THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869. VOL. 29.-NO. 229

THE NEWS.

—Ear painting is the latest Paris folly.

—Richmond is to have an Irish newspaper.

—Russia has ordered 700,000 needle gun.

—Green peas are one dollar a quart in Savannah.

—The Chinese in California take kindly to the velocipede.

—Three Hatien paper dollars are now worth a cent in coin.

—Charleston has a company for canning oysters and shrimps.

—Offenbach is said to be writing a novel.

—The Duke of Coburg has abolished the ballet in his theater.

—Bandmann, it is said, made $100,000 in his American tour.

—Seventy-two cotton and woolen mills are being erected in Georgia.

—Mr. W. H. Lecky has just completed his "History of European Morals."

—Twitchell wanted a willow planted over his grave.

—The Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, is to bear the name of Lamartine.

—"Les Miserables," dramatised, is announced at the London Drury Lane theater.

—Miss Rye proposes to bring over a cargo of London "gutter snipes" in August.

—John S. Clark has played "Major Wellington de Boots" two hundred times in London.

—Holborn theater, London, is to be Shakespearized under the direction of Barry Sullivan.

—Madame Rosini bought in the immortal macaroni syringe of the composer.

—"Engagements" are published along with marriages and deaths in an Omaha paper.

—The Little Rock papers speak of Leo Hudson's acting as "artless." The papers certainly are.

—Saxony, with a population of 610,000, had 210 suicides last year—158 men and 52 women.

—One of the monks of the celebrated Convent of Einsiedeln, is 101 years old. He retains a wonderful memory.

—A Frenchman has invented a one wheeled vehicle, to be drawn by a pony, which he calls a "monocycle."

—Last quarter, 109 093,995 postage stamps, valued at $3,269,809 were issued by the department.

—A deaf mute couple in Kentucky have an infant child that can hear and gives promise of speech.

—The Governor of Arkansas claims to have a complete copy of the enrolled Ku-Kluxes of that State.

—Isabella, late Q. of S., has taken offense at the newspaper reporters, and forbids their admittance.

—Mr. Lander goes to Europe next summer to play "Elizabeth" and her other Historian specialties.

—"Wed by a Neck" is the title of a new comedy by Tom Taylor for the Queen's theater, London.

—Wagner writes his own libretos; that of the "Tannhauser" was finished in four days.

—The Spanish *litterati* have celebrated a solemn church service for the repose of Lamartine's soul.

—One firm in Switzerland sends annually one million francs worth of music boxes to the United States.

—The Pennsylvania Historical Society possesses a library of 15,000 volumes and 85,000 pamphlets and manuscripts.

—There were 10,563 books published in Germany in 1868 to 9853 in 1867. Theology takes the lead, with 1440 volumes.

—A bed of pure rock salt, more than a mile across and one hundred feet thick, has been discovered at Dox, France.

—Prof. Nichols, of Glasgow University, has a class of ladies in English literature which numbers 800 members.

—In Rhode Island a man has sued a woman of forty for seducing his son, aged seventeen, into matrimony.

—Maharajah Duleep Singh, the dethroned Indian monarch, has taken the oath as a county magistrate in England.

—Charlotte Thompson will appear on the San Francisco stage as soon as she has gathered her cotton crop in Alabama.

—John C. Clark, of Texas, having left an estate of several millions, and no known heirs, the State has taken possession.

—A western German paper says that Senator Sprague inherited one-half of Rhode Island, and the other he has acquired since.

—Melbourne, Australia, has a newspaper printed in Chinese characters, edited by an Algerine and corrected by a native of Buenos Ayres.

—A Texas paper says: The *Southern Enterprise* comes to our office wrapped in $30 coupons attached to $1000 Confederate bonds, due in 1887.

—Langiewicz, the leader of the Polish insurgents in 1843, has married a wealthy Wallachian widow, worth half a million dollars.

—The Earl of Zetland has held the office of Grand Master of Free Masons of England for twenty-five years, and is now to retire.

—Two young ladies, on an average, commit suicide in Paris every day for love, and one man in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments.

—The project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, Greece, has been revived. Its length would be three miles and three-quarters.

—The London *Saturday Review* says that the New York city government is "the most corrupt body in the civilized world."

—A photograph of the first colored voter of Minnesota has been taken, framed, and presented to the State Historical Society.

