MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24.

GREELEY'S ADVICE TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

When, twelve months ago, Greeley was in the South, after being made familiar with the career of the carpet-baggers, he said that their motto was, "let us pray," but they spelled "pray" with an "e," and he then showed how they did prey upon the people. This onslaught upon the thieving carpet-baggers was regarded as a mere ebullition of passion; but it seems from the following letter that Mr. Greely is still hostile to the adventurers who have used the colored man for their own selfish purposes:

Hon. J. W. Cameron, New Orleans:

SIR—I have yours of the inst. I think colored people will be benefited by, and should sympathize with the Cincinnati Convention, because it tends to free them from the odium of complicity with the villainies and robberies which have been perpetrated in the abused name of Republicanism during the past five or six years, especially in the South. The monstrous exaggeration of taxes and debts in most of the Southern States is the fruit of white villainy. The thieves who perpetrated these robberies are now seeking to escape the just punishment of their crimes by howling lustily, "Grant," "Grant," "I'm for Grant!" "Hurrah for Grant!"

The Cincinnati movement is at deadly feud with these robbers and their evil deeds. Let the honest and upright colored men join in them, and thus rid themselves of crimes which these thieves only have perpetrated. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

If the colored people were not blinded by their own passions, and deluded by the wiles of the thieves who have robbed the taxpayers, they would profit by the advice of Mr. Greeley, and wash their hands of the creatures who are the common enemy of both races. The carpet-baggers have, for six years, been entwined around the people of the South like a huge boa-constrictor, and would have long since crushed them to death, if the scoundrels who form the infamous band were not perpetually fighting over their nefarious gains. In every Southern State where there is a treasury to rob, we see in front of it, and in the rear of it, and to the right of it, and to the left of it, groups of flashy northern adventurers, with "rascal" stamped upon their faces, engaged in whispered consultations, and we know that they are plotting to defraud our people, and that as soon as the spoils are obtained, they will be trying to consign each other to the penitentiary. In Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, and South Carolina, where these rogues have been successful in their raids and forages upon the treasury they begin cheating each other, and then comes the tug of war. They confront each other, in the division of their plunder, with eyes flaming with wrath. They gather around the prostrated people of the South, disgusting in aspect and unclean and ravenous as Virgil's harpies, and feel no more veneration for the splendid history and glorious traditions of the South than does the carrion-crow for the noble form of some dead charger, whose glossy skin he tears with beak and claws. Dante has no where, in the terrible creations of the *Inferno*, described a conclave of fallen spirits more loathsome than those who are now fighting over the spoils stolen from the people of Louisiana. The gang is composed of non-combatants, who dare not look a gentleman in the face; rascals of "the ring," redolent of whisky, cotton and tobacco frauds; apostate Southerners whose souls are blackened with perjury; ex-Confederate officers, baser than Benedict Arnold in the betrayal of their old companions in arms; vermin who infested Confederate stables and quartermaster stores; human cowbirds, who lived by flagellating their present negro allies; and bummers of Butler, and camp-followers of Pope and Hooker compose these discordant and unclean gatherings. The fate which overwhelmed the "cities of the plain" would fall swift and scorching as lightning upon these creatures if they were required to find *one* honest man in all their ranks. Diogenes, with his lantern, would vainly illumine the dark places invested by these men in search of a single specimen of the lowest type of political or private probity. But these thieves have been baptized in the loyal leagues; they "rawl justly for Grant," and this fact, like "charity, covers a multitude of sins." The colored man knows as well as he knows he has soul, that the carpet-bagger is a stark knowledged thief. He knows, too how these adventurers have robbed the Southern people and piled up the taxes. But the knaves shout for Grant and that is enough for the negro. Greeley was a martyr to Freedom, while Grant was acting with the pro-slavery party of the South, but what cares the colored man for gratitude to Greeley, now that they are enjoying that freedom which Horace Greeley did more to secure than any man in the United States.

THE OVERWHELMING NECESSITY.

