ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ATT'Y-GEN'L 15TH JUDICIAL CIRC'T.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—In response to the flattering assurances of support which have been tendered to me, I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Attorney-General of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit. Election first Thursday in August next. WALKER WOOD.

FOR JUDGE 1st CHANCERY COURT.

JUDGE FIRST CHANCERY COURT.—*Editors Appeal:* You may announce me as an independent candidate for Judge of the First Chancery Court of Shelby county. T. S. AYRES. my5

FOR JUDGE 15TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

JUDGE 15TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—At the request of a respectable portion of the bar, and of the people of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, I announce myself a candidate for Judge of that Circuit. The election is to be held on the first Thursday, being the 4th day of August next. ISAAC M. STEELE. ap25

CHANCELLOR 2D CHANC'RY COURT.

CHANCELLOR 2D CHANCERY COURT.—I announce myself as a candidate for the Chancellorship of the Second (2d) Chancery Court of Memphis. G. A. HANSON. ap21

FOR JUDGE 1ST CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.—C. W. HEISKELL, regular nominee of the Democratic convention. Election May 26, 1870.

JUDGE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.—We are authorized to announce P. T. SCRUGGS as a candidate for the office of Judge of the First Circuit Court of Shelby county, at the election, May 26th. feb1

FOR JUDGE CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE CRIMINAL COURT.—*To the People of Shelby County:* I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the Criminal Court, at the ensuing May election. H. E. HUDSON. ap29

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS.

HELP.—Any hotel, city or country, or private families wanting house-keepers, stewards, waiters, male or female cooks, chambermaids, women to wash and iron, or nurses to travel north, or to farmers wanting labor of any kind, or mechanics of any branch, would do well to call at the Labor Agency and only Intelligence Office of W. M. DARDIS, 83 Jefferson street. my9

LABORERS, ETC.—Railroad companys contractors and others wanting laborers or mechanics will be supplied, free of office charges, by leaving orders with SAXTON & CO., 166 Front street. my8

WANTED—Good Male Cook to go to "Franklin House," Raleigh Springs. Apply to F. G. PRATT, No. 6 West Court street, Memphis. my7

WASHER AND IRONER.—An a No 1 washer and ironer at 161 Second street, immediately. my8

WANTED---TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Parties can negotiate for large or small amounts, on long or short time, by addressing J. B. S., Postoffice box 59. ap15

FOR RENT.

RESIDENCE.—The desirable residence, No. 145 Madison street, formerly occupied by T. S. Ayres, Esq.; apply to W. M. FARRINGTON, or JOHN B. ROBINSON. my8

RESIDENCE—253 Hernando street, seven rooms, servants' houses, etc., good well and cistern, large lot, healthy and pleasant location, large vegetable garden planted and in fine condition. Terms moderate; apply to T. C. TASKIN, Craftmen's Insurance Company, 5 Madison street. my5

ROOMS—Newly furnished, single or in suits, suitable for families; water facilities and yard accommodations excellent; apply at Hotel D'Europe, with satisfactory reference. my3

STRAYED---STOLEN.

HORSE—From Joseph Gorgenthum, at corner Jackson street and Horn Lake road, Fort Pickering, an Iron-gray Horse, of medium size, five years old, not shod. I will pay $20 reward for his delivery to me. JOSEPH GORGENTHUM. my7

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

—St. Charles Saloon—all drinks 15 cents

—Every place of amusement in town was well patronized last night.

—Several Memphis sporting men left for the Nashville races yesterday.

—The town was very quiet yesterday—scarcely a disturbance of any kind occurring.

—The weather was delightful yesterday. The thermometer ranged from 76° to 80° Fahr.

—Up to midnight nothing definite was known as to the murder out at the old Burrows place.

—The grist mill comes off to-day. The fullest news will be found in the APPEAL to-morrow morning.

—The Fair and Festival to aid Father Walsh to build St. Bridget's Church, will positively close this evening.

—P. Harrison was arrested yesterday for assault and drawing a pistol. His case will be heard before the Recorder this morning.

—Always on file, at Caledonia Saloon, corner Madison and Main streets, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis dailies and all sporting papers.

—Oppenheimer & Hochstadter, 68 Jefferson street, (Charley Williams' old stand), keep constantly at their market an assortment of choice fresh meats and vegetables.

—General Forrest and Colonel Byrd, of Selma, the latter a distinguished lawyer, will address the citizens of Memphis this afternoon at four o'clock, at the Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the extension of the Selma road from Holly Springs to this city.

—A little negro boy was set upon yesterday by a savage dog belonging to Mr. W. H. Martins, a clerk at Moores & Hudson's, and so terribly torn that he was sent to the hospital on a dray. Mr. W. H. Martins was arrested and put under $50 bonds to appear before the Recorder this morning.

