THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869. VOL. 29.—NO. 226

FROM OUR SUNDAY'S EDITION

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President to-day sent in the following nominations: A. T. Torbett, of Delaware, Minister to Salvador; Alex. T. Russell, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Ecuador; H. A. Miller, of Arkansas, Minister to Sandwich Islands; F. E. Dinkes, (colored) of Louisiana, Minister to Liberia; T. J. Coffey, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg; E. J. Payton, U. S. Marshal Southern Mississippi; John Milledge, U. S. Attorney, Georgia; Wm. A. Howard, confirmed as Minister to China.

Willey presented a petition for the removal of political disabilities. Referred.

Sherman presented a memorial and resolution of Ohio Legislature protesting against further grants of lands to railroads or for other purposes.

Edmonds moved to take up the resolutions for adjournment this p.m. at five o'clock, signifying his intention to amend it by substituting Monday.

There was considerable discussion without taking up the motion.

A motion to go into executive session, which was carried 30 to none.

The Senate at 3:30 adjourned.

A delegation from the African Zion Conference, now in session, called on the President this morning. Rev. W. H. Butler, colored, of New York, made a few remarks, to which the President responded, thanking them for the compliment of the visit, and stated that he was glad his administration, so far, was satisfactory to them—that it had been conducted according to conscientious principles, and would be hereafter.

The following have been selected by the President as Board of Auditors to the Naval Academy, at the annual examination in May next: G. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York; Hon. J. B. Hawley, of Hartford, Connecticut; Dr. E. D. Cotties, Galena; Hon. H. H. Wordsworth, of Maysville, Ky.; Judge Humphreys, Huntsville, Ala. The Senate confirmed Lucius D. Kellogg General Appraiser for the South. The nomination of James Brooks, as Assessor for the Second District of Arkansas, was withdrawn.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, April 17.—At a Radical meeting held at Maryville, Blount county, a few days ago, resolutions were adopted declaring that the loyal people of Blount county condemn the action of Grant in appointing the rebel Longstreet to a fat office, and declared it gross injustice to the widows and orphans of loyal East Tennesseans, made so by this same General.

Representative W. B. Stokes spoke three hours to-day to about 2500 negroes, principally in vindication of the purity of Congress and abuse of Andrew Johnson. He warned the people to beware of Andrew Johnson.

He said he was a revolutionist and seditionist, a profane man and an inebriate, a traitor to everybody and every party that had trusted him. He urged the disfranchised masses to cease making incendiary speeches, to abstain from murder and assassination and A. Johnson, and they would speedily be given the right of the ballot. He made no reference to the Gubernatorial canvass, but accused Johnson of plotting in connection with the election of Supreme Judges, which takes place next month.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—At a full meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the special Committee on Grain reported in favor of organizing a Grain Association, with a capital of $200,000, the Directors and officers to be elected as soon as the sum of $50,000 is subscribed. Ten thousand dollars were subscribed to-night. Committees were appointed to report a charter under the general banking laws of the State, and to solicit subscriptions. A Committee was also appointed to call on the banks and insurance officers to ascertain if they would co-operate with them by advancing on warehouse receipts. Two prominent bank Presidents present stated their willingness to assist the movement to the utmost extent of their ability. The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Considerable excitement was caused by the report that a strong expedition was about to sail from New York with the approval of the United States authorities. This is inaccurate, in the details at least. Numbers of men are being drilled in various parts of the city, arms are being bought in large quantities and stored in convenient depots, but New York will not be the point of departure for any large expeditionary force. For this we must look further South.

A Boston special says orders were received yesterday from the Secretary of the Navy directing that all war vessels at the Portsmouth and Charleston Navy Yards be gotten ready for active service immediately.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 17.—The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church bill was renewed last evening.

Mr. D'Israeli moved to omit the following clause: "On and after the 1st of January, 1871, said union created by acts of Parliament between the Churches of England and Ireland shall be dissolved, and said Church of Ireland, hereinafter referred to as the said Church, shall cease to be established by law."

Mr. D'Israeli supported his proposition at considerable length, contending that the above clause destroyed the supremacy of the Crown, and placed the Church at disadvantage.

Sir Robert Collier and Sir Roundell Palmer spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone also spoke against the amendment. He traversed the statements of D'Israeli. He thought, notwithstanding this clause, the supremacy of the Crown would continue to exist, but in altered form. If this amendment was successful, it would absolutely destroy the bill. The union of the Churches would continue, but that union must not be enforced by parliamentary bonds.

