MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING. : : FEB. 24, 1872.

HON. CARL SCHURZ.

The German population of America have abundant cause to be proud of the Senator from Missouri. He has contributed much towards elevating the German population socially, and will succeed in giving his countrymen that influence in the politics of the country which they have heretofore failed to exercise, and to which they are entitled on account of their enterprise and general usefulness as good citizens. While Mr. Schurz has thus favored his countrymen, he has reflected honor upon the land of his adoption, for his speeches in the United States senate show that he is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of American institutions and that he has a profoud respect for the constitution. Senator Schurz is unquestionably the ablest debater in the senate. During his recent speech, exposing the arms swindle, Morton and Conkling endeavored to hound him down, but the plucky German was too much for the dirty pack barking at his heels. Indeed, Schurz's speech was a most brilliant and successful defense of himself and onslaught upon his enemies. He covered Morton with contempt and denounced Conkling in terms which he found hard to bear and harder still to escape from. Schurz showed in his speech, that during the late war between France and Prussia, the American government disposed of a large amount of arms at an enhanced price—before the war receiving but twelve dollars, and during it sixteen dollars for rifles; that the government cartridge-manufactories were employed to turn out cartridges, which were sold to the French agents, and that the arms used for the American army were also used. It may be stated that the French government paid $2,200,000 more for the American arms than the American government received. His speech showed how basely Grant had deceived the country by pretending neutrality, while his administration was winking at the surreptitious schemes to arm the hands that struck at German hearts. The speech of Schurz, and the exposures made during the debate upon the arms swindle will drive every German voter into bitter and unrelenting opposition to the administration. It is evident from the facts elicited in the debate that the President abetted, if he did not directly aid in the peculations which bled France in her desperate distress. He deceived his own countrymen, while he violated the neutrality laws more flagrantly toward a friendly power than did Great Britain, as charged in the case which recently called forth so much wrath from the champions of the administration. Schurz shows that the President has degraded his office by his complicity in the illicit and unaccounted gains which has awakened inquiry from the government of France and offended Prussia. If one-half the allegations made by Schurz be true, Grant is guilty of crimes for which he should be impeached, for they show that he has deceived Germany, outraged France and disgraced America. A creditable figure we will cut in the eyes of Europe in the face of our charges against Great Britain. The corruptions, usurpations and crimes which have degraded this government and shamed our people were bad enough in all conscience, but they belonged to ourselves, and if we could bear them and our national pride could cover them up, they were our own concern only. But the exposure now threatened strikes the whole American nation, and makes it the contempt of a world. No wonder the President's satellites in the senate were anxious for an early adjournment. No wonder they fought investigation at the opening of the session. Enough has been developed by even the biased and partisan investigation in New York to brand Grant's administration with indelible infamy. Its crowning, crushing crime has been pointed out in this disgraceful affair. Put the probe in, gentlemen. Either Schurz has slandered the administration to an extent which should cause his expulsion from the senate, or he has pointed to a crime which should expel Grant from the White House. Let us have light, and in the meantime let our German fellow-citizens possess their souls in patience.

THE REFORMERS' CANDIDATE, DAVID DAVIS.

The nomination of Judge David Davis by the Labor Union convention, makes him the candidate for the presidency of the workingmen of the United States. He was almost nominated by the Temperance Reformers, and should have been. Judge Davis is the finest-looking man in the United States; was appointed by Abe Lincoln to the supreme court bench; is Lincoln's executor; has never been a politician or partizan; has no grievous political sins to be condoned; is personally and deservedly the most popular gentleman in social life in Washington; is the preferred candidate of the true Republicans in the South, and of course is most odious to carpetbaggers and Radicals. But with this nomination of a candidate to be made by the Possumists, we have nothing to do and only volunteer a little good advice, which they might do well to consider. If a nominee be presented by the Possumists—the Reformers—whose history will make it difficult for a Democrat to choose between Grant and such nominee, the votes of the Southern States may be thrown away on a third candidate, or a straight Democratic ticket may compel the consolidation of the Radical party in Grant's support, or Grant may prove, with all his vast littleness, as acceptable as the Reformers' candidate. In any event it would be well to give the enemies of Radicalism a candidate whose record would not instantly put the party supporting him on the defensive. The APPEAL would first consult the interests of the Democratic party, and if it be determined that Democracy must simply suspend its action during the next six months in order that Reform may measure swords with Radicalism, there is no harm in these modest suggestions from an outsider.

GRANT persistently refuses to cleanse the New York customhouse, and Greeley grows angry about it.