Every Radical newspaper constantly reproduces the assertion that "the re-election of Grant is an overwhelming necessity." We don't know so well about it, but have discovered that the suggestion of Grant's defeat, as constantly made by every fresh conquest of the Cincinnati movement, is regarded by every Grant office-holder an overwhelming calamity. The face of the lantern-jawed office-holding, pap-sucker, who conducts the Grant organ of this city and Chicago—two cities were required to give it maternity—was a yard long when he read of the defection of Governor Palmer. The difference between Palmer and these other Radicals who now denounce his conduct, is two-fold; Palmer is a man of brains, and, holding an office for which he is not indebted to Grant, he can speak the unvarnished truth. He thinks the defeat of Grant an overwhelming necessity, and we think necessity and the signs of the times betoken Grant's overwhelming defeat.

DEMOCRACY.

The question whether the dissolution of the Democratic party is final, evokes much discussion among our Northern exchanges. Parties have undergone many mutations of names and fortunes; but there are underlying principles that will never die. It therefore signifies little how the question is solved. Democracy, in its essence, is immortal. Its leaders may lose power; new men may come before the country; strange combinations of individuals may be begotten, as that which unites Greeley with anti-protectionists; but when the present purpose of all these diverse elements is achieved, their union will be dissolved and the component parts of the Cincinnati *olla podrida* again diffused. The nucleus about which Democratic thinkers will be reunited is changeless, and whatever its fortunes to-day, whether eclipsed or unclouded, it will subsist while the American system of government endures.

Reviewing the year 1871, the Manchester (England) *Examiner* states that the cotton districts have had a return of those busy times which certain prophets told us some years ago had gone forever. The cotton manufacture, so far from having disappeared as one of the staple industries, has more capital embarked in it at this moment, and finds employment for a larger number of work people, than at any former period.

GENERAL CASSIUS M. CLAY opened the Presidential campaign on Monday last with an elaborate and impassioned speech at Stanford, Kentucky. He is against Grant and for the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Between the old Abolitionists and the Democrats, Kentucky may safely be counted upon for one hundred thousand majority, provided some such statesman as David Davis, John M. Palmer, or B. Gratz Brown is nominated by that convention.

THERE are many obstacles to encounter, and many difficulties to bridge, seemingly insuperable, evolved in any plan contemplating the diminution of public expenses, and he will be the bravest of all men—a greater hero than we have seen on battlefields—who accomplishes reforms in local governments which will reduce their cost to that which taxpayers endured twelve years ago. Can the people secure the services of such lawgivers?

THE New York *Era* is a new Weekly of the great Gotham. Its initial article is devoted to the laudation of Dan Sickles, who is pronounced "Orator, Statesman, Soldier and Minister." This is well for the New York *era*, but would be approved in no other age or abiding-place of civilization and morals.

SATURDAY MORNING last, as we learn from the *Press and Herald*, Senator Brownlow landed in Knoxville, and at the same hour we felt the earthquake shock in Memphis. Most people have always had a queer notion that there was some connection between h—ll and earthquakes.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Consolidation of Conventions—A Public Necessity—Time and Money Saved.

The following paper demands the earnest consideration of the Executive Democratic Committee and of aspirants for county, State and Federal offices:

