, until the end of time, firm and indestructible in its own constitution, developed in vigor, and furnishing to its children all that is necessary to life eternal.

Now, whoever wishes well to consider and examine with attention the different religious societies divided among themselves, and separated from the Catholic Church, which, since the time of the Lord Jesus Christ and His Apostles, has always uninterruptedly exercised, and still exercises, by means of its legitimate pastors, the power entrusted to her by our Lord himself—whoever, we say, shall thus examine will easily convince himself that not one of those religious societies, nor all the religious societies together, constitutes, or in any way can be considered as the one and only Catholic Church which our Lord Jesus Christ founded, constituted and desired—should see that they cannot in any way be regarded as a member or as a part of the same Church, because they are visibly separated from all Catholic unity. As, in fact, those societies are deprived of that living authority established by God, who pointed out to mankind, before all things, the matter of faith and the rules of morality, who directed and presided over them in all things affecting their eternal welfare; therefore, those societies themselves, constantly varied in their doctrine, and thus this instability is unceasing.

Every one can easily comprehend that this state of things is altogether opposed to the Church established by Christ our Lord—a Church in which the truth must always rest unaltered, without being the subject of any change, as a charge intrusted to that same Church in order that she may preserve it in all its integrity, a charge for the care of which the presence of the Holy Ghost and its aid has been granted forever to this Church.

No one can ignore the fact that these differences of doctrine and opinion give rise to the social schisms, and that therefrom spring those innumerable sects and communions which are daily increasing, to the detriment of Christian and civil society.

Whoever, in fact, recognizes religion as the foundation of human society, can not refuse to admit and avow the influence exercised over civilized society by these divisions and disagreements of principles of that nature, and of religious societies struggling one with the other; and also with what power the denial of authority established by God to regulate the convictions of the human intelligence, and to direct the actions of men, both in their social and private life, has excited, has developed and has fomented those most unfortunate troubles, those events and those disturbances which agitate and affect almost all nations in a most deplorable manner.

Therefore, in order that all those who are not instilled with the principles of the unity and truth of the Catholic Church should seize the occasion offered to them by this Council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their ancestors belonged, shows a proof of its complete unity, of its vigor, and of its unextinguishable vitality; that they should strive to bear themselves away from that state in which they cannot be assured of their salvation.

That they should address without ceasing the most fervent prayers to God that He should dissipate the cloud of error, and that He should bring them back into the bosom of the Church, our holy mother, where their ancestors received the salutary nourishment of life, and alone preserves in its integrity the doctrines of Jesus Christ, handing it down and dispensing the mysteries of celestial grace.

We, therefore, who ought most zealously to fulfill all the duties of a good pastor, in accordance with the charge of our apostolic ministry, intrusted to us by Christ our Lord himself, and who ought to embrace all men in the world in our parental charity, we address this letter to all Christians separated from us, a letter in which we exhort and supplicate them to hasten to return to the fold of Christ.

It is because we heartily desire their salvation in Jesus Christ, and fear one day to have to render an account of their souls to that same Jesus Christ our Judge, if we do not point out to them and open to them as much as in us the way which they must follow if they would gain their salvation.

Also, in all our prayers and supplications, and while performing acts of grace, we never cease humbly to ask for them, both by night and day, the celestial light and the abundance of grace from the eternal Pastor of souls. And whereas, despite our unworthiness, we fulfill upon earth the functions of the vicar of Christ, we await, with open arms, the return of those wandering sons to the Catholic Church, in order that we may be able to receive them with all affection into the dwelling of the celestial Father, and make them participators in His everlasting treasures.

It is that much wished for return to the truth and communion of the Catholic Church, upon which depends not only the salvation of each one in particular, but of the whole Christian society; and the world will never enjoy true peace until it forms one flock, under one pastor.

Given at Rome, at St. Peters, September 14, 1868, in the twenty-third year of our pontificate.

CALIFORNIA.

Particulars of the Great Earthquake—Reports from the Interior of the State—Immense Destruction of Property—Public and other Buildings Destroyed—Loss Three Millions of Dollars in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—Details of the destruction of property in the interior of the State by the earthquake of the 21st have been received. Alameda county suffered the most damage to property. Extending in all directions back from San Leandro, there were numerous fissures in the earth, from some of which came showers of dust, and from others volumes of water. San Leandro creek, for some months dry, is now a running, rapid stream of water. In some places hot water and steam gushed forth. The villages of San Leandro and Hayward's are almost in ruins. Brick buildings are thrown down; hundreds uninhabitable, and numerous wooden structures considerably damaged. At Hayward's only one building was uninjured. Alameda, Brooklyn and Oakland, all suffered severely. The destruction is great at San Jose and Redwood City. The great brick and adobe mission house at San Jose is a mass of ruins. At Sacramento, Stockton and Maysville, the injury to buildings is slight and the loss small. Petaluma, Healthsburg, Santa Rosa, Vallejo and Mariner felt the full force of the shock. Chimneys and fire walls were thrown down. The damage to property is considerable. At Los Angelos and Visila the shock was slight. No damage at Santa Cruz. Monterey and Watsonville suffered little loss. In the State of Nevada the earthquake was scarcely felt.