—An Italian, who went by the *soubriquet* Motto Piccin, was found murdered at the old Borrow place, some miles northeast of the city, yesterday morning. It is said that he was murdered by negroes for his money—he having been reported as having stored away quite an amount of specie.

—The oyster season is definitely over, in despite of the late cold snap, and fine lunches are becoming the order of the day in first-class bar-rooms. Mr. Vincent Botto, recognizing this fact, sets a splendid lunch every morning, at the corner of Washington and Front (Madam Vincent's old place), from ten till two. The same good liquors, fine cigars, etc., as of old, always to be found at the bar.

—The following note was received by one of the editors of the APPEAL yesterday—it explains itself: "Feeling that you will protect, I write this note to you personally. Riding home in the street cars on Friday, ten gentlemen arose and gave seats to ladies, and only one received a 'thank you.' Had any one of those ladies dropped her handkerchief and a gentleman returned it, how quickly she would have said 'thank you,' and how pleasantly smiled. Now, why not do the same when a gentleman kindly gives her a seat after standing at a desk all day? Do, Mr. Keating, say a few words about this matter, for I am confident that the gentlemen have already excuse enough to retain their seats and allow some of the ladies to stand up."

FOR SALE—The new, light draught, stern-wheel steamboat now lying at foot of the city wharf. Especially adapted for a trading boat or for a low-water packet.

A. JUST removed to 195 Main street, Webster Block, one door south of Washington. Having my expenses greatly reduced, we can sell cheaper than any other first-class house in the city.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, VERY LOW. GANS' NEW STORE, 298 Main st.

IF YOU want cheap goods go to T. W. JOHNSTON & CO.

PUMPS for *bored wells* by Browne & Browne, 41 Madison street.

Observe Donoho, Joy & Co.'s advertisement of the Wickersham property, embracing Library and Post Office buildings, New Memphis Theater, and other valuable property for sale.

DRY GOODS ON LONG TIME.

First-Class Stock to be Closed Out.

We call the attention of city and country merchants that, being desirous of closing out our large stock of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, we will sell payable November 1, 1870, and at net cash prices. Our stock is complete and well assorted, and must be closed out in sixty days. Extra inducements offered to any one wishing to purchase stock and stand. J. H. LOWENSTINE & BROS., 231 Main street, Clay Building.

LARGEST variety and prices lowest in underwear at Wiggans & Thorn's, 233 Main street. F. Y. shirts ready made or made to order—fit guaranteed.

A. JUST removed to 195 Main street, Webster Block, one door south of Washington. Having my expenses greatly reduced, we can sell cheaper than any other first-class house in the city.

THE METHODISTS.

Bishop Andrews' Lecture---His Conservatism.

Preparations for the Great Tasks of the Convention.

In the absence of Bishop Wightman, Bishop Payne called the Conference to order. Prayers were offered by Dr. Wm. J. Parks, of the Georgia Conference.

Bishop Andrews then took the chair, and the minutes were read by Dr. Summers.

BISHOP ANDREWS.

Bishop Andrews, in a conversational tone, delivered a brief address, in which he urged the necessity for conservatism in the conduct of the Convention. He adverted to the accession of laymen to the body, and thought that the Conference was the gainer by this reform. He seemed apprehensive, however, of danger that might arise from a tendency to change. Perhaps the age in which we live is revolutionary, and which our political government absorbs unheard of powers and gathers forces unknown before. The spirit of Methodism may be too strongly directed in the opposite direction; such it seems are apprehensions entertained by the venerable Bishop. He spoke of his advancing years, of his physical weakness, of the difficulties he encountered in reaching Memphis, of his indebtedness to a kind friend who had attended him hither, of his wife who had urged him to come that he might once more meet those whom he had known and loved and labored with through so many successive years. He said that his most earnest desire was that the Conference should act with moderation in all its measures, and insisted that it would be well to enter upon no radical changes; he said, to use a vulgar illustration, we should run the machine slowly, as it is for four years, and then, if it performed not the service required, knock off its wheels and set it up again. Sudden, violent, radical changes were dangerous. The organization, as it exists, has wrought wonderful moral triumphs, and unless assured that a proposed change was a certain reform, it were wise to rest where we are. Such, substantially, was the Bishop's advice to his intently listening children.

He adverted to the abuse to which he has been subjected for a series of years, before, during and since the war, by Northern Methodist papers. He designated a Cincinnati Methodist paper that had been especially denunciatory, and yet, said the Bishop, I knew well and esteemed the conductor of that journal. I asked him, said the aged man, to withhold his paper, and I have never heard more of his assaults." A better feeling perhaps, is growing into existence. In any event Bishop Andrews evinced no spirit of vindictiveness, and uttered no unkind word affecting Northern Methodists. He then appealed to the affection entertained for the Methodist church by those who had been its members from childhood. "I have never known one," said he, "to leave it because there was not enough religion in it, but because there was social or political advantage to gain by the change." The Bishop then spoke of a disposition among ministers and others of the church to glorify one another in the newspapers of the church. His animadversions were good humored and effective, and the point was appreciated when he referred to the facility with which the prefix "Prof." was applied to the names of "humble followers of Christ." Bishop Andrews, referring again to his physical weakness, which is not at all apparent in his face, resumed his seat in the pulpit, and Bishop Marvin, an excellent presiding officer, took the chair.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

Leaves of absence were granted several delegates.

