THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

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J. M. KEATING, R. T. ENGLISH, L. J. DUPEE, F. L. JAMES, } News, City, Commercial and River Editors.

THURSDAY MORNING, : : : MAY 26, 1870

Democratic Ticket!

For First Chancery Court Judge,

R. J. MORGAN.

Second Chancery Court Judge,

E. M. YERGER.

First Circuit Court Judge,

C. W. HEISKELL.

Second Circuit Court Judge,

IRVING HALSEY.

Criminal Court Judge,

J. R. FLIPPIN.

Attorney-General Criminal Court,

LUKE E. WRIGHT.

OFFICERS holding elections are requested by the Sheriff to make their returns in the LAW COURT ROOM, Greenlaw Opera House building, this evening.

OUR telegrams this morning are of the most thrilling and startling character. Our information at this writing is not such as to justify us forming an opinion as to the result of this last movement. But one thing is certain, the Southern people and the Democratic party of the Union most ardently sympathize with the Fenians, and trust that this is the beginning of the end—the end of Irish subjugation and British oppression. For seven hundred years of famine, fire and sword, the children of Ireland have been tested to an intensity of persecution unknown to the annals of any other people. During these long dark ages, every device that human ingenuity could encompass or that the most diabolical spirit entertain, has been brought to bear upon the down-trodden people of Ireland. Still the pure crimson ore of Irish fidelity and patriotism has not only blazed with undimmed splendor, but it has flashed and scintillated before the world. The sandal tree perfumes the ax that destroys its vitality; there are flowers that never scent the air until they are trampled in the dust, and Irish valor and the sublimity of their grand souls would not have become historic and perpetuated in song and story, but for their wrongs, and for their endurance. Notwithstanding confiscation, exile and death—notwithstanding that their altars, their literature and their flag has been trampled in the dust, beneath the iron heel of despotism, they are still defiant; and it may be the movement which the telegraph sends forth this morning tells of the dawning of that happy day when the pent-up vengeance of centuries shall burst like unlaired tigers upon their ancient and implacable enemy. God is just and He is surely with a people who have for seven successive centuries battled against tyranny and usurpation, and preserved in tact their identity, their traditions and their altars. Acts of infamy and oppression, like chickens, will come home to roost. The news this morning will send a thrill of joy throughout every village and hamlet in the United States. Firing upon Fort Sumter was the death-knell to liberty in the South. May the thunder which is about to leap upon the barren plains of Canada overwhelm those who have so long mocked at its approach and result in Irish liberation. We fear the result. But our dispatches this morning will peal into the listening ears of the persecuted children of the Emerald Isle, that Ireland still lives, and so do her wrongs.

LET us have, to-day, the old *ensemble* of the Democratic party—the march with the lock-step. Let us give them the key-note of our fathers. Will the old Democratic rank and file stand by and see their proud banner trailed in the dust? Will they stand by and see the standard which Jefferson raised and Madison bore aloft, and Jackson upheld, and Polk defended, and around which your fathers rallied, and before which your enemies quailed, hauled down and trampled upon? You cannot permit it. Come forth, then, in your strength, and crush out the mongrel ticket which seeks your support.

THE Boston *Traveller* states that a member of the Railway Committee of the Legislature had asserted that he had been offered $20,000 to sign the majority bill in favor of the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad. He gives the following account of the result:

I went home the other night, and after Harriet and I had retired, says I, "Harriet, which had you rather have me do, bring home to you $20,000 for pin-money, or an honest husband?" Says she, "Thomas, an honest husband."

There seems to be a prevailing opinion in that quarter that Harriet will lose both the pin-money and the honest husband. That is bad, but it is the way the world wags in Massachusetts.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE!

R. J. Morgan has always been a Democrat. He opposed Know Nothingism and favored religious freedom and the rights of the foreigner. E. M. Yerger abandoned the old Whig party because it favored Know Nothingism, and eloquently denounced religious intolerance and the proscription of foreigners, while pleading for their rights. Flippin never allied himself with the anti-Catholic and anti-foreign cohorts. Hon. Archibald Wright, the father of our talented nominee for Attorney General, stood by the side of Henry A. Wise in 1855 in warring upon Know Nothingism. Neither Heiskell or Halsey ever favored the Know Nothings, the Plug Uglies, Rip Raps or Blood Tubs, who were hounding after the foreigner.