B. S. MCCOMBS IN HOT WATER.

The manner of acquisition of the interest of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, by Colonel H. S. McCombs, is undergoing investigation by the Louisiana legislature. This was brought about, it is said, by developments made before the congressional ku-klux committee. Charges of bribery are involved, and the proceedings can only result in levying blackmail. We would like to know whether any measure involving money ever went through a Southern Radical legislature that did not pay toll, and whether it is even radically right to take toll twice?

WE have said that the people of the two sections of the country, Northern and Southern, had been led by the unfortunately villainous classes chosen by Grant to represent both, to misapprehend each other's worth. The word "carpetbagger" is the synonym in the South of "office-holding thief," and how unfortunate the South! In two successive presidential campaigns Bill Stokes, a Tennesseean, has canvassed Connecticut.

TRAINS on the Union Pacific road are again snow-bound, and tea is sent around by Panama. The very elements of nature conspire to give value to property gathered by the Southern Security Railway company, and to make Memphis the point of transit on the Mississippi for the commerce of the two oceans. One hundred thousand white people will dwell here within three years.

OUR German fellow-citizens will be well pleased to know that Grant suffered 850,000 stand of arms and fifty batteries of artillery to be transferred from American to French arsenals during the late Franco-Prussian war. In fact, Grant thus protracted the war some months, and needlessly caused the death of many a German soldier.

IT IS said that if Sumner can secure the appointment of an honest committee he will soon show how some of Grant's pimps made four millions by selling arms to France that should have swelled the sum in the Federal treasury.

M'LITARY MISTAKES.

Beauregard on the Conduct of the War.

In a recent number of a Southern magazine General Beauregard comments upon the siege of Charleston and Grant's last Virginia campaign. In regard to the attack of the monitors upon Fort Sumter he is evidently of the opinion that it failed chiefly because it was undertaken in the daytime instead of at night:

We had great doubts as to the impending result, and I was always of the unqualified opinion that, if the enemy's iron-clad fleet made a night attack against Fort Sumter by coming within sufficiently close range to see the fort, which was a large and elevated object, and yet not be seen from the fort, the latter would certainly be silenced or destroyed in the course of a few nights without serious injury to the monitors, and the channel to Charleston and the harbor would have been opened to them after removing the torpedoes placed at their entrance.

The failure of General Gillmore to appreciate the true point from which to attack Charleston is thus commented upon:

Being an engineer by profession and acquainted with General Gillmore, I felt confident, as soon as he assumed command of the forces operating against Charleston, that he would turn his attention to attacking Fort Sumter, as he had done Fort Pulaski, at the entrance of Savannah river, the year before, instead of employing his means to the taking of Charleston, whereas Morris Island was only the window to it; and it was fortunate indeed for that city and the Confederacy that General Gillmore preferred attempting to enter through the window instead of the door.

General Beauregard is plainly of the opinion that the siege of Petersburg by Grant was a mistake. He says:

What General Lee and myself feared most was that General Grant should continue to rotate around Richmond on the south side of the James and Appomattox as he had done on the north side of the former river. It is evident that with our inferiority of numbers at the time (50,000 against 150 000) and paucity of resources, we could not have checked him by placing ourselves in his front without uncovering Petersburg and Richmond, which required a very strong garrison (more than we could safely spare), to be abandoned to themselves even for a moment. For the same reason we could not have threatened his line of communication with City Point or the lower James river, where he could have re-established his base at any point most suitable to him. * * By that movement of rotatation Grant would have effectually destroyed the Weldon and Danville railroads, the only two lines which continued to furnish Richmond and the army with scanty supplies of provisions and ammunition from Wilmington and the nearly exhausted States of South Carolina and Georgia. We were living then, as it were, from hand to mouth; and any serious interruption to those lines of supply would have compelled an immediate evacuation of Virginia by the Confederate government and army for North Carolina and South Carolina, or for Tennessee and Kentucky, whereas new "theater of war" might have been established. But General Grant preferred "to hammer away all the year on that line" (against the fortifications of Petersburg) like an infuriated bull which, losing sight of his tormentors, rushes madly at the red flag which is flaunted in his eyes. As General Bosquet said of the gallant charge at Balaklava, "*Cela est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre*"—"that is magnificent, but it is not according to the art of war."

THE MERCHANTS' TAX CASE.

Continuation of the Argument of James Phelan, Esq.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, February 23.—The merchants' tax case was opened yesterday by Judge Phelan. He continued to-day and will conclude Monday. He is making a masterly argument, and has added greatly to the hope of success. The case will occupy several days of next week.

[Associated Press Report.]