Mr. D'Israeli replied that he admitted his intention was to drive a general blow at the bill, but if the motion was accepted, the Government could still continue the disendowment policy.

The House divided on D'Israeli's motion, as follows: For, 221; against, 344. The result was received with tremendous cheers by the Liberals.

BERLIN, April 17.—Count Bismarck has accepted the interpretation of the "Responsibility of the Ministers' bill," which has just been passed by the North German Parliament. The design of the measure is to check the opposition to actual management of business.

STATE NEWS.

Muggins Let Down—A Monster Eagle Killed—Bad Dogs—Still They Come—Election for Chancellor of the Fourth District—"Why, How He Talks"—Where is His Match—Gold in Overton County—The County Wants Peace—For Governor—Where, oh! Where is the School Fund.

Muggins Let Down.

The many admirers of this renowned race horse will regret to hear that he has let down for good. Muggins, it is well known in turf circles, let down on a previous occasion, owing to injuries received, but with the proper attention and treatment for some time past, there was every reason to believe that he would be himself again. He had been entered in the Merchants' stake to be run at the Spring meeting over the Nashville Course, and has been in training for some time back. Yesterday while going round the track at what might be called his old speed, he suddenly let down, and there is now no reason to hope that he will ever recover. His numerous backers had looked forward to the time when he should again make his appearance upon our turf, with much interest. Alas, poor Muggins! he should have let down hereafter. But few have acquired his fame, and it is a pity that it was brought so suddenly to a close.—*Nashville Banner of Friday.*

A Monster Eagle Killed.

"Big Fog" Jim Hillis killed a few days since, on the head waters of Rocky river, an American grey eagle, measuring eight feet from tip to tip, and its claws spanning eight inches in their reach. Who can beat the Warren county bird? says the McMinnville *New Era.*

Bad Dogs.

The Fayetteville *Observer* is informed that there were two or three mad dogs in the northwest part of Lincoln county last week. They bit some cattle, and were killed before doing further damage.

Still They Come.

The McMinnville *New Era* says: "There are now in our county a larger delegation of Northern men, looking around with a view of settling, than we have noticed at any one time in the past. We are glad to know that they are almost universally pleased with our agricultural and manufacturing advantages."

Election for Chancellor, Fourth District.

CLARKSVILLE, April 15.—The vote for Chancellor in the Fourth Division, Clarksville Precinct, stood: Smith, 345; Lauck, 240; Barry, none. New Providence, Lauck, 122; Smith, 56; Barry, none. Smith's friends claim the county by 400 majority.

GALLATIN, April 15.—The result of the election for Chancellor in this, the Gallatin District, stands: Lauck, 237; Smith, 70. Barry will carry Sumner county by three or four hundred majority. All passed off quietly.—*Nashville Banner.*

Where Is His Match?

The Franklin *Review* of yesterday pertinently remarks:

Andrew Johnson's appearances on the hustings in Tennessee has set the whole barnyard of Radicals, from one end of the American continent to the other, to cackling. At Nashville the carpet-bagger and scalawag element gazed in utter astonishment at the giant. Their feathers drooped. Their faces wore a solemn and elongated appearance as they heard the bitter and bold utterances of the great Tribune of the people. Who have they got to match him? The "Hero of the Calf killer," the redoubtable bald-faced William B. Stokes, shout the Radicals. Pooh! Stokes was the last man in Tennessee to hand-cuff a "nigger." We would rejoice to see Andrew Johnson depict that act of Sweet William. Wouldn't it be rich? What will Senter do? Tuck his tail and leave the field for the author of the Duncan letter? Ea?

Gold in Overton County.

In the McMinnville *New Era* of the present week we find the following letter:

LIVINGSTON, OVERTON COUNTY, TENN.,
April 7, 1869.

Dear Sir: Gold was found in the bed of one of our branches running through town, this morning, by Maj. Kirk, stationed in our town. He is a practical miner, says this is emphatically a gold region. He will very soon let us know more about our country for gold. He washed about two pounds of sand and obtained the sample I send you—pure gold—no humbug. Very respectfully, yours, J. BARNES.

Commenting upon the sample received the *New Era* says: We have no hesitation in pronouncing them pure gold, and such as has never been tampered with by man in the way of alloys. The specimens resemble what is known in California as "surface gold"—which is as valuable as any discovered, save the fact that it weighs lighter according to bulk than that which is found at a greater depth in the earth."