NOW LOOK ON THIS!

In 1866, H. E. Hudson, the Radical candidate for Criminal Court Judge, took sides with the negroes, and against the Irish, in the Memphis riots. He denounced the Irish, and defended the negroes. In 1855, Treadwell S. Ayres was a Know Nothing. He was a prominent member of this infamous clan, who, with their dark lanterns, grips and passwords, their knotty bludgeons, their brass knuckles and slungshots, drove foreignors from the polls. Adopted citizens, can you vote for the indorser of "Bloody Monday?" Can *you* vote for one who has encouraged, instigated and defended Know Nothingism? who brought up the rear, and hounded on the destroying devils in their work of oppression and slaughter? Only four years ago, T. S. Ayres' Know Nothingism broke out anew, like a healed up ulcer; and, in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, he hissed through his livid lips the hate which his gangrened heart is surcharged for the foreigner, "UNFORTUNATELY WE ARE UNDER IRISH RULE;" our police "ARE IRISHMEN, AND NOT VERY REPUTABLE." "THE VOTERS ARE OF THAT LOW CLASS—MOSTLY GERMANS AND IRISH." The foreigner who can vote for a man with such an execrable and diabolical record, proves that he is as "low" and despicable as Ayres has made him out in his sworn testimony.

DOES an election time furnish men a license to tell falsehoods? Is it to be regarded as a legalized saturnalia of detraction and hatred and uncharitableness! Why, at this time, should men's characters be made the target for the envenomed shafts of malice, and why should it be thought justifiable at this time, of all others, when the truth should be told to the people concerning those who ask their suffrage, to misstate facts? Hon. R. J. Morgan has been the objective point of the Radicals for the past three days. They have been ransacking his history, and finding no stain or blot upon his character, they have resorted to falsehood. Judge Morgan is accused of having favored a property qualification of five thousand dollars before a man could hold the office of Alderman or City Councilman. It is useless for us to brand this accusation as a calumny. In October last Judge Morgan was City Attorney—and at the request of Mayor Leftwich and other prominent citizens, he drew up, as an official officer, a new charter, containing the property qualification clause. This he did as an attorney, employed by the city and subject to the order or instruction of the Mayor. He never indorsed the objectionable clause, no more than the official organ of the city did so in publishing the new charter. If Judge Morgan is to be made to indorse the property qualification simply because he drew the charter under orders, then is the Clerk who copied the charter equally its advocate. We repeat, Judge Morgan did not indorse the property qualification contained in the new city charter. He so stated at the time, in a note addressed to the editors of the *Avalanche*.

But we can tell the Radicals that they cannot damage Judge Morgan by this falsehood which has been trumped up and circulated in handbills, for his whole life is a triumphant answer to any attack upon his name. He has lived in Memphis for nineteen long years—much longer than his enemies—and up to this time no tongue spoke but in his praise. This attempt to defeat Judge Morgan by falsehood and traduction should only make his friends cling the closer to him. His name is the first upon the ticket, and it should be the last to be scratched. The proposition requiring Aldermen and Councilmen to own property worth five thousand dollars never originated with him. He never favored it; on the contrary he condemned it in October, as now. Vote for R. J. Morgan.

DEMOCRATS! the day of battle has arrived! We have a ticket composed of well-tried and faithful men. The destiny of the county of Shelby is now in the hands of the people. The importance of the contest now upon us cannot be over estimated. The time for argument and discussion has passed. It only remains now for us to act. Democrats, at this time shall there be any recreancy in our ranks? Will not every man anxious for the success of our gallant candidates, who desires the defeat of Hudson and his Radical associates, be at his post? Will there one be found to desert his colors in this trying emergency? Rather let there be a grand rally of all our forces—let each man battle with might and main for the truth and right. To work, friends, then friends of our glorious cause! To work with all your power to-day, with your whole soul and mind and strength. We appeal to you to stand by your flag, by your candidates, by your principles, by your country—to devote THE WHOLE OF THIS DAY to the cause you have espoused—to the noble men who will so ably fill the offices for which you have nominated them in one of the largest, most intelligent and harmonious Conventions ever held in Shelby county.

