THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

he "Black Crook" Successfully Rivalled.

Even New York has been disgusted and shocked. The velocipede has accomplished what the "Black Crook" and the "White Fawn" could not. It has called forth a denunciation of immodest exhibitions. At the Empire Rink Velocipedrome, on Monday evening, five French riders—two women and three men—disported themselves on fiery bicycles, and by turns delighted and disgusted a rather numerous audience. Whatever may be said of the velocipede, it is *not* adapted for the use of the fairer sex, unless indeed to that portion of it which may be classified under the head of "Bowery gals." The French women alluded to were "beautifully attired in tight fitting garments," and performed some astonishing velocipedestrian feats. A New York paper is assured that the "Black Crook" was but a phantom as compared to the georgeous bareness of the "velocipedestrianesses," and beside it the "White Fawn" beauties pale into utter insignificance. The modesty of New York was shocked, and the hope is expressed that the exhibition will not be repeated.

The Confederate Dead at Gettysburg.

Gen. Fitz Lee has lately received a letter from the superintendent of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, stating that of the three thousand seven hundred Confederate dead interred at that place, about seven hundred can be identified, but the remainder cannot.

He states that the farmers are beginning to plow over the part of the cemetery in which they are buried, and suggest that they be removed at once.

Gen. Lee communicated this information to the Holywood Memorial Association, and the ladies of the association have determined to take steps to remove the dead from Gettysburg and reinter them in the cemetery at Holywood. It will be done as early as practicable.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A Spicy Lawsuit.

There is now pending in one of the courts of this city, a suit between Gen. Tom Ewing, jr., and the notorious Perry Fuller. It seems that Messrs Fuller and Ewing were partners in several little jobs, and Mr. Fuller, the cashier, failed to pay over all that Mr. Ewing thought was due him. To-day there was produced in court a letter from Mr. Fuller to Mr. Ewing, dated New Orleans, January 27, 1869, at which time Mr. Fuller was serving as Collector of the port of New Orleans. In this letter Mr. Fuller tells Mr. Ewing that the Indian contracts are played out, and that the big thing in the future is the levee bonds business. He wanted to get a bill through Congress securing the interest on State bonds for rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi, and thinks there is plenty of money in the bill. He also asks Ewing to do his a most to secure the appointment of Casey as his successor as Collector of the port of New Orleans. He promises saying that if Casey is appointed he will control the jobs in the Customhouse, and there will be big dividends all around. The Casey referred to is a relative of Grant, and he was one of the first appointments made by the President.

The New York Tribune Counts on the Ben Amendment.

New York has fully ratified the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. The Senate yesterday concurred with the Assembly in doing so by a full vote on a strict party division—yeas 17, nays 15. So we are well on the way toward the incorporation of that amendment into the Federal Constitution. The States which have ratified it, according to our count, are as follows: Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas—21.

The ratification by this State is said to be informal; if it be so, the necessary correction will survey be made next November, when the Legislature again meets.

The following States are morally certain to ratify before the year closes: Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Georgia—4.

Rhode Island, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will give us the residue that we need, and more too; and we hope for help also from Ohio, Indiana, California and Oregon. Success is almost beyond contingency. Land ho?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Andrew Johnson.

The Rack barely scotched but did not kill the "irrepressible" in Andy Johnson. He has entered boldly and energetically upon the work of redemption that was promised for him in Tennessee, and evidently means to be a thorn in the side of his impeachers. He has taken the stump in his State and is talking his strong sense to crowds of Tennesseeans. At Nashville, for example, he referred to the disfranchisement and attempted degradation of 100,000 white Tennesseeans, and denounced the conspiracy of the League managers, declaring the form of government in Tennessee unrepublican and in violation of the constitution and fundamental principles of a free American government.

* * *

This uprising of the masses is significant, for they know Mr. Johnson solely as the great expounder of anti-Radical views. Their eagerness to hear him means simply that the patient worm is getting ready to turn. Nothing that he can tell them will begin to equal the truth of the corruption and the tyranny that has made the South what it is. It looks now as though the people of his State see their "Moses" really in the ex-President; and if signs may be read, he is the coming man.

Breakfast with a President of the United States in 1794.

Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast, bread and butter, etc., but no broiled fish, as is the general custom. Miss Custis, her grand-daughter, a very pleasing young lady, of about sixteen, sat next to her, and her brother, George Washington Custis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance in form. One servant only attended, who had no livery. A silver urn, hot water, was the only article of expense on the table. She appears something older than the President, though I understand they were both born in the same year; short in stature, rather robust; very plain cap, with her gray hair closely turned up under it. She has roots or leaves (whichever the people choose to call them) every Wednesday and Saturday, at Philadelphia, during the sitting of Congress. But the anti-Federalists object even to these, as tending to give a super-eminency, and introductory to the paraphernalia of Courts.

Almost a Miracle.

Arrangements were made by the friends of the condemned to have an effort made to resuscitate the body. Accordingly, a committee appointed for the purpose were in waiting at the prison at the time of the execution, and the body, wrapped in blankets, was brought to the university. The drop was four feet; the cord around the neck was a small one. He hung by the neck thirty minutes, and there were signs of life only four minutes after the drop. Ten minutes after being cut down, he was placed on the table in the amphitheater, the time elapsing being forty-four minutes. Six ounces of whisky were injected into the bowels, and one gallon of pure oxygen gas was forced into his lungs, and a powerful galvanic battery applied to the medulla oblongata and the pit of the stomach. At the same time the tongue was withdrawn from the mouth, and the body turned from side to side, after the method of Marshall Hall, for artificial respiration. In four or five minutes a marked change occurred in the countenance; the chest gradually expanded, the eyes opened, one arm was drawn up, and, by means of a stethoscope, contractions and dilitations of the heart were distinctly heard. So evident were the signs of life that his friends were exulted over the fact that he really lived. Another gallon of oxygen was introduced into the lungs, and the battery was so changed that the current passed the entire length of the spine, and the artificial respiration continued. For a few moments the signs of life increased, but in a short time disappeared. Nitrous oxide gas was injected into the lungs by an artificial opening into the traches, made by Prof. Duffee, but all to no purpose, and at the expiration of one hour and twenty-five minutes the experiments ceased, and the body was handed over to his friends.—*Philadelphia Press, April 13.*

Something New in Railroading.

Several months ago we noticed a freight car which was on exhibition at the Boston and Lowell freight depot in this city, having its axles so constructed that the distance between the trucks could be lessened or increased, to accommodate them to tracks of various guages. We learn that the "National Dispatch Line" have established a through line of cars, between Boston and Chicago, passing over the Boston and Lowell and Nashua, the Concord, Northern (N. H.) Vermont Central, Montreal and Vermont Junction, Grand Trunk and Michigan Central railroads, comprising the four feet eight and a half inch and five feet six inch gagues. One hundred of these cars are already running on the line satisfactorily, a part of them having been delivered since the first of January last; and it is intended immediately to increase the number of cars to five hundred, and afterwards further to increase the stock as the business may require. This will furnish to Boston and other New England cities and towns another expeditious through freight line without transhipment to and from Chicago and other Western cities.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Hissing the Flag in a Richmond Theater

An incident occurred last night at the Richmond Theater, during the performance of the "Forty Thieves," which proves beyond the paradventure of a doubt that the people of Richmond are "thoroughly reconstructed and Americanized." One of the actors, during a medley song made up of nursery songs and odds and ends, happened to sing, when it came to his turn,

"The Star-spangled Banner, long may it wave."

Ere he had completed the line, there were hisses from different parts of the house, whereupon Bishop caught up the refrain from his brother actor, and added,

"O'er Afric's burning sands,"

which was received with the most deafening applause from all parts of the house, long continued and enthusiastic. It was encored, and the same scene re-enacted.—*Richmond Journal, Tuesday.*

"What Will Chawls Say?"

The New Orleans *Times* is responsible for the statement that Mrs. Charles Sumner, now enjoying a matrimonial exile from the bosom of her lord, has lately conceived a strong friendship for the widow of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, with whom she corresponds regularly, and to whom she recently presented a handsome sum of money, in the way of either atonement or reward for having walloped Chawls. As it is not proper to pry into the domestic affairs of public men, the public must be content with doubting whether the prominent cause is malignancy, or results from a profound conviction, based upon the experience of a few weeks of domestic life, that the Senator from Massachusetts is not all that he pretends to be. But what will Chawls say when he becomes acquainted with the fact of this new friendship of his wife?

Sprague's Insanity.

Feeling that the public would like to judge of Senator Sprague's alleged lunacy, we append some of his ravings:

"Great interests must war on smaller ones in order to sustain themselves."

"All consolidations work serious injury to the independent character of the laboring people."

"I will not have a whole community subject to the bad condition of one man's stomach."