In San Francisco the Committee of Architects, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, report the City Hall unsafe. The building will be taken down; meanwhile the city officials and courts will find other buildings. Other city buildings not injured to any great extent, and officers will find temporary quarters elsewhere. The damage to school-houses is trifling. The schools open as usual on Monday next.

The United States Marine Hospital Building is condemned by the proper authorities, and will be demolished. The patients are at present encamped on the grounds adjoining the hospital, no proper accommodations as yet having been provided. The Custom house is wrecked to such an extent that it probably will not be occupied again. The officials have removed, temporarily, to Haywood's building, on California street.

An army of laborers are at work today on the shattered buildings, and removing debris from streets. The merchants are showing no disposition to abandon their property or location. Some structures are being taken down, and others repaired. The vicinity of the wrecked buildings presents a busy scene.

The shock at 2:15 this morning has done more damage to the injured buildings. Some chimneys of the different manufactories, which suffered considerably by the first shock, now have to be demolished and rebuilt.

No definite estimate of damaged property can be made until a proper survey of is made the entire city. Some place the loss at three hundred thousand, others at two millions, estimated. The latter figures are probably the nearest to the true loss, as quite a number of buildings have been thrown down and will have to be reconstructed and extensive repairs made to many more.

It is reported that the United States sub-treasury shipped, secretly, a half million of gold coin to Washington yesterday per steamer, making a total of eight millions shipped since January last.

NEW YORK, October 24.—A private dispatch from San Francisco states that the entire loss in the city from the recent earthquakes will not exceed five million dollars.

A dispatch to the *World* says the damage will exceed three million dollars, and there is hardly a structure or building in San Francisco but is more or less strained.

COTTON.

The New York World and the Herald on Egyptian vs. American Cotton.

[From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican.]

The *World* and the *Herald*, of New York, are disputing over the cable telegram announcing a heavy yield of cotton in Egypt the present year, the *World* thinking the south has much to fear from the competition, and the *Herald* maintaining the contrary opinion. We are inclined to side with the *Herald*, and believe the telegram another cheat of the English dealers to depress the price of cotton in the United States, and for the following reasons: Any one who read the address of the Viceroy of Egypt published some months ago in many of our papers, will recollect that he stated distinctly, in reference to the agricultural statistics of the country, that the production of cotton, which had been stimulated to an extraordinary extent by the American war, had very materially diminished since its close, and that many of the plantations the present year were devoted to grain and other products. The Viceroy probably knows, and would hardly have announced this fact to his Legislature if it was not true. What, then, becomes of the English telegram announcing a heavy crop of cotton in Egypt?

The figures showing the rapid strides of Egypt in the production of cotton during the war are given by the *World*, and will be interesting to our readers, though they afford no evidence as to the state of production in 1868. England received from that country as follows:

1861	1,000,000 lbs.
1862	59,000,000 lbs.
1863	93,000,000 lbs.
1864	105,000,000 lbs.
1865	177,000,000 lbs.

In 1864 England paid Egypt over sixty-four millions for cotton; the year before the war she paid her less than seven millions. It will be observed that the *World* stops its figures with 1865. Why did it not give us the pounds received in 1866 and 1867, the data for which were at hand? If it will produce them we feel pretty certain they will show a gradual falling off in production, and to such an extent in 1867 as to corroborate the declaration of the Viceroy that Egypt could not compete with the South in the culture of cotton, and that that branch of her agriculture was being abandoned.

We think the South has nothing to fear in foreign competition so far as her great staple is concerned. The growth of India is short in fibre, and otherwise inferior, while vast quantities of it are thrown upon the European markets in a condition next to worthless. Egypt produces a good article, but the space for its cultivation is limited and the culture not adapted to the habits of the people. We not only produce the best cotton in the world, but have a large and increasing area for its cultivation. And another important fact not to be left out of the account, is the fall in the price of labor used for this purpose is likely to keep pace with the reduced price of the article under the operation of foreign competition. It is the inevitable destiny of the black race in the United States to gravitate to the cotton, rice and sugar fields of the South, retiring before the tide of white immigration that will flow into the border States. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, will, under the operation of the great laws of population, soon be rid of the blacks, while North Carolina and Tennessee will follow their example. There is nowhere else for them to go except into extermination, and the consequence will be the introduction of a cheaper labor into the cotton States, to be regulated in time, as it is in the denser peopled districts of the Old World, by the amount required for subsistence. When that day shall have arrived, with our productive soil and peculiarly adapted climate, who will be able to compete with us in the production of cotton? We shall be able to make it at a third or quarter the price it now brings in the market, and realize a handsome profit from the business.

