THE DAILY APPEAL

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

F. A. TYLER, - - - - EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, : : : : JAN. 31, 1870

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff.....*MARCUS J. WRIGHT.*
County Trustee.....*A. WOODWARD.*
For Tax-Collector.....*W. D. STRATTON.*
County Court Clerk.....*JAMES REILLY.*
Clerk Criminal Court.....*W. T. AVERY.*
Clerk 1st Circuit Court.....*P. J. REEVES.*
Clerk 2d Circuit Court.....*P. D. BOYLE.*
Clerk 3d Circuit Court.....*J. McBROOKS.*
Constable 5th Civ. Dist.....*P. KEARNS.*
Magistrate 14th Civ. Dist...*T. FLEMING.*
Constable 14th Civ. Dist...*J. W. RAMSEY.*

By the order of Chief of Police O'DONNELL, which is published in our local columns this morning, the welcome news is conveyed to our public that the newly organized police force takes charge of our city to-day at twelve o'clock. We hope their efficiency may be all that the public good requires.

THE Chicago Republican, of Thursday, a leading Radical journal of the Northwest, says emphatically: "REVELS has not been nine years a citizen of the United States, and hence he does not possess one of the indispensable qualifications to make him eligible to a seat in the United States Senate."

IN our local article of yesterday we were in error in saying that the protesting clergymen waited upon Mayor JOHNSON in a body. We were led into the error from some statements and reports that were made to us, the full tenor of which we did not exactly catch at the time. Of course the reverend gentlemen, for whom we entertain the highest respect, will not understand us as seeking to place them in a wrong position. The part we have taken in this matter was purely and simply in defense of the "right of private judgment," a principle which is the very foundation of Republicanism and religious liberty.

THE Nashville Banner of Saturday announces the death, at Clarksville, in this State, of Mr. CHAS. O. FAXON, a journalist of acknowledged ability, judgment and taste. The Banner announcing the melancholy fact, says: "At the early age of nineteen he assumed editorial control of the Clarksville Jeffersonian, a paper which, under his management, soon became known as one of the sprightliest, as well as ablest, in the State. While full of the graces of genuine humor, his writings were also marked by a peculiar force and vigor of style all his own. His connection with the Chattanooga Rebel will be pleasantly remembered by those who were South during the war, but it was as editor of the Louisville Courier, prior to its consolidation with the Journal, that he was best known to the people of Kentucky and of his native State. He leaves a wife and five children to whom, and his afflicted relatives, we extend our most heartfelt condolence."

FOR some time it has been current among press-men and journalists that the relationship existing between Mr. WATTERSON and Mr. PRENTICE was not only unfriendly, but that both regarded the other with an unmasked enmity which often found expression in little animosities that made Mr. PRENTICE's position upon the Courier-Journal anything but comfortable. This rumor was so often repeated that it obtained credit as well as currency, much to the mortification of Mr. WATTERSON, who really engaged upon the Journal with Mr. PRENTICE, not only with the high respect which that gentleman never failed to inspire, but with a love for him prompted by a knowledge and appreciation of the life-experience of the old editor, who reciprocated the sentiments of his young assistant cordially, not to say affectionately, on one occasion going so far as to introduce him as "his hope and stand-by, who would do both his speaking and his fighting." And again, on the third of November last, Mr. PRENTICE introduced Mr. WATERSON to the proprietor of the New York Ledger as "my very near friend and companion." This we learn from a card published by Mr. WATERSON, who adds: "Throughout my intercourse with Mr. PRENTICE, which was "constant up to the day he quitted the "Courier-Journal office, there was "never an unkind word, not so "much as a shadow of a misunderstanding between us. This is known "to every one who has any knowledge of the domestic affairs under "the roof of this establishment." We are glad to be able to assist in arresting the progress of a libel upon Mr. WATERSON, and to make plain to a world that heretofore has been misled, the truth as to his relationship towards a gentleman who was regarded by the members of the press of the Southwest with high respect, and whose memory is revered.

