THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869. VOL. 29.—NO. 224

ISABELLA.

She is Rebuffed by the Nuns.

It is related that the ex Queen of Spain recently resolved to visit all the convents in Paris, but a rebuff she received at one of them will probably lead her to abandon her design. At this one she was received without any sort of ceremony, and on leaving, no one but the Lady Superior accompanied her to the door. "Why am I not treated with more respect than this?" asked her Majesty. The Superior meekly replied that it was not the custom of the house to do extraordinary honor to visitors. "But I am Queen!" The Superior replied that no exception was made in the rules for a Queen. "Why, in Spain," exclaimed the Queen, angrily, "the nuns kneel when I enter their convent." "Oh, madam," was the answer, "here we only kneel to God."

THE DIFFERENCE.

The "Negro" and the "Colored" Man.

The New York *Day Book* is a slam-banging slasher that is utterly reckless of consequences. Speaking of the petition of a lot of negroes for an appropriation of $100,000,000 to pay them for their 200 years of slavery, the *Day Book* says: "If the negro is naturally entitled to what we call freedom, why then the wrong upon him is so unspeakable, that we cannot do enough for him, and the new demand of a hundred millions were a mere bagatelle. But on the contrary, if he is a negro and not a 'colored man,' a creature with a different nature and different wants from ours, and therefore God and nature utterly forbid amalgamation with him, the 'abolition of slavery' by Abe Lincoln, Grant and the devil is the most infernal crime ever committed by mortals, and every hour that Grant keeps an army in the South to uphold that 'freedom,' is sin committed sufficient to sink a nation."

The *Day Book* is clearly of the opinion, however, the black man is a "negro," and not a "colored man."

THE IMPERIALIST.

What the New York Sunday Press Think of It.

The establishment of a new journal in New York, styled the *Imperialist*, provokes comment on the part of the press there which is to some extent edifying. One of them, the *Atlas* says: "Imperialism needs no advocate here. Its seeds are sown. They are fast taking root. This is proved by the encroaching and lawless spirit which characterizes our present legislation in all parts of the country; by the multiplication of luxurious and extravagant amusements; by the steady increase of the extremes of opulence and poverty; by the slow but (it would appear) sure absorption of the conservative middling class; by the quiet submission, generally manifested, to outrages which, ten years ago, would have excited an insurrection. If all this be not speedily corrected, the solution of these imperialistic tendencies and efforts will be realized in the not far distant future."

We notice also that the *Courier* entertains similar views. It says: "We are not surprised at the appearance of this paper. It is the natural outcropping of a spirit of modes of thought and feeling far more prevalent in this country than easy-going old fogies have any idea of. From the date of Grant's election we foretold the empire. We have reiterated the warning weekly since that time, and the *Imperialist* is an outward sensible sign; not only of the truth of our prophecy, but of the near approach of its accomplishment.

AN IMPERIAL REPUBLIC.

Proposition for a Grand National Convention.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday contains a double-leaded article in which it takes a general view of the expansion of our territory, and, having settled the geographical points after an uncommonly liberal and patriotic fashion, it concludes as follows:

"One thing more would be required to complete this vast political autonomy. At least one third of the people of the present States believe the Constitution to have been so changed by constructual tinkering, and to have lost so much of its power by misconstruction, that it is no longer a desirable organic law. The other two-thirds see inadaptation to the exigencies of our time, and are continually suggesting amendments to it. What, then, more proper and necessary than the calling of a grand national convention, composed of representatives not only from the present States, but from the States carved out of the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia, the West India Islands, and such territories as have not been organized into States, to make a Constitution, as did the fathers, but with a clear definition of powers, general and local, than that framed now nearly a century ago—a Constitution which shall recognize, beyond cavil, the nationality of the Republic, and declare the supremacy of the national Government in all things that relate to the great and general rights of man, as well as to those interests which are the common weal? This, at least, is the programme of the future to which events point with unerring finger.

BOSTON CIVILIZATION.

An Inhuman Case of Corporal Punishment.