A curious memorial from Richmond was presented by Dr. Lee, praying for the abolition of the office of Presiding Elder, and the admission of the laity to the Council of Bishops. The reporter thinks it was only signed by one person.

Local preachers presented a memorial discussing the condition of local preachers, and another was read and referred to the Committee on Revisals, suggesting an inquiry into the propriety of restricting the veto power of Bishops. Several of these papers were hardly of that character approved by Bishop Andrews, as was inferred from the tenor of his address.

Resolutions referring to the organization of Sunday schools, and a petition from Mobile, presented by Dr. Hamilton, referring to the condition of certain church property in that city belonging to colored churches, was given to the proper committee.

Dr. Kuner's resolutions having reference to the publication of a German hymn book and a German Methodist paper in Louisiana, were properly referred.

Dr. Abbey proposed that a committee be appointed to publish a book on church architecture. Deaf mes can hear in all churches hereafter constructed under the supervision of members of this Conference. The science of acoustics will constitute part of the *curriculum* in each institution of learning, directed by this listening convocation of churchmen.

Dr. Abbey's resolution contemplating the establishment of Methodist Missions in Mexico, was amended and approved.

The subdivision of the Memphis Conference was proposed, and will be acted on.

Rev. F. E. Pitts proposed the appointment, by the Committee on Episcopacy, of some one to write the biography of Bishop Soule.

San Francisco asked for a branch of the Book Depository, and a petition suggesting the preparation of a proper catechism for children was referred. The Committee on Revisals was asked by a petition, read and referred, to reform the church discipline, so that the continuance of suspension of a church member be dependant on his conduct and repentance. It was suggested that the proceedings of the day were irregular, when the presiding bishop decided that a resolution pending at the moment of adjournment is not in order, or may be pretermitted till called up. This was assented to. Dr. Lee, of Virginia, proposed to take up the business of the Convention where it was left on Saturday. Dr. Green, of Nashville, said he had been making a practical investigation of the facts, and found that it was possible to hear under the gallery, but not in the center or on either side of the church. Dr. Marshall said, "it is notorious that this house is the sepulchre of the human voice."

The pending question of last Saturday, offered by Dr. Lee, was then taken up. It provides that no resolution affecting church discipline be considered after Thursday, and that the Committee on Revisals report as speedily as possible on all questions submitted for its consideration—such reports to be printed in the *Advocate*. The proposition was made to prevent unanticipated and unconsidered changes being made in church discipline.

"CAN'T HEAR."

Ex-Governor Truston Polk, of Missouri, moved that when the Conference adjourn it shall meet to-morrow in the Second street Methodist Church. Unanimously agreed to. The thanks of the body were tendered the Cumberland Presbyterians for the use of the building, which half the delegates deem a sort of echo'ng "cave of the winds." It was then proposed to meet at 8 and adjourn at 12 o'clock, but this and other like propositions were defeated.

Various propositions were made to amend Dr. Lee's resolution as to the time of final adjournment, but all failed and it was adopted, and as an evidence of the thorough conservatism of the body it was agreed that no measure changing the discipline should be adopted save by a three-fourths majority. Saturday, the 14th, was fixed as the day beyond which no new proposition affecting church discipline would be considered.

Dr. Greene, of Nashville, opposed all propositions designed to restrict the action of the Convention; yet Dr. Lee's resolutions were adopted by a two-thirds vote, and all committees were requested to report as rapidly as possible. The Committee on Education was instructed to examine report upon catechisms as to their value, doctrines, and literary character and value. General Dibrell and others protested against the sub-division of their Conference.

ADJOURNMENT AND A LECTURE.

Dr. Bond, of Baltimore, proposed that the Conference adjourn on Monday, the 30th inst.

After much discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Dr. Bond then delivered a very sensible practical sermon on the gospel of hard work.

Dr. Watkins, of Virginia, opposed all restrictions and limitations, and said, ironically, that when the Conference sat four years ago in New Orleans, it should not only have fixed the day for this meeting, but the day for its dispersion.

Two hundred and five members voting, ninety-six were for final adjournment on the 26th inst., and one hundred and nine against it.

It was then agreed to adjourn on Monday, the 23d inst.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

Mr. Cottrell, of Alabama, proposed that the Committee on Revisals report at the earliest practicable moment on the subject of the pastorate. Mr. Cottrell said he was for thorough reforms and changes, but that those who concurred with him would assent to the action of the majority. Judge Byrd said he was for the old landmarks, was opposed to changes contemplated. Mr. Cottrell's resolution was adopted.

When a resolution affecting the itinerancy, and to inquire into the propriety of reducing the number of presiding Bishops and touching like questions, was laid on the table, a layman manifested a little feeling, and another did not approve his con[illegible] turned till 8 p.m.

THE MAI FEST.

Grand and Beautiful Procession through the Streets.

The Entire Teutonic Population Turn out En Masse.

The Proceedings at James' Park—Speech of Herr Grosauer.

The Song and Dance kept up till Midnight—Etc., Etc.

Hail! thou the fleet year's pride and prime!
Hail! day which Fame should bid to bloom!
Hail! image of primeval time!
Hail! sample of a world to come!
[*Translation of an old Latin Poem to May.*]

After the dull, tedious months of winter, and the cold, raw, dripping days of spring, the outburst into virid beauty and true vernal bloom which Nature makes at the end of April and beginning of May is so soul-inspiring, and excites in the human breast feelings so joyous and exuberant, that it is not to be wondered at that mankind in all ages should have celebrated the season by some extraordinary exhibition of these feelings. "A mad happiness," says an old English writer, "doth at this season go abroad over the Earth, that Nature all colde and dead liveth and smileth againe." Our mediaeval forefathers, both Saxon and Briton, seemed to have cherished this feeling in an extraordinary degree; and when the happy May time came, bringing with its warm sunshine the beauty and fragrance of flowers, the songs of the birds amid the trees freshly clothed in verdure, and the babbling of the brooks long frozen, they celebrated it with a mad rush to the fields to revel in the feast which Nature presented there. With the ancients as with the moderns, the first emotion seemed to be to seize some portion of that vast profusion of blossoms and flowers spread around them, and set it up in some decorative manner, and let the pleasure it excited find vent in music, and song and dance.

Until within a few years, comparatively, this custom was almost universal. It prevailed throughout England up to the time of the visit of Washington Irving to that country, and in France up to within the last twenty years. Now, alas! it is almost unknown in either country. Both are becoming too utilitarian—too Americanized. The poetry of nature, and the sentiment *aura famea*—the incessant search after the almighty dollar do not go together. And to-day the only people with whom it lingers with a semblance of its pristine purity and beauty are the Germans. Even they do not now rear on high the May-pole and deck it with garlands, except in some of the more remote, mountainous districts of South Germany, yet unbroken by railways (as at Berchtesgarten, in the Bavarian Tyrol, where within the last ten years the writer witnessed this scene). But enough of it is preserved by them to make it a distinguishing feature of their nationality among us more practical, money-seeking Americans—as the yearly recurrence of such delightful festivals and reunions as that at James' Park yesterday.

THE GERMAN MAI FEST,

abundantly proves. The whole German population of Memphis, at one hour or another during the day, was at James' Park, and took part in the festivities of May.

According to the programme, published by us on Sunday and yesterday, the various associations, after assembling at their own meeting places, rendezvoused at the south side of Market Square, where about 10 o'clock a line was formed in the following order:

1. Band—Handwerker's.

2. An open carriage, drawn by four horses, bearing the orator of the day, Jos. Gronauer, Esq., and the Executive Committee.

3. Boys from the school at Raleigh, dressed in brown linen, and armed with rifles.

4. The Turnverein, dressed in brown linen, and bearing their banner and the United States flag.

5. German Benevolent Association.

6. Bruder Bund—with new and old flag—and American flag.

7. Bakers' Society, preceded by a banner, borne in front of two bakers bearing an enormous beer pretzel. They were dressed in white shirts, black pants, white aprons, white square caps, black, gold and red (German national colors) rosettes.

WAGONS.

8. Plain wagon, trimmed with evergreens and filled with little girls, dressed in white, with German national rosettes.

9. Wagon of the German Benevolent Association. This was a triumph of artistic design and arrangement. The body of the wagon was made to support a circular pelestal, fifteen feet in diameter, which was draped with the German national colors, in three bands each eighteen inches deep. On this pedestal was a huge basket of the same diameter at the top, and about six feet high—built in the semblance of a huge card-receiver or bread basket. This was gaily intertwined with evergreens and flowers, and from its center was reared a May pole, some twelve or fifteen feet high, held firm in its place by a well arranged system of cordage and stays. It was surmounted with the usual emblems of May—a rosy wreath and evergreens. In or on the basket were two rows of benches, on which were seated some twenty or thirty little girls. The *tout ensemble* was very fine, and we really think it the handsomest thing of the sort that we have ever seen.

10. Wagon of the Bruder Bund. This was drawn by six brown horses, and was very handsomely gotten up. The body was plain white, adorned with evergreens and garlands. On this platform were two tiers of little girls dressed in white, and covered with flowers. The whole was surmounted with a bower of evergreens, in which sat Miss Josephine Werner, adorned as May Queen.

11. Wagon of the Turners. This was very plain but handsome. The decorations were festoons of evergreens. It was also filled with little girls.

12. The bakers' wagon. This was the sensation of the procession and of the day. Imagine a brick baking oven, eight feet long by six wide, with chimney and all other appurtenances complete, placed on wheels, and you have it. In front hung a huge gilt pretzel, twined with flowers and evergreens. In the body of the wagon, at the doors of the oven, stood the bakers (in the costume described above) at work. At every few yards on the way trays of pretzels were drawn out, and the buns scattered amid the multitudes which crowded around it.

13. The Casino Club, in nine open carriages, handsomely wreathed with garlands of oak leaves, and festoons of *arbor vitae*.

THE LINE OF MARCH

was down Main street to Beale, out Beale to Hernando, down Hernando to Vance, and out Vance to the Park. The procession through the city was like a triumphant march, and thousands on thousands thronged the sidewalks to see the "show" go by. All admired the arrangement of the column, and went into raptures over the decorations of the wagons. That of the Benevolent Society received the full meed of praise, and it was well worthy of it. On arriving at

THE PARK

the column broke, and immediately the crowd spread themselves under the umbrageous trees to rest and cool off. Fritz Siebert (numbers "Nine and Ten," made famous by his poetry in the APPEAL yesterday morning) and Henry Luhrman's stands were forthwith visited, and the dust was washed out of many a throat "*nach altem Gebrauch*," with foaming glasses of the very best beer—namely, Cherokee. A panting spell, and more beer, taken by way of trial from the other stands, completely restored the lost vivacity, and in a very short time dancing was begun. This was continued with

INCIDENTALS

up to half-past one p.m. Among the incidentals we must mention the photographing of the wagon of the Benevolent Association. The first negative was not good, but the second was very fine. Another one of the first side was taken about five o'clock and was successful. One or two more of the wagons were photographed, and good pictures made. The other "incidentals" are hardly worth mentioning—at least up to this time. At twenty-five minutes of two o'clock, the band and a *chor* composed of selected singers from the various societies, assembled round the stand and sang

"DER MAI IST GEKOMMEN."

In the rendition of this, the German national hymn, the Maennerchor were led by Sabatzky, the accompaniment by the orchestra of Handwerker, which, during the day, performed many selections, among them some from the favorite German opera of "Faust." The Maennerchor, of course, acquitted themselves well; they could not, under the lead of Sabatzky, do otherwise. The "Der Mai ist gekommen" was almost faultless, notwithstanding there was much of what would be termed raw material. Time was observed exactly and the expression and accentuation were all that could be desired. The accompaniment by Handwerker's band was correct. In performing in the Park the orchestra and the chorus labored under the disadvantage of an open space, where it was impossible to hold the voice within a given compass and force its strength and volume to every ear. Notwithstanding this drawback, the efforts of both were beyond criticism and fairly met the anticipations and wants of the thousands who were present. Most of our German professors were present, and all expressed themselves satisfied with the musical part of the programme. These remarks apply to the selections which followed the speech. Only German compositions were offered, and all were given creditably, acceptably and to the satisfaction of the vast crowd in attendance. Hardly had the echoes of the song "*Der Mai ist gekommen*" died away, when Col. Buttinghaus, Grand Marshal, introduced the orator of the day, Mr. Jos. Gronauer, who delivered an address, in the German language, of which the following is a verbatim report and translation.

ADDRESS.

Welcome friends, welcome countrymen, men and women, youths and maidens, boys and girls—welcome to this rustic retreat. The sun again smiles from the blue ether upon turf, and flower, and tree. Through the warm air the birds are fluttering, warbling the while their merry notes. Spring is here, and may it be to us all a delightful vernal time, which shall quicken and freshen us to new life and vigor, and send deep into our innermost hearts the exuberent joy of existence.

Let to-day be dedicated to joy and pleasure, and as the trees throw off their winter garb and put on a new one of green buds, let us lay aside care and trouble, and take to ourselves new strength and life. It is an old and a beautiful custom of our German people that they always spend one day, at least, of the joyous month of May in the open air, on the green sward. It is a second nature—a demand—an irresistible command! In our dear old Fatherland the Festival of May is celebrated by old and young, on every meadow, on every hill, and in every vale; and it is in sweet remembrance of our old home that we here in our new one assemble on this occasion. To whom are not dear and precious the May festival of their home and childhood? Remember ye not, when, as little children at the side of our parents, we gambolled through the day? For this reason, if for no other, we would give our children this pleasurable remembrance, and impress into their hearts, by the splendor of our festival today, the germ of the good and beautiful. Long after we have left this mundane sphere of existence, they, as we now do, will celebrate the month of May, and going out into the wilds of nature remember, with love and reverence, their ancestors and parents.