AN exchange gives the following anecdote, which shows too little reverence for the "man and brother," equal rights, and the XVth Amendment in and about Columbus, Ohio:

The most astonishing instance of colorphobia occurred at Columbus, Ohio, a few days since. There was a baptism in the church, which appears to have been supplied with a full-sized baptistery for immersion. Among the candidates was a colored man, who was dipped first. Upon this, two young ladies who were waiting for their turn, positively and with much scorn refused to be immersed in the same water. Their objection was not to the man but his color, and there is no reason to believe that they would have declined the waters if the brother had been white. Undoubtedly gallantry should have led the officiating clergyman to give the ladies the first chance.

IN its issue of yesterday morning we find an article, from which, as sufficiently showing the position of the Avalanche, we take the following paragraph:

"We, too, regarded negro suffrage as an evil, but one which we could not avert. Was it better to wage a hopeless contest for a year; or, as the APPEAL says *now*, and the Avalanche said *then*, accept the inevitable, and make the best we can of it? What has all this opposition amounted to? It has engendered bitterness of feeling; it has wrought strife and contention among friends; it has threatened serious damage to our labor system. Nothing but evil has come of it. Yet, after all, what is the result? What the Avalanche then pronounced inevitable, is now seen by its revilers to be inevitable. Every prediction made by the Avalanche has been verified within the short period of a twelve-month. Nay, more; the APPEAL, which has industriously sought to make capital by appeals to the passions and prejudices of the hour, now urges the adoption of the XVth Amendment—that fatal infamous blow at State rights—by the Tennessee Legislature. The Avalanche has contended for the policy of common sense; and the APPEAL rushes into the arms of Wendell Phillips. It would have the Legislature accept and indorse the policy of centralization which would center the whole power of the government at Washington, and reduce the States to ciphers. We believe the amendment will be adopted. There is no doubt of it. But we enter our solemn protest against Tennessee assenting to the principle involved therein which deprives the people of the right to regulate the elective franchise. Even if we believed in negro suffrage as a right, abstractly, we should denounce a consummation so subversive of the cardinal principles of republican government as this XVth Amendment.

If our cotemporary "regarded negro suffrage as an evil," so did the APPEAL. The difference then between the two journals was this, that the Avalanche, regarding it as an evil impossible to be averted, would not make the effort to avert it, while the APPEAL, hopeful of a more favorable issue, persisted in its efforts to do so. We deny that negro suffrage was any more "inevitable," one year ago, as a voluntary choice by Tennessee, than the nomination of candidates by our County Convention was "inevitable" one week ago. Both depended on influences of the press and people, and on circumstances and controlling agencies not to be foreseen by any man less than a seer, and who could not divine the future. If the press, which, one year ago, concurred with the Avalanche and APPEAL in regarding negro suffrage as an evil, had united in using all proper and lawful means to avert the calamity, it does not appear that it was "inevitable" in such a sense as that it could not have been arrested. What is now inevitable, in the decision of the Convention, is the result of causes, in which the Avalanche has borne a conspicuous part, and in which, with other journals of the State, it has lent its influence in producing the impression that negro suffrage was inevitable, and thus weakened that opposition from others, which it had discontinued itself. We have not intended to call in question the integrity of such of the press of the State as has disagreed with us in this matter, though we could have wished other journals might have united with us in resisting what is an admitted evil, even when there was a strong probability it might be forced on us by a superior power. We hold that the evil should not have been treated as "inevitable" so long as it was within the range of possibility to avert it by such influences and energies as it was possible to devote to its resistance. But we have no quarrel with other gentlemen for obeying their own convictions any more than we have a disposition to concede a right to complain of us for doing the same thing.

It may have been certain that Congress would force negro suffrage on the State. But such action of Congress would be short-sighted and unwise, and should be resisted for that reason, just as any other part of its unconstitutional and usurping legislation should be resisted. The argument that we should consent to negro suffrage because likely to be forced on us by Congress, proves too much, and goes to the extent of indicating the cessation of all opposition to the tyrannical acts of Congress. We consent to negro suffrage so soon as that may be forced on us, under protest that it is wrong, and because we agreed to abide the action of the Convention. We consent to it as made "inevitable," unless the Constitution is submitted to the people; and prefer the XVth Amendment to the voluntary determination of the Convention, because, in the Amendment, we have plain force, and in the voluntary choice of the Convention simple self-degradation. If we must have it, we want the Black Evil forced on the State—not voluntarily embraced by it. And such we understand to be the present situation, and the only reason why our neighbor should say of that "evil" that it is "inevitable." We resist evils so long as it is possible to avert them. We only yield to them when they have become, and not when we only believe they must become, inevitable. We are not able to see the force of an objection to adopting the XVth Amendment as a "blow at State-rights" which does not apply with equal force to a voluntary adoption of negro suffrage, (which is the same thing) done also in obedience to coercion, and which involves the same blow at State-rights. It is all one, whether, under duress, we take negro suffrage labelled Constitutional Amendment or Constitution of Tennessee, except that in the former case coercion will more plainly appear, will be shared by other States, and will not be our own exclusive, and, in appearance at least, voluntarily adopted luxury. We want no *pretense* of "right to regulate the elective franchise"—but the reality, or nothing at all; the power of a free people, or no power at all. The Convention has virtually decided that we are powerless; it has acted under the coercion of abounding threats from Washington, and of the coming and "inevitable" XVth Amendment. We abide by its action, as we have promised to do. If it submits the Constitution to the people, we shall vote against it, unless the passage of the XVth Amendment renders all resistance utterly nugatory, or unless the evil of being remitted to the old system should be greater than the adoption of the new. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Of this matter we must judge as well as we can, when the occasion arises. It will be more important to be right then, than it will be to look back in order to make the present consistent with what we have done before.

If the franking privilege is not repealed by Congress there is no efficacy in petitions.

"IF the APPEAL now accepts suffrage as inevitable, and so far as in it lies wishes to convert an evil into good; if it no longer has any opposition to offer to universal suffrage, why should it berate the Avalanche? If to this complexion it must come at last, what is the meaning of the sky-scraping which the APPEAL has so long indulged? We challenge the APPEAL to show any reason for its sudden change of base that did not exist a year ago. More than a year ago the Government, possessed of a power that could not be resisted, issued the fiat of universal suffrage. Now that this has been practically enforced, the APPEAL sees it, has no more opposition to offer, and proposes to make the bestof it. While the unthinking, governed solely by their passions and prejudices, and very noisy in the discussion of whatever they fail to comprehend, were ready to denounce those who so long recognized suffrag. simply because it *was* a fact, the APPEAL was their echo. It was either blind, like them, or without the moral courage to take a position until it was taken by everybody else. However that may be, events have fully, completely and unequivocally justified the course of the Avalanche."—*Avalanche.*

We see no reason why our neighbor should be so jealous of the APPEAL as disposed to "berate the Avalanche." There are two things which we propose to prevent and forbid in these columns—one is any improper personal allusions in disparagement of the character of our neighbors of the press as private gentlemen, and the other is all unfavorable reference to their pecuniary resources or affairs. We desire to build up and reform, rather than to pull down and degrade the reputation and influence of men in our own profession. If we have opposed the course of the Avalanche, it was because we desired to make it appear that the view we entertained was the right one. But this we desire to do with all courtesy, respect and friendship, because we know that to be the best way to give force to what we think to be the better cause and the better reason. To others we yield, not grudgingly, the same liberty. We deny the propriety of questioning the motives or character of others, when the issue is, not that, but the fact and the argument best calculated to elucidate the truth. We deal with arguments, and not with the men who adduce them. And we venture to suggest that our rule is one which, if more faithfully followed by ourselves and all other journalists, would redound to the public advantage, without disparagement or injury to any. And we may properly enough, as the senior editor of the city, ask our neighbors to strike hands with us, and make an end of all unpleasant and injurious criminations and recriminations, which can have no other effect than that of mutual injury, without compensating good to the public it is our business to serve.