England and the North may as well then save themselves the trouble of getting up these periodical bugaboos to scare the Southern planters out of their property. They know very well where they stand in this matter, and can see into the future quite as far as those who are continually predicting their overthrow.

SEYMOUR—GRANT.

Shakspeare on the American Candidates.

The great English dramatist painted human nature, and in every age we find the characters he drew. Here for instance is a certain candidate for the Presidency. We leave it to ours to make the application:

There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and mantle, like a standing pond;
And do a willful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit;
As who should say, I am Sir Oracle,
And, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!
O, my Antonio, I do know of these.
That therefore *only are reported wise,*
For saying nothing; who I am very sure,
If they should speak, would almost damn those ears,
Which, hearing them, would call their brothers fools.—*Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

So there is no need to tell any one to whom the following applies:

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation coped withal.
Nay, do not think I flatter. * * *
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she please; Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core, ay, in my heart of hearts,
As I do thee.—*Hamlet.*

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

—Don't wait for your fervor to cool before you act. The workmen at a foundry might as well wait for the molten iron to cool before pouring it into the mould.

—The great question of the present decade is believed to be, after all not, "Will the coming man drink wine?" but in view of the scarcity and high price of house rents, "Where will the coming man live?"

—"Sir," said an old Scotch woman to her minister, "I didna ken a part of your sermon yesterday." "Indeed; what was it?" "You said the Apostle used the *figure of circumlocution*; and I dinna ken what it means." "Is that all?" It's very plain. The figure of circumlocution is merely a periphrastic mode of diction." "Oh! ah! is that all?" said the good woman; "what a pair fool I were not to understand that!"

—Nothing can exceed Greeley's horror at Frank Blair's so-called threat of assassination; yet Greeley, two weeks ago, wrote to the following effect: "Let Philadelphia Republicans look out for an army of fraudulent Democratic voters in October, *and furnish such as may be caught with coffins.*"

"'Tis strange such difference there should be
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

O'Connor, when in prison in January, 1796, at the time of the great Irish struggle for liberty, gave expression to this lofty sentiment in a letter to Lord Castlereagh: Disloyalty, rebellion, and treason are confounded by the mass of mankind, with the success that attends them; whilst with the magnanimous, success conveys no acquittal, nor defeat condemnation." Ponder it well, and make the application for yourself.

—Three noble guests at a hotel in Ostend, recently committed suicide under extraordinary circumstances. The three were seated at the table where they were dining together, when they were suddenly observed to fall back lifeless. Every effort was made to restore them; but life was extinct. It was found that the champagne glass of each one had contained prussic acid, but no clue has been obtained to the mysterious event.

—Mr. McDonald has nearly ready for private exhibition his ideal statue of "Sonambula," in which he has sought to represent the highest type of American female beauty. He has nearly ready his "Anatomical Horse," and is engaged on a small "Anatomical Man," both of which are intended to show all of the external muscles of the two noblest of animals. In each the artist will give his conception of the highest and most perfect animal organization.

—Nothing could be in better taste than Gov. Seymour's patriotic and graceful tribute to President Johnson, with which he signalized his first speech. It shows that in the minds of all lovers of their country and true statesmen, the services of the noble Tennesseean in withstanding the shock of Radical despotism are not destined to be forgotten. No man in this country has been more reviled, and no one will carry with him into retirement a clearer record nor a more glorious triumph of duty well performed.

—A murder of peculiar atrocity was lately committed near Limoges, France. A shoemaker's wife, named Babinaud, strangled her husband in his sleep and afterwards cut his body into pieces. For four days successively she went into the woods and lanes about Limoges, scattering little bits of her husband's body in various directions, far and wide. Every night she returned to her house and lay down to sleep by the side of what was left. Six days after the murder she put on her best gown and danced at a village fete. She has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

—Last month Mr. P——, an old man of 70, committed suicide by hanging himself from the bedpost in the Rue de la Roquette, Paris. He left on the table a paper containing the following: "Accuse no one of my death. I killed myself because I could not do otherwise. This has been the way with my family. My grandfather cut his throat with a razor. My father and my eldest son shot themselves. My daughter Margaret threw herself into the river two years ago. And now I must obey the fate which has attended my family for more than 100 years.

NORFOLK, VA.