NASHVILLE, February 23.—The supreme court of Tennessee has for two days past been engaged in trying an important suit brought by the merchants of this State to rid themselves of unequal and oppressive taxation. James Phelan, of Memphis, on behalf of the merchants, opened the debate, but has not yet concluded his argument. If the merchants gain the case, it revolutionizes taxation in Tennessee.

A London dispatch says that the Telegraph had just issued an extra containing the purported reply of the American government to Granville's note on the Alabama case. The paper is in great demand.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Fulton and Brown are to row a scull race in Digby harbor, Nova Scotia for $1000.

The United States steamer Kansas will convey the Nicaragua ship-canal surveying party to its destination.

The radical leaders in Spain are making up their minds as to what attitude to assume toward the new ministry.

The London workingman killed by the American miner having a destitute family, the Americans in London are subscribing to the relief of the sufferers.

The British schooner Lark, seized a few weeks since off the Cuban coast on the suspicion of having landed arms and stores for the insurgents, has been released on the protest of the English government.

The feud existing between Alsatian and German workmen in Berlin yesterday culminated in a serous riot, which was suppressed by the authorities. Twelve of the ringleaders were arrested and many severely injured.

Bismarck's last move in the way of reform is a proposition to issue invitations for an international congress to consider the establishment of a cheap and uniform rate of postage, and to facilitate the transmission and exchange of mails.

A dispatch from Rome says that General Sherman and party, previous to their departure for Naples, had a pleasant interview of an hour's duration with the Pope. The party also called on Cardinal Antonelli, who gave them a cordial reception.

Advices from San Domingo are to the effect that the country is comparatively quiet just now, but cannot remain so long as the insurgent General Cabral, at the head of twelve hundred men threatens an attack on Azena, and four hundred troops have been sent hence to reinforce the garrison.

Mail advices from Brazil state that a band of Gaucho assassins, under a Chilian leader, killed in one day some fifty foreigners near the River Platte. The foreigners, aided by the authorities, turned upon the murderous band, killing ten and taking eighteen prisoners. The leader of the villains was taken from the jail and lynched, and it is expected that the rest of the prisoners will be taken out and shot by the people of the town.

Troubles are multiplying in Hayti, and the stability of the present government is very uncertain. An attempt was made on the night of the 5th instant to burn the city of Port au Prince. The flames burst out simultaneously in different quarters of the city. Great consternation prevailed, and for a time a revolutionary outbreak was feared The troops were ordered out and the President and ministers were in the streets all night. The fires were extinguished before great damage was done. Seven supposed incendiaries were arrested and await trial.

DELAYED TELEGRAMS.

Will Not Resign.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Collector Arthur says he has not resigned.

Emigrant Robber Convicted.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Charles Moore, a notorious emigrant swindler, was sentenced to five years in the State prison at hard labor.

Printing-Office Burned.

MONTICELLO, New York, February 23.—The Republican printing-office, three law-offices, a drug-store, and other buildings were burned this morning. Loss, $25,000.

Another Swindle Bursted.

MILWAUKEE, February 23.—The National Engineers Gift Enterprise culminated Thursday in the arrest of the president, Charles D. Smith, who bailed himself and left for parts unknown.

For thirty years "I'm sitting on the style, Mary," passed untarnished as a veteran joke in the papers, when coupled with "as the husband said when he sat on his wife's new bonnet," but the milliners have killed it by making the bonnets too small to sit on.

Fossiliferous Discoveries in Kansas.

NEW HAVEN, CONNETICUT, February 22.—Prof Marsh, at the meeting at the Sheffield school last evening, described his tour to the West last summer. He said that he found in Kansas fossils of gigantic saurians, and winged reptiles of twenty feet spread. In the basaltic region he found vast quantities of three-toed fossil horses.

Lawlessness in Middle Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, February 23.—Wm. P. Holcomb was shot and killed at Columbia, Tennessee, last evening by his nephew, Henry Holcomb. Frank Aydetal, a policeman, subsequently shot and killed Edward Kuhn, whom he attempted to arrest and who was shooting at the crowd near his door. Kuhn was a partner of Wm. Holcomb, whose body had been placed in his saloon. Both the men slayers are regarded as justifiable.

John Thomas, son of James H. Thomas, formerly member of congress from Tennessee, was found yesterday on the road to Pulaski in a dying condition, supposed to have thrown from his horse.

The Reply of Granville.

NEW YORK, February 23.—A Washington dispatch says that the note of Lord Granville on the Alabama question, addressed to Minister Schenck, is exceedingly amicable in tone, and elaborate and profuse in expression of his desire that the British preserve the treaty and establish friendly relations between the two governments. The burden of the communication is a repetition of the views expressed in the speech from the throne. The reply will show that there has been no surprise in the matter of the American case, and that the claims for consequential damages had been presented for discussion before the joint high commissioners. This being so, there can be no withdrawal of the American cases.

New Railway Project in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, February 22.—A large meeting was held here last evening for the purpose of discussing the building of the Valley railroad. The proposed route of road is from Cleveland, through Akron Center, to Bowerstown, and thence on the Panhandle road to Wheeling, a distance of 120 miles, passing through country that is rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and thickly populated. Large delegations from towns along the route were present at the meeting. A number of speeches were made, all favoring the enterprise. It is claimed that the completion of this road will reduce the price of coal in this city at least fifty cents per ton, and give cheaper freight rates to the towns on the route. A resolution that the road be constructed of the ordinary gauge was adopted, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions.

Railway Accident.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—The passenger train coming north on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line railroad, due at Covington at one o'clock p.m., fell through the bridge three miles north of Eliston station. There were twenty-six passengers on the train, and it is reported that all were more or less injured, and several killed. The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded: Brook, from Sparta, Kentucky, killed; Maggie Cowers, Rush Creek, Perry county, Ohio, injured; S. Halle, Memphis, slightly injured; P. L. Childs, leg broken; E. C. McAlichall, Anchorage, Kentucky, injured in the hip; W. S. Hull, from the same place leg broken, and badly burned; Fox, hurt; Ira DuGrof, badly injured; Mrs. Jeannette Levi, Mobile, burned badly; M. Shea, badly hurt; Bud Voris, slightly injured.

THROUGH AT LAST.

Arrival of Snow-Bound Passengers from the Pacific Slope at Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The first passengers who have reached this city from San Francisco, twenty-eight days en route, arrived last night. There were one hundred and fifty of them. In a conversation with a reporter, two of them, J. W. Phillips, of Brooklyn, and John H. Van Pelt, of Idaho, denounced the managers of the Pacific railroad, and said that the employes of the company whom they encountered were brutes. Mr. Van Pelt left San Francisco on the 22d of January. The train that left on the 19th of that month was the last one that came through. This train was the one that picked up passengers all along the route. Many were delayed at Ogden.

The eastward-bound trains were on the track and there was no prospect of getting through, but Governor Potts, Colonel Vial, the Indian agent, Mr. Barstow, postal agent, and General Washburne, by using their influence, borrowed a train from the Central Pacific road, and after putting into the express and baggage cars plenty of provisions, started for Green river. They left Ogden on the 22d instant, and reached Green river safely, having encountered but a few small snow-drifts. At Green river the train stopped, and nothing could induce those in charge to go ahead. At the end of thirteen days the train moved forward sixty-one miles without meeting any obstructions. Beyond that point the locomotive was thrown from the track by the snow-plow catching in a frog, and took twenty-four hours to put it on. They were eighteen days going from Ogden to Simpson's Hill, two hundred and sixty-seven miles. Here an immense snowdrift was met, and the passengers worked from morning till ten in the evening removing it. They met six or seven western-bound trains, and were delayed by switching seven hours. From there to Chicago they made good time.

There was no suffering on the train, every one having plenty to eat. The passengers on one of the western-bound trains had nothing to eat, and would have starved had not a Mr. Sarton, who intended starting a restaurant at Green river, opened two car loads of provisions and permitted the hungry men and women to take what they wanted.

A FACT FOR DARWIN.

Description of a Unique Species of the "Genus Homo."

The Human Fungi that Breed Out of the Kansas Bottoms.

Something About the Raw Material of Bushwhackers and Guerrillas.

A Kansas magazinist, who evidently paints from life, depicts the inhabitant of the low bottom lands of his State in the following spirited and realistic manner:

Malarious brakes and jungles suddenly exhale from the black soil, in whose loathsome recesses the pools of pure rain change by some horrible alchemy into green ooze and hubbly slime, breeding reptiles and vermin that creep and fly, infecting earth and air with their venom, fatal alike to action and repose.

Gigantic parasites smother and strangle the huge trunks they embrace, turning them into massive columns of verdure, changing into a crimson like that of blood, when smitten by the frosts of October. Bendulous, leafless vines swing from the trees like gallows without their tenants. Deadly vapors, and snaky, revolting odors, begotten of decay, breed in the perpetual gloom.

If not too soon undermined by the insidious chute, gnawing at its foundation of quaking quicksand, this foul alluvion becomes subject to local government, and, under a mistaken idea that it is a part of this sure and firmest earth, is surveyed and taxed. Its useless forests are deadened, and the ruined boles stand like grisly phantoms in the waste.

A zig zag pen of rotten rails creeps around a hovel of decayed logs with mud-daubed interstices, that seem to spring like a congenial exhalation from the ground. In the uncouth but appropriate phraseology of its denizens, it is "cleared bottom," and has become the abode of the catfish aristocracy. It was amid such surroundings that I first met Shang, the grand duke of this order of nobility; thus he had always lived; thus his ancestors, if he had any, and thus he and his successors, his heirs and assigns, will continue to live until education, religion and development shall render him and his congeners as impossible as the monsters that tore each other in the Jurassic period.

THE FOES OF DARWIN,

are accustomed to assail the deductions of that impolite philosopher by the assertion that beings are nowhere to be found in transit from type to type, either among the higher or lower orders of existence. In their efforts to escape the irresistible conclusion that their own immediate ancestors were monkeys or donkeys, they affirm, if this continual evolution were proceeding, we should find a fish with feathers, a bird with fins, a horse with horns, or man with unpaired claws, and a prehensile tail.

Those high-prairie logicians who thus attempt to salve their wounded vanity are possibly honest, but their horizon is narrow. They illustrate the errors arising from imperfect generalization. If they would descend from their altitudes to the dwellers along the creeks and upon the bottoms, such sophistical argument would cease. In Shang they would find the long-lost brother, the "connecting link between man and the gorilla."

The Esquimaux could not exist at the equator nor the Hindoo at the pole. No man of genius or power in letters, arts, or arms has ever been born outside of a narrow zone of mean temperature. Whether soil, climate and diet produce their own peculiar species of the human animal, or whether, being created, he seeks the conditions to which he is specially adapted, is a matter of doubt, but the fact admits of no question. The most cursory observer cannot fail to notice the difference, even in the same township, county or State, between the farmers who live in bottoms and those who cultivate the prairie; between communities that congregate under the bluffs and those that dwell upon high and airy sites; between the catfish aristocrat and the Yankee. Perhaps the most marked and ineradicable outward distinction is the manner in which they respond to questions imperfectly understood. The one, spirting a gourdful of tobacco juice into the jimson weeds, with a prolonged rising inflection, drawls out "Whi-i-i-ich?" The other stops whittling, or lays down the newspaper, and jerks out "Haow?"

BEWARE OF THE CREATURE

that says "which," and shun the vicinage wherein he dwells! He erects no church. To his morals the Sabbath is unknown. To his intellect the alphabet is superfluous. His premises have neither barn, nor cellar, nor well. His crop of corn stands ungathered in the field. He packs water half a mile from the nearest branch or spring. His perennial diet is hog, smoked and salted in the summer, and fresh at killin' time. He delights in cracklin's and spare-ribs. Gnashing his tusks upon the impenetrable mail of his corn-dodger, he sighs for the time of roas'n ears. He has a weakness for cowcumbers and watermelons, but when he scars above the grass needs of his common nature and strives to prepare a feast that shall rival the banquets of Lucullus, he spreads his festive cottonwood with catfish and pawpaws.

From such a protoplasm, or physical basis of life, proceeds an animal, biped, long-haired, unaccustomed to the use of soap, without conscience or right reason, gregarious upon bottom lands, where they swarm with unimaginable fecundity. During the war they became guerillas and bushwhackers under Price, Anderson and Quantrell; assassins; thugs; poisoners of wells; murderers of captive women and children; sackers of defenseless towns; house-burners; horse-thieves; perpetrators of atrocities that would make the blood of Sepoys run cold.

The cat-fish aristocrat is pre-eminently the saloon-builder. Past generations and perished races of men have defied oblivion by the enduring structures which pride, sorrow, or religion have reared to perpetuate the virtues of the living or the memory of the dead. Ghizeh has its pyramids; Petra its temples; the middle ages their cathedrals; Central America its ruins; but Pike and Posey have their saloons, where the patrician of the bottom assembles with his peers. Gathered round a rusty stove choked with soggy driftwood he drinks sodcorn from a tin cup, plays old sledge upon the head of an empty keg, and reels home at nightfall, yelling through the timber, to his squalid cabin.

A SCORE OF LEAN, HUNGRY CURS

pour in a canine cataract over the worm-fence by the horse-block as their master approaches, baying deep-mouthed welcome, filling the chambers of the forest with hoarse reverberations, mingled with an explosion of oaths and frantic imprecations. Snoring the night away in drunken slumber under a heap of gray blankets, he crawls into his muddy jeans at sun-up, takes a gurgling drink from a flat black bottle stoppered with a cob, goes to the log-pile by the front door, and with a dull ax slabs off an armful of green cottonwood to make a fire for breakfast, which consists of the inevitable "meat and bread," and a decoction of coffee burned to charcoal and drank without milk or sugar. Another pull at the bottle, a few grains of quinine if it is ager day, a chaw of navy, and the repast is finished. The sweet delights of home have been enjoyed, and the spiritual creature goes forth, invigorated for the struggle of life, to repeat the exploits of every yesterday of his existence.

I have heretofore alluded to Shang as the typical grandee of this ichthyological peerage. Whence he derived the appellation by which he was uniformly known, I could never satisfactorily ascertain. Whether it was his ancestral title, or merely a playful pseudonym bestowed upon him by some familiar friend in affection's moist endearing hour, was never disclosed. On his birth, his parentage, his antecedents, it were equally vain to inquire. He was unintentionally begotten in a concupiscence as idle and thoughtless as that of dogs, or flies, or swine. It has been surmised that he was evolved from the minor consciousness of his own equalor, but this must always remain a matter of conjecture.

TO THE MOST MINUTE OBSERVER

his age was a question of the gravest doubt. He might have been thirty; he might have been a century, with no violation of the probabilities. His hair was a sandy sorrel, something like a Rembrandt interior, and strayed around his freckled scalp like the top layer of a haystack in a tornado. His eyes were two ulcers, half filled with pale-blue starch. A thin, sharp nose projected above a lipless mouth that seemed always upon the point of breaking into the most grievous lamentations, and never opened save to take whisky and tobacco in, and let oaths and saliva out. A long, slender neck, yellow and wrinkled after the manner of a lizard's belly, bore this dome of thought upon its summit, itself projecting from a miscellaneous assortment of gents' furnishing goods, which covered a frame of unearthly longitude and unspeakable emaciation. Thorns and thongs supplied the place of buttons upon the costume of this Brummel of the bottom, coarsely patched beyond recognition of the original fabric. The coat bad been constructed for a giant, the pants for a pigmy. They were too long in the waist, and too short in the leg, and flapped loosely around his shrunk shanks, high above the point where his fearful feet were partially concealed by mismated shoes, that permitted his great toes to peer from their gaping integuments like the heads of two snakes of a novel species and uncommon fetor. This princely phenomenon was topped with a hat which had neither band, nor brim, nor crown,

"Of that could shape be called which shape had none."

His voice was shrill and querulous; his manner an odd admixture of fawning servility and apprehensive effrontery at the sight of a d—d Yankee, whom he hated and feared next to a negro.

EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF MEMPHIS.

FOR a while after the termination of the great war, Memphis labored under numerous depressing influences, which prevented her merchants from offering to surrounding country dealers such facilities as were earnestly desired. Those difficulties have, however, continued, one by one, to vanish, until she can now confidently invite

The Largest, Best and Closest Dealers

throughout the entire surrounding country to a market which, taking all things into consideration, can offer them

GREATER INDUCEMENTS

for their trade than either New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Louisville. In the matter especially of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, White Goods, Ladies' Trimmed Hats, Ribbons, Stationery, etc., etc.

We beg to call particular attention.

WE ARE NOW OPENING

our spring stock, which we beg you to compare with

THE VERY BEST

to be found in either of the above named cities, and if

IT SHOWS TO ADVANTAGE,

whether as regards quantities, prices, assortments, etc., we think your manifest interests will persuade you to concentrate here at home whatever of patronage you may be in the habit of giving to other cities further off. Please call and see for yourselves, and if you find out statements as represented, we are sure you will trade with us.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
299 Main Street,
Next Door North Peabody Hotel.
MEMPHIS.

P.S.—Should you happen not to like our stock (which we think unsurpassed) there are many others here, both large and attractive, which can scarcely fail to please you.
febl8 W. R. M. & CO.

Southern Hoopskirt Manufactory,
198½ Main St., near Washington.

Spring: 1872.

THE NILSSON SKIRT
for the street; the SOIREE TRAIL for evening dress; the IMPROVED MEMPHIS BUSTLE; the largest, most complete stock of veritable FRENCH CORSETS—our own hand made; BREAST PROTECTOR and SHOULDER-BRACES.
fell LOUIS LANGE.

GRIDER & DENIE
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED ALABAMA
LIME,
AND DEALERS IN
Cement, Plaster, Hair,
Fire Brick and Clay, Tiles,
Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, etc
No 41 SOUTH COURT STREET

BELLE FACTORY
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
Ford, Porter & Co.,
No. 85 Union st.
Exclusive wholesale agents for sale of the celebrated
Belle Factory Sheetings.

LUMBER!