EDITORS APPEAL—We can see no practical objection to what now seems a popular preference, that the County Convention called to meet on the twentieth of June to nominate candidates for Sheriff, Tax-Collector, etc., when it convenes shall also nominate candidates for Senators and Representatives to the Legislature. Indeed, there are many reasons in favor of such a course. In the first place, it gets that element, in a measure, out of the political cauldron at an early day, which will be a great relief, considering the heated canvass for President, Governor and Congress before the people. It will obviate the necessity of going through the wear and tear of primaries and an exciting convention in the midst of hot weather, when a large portion of our population is away, while many others will be surfeited with politics, leaving the whole thing to be worked by the comparative few who may be more interested in individual promotion than in the general public good, thereby impeding, if not completely defeating, the universal clamor and just demand for a legislative delegation from Shelby county of our first and ablest citizens. There never was a juncture in the history of our State, county and city which so greatly required the selection of our best legislative material as the present. And from what we hear of the determination of every class of our citizens to take an active part in the selection of the delegates who are to compose the Twentieth-of-June Convention we have no doubt it will bean assemblage which will do itself credit and give general satisfaction, by nominating such candidates as will not only command the full strength of the Democratic party of the country, but the support of many others besides. For these reasons, among others, we heartily second the suggestion of imposing the additional duty on the forthcoming convention, of naming our legislative candidates as well. There is plenty of time for the chairman of the County Executive Committee to call this committee together, for the purpose of providing for this proposed change of the original programme. They have a meeting anyhow on the first day of May, upon which occasion the necessary steps can be taken for notifying Fayette and Tipton to meet Shelby, through their accredited delegates, in convention in this city, on the 20th of June, for the purpose of jointly selecting a Senator for the three counties, and a "floater" for Shelby and Fayette or the lower house. After these joint nominations shall have been completed, so that the Tipton and Fayette delegates can return home the same day, if they like, then the Shelby delegates can organize a new convention, and at once proceed to the nomination of our Legislative and county officers, and thus have the whole busin accomplished at one time and just as well and as satisfactorily as if the politicians had the whole summer to hum and haw and "work the thing" up in.

Of course, the candidates aspiring to the various county offices are in favor of this proposition, because, whoever is nominated among them will have the hearty, active personal assistance and interested co-operation of eight or ten wide-awake legislative candidates and their friends, who will feel, *for obvious reasons*, an interest only second to their own in securing their triumphant election by a large majority. It is presumed that such persons as *do not expect to vote for the Democratic nominees for Sheriff, Tax-Collector, Trustee, etc., etc., will, of course, oppose*, with might and main, any proposition by which they will be so *strenuously urged* as to render their election *absolutely certain*, beyond a peradventure, while those who wish to remove the last doubt of our having a full Democratic legislative delegation elected next fall, as well as Democratic county officers in August, will, as earnestly advocate it. Should this convention also select suitable delegates to represent Shelby county in the Congressional Convention to be called, it might be well enough.

A STORY FROM CAROLINA.

The Romance of Real Life—Return of a Husband.

From the Carolina Republican.

In South Carolina, lately, has been enacted another version of the "old story" of man's incontancy and woman's constancy. A lady, now no longer young, after many years of waiting, has been married to her lover, who was far from being true. She had supposed him dead—killed in battle—and for nine long years had mourned his loss, refusing, by the score, admirers of her beauty and wit, both of which were more than ordinary, for she came of a Huguenot stock, renowned for good looks and good sense, and an ancestress of her's was one of the beauties at the court of Catharine de Medicis and mistress to the King of Navarre. While she thus was mourning her life away, her recreant lover was alive and well, and the husband of a Northern woman. He had been left for dead on one of the fields of battle, but, under the skillful treatment of the federal surgeons and tender care of a brown-eyed hospital nurse, had regained his lease of life, and lost the heart which was not his to lose. Taking advantage of his death being reported, he came to the North, and, under a feigned name, married his hospital fairy. With her he lived happily until the fall of 1870, when death took her away. Then at his deserted hearthstone the lonely man thought of his southern love, and his old passion returned. He yielded to the yearning to see her again, and with three children, the fruit of his marriage, went back to "Old Carolina," and, shamed and trembling, presented himself before her. She, on her part, forgot and forgave him all, and has taken the vows which makes her a mother to his children.

THE capture of twenty Mexican soldiers, or brigands, or whatever they may be called, by the American troops on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, presents a nice little complication. General Auger, who captured them, does not know what to do with them. Of course, they were intruders, and their presence with arms in their hands on American territory was a violation of that territory; but the present perplexed condition of Mexican affairs, wherein nobody seems to be responsible for anything that may occur, precludes the idea of calling for any "explanation." This little episode indicates, in the first place, how helpless is the government of our neighboring republic; and, in the second place, how feeble is the Mexican sense of what constitutes the rights of other nations.

Rio Janeiro rejoiced over the return of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, on the thirty-first ultimo.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Grant allows but two regiments of cavalry for the protection of one thousand five hundred miles of Texas frontier, exposed to constant irruptions of Mexican banditti and Indian marauders. The army is employed in arresting the farmers of South Carolina, and fixing up the South for the Presidential campaign. It is not, however, sufficiently numerous to help Mr. Grant's aspirations for another term.