BOSTON, April 16.—A most painful case of flogging a little school girl has just transpired in the adjoining town of Medford. It seems that the unfortunate victim was Annie E. Enright, only thirteen years of age; that one day she laughed in school, and, when asked what she was laughing at, replied, "Nothing." The teacher, Mrs. Abby S. Morrill, then made her hold her head upon the desk for half an hour, and afterward she took a large ruler and used it upon her hand until it was sore and blistered. She then seized her by the throat, dragged her across the desk and threw her upon the platform, and then, putting her knees upon the little girl's stomach, struck her several times with a larger ruler than before. During all this the girl's dress was badly torn, and also some of her underclothing. She was then kept after school, and could not get away until after she shouted to a boy from the window to go after her mother, and then it was found necessary to remove her in a carriage. A physician who was called found both arms black and blue from the shoulders to the arm joint; also spots on her knees, two blisters on her left hand, black and blue marks on the right hand, and a violent pain in her stomach. The little girl was so much exhausted that when the doctor raised her up she fainted, and she was so much swollen about the stomach that it was necessary to cut her clothes off with scissors. Mrs. Morrill, the teacher, was arrested and brought before the Charlestown Police Court, where she set up for defence that the girl was stubborn, and she only tried to make her mind. Notwithstanding, however, the extreme cruelty shown toward the little one, and the fact that she was confined to the house two weeks in consequence, Judge Warren held that the girl was naughty and deserved punishment, and he therefore discharged the teacher. It is evident that there is a demand for other than a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

REFORM OR FAILURE

Don Piatt wants Honest Men for Office.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The masses of the Republican organization are honest, intelligent and patriotic. The party has struggled nobly, not only for our government, but for all humanity. I love the party dearly, and would as soon leave my family as desert its ranks. But must I on this account shut my eyes to the evil that is being done in its name, or rather, is not a disposition to attack and purify evidence of one's devotion?

I labored under the impression, until lately, that I had seen in Europe a corrupt government. My observations here this winter were realities in that direction. We have the honor of possessing the freest and most corrupt government in the world, and that man is an idiot who attributes this corruption to one party. We have had more than our share from the fact of our huge majority. We have had no check such as a vigorous majority insures. But the two parties in Washington are equally corrupt. There is no ring without its Democratic section, in and out of Congress. There is no scheme of fraud or plunder that has not its Democratic representation.

There is no hope of reform, then, in the success of our opponents. The organized ignorance of the land is vicious as well. At least its representatives here are as corrupt as ours. There is but one remedy, and that lies in the people selecting their agents with a view singly to their honesty. Instead of taking everything offered by our party as perfection, and abusing our opponents as vile because they are opponents, we had better turn our attention to the discovery and elevation of honest men. And if we fail in this our Government is a failure.

"LOVE'S LABOR LOST."

The Radical Bombardment of Andrew Johnson.

From the Nashville Banner.]

It strikes us that our dearly beloved friends, the Radicals, are wasting a vast amount of valuable ammunition bombarding Andrew Johnson. They are altogether on the wrong track, if they will but believe us. Andrew Johnson is not a candidate for Governor, nor for anything else, that we are aware of; nor is there any likelihood that he will be. They are engaged in as profitless a chorus as dogs that bay the moon. If they think that Andrew Johnson constitutes the whole people of Tennessee they very sadly deceive themselves. It is very proper that Tennesseans should cordially welcome so distinguished and able a Tennessean to his home. It is simply due to Mr. Johnson from the disfranchised masses, crushed beneath the iron heel of congressional despotism, that they should honor their own countryman who set at defiance that iniquitous and ungodly crew of conspirators, with genuine, old fashioned, Jacksonian and Tennessee pluck. It is but a patriotic duty from lovers of republican liberty and defenders of the American Constitution to pay the poor tribute of a welcome home to the most unflinching and conscientious champion that that Constitution ever had. The Radicals, who have felt the weight of his battle-ax, and still dread the repetition of the merited assault, may spit as much venom at him as they please, but they cannot torture his presence nor his welcome here into a part of a supposed political programme of their supposed political adversaries. There is no political significance in it at all. Mr. Johnson was their own Vice President and President. They even taunted him with being the father of the dominant regime in Tennessee. Very well. That was in time of war. He has since demonstrated that he is also first in peace, and the natural consequence is, that he is first in the hearts of his countrymen. It is not the the man the people worship, it is the principle. The people, willing to forge the past and live for the future, thus show that they can forgive as readily. If they ever felt any harshness towards Gov. Johnson, his magnanimity has opened the way for them to forgive. Let his Radical revilers emulate the virtuous example and we don't know but even *they* might be forgiven. Meanwhile we beg permission to disabuse their minds of any apprehension that Mr. Johnson will be a candidate for anything, or that any body else in Tennessee is engaged in the dirty business of party politics and wire pulling but themselves.