—Last week some individual stole twenty-one blankets from the smallpox hospital of Newport (Ky.) barracks. *Chacun a son gout.*

—Mr. Byron has written a new play, entitled "Minnie, or Leonard's Love," which has been played at the London Globe theater.

—"Osmyn, the Renegade; or, the Siege of Salerno," is the title of a tragedy recently written by the Rev. Charles Maturin, for Mr. Edwin Adams.

—The most successful go-between between Parisian managers and actors is a former "bar woman," at the Odeon theater. She clears 60 000 francs a year.

—A tragedy by the Prince Hereditary of Saxe Meiningen, a youth of eighteen, entitled "The Emperor Henry V.," is about to be performed at the Royal theater, in Berlin.

—A graphic representation of the fluctuations in cotton at Liverpool during 1867, and other cotton statistics, with German and English text, published at Leipsic, has been received by Mr. L. W. Schmidt.

—The two first volumes of a *Histoire Universelle du Theatre*, by M. Alphonse Royer, have appeared in Paris. The author has devoted fifteen years to the work, which will be completed in five volumes.

—A history of "Swords and Swordsmanship" is shortly to be published by Capt. M. J. O'Rourke, of New York, late of the United States army, and author of the system of sword exercises adopted in general orders for the New York militia.

—The Western Presbyterian Publishing Company, under a charter granted to the New School Presbyterians, has been organized in Chicago with a capital of $500 000. Mark Skinner, Elliott Anthony, H. N. Hibbard, James P. Root, Henry W. King and Wm. Bross will constitute the first Board of Directory of the company.

STATE NEWS.

Deep Snow for April—Pension Agent at Knoxville—Found Dead—Help the Orphan—The Immortal Mullins—Does the Court Understand Herself—Killed—Gone Back to First Principles—"Gone Up"—A Train Breaks Through a Trestlework—I. O. O. F.—"Heap of Fun in Tennessee"—Fell Dead—the Election for Chancellor in the Seventh District—Trestlework Destroyed.

From the Banner and the Union and American of Tuesday.]

Trestlework Destroyed.

About five hundred feet of the trestlework, between Clarksville and Big Sandy, on the Louisville, Clarksville and Memphis Railroad, was washed away Sunday morning. On this account travel on that road will be suspended for about a week.

Deep Snow for April.

The snow is said to have been a foot deep last Monday on the White Top mountain, at the northeast corner of Tennessee, where it still towers and glistens like an iceberg.

Pension Agent at Knoxville.

In the Senate yesterday Dr. D. F. Boynton, Brownlow's son-in-law, was nominated for Pension Agent at Knoxville. No wonder the sadly afflicted Senator from Tennessee objected to the confirmation of Mr. Ricks.

Found Dead.

On last Sunday, says the Clarksville *Chronicle*, a negro named Prince Linch was found dead in the horse lot of Mr. James Norfleet, near Woodlawn. He had been to town the day before, and started home very drunk and lost his reckoning. He fell from the fence, which is very high and broke his neck some time during Saturday night. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Help the Orphan.

The intelligent and patriotic people of Wilson county have arranged for a grand tournament at Lebanon, on 22d May for the benefit of the Confederate Orphan Asylum at Clarksville. In addition to the tournament prizes will be awarded to the best equestrienne—for the worst turnout—and to the winner of the velocipede race. The object is most worthy, and the people of Tennessee and adjoining States are invited to attend.

The Immortal Mullins.

James Mullins was yesterday nominated by President Grant for Collector of Revenue in the Fourth District of Tennessee. We are authorized to say he won't decline the place unless something better is immediately offered him.

Does the Court Understand Herself?

The Bolivar *Bulletin* learns that a move will be made at the next term of the Hardeman Quarterly Court to restrain magistrates from kissing brides when performing the marriage ceremony. Will the magisterial dignity of Davidson, too, tolerate such an encroachment upon established rights? Not "if the court understands herself, and she think she does." *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum?*

Killed.

We learn from the Brownsville *Bee* that a man named Thomas Coburn shot and killed a negro by the name of Frank Holmes, about a mile from Stanton's Depot, on Wednesday last.

Gone Back to First Principles.

Our old friend Don Cameron, one of the oldest newspaper men in the State, has gone back to his old position as one of the editors and proprietors of the *West Tennessee Whig*. It augurs a return of happiness and prosperity peculiar to the olden and golden time, to see this veteran of the press-gang in the *harness*.

"Gone Up."