A man residing near Laurel Hill, in North Carolina, after living fifteen years with his wife, got tired of her. He had probably become infected with the advanced ideas regarding "affinities," and desired a change in his domestic relations. He therefore offered a man fifty dollars and a mule to take his wife over to South Carolina and marry her. The liberal offer was accepted, and the novel marriage was duly performed.

In 1868 the whole popular vote for President was 5,716,488, of which Grant received 3,013,137; Seymour, 2,703,600. Grant's majority, 309,588. It appears from these figures that four years ago the Democratic party, with all its sins of omission and commission, was a powerful organization, casting 47 28-100 per cent of the popular vote of the country. Since then it has doubtless greatly weakened in numbers and force.

The coming of the summer months admonishes us to prepare for the approach of the pestilence. The cholera is on the wing, and before we know it may reach our shores. Its progress has heretofore been directly westward, and already in many portions of the East its dreadful presence has filled the air with lamentations. What are the authorities doing to protect our city from its fearful ravages? Let us have clean streets and alleys, and let all our citizens unite in a vigorous effort to shield themselves from the threatened danger.

When a ship is sinking the rats leave her, and this maxim is at once brought to minds, by the statement made in a Washington news letter that it was the intention of General Butler to have attended the New York Grant meeting, but that an adjourned case in the Supreme Court which would deprive him of the pleasure. Butler like the acute Joseph B. is "devilish sly," but artful as he is, his special engagement is easily understood. He is an old rat, particularly fond of public cheese, and has no notion of going downeen the ship which carries Grant.

At the Roman Catholic cathedral, in Rochester, New York, on Sunday, the seventh instant, Bishop McQuaid informed his people that hereafter not more than twelve hacks would be allowed in a funeral procession. Those who came with a greater equipage would find the cemetary gates locked. Nor would funerals be allowed on Sunday if they could be conveniently arranged for another day. Priests will not be permitted in funeral discourses to indulge in any eulogy of the deceased. Those who did not like these regulations, the Bishop said, might have their funerals outside the walls of the church.

The New York *Standard* says: The commercial travelers at the Union Rooms, Prescott House building, have organized a Commercial Travelers' Union, with the names of distinguished citizens as trustees of funds, and state that they have commuted or special rates over ninety thousand miles of travel by railroads and steamboats, a reduction of expenses at many hotels, and a franchise over telegraph lines at reduced rates. They say also that they expect to add very materially further reductions in traveling expenses generally, and are determined to oppose the payment of State or city license in selling merchandise.

A writer in the London *Graphic* says: "The quiet little village of Martham, Norfolk, was the scene a few days since of a royal and romantic marriage. Mabel, the Queen of the Gipsys, condescended to give her hand in holy wedlock to a young farmer thereabouts of substantial means and good connections, this is the first instance I have read of in which a gipsy chief, whether male or female, consented or dared to marry a Sassenach. However, the friends of the bride, as well as those of the bridegroom, were present, so I suppose there is no loss of caste in the matter. I may add, for the information of the ladies, that, according to the reporter who was present, Queen Mabel, who is twenty-three years of age, was dressed in rich mauve silk, with a magnificent veil, and in her simple but costly jewelry looked dignified and queenly." Her sister officiated as bridesmaid."

The Norwich *Advertiser* tells the following love-story: "A lady of this city made the acquaintance about twenty years ago, of a young man living in a neighboring town. Fifteen years since, he went to the Sandwich Islands in search of a fortune, and during these years a correspondence has, with a single exception, been kept up between them until the friendship grew into a stronger tie, and culminated in an engagement which will soon be developed in a matrimonial alliance. This morning, full of pluck and love, and laden with the best wishes of a host of friends that witnessed her departure, she has started alone to make that journey which shall carry her overland to California, thence by water to the islands where she is to meet the object of her affections, to be joined in the holy alliance with him whom she has not seen for fifteen years, but to whom she has ever been true."

