MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20.

DESPERATE FORTUNES OF RADICALISM.

Grant's confidence in his partizan resources and that of his friends is steadily lessened as that of Gratz Brown, Davis and Trumbull is strengthened. Overtures have been made recently to Greeley with the vain hope of seducing the venerable philosopher, and much has been said to him about the folly of an alliance with Democrats, who can never accept the protective tariff theories of the philosopher of the *Tribune*. But Greeley is incorrigible and could hardly be induced to receive respectfully propositions submitted by Grant's agents. Grant never doubted his power to regain the mastery of Fenton. As the President himself is uniformly won by gifts he imagined it was only needful that Fenton should share with Conkling the control over custom-house appointments. Fenton intimated very plainly that he had no favors to ask, and thus again the President was foiled. It is further stated in dispatches from Washington that similar advances were made to other leaders in the reform movement, with much the same results, and it is not denied that all these propositions to disaffected Senators and to other persons of influence have been unavailing, and that the coming Republican convocation at Cincinnati is of such confessed power and strength of representative men that even Grant recognizes the dangers of the situation. Bribes and threats are alike unavailing. Republicans who originally assumed questionable attitudes that they might excite apprehensions and be paid to return to the fold of the faithful have no reason now, when the Reform movement promises magnificent success, to retrace their steps. It is almost absolutely certain that Pennsylvania was lost to Radicalism and Grant when Hartranft was designated as the Grant candidate for the Governor's place. But then individual influences co-operating for the overthrow of the corrupt and incapable Administration, while more potent than was deemed at all probable one month ago, are hardly significant in view of the influence upon the election to be exerted by measures now coming up for Congressional action.

The proposition to extend the operation of the villainous Enforcement Act till the 4th of March next will be discussed through the next week in the Senate. It will doubtless pass that body. In the House the full development of the Reformer's strength will be made by the vote on the proposition to deprive these States till the fourth of March next—almost one year—of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Whether Grant can carry his scheme of despotism through the House is very questionable. The addition of only ten Republican to the Democratic votes of the House will defeat the shameless purpose of the Administration. This development of moral force won by the Reform movement, it is asserted in Washington, will give to the Reformers thirty instead of ten Republican votes in the House. There are said to be certainly this number of Republican members opposed to Grant's reelection. These men would now define their positions, but Grant, for a time, might do them much detriment in their several districts. If this scheme of extending the operation of the enforcement act fail, it is proposed to have a recess, instead of an adjournment of Congress, and the act operating till an adjournment the difficulty is bridged, and Grant wields despotic power over States, people and elections in the South.

The methods of counting the votes of the States, and of determining now what States shall be counted are discussed, and will be determined, so that men like Morton, desperate and reckless and soulless, may not have an easy pretext for the exclusion of the voice of States, and for the substitution of the force of the army and empire.

In very truth, there is everything to encourage those least hopeful of the country's future, and to beget the conclusion that the leaders of Radicalism lose as rapidly as the Reformers gain confidence. If it were true, however, that Grant's adherents were as unscrupulous as Morton, and reckless of fame as Grant, the government itself would be overturned in the midst of the falling ruins of the temple which for ten years past has contained the only altar to the only god before whose shrine Radicalism prostrates itself.

MURDER OR SUICIDE, WHICH?

The most mysterious of mysteries is the total disappearance of Mrs. Green. It is really discreditable to our people, and authorities especially, that nothing has ever been heard of her. We have a letter before us which speaks of the effect her sudden disappearance has had among her relatives and friends in Ireland, where they occupy a very high social position. We think that another effort should be made to discover what became of this woman, and that in order to stimulate inquiry and search, the Governor should offer a reward of five hundred dollars and the Mayor and county two hundred and fifty dollars each. It will be remembered that the theory of her disappearance is that she committed suicide by drowning in the Mississippi. If this were so her body would long since have made its appearance below, and we should have heard from it, as a description of her and of the clothes she wore when last seen, was given in an advertisement in the APPEAL, which appeared for several weeks in succession. We urge this matter again upon the attention of our State and municipal authorities, because it is beginning to be regarded abroad as amounting to almost criminal carelessness that a community so intelligent as ours would permit the disappearance, perhaps murder of a peaceable, inoffensive and innocent woman without an extraordinary effort to learn the manner of her taking off. We hope Governor Brown will interest himself in this case and offer a reward that with such as may be offered by the city and the county will induce unusual exertion on the part of our detective corps to ferret out and bring to light either that Mrs. Green committed suicide or was murdered. Her relatives no less than the community have a right to know this.