The Country Wants Peace.

A sensible correspondant from Humphreys county writes us as follows: "Go through this country and speak to any of the reliable farming portion of the community about politics, and they will almost universally reply to you that they don't want to talk about it; that they are more interested in their crops; and if the powers that be will but keep the militia away they will try to pay the enormous taxes and let it go, hoping for a better era in the not distant future." This, we believe to be the sentiment prevailing among the disfranchised people throughout the State who are not looking for office, who have no other ambition and no politics save peace, good government, restoration and the development of our vast and almost, limitless resources.—*Nashville Banner of Friday*

The Franchise and the Bank Case.

We presume the Tennessee Franchise case goes with the other cases held over by the Supreme Court, as also the bank of Tennessee case, though no mention of either of these cases is made in our dispatches. It is barely possible they may be embraced in the "several important cases" referred to, but we fear not. It will rather appear, we imagine, that the Supreme Court has again postponed the rights of the people, in deference to the interest of party.—*Knoxville Press and Herald.*

For Governor.

The *Franklin Review*, in its issue of the 16th inst., hoists the name of Andrew Johnson for Governor of Tennessee, and in an editorial upon the Nashville speech of that gentleman, says:

"The speech of the ex-President will be read at home and across the waters, as the exposition of the views and opinions of the ablest living American statesman. The compeers of Mr. Johnson have retired from political life broken and overwhelmed by the storms of state. At the ripe age of sixty, Tennessee's favorite son assumes the role of a bold, fearless and earnest advocate of constitutional liberty. Our prayer is that Heaven may vouchsafe to him the power to overthrow the enemies of his country before he departs to the Hereafter."

Where, Oh! Where is the School Money?

It seems, says the Knoxville *Press and Herald*, that the grand School Fund robbery has been taken as a precedent in regard to other funds collected for school purposes in Tennessee. We have heard many and grievous complaints from persons who have been employed as teachers in the public schools, in regard to the non-payment of their dues for services rendered, but we have said nothing as yet on the subject, hoping that those personally interested would put themselves to the trouble of ferreting out the villainy. Rev. E. O. Tade, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Hamilton county, has borne with the misappropriation of the school monies, as long as human nature, on his part, can stand it. He publishes the following in the Chattanooga *Republican:*

"Hear O heavens; and give ear O earth."
What has become of the children's bread?"

The following letter, just received from our faithful and laborious State Superintendent, is both sad and grave, and will explain itself:

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 9, 1869.

Dear Sir: There is no money in the Treasury, and all the Fiscal agencies are overdrawn. Yours in distress,
JOHN EATON, Superintendent.

Our wise Legislators wisely required the State Superintendent to give bonds for one hundred thousand dollars, and then very wisely kept the money where he could not handle it—the County Superintendents have seen but little of it—but the people of Tennessee have paid more than a million of dollars for school purposes. Where is it? Who has absorbed it? Let these questions echo from mountain top to mountain top, till every valley in this commonwealth shall hear; till a just indignation shall give a withering rebuke to every State official who cannot show a clear record as to his action concerning the School Funds.

Shall not the friends of education be heard? Have we not reached that point where patience and silence cease to be virtues? Somebody is guilty—ventilate—ventilate! No quarter for the guilty. Yours for truth and justice.
E. O. TADE, County Sup.

The *Republican*, in connection with Mr. Tade's publication, gives the following statement of facts and figures:

"The first scholastic enumeration, on record, of Hamilton county, was made in December, 1867, and showed of school age—over six and under twenty—a population of 5467.

The next enumeration completed in September, 1868, showed 6007 entitled to the benefit of a free school.

The first session of five months employed forty-four teachers, and these teachers had under their instruction 2180 pupils, or an average of nearly fifty each.

They labored in good faith, and they did a good work. Many of them have taught a second term, although not paid for the first *because* they knew they were paying a heavy *school tax.* Do you ask what is the amount of the school tax for 1867? Ask the honest County Clerk and he will tell you, over $6000. And Mr. County Superintendent, how much have you received towards these ever faithful and efficient teachers? Just $2482 50—a small part only of the tax, the school tax of Hamilton county for 1866.

We have some facts and figures on this subject, ourselves, which we propose to present at the proper time. The new school arrangement in Tennessee will soon appear to the people as one of the most impudent and systematic swindles yet perpetrated in the State. It is a huge enterprise by which carpet-baggers have been fleecing the people, and putting their money into their own pockets. Tade, whose card we give above, is a Radical of the deepest dye, and nothing but a failure to make "a fair divide" could have induced him to expose the villainy as he has done.

Miscellaneous.

—We regret to learn that Mr. George Netherland, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of upper East Tennessee, died at his residence in Sullivan county on the 4th inst. The deceased was an elder brother of the Hon. John Netherland.—*Knoxville Press and Herald.*

—Last week a detachment of the 25th United States Infantry (mounted,) under command of Lieut. Barnhard, destroyed twenty-five illicit distilleries in the counties of Van Buren, White, Overton, Sequatchie and Bledsoe, in this State. All of them were running in direct violation of the revenue law.

—The people of Clarksville, Tenn., are talking of forming a Vigilance Committee to rid the town of the scoundrels who have made several bold attempts to fire the town recently.

—It is said that the receipts of the recent fair held at the Masonic Hall for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum will not be less than four thousand dollars.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE BUREAU.

It is Continued in Tennessee for the Benefit of Schools.

From the Nashville *Press and Times* of Thursday we extract the following correspondence, which we publish as an item of news:

KINGSTON, TENN., April 2, 1869.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, Com. B. F., R. and A. L., Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to very respectfully request a continuance of the educational department of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee as long as Congress will allow it, or until we can get the present school system of this State in efficient and successful operation.

The co-operation of the educational department of the Bureau, under the able and efficient management of the Assistant Commissioner, has been an invaluable auxiliary in the inauguration and progress thus far of the new system.

To discontinue the Bureau now would be very disastrous to it in the present financial condition of the State.

Hoping the matter will receive your serious consideration, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN C. NELSON,
Superintendent Home county, Tenn.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, ETC.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1869.

Respectfully returned. A Superintendent will be retained in Tennessee in charge of school work, who will do all in his power to assist the schools in that State. By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard. F. D. SEWALL,
A. A. A. General.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The "Negro" and the "Colored" Man.

The New York *Day Book* is a slambanging 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 this 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."

Receipt for Hydrophobia.

Take of the root of Elecampane (green or dry) 1½ 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.

—Mrs. Senator Pomeroy is President of the Washington Cuban patriotic junta.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Prim is so prim as to be called the Spanish Sphynx.

—Uncle Sam still owns 2,000,000 acres of Iowa.

—One Portland hot-house sold 10,000 roses Easter eve.

—There are fourteen persons in Maine under sentence of death.

—Vermont has fewer foreigners than any other State.

—Jane Eyre has been republished in a French translation at Constantinople.

—A Rochester man advertises a lost "pup" which weighs 100 pounds.

—Punch says that the best check for pauperism is one of George Peabody's.

—The great German oculist, Von Graefe, has a professional income of $150,000 a year.

—A new knapsack, in the form of a game-bag, has been introduced into the British army.

—Ten per cent. of the population of the city of Mexico have been in prison the past year.

—Russia has sent an entire "salt ring" to Siberia, with a government official at the head of it.

—Two English gentlemen, one of whom is blind, are preparing a concordance of Keble's poems.

—Portable three-room houses, 12x20, are sold at Cleveland to emigrants for $200, deliverable to order.

—An Englishman has been fined £3 for annoying passengers by a political controversy in a railway car.

—The present crop of wheat in Australia is estimated at $6,600,000 bushels, of which two-thirds can be exported.

—An Italian translation of that untranslatable German poet, Heinrich Heine, has been published in Milan.

—The London *Telegraph* says that the new English court dress is a copy of the favorite costume worn by George Washington.

—The Queen of Hanover is a monomaniac on the subject of spiritualism, and declares that God appears to her every Friday.

—A poet genius named Worsley has inscribed a work of his to "Gen. Robert E Lee, the most stainless of modern commanders and, except in fortune, the greatest."

—Mme. De Chaudron, of Mobile, the earliest translator of the Muhlbach novels, has translated, and Derby & Miller will soon publish, De Lamothe's "Les Fauchers de la Mort" ("The Reapers of Death").

—Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have withdrawn from circulation Capt. Claytee's work, *The Sunny South*, as "some passages in it appear to be an infringement of Mr. O'Shea's *Guide to Spain.*"

—Sale's translation of the Koran is likely to be superseded by a new rendition into English, with introduction, notes and index, by the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, a London rector.