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Another Plan for their Introduction into the South.

A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes: I have had an interview with a gentleman who has for some time been engaged in organizing a company in this city for the purpose of transporting laborers in mass from China to the Southern States. He is an American who resided for many years in China, and is thoroughly familiar with the Chinese. He has lately been in the Gulf States making investigations as to the demand for Chinese labor, and entering into contracts for its supply.

The company has been organized with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, all subscribed, and to be enlarged at the option of the parties concerned. Operations have already been begun, and it is expected that the first ship-load of immigrants, eight hundred or twelve hundred in number, will be ready to leave China in about a month from this time. It is intended to bring over six or eight thousand a year, but to increase the number as circumstances may require. They will be brought from China to San Francisco by the steamships of the Pacific Mail line, taken from thence by steamer to Panama, from thence by steamer to Key West, and from there taken to New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston and other points on the Gulf coast. It will be cheaper to convey them to the South by vessel in this way than to bring them overland from San Francisco by the Pacific railroad. It will be unnecessary to land them at San Francisco, and they will thus be saved from the maltreatment which Chinese immigrants are always subjected to there.

It is intended that these Chinamen, when taken to the Southern States, shall be employed almost exclusively in the cultivation of cotton and rice on the plantations. This is a kind of labor with which Chinamen are thoroughly familiar, to which they (that is to say, many millions of them, have been accustomed all their lives, and which they carry on with great talent and skill. Their wages in the South will be eight dollars a month and "found." They will, of course, all come as voluntary immigrants, but after their arrival in this country, they will be put under contract for four years to their employers, after which they will have the option of returning to their own country, or making new contracts.

The projector of the company says there will be no difficulty in getting an unlimited number of hands in China for this work on these farms; and he also says he has found that the demand for them in the South for plantation labor is very great. He says few Chinamen will hereafter go to Peru or the other South American countries, to which they began to emigrate some years ago, for they have been badly treated there, and the terms of contract violated by their employers. He also says it will be impossible for the Cubans to get any more Chinese laborers; for a late decree of the Captain-General has reduced all Chinamen to a condition of practical and permanent slavery. But he is confident, from what he knows of the Chinese, that any number of them can be got for plantation labor in the Southern section of the United States. I think the management of the company here is in competent hands.

D'ISRAELI'S SPEECH.

The Cost of English Royalty and American Republicanism Compared.

The Administrations of Both Countries—A Goverament in Which there is no Fountain of Honor.

On last Easter Monday, Mr. D'Israeli made what might be regarded as a triumphal entry into the city of Manchester. Crowds of admirers waited for him at the railway depot, to tender him a good, honest, warm Lancashire welcome. He was greeted by thirty thousand people, and when he spoke in defense of the institutions of Great Britain he referred, among other things, to the comparitive cost to the two peoples of the governments of England and America.

DIZZY STATISTICS.

You know, he said, that in North America there are thirty-seven sovereign States, with their Assemblies. You know, also, there is another constitution in these thirty-seven sovereign States, by which they enter into a confederation, and are represented by a House of Representatives and a Senate. Now, gentlemen, by the last returns that I have obtained—and you may rely upon it they are authentic, for if I made a mistake in such matters I think the Lancashire lads would soon find me out—[great laughter]—by the last official accounts that I have received there were in the confederate constitution in the House of Representatives two hundred and seventy-five Representatives and ten delegates; so that there are, in effect, two hundred and eighty-five members of the House of Representatives. There are also seventy-four members of the Senate, making altogether three hundred and fifty-nine members. Now these three hundred and fifty-nine members receive what in sterling is one thousand pounds per annum. They receive more than that; they receive an allowance called mileage [laughter], which is a very convenient allowance, as those who have free tickets on railways are perfectly aware. [Laughter.] I will not attempt to give the exact sum which a member receives for mileage, because I have returns before me which will allow me to give you an accurate aggregate. ["Hear, hear."] Therefore, the House of Representatives and Senate receive exactly in sterling money three hundred and eighty-nine thousand pounds a year—about the sum of the civil list of her Majesty. [Laughter and cheