THE DAILY APPEAL

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THE WEEKLY APPEAL,

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In the DAILY APPEAL, $1 per square, 20 cents per line, or 10 cents per line, according to place. In the WEEKLY, one-half the rates of the DAILY. Advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL, are charged one-sixth additional to above rates. Terms: Cash in advance.

CORRESPONDENCE,

Containing important NEWS, solicited from any part of the Globe. Writer's name and address required on every communication as private guarantee of good faith.

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APPEAL BUILDING,
14 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

TUESDAY MORNING, : MARCH. 22, 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.....B. T. REAVES.
Clerk 2d Circuit Court.....P. D. BOYLE.
Clerk 3d Circuit Court.....J. McBROOKS.
Constable 5th Civ. Dist.....P. KERNS.
Magistrates 14th Civ. Dist...T. FLEMING.
W. L. STEWART.
Constable 14th Civ. Dist....J. W. RAMSEY.
Magistrate 5th Civil Dist ED. KIERNAN.

Election to take place on the 26th March.

THE issue as to the adoption of the Constitution submitted by our late Convention, is not whether we like it and approve all its provisions, but whether we prefer it to the old, with all the Radical amendments to it, just as it exists now. The voters are to vote "New Constitution" or "Old Constitution," as they may prefer. We go for the new, which enfranchises our whole people, of whom a large part are now disfranchised by the old. The case is a plain one. The issue is one of great importance. The Radical vote will be against the new Constitution. If the white people of Tennessee turn out and vote freely, the result is not doubtful. But if they do not vote, the old Constitution will be fastened upon us, and many thousands of our people remain disfranchised; Fourteenth Amendment or no Fourteenth Amendment.

The more ignorance there is at the ballot-box, the more need have we of intelligence. We must take the occasion to assert our white birthright, and use it well hereafter. Choose and vote.

THE NEWS.

Willard's Hotel, at Washington, is in the market at $75,000 rent.

In New York real estate has declined so rapidly as to excite panic.

Charleston, S. C., with a population of 45,000, has eleven steam fire engines.

A great many German immigrants are settling in Georgia, along the line of the Macon and Brunswick railroad.

New Yorkers hoarded over $20,000,000 in gold, which they bought at varying prices, between 130 and 200, and are still holding it for a rise.

There is a very strong desire among many of the farmers of the Eastern and Western States to work their lands on the principle of co-operation.

A box of silver belonging to R. L. Davis, of Savannah, supposed to have been taken by Sherman's men, was found in a negro cabin among a pile of rubbish.

A telegram from Hong Kong states that the Sunda ran down and sunk the German ship Carry and Jane, off the coast of Japan. No particulars are given.

The lions purchased by Mr. Howe, the circus man, at a cost of $13,000, were sold at auction in Cincinnati last week for $3200. Mr. A. Henderson was the bidder.

About 3600 beer-houses have been closed throughout the United Kingdom by a stringent amendment in the excise law, and it is seriously contemplated to prevent Sunday selling altogether.

The Elsworth (Me.) *American* has had a visit from a woman in that vicinity who served in the army two years, dressed in male attire. She has resumed female habiliments, though she uses tobacco.

A new illustration of the great social revolution now under way, comes from an Iowa town, where the ladies announce a "love-making and mate-choosing meeting," admission twenty cents per head.

The old battle-field, four miles below the city, says the Newbern (N. C.) *Times*, is being transformed into a vineyard, and in a few years its products will be as profitable as they were terrible a few years ago.

The London *Saturday Review* has another editorial on the subject of the "Shrieking Sisterhood," ridiculing the tendencies of American women, but distinguishing, however, between the undemonstrative, benevolent and mere social theories.

An association of women in Hartford, Conn., who support missions in Mexico, held their annual meeting last week. They have fifteen laborers under their direction, and eight churches have been formed, with about three hundred Mexican converts.

The *Alta California* says that some California sugar beets sent to Wisconsin, and worked up there, yielded twelve per cent. of saccharine matter. Of this eight per cent was sugar, and four per cent. matter which would not crystallize, but make good syrup.

An extraordinary religious revival is now in progress in Rondout, New York, in the Baptist church. Five hundred and fifty have already been forward for prayers and over four hundred have united with the church on probation. This is the result of about three months' work.