"Remember, there is nothing so cowardly as five hundred thousand dollars—except a million."

If this is madness, verily, there is method in it.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Surrender of Gen. Joseph E Johnston.

To the Editors of the New York Tribune:

Sir: In your issue of yesterday is a notice of Mr. Healey's picture, representing the interview between Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Grant, Admiral Porter and myself, which repeats substantially the account published some time ago in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, explanatory of that interview, and attributing to Mr. Lincoln himself the paternity of the terms to Gen. Johnston's army at Durham, in April, 1865

I am glad you have called public attention to the picture itself, because I feel a personal interest that Mr Healey should be appreciated as one of our very best American artists. But some friends here think by silence I may be construed as willing to throw off on Mr. Lincoln the odium of those terms. If there be any odium, which I doubt, I surely would not be willing that the least show of it should go to Mr. Lincoln's memory, which I hold in too much veneration to be stained by anything done or said by me. I understand that the substance of Mr. Wilkes' original article was compiled by him after a railroad conversation with Admiral Porter, who was present at that interview as represented in the picture, and who made a note of the conversation immediately after we separated. He would be more likely to have preserved the exact words used on the occasion than I who made no notes, then or since. I cannot now even pretend to recall more than the subjects touched upon by the several parties, and the impression left on my mind after we parted. The interview was in March, nearly a month before the final catastrophe; and it was my part of the plan of operations to move my army, reinforced by Schofield, then at Goldsboro, N. C., to Burkesville, Va., when Lee would have been forced to surrender Richmond. The true move left to him was a hasty abandonment of Richmond, join his force to Johnston's, and strike me in the open country. The only question was: Could I sustain this joint attack till Gen. Grant came up in pursuit? I was confident I could; but at the very moment of our conversation Gen. Grant was moving Gen. Sheridan's heavy force of cavalry to his extreme left, to prevent this very contingency. Mr. Lincoln, in hearing us speak of a final bloody battle, which I then thought would fall on me near Raleigh, did exclaim more than once that blood enough had already been shed, and he hoped the war would end without any more. We spoke of what was to be done with Davis, other party leaders, and the rebel army; and he left me under the impression that all he asked of us was to dissipate these armies, and get the soldiers back to their homes anyhow, the quicker the better, leaving him free to apply the remedy, and the restoration of civil law. He (Mr. Lincoln) surely left upon my mind the impression warranted by Admiral Porter's account, that he had long thought of his course of action when the rebel armies were out of his way, and that he wanted to get civil governments reorganized at the South, the quicker the better, and strictly conforming with our general system.

I had been absent so long that I presumed, of course, that Congress had enacted all the laws necessary to meet the event of peace, so long expected, and the near approach of which must then have been seen by the most obtuse; and all I aimed to do was to remit the rebel army surrendering to me to the conditions of the laws of the country as they then existed. At the time of Johnston's surrender at Durham, I drew up the terms with my own hand. Breckinridge had nothing at all to do with them, more than to discuss their effect, and he knew they only applied to the military; and he forthwith proceeded to make his escape from the country, a course that I believe Mr. Lincoln wished that Mr. Davis should have succeeded in effecting, as well as all the other leading Southern politicians, against whom public indignation always turned with a feeling far more intense than against Gens. Lee, Johnston, and other purely military men.

I repeat that, according to my memory, Mr. Lincoln did not expressly name any specific terms of surrender, but he was in that kindly and gentle frame of mind that would have induced him to approve fully what I did, excepting probably he would have interlined some modifications, such as recognizing his several proclamations antecedent, as well as the laws of Congress, which would have been perfectly right and acceptable to me and to all parties.

I dislike to open this or any other old question, and do it for the reason stated, viz, lest I be construed as throwing off on Mr. Lincoln what his friends think should be properly borne by me alone.

If in the original terms I had, as I certainly meant, included the proclamations of the President, they would have covered the slavery question and all the real State questions which caused the war; and had not Mr. Lincoln been assassinated at that very moment, I believe those "terms" would have taken the usual course of approval, modification or absolute disapproval, and then returned to me, like hundreds of other official acts, without the newspaper and unpleasant controversies so unkindly and unpleasantly thrust upon me at the time. I am truly yours. W. T. SHERMAN, Gen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1869.

NOMINATIONS TO OFFICE.

How a Cousin of the President Got His Appointment.