KNOXVILLE, April 19.—A slight financial embarrassment stands in the way of one of President Grant's appointments in this portion of Brownlow's moral vineyard. The redoubtable Maj.-Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, late commander-in-chief of Brownlow's militia, and more recently recipient of the collectorship of this district, having failed to procure a single name in this city on his bond of a hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, left to-day for Nashville.

A Train Breaks Through a Trestle Work

On Sunday morning about 10 o'clock a locomotive and nine loaded cars broke through the trestle work just northwest of the Chattanooga depot, used by the Sewanee Coal Company for delivering coal into the yard. The trestle was from ten to fifteen feet high, and was rotten and insecure. Two cars capsized; the others fell upright in *statu quo*, and with the coupling unbroken. Strange as it may seem, of the four men on the train only one, the engineer, Michael Quinn, was injured, and he but slightly. The fall of the trestle made a tremendous crash, and alarmed the whole neighborhood. The engine is considerably damaged and the trucks of the other cars ruined. The loss will be considerable.

I. O. O. F.

The following escort will accompany Mr. E. D. Farnsworth, Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., to Philadelphia, to morrow morning, to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America, to be given at that place on the 26th instant, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Past Grand Representative T. C. Smiley and Past Grand Patriarch J. L. Weakley, of Nashville; Grand Patriarch O. H. P. Sehon, of Murfreesboro; Past Deputy Grand Master John Johnson, of Memphis; and Past Grands J. M. Thatcher, Samuel Knight and Harry Butterf, of Nashville, and other representatives from Chattanooga and Knoxville.

"Heap of Fun in Tennessee."

Catherine Shuck was sent to the workhouse for twenty days, by the Commissioner of Police yesterday, for drunkenness and making night hideous with hysterical and repeated shrieks of "there's a heap of fun in Tennessee."

Fell Dead.

Mrs. Eliza Bigger, an estimable old lady living on Paradise Hill Turnpike, near the Cheatham county line, started to visit a neighbor on the morning of the 14th inst., and was found dead in the road a short time afterward.

The Election for Chancellor in the Seventh District.

It is seemingly difficult to obtain accurate information as to the result of the recent triangular election in the Seventh District for Chancellor. From present indications Mr. Charles G. Smith appears be in the lead, and we understand that Mr. Lauck concedes the election to Smith. The Hon. James M. Quarles, in a letter to the editor of the Paris *Intelligencer* announces that as the result. The Clarksville *Chronicle* says the returns indicate the election of Mr. Smith by a large majority—a result unexpected by some of the warmest friends of that gentleman.

In Montgomery county Smith has a majority of 459, with District Fourteen and Sixteen yet to hear from, which will probably swell the total to 500.

In Robertson county Smith's majority, so far as heard from, is 153, two precincts being a unit for him.

In Stewart county Smith's majority, so far is 110, with a strong probability that he will carry the county by 400 majority.

—Mark Twain is to get married, settle in Elmira, and eschew the newspapers.

—Emily Figgare Carlen, the female novelist of Sweden, is a very fat, morose looking old lady. Since 1849 she has written seventy-nine volumes.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

No Extra Session to be Called—President Grant Anxious that the Senate should Adjourn—Is Desirous of Testing the Tenure-of-Office Act—The Bondholders Averse to War—Cuba and Recognition—The Alabama Claims—The Policy Determined Upon—The Negro Cry Worn Out—The Fenians and Canada—An Admonition—Appointments to Office—Judge Bond to Get Nothing—Rumors of Trouble.

From the Baltimore Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 18.—I have it from undoubted authority that a dispatch from this city to a Northern newspaper to the effect that the President contemplates an immediate called session of Congress is without the slightest foundation. He is even anxious for an immediate adjournment of the Senate. Many of the appointments which he desires to make upon personal grounds are threatened with rejection, and he is now desirous to test what virtue there really is in the modified tenure of office act.

The tocsin of alarm sounded by the sentinels upon the watch tower of this Metropolis has reached the ears, and drawn the attention of "the bloated bondholders." Our foreign relations all round are in a critical condition. It is felt that the credit of the nation cannot stand another four years' war, even if mainly of a naval character. Yet, it would seem that the nation's creditors are powerless to prevent a collision upon a gigantic scale. It appears to be settled that the Administration will not yet recognize Cuban independence openly, nor will Mr. Motley be instructed to recommence *negotiations at once* in respect to the "Alabama claims", so-called. The plan determined upon is by a systematic system of annoyances to provoke the Governments of England and Spain to demand reparation, and thereby place the United States in the attitude of defense. For this purpose our neutral obligations to those powers will be practicably ignored, filibustering expeditions secretly encouraged, while every attempt to prevent their success will be tortured by the Radical press into so many insults to our flag and country, and serve to exasperate the people up to the proper pitch for further and regularly authorized aggressions. It is in vain that the creditors of the Government remonstrate. The negro question and the hatred to the poor Southern people have been worn threadbare as elements of Radical power. We have heard a great deal about "military necessity!"—there is now a civil necessity" to keep the restive portion of the Radical rank and file in line. Nothing short of a tub to the whale such as is thus improvised is considered adequate to the emergency.