Spotted fever prevails to an alarming extent in Daviess county, Indiana, and many deaths are occurring. Out of a school of thirty-five scholars at Mt. Zion school house, in the German settlement, thirteen of the pupils, all of them girls, died of the disease in two weeks.

Two boys recently attempted to escape from the reform school at Manchester, N. H., by descending from a fourth-story window by a rope made from bed-clothing. The rope broke, and one boy broke his leg, while the other hung to a window till until rescued by the watchman.

A Massachusetts paper says: "One of the queerest passages ever put in a town report may be found in that of the last annual of the Greenfield selectmen. They announce that the town farm and almshouse" have been carried on the past year to our reasonable satisfaction. Especially the almshouse, at which there has been an unusual amount of sickness and three deaths."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says its Georgia exchanges give accounts of damages by the late rain. With the exception of the Macon and Augusta road, the railroads escaped serious damage. Farming lands, bridges and mill dams suffered greatly. The bridge of the Macon and Augusta road, over the river, near Macon, was destroyed, and the contractors, Messrs. Wilkins & Flournoy, lost some $10,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad will reach the new town Kit Carson about the 17th instant. Already a population of nine hundred persons has congregated at the new terminus, actively engaged in building. Lots are selling at prices ranging from $500 to $700 each, and the demand still continues. A bank has been started by Denver capitalists, and several heavy firms have begun business.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Index* says that on Tuesday morning, at daylight, the train bore away from the depot an emigrant party of about thirty persons, big and little, bound for Brigham Young's dominions. They hailed from Sandford county, Alabama, and were all converts to the Mormon faith.

In December last, a negro man murdered another, near Corinth, Miss. He afterward removed to Hamburg, Tenn., where he confessed the crime, and told that he committed it to obtain possession of his victim's wife. The body of the murdered negro lies been exhumed, and the officers are after the murderer, who has fled the country.

The Texas *Simplecute* of the 3d instant says: "We had a little talk yesterday evening with one of the directors of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, from whom we learned that about seven hundred men were engaged at work on our branch, and that 2000 more laborers, with their teams, carts and fixtures, were on the route."

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says Count Bismarck, in his capacity as Chancellor of the North German Confederacy, has presented the University of Virginia with a most costly and useful collection of photographic and engraved designs of recent Government works in Germany. They comprise drawings of modern improvements applied to bridges, canals, railways, and public buildings.

The amount of cotton received at all the cotton ports in the South Saturday reached the total receipts of the whole crop of last year. What is received hereafter will be the excess over the last crop. This will doubtless swell the receipts to nearly three millions of bales. It is comforting to perceive that even with the large receipts and prospects the demand keeps up, and prices are buoyant.

On Friday last a daughter of A. G. Hedges, of Sag Harbor, N. Y., went to her sleeping apartments, taking her father's razor with the. After disrobing herself, she deliberately cut an ugly wound across her breast, immediately over her heart, from three to four inches in length. The razor not reaching the heart, she drew it across her abdomen, making a wound of some five or six inches long, and so deep that the bowels protruded. The doctors say she cannot live.

A dispatch from Dublin (Ireland) on Monday says that a pastoral letter from Cardinal Cullen, denunciatory of secret societies, was read in all the Roman Catholic Chapels on Sunday. The document particularly refers to Fenianism, and to Freemasonry, Odd-Fellowship, Orangeism, etc., generally. In regard to Fenianism, it cautions the people against it, as being dangerous to their eternal salvation, as well as to their social and political prosperity.

A special dispatch to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that Butler, of Tennessee, remained in his seat during the debate on his expulsion, and followed the clerk with a printed copy while the evidence was read. He did not seem to be much embarrassed even during the roll call on the resolution for expulsion, and took the unanimous censure of the House with the utmost coolness. Before the case was called up he was very active on the Republican side in visiting members, and talking with them on the impending situation. The fear that Andrew Johnson would be returned as Butler's successor operated to some extent, it is said, on the Republican side to prevent an expulsion. This is probably the last case in the cadetship investigation which will require the action of the House, as the committee have discovered no others thus far which will necessitate a vote of the House.