In the above extract the Avalanche challenges the APPEAL to "show any reason for its sudden change of base that did not exist a year ago." We submit that our neighbor is mistaken in making this demand, because we say that we have never advocated any resistance to force. We are not proud of consistency as a virtue, since we have more often seen men consistent in pursuing wrong courses than we have ever done in pursuit of the right ones. But it so happens in this instance that we have made no "change of base." In the nomination of our delegates to the Constitutional Convention, we consented to instruct them to vote to submit the negro suffrage issue to the people. They have done so. We also consented—as we understand it—to the full authority of the Convention, and agreed to abide its action as a sovereign and peoples' Convention. With this obligation our position is now precisely consistent. It the Convention does not submit the Constitution to the people, we propose to abide and obey its command, so far as State politics are concerned, however we may deprecate its action on the suffrage subject as unwise. We propose to obey the law, just as we would if a monarchy or aristocracy should be set up by legal authority. While we shall still think our own thoughts, and, it may be, express our conviction that negro suffrage is an infliction of evil by our enemies, which we may hope in due time will be done away with, we shall not agitate for mischief, or seek to enforce views of right under circumstances in which our efforts would be futile, and might be also baneful to the public well being. But when in a national issue, or otherwise, as in the past, we may hope without detriment to bring about a reformation of the franchise laws of the Union or the State, we do not promise, or wish to be precluded from doing so. Indeed, while we are willing to be bound by all proper pledges, we desire to remain always free to amend our own errors, reform our own conclusions, and consent to be led by the force of truth and reason whithersoever it will; and at whatever expense to "consistency," which we consider to be most often a merit of questionable virtue. We are under the necessity of confessing that we come short of infallibility, and so it may be that those who judge by the rule of consistency alone may catch us tripping. That may be our misfortune. But to persist in a wrong would be our fault.

We think that our neighbor is in error in alluding, not only to the APPEAL, but also to those who have thought with it, as failing to comprehend the negro suffrage issue. The Avalanche itself admits the evil. If, by reason of superior prescience, it was more prompt to yield up its resistance, it may be entitled to superior credit for sagacity than they. But in that event, as our neighbor may be rather a partial judge in his own case, it may be true that the supporting of the antagonistic view has not been altogether so stupid as he supposes in opposing "an evil" so long as there was even a hope of averting it. Whether the course of the Avalanche has been justified by the event over that of the APPEAL is a matter of very little concern tous. If so, our neighbor is quite welcome to his advantage. The Avalanche accepted what it calls "the inevitable" some year or two sooner than the APPEAL. One did it in apprehension of force—the other only when resistance was no longer possible. In this rivalry, which it is unimportant to set up, the public will judge fairly enough between us.

Singular Customs in Dardistan.

Some interesting particulars of a visit to Dardistan, Central Asia, have lately been given by Dr. Litner to the Anthropological Society. He experienced no unpleasant effects from surmounting passes of 18,000 feet in hight. Among the Dards there are customs alien to Mohammedan and Hindoo ideas. The place and privileges accorded to women, who receive the visits of their husbands' friends without any suspicion, the custom of courtship, the use of wine, the fondness for dogs—all seem to point to an independent origin of religion and manners. The value set upon dogs was illustrated by the fact that two men slaves were given as the price of a good hound. The Soomi ruler of Chitral not merely sold his subjects, but his own mother, as a slave, and when asked how he could sell her whose breasts had suckled him, pointed to a cow, and said that she gave him milk constantly, yet he would sell her. When a Moolan, who was to be sold, threatened him with vengeance for selling a minister of the Word of God, he replied that everybody sold the Koran—why, therefore, should he not sell the expounder of it? Dr. Litner could discover no religion or rites among this strange people, save that once a year each deposited a stone on a cairn situated on a high mountain.

A Disgraceful Business.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 24.]

A piece of petty trickery has just been brought to our notice, which deserves exposure. Mr. Geo. Long, the classical English scholar and editor of several classics, translated into English the "Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius." An American publisher proceeded to pirate this work, as there was no law to prevent his doing, and took the extraordinary liberty of prefixing a dedication to Ralph Waldo Emerson. This, readers were naturally led to infer, was a votive tribute from the translator, instead of a mere interpolation of the piratical publisher. Thereupon Mr. Long prefixed to the second English edition a note, from which this is an extract:

"I have been informed that the American publishers have dedicated this translation to an American. I have no objection to the book being dedicated to an American, but in doing this without my consent, the publisher has transgressed the bounds of decency. I have never dedicated a book to any man, and if I dedicated this, I should choose the man whose name seemed to me the most worthy to be joined to that of the Roman soldier and philosopher. * * * If I dedicated this little book to any man I should dedicate it to him who led the Confederate armies against the powerful invader, and retired from an unequal contest defeated, but not dishonored; to the noble Virginian soldier soldier whose talents and virtues place him by the side of the best and wisest man who sat on the throne of the Imperial Cesars."