What a progress has been made in German sociablesss and conviviality, made in a very few years here in Memphis, is shown by this gathering of to-day. A very few years ago, I remember, the entire celebration of May-Day consisted of a pic-nic of a few German societies. But, by the labors and never-resting zeal of a few patriotic Germans, the Mai Fest grew to its present significance. These gentlemen have the satisfaction of seeing their labors crowned with most important results and the most complete success.

The Festival that we celebrate to-day is a people's festival, in which all classes and conditions of people take part, and is the most beautiful that is yearly celebrated in Memphis. To such a festival a deeper significance may be attached than appears at the first glance. We should not throw ourselves entirely into the arms of the intoxicating and palate-tickling pleasures which this offer us on every side, but we should not lose sight of the noblest aims in view. Such festivals must lay the corner-stone to an universal harmony—societatic, religious and political harmony!

As we have to-day united ourselves, so to speak, as one family, to enjoy ourselves in the open air, each one of us should learn this lesson from the teachings of our reunion—to hold himself ready at all times to contribute to the common weal. Brawls and quarrels should give way to forgiveness and friendship. Each must hold himself ready to help the other as far as his strength and means will allow. We have all a common Fatherland, our language, customs, and habits are the same. Why, then, is it impossible that we should be harmoniously united for the purpose of attaining results which must be to the advantage of every single one of us?

Alas! that we preach so often to ears that are deaf! Everyone admits that these principles are true and good and noble, and should be carried out; but there is no talk among you of spreading the ideas, or of working them out practically. Too much mistrust and little petty jealousies exist among us. "German truth and honesty," "A man—a word," seem to have lost their ancient good old sound.

I say again that we must recover courage and bear ourselves after the manner of our fathers! Our late political victory has shown us the advantages that accrue to us from a common combined movement toward one end and aim.

Only a few years ago the Germans were not counted in the least, as weighing in political contests, because the politician knew that there was no organization, no unity of purpose among them. Through the labors of a few persons an end has been put to this self-abasement! The Germans, as a class, a people, are now a figure on the political chess-board. Their political winter sleep is over, and their political dawn is breaking.

But even here, I must remark, that a reaction is noticeable. German citizens, who only a few weeks ago laboriously and earnestly worked for the general weal of our German population, now stick their hands idly in their bosoms, and let little trifles hinder them from prosecuting their noble work. The principle that unity makes strength, is finding no sympathy. Each for himself and God for us all, seems to be the motto.

I appeal to you, Germans! my countrymen! by your love of freedom, man yourselves afresh! Hold together! Reach ye your hands together as a band, and the future will give a glowing example that through harmonious cooperation the greatest results for the welfare of all can be obtained. It is the duty of every one to take part in the mass meetings of the people. Every German citizen must regard himself as a link in the chain, and the *will of the majority* must be the law for each and every one.

To you now, and to your well known patriotism I appeal, ye German matrons and maidens! Rest not until your husbands, sons and brothers have given their promise that they will work to this end, that they shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of other nationalities. Cease not until you have brought about this end. You can do it! The history of centuries shows that women have at all times possessed greater power over men than the most choice and carefully selected arguments of the greatest orators.

Well, I know that this is not the place for a political harangue, but every hearer of mine must know and acknowledge that our continued domestic and commercial prosperity depends upon our political situation; for this reason, it must be fixed as firm as the corner stone of a building which is to last through ages.

As to the leading results which may be obtained by an efficacious or competent German association, I cite the following:

Firstly, the repeal of the burdensome Sunday laws.

Secondly, the introduction of the German language in the public schools; and

Thirdly, the holding of office by qualified German citizens.

German fellow-citizens, let us to-day determine not to rest again until we stand upon equal political footing with our other fellow-citizens. Let us be equally determined to keep our mother tongue pure and undefiled. There is, I am sorry to say, too little value set upon this jewel. Only by carefully protecting, and propagation of it, can we hope to perpetuate our good old customs. The dear recollections which cluster around our beloved mother tongue should not be allowed to fall into decay. Truly, we have naught to be ashamed of in the German language. I will not speak now of the services of the great Humboldt, of Lessing, of Schiller and Goethe, but still only call a brief attention to the works of German burgers in the United States. How many of the new States which have arisen into existence in the last twenty years would now be what they are without the Germans? Look at the West! Think how it was twenty years ago—and how it is now!

It is absolutely necessary that we constitute ourselves into an united political body. In the North, in the East and in the West this fact has been recognized. It is no longer a question, for there every German binds himself to his countrymen; and the magnificent manner in which every year the German national festivities are there celebrated, show that the Germans there float the Eagle banner of the race from which they spring and to which they evermore belong, high in the air. But in the South now there are too many Germans here who battle against their countrymen for this state of things to exist immediately. The road must first be broken in this direction.

In opposition to such are those who, in spite of difficulties and unpleasantness, boldly continue on the way that will bring us Germans to the wished for goal, are to be considered the committee of the Mai Fest, the Turners, the Gesang Verein, the Executive Committee of the German movement, the editors of the German press, and all persons and societies who speak German, and who labor to speed or preserve the German element.

We are Germans and wish to remain such [applause]. Let a love of our mother tongue be instilled into our children—for only thus can we know that they honor us. He who despises our mother tongue despises us. If we have such principles at heart, we may expect a festival like this to-day to produce a good and lasting impression.

And now to give the hours their due, let us pass the day in dance and song, the enjoyment of the good things of earth, and the free expression of our opinions one to another. Let old friends join hands. Let new friendships be formed, that this May-fest be a red-letter day in everyone's calendar, and shall be ever pleasant to look back upon.

With this wish, my friends, I take my leave of you to-day. May we meet after another year shall have flown, under equally as happy circumstances, and enjoying ourselves as we are doing here today. [Loud applause.]

The speech was listened to with marked attention throughout, though we are bound to say there were many who heard it who did not agree with some of the sentiments expressed. One old German remarked to us in the language of Colonel Michael ,Magevney at the late Convention, that "he didn't believe that a German, an Irishman, or any other foreign-born man had any rights in this country *except as an American citizen.*"

As soon as the speech was over, the *chor*, accompanied by the band, sang "*Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland,*" arranged by Professor Handwerker, in magnificent style.

TURNING.

During the day, but especially toward evening, the Turners attracted a great deal of attention at Turn-Platz.

The gymnastics were very creditable, and showed a marked improvement on last year. We would, did not space forbid, give a more extended notice of the exploits of some of the gentlemen.

THE WEATHER

was glorious the entire day, and in this respect made atonements for the many similar entertainments it has interfered with.

THE ATTENDANCE

was tremendous, and altogether surpassed the most sanguine expectations. By one o'clock the crowd could not have been less than two thousand, and from that hour on it increased in a steady stream. By nightfall those used to estimating crowds put the number down at from five to six thousand. The appearance of the Park

AT NIGHT,

when lighted up with Bengal lights, Chinese lanterns, and other devices, was like a scene from Oriental life, and was beautiful in the highest degree. From a little distance it was especially fine; the mellow cadences of the music, the flitting figures whirling in the mazy dance, the surging, heaving crowds on the outside of the ring of dancers, produced an effect which is undescribable.

THE FINALE

was at midnight, but it was long after that hour ere the entire crowd had gone and the park was deserted. The assemblage broke up in the best of good humor with themselves, and all the world, each carrying away the most delightful reminiscences of the tenth annual Mai Fest.

EXAMINE OUR 75c. CORSETS. GANS' NEW STORE, 298 Main st.

A. SEESSEL & SON

WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, MORNING, MAY 9TH,

5000 YARDS FIGURED LINEN LAWNS.

Comprising an assortment which has never been approached in Memphis. These goods deserve the especial examination of every lady in this vicinity. We intend to give to our patrons the benefit of an auction purchase—that enable us to put these goods on our counter at exactly one-half their real value. We name in part—

50 pieces desirable styles at 20c.
50 pieces small figures at 25c.
50 pieces figured and striped at 30c.
25 pieces superior quality at 35c.
25 pieces very attractive at 40c.
25 pieces extra fine at 45c.
25 pieces plain, all colers, at 20c.

We earnestly invite the attention of every lady in Memphis to this announcement.

CALL and price our goods. We are offering extra bargains this week. T. W. JOHNSON & CO

GAS fitting done promptly by Browne & Browne, No. 41 Madison street.

A. JUST removed to 195 Main street, Webster Block, one door south of Washington. Having my expenses greatly reduced, we can sell cheaper than any other first-class house in the city.

ST. LOUIS HOME JOURNAL at Joe Locke's, 236½ Main street.

OUR MAKE SHOES.

To obtain a good Shoe, secure for service, appearance, and beauty of fit, "GANS' MAKE" of Ladies' Cloth and Glove Kid Shoes. These Shoes are guaranteed, so you are sure to get a good article. GANS' NEW STORE, 298 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, No. 37 South Court street, MEMPHIS, TENN., May 9, 1870.

The action of the Elliott Line of boats running on White river, as will be seen from their card which appears in the *Ledger*, has compelled us to make arrangements with other boats to ship freight and carry passengers through to Little Rock and Hot Springs, and at greatly reduced prices and in much shorter time. The fast steamer Gallatin, Captain J. J. Edson, master—Charley Sharpe, clerk—will leave Memphis every Tuesday and Friday at four o'clock p.m., on arrival of the cars, making the trip to Devall's Bluff in twenty-five hours—connecting with the train for Little Rock. Time to Little Rock, twenty-eight hours; through freight to Little Rock, 50 cents; passengers to Little Rock, $14; passengers to Hot Springs (by stage from Little Rock), $20. Tickets sold at this office and on board steamer Gallatin. We will carry all freights as usual, from Devall's Bluff at local rates.