NO ONE doubts the result of the election to-day. We confidently rely on one thousand majority for the Democratic ticket. But over confidence often brings disaster. Then the advice we give is, keep cool, do your duty, your whole duty, work like beavers, go and vote your principles and for your candidates, regardless of consequences. Sleep not; be vigilant, and to-night as the returns come pouring in from each ward and from all parts of the county, we will hear all along the battlements the clear, ringing, joyous shout of "All, all's well!"

RAIN or shine, be at the polls today, and cast your votes for the Democratic ticket—a straight Democratic ticket.

MEMPHIS may surely boast of the personal and professional worth and attainments of one of the youngest barristers of this city. Here he has spent almost his whole life. His habits have never been criticized; his intelligence never questioned; his integrity never doubted; his eminent fitness for the place to which he aspires is conceded on all hands. If elected, he must deal with villains. Crimes may be committed by men having wealth, to be employed in organizing juries, in buying witnesses, in employing vulgar bullies to intimidate courts, attorneys, witnesses and jurors. Of all men, a prosecuting attorney in this city, before such courts as have heretofore cursed society, should be most fearless, most incorruptible. Luke E. Wright's physical courage has been illustrated on many a battle field. He was promoted, when not more than fifteen years of age, for an exhibition of extraordinary coolness and daring at Murfreesboro. His conduct in fierce conflicts around Atlanta was no less honorable. He came out of the war invested with all the virtues and corrupted by none of the vices of a soldier's life. He is a sober, studious, thoughtful gentleman, never diverted by pleasures of social life, or by attractions presented by a political career from paths of professional toil. His habits, his native endowments, his moral qualities, his strong hereditary common sense, eminently fit him for the Attorney-Generalship. As a simple question of good taste his election becomes a necessity; as one of public policy, the dearest interests of life, property and character, impel every good citizen to support him. He will prove in office the staunchest guardian of public morals, of order, of life and property, who has ever invested the sanctions of the criminal code with terror to evil doers.

Let thieves and murderers beware of tickets to-day which bear the imprint, LUKE E. WRIGHT. Let burglars and pickpockets and murderers see that his name does not appear on their ballots. Honest men and good citizens who would reform multiplied public abuses and make murder hide its hideous front, will find in Luke E. Wright an agent for the achievement of good and annihilation of evil, as potent as was John F. Sale when his fierce invectives against crime and villainy resounded in halls of justice—when there was justice and honesty and truth in the courts of the country.

THE pretended Democrat, who, today votes for the independent-Radical ticket rolls up a terrible account against himself, which will politically bankrupt him for the future. To an honorable man who reveres his principles, the decision of his party is sacred. It is no less a point of honor among men who love the principles they profess, to abide the decrees of their conventions, than it is the bounden duty of all good citizens to bow to the judgments of the courts. And the pseudo Democrat who, today, abandons his party and sells out his principles, will most surely share the fate of all traitors. It was in the time of Romulus that Tarpeia, the daughter of the Governor of the Roman citadel, agreed to betray the garrison. She became covetous of the bracelets worn by the Sabine soldiers, and demanded, as a reward, the ornaments which they carried upon their left arms. She opened the gates of the fortress, and having gained possession of it, the Sabines threw their shields upon the traitoress and crushed her to death. Down through all the subsequent centuries the crime which has been held in most general detestation among men is treachery. Even those who profit by the treason invariably despise the traitor. He may pocket his thirty pieces of silver, but he is forever after abhorred. The Tarpeias in our midst who propose to open the gates of our fortress to the Radicals and their conspirators in public plunder, will share Tarpeia's disgraceful doom.

G. A. HANSON was, and is, still bitterly opposed to negro suffrage. Yet, he expects to be elected to-day by the votes of the negro. Such impudence is as cool as that of Hudson's, who seeks rebels' votes after stigmatizing them as traitors, and opposed their enfranchisement.

IT is the duty of every Democrat to be at the polls to-day, and to see that none of his friends and acquaintances are absent. If this be done our whole ticket will be elected—our Courts will be presided over by able Judges, and one of the most brilliant of Tennessee's young sons will be elected Attorney General.

MANY voters defer casting their ballots until late, believing the polls do not close until five or six o'clock. All such should remember that the polls will close to-day at 4 o'clock.

REMEMBER that no certificates of registration or tax receipts are required to-day. Each voter is simply required to vote in his own Ward.