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In great variety; also, Mantles, Ventilators, Brackets, Cornice and Scroll Work; also, Stair Work, Newel Posts, Hand Rail and Balusters, Table Legs, Shelf Ballusters, etc.; also,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling and Weather Boarding, Laths and Shingles. All our work is made of the

Best Materials, and Warranted as Represented.

Mine is a Home Manufactory, and I challenge competition, both in quality and price, from anywhere. Send for Price List and try me.

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LUMBER YARD and SAW MILL.

THE oldest Yard in Memphis; established in 1847. With a full stock of logs, seasoned and dressed lumber on yard, are prepared to furnish any quantity and dimensions of cypress or poplar, at short notice. A large stock of Doors, Blinds and Sash, glazed or unglazed; Laths, Shingles, Cedar Fence posts, Pine and Poplar Flooring, always on hand. Our motto is, quick sales and small profits.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,
Office and Yard foot of Washington st., Near river.
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SPICER & SHARPE,

354 Main St., Magevney Block,

ARE now receiving a large and fresh stock of family supplies. Our friends can find all they want, at prices as low as the same quality of goods can be had in the city:

Harrison, Clarksville and Southern Star Flour.
Davis' Sugar-cured Hams.
Tongues and Dried Beef.
Italian Maccaroni.
Choice Teas, Sugars and Coffee.
Fine syrups.
Buckwheat.
Choice London Layer Raisins.
Figs, Prunes, Citron and Currants.
English Sauces, Pickles, Mustard.
Pure Cider Vinegar—no mistake.

Give us a call, and we think we can please in point of price and quality.

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FRUIT TREES.

A LARGE stock offered for spring of 1870, at reduced rates. Apple and Peach, $15 per 100; Pear, Cherry, Apricots and Plums, 50 cents each, $40 per 100. Catalogues sent on application. B. C. BLEDSOE, Proprietor

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QUICK TIME EAST!!

Louisville Route Always Ahead

SUMMER SCHEDULE,

Commencing May 2, 1869.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS ON THE

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line:

Leave Memphis (city time) 4:00 a.m., 2:45 p.m.
Morning train from Memphis does not run on Sunday.
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Arrive at Nashville.....12:45 p.m., 5:00 a.m.
Sleeping Cars on Evening Train from Memphis to Louisville and Memphis to Nashville.

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Baggage Checked at Depot, or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

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$10,000 for $10!

Premium when the Classes are Complete, which are now being rapidly filled up.

ADVANTAGES.—The advantages of this Association over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are: No panic can break it; the fees are so small, and required to be paid at such long intervals, that any man can secure to his family a competency upon his death.

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HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

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Fine Gold Watches AND CHAINS.

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HAIR RESTORATIVES.

BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

This Preparation surpasses all others of its class as a Hair Renewer.

It thoroughly restores Gray or Faded Hair and is effect permanent.

It produces but one distinct shade, while others leave the hair in many varied colors.

It promotes growth when others fail to produce a single hair.

It does not crisp or dry the hair, but leaves it moist and glossy.

Ladies find it superior to any other as a Toilet Dressing.

The ingredients used in this Preparation are the very best that can be found, and are as harmless as water.

LORD & SMITH, Proprietors,
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C. C. WARD & BRO.,

Wholesale Agents, Memphis.

For sale by all retail druggists. e19

ja25 eod daw

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,

ITS EFFECT IS

MIRACULOUS

IT is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brush, dry and wiry hair into beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root, and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

The old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

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For sale by all druggists. jal1 daw

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EDWARDS' MEMPHIS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1870.

FOR SALE BY

YOUNG BROS.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

a23 248 MAIN STREETS

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OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

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M. J. WICKS, 1st Vice-President. | J. T. PETTIT, 2d Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary | J. H. EDMONDSON, General Agent.

Assets over : : : : : : : $654,000 00
Annual Income over : : : : 500,000 00

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It is with much pleasure the Managers of this Company tender to its Policy Holder and the public their congratulations on its success for the past two years, its present condition and future prospects. Policies issued on all the improved plans of Life Insurance. We refer the general public to our policy holders.

H. D. BULKLEY, Special Agent. B. F. WHITE, Jr., State Agent for Tenn.

THE

SOUTHERN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

General Office, 17 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.

ASSETS 1st NOVEMBER, 1869, OVER - $600,000

Dividends to Policy-Holders, July 1, 1869,---40 PER CENT.

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