From the Baltimore Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The more haste the less speed is an old proverb, the truth of which the new Administration is now realizing. When the removals and appointments commenced in earnest, as they did on Monday last, it appears that cases were disposed of by the "lot," without the trouble of assorting out the "dead-beats" and hard cases. The impression has evidently been that a nomination was all that was necessary—confirmation being regarded as a mere matter of form. But the mutterings from the Senate Chamber about the general tone and character of the nominations sent there have reached the President's ears and already have several nominations been recalled and cancelled. Many others will have to be, or they will have to be, or they will be rejected by the Senate. Comparatively few of those whose names have been sent in for responsible public positions have the slightest qualifications for the duties assigned them.

A good story is told here of the manner in which a constituent of the Hon. Wm. Loughridge was cheated out of a comfortable berth by an aged relative of his Excellency, President Grant. This old cousin of the President's and a citizen of Iowa had learned that all the family relatives were to be provided for, and he made straight tracks for this city. On his arrival here he called on each member of the Iowa delegation for a recommendation for first one office and then another in his State, but was always put off with the information that the particular office desired had been promised to another. The old man then begged for a general letter for whatever he could get his cousin, the President, to give him. His request in this particular being complied with, he bolted for the White House. On his way there he fell in with Mr. Loughridge, who was also on his way to visit the President by appointment. During the walk Loughridge stated that the President had promised to appoint a friend of his in the place of Fitz Henry Warren, and that he was then on his way to attend to the matter. Reaching the White House both gentlemen sent in their cards, and soon the back woods relative was sent for, leaving the Hon. Wm. Loughridge in waiting in the ante-room, and not a little surprised at this prompt recognition of a family relative; but judge of his surprise when the old man came, and taking Loughridge to one side, said in a confidential tone, "I regret to say my cousin, the President, insisted on my taking Mr. Warren's place, and I had reluctantly to consent. I hope your friend will be able to find some other place." Loughridge soon ascertained that the old man had swalled himself of the fact he had mentioned—and before the member had returned to the House of Representatives the name of the aged relative was in nomination before the Senate. It is useless to speak of the explosion of wrath and indignation which followed on the part of the disgusted M. C.

IMMIGRATION.

The Foremost and Most Popular Measure of the Day.

From an address to the Charleston (S. C.) Board of Trade, by Col. W. L. Trenholm, we extract the following, to be read with profit by the patrons of the APPEAL:

With the extinction of slavery the South presents to immigration an entirely different aspect. Our native population, no longer migratory, is already beginning to find the country too large, and to conjecture how immigration can reconcile with conservatism. Our foreign born citizens, few in number, but intelligent and prosperous, are earnestly and actively engaged in inviting their countrymen to try their fortunes here, while the attitude towards immigration assumed by our newly enfranchised classes reflects infinite credit alike upon their good sense and their patriotism, and entitles them to participate, throughout the future, in the benefits of a broad and liberal public policy.

Let us everywhere in the South yield to this impulse of the times. The great popular mind has fastened upon immigration as the foremost measure of the day, and its ultimate triumph admits of no question; but in many a private circle, in many an ancient coterie, doubts and apprehensions are still entertained. Many an empty privilege—many a useless custom—the lumbering rubbish which collects in old communities—may be borne away upon this vigorous flood. Some venerable and worthy relics, too, may be lost; but it is better to lose the relics of antiquity than to make no bequests to posterity. The past did its duty and is dead; but we live upon its works. Let us likewise do our duty, that our children may in turn live upon ours.

* * * * * * *

Filing wide your doors to immigration and compel them to come in—not barbarians to be beasts of burdens, but intelligent, thrifty, liberty-loving men, and healthy, industrious women. Welcome all alike, whether they be laborers or capitalists, artisans or merchants. Establish just laws and watch jealously over their impartial administration; see that labor is assured of its earnings; that property is made sacred; that jewelry is effectually guarded against public and private assault. Let the inviolability of the person and sanctity of human life receive the most impressive sanction of our Courts; let the public peace be maintained with the truncheon of the Policeman, and not the bayonet of the soldier; let the public expenditures be directed to the ends of good government, and not to the nourishment of party.

Long before these things are all accomplished, before even we shall all be of the same mind as to their merit, the tide of immigration will be upon us. Our soil is too accessible and too fertile, and our climate too pleasant and healthful to be passed by for the distant and inhospitable regions, which alone now offer public lands to the immigrant.