AMERICA profits by the misfortunes of Europe. Fifteen hundred Alsatians, the first that have reached America since the cession of Alsace to Germany, have landed in New York. They go west, of course. These, well pleased, will induce multitudes to follow, and these are the people that are wanted in Tennessee. Will they come while we groan beneath burdens of accumulated intolerable systems of taxation?

IF THE Danish Government order our brother-in-law, Cramer, to quit that country, and the intolerable nuisance be thus, unhappily for us, forced to return to the United States, will it not be *bonne bell*, and shouldn't we "clean out" Denmark for cleaning out Copenhagen?

THE ST. LOUIS NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

We published a few days ago a list of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the meeting of the convention at St. Louis on Wednesday, the nineteenth of June. We learn that William J. Sykes, owing to other engagements, will be unable to act, and as it is important that all the members should be present, we take the liberty of suggesting the name of Colonel E. Hulbert, of Georgia, a very distinguished railroad man and a strong advocate of the new system, in the place of Mr. Sykes. In this connection we will say that the committee should meet on the twentieth of May to make suitable arrangements for transportation for the delegates, and for the meeting of the convention, to be one of the most important that has assembled for years. Let there be a full representation of all interests, and the subject of narrow-gauge railroads, with the advantages and defects of the system, be thoroughly discussed, in order that practical conclusions may be arrived at and the public mind enlightened upon this interesting question.

AT A meeting of the Democratic and Conservative members of the legislature of Mississippi, held immediately after the adjournment of that body, the following named gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee to serve in the approaching contests with the Radicals:

Robert Lowry, of Rankin, Chairman.
J. M. Stone, of Tishomingo.
J. F. Sessions, of Franklin.
A. T. Bozeman, of Calhoun.
A. S. Gaines, of Wayne.
S. A. Steele, of Lauderdale.
J. R. Stilptoh, of Chickasaw.
John Calhoun, of Marshall.
R. M. Leavell, of Lee.
T. S. Ford, of Marion.
H. M. Street, of Prentiss.

Resolutions were passed urging an early meeting of this Committee and the performance of such work as may be necessary to cohese the elements of opposition to Radicalism; also requesting the members of the party throughout the State to organize in each county as early a day as practicable, and appoint County Executive Committees, with a view of securing an active, effective and successful campaign in the approaching presidential and congressional elections; and that the Chairman of each Executive Committee be requested to correspond and co-operate with the State Democratic and Conservative Committee. We hope that no time will be lost, and that the opponents of Radicalism, of whatever name, in Mississippi, will be consolidated for the contests now upon them.

MR. H. B. PLANT, President of the Southern Express Company, and a prominent member of the Southern Security Company, has, by his associates of that company, as we learn, been elected President of the consolidated lines of railroad from Bristol, on the Virginia border, to Memphis, on the Mississippi. Under one management, and such management as we know Mr. Plant has the ability to bring to bear upon it, this grand trunk line of road must become the most important in a financial, as it is in a geographical sense, coming into Memphis. In May next Mr. Plant will be in the city, and in June, as per contract, the Charleston road will be turned over to him as the representative of the lessees. Mr. Wicks, thus freed from railroad cares, will be able to turn his attention in other directions, perhaps more profitably to him and the people of Memphis. With a genius for work, he cannot be idle, and we may expect to hear from him in connection with other great enterprizes.

CORRESPONDENTS constantly ask us to rewrite their effusions. This is sometimes done when the information furnished affects the great body of our readers; but it rarely happens that any use is made of a communication written on both sides of a letter sheet, and so carelessly constructed that the writer must ask the editor to revise and copy it for the printer. Editors have other matters to occupy them, and then these badly constructed communications are often consigned unread to the waste basket. The newspaper is not a school in which to educate writers. They must be taught elsewhere, and not mistake editors for pedagogues.

GRANT asked Boutwell why he did not get Secretary of the Navy Robeson to fund the public debt in the bay of Fundy. Grant, at the time, was supposed to be "half seas over."

COLONEL JOHN S. SCOTT, of the First Louisiana Regiment Confederate Cavalry, died very suddenly in New Orleans a few days ago.

GENEVA.

Exchange of the Counter-Cases on the Alabama Claims.

From the Washington Republican (Grant organ) of the 15th.]

To-day at Geneva Lord Tenterden, agent of her British Majesty, and Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, agent of the United States, under the treaty of Washington, will meet and exchange the replications of their respective Governments to the cases submitted last December to the tribunal of Arbitration upon the Alabama claims. The members of the Tribunal have already been supplied at their houses or temporary places of sojourn with these counter-cases, and the practical difficulties raised by the disagreement of the parties to the treaty as to its interpretation are removed, so far as concerns the tribunal, till next June.

In the present happy temper of the two peoples immediately concerned in this momentous treaty and arbitration, and in the calm and friendly spirit that pervades the discussions of the officials over the disputed powers of the arbitrators, there is justification for the growing belief on both sides of the ocean, in official and private circles, that a fair and honorable understanding will be reached; the treaty sustained, and an award at Geneva made and respected. Considering the new light that the arguments and counter-arguments of the two governments and the discussions of the press is shedding on a question not too well understood, it is a question whether the interruption of the preliminary proceedings before the Geneva Conference may not enhance the value of the example offered by the ratification of the Treaty of Washington to all civilized governments that may have international disputes or troubles to settle.

The calm, critical examination of the contrary positions assumed by the contracting parties to this treaty, by dissipating the clouds of prejudice or partizanship that always surrounded such questions when first sprung upon nations accustomed to think and speak out at once, will tend to insure the amiable agreement to which all desire to come; and the best evidence of the confidence of this government in the ultimate desire of her Majesty's Government to stand by the solemn compact already made is its assent to the British note accompanying the counter case, and reserving to her Majesty, from and after the exchange of the counter-cases to-day, the same right of objection to our consequential claims as is now by her possessed.

Our position remains, without any discussion, the same as in December last. We stand or fall by the treaty. If the board of arbitration shall decide that indirect losses are not included, we will cheerfully bow to such decision. If the board should decide otherwise, that is a matter which rests entirely with the conscience of the British Government. Words will not be wasted in diplomatic correspondence, and whether or not England has made a bad treaty through the fault of the parties selected is not for this government to criticise.

NEWS.

The Boston *Post* thinks "the attendance at the Cincinnati Convention will be the largest that has congregated at a national political convention in many years."

The women are getting along nicely. Only two out of the last dozen murderesses are on trial, Lydia Sherman, at New Haven, Conn., and Fanny Hyde, at New York.

Captain William Dale, at one time connected with an old railroad running out of Natchez, and for forty years a resident of Concordia parish, died in that parish recently.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes from Washington that General Logan has asserted, in the most positive and emphatic manner, that he means to go to Cincinnati and do his best to secure the nomination of Mr. Trumbull for President.

A Kentucky entomologist has kept two vigorous mosquitoes under an inverted tumbler for six months without food, and they remain in a healthy condition. This clearly proves that their annoyance of mankind is entirely uncalled for, and not at all necessary to their sustenance.

Corpulent old lady—"I should like a ticket for the train." Booking clerk, (who thinks he will make a joke)—"Yes'm; will you go in the passenger train or in the cattle train?" Lady—"Well, if you are a specimen of what I shall experience in the passenger train, give me a ticket by the cattle train by all means."

The ladies of Alaska are said to wear a body dress of equal proportions of fur and dirt, arranged to suit the taste of the wearers. The married ladies all wear silver rings in their noses and needles through their lower lips, while elderly ladies add to their irresistible charms a "stopper," whatever that may be, in the upper lip.

While descendants of the Pilgrims are migrating to the Western, Middle and Southern States, where better opportunities are perhaps offered for accumulating fortunes than in sterile New England, their places are being taken by English, Irish and Canadians. Some of the oldest farms in New England have passed into the possession of Irishmen.

In describing the origin of the *Waverly Magazine*, a correspondent says the proprietor hit upon the ingenious scheme of publishing any composition, prose or verse, that might be contributed, on condition that the author should take fifty copies of the issue. The paper acquired a large circulation at the start, and what was better, the "copy" didn't cost anything.

When a carpet is taken up to be cleaned, the floor beneath it is generally very much covered with dust. This dust is very fine and dry and poisonous to the lungs. Before removing it sprinkle the floor with very dilute carbolic acid to kill any poisonous germs that may be present, and so thoroughly disinfect the floor and render it sweet.

Fred Douglass, in a recent lecture in New Orleans, said all that he asked for the colored man was fair play and let him alone. If he is seen on the way to school, let him alone; on the way to church, on the way to advancement, let him alone; if you find him on the way to Congress, let him alone; if he can stand Congress, Congress ought to stand him.

There is a woman in Springfield who is determined not to be cheated. She purchased a spool of cotton thread at a dry goods store the other day, and insisted on having the clerk unwind and measure it, to make sure it did not fall below two hundred yards. If this were to become a general practice, cotton thread would be up in price or the sale of it would surely become unprofitable.

Attention is called to Mrs. Peter Gronda, of Mackinac county, Michigan. She has twenty-three children. One of her sons has fifteen children, one of her daughters has thirteen children, another of her daughters has twelve children, and all the rest of Mrs. Gronda's sons and daughters have large and increasing families. Further, the old lady wears snow shoes, and can walk ten miles a day without blinking.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says that Lincoln once called the county in which Pittsburg is situate "the State of Alleghany," and then proceeds to show from the census reports how much truth lies hid in the jest, it appearing that the wealth of that county is three hundred and fifty-five millions, one hundred and eighty-one thousand and seventy dollars, or more than that of the five States of Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon and Nebraska combined, and in excess of that of either of the fifteen States of Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia.

The following is believed to have been, as nearly as can be ascertained, the total production of iron in 1871:

	Tons.
Great Britain	6,000,000
United States	1,910,000
France	1,350,000
Zollverein	1,250,000
Belgium	800,000
Austria	450,000
Norway and Sweden	280,000
Russia	330,000
Italy	75,000
Spain	72,000
Other countries	200,000
Total	13,315,000

Great Britain smelts almost half the iron made in the world; the United States not quite one-sixth. We ought to be now smelting three million instead of two million tons per annum; if we were, iron would cost our consumers far less than it now does.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Mexico and the Administration—Forbearance Ceases to be a Virtue.

From the Washington Chronicle (Grant's Organ.

The situation in Mexico, in view of the important dispatches received as to the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, is the subject of lively interest in the official circles of this city. The concentration of United States troops on the river boundary between the two Republics, in consequence of orders issued by the War Department to General Sheridan, is not in itself a matter of much significance, being chiefly directed as a measures of protection against the incursions of cattle thieves and other marauders from Mexican soil, and to give assurance of national guardianship to the plundered and terrified residents of Texas; but the relations of the two countries, though to all appearances satisfactory, are not of that sincerely cordial character beneath the surface that gives assurance of unending, patient endurance of a state of affairs on the Mexican frontier that becomes intolerable to the American residents and interests on our own side of the Rio Grande.

There was more of friendship for a sister country than fear for ourselves in the American policy toward the allies of Maximilian at the close of a civil war that tried our institutions more severely than foreign complications could ever try them; but there has been little reciprocation of our good will and good faith by the Mexican Government or people. Our remonstrances against the fitting out of predatory bands, and the storing and disposal of their plunder on Mexican soil, have been met with silence, empty promises, or professions of inability to control or punish the outlaws. The modest privilege of pursuing the red savages domiciled in Mexico across the river from their raids in Texas, has been withheld by the executive branch of the Mexican Government on constitutional grounds, and by the legislative branch on pretexts of national dignity and territorial integrity.

The efforts of the United States to prevent the evasion of its revenue laws while burdened with an oppressive war debt was met by a solemn enactment of the Mexican Congress extending the area of the smugglers' belt, just back of the Rio Grande, and the endeavor of our Government to recover the emigrant Indian tribes from Mexico and settle them in the Indian Territory, as a means of pacification of the border, were frustrated by the intrigues of Mexican officials enriched by the proceeds of their plunder.

The turbulent republic has but few claims, it would appear, upon the continued forbearance of this country; and there appear to be some possible situations in which the United States Government will be compelled to take into consideration its obligations toward its own aggrieved citizens, as well as its heretofore punctilious respect for the sovereignty of a neighboring people, many of whom at times seem to have but little regard for the domestic or international obligations of that sovereignty when caprice or interest otherwise dictates.