THE NEW STATE OEFICERS.

Secretary of State Butler, Comptroller Pennebaker, and Treasurer Morrow.

The *Union and American* of Tuesday says the elections, which have occupied for several days almost the entire time of the Legislature, terminated yesterday afternoon. The successful candidates, although comparatively unknown in public life, are, we are assured, gentlemen who stand well in their several communities, of irreproachable private character, of business habits and qualifications, and will make efficient and acceptable officers of State.

The Secretary of State elect, Mr. Thomas H. Butler, is a native of Jackson county, where he now resides and of which he has been for a number of years the Circuit Court Clerk. He is about fifty years of age and comes with the highest recommendation from the bar and people of his section of country.

Mr. Ed. R. Pennebaker, Comptroller, although a resident of Wilson county, has been so long and intimately connected with the business of Nashville that he is considered one of us. Of great personal popularity, an energetic business man, he will doubtless realize in his official capacity the expectations of his friends.

Dr. William Morrow, who was elected Treasurer, is the youngest of the three officers. He is a resident of Knoxville, the son of Robert Morrow, of Campbell county, and son-in-law of Senator Luttrell, of Knox. Previous to the war he was engaged in banking in Knoxville, with his uncle Sam. Morrow. His duties in that business eminently fitted him for his present position. During the war he was a surgeon in the Confederate army. He has the confidence and esteem of those who know him, and it is believed he will discharge the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the people and to the credit and honor of the State and himself.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Southern General Assembly---Fourth Day's Proceedings.

Compiled from the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The Assembly was called to order at 9 o'clock a.m., and the Moderator offered up a prayer for divine aid and guidance.

The minutes of Saturday were then read, and, on motion of Rev. W. L. Singleton, were so corrected as to show that Dr. Palmer had been made chairman of the Committee on Church Ministry in the stead of Dr. Lyon, at the special request of that gentleman, after which they were adopted.

The Committee on Relief Fund, to whom was referred the report of the Executive Committee of Sustentation on the relief fund for the widows and orphans of ministers at their decease, reported that it is eminently desirable that a fund should be provided for the families of ministers at their decease; and that the best and most effectual mode of raising that fund is by annual contributions from the churches, as recommended by the memorial presented to the last General Assembly.

Reports of the Committee on the state of the resources of the synods of Virginia, Nashville and Memphis, were then received and adopted.

An overture from Montgomery and Winchester Presbyteries, with reference to our ministers remaining permanent supplies of churches of other denominations, for example, Congregational churches, was left principally to the judgment of the Presbyteries to which such ministers belong.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Stated Clerk be directed to prepare a separate column in the statistical tables for the contributions for disabled ministers and the families of deceased ministers; also separate columns for pastors' salaries actually paid, and for congregational expenses; and that presbyterial assessments be reported in the miscellaneous collections. Adopted.

The county of Lee, in Virginia, was, by resolution, restored to the synod of Nashville.

The committee on bills and overtures recommended, and the same was adopted, that it be recommended to the Presbyteries to make arrangements for furnishing every minister and the session of every vacant church within their bounds with a copy of the minutes of the General Assembly; and, in order to encourage the circulation of these minutes, that the Stated Clerk be authorized to furnish the minutes at thirty cents a copy to any Presbytery which shall order twenty-five or more copies.

The greetings and loving assurances of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were then received at the hands of Dr. Bowdoin, whose eloquent speech was as eloquently responded to by the Moderator.

Rev. W. M. McElwee, Corresponding Delegate of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, paid his respects, and conveyed the love, regard and respect of his church, all which was appropriately responded to by the Moderator, who assured him of the desire of the great Presbyterian body for unity.

Huntsville was then elected as the place of meeting for the next General Assembly.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Committee on Foreign Missions made a report, urging missions upon the attention of the church, especially of the Sabbath schools, and recommended the appointment of the following persons as the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions for the ensuing year: Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, secretary; Rev. Professor James Woodrow, treasurer; Rev. Drs. George Howe, John B. Adger, Joseph R. Wilson, A. W. Miller, J. L. Girardeau, Rev. W. E. Boggs, Gen. F. W. McMaster, Gen. E. P. Alexander and James R. Aiken, Esq.

Revs. J. T. Wilson and Allen Wright, and Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, made speeches in support of the mission work, after which a collection was taken up for the work of Foreign Missions.

On the motion of Dr. Robinson, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the admiration and sympathy of the Assembly for that venerable missionary among the Choctaws, Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, eighty-three years of age, the sole survivor of the band that labored together in years past. Rev. Allen Wright, Rev. John C. Brown and Dr. Stuart Robinson were appointed on that committee.

After singing the last two verses of the Missionary Hymn, the Assembly adjourned to meet on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

VIRGINIA.

An Actual Famine in Appomattox, Prince Edward and Nottoway Counties.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal of Tuesday.]

The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the benevolent in Louisville and its vicinity to the cruel destitution of the poor in the counties of Appomattox, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Va., and the adjacent counties. Our partial attempts to relieve this destitution have only revealed to us its frightful dimensions, and convinced us that it amounts to actual famine. We are besieged daily, while at home, by aged and infirm persons, by mutilated soldiers, by the widows of Confederate dead, telling the same piteous stories of no remunerative employment, no income, no food, and no earthly resource for obtaining it. Their petition is for bread; meat they have not seen for many weeks, and they say they do not presume to expect it now. The causes of this dearth are, first, the extraordinary drouth of 1869, which on the thinner hill farms of the poor especially, cut off the Indian corn (the staple breadstuff of the region) almost absolutely; the sacking of this zone of country by the huge and omnivorous army of Gen. Grant, from which it has never recovered; the paralysis of enterprise by the measures of the Government, by which property owners are disabled from giving employment to the laboring poor; and not least, the prevalence of petty thefts, the disorder of our society, which have devoured the face of the country by a silent and gradual ravage, and especially have nearly exterminated the smaller kinds of live stock, those kinds which are usually most quickly replaced.

These causes have not only reduced the destitute poor to famine, but have brought the landholders, once prosperous, so near to it that they are unable, even when willing, to relieve their suffering neighbors effectually.

The well-to-do farmers have, in most instances, a stock of provisions barely adequate for a mere subsistence until the wheat comes in, and this in many instances purchased from their scanty credit.

Our object is simply to give our attestation to these facts, and the assurance of our personal knowledge that the distress is real. Any sums intrusted to us by the humane will be promptly remitted to a faithful agent, to be expended in flour for the destitute. We shall make no personal application to any, believing that to generous Kentuckians the knowledge of the facts will be the best argument.

R. L. DABNEY,
P. N. WATKINS.

No. 165 Second street, or Chapel of the Assembly, corner of Broadway and Second streets.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, has addressed a letter to Republican Senators and Representatives to the effect that the charges made against him are the result of machinations of Joshua Hill, whom he denounces as a secessionist. The Governor claims to have acted honorably and fairly through the whole controversy, and concludes by expressing his opposition to Mr. Bingham's amendment or any proviso substantially like it, because he says it seeks to deny the Republican party in Georgia the fruits of the political victory they have achieved after the terrible trials of the past two years of the contest.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Were Acts, Done by Confederate Notaries Public, Postmasters and Mail Carriers Legal?

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat, 21st.]

On Thursday last, in the case of a bill or petition filed in the United States District Court by Isham J. Fennel, in opposition to the discharge of Thos. S. McCalley in bankruptcy, and presenting a claim for some $15,000, being a bill of exchange drawn by B. T. Moore on Bradley, Wilson & Co., at New Orleans, La, and indorsed by McCalley, the bill of exchange having been protested by a New Orleans Notary Public, for non-acceptance in October, 1861, and for non-payment in January, 1862, a question arose as to the legality in a U. S. Court of said protests by an officer of a seceded State and the transmission of notices of protests to McCalley by a Confederate mail and postmasters.

Judge Busteed decided, on the authority of Thorington vs. Hailey, that acts done by persons in States which were in antagonism to the United States Government, if regular and authorized by the power *regnant*, must be recognized as legal, provided those acts were not done in aid of the rebellion. He said that the notary public, the postmasters and mail carriers in question were regular and authorized by the power *regnant*, and their acts in the premises did not, in any manner, affect the issues between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States—that the capture of New Orleans by Farragut was not expedited a minute or delayed an hour by those acts. He concluded that the officers in question, and their acts, were legal, so far as regards the matter involved in the present issue, and he, therefore, admitted the evidence.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

What Congress Proposes to do with those of them that are Delinquent.