B. D. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Sup't.

A FULL assortment of Boys' Suits, new styles and colors, at A. Just's, 195 Main street, Webster Block.

STATIONERY of every description at Joe Locke's News Stand, 236½ Main street.

No. 1 Gravel Roofing done by Bartholomew & Allen, No. 5 West Court street.

BOYS' and Gents' Plaid Suits at A. Just's, 195 Main street, Webster Block.

SEE advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed, Book for the million—MARRIAGE GUIDE—in another column, it should be read by all.

WANTED.—Two Milliners, at Mrs. M. A. Roberts', 353 Main street.

REV. L. C. RANSOM, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, will preach at Mrs. Bryan's school house, near corner Elliott and Echols streets, at 8 p.m. (Tuesday).

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP--WALKER WOOD, ESQ.

From the Somerville Falcon.]

Never, so far as our knowledge extends, has the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit had a more able Attorney General than the present incumbent, Walker Wood, Esq. We have heard but one expression in this county in regard to him, and that is that he has not only discharged the duties of the office faithfully, but with marked ability. That he is the choice of the bar and people of this county we have not a shadow of doubt. Gen. Wood will announce himself as a candidate in a short time, and we hope to see him reelected by an overwhelming vote.

PERSONAL.

Judge W. H. Foster, New Orleans, General J. Fagan, Little Rock, are registered at the Peabody Hotel.

Judge James M. Howry, of Oxford, Mississippi, is in the city, stopping at the Peabody Hotel.

Gen. Bate, during his sojourn in this city, has won many friends and encountered many more to whom his face and form were familiar on many battle fields. He is one of those men, heaven-favored, who win triumphs with equal facility in every field of human effort. He was the most skillful and terrible of prosecuting attorneys. When a mere youth, he represented the State; he enjoyed alike, to an illimitable extent, the confidence of generals and soldiers in war; and here, in the time of profound peace, he is the eloquent representative of memories and affections that are deathless. Tennessee may boast of many of her children, but there are few who, within a briefer life, have done more to render themselves worthy of the land of their birth than Gen. William B. Bate.

PANTS, LINENS, CHEAPEST YET! GANS' NEW STORE, 298 Main st.

THE LATEST NEWS may always be had at Joe Locke's News Stand, 236½ Main street.

GENUINE CHEVIOT SUITS at A. Just's, 195 Main street, Webster Block.

HITE & CORWINE have removed their Job Printing establishment to the APPEAL Building, 14 Uniionstreet, and we are now prepared to execute orders for Job Printing on the shortest notice. The patrons of the APPEAL will bear this in mind and act accordingly.

A FINE assortment of Business Suits at A. Just's, 195 Main street, Webster Block.

BARGAINS this week at T. W. JOHNSTON & CO.'S.

JOE LOCKE, 236½ Main street, has the largest variety of Monthlies, Illustrated Weeklies and Dailies in the city.

DAHLIA Dress Coats, something new, at A. Just's, 195 Main street, Webster Block.

GEN FORREST'S ROAD.

The Practical Question of the Hour—Apathy of Memphis.

The completion of the Selma road becomes a prime necessity to the people of this city. Not only is it proposed by the Illinois Central Company to perfect the link between Holly Springs and Cairo, on condition that the Selma line may become part and parcel of that magnificent highway, but the evils to which Memphis is now subjected by the Mobile and Ohio road will be aggravated to an extent utterly ruinous. The Selma road diverted to Cairo, becomes, in its detrimental influences upon the fortunes of this city, another lateral line passing by our very doorways. Then the wealth of contiguous counties and States will be borne away from this city by the Mississippi Central, the Mobile and Ohio, and, most calamitous of all, because of its proximity to Memphis, becomes the Selma, Cairo and Chicago road. Even if there were no possibility of the consummation of this scheme, Memphis cannot remain idle. Cities in this age, like individuals, cannot stand still. There is a ceaseless struggle for commercial supremacy, and there are ceaseless efforts made by rival marts to grasp the trade of one another. The country is enriched by this process, but wo to the city that folds its hands and trusts to elements of fortune evolved by natural resources and natural channels of wealth. Railways and telegraphs have supplanted rivers. Railway systems, as sources of commercial wealth, outrival all agencies of progress. They upbuild or destroy, create and aggrandize centers of trade. Memphis is not exempt from the operation of these commercial laws, and yet Memphis defies the necessity which recognized exactions of modern trade impose. For ten years this city has slept on laurels won in a former decade; for ten years there