The St. Petersburg journals publish the following ludicrous scene that occurred in one of the theaters recently: A charming young actress, Madamoiselle Blanch Gaudon, as part of her performance had to sing a song *de genre*. Carried away by the spirit of her *role*, she impulsively raised her leg and foot toward the audience, and fell flat on her back. This was bad enough, but it was an accident. Unfortunately, Mademoiselle Blanche, like the ostrich, thought it would be all right if she could hide her face, and hastily seized all the available drapery within her reach to effect that purpose, without attempting to rise. Naturally there ensued a tableau that was not in the programme, and the audience loudly expressed its indignation. The case was brought before the judge of the district, and, although the defendant's lawyer tendered evidence that his client never departed from the rules of decency, and even deposited the identical small-clothes worn on the occasion as additional proof, still a preliminary fine of 180 roubles was summarily inflicted.

The New York journals publish certain documents purporting to give an account of the reasons for General Manuel Quesada's resignation of his position as General-in-Chief of the Cuban patriot army. It appears that Quesada was desirous of obtaining more ample powers from the revolutionary Legislature, he claiming that in order to secure the triumph of the patriot arms it would be necessary to pay no heed to existing laws. No attention having been paid to Quesada's request for dictatorial powers, he resigned his position as General-in-Chief, the Chamber of Representatives at the same time having deposed him from command, and having appointed General Thomas J. Jordan to his place. It is asserted that last fall Quesada relieved Jordan of the command of the Department of the East, on the ground that he had been treating with the Spaniards for the surrender of his posts. Jordan was made Chief of Staff to Quesada, and the eastern provinces were abandoned by the patriots. The quarrel between Quesada and the Legislature, it is alleged, arises from a desire on the part of the latter to submit to the Spanish authorities. It is reported that an envoy from the patriots had been sent to Puerto Principe to ascertain the terms the Captain General would grant, and that Caballero de Rodas had replied that the insurgents must surrender unconditionally, the lives of all to be spared except of those who shall be proved guilty of murder and arson.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel*, having taken pains to ascertain the figures, states that two years of Radical rule in that State since the war costs threefold more than two years' Democratic rule immediately preceding the war. The figures follow:

Two years of Republican rule cost	$23,335,169 61
Two years of Democratic rule cost	7,593,445 08
Difference	$15,741,724 53

THE New York *Tribune* is not entirely pleased with the partial whitewashing of our Roderick Random, by which he has escaped expulsion from Congress. Nothing less than expulsion will suit Mr. Greeley or any other sagacious man who dares to break from the shackles of party to avoid disgrace. He says:

The precedent established in permitting Mr. Whittemore to resign seemed bad enough. Now, in the case of Mr. R. R. Butler, decided yesterday, the House has expressed its censure of what it virtually pronounces a dishonorable act, and at the same time refused to insist on the resignation or expulsion of the member who is declared to be dishonest. This is splitting hairs with a vengeance. The public will be less mealy-mouthed. Let it be remembered as long as the name of R. R. Butler appears in Congressional reports, that it is the name of a dishonored Representative.

A CORRESPONDENT, J. H. C., insists that the Kansas City Road must be built; 1st. that Memphis may have wheat, corn, produce as cheap as St. Louis; 2d, that Memphis may supply the adjacent country south of us as cheaply as Chicago or St. Louis; 3d, that the whole crop of the northwest, west of St. Louis, may find a cheaper route to the sea through Memphis and New Orleans than through St. Louis, Chicago and New York; 4th, that a rival system of roads to this of Memphis, converging at Helena on the west, and Grenada on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, may not be forced by our apathy into existence; 5th, that we may have direct access to the only finished railroad route across the continent; 6th, that Memphis may have cheap provisions and thus manufactures, and thus the trade of all adjacent States. If this road be not constructed we can have the consolation, at no distant day, of pointing to the spot where Memphis stands and showing passers-by, where a great city might have been built.

GENERAL ALCORN'S ingenious appeal to old line Whigs when he caught up the motto of the extinct party and exclaimed, I am for "THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS," was an adroit diversion by which he thought to seduce many honest men into paths of error. The "UNION" to which Alcorn would lead us is not that which, as followers of Clay and Webster, we loved and venerated. The "Constitution" which Alcorn invokes is a foully perverted system of organic law, which, with its Fifteenth Amendment, thoroughly subverts the relations of States to the Federal Union; and the "enforcement" of many "laws" which now defile Federal statute books, like the civil rights act, would make Clay and Webster turn over in their graves. No, no, Governor, we may admire your ingenuity, your eloquence, your luck, but never your abandonment of the faultless political philosophy of immortal men, Clay and Webster, prophets among statesmen, and gods among patriots.