LAW AMONG THE MORMONS.

Important Decision by the United States Chief Justice.

The Courts of Utah having Jurisdiction of Offenses by Mormons Declared not United States Courts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1872.

The following decisions were made in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 379. Clinton *et al.* *vs.* Englebrecht *et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—This was a civil action for the recovery of a penalty for the recovery of a penalty for the destruction of the property of the defendants in error by the plaintiffs, who were officers of the Territory, acting under a law thereof. The jury before whom the case was tried were summoned from the body of the county at the discretion of the Marshal, on an open *venire* directed to him by the Court. The array was challenged on the ground that the jurors were not drawn by lot, in accordance with a law of the Territory. The Court overruled the challenge, and the verdict upon the trial was for the plaintiffs below. It is here held that the Court below erred in acting upon the theory that the Supreme Court and District Courts of the Territory were Courts of the United States, and that they were governed in the selection of jurors by acts of Congress.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory are appointed by the President under the Acts of Congress. But this does not make the courts. They are authorized to hold courts of the United States. This, it is said, was decided long ago in the American Insurance Company *vs.* Carter, 1 Peters, 546. There is nothing in the constitution which would prevent Congress from conferring the jurisdiction they exercise. If the judges were elected by the people of the Territory and commissioned by the Governor, they might be clothed with the same authority to decide all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States subject to the same revision, and it is said it can hardly be supposed that the earliest territorial courts did not decide such questions, although there was no specific provision to that effect until a comparatively recent period.

There is no Circuit Court of the United States nor is there any District Court of the United States in the sense of the Constitution in the Territory of Utah. The Judges are not appointed for the same terms, nor is the jurisdiction which they exercise part of the judicial power conferred by the Constitution or the general government. The Courts are the legislative courts of the Territory, created in view of the clause which authorized Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories. The organic act authorizes the appointment of an Attorney and a Marshal for the Territory, who may, properly enough, be called the Attorney and Marshal of the United States for the Territory, for their duties in the courts have exclusive relation to cases arising under the law and Constitution of the United States.

The process for summoning jurors may be a process for exercising their jurisdiction, for the Territorial courts, when acting in such cases, are circuit and district courts of the United States; but the making of the lists and all matters connected with the designation of jurors are subject to the regulation of Territorial law. It is held that the acts of Congress in respect to the summoning of jurors do not apply to such a case as this, unless they were intended to regulate such process in the Territory, which is not the case; that the challenge to the array should have been allowed. Judgment reversed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

MRS. MASON.

Romantic History of the Woman in the French Arms Job—In Peril by Fire and Flood.

Thrilling Adventures as a Spy of the Confederacy—Life in the Old Capitol Prison.

From the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, April 11.—As there are so many stories afloat regarding the identity of the lady whose name some of the unsuccessful speculators in arms have discreditably drawn into newspaper notoriety by their testimony before the Arms Investigating Committee, I have been at some pains to ascertain for the *World* precisely who she is and somewhat of her previous life.

Mention is first made of the connection of a lady in these arms sales by a Mr. Mackenzie, who recollected that he had been induced through Schenck, a broker, and Peck, a dealer in arms, to write a letter to a Mrs. Davis, promising to purchase arms by the hundred thousand if she could get them. The connection of a lady with arms sales having been thus brought upon the tapis by one New York witness, another proceeds to inform the committee that the Mrs. Davis in question was a Mrs. Mason of Washington. This he could do, a woman being in the question, and yet withhold the name of the man who had placed him in relations with her.

Peck and Wiard tell how they were beguiled into the fancy that Mrs. Mason could achieve for them what otherwise they had failed to effect, and in this connection conveniently forget to mention that they had invoked the supposed all-potent influence with the government of no less a personage than the American Minister to England. That is to say there were two Schencks employed in this affair as well as a lady; a fact apparently not convenient for either Peck or Wiard to recollect. We find, moreover, that these witnesses forgot another important matter in their relations with this lady, whom they have brought into such mortifying publicity by revealing her name as connected with them in their efforts to purchase arms without one cent of capital—they forgot to tell that they failed to pay her hotel bill on that visit to the Hoffman House, or were unable to do it, much less pay up a bonus of twenty-five thousand dollars.

WHO IS MRS. MASON?