Such an extraordinary state of the country could alone have so suddenly elevated George Francis Train to the position of a really important and widely influential man, which he evidently is at this moment. The condition of the English controversy has revived the operations of Fenianism, who now have a reasonable opportunity of a permanently successful raid upon the "New Dominion." It seems that this programme is not of yesterday's contrivance, but has been foreseen or projected by Eastern politicians long ago. The machinations in this regard diverted Train to Radicalism, and to them exclusively is to be attributed the Democratic defeat in Connecticut the present month, as might be conclusively shown if cumulative proof were necessary.

Such is the strait to which Radical leaders are driven for recruits to preserve their majority of numbers; and I must confess that there is danger of its temporary success. The people of this country as yet can be swayed only by the gists of big public enterprises, and gigantic private speculations! The men, however, who by either fair or foul means have acquired large means in any kind of property had better take a sober look at the prospect before them! A single turn of the die might convert prosperity into very ashes.

Some of Grant's appointments have been shelved or withdrawn, and a few rejected. Three secessionists have recently received prominent positions—Longstreet, Martin and Crowe—through Senatorial confirmations. It is thought Atkinson, of your State, will yet come up (right side) somewhere. This is the only balk observable in the Maryland programme. Bond will get nothing.

The new appointees were thrown into spasms yesterday by a report that the President threatened resignation. It is known that Colfax would not leave a man in office whom Grant has appointed. By the way, a furious quarrel has sprung up between the Vice President and his man Friday—Defrees. It is admitted that the latter was the chief instrument in the nomination of Colfax at Chicago; yet not a finger was lifted to prevent his ignominious dismissal from his very lucrative office. I have it from good authority that the Vice President refused to recommend Defrees to Grant upon the ground that a "good understanding" did not exist between the first and second officers of this great country.

X.

A NEW PARTY.

The Views of Senator Sprague

From a long account of an interview with Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, which appears in the New York *Herald*, we make the following extract:

"People say, Governor, that they do not comprehend exactly what you are driving at. Some insinuate that you are bidding for the Presidency; others that you want to cut loose from your party, and still more state, in downright terms, that you are crazy."