TREASURE.

The Specie Sunk in the Zuyder Zee.

Attempt to Recover Lost Riches.

From the London Daily Telegraph.]

On the night of October 7, 1799, her Majesty's ship Lutine, freighted with an enormous amount of specie, varying from £1,500,000 to £3,000,000, foundered on the sand banks off the northwest coast of Holland, and the greater bulk of that treasure still lies buried, with but nine fathoms of water over it. The Lutine was bound to a port in the Zuyder Zee, and the $1 500,000 she had on board was subsidy money for the English troops who were then serving under the Prince of Holland—Holland being at war with France. She had also on board large assignments of specie for merchants in the country, as well as for bullion dealers and bankers at Hamburg, to which port she was to have proceeded after landing the Government subsidy money at the port in the Zuyder Zee. There was also on board the Crown jewels of Holland, which had been sent to this country by the Prince of Orange, to be reset and polished by Messrs. Rundell & Bridges, the then famous jewelers to the English Court, on Ludgate Hill. They had been placed in a strong iron case, hermetically sealed, and were shipped on board the Lutine, at Lowestoft, a few days before she sailed, on the morning of October 6th; and it is alleged that the commander was so elated with his important commission from the bankers that the night before the vessel took her departure on her fatal voyage he entertained all the officers of Lowestoft and Yarmouth to a grand ball on board. Of the circumstances of her loss very little is known beyond the fact that, on the following night, the Lutine, in making for the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, encountered a fearful storm, and was driven on a sand-bank between the islands of Terschelling and Vieland, and subsequently foundered, all her officers and crew, excepting one man, perishing. The survivor, however, only lived a few hours. He was picked up by some Dutch boatman who found him floating on some spars, and after stating the facts of the dreadful wreck, he died. Nearly 200 persons perished in the ill fated vessel. After much exertion the sunken wreck of the Lutine was discovered lying in nine fathoms water within three miles of the western portion of the Island of Terschelling; but no attempt, we believe, was made to recover the sunken treasure for one or two years, owing in a great measure to the shifting sand-banks and the rapidity of the tides which swept over the spot. The Dutch Government offered a reward of £8000 for the recovery of the Crown jewels, which, with other inducement held out in England, led to a company being formed, who commenced operations, and in a few years they recovered about £160,000 of the specie, of which the Dutch Government claimed £80 000 as a royalty. Subsequently their operations were stopped by the wreck becoming embedded in sand, and in that state it continued for three years; and the consequence was that the Company became bankrupt, and the salvage operations ceased. Since then several other diving companies have been formed, and they all failed after a series of years' working. The last operations on the wreck were about three or four years since, when the divers found that the bottom of the ship, with her keel, where the bulk of the treasure is, is entire, with the skeleton of her ribs remaining. The sand buried her from time to time, but as certain currents set in the sand banks shift, and the wreck is exposed. It was only for an hour, or half an hour, that the divers could remain down, at the slack of the tides, and only in very fine, calm weather, and even then they could barely keep a footing on account of the rapid current. In addition to the £160,000 recovered, another £60 000 was recovered by the companies. The last recovery took place a few days since, and about £20,000 was paid as royalty to the Government, who, up to that time, had repudiated all claims on the wreck by the English underwriters and marine insurance companies who had taken lines of insurance on the specie, and had paid the £1,500 000 as a total loss. The English underwriters were prepared with better appliances to work at the wreck; but all offers were refused, and it is only lately that the Dutch Government admitted that they had no right to the wreck whatever, and, if we are correctly informed, the representatives of Lloyds have now full power to take possession of the wreck, together with its treasure. All the underwriters who were interested and paid on the total loss have been dead some years, and it being impossible for any claim to be set up by any surviving relatives of the underwriters, Lloyd's, it is said, intend to apply to Parliament for powers to appropriate all moneys recovered from the wreck for purposes named in the proposals. Of the £80,000 which the Dutch government formerly received as royalty money, no portion has been returned, but of the second amount of £20,000, this was made over to Lloyds a few years since by order of the King of Holland, which sum remains untouched by the managing committee, and, and with the interest that has been accumulated since, near £9000, it is probable that operations will be renewed on the wreck during the ensuing summer, and on a scale which is likely to be eminently successful. The plan, we understand, will be to construct large iron caissons, similar to those used for constructing the foundations of the piers of the new Blackfriars bridge, and sink them into the sands, completely encompassing the wreck. These fairly sunk—engineers of eminence declare there is no obstacle preventing them—the excavation of the sand from the interior can be in a few days accomplished, and the treasure recovered.