AT ITS meeting Wednesday the House Military Committee examined no witnesses on the subject of the sale of cadetships. They determined to send in only a resolution of censure as to Roderick Butler. The reason they assign for withholding a resolution of expulsion is that they are satisfied "that in the sale of his appointment at West Point Mr. Butler was not influenced by any pecuniary consideration, but made the same at the earnest solicitation of an army officer. The money given for the nomination was not received by him until long after the appointment was made, and was used for political purposes during the recent gubernatorial campaign in Tennessee." This statement of facts shows how easily the committee could be satisfied when a Radical was concerned. Had he been a Democrat, the case would have been more difficult. What difference did the solicitation of an army officer make? Was that what showed he was influenced by no pecuniary consideration? Does the fact that he was not paid down and promptly alter the case, when he was actually paid and received the lucre? If it was right to take a bribe for the purpose of using it to elect Stokes, was it not equally so to elect Senter? Does Stokes being the best man of the two make any difference?

The unreasonable, unnecessary, and yet determined hostility of Secretary Boutwell to the Port-of-Entry bill shows how powerful a hold the corrupt city of New York still retains upon the Treasury Department. There is no shadow of excuse for opposing the bill, except such as have been trumped up by the New York monopolists—the same set of people who run the Free Trade League, and are always ready to obstruct national interests for their own selfish ends.

Thus saith Forney, who knoweth whereof he speaketh. New York it seems governs the action of the Secretary of the Treasury at will and prevents the establishment of ports-of-entry at Memphis, Chicago and other cities. It Boutwell's hostility to the measure be both "unreasonable and unnecessary," we must infer that the Secretary has been corrupted or intimidated, and if this high officer of the government, that one above all others, whose position most requires incorruptible honesty and probity, be thus characterized by his own organ, how depraved must we imagine congressmen and myriads of smaller leeches fastened upon the Treasury at Washington! That New York should govern the Union is no more unreasonable than that Rome, under the Cæsars, governed Greece and Sicily states or provinces, and New York is our Imperial Rome of which Washington is a sort of Pæstrum or Praeneste.

AS SHOWING to what an extent the falsifications of facts as to the situation in Tennessee has had its influence even on the minds of the true friends of the Southern people throughout the Northern States, we subjoin the following advice and warning from the New York *Metropolitan Record*:

Now, while we fully appreciate the provocation which leads members of this organization to act as they are said to be acting, especially in Tennessee, where hundreds of peaceful citizens have been butchered in cold blood, and hundreds of helpless families have been driven from their homes by Brownlow's hireling human bloodhounds, yet we are forced to say that they are doing wrong. They are not anywhere a majority of the people, nor are their acts approved by the majority. Their conduct not only retards the prosperity of the State, by producing disorder and keeping away white immigrants and settlers, but it also brings upon all the people the vengeance of a ruthless party, that is only too glad to have a pretext for tormenting and oppressing those who will not voluntarily do its bidding. Men smarting under such wrongs as those inflicted on many citizens of Tennessee, naturally seek redress by other means than those which time and the sometimes slow change of political sentiment provides, yet in the present situation of affairs it is most imprudent to resort to violence. For every unlawful act they commit, Congress will retaliate bitterly and vindictively, not merely upon them, but on the whole State. It is useless to say that Congress has no right to do this or that. Congress has the will and power to do anything it pleases, and the occupant of the White House will stand by Congress in whatever it may undertake. It only needs a pretext to take hold of Tennessee and throttle her as she was throttled by Brownlow, and Grant will promptly furnish the means. For this reason, if no other, the so-called Ku-Klux should keep still. They should bide their time, and not invite ruthless retaliation upon the whole people by violently redressing their own wrongs. They should also learn, and bear in mind, that every unlawful act laid to their charge, whether unjustly or not, is an obstacle to the restoration of Democratic power in Washington, and consequently a postponement of the release of the South from military and carpet-bag domination.

GENERAL GRANT has notified Congress that he has been officially informed of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by thirty States. The Philadelphia *Press* sometime since announced that the proclamation of the President had been prepared and would be issued as soon as the action of the Texas legislature was officially received at the Department of State, and we may now look for the proclamation immediately. The seven States voting against the amendment are New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, California, Oregon and Tennessee, which of course all alike deserve reconstruction for their contumacy. The *Press* meets the Democratic argument, that part of the States ratified under duress, by saying that if the Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky rebels, who voted on the subject, had been "compelled to wait until they had earned the right to control the States they toiled to destroy, and if the Tennessee legislature had not deliberately violated the pledges upon which it was elected, the thirty States for the new article would have been thirty-four at least." The other three States voting against the amendment, it also accounts for by saying that New Jersey was made Democratic by votes sent from New York city, and Oregon and California also by an accession of rebel emigrants from the exploded confederacy. Thus the *Press* concludes that the ratification is unanimous by all the loyal people of the United States. And it declares the Constitution as thus perfected to be "in healthy symmetry with the Declaration of Independence," and that "at the end of the next half century when our forty millions will have reached one hundred and fifty millions, posterity will regard the Fifteenth Amendment with equal reverence and gratitude, and they will hesitate to say who most deserve their prayers—the soldiers who saved the Republic, or those who perpetuated it by means of this great article." That is a calculation looking somewhat far into the future, to a time when wiser and more honest men than Forney have been led to doubt whether we should have the great Republic at all. Whether at that remote date we shall have several republics or one despotism would be a more rational subject of inquiry.

MACK, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, commenting on the rapidity with which the "reconstructed" States are emptying their carpet-baggers and ex-seceders into Congress, compliments, after the fashion following, the newly elected Georgia Senator, who was indicted for perjury only "for political effect:"

Now comes Georgia with a Senator elect in the person of Mr. Foster Blodgett—the leader of the Republican party of the State. Do you know Blodgett's record? I do; for I learned it a few years ago in the city of Augusta, where he lives. At the outbreak of the war he was the meanest and most malignant rebel in the State. When Alexander H. Stephens was speaking, in language which, in the light of subsequent events, reads like the inspiration of prophecy, against secession—disavowing its causes and foretelling its consequences—this man Blodgett was organizing a Vigilance Committee in Augusta to hang every man who lifted his voice in favor of the Union. Stephens, who lives near Augusta, was one of his threatened victims, and Blodgett did his best to incite mob violence against that great and good man. He remained at his home during the war, persecuting Union men, but too great a coward to expose himself to the hazards of the battlefield. When peace came he rushed to Washington, pledged himself to the support of Johnson's administration, and was appointed postmaster of Augusta. He took the iron-clad oath without any reservation; whereupon he was indicted by the grand jury for perjury—indicted by men who knew his record, and many of whom had been the victims of his villainy in the days of secession. I have lost sight of the matter since, and do not know whether or not he was ever tried for his crime. But now he looms up as the *par excellence* of Georgia, and the people are called upon to shout and clap their hands at the return of an "erring sister State" under a policy which puts a premium on villainy and exalts treachery into a virtue by the election of a fellow like Blodgett.

The Radical answer to all such articles as this is ready made—"Democratic hate of men who repent of their participation in the rebellion." Not at all. If the cowardly crimes of Blodgett are to be forgiven by the Republican party, why not the brave crimes of others? My objection is to the policy which allows such a man as Blodgett to rise to power on the political ruin of the men who were associated with him in the work of secession. Why make a "traitor" of Toombs and a "patriot of Blodgett? The questions answers itself, and shows the slimy filth of Congressional reconstruction all the way through, from its first act to its last. Mr. Toombs could be a "patriot," too, if he were not a gentleman. Doubtless he, too, could be taken to the bosom of the loyal party if he would but denounce his old comrades in secession, applaud their disfranchisement, and help to trample them with the heel of military tyranny. And thus the work of reconstruction goes on—filling the highest posts of trust and honor in America with the vilest wretches on the face of the earth—and succeeding such men as Toombs and Stephens in the halls of Congress with the Blodgetts and blackguards of the Southern States. Proceed, gentlemen, and all ye conscientious debt payers walk up to the captain's office and settle the bill. The liabilities of the "war for the Union" are but three thousand millions; the assets are Blodgett, Revels, and negro suffrage.