But turning from Peck and Willard to the lady whose name they have made so public, it may now interest the general reader to know that she was born in Virginia, some thirty years ago, and grew to womanhood there and in Baltimore, in which last city she became engaged to be married to a distinguished Californian, who wounded Broderick in a duel, and who, dying before their marriage, left her a handsome income of which she was defrauded. Her family having removed to Washington she resided here several years before the war, and until she was allowed upon a pass specially granted by General Scott, in the fall of 1861, to cross the "lines" into Virginia upon important family affairs. Crossing the Potomac in a small, frail boat, her journey to Richmond was full of hardships and romantic incidents, for she was suspected by the rebel authorities, who for some time regarded her as a spy. Her stay in the South was short, however, for she was taken under a "flag of truce" to Norfolk or Fortress Monroe, and turned over, according to the newspapers of the day, as an "alien enemy" expelled from the Confederacy. It is alleged, however, that this was a mere cloak to conceal an important mission with which she had been entrusted at Richmond, and for which her peculiar talents, studies, and inclination appeared to fit her. One thing is certain at least. She did not enter Virginia on any other errand than personal business.

RETURNING TO WASHINGTON,

she resided apparently at one of the principal hotels, attracting a good deal of attention from prominent military men, and politicians, and was finally arrested and thrown into the "Capitol Prison," upon the charge of being in direct communication with the rebel authorities, and having beguiled information from a high staff officer. Curiously enough, it is thought she owed her arrest to a rival emissary, the famous Mrs. Greenough. After several months' incarceration, no proof having been found against her, she was released, but required to return to the South, presenting in the person of one delicate woman, the strange spectacle of being expelled from the territory of two giant belligerent powers, or passed, like a shuttlecock, from one to the other. She was even sent under the escort of an officer to the Confederate lines on James river.

As an illustration of her cleverness, it is told on good authority, that, having a handsome Confederate flag for General Beauregard, and finding that her baggage would be searched as she was leaving Federal territory, she folded it within her shawl, which was proudly and gallantly carried upon the arm of the officer (General Buell) intrusted by the Government with her expulsion from the territory of the United States.

For the rest of the was Mrs. Mason, as the wife of nephew of ex-Senator Mason, of Virginia, seems to have been a resident of Charleston, South Carolina, where she was when that city fell into Federal possession, in February, 1865, and soon after which she was allowed to return to her family, in that city, with whom she has been residing ever since.

HER PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

She is a brunette of the most decided type, with purple-black hair, dark-brown eyes, and although of small, delicate figure, is of singularly striking appearance, with the air and manner of a French rather than an American woman. She has read a great deal, although irregularly, and is exceedingly well-informed about matters that do not generally interest women, especially political affairs and historical subjects. Thoroughly feminine in appearance, her turn of thought is masculine. She converses with fluency and earnestness in a musical, seductive voice, and is most attractive for clever men, with whom the attraction arises from mental rather than physical qualities, although at times she is very pretty.

It has attracted general notice that a woman should have been found mixed up in these arms sales, but in reality it would have been strange had no woman been thus connected, as in all other human affairs from birth to death—in the redemption as well as the fall of man. We have all heard the trite but characteristic story of the French judge who, when any one was arraigned before him on any charge, was wont to ask, "Who is the woman?" This, however, has always been the practice of man. For did not Adam, even in Paradise, resort to the craven device of exclaiming: "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat." In their evidence Peck and Wiard have only shown themselves true sons of Adam.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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We hope our friends, appreciating our efforts will help us; and that each one will take upon himself the office of an agent for the APPEAL, and form a club. We are resolved that past issues shall be excelled in varied excellence and interest by those of 1872. The Presidential election, our own State and local elections, and many other impending questions, will combine to invest a newspaper during the remainder of this year with extraordinary interest.

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In view of the momentous issues bound up in the hidden mysteries of 1872, we expect a large accession to our subscription list.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of paper, composition and general expenses, the price of the APPEAL is less than charged before the war, when expenses were one-third less than now.

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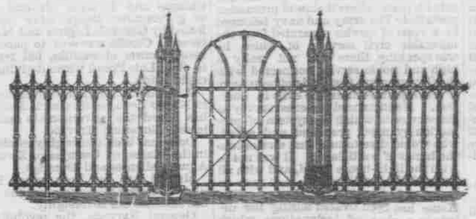

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