GRAND CATHOLIC CELEBRATION.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Priesthood of Pius IX.

From the New Orleans Times.]

In the celebration of Sunday, the Crescent City beheld a demonstration and a Church jubilee such as is seldom witnessed in any time or country—never before witnessed in this. That old historic Jackson Square, now a garden carefully laid out in squares and parterres, once a place for military reviews and executions, has never in the past one hundred and fifty years been crowded with a larger population, one embracing more variety of appearance and costume, or one more worthy of observation and study. In the demonstration of Sunday the Church, rarely seen in pageants and spectacles, put forth her full strength, and stood before the world, powerful, exultant and triumphant—celebrating such a holiday as rarely occurs in history; with her banners floating the air, and with the worthiest of her sons and daughters assembled in procession to do her reverence. Such an array was then witnessed as embodied almost every idea that could appeal to the imagination in a religious spectacle; suggesting an army of palmers and crusaders here, a procession of nuns with dark robes and white fillets there, our duties to heaven and the ghastly offices of religion in the fifty surplices of snowy lace; the cause of charity in the hundreds of uniformed orphans; and that of innocence and the most charming attributes of woman in the fifty young girls arrayed in bridal fillets and veils. What, with the long lines of respectable and eminent citizens, the music of innumerable bands, the pealing of the bells, and the surging and swaying of the mighty throng, and such as no man could number, the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, constituted such a spectacle as no one who saw it would ever cease to remember. It was a worthy tribute of respect to one of the worthiest and purest of the successors of St. Peter that has filled the Pontifical Chair.

BISHOP DUGGAN.

His Deplorable Mental Condition.

From the Chicago Post, 12th.]

The Right Rev. Jas. Duggan, Bishop of the Diocese of Cologno, is now in a sad state of mental affliction, and the rumor which for some time past has prevailed among Catholic circles is at last confirmed. For some time past the least reference to local church matters has strangely agitated him, and this dates back to his first return from Rome last August. The excitement increased so that his household at last were careful not to refer to such matters in his presence. The fear of some coming danger impressed itself strongly upon his mind, and kept him wakeful both day and night. When, a few weeks ago, Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, visited Bishop Duggan, he advised a change of scene, and suggested his removal to St. Louis, both for the latter's health and in order that he (the Archbishop) might have matters under his personal supervision.

To this Dr. Duggan agreed, but when all was ready and he was crossing the threshold to the carriage he suddenly drew back, saying that Kenrick wished to get him arrested, and retired to his private room. The idea that he has been convicted of some serious crime has for a long time filled his brain, and he believes the officers to be watching without for him, to seize him the moment he shall emerge. Though on ordinary matters he is rational, yet on ecclesiastical matters he is really insane. A number of the best physicians are attending him, but fear that he cannot recover unless removed from this place, to which all his strange fancies are connected.

This sad case is connected unpleasantly with the ecclesiastical war of last year, between the Bishop and the parish Priests, whose removal was the result, and in one instance the death of one of them (Dr. Dunne,) whose proud heart could not brook the supposed disgrace of removal and reprimand, and whose death caused such an intense feeling among his flock and the Catholic people of the city generally. So great was the feeling, that at the funeral services the Bishop did not deem it advisable to appear, for it was loudly proclaimed among the indignant and impulsive people that if he did appear the services should cease and the body would be removed from the church.