WALTERS' NATIONAL HOTEL,
NORFOLK, VA.
J. M. WALTERS, PROPRIETOR. A STRICT ly first-class house. sep15 6m

WM. A. PRINCE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
25 and 27 Commerce Street.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
Liberal advances made on consignments to us, or our New York or Liverpool houses. sep15 6m

COTTON—COMMISSION.

WM. H. ANDREWS,
Grocer
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
280 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.
sep20 3m

RALPH WORMELEY,
(Late Wormeley, Pickett & Co.)
COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 316 Front street, Memphis.
I shall continue the Commission Business at the above stand, where I shall be happy to see all of my friends, many of whom I have served for twenty years, and now again place my services at their command, earnestly soliciting consignments of Cotton and other Produce assuring them of my continued efforts to serve them faithfully, and to guard with zealousness their interests.
Supplies furnished, and liberal advances made on Cotton in store. All Cotton insured unless otherwise instructed.
sep— RALPH WORMELEY.

C. DICKMANN, New Orleans. WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis.
DICKMANN & HILL,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 38 Union Street, : : New Orleans

WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis. C. DICKMANN, New Orleans.
W. K. HILL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Grocers & Commission Merchants
—DEALERS IN—
Plantation Supplies Generally,
NO. 320 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN
REFERRING to the above cards, we respectfully solicit consignments of Cotton and other Country Produce. We will make liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to either house. All consignments shipped by river will be covered by insurance, and while in store, unless otherwise instructed.
FOR SALE.—A general stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies at low market rates, consisting of BAGGING, IRON TIES, ROPE, TWINE, BACON, PORK, LARD, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, MEAL, WHISKY, WOODWARE, etc. Respectfully,
W. K. HILL & CO.,
an12 3m No. 320 Front street

R. A. MOON,
Cotton Factor, Produce and Commission Merchant,
252 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Block.
THANKFUL for the patronage of the past season (far exceeding anything I could have reasonably expected under the circumstances), it affords me pleasure to again offer my services to the planting community seeking Memphis as a market for the sale of their Cotton and other Products. My personal attention will be devoted to the sale of all Consignments from my friends. My charges, as heretofore, for selling Cotton, will be *One Dollar per Bale* on commission. Consignments in transit or in store insured in my Open Policy, unless instructed to the contrary. Liberal advances, and supplies of all kinds furnished at the lowest cash prices.
sep22 dawtm R. A. MOON.

H. FITZGERALD, Gallatin. C. C. BILL, Memphis. J. T. JEFFERSON, Memphis.
H. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merch'ts
Agents for the Sale of Sheeting, Cotton Yarns and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder, and Printing Paper,
274 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
sep15 3m

J. A. SHANE. DR. A. HARRIS.
SHANE, HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.,)
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
GENERAL COMMISSION
And Forwarding Merchants,
254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to customers. A. G. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep1 3m

E. B. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN W. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn.
E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
236 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.
Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au1 3m*

J. T. FARGASON. J. H. TALBERT, OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH C. C. CLAY
FARGASON & CLAY,
[Successors to Fargason, Gordes & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 330 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.
Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. se8 6m

D. H. TOWNSEND,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.
Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished customers. au19 3mdaw

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.
J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 254 Front Street.
UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.
We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au18 3m

JOHN S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MANAN
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And dealers in
Plantation & Family Supplies.
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 226 Front Street, Memphis
PARTICULAR attention paid to the storage and sale of Cotton on Commission. All consignments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, while in transit, unless otherwise instructed.
Our stock of Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and Plantation Supplies is full and complete, and will always be furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had in the city.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
sep1 No. 226 Front street.

HUGH TORRANCE,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Gen'l Commission Merchant,
NO. 10 JEFFERSON ST., TITUS BLOCK,
OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE
sep16 1m

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,
Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,
HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE OR IN BOND,
800 BARRELS
YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,
AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKY.
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ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HANOVER BUILDINGS, - - HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Advances made on Shipments to Liverpool and London. oc24 1m

SOUTHERN FURNITURE HOUSE!
McKINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,
NO. 228 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE.
McKINNEY, BRYSON & CO., are now in receipt of their usual fall supply of FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc., at greatly Reduced Prices, and which they offer for sale at prices beyond competition in this or any other market. Their stock of
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak Antique and Modern Parlor, Bedroom, Library, Dining and Hall Furniture
is the most extensive and best assorted in the South, together with every variety of COUNTING HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNITURE. To Wholesale dealers we offer great inducements, having at all times a large stock of Common Bedsteads, Bureaus, Safes, Tables, Chairs, Mattresses, etc., purchased specially for the trade.
In their Carpet and Upholstery Department will at all times be found a complete assortment
Royal Medallion Velvet Carpets,
Tapestry Velvet Carpets,
Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpets,
Three-ply and Ing