—It is understood that our new Consul General at Havana, Mr. Plumb, has received instructions to demand full and entire satisfaction for all injuries sustained by American citizens at the hands of the Spaniards.

—The case of Frank Blair, jr., against the St. Louis Election Commissioners, regarding the Missouri test oath, which it was expected would be decided to-day by the Supreme Court, was postponed until October next.

—A new volume of Dr. Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," comprising biographies of eminent ministers in the Lutheran, Reformed Dutch, and several Presbyterian branches, is published by Robert Carter & Bros.

—The Supreme Court on Thursday postponed decision in the legal tender cases till October. The opinion is quite general that a majority of the Court are averse to the constitutionality of the legal tender acts, but fear that the effect on business matters will be too sudden to render a decision now.

—The Dardanelle (Ark.) *Transcript* of Thursday says: We have seldom experienced a keener pang of sorrow than on learning of the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Judge James M. Beard. He died on last Sunday, the 4th inst., of pneumonia. He started to Clarksville, Johnson county, on business, and stopping at night with a relative, Mr. Cravens, on Shoal Creek, he was taken so violently ill that he was unable to be moved, and died after a very short illness of only a few days.

—A case has just been decided in the Superior Court of New York which is of interest to those whose lives are insured. It appears that the plaintiff's husband had insured his life for $10,000, for the benefit of his wife, but instead of paying the premiums in cash, he gave his notes for them. The policy had a marginal memorandum that if any notes given for premiums should not be paid, the policy should be void. When the first note became due the insured obtained an extension of time, and, before paying any note, died. The Insurance Company refused payment of the policy. The Court found, however, in favor of the plaintiff, mainly on the ground that the Insurance Company had given a receipt for the premium notes as for cash.

—The Portland (Me.) *Argus* of Friday says: Among the passengers on the Boston boat which arrived here yesterday morning was an old woman eighty-five years of age, dressed in black and shaking with the infirmities of age. She was in charge of the City Marshal of Gardiner, in this State, who was taking her back to that city. They left on the morning train over the Kennebeck road. The charge on which she was arrested, we learn, is that of murdering her husband. Suspicious circumstances arose at the time of his death and a post mortem examination of his body proved that he had been poisoned, but his wife had previously left the State. This was the fourth husband the woman has had, and in reviewing the circumstances of their several deaths confirms the belief that she had poisoned them all.

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 continual 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 clearer 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.

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Commencing February 15, 1869

Double Daily Through Trains

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS ON THE

Memphis and Louisville R. R. Line

Leave Memphis (city time)	4:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Cincinnati	11:45 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	7:35 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:20 p.m.	2:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	4:20 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
" New York	7:00 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
" Boston	6:00 a.m.	5:05 p.m.

Morning Train from Memphis does not run on Sunday.

Leave Memphis, R.R. time	5:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Nashville	11:45 p.m.	6:30 a.m.

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The senior member has been a practising lawyer for thirty-two years, and is a member of the bars of the Supreme Courts of Arkansas, Louisiana and the United States. The junior, bred a lawyer, was long a Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, and familiar with the modes of transacting business in the Departments.

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 tf

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Established in Memphis 1856.

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528790

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

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 Creery, 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. S. 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.
mh14 No. 12 Jefferson street.

TRUST SALE.

Trustee's Sale.

THE undersigned, Trustee, will sell in front of Royster, 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 or 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 Balori, executed October 30, 1868, 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 P. TREZEVANT Trustee.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. VACCARO, S. VACCARO, A. S. VACCARO

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

nov18

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 have had the sole use and 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,

MAIN STREET,

3 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;
Shaker Preserves—selling low by the case;
Syrups and Molasses—the best;
Choice Sugars and Coffees;
Mess Mackerel; Kendall's Crackers.

Families in the country and city would find it to their interest to call on us. We invariably please our patrons.

feb9 SPICER & SHARPE.

ST. LOUIS.

TO THE

HARDWARE TRADE

OF THE WEST.

We are now manufacturing a full line of French Tinned and Polished

Iron Ware

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Lipped and Strong Sauce Pans, Ladles, Dippers, Deep and Flat Skimmers, Dish Pans, Milk Pans, Drinking Cups, Gold Pans, Polished and Common Fry Pans,

So table and desirable for Household and Miners' use.

We guarantee the quality equal in every respect, and superior in some, to any French Ware made in New York or elsewhere.

TERMS CASH at NEW YORK PRICES

Which saves to the Western buyer not only cost of transportation, but much time in getting good.

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