Receipt for Hydrophobia.

Take of the root of Elecampane (green or dry) ½ oz; bruise it well; one pint of new milk; mix and boil until reduced one-half. Take that at one dose, in the morning, fasting until four o'clock p.m., or at least very light diet at noon, miss one morning, and repeat as before, except take 2 oz. of the root. Miss the fourth morning, and repeat on the fifth as before; this is the last. After this no one need fear the bite of a rabid dog.

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

Martha J. Cairns Kills Her Betrayer.

From the Baltimore American, 12th.]

The quiet village of Jarrettsville, Hartford county, was thrown into a state of the utmost excitement and confusion by a tragedy which occurred in its bounds on Saturday evening last, about six o'clock. Nicholas McComas, a young man living about two miles from the village, was shot and almost instantly killed by Miss Martha J. Cairns, who resides the same distance from Jarrettsville, but in a different direction from it than the house of McComas. The accounts given of the melancholy affair render it certain that McComas seduced Miss Cairns over a year ago, under promise of marriage, and in January last a child was born, which is living at the present time. Miss Cairns frequently importuned McComas to fulfill his promise of marrying her, but by equivocations and excuses he evaded her requests until she felt toward him no other feeling than hatred and determination to avenge her injuries. On Saturday evening he had ridden into Jarrettsville for the purpose of attending a meeting of a militia company, of which he was a member, and at the time of the murder was in the yard at the rear of the tavern. Miss Cairns followed him to Jarrettsville, and on arriving at the tavern, dismounted from her horse, fastened him securely, and passing into the ladies' apartment, removed her riding skirt, her hat and other incumbrances that might retard her movements. Leaving the ladies' apartment with a Colt's revolver in her hand, she walked directly through the barroom, which was full of men, and stepped out upon a back porch, which overlooked the yard where McComas was. Standing in the doorway opening from the bar on the porch, she took deliberate aim with her pistol at McComas and fired, being scarcely ten paces distant from her. The bullet struck him in the breast, and as he reeled wildly toward the pillars which held up the porch she fired two more shots, neither of which took effect. He clasped the pillar of the porch, and endeavored to sustain himself by them, but weak as he was from the rapid flow of blood from the wound, his strength failed him and he fell to the ground. She walked directly up to him, and, standing over him, fired the two last shots from her revolver into his body, one lodging in his right leg and the other in the groin. Still carrying her revolver in her hand, she passed back through the crowd of men, who, as if stricken senseless by the awful scene being enacted before their eyes, did not move a finger to bar her passage. Along the porch, through the barroom, and back to the ladies' apartments she walked without showing a trace of emotion or a qualm of nervousness.

In the dressing room she resumed her riding habit, and again mounting her horse, she galloped back toward her home, and had gone a considerable distance from the village before any one thought of following her. Mr. Jarrett rode after her, and joining her about a mile from Jarretteville, she asked him if McComas was dead. He replied yes, when she said, "I told him what I was going to do." She exhibited no signs of regret, and was apparently as composed as if she had just finished the most ordinary act.

On Sunday she rode to Belair and gave herself up to the authorities. Miss Cairns is about thirty, and McComas was thirty-seven years of age. Both the parties belonged to highly respectable families, and held a foremost position in the social life of the county. The feeling of excitement in regard to this act of summary retribution runs very high in the neighborhood, but public opinion is generally on the side of Miss Cairns.

McComas is supposed to have been killed by the first shot which struck him, and the last two shots were probably fired into his dead body.

Some time since Miss Cairns brought suit against McComas for breach of promise and seduction, but the case has not yet come to trial.

IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTIONS.

The "Ku-Klux Oath" and the Amended Constitution.

Important Proceedings in the Supreme Court.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald, 13th.]

Yesterday was the return day of the alternative mandamus, granted by the Supreme Court against A. W. Howard, Criminal Judge of the First Circuit, upon the petition of H. H. Ingersoll, Esq Howard did not make his personal appearance, but sent in his answer and entered his appearance through Maj Britton, as his attorney.

His counsel stated that Howard was willing now to vacate or set aside the rule he had entered requiring attorneys to take the Ku-Klux oath in his court, if proceedings were stopped against him. The Court and counsel for petition assented to this, upon Maj Britton pledging himself, as counsel for Howard, that the enforcement of the rule would not be further attempted; and, therefore, the cause was continued until the next term of the Court. Meanwhile Howard is taken on "probation."

We are under pledge to publish Howard's answer, provided two responsible gentlemen would guarantee that it is Howard's own production. We have received no such guarantee, but we have a copy of the answer, and we are thoroughly satisfied of its genuineness without any proof additional to its internal evidences. It is a voluminous document, and we regret that we cannot make room for it this morning. It shall appear in due time, and will make a valuable addition to the "judicial lore" of the State.

On Saturday, the case of A. A. Hyde vs. A. J. Trewhitt came on for hearing, each gentleman arguing his own cause. The facts of the case are these: Mr. Hyde was appointed and commissioned Attorney General of the Fourth Circuit by Gov. Johnson on the 25th of June, 1864, was inducted into office and is yet in the active exercise of its duties. In April, 1868, Gov. Brownlow, by proclamation, ordered an election in the Fourth Circuit for Attorney General, to be held on the 30th day of May, 1868, without reference to the incumbent, either in his proclamation or in his writs of election. At the election, A. J. Trewhitt was the only candidate, Mr. Hyde insisting that there was no vacancy to authorize a special election. Mr. Trewhitt received some four hundred votes altogether in the seven counties, and received a commission bearing date June 12, 1868. At the June term of the Law Court at Chattanooga, 1868, Trewhitt presented his commission and applied to be qualified and inducted into office. This application was resisted by Mr. Hyde, and an issue was made up of record. The cause was tried, Judge Adams presiding, the Court holding that Trewhitt was the legal and proper Attorney General, from which holding Hyde appealed to the Supreme Court. The question arises upon section 7 of the schedule adopted in 1865, which after ratifying and affirming the appointments made by Gov. Johnson, declares that the officers so appointed shall continue to hold and exercise the functions of their respective offices until their successors shall be elected and qualified, as prescribed by the laws and constitution of the State. The constitution provides that the Legislature shall fix the time for holding general elections, and for special elections to fill vacancies "that may happen by death, resignation or removal." The election under which Mr. Trewhitt claims was not held on the day fixed for the general election of judicial officers, and the question before the Court is, was there a vacancy when the election was ordered? Mr. Hyde was not dead, had not resigned, nor had he been removed, and it is insisted that a special election can only be held "as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State," when such a vacancy occurs as is defined by Article VII, Section 4, of the Constitution.

This cause is held over under advisement by the Court.

THE BROWNLOW LETTER.

What the Baltimore Gazette Says.

A letter from Senator Brownlow explaining that Mr. Johnson did not lend him $1500 of his (Johnson's) own money, but of the military fund entrusted to him as Military Governor of Tennessee for the defense of the State; and, sheltering himself behind this statement, he says that he was not and is not indebted to Mr. Johnson for help. We do not think his position tenable. Mr. Johnson was the custodian of the fund, and as such was responsible to the Government for its expenditure. As it was within his power to give, so it was within his power to withhold this money; therefore Brownlow's indebtedness to Mr. Johnson is clear. The Baltimore *Gazette*, in reference to this matter, says:

Since his return to Tennessee ex-President Johnson has been throwing some light on the manner by which Brownlow was converted to Republicanism. The Knoxville *Whig* was in a bad plight and Brownlow wanted money to keep up its publication. He was also willing to sell himself with the paper. The price paid in the first instance was fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Johnson holds Brownlow's receipt for that sum, the latter, fearing that Mr. Johnson will claim the credit of disbanding him, makes a clean breast of it. Brownlow says that the money was furnished him by the Government in the form of a draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Cincinnati. It has been the custom usually to reward the services of partisan journalists by Government advertising and by appointments to offices more or less lucrative, but not heretofore with money drawn directly from the Treasury. In Brownlow's case all three of these modes of remuneration were resorted to. He had Government advertising given to him; he was appointed to an office worth twice his salary, which, if the Louisville *Journal* is to be believed, he had no scruples in turning to a much more profitable account. He was also, as we have seen, bought bodily, himself and his paper, with money illegally drawn from the Federal Treasury. No man, therefore, had more substantial reasons than Brownlow for doing gratuitously the dirty work of the party to which he sold himself.

LAWYERS.

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The senior, retaining his residence at Memphis, will also, as one of the firm of PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE, attend to cases in the Supreme Courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and in the United States Courts and Chancery Court at Memphis. nov28 1f

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BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Robert J. Morgan, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Take notice, that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, in the city of Memphis, in said District, on Wednesday, the 12th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. W. Y. CIRODE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 13, 1869. ap14

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Reilly & Ready, Bankrupts. In bankruptcy. Before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Take notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of said Register, in the city of Memphis, in said District, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, A.D., 1869, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

W. Y. CIRODE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 13, 1869. ap14

In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Solomon Cohen, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy. Before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt

Take notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, in the city of Memphis, in said District, on Wednesday, the 12th day of May, A.D., 1869, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

W. Y. CIRODE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 13, 1869. ap14

NAVIGATION.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

NAVIGATION COMPANY

—OF THE—

SOUTH AND WEST.

To the Owners of Real Estate in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas:

THE COMPANY KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. This charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this Company is to construct or otherwise to procure and maintain one or more steamboats, or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid.

The Company propose, under the provisions of this charter to construct a line of steamers to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will be constructed upon the low-pressure principle; they will carry less steam; they will make better time, and be in all respects more safe than any description of boats ever placed upon our waters. Divided into distinct compartments, if disaster, whether by fire or snags, shall happen to one, the boat is not endangered. In case of fire, apparatus for turning steam upon it will be provided, and it is demonstrated that steam is the most effective extinguisher of fire. In case one compartment is broken through by contact with snags, and fills with water, the others are not endangered, and the boat cannot sink, as pumps, provided for such an emergency, will be in instant operation. Safety to passengers and freight is a great end, worthy of the struggle of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars in money and work has already been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company. The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill subscribing one hundred thousand dollars of stock to the Company. An additional sum of that amount will, without a doubt, be subscribed by the same body. The Company have resolved to take lands for stock, and this is the feature to which they desire to call the attention of owners of real estate. In the Southern States, on account of the disorganized condition of labor, lands are an incumbrance. Vast tracts that yield no revenue to the proprietors, pay exorbitant taxes, and thus cripple their only productive resources. The Company propose to take these lands at a fair valuation and issue to the owners their stock in lieu. If lands shall enhance in value, so will the stock enhance in value, and thus the land proprietor will carry in his pocket the equivalent of his lands, to be converted into money or property without delay. The success of this great enterprise is beyond question. The stockholder, in addition to the benefit of the enhanced value of his lands, will be part owner of a line of boats, and be entitled to dividends in their earnings.

Persons wishing to exchange lands for the stock of the Company will send to the Agent at Memphis a description of them, their productive qualities, the timber, bottom or upland; whether overflowed or not; if overflowed, what proportion; how near to county-town, to railroad, depot, river, and all facts necessary to afford the Company a satisfactory idea of the land. The Company will be done by certificates of reliable, disinterested persons residing in the neighborhood. The present actual value of the land may be proved in the same manner. The party offering lands must state in his proposition the lowest figures he will take. The Company will not give exorbitant prices. The titles must be unencumbered by judgments, mortgages, deeds of trust, tax titles, or otherwise. This may be shown by official certificates of judges, clerks, sheriffs, or the opinions of respectable attorneys. This is believed to be the best opportunity to dispose of surplus lands in the South and West that has yet been or can be offered.

Many of the best and wealthiest citizens of the South and West are warmly embarked in the enterprise. The General headquarters of the Company are in New Orleans, but agencies exist in all the principal cities. The enterprise has been endorsed by Underwriters, Chambers of Commerce, Engineers, Mechanics, practical navigators, and all classes of practical men.

The foregoing facts are submitted to the public in the confident belief that they will be understood and appreciated.

Board of Directors for the Present Year:

John A. Grow, Thomas A. Adams, I. T. Winnemore, William Creevy, David DeHaven, Howard Millspaugh, John Paul Baker, H. Nolting, D. W. Flowree, Samuel Patterson, E. D. Cobb, 266 Front St, Memphis, Tenn., George Dickson, Memphis, Tenn. J. Ed. Montgomery, N. S. Otis, Dr. J. R. Watkins, F. Y. Rockett, D. C. Martin, Captain H. G. Carson, John Cobb, Gen. T. T. Crittenden, John B. Davies, J. C. Hess, Philadelphia

Officers:

CAPT. DAVID DEHAVEN, President.
COL. JOHN A. GROW, Vice-President.
HOWARD MILLSPAUGH, Treasurer.
NEWTON S. OTIS, Secretary.
CHARLES S. STEWART, Assistant Secretary.
JOHN B. DAVIES, Chief Engineer.

Standing Committees:

Finance Committee—I. T. Winnemore, John Paul Baker, H. Nolting.

Committee on Lands—Howard Millspaugh, John A. Grow, D. W. Flowree.

Committee on Steamboats—John B. Davies, J. Ed. Montgomery, H. G. Carson.

Committee on Docks and Wharves—William Creevy, N. S. Otis, D. C. Martin.

Committee on Revision of By-Laws and Charter—John A. Grow, J. P. Baker, Howard Millspaugh.

General Agent:

I. T. WINNEMORE.

Special Agent:

J. C. HESS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Agents:

John P. Baker, New Orleans.
W. Spears, Vicksburg.
F. Y. Rockett, Memphis.
J. B. Townsend, Grenada, Miss.
J. W. Johnson, Cairo.
J. E. Cox, Evansville.
J. B. Davies, Louisville.
John Cobb, Madison, Indiana.
S. Jones, Cincinnati.
Charles H. Beckwith, Chicago.
Martin & Howard, St. Louis.
J. E. Merriman & Co., St. Louis.
Don Alonzo Childs, New York.

Propositions for subscriptions of money or lands to the capital stock of the Company should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT, Agent at Memphis. No. 12 Jefferson street. mh14

TRUST SALE.

Trustee's Sale.

THE undersigned, Trustee, will sell in front of Rogster, Trezevant & Co.'s auction room, it being the northeast corner of Jefferson and Main streets, in the city of Memphis, to the highest bidder, for cash, on

Wednesday, the 28th Day of April Next,

The following real estate situated in the county of Crittenden, State of Arkansas: It being the west ½ of the west ½ of section two, in township six, north range nine east; also, the west ½ of the southwest fractional quarter of section thirty-five, in township seven, north range 9 east, containing in all two hundred and two acres, more or less; the said sale will be made as aforesaid, pursuant to the terms and stipulations of a certain deed of trust executed by Peter Andrew and Easter Salors, executed October 20, 1866, to the undersigned in Trust, to secure to James F. Barton a certain debt therein mentioned, and to satisfy said Trust. Sale between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. The title is good, but I will only sell and convey as Trustee.

mh28 JOHN F. TREZEVANT Trustee.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

nov22

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

NO. 254 SECOND STREET,

Irving Block, - - Memphis, Tenn.

HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE AND IN BOND,

600

BARRELS

YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,

AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKEY.

IRVING BLOCK.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

YANNISSEE WHISKEY

HAVING LEARNED THAT PARTIES IN LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND THIS CITY pretend to sell the "Yannissee" Whisky, we hereby give notice that we will bring suit for damages against any RESPONSIBLE party we may discover attempting to sell this brand of Whisky, and will publish them as selling a SPURIOUS article. We are the sole agents and have had control of the "Yannissee" brand for nearly twenty years, and none is genuine without our brand on the barrels.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

M. MAGEVNEY, Late of A. Vaccaro & Co. J. W. ROGAN, Late of A. J. Roach & Co.

MAGEVNEY & ROGAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND DEALERS IN—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

320 FRONT STREET, - MEMPHIS, TENN.

GROCERS.

Spicer & Sharpe,

354 MAIN STREET,

MAGEVNEY BLOCK

KEEP A CHOICE AND SELECT STOCK OF GROCERIES for family use, and by receiving fresh additions by every packet, and almost daily by rail, their assortment is kept complete and fresh.

Choice Flour—at low prices;
The best Hams and Breakfast Bacon and Tongues;
Fresh Chocolate, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells;
Choice Teas—of all kinds;
**Sha