Agriculture in the South presents now greater inducements to the farmer than to the planter. Science and mechanical invention are more effective than muscular force. Varied production is more lucrative than the culture of a single staple. The immigrant will find his intelligence appreciated, his skill available, his thrift profitable; our population will become fixed, living will be cheaper, manufactures will be possible, trade will become more active and more ramified. Our country towns will grow, our cities will be multiplied and will become more populous. Occupation and opportunity will be found for all; native talent and industry will find freer scope and larger reward than ever before, while new comers will no longer be feared as rivals, but will be welcomed as allies.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY.

The New Ministers to England, Austria and Russia.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

OUR NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

John Lothrop Motley, the newly appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, is the son of a Boston merchant, and was born in Dorchester, April 15, 1814. He was Secretary of Legation in Russia in 1840. The University of Oxford bestowed upon him the honorary degree of D. C. L. in 1860; and Harvard University conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him the same year. In 1851 he once more returned to Europe, in search of material for a work which he had long contemplated, and which, on its appearance in 1856, at once placed the author in the first rank of modern historians—"The Rise of the Dutch Republic." In 1860, a part of his sequel to "The Dutch Republic," "The History of the United Netherlands," etc., was issued, the concluding volumes following in 1865. He was appointed Minister to Austria in November, 1861, which position he occupied until 1867, when, on the occasion of the memorable McCracken scandal, he tendered his resignation in the famous reply to Mr. Seward's remarkable diplomatic circular. Mr. Motley's dignified rebuke of the means adopted by the State Department to bring the foreign representatives of the country into public disgrace, was universally commended, and his independent and manly action was set forth in strong contrast to the questionable course pursued by the Secretary. Mr. Motley will be the sixth citizen of Massachusetts representing the United States at the Court of St. James. His predecessors have been John Quincy Adams, Abbott Lawrence, George Bancroft, Edward Everett and Charles Francis Adams, all of whom showed themselves equal to the high diplomatic position they were called upon to occupy, and reflected honor upon the country to whose service they devoted their abilities. The appointment is hardly a political one; it is statesmanship seeking a statesman to take a place of great responsibility for the discharge of serious and delicate duties, calling for a rare combination of qualities. These qualities unite with such singular harmony in the gentleman selected that there are none to doubt the wisdom of the Executive nomination. Setting aside the name and fame he has acquired as an historian, his large European experience, his fidelity and success at the Austrian court, whose whole temperament and bearing, uniting republican simplicity with the dignity and suavity of a gentleman, give the assurance that his presence cannot be otherwise than acceptable as our Ambassador to Great Britain. Already known and honored in the United Kingdom as a public man and distinguished scholar, he cannot fail of being personally welcomed with the esteem due to his worth and his attainments, as well as the respect that will be paid to his official station.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

John Jay, nominated as Minister to Austria, is a son of the late Judge William Jay, of Bedford, N. Y., and grandson of John Jay, of revolutionary fame. The family is of Huguenot descent, the ancestors having come to America after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. John Jay, our new Austrian Minister, was born in 1817, and graduated at Columbia College in 1836. After a course of study of the law with the late Daniel Lord, he was admitted to the bar in 1839. Among the more noted cases in which Mr. Jay was professionally engaged were the Marie Field will case; the case of Williamson against Field, argued by him before the Supreme Court of the United States, with Daniel Webster as the leading opposing counsel; in re Kirk, one of the earliest slave cases in New York, which created at the time profound excitement; in re Da Coste, two Brazilian slaves, who, pending the hearing, escaped from the Eldridge street prison; the celebrated Lemmon trial, on the original hearing before Mr Justice Paine, where eight Virginia slaves, brought to New York en route to Texas, were declared free and dispatched to Elgin, in Canada, to a farm there prepared for them; in re Bret, which litigation was made the basis of an appeal in the United States Senate for additional legislation in behalf of slavery. Mr. Jay became a manager of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society in 1834, and from that time until the abolition of slavery by the passage of the Constitutional Amendment—of which he made a report to the Union League Club in 1865—he was an active supporter of the cause. In the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York he carried the admission of the colored church of St. Phillip's after a vigorous struggle extending over a period of nine years. He twice presided over the New York State Convention of the Free Soil party, and we believe in 1853 was their candidate for Attorney General. Mr. Jay has twice visited Europe—the first time in 1848, on which occasion he passed some months in England, where he was cordially received by a large and influential circle, and again in 1865 and '66, when he presided at a Thanksgiving dinner at the Grand Hotel, Paris—the first reunion of Americans subsequent to the war. The speeches there delivered were reported in full by the London *Times*, and widely commented on by the European press.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Andrew Gregg Curtin, appointed Minister to Russia by President Grant, was born at the village of Bellefonte, Pa., April 2, 1817. His father was an iron manufacturer of large means in Center county, and his mother a daughter of Andrew Gregg, a well known Pennsylvania politician. Mr. Curtin was educated at an academy at Milton, a small village on the Susquehanna river, and read law in the office of Judge Reed, at Carlisle. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Bellefonte. From this time forward he took an active interest in politics, supporting all the candidates of the Whig party for the Presidency, from Harrison to Scott. In 1844 he stumped the State in behalf of Henry Clay. In 1848 and 1852 he was placed on the Presidential electoral ticket, and in both these years traversed the State in behalf of the candidates of the Whig party. In 1854 he was Chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. James Pollock being the candidate for Governor in that year. After his election, Governor Pollock offered Mr. Curtin the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, which was accepted by the latter. Mr. Curtin was himself elected Governor in 1860, and re-elected in 1866. He was inaugurated January 15, 1861, and during the next six years was one of the leading spirits among the loyal Governors of the Northern States. The militia laws of the State were remodeled at his instance only a few days before the fall of Fort Sumter, and from that event until the close of the war he was active in raising volunteers and defending the State against invasion. Among the soldiers he was always popular on account of his constant zeal in their behalf. He was pressed at the Chicago convention in May, 1868, for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Gen. Grant, but the current being in favor of Mr. Colfax, he caused his name to be withdrawn. He took an active interest in the ensuing campaign, speaking in New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and other States.