POLITICAL.

Senator McCreery and Jesse D. Bright are spoken of as candidates for the Governorship of Kentucky in 1871.

Governor Alcorn wants the lazy negroes at Washington to go to Mississippi and try plantation life, but the Government can't spare them just at present.

Hon. Godlove S. Orth, having declined to be a candidate for re-election in the Lafayette (Indiana) District, it is probable that General Lew Wallace may be his successor in the next Congress.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who is so prominent a leader in the Woman Suffrage Association of New York, is a lady of Southern birth, and niece by marriage of the late Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana.

One hundred and forty women, in a remonstrance against woman suffrage to the Ohio Legislature, express their willingness to allow the male members of society to "represent them in the corn-field, the battle-field and at the ballot-box."

Whatever may be the ultimate result, there is no question of the fact that in Great Britain the movement "to remove the electoral disabilities of women" is enlisting in its support many of the leading statesmen and politicians of that country.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 16th inst., says: "It is probable that Congress will pass an act declaring the present government of Tennessee inefficient for the protection of life and property, and providing for an election to be held by the people, only those to vote who are entitled to do so *under the Constitution*."

The debt of Virginia is a huge one. Including interest due and unpaid, amounts to $45,872,773. The assets are nearly as much, but are not available, and the Governor thinks only about twelve thousand dollars of them ever will be, but he says the State can commence the payment of interest on her public debt by July 1, 1871.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has before it a bill appointing the Judges of their State Judicial Districts an examining committee, and requiring them to visit all nunneries, convents and cathedrals in their Districts twice a year, and ascertain whether any persons are detained in these establishments contrary to their will.

The first American flag, according to the design and approval of Congress, was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, of Philadelphia, and the house where she made it, No. 239 Arch street, is still standing. The next one, if we remember right, was made after an entirely different design, by one Codding, of Illinois, during the Fremont campaign.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* says: The following are the ratifications of the Fifteenth Amendment:

18 States.
7 military districts.
3 Major Generals.
1 Radical caucus.

29 in all.

John Campbell, of Philadelphia, in a very lively speech before the Democratic Association a short time since, said: "Remember that eight hundred and fifty thousand new voters have been recently added to the already six or seven millions. It is a fixed fact, as certain as any fact, that this vote is added. Now don't let us be afraid to acknowledge this fact; don't let us ignore it; it is alive—it is before us—we must face it! How shall the Democracy poll, on next Presidential election day, a majority of this vote? How shall we bridge the chasm that separates the negro vote from us? There is only one architect that can build this bridge—there is only one man who can poll this vote—and that man is Salmon P. Chase."

It may not be generally known to those of foreign birth, who have not become naturalized, that a bill is now pending in Congress, with every probability of soon becoming a law, that will render a further residence of five years in this country absolutely necessary. Foreigners, therefore, should naturalize at once, while the matter rests with the State courts. For all necessary papers apply to the clerks of the courts of the county in which you reside. The naturalization obstruction bill is being pushed through Congress with all possible speed, and as soon as it becomes a law every foreigner not then a citizen will be placed by its provisions in the position of one who has just migrated to the country. He may have resided here a score of years, or he may have declared his intentions, but the law of Congress will require him to renew his declarations in a United States court, and live here five years longer before he can become a citizen.

The Boston *Post* says: "We touch bottom again, in matters of trade and finance, as soon as we come to a full crop of cotton. *That has twice proved itself our commercial support and savior.* Intelligent merchants and the more comprehensive minds among our public men so understand it. Strange as it appears to dispassionate eyes, the Congress that has been doing its best to cripple, confuse and restrict all healthy financial operations by its jargon of phases, its medley of schemes and its plots of personal and partisan profit, is the very same Congress that has been revengefully bent on keeping the cotton producing States in a condition of servile degradation, or repressing every attempt of their property-holding citizens to establish order and a well-regulated industrial system, and on driving away capital from their valuable fields by destroying the growth of confidence and trust. The object was nothing less than the absolute degradation of the people that give those states all the character and importance which they ever enjoyed. Mr. Sumner publicly announced that thirty years, the period of a generation, was none too long to keep them suppliants, dependants and servants outside the Union. His statesmanship must have borrowed the eyes of a mole when it inspired such an anathema on an entire section of the country. It did not reckon the vast productive capacity of their favored soil and climate, and the great staple which they alone can supply for the resuscitation of our commerce. It forgot to allow for those pressing necessities in the national finances for whose instant alleviation we should be compelled to turn to the South as we had done before."

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mh15

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Subscribed Capital, (gold)	$16,000,000 00
Fire Reserve Fund, "	1,085,767 71
Fire Reserve Premium "	692,573 77
Total Assets, "	14,885,224 39
Total income for 1868, "	4,111,492 61

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A. Vaccaro, Esq., of A. Vaccaro & Co.
J. S. Stanton, Esq., of Stanton & Moore.
A. Hatchett, Esq., of Busby & Hatchett.
Ed. Pickett, jr., of Mesick & Pickett.

OFFICERS:
D. C. TRADER, Pres. H. M. RAGAN, Sec'y.
H. G. TRADER, Treasurer.
Dr. W. R. HODGES, Examining Physician.
dec8 d w s

TO LAND BUYERS.

THE Overton Lands, six miles north of Memphis, on the Big Creek Plank Road and Mississippi River Railroad track, which are to be sold at our REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, on Tuesday next, should attract the attention of land buyers, both for their first and lumber value in the Memphis market, and farm value when cleared. No property within this some circumference can make a safer or more profitable investment of capital. Mr. Overton, the owner, is now here, and being a non-resident has DETERMINED to sell before returning home, if buyers can be had. We therefore invite the attendance, on Tuesday next, of the many persons who have been so often applying to us to buy these lands. They can get them by becoming the highest bidder.

The terms of the sale will allow ample time to meet the deferred payments from the products of the land.

BLYTHE, TREWEVANT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
mh19

FURNITURE.

AMES, BEATTIE & CO.,
396 GAYOSO BLOCK,
OFFER ALL KINDS OF
Furniture, Carpets,
WINDOW SHADES,
Oil Cloths, Mattresses, Etc.,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
de19

CARPETS!

Carpets, Carpets
BOUGHT AT
THE LATE DECLINE
—AND—
WILL BE SOLD LOWER
—THAN EVER—
Offered in the South
FOR CASH
BY E. FEGAN
No. 260 Second St.
—ALSO—
OIL CLOTHS,
Straw Mattings, Shades, Etc
feb13

HARDWARE.

COTTON GINS!

ALLISON BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. CARVER & CO.'S
IMPROVED COTTON GIN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
IRON, GUNS, CUTLERY, Etc..
270 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS or merchants designing to purchase Gin Stands will do well to bear in mind that we are Sole Agents for "E. CARVER & CO.'S" IMPROVED COTTON GINS. The unequaled beauty of the staple of cotton ginned on these well known Gin Stands, the lightness of their improved running gear, increased yield of lint, and many other acknowledged advantages, make them more desirable than in former years, when, as now, they were the favorite. 1y9

THOMPSON & STEELE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM BAKING
POWDER,
No. 11 N. Fifth Street,
mh13 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!
MRS. M. C. HUNTER'S
SOUTHERN EMPORIUM
No. 247 Main Street, Memphis.
Millinery and Fancy Goods of every description, and dress-making in the LATEST PARISIAN MODE.
Stamping and Braiding done to order. mh13

COOK SILK COTTON SEED FOR SALE.
By Goodlett & Co.,
By Ralph Wormeley & Co.,
By T. B. Haynes & Co.

THIS cotton was brought from Mexico to E. Texas and from Texas to Mississippi in 1857. It was raised in Bolivar county, and sold in New Orleans at 21½ cents per pound in 1868 and 9. A crop of 250 bales raised in Texas, during the war, by Judge Jones, was sold in 1866, in Liverpool, for 42 cents, gold, when common cotton was sold for 41 cents. It is pronounced by competent judges in New Orleans and Memphis as fine as Peeler, and much stronger in staple. mh17

PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF MEMPHIS, TENN.
CAPITAL, : : : $200,000 00
Office: Cor. Madison and Second,
KIT WILLIAMS BLOCK.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO DO A general Fire and Marine Insurance Business. Risks on Private Dwellings especially desired. Being strictly a Home Company, it hopes to receive a share of patronage.