From the Nashville Banner of Tuesday.]

There are now pending at Washington two bills in regard to Southern railroads. One in the House of Representatives introduced to authorize the War Department through the Quartermaster-General to institute summary proceedings to enforce the collection of claims here against the Nashville and Chattanooga, and Nashville and Northwestern, the Nashville and Decatur, and the East Tennessee railroads. The other now before the Senate of the United States, providing for a compromise favorable to the roads in question. The first bill has been discussed by able counsel before the Judiciary Committee, but so far as we understand the matter from those familiar with affairs at the seat of Government, Congress appears to be disposed to a considerable amount of leniency to the delinquent roads. On the other hand the Quartermaster's Department is in favor of prompt and summary proceedings against all roads indebted to the Government. Suits against the Nashville and Chattanooga, the Nashville and Decatur and Nashville and Northwestern railroads are now pending before the Federal Court of this city, which meets in next October. We may remark that the prospect is good for a compromise of these claims without the roads a question being materially interfered with.

The South is more dependent upon its railroads for the recuperation of its agricultural and trade interests than upon anything else. Nor is the South alone interested in their successful operation. It is through them that we are enabled to add our contributions to the general commerce of the country. All portions of the country are interested in preserving and maintaining our railroad interest. If suddenly forced to pay their indebtedness, or, rather to attempt to pay it, they would be crippled, if not entirely broken down. All our channels of trade would be disorganized and the country would lose an immense deal more by the stagnation that would ensue than it could possibly gain by the enforced payment of a few paltry debts—for paltry they are compared with the great interests involved.

FISK, GOULD & CO.

A Grand Coup---Wall Street in a Huff---Jim Fisk Triumphant.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The grandest coup yet made by Fisk and Gould will ere long astonish not only Wall street but the entire financial world. It will be remembered that during the session of the Legislature the Stock Exchange applied for a charter in Albany. When it passed out of the hands of the committee it was found that the names of the incorporators had all been changed, and the Wall street brokers would have nothing to do with it in that shape. Still the charter passed both houses, and it is now reported in well informed circles that Governor Hoffman will sign the bill as passed, constituting the gentlemen whose names were inserted in the list after it left Wall street sole incorporators of the New York Stock Exchange, thus making that institution the only legal institution for the sale and purchase of stocks in New York city, as the present Stock Exchange has no charter. Behind the names thus quietly inserted against the wishes of Wall street loom up in grand proportions the names of Jay Gould and James Fisk, jr., and the moment their new institution has legally been called into existence by the Governor's signing of the new Stock Exchange charter, they become the legal arbiters of all stock transactions, and can disregard and overrule the contracts now entered into among parties on the regular Stock Exchange, where the Erie is not called. The Erie magnates will then be able to override all financial arrangements in the old or present board, as their new exchange will then be the only legalized and chartered institution of the kind in the State.

A SUGGESTIVE CONTRAST.

Brownlow and His Successor in the Editorial Chair.

Nashville correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

The present editor of the Knoxville *Whig* is a Southern Methodist minister, who was a red-hot secessionist, but the tone of the paper is very mild and conciliatory. An article recently appeared in its editorial columns concerning Northern men, which for good sense, and a defense of that class in the South, is ahead of anything that Brownlow ever wrote. He used to write considerable about Northern men before the war, but it was not of a very laudatory character. For instance, it used to be a common expression with him that when he died he wanted his coffin made with both ends open, so that when the devil and the Abolitionists (he used to have a pleasant way of classing them together) came in at one end he could go out at the other! Yet he is now in the Senate chamber with the very Abolitionists that he was afraid would come into his coffin along with the devil, and strangely enough, he makes no effort to get away. Worse than that, there is a "nigger" also in close proximity to him, one of that class that he used to think were so happy when they were being "well worked and well whipped," to quote his own language. To rush into the arms and into the bosoms of the very individuals whom he used to exhaust the English vocabulary in denouncing, indicates a change of policy if not of heart.

SAM T. TAYLOR & CO.,

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AND General Commission Merchants, front office, up-stair No. 18, No. 304, Front street, Memphis, Tenn. mh23

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LINEN LAWNS!

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GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

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