I respectfully call the attention of the public to my large and well-assorted stock of
Lumber, Shingles, Lathe, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moldings
AND FINISHING LUMBER,
OFFICE AND YARD—Nos. 109 AND 111 UNION ST., MEMPHIS
J. E. KIRTLAND.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE have this day associated with us Mr. S. A. HATCHER, taking effect from the 1st inst. Firm style as heretofore. M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN.
M. E. COCHRAN. S. A. HATCHER. J. W. COCHRAN

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,
DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER, LATHS and SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH
AND BLINDS, MOLDINGS AND FINISHING LUMBER, of all descriptions. Bills sawed to order, and filled on short notice. Orders from the country solicited and filled with dispatch. Our complete stock of Flooring, Weatherboarding, Ceiling, and, in fact, every article used by builders, enables us to offer superior inducements to those wishing to purchase. Yard and office foot Washington street, near River; Sawmill in north end of Navy Yard. ja23

THE MATHUSHEK PIANO!
PURE, SWEET, POWERFUL, DURABLE!

Is working a Revolution in the mind of Musical Critics. Unquestionably, the requisites in a Piano are VOLUME and QUALITY of TONE, and DURABILITY. The Mathushek is constructed on new principles, insuring, beyond all question, GREATER DURABILITY. Its STRINGS, ON AN AVERAGE, ARE LONGER than in other makes, thus GIVING GREATER VOLUME OF TONE.

The registers are splendidly balanced, the tones are RICH, MELODIOUS, MAGNIFICENT—it gives forth no thin, wiry, bumble-bee tones. Its compass of power is wonderful. It can THUNDER and WHISPER with equally pleasing effect.

NEEDHAM'S SILVER TONGUE ORGANS!
For the Parlor,
for the Sunday School,
and for the Church

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
SINGER SEWING MACHINES!
Call at the Singer Parlors, 273½ Main Street,
MERRIMAN & WILLCOX, GENERAL DEALERS

The Ne Plus Ultra
—OF ALL—
COOKING STOVES,

THE CELEBRATED CHAMPION,
WITH WROUGHT-IRON OVEN.
CERTIFICATES TOO NUMEROUS TO PUBLISH—CALL AND SEE
H. WETTER & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Monroe Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

FOR RENT.
THAT COMMODIOUS ROOM
IN REAR OF THE
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT TO RENT.
MEMPHIS APPEAL OFFICE,
No. 14 UNION STREET.
THIS room is suitable for a Cotton Office, Commission House, Job Printing Office, Insurance Office, or for any other business that does not require larger space than 45 by 25 feet. Free access will be given through our business office. The location is the best in the city. For terms apply at this office.
G. W. ALEXANDER,
fel6 Business Manager.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE undersigned respectfully state to the parents of the city and surrounding country, that they will, on the First Monday in February next, at the place known as the Mosby Mansion, on Alabama street, open a school for young ladies, both for day and boarding pupils, in which will be taught all branches desired, including the languages. The location is eligible and beautiful with ample room and grounds. They respectfully solicit the patronage and support of parents. Young ladies of all ages, and of any degree of advancement, received, and the most careful attention in all matters and departments guaranteed.
MRS. JENNY C. FOUTE.
MISS MARY V. NEWSOM.

J. W. DAWSON. T. H. ESTES
DAWSON & ESTES,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
232 MAIN STREET,
OPPOSITE CLAY BUILDING,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
HENRY PAGE, Proprietor. MONS. ED. GASTON, Restaurant Prop'r.

Little Rock, Ark.
FLOWERS
—AT—
SHORT NOTICE.
ALL KINDS. Plants purchased of me will be placed on lots free of charge. Moreover, plants purchased of me for lots in my charge will be wintered in my Green House free. I will also keep up lots by the year. Cut flowers, bouquets, bedding, laying off walks, sodding graves, etc., promptly executed. Residence South Gate Elmwood Cemetery. [ja31] HENRY MOORE.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY,
Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Price 25 Cents.
Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. Price 25 Cents.
Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and summer Complaint in children of all ages. Price 25 Cents.
It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy for all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.
Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. fe20dw

Established 1860.
DERINGER
RIFLE AND PISTOL FACTORY
BRONAUGH M. DERINGER & CO.,
Successors to HENRY DERINGER, Sole Inventor and Manufacturer of
GENUINE DERINGER PISTOL,
No. 607 and 609 Tamarin Street,
In the rear of 813 North Front, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
Would inform the public that they continue to manufacture their celebrated fire-arms, of all sizes and different styles of finish, at their long-established and well-known Factory in Philadelphia.
Mount. F. H. Clarke & Co., 290 Main St., d2 eod1 Agents for Memphis.

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
Corner Walnut and Third Sts.,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Gen'l Commission Merchants,
Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskies,
AGENTS for the celebrated J. A. Miller & Chicken-Cock pure old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. Also, for other Western Distillers and Bottlers.
Consignments and orders solicited for Western and Southern produce generally. Cash advances made. d27 1yw

LaGRANGE MALE ACADEMY,
LaGRANGE, TENN.,
A. W. LANIER, PRINCIPAL.
WILL OPEN ITS NEXT SESSION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1872.
TERMS, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS, (Payable in advance):
Primary Department, $15; Academic, $20 to $25. Incidental fee, per month 50 cents. Board can be had at reasonable rates.
REFERENCES:
SPEED & STRANGE, Memphis, Tenn.
F. LANE & CO., Memphis, Tenn.
TREAT & HILL, BROS., Memphis, Tenn.
Dr. D. W. SYNUM, Miss'sippi.
Jas. W. M. JOHNSON, Mississippi.
J. M. PARHAM, Mississippi.
W. W. WINFIELD, Arkansas.
J. PARHAM, Arkansas. ja11

Carolina Life Insurance Co.
OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President.
M. J. WICKS, 1st Vice-President. J. T. PETTIT, 2d Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary. J. H. EDMONDSON, General Agent.
ELLETT & PHELAN, Attorneys.
Assets, $1,028,708 96
PRINCIPAL OFFICE---No 42 MADISON STREET

THE
Memphis Appeal

The circulation of the APPEAL is increasing so rapidly that our former facilities are made quate to the work required. We are therefore constrained to order a double-cylinder Hoe press for our purposes, the first ever ordered for Memphis. In addition to this heavy expense we intend, at an early day, to present the APPEAL to its readers in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and otherwise improved. The proposed improvements will cost us about ten thousand dollars; but this outlay is due to those who have so generously patronized the paper, while it will be an incentive for increased support. Now is the time to subscribe for the APPEAL for 1872.

Those who intend to take the paper next year should remit at once, in order that their subscriptions may commence with the new year. Great as the prosperity of the APPEAL has been for the last thirty years, we are resolved that past issues shall be exceeded in varied excellence and interest by those of 1872. The proceedings of congress, the presidential election, and our own State elections, and many other impending questions, will combine to invest a newspaper in 1872, with profound interest. It will be the constant aim of the APPEAL to present an instructive panorama of the world. Instead of emptying into its columns everything presented and being most thankful for that which is longest and stupidest, every department of the paper will be carefully edited and presented as an epitome of the world's doings. In a word, the APPEAL will aim to tell the news fairly, honestly and interestingly; to aid in all good causes; to expose abuses and stimulate reform; to represent the most liberal thoughts and highest tendencies of the time; to welcome all schemes that promise good; to encourage all human enterprises; to stimulate the love of knowledge, a taste for art and the culture of all the better parts of our nature; to sustain good government and honest rulers and to condemn and upset the bad and to war upon cliques, coteries and "rings."

In view of the momentous issues bound up in the hidden mysteries of 1872, we expect a large accession to our subscription list. We shall certainly make the APPEAL deserving of a large patronage. Notwithstanding the high price of paper, composition and general expenses, the price of the APPEAL is about the same as that charged before the war, when our expenses were one-third less than now.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER
—OF—
ITS SIZE IN MEMPHIS
We endeavor to render the
Memphis Appeal
DAILY, SUNDAY & WEEKLY
As Useful, Reliable and Interesting as any Newspaper printed. We aim to make it the most reliable publication in Memphis, competing for public favor, giving the earliest and best information required by merchants and others. In its columns are found able:
EDITORIALS
On all Public Questions.
TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS
From all parts of the world.
MARKET REPORTS,
Giving a comprehensive Review of Trade in Memphis, and a PRICES CURRENT of every article of Merchandise in Market, Domestic or Foreign, with a variety of COMMERCIAL MATTER, of interest and value to every business man and family, and
A RIVER NEWS COLUMN,
Complete in all the details that make it of unusual value to river and commercial men.
TO ADVERTISERS.
As an Advertising Medium for Bankers, Merchants and Traders, the MEMPHIS APPEAL, in any of its editions, is not surpassed by any other paper in the Southwest. Our circulation is large, and found in nearly every town and city in the South and West.

The Memphis Appeal,
—AS—
A POLITICAL, NEWS,
AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL,
Is not surpassed by any of its contemporaries. It is the
PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE
For the Professional Man, for the Merchant, for the Farmer, for the Mechanic.

Subscription Price Greatly Reduced
DAILY—For one year (exclusive of Sunday), $10 00; For six months, $5 00; For three months, $3 00.
SUNDAY—For one year, $2 50; For six months, $1 25; For three months, 75