THE CAN-CAN.

What it is as Americanized in New York.

From the New York Home Journal.]

The last public masked ball held in this city was a public disgrace to America, and an insult to the civilization of the nineteenth century. It was advertised in the public press, the tickets were on sale in public places, and every outward claim was made to at least ordinary respectability. But for many days beforehand it was the foremost topic of conversation with what might be called "Young New York," and simultaneously anticipated as a delightful innovation by the inmates of scores of houses of prostitution. These two classes met and mingled within the walls of a popular theater, and scenes of revelry, carousal and dissipation followed that beggar description. Here at last the mask was thrown off, nobody claimed respectability, vice herded with vice, corruption with corruption. But in the frightful maelstrom were whirled far down the dizzy road to ruin hundreds of young men lifted by birth, training, and education for the most exalted positions in society; and it was affirmed that there were respectable women present; and it is certain that ordinarily staid and sober men, with gray hair and faces lined with care and experience, witnessed and applauded the horrible parody upon enjoyment with a zest only too evident. The bestial spirit of sensuality and licentiousness ruled the hour. High and low alike were reduced to a just and uncompromising level of degradation. Quadrille, lancers, schottisch, waltz, and polka, were all arbitrarily can-canized. Women were tossed from boxes to floor and back again like so many packages of dry goods, or borne aloft in the crowd, shameless, upon the shoulders of shameless men. Not one faint flicker of refinement, not one feeble remonstrance, marred the consistent effrontery and debauchery of the occasion.

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Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Cincinnati	9:45 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
" Indianapolis	12:00 a.m.	7:35 p.m.
" Baltimore	3:20 p.m.	2:30 a.m.
" Washington	6:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	8:00 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
" New York	10:40 p.m.	6:17 a.m.
" Boston	6:30 a.m.	5:05 p.m.

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BURGLAR and Fire-proof Safes made and repaired.

Light Machinery, Printing Presses, etc., repaired.

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☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

My celebrated COTTON ALGERS always on hand, and Cotton Scales sharpened. ja2

NORFOLK, VA.

WM. A. PRINCE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants

25 and 27 Commerce Street.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignment, to us, or our New York or Liverpool houses. sep18 6m

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. 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 title, which 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 figure 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. Otis,
I. T. Winnemore,	Dr. J. R. Watkins,
William Creevy,	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. Flowres,	John S. Davies,
Samuel Patterson,	J. C. Hess, Philadelphia
E. D. Cobb, 366 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 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. Flowres.

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. R. Townsend, Grenada, Miss.
J. W. Johnson, Dallas.
J. S. Cox, Evansville.
J. B. Davies, Louisville.
John Cobb, Madison, Indiana.
S. J. Jones, Cincinnati.
Charles H. Beckwith, Chicago.
Martin & Howard, St. Louis.
J. E. Merriman & Co., St. Louis.
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.

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 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 Salori, 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 P. 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.

nov28

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 hold 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.

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