OFFICERS:
J. G. LONSDALE, President.
D. H. TOWNSEND, Vice-President.
WALTER A. GOODMAN, Secretary.
J. G. LONSDALE, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
D. H. TOWNSEND, J. J. BUSBY,
J. G. LONSDALE, E. MEYER,
G. V. RAMBAUT, S. F. MCNUTT,
D. T. FORSTER, J. E. FRANK,
C. I. PHILLIPS, R. F. HARBERT,
A. VACCARO, J. C. NEELY,
M. J. WICKS, H. J. TAYLOR,
feb16 N. R. BEDGE.

$1,000 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the jail of Shelby county, on the night of the 16th March, Thomas E. Leonard and Robert Goodlett. I will pay the above reward for their arrest and delivery to me. A. P. GUERRY,
Sheriff Shelby county.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Parteee & Miller is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. W. Miller retiring, the remaining parties to receive amounts due the old firm, and receipt for the same. C. L. PARTEE,
NOAH PARTEE,
L. W. MILLER.
Memphis, March 14, 1870. mh16

BANKS AND BANKING.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:
R. EISMAN, NEWTON FORD,
F. S. DAVIS, W. W. THACHER,
J. T. FARGASON, W. P. PROUDFIT,
G. H. JUDAH, W. W. YOUNG,
J. N. OLIVER, W. R. MOORE,
C. F. SMITH, J. W. JEFFERSON,
C. C. PARTEE.

F. S. DAVIS,
President.
NEWTON FORD,
Vice-President.
W. W. THACHER, Cashier.

EMMET BANK,
No. 1 and 3 Madison Street,
STANTON BLOCK.

Thos. Fisher, Pres't.

SELLS Sight Drafts on Ireland, and Three and Sixty Days' Sight on London, at New York rates; and can draw in sums to suit purchasers on all the principal cities and towns in Continental Europe.

Also, transacts a general Exchange and Banking Business. ja2

THE DeSOTO BANK
OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES ELDER, W. H. WOOD,
T. R. FARNSWORTH, S. H. DUNSCOMB,
JOHN R. LEECH.

OFFICERS:
JAMES ELDER, : : President.
W. H. WOOD, : : Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, : Cashier.
oct4

REMOVAL.

THE City Bank has removed from the corner of Jefferson and Front streets to the new Bank Building, No. 9 Madison street.

S. H. TOBEY, President. E. C. KIRK, Cashier.
J. A. HAYES, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

CITY BANK,
New Bank Building, No. 9 Madison St.
TRANSACTS A
GENERAL BANKING
AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
And Deals in Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds, City and County Scrip, and
SOUTHERN BANK NOTES.

DRAFTS for sale in sums to suit, on England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and all parts of Germany. Also, Gold Drafts on New York. de22

HIDES AND LEATHER.

D. S. THOMAS. B. F. GROSS
THOMAS & GROSS
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEATHER
AND DEALERS IN
Leather & Shoe Findin's
Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip Skins, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, Tanners' Oils, Etc.,
366 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

Cash paid for Hides and Leather in the rough. se19

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
St. Louis Mutual Life
INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the First Day of January, 1870,

Made to the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State.

The Capital Stock is paid up, and is $100,000

ASSETS:

Loans secured by Deeds of Trust on real estate	$1,539,501 48
Loans on policies in force	2,016,546 10
Cash on hand, in bank and office	125,298 99
Loans on personal security	31,023 64
Tennessee State bonds	20,000 00
Coupons on same, due Jan. 1, 1870	1,500 00
Virginia State bonds	30,000 00
Office furniture and safes, at home office and agencies	6,787 34
Revenue stamps on hand	50 55
Real estate—being office lot, and building in course of erection	111,335 22
Deferred annual, semi-annual and quarterly premiums on policies in force, in agents' hands, and in course of transmission	845,742 26
Due from agents, and for first premiums on policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	155,263 96
Accrued interest	59,061 18
	$4,567,086 69

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock	$ 100,000 00
Dividends unredeemed	61,254 74
Bills payable—being deferred payments on purchase of office lot	61,150 44
Reserve to redeem bonds, notes and other assets to present value	298,769 23
Losses admitted, not yet due and unsettled for	75,000 00
Unadjusted, unsatisfactory proofs and fraud	45,500 00
Reserve for reinsurance, dividends, etc	3