"Hold on!" exclaimed the Governor; "let me answer the last charge. Yes, I am crazy—crazy, as every reformer has been since the beginning of the world. Because I refuse to follow in the ruts of that set calling itself the Senate of the United States, the cry is raised at once, 'Oh! Sprague is crazy.' I will let them know before long exactly how crazy I am. I am not bidding for the Presidency, either. If it were offered to me to-morrow, I should only take it on condition of being at liberty to kick out of the White House every office seeker that dare come into it. Not a man should be appointed under me to office because he was the man's friend or that man's supporter. I would have an incorruptible board of examiners for every office under the Government, and no man should be appointed unless he showed the proper capacity to fill it. I would disregard party altogether, and put only the best men in the nation in places of trust; but as I know such a condition of things can never be attained, the Presidency is not my ambition. Neither am I about to cut loose from my party and attach myself to the Democratic. Both as parties are rotten, but I intend to build up a new party, in which politics will have little to do. My party will have for its one grand principle the reform of our finances, the rendering of money cheap, the reduction of taxation, the elevation of the working classes, the protection of labor, the improvement of our cotton, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests—in short, the making of this country really great, strong and prosperous. All your talk about the nigger, nigger suffrage, State rights, women's rights, rebels, and so forth, is only fit for those old grannies in Congress. Where is our shipping at this moment? Who of those men pestering our ears all the time about reconstruction, rebels, niggers, and so forth, has ever lifted his voice in favor of the broken down commerce that was once our pride and glory? I tell you, sir, these men would drive this country headlong to the devil in their greed for power. This country to-day is intrinsically weaker than any on the face of the globe, not excepting Mexico. Now, let me explain; but first let me enlighten you upon the purpose of the speech, the opening one of the late series I made in the Senate. It was necessary I should draw the attention of the people to Congress to invite greater attention to the speech I made upon the finances and the bill offered in connection therewith. I began by skirmishing, my objective point being the Treasury—the great national curse. My scheme was no hurriedly considered affair. For three years I have devoted my mind exclusively to this subject, and you will find, if I am mad, there was some method in my madness, after all. You saw how that first speech awakened a thrill of interest throughout the nation. There is some of the evidence (pointing to a bundle of letters.) Now, if I had made my proposition alone without any preparation of the public mind, it might have gone the way of all like propositions. I hold that the Treasury is the root of our present evils. Forty millions of dollars, we will say, are received there this month. This money comes out of the pockets of the people. One man whose taxes are large has perhaps to borrow the money at a high rate of interest to pay his indebtedness to the Government. That money goes into the Treasury, and lies there hoarded up for a month or six weeks without producing a particle of benefit to the Government or the people. Twenty millions of that amount, we will say, are paid out by the Government, and twenty millions remain. The market in New York, where the capital of the country is centralized, is declared scarce. When money is scarce, those who have the least put their stocks on the market at a low rate to induce purchasers and procure capital to carry on their business. There is always in New York a class of speculators who buy up all such stocks and wait for the favorable time—next month, we will say—when the Treasury, in place of $20,000,000, pays out $60,000,000. Then money becomes abundant, and these stocks are rushed in upon the market, and the gamblers make their harvest. You see there is no equilibrium here. Our money market is all the time fluctuating, influenced by that vast, overgrown corporation, the National Treasury. Then, again, all kinds of stocks are affected in this way. I can go into the market in New York any day in my business, and by the process that obtains there, smash, by my superior forces of capital, the small dealers that venture competition with me. The whole country is affected by this. Money is entirely too dear. The cotton planters at the South pay almost twenty-five per cent. for the capital to work their plantations. England is the chief market for cotton, but she is every year extending her purchases in India and Egypt, and finally, by manipulating the markets, she will damage our cotton interests at the South irretrievably. Agricultural interests suffer in the same manner from this dearness of money. England will, after a while, buy less of our agricultural staples. Capital is too dear, the cost of transportation too high, taxes too many and too crushing for our farmers. Same way with the manufacturing interests. Twenty years ago our firm in Rhode Island was one among twenty little ones; now we have the whole field to ourselves; but then we crushed out the others and are now engaged fighting the big fellows, until finally New England will have nothing but a small aggregation of enormous monopolies, wielding a power dangerous to the State and to the liberties and happiness of the people. But think of all that money that goes into the Treasury being committed to the charge of a boy, formerly a secretary of mine, whereas in Europe the most responsible men in the community are invariably selected for the duty of receiving and looking after the public funds. The Treasury, above all things, should be jealously guarded, and all its incomes and expenditures scrutinized with exceeding care."

OUR INFORMERS.

Manly Invective by a Georgia Judge.

From the Savannah *Republican* we clip the following report of proceedings in the United States Court at Savannah, in the Macon Armory case. The denunciation of spies and informers, which it embraces, will meet with the heartiest response from all good citizens:

JUDGE LOCHRANE ON INFORMERS.

In our hurried review of yesterday, we did not as fully as we desired, refer to the argument of Judge Lochrane in the Macon Armory case, in the U. S. District Court.

The Judge commenced a review of positions assumed by Mr. Stone, for the informer, and reviewed the law quoted, and scattered it by blow after blow of logic and law.

The Judge paid an eloquent tribute to the Government, and said he represented its power and prerogative to pardon all offenders and offenses, and protested in manly invective against informers raising their voice for the paltry pittance of private interest, to stop the machinery of justice and overthrow the power and policy of the nation. He commented on the laws of England as to the rights of informers, demonstrated its source, origin and power, and showed that they had no vested interest against the property to defeat the policy of the Government in its restoration until after judgment of record. We cannot follow the Judge in his strong and overwhelming argument in this case, carrying conviction to every mind by his copious and eloquent illustrations of the law, but we should like, had we space, to give his eloquent invectives against informers as a class. We will say, however, that he denounced them as being the meanest things that stood under the protection of the American flag, and had a right to claim the protection of its laws—that they breathed pestilence, dissension and discord among the people, infected the atmosphere of justice with their presence, festered the body politic with their sting, hatched here to crawl over the loyalty and allegiance of the people, etc. His words burned and blistered as they touched, and at the conclusion he poured a broadside into the case which seemed to be overwhelming.

BLACK OAK.

A Mine of Wealth in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Banner.]

Oak bark is acknowledged one of the most valuable products of the vegetable world, on account of its containing a large percentage of tannin. To the tanner, oak bark is of inestimable worth, but to the dyeing and calico-printing interest it is of still higher importance, in consequence of possessing a coloring property extensively used all over this country and Europe. As a dye, oak bark is sold in large half and quarter ton packages, or hogsheads, finely ground, and known to the commercial world as "quercitron." The term "quercitron" is from *quercus*, an oak, and *citrina* lemon colored; a name imposed by Dr. Edward Bancroft. The *quercus tinctoria, black oak, or dyers' oak*, furnishes the colored dye. It is found in all the States. The tree frequently attains the height of 70 or 80 feet, and is one of the largest individuals of the American forest.

It is the bark of *quercus tinctoria* which holds this valuable dye, first brought to the notice of the scientific world by the gentleman above mentioned, who gave it the name "quercitron." The *quercus tinctoria*, or black oak, is found in large profusion throughout this State, and a source of as immense wealth to Tennessee as her widely celebrated forests of red cedar. Speaking of the abundance of this bark of the black oak in our State, the Chicago organ of the hide and leather manufacturers, *The Hide and Leather Interest*, of the 7th inst., says:

"This *quercus tinctoria*, or black oak, of Tennessee, will probably prove one of the most important items of national wealth which that State, so rich in undeveloped resources, is one of these days to give the world. The future of the South is to show commercial changes as great and important as the social revolution now taking place there. The freedom of the blacks, whether it may prove a social benefit to them or not, will certainly result in infusing a new energy into the white race, and the fruits of the increased commercial and wealth-getting vitality will be as marked in the State of Tennessee as in any other portion of the Southern section; we may be allowed to say will probably be more marked; for as a State rich in tanning resources, as well as in this special dye-stuff, she stands almost without an equal in the Union; and we know of no branches of industry so loudly called for by the present condition of the South and the North as that of the preparation of tannin and quercitron for the dyer. Tennessee can furnish both of these interests all over the country."

There are so many uses to which this quercitron is applied, that they can scarcely be enumerated here. For all the textile fabrics composed of cotton and wool, the dress goods, shawls, carpet materials, etc., found in the warehouses of commerce all over the world, this dye is to a greater or less extent in demand. It is used in the print works and the carpet factories of this country at the present time to an enormous extent. The exports of quercitron to Europe are large. Much of it goes to the continent, and a certain quantity to England. It is the cheapest yellow dye known, and on this account its consumption is at times very great.

—Large coal deposits have been found in the White Pine silver region.

—Anti Bonaparte literature never was more in demand in France than at the present time. Two hundred thousand copies have been sold since November last of Eugene Tenot's two books on the *coup d'etat*; fifty thousand copies of Farlie Deierd's "History of the Second Empire;" thirty thousand copies of Berard's "Dramas de Waterloo;" while the demand for Rogeard's book and *La Lanterne* continues as brisk as ever.

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Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	11:45 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	7:25 p.m.
" Baltimore	2:30 p.m.	2:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	4:40 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
" New York	7:00 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
" Boston	6:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.

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THIS FIRM, ESTABLISHED AT WASHINGTON, (Office, 217 F Street), will attend to all cases that may be entrusted to them, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and Court of Claims; and also in the recovery of claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress and in the Departments.

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, both 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. nov21tf

NORFOLK, VA.

WM. A. PRINCE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants

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☞ Liberal advances made on consignments, 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 snag, shall happen to one, the boat is not endangered. In case of fire, apparatus for forcing 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 land 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 give 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 land 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 responsible 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, Hyward Millspaugh, John Paul Baker, H. Nolting, D. W. Flowree, Samuel Patterson, S. D. Cobb, 263 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 S. 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, R. 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. 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.
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.
mh11 No. 12 Jefferson street.

TRUST SALE.

Trustee's Sale.

THE undersigned, Trustee, will sell in front of Roystor, 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 south west 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 Sailors, executed October 26, 1866, to the undersigned in Trust, to secure to James E. 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.

JOHN P. TREZEVANT Trustee.
mh28

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

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nov28

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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.

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Fresh Chocolate, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells;
Choice Teas—of all kinds;
Shaker Preserves—selling low by the case;
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Choice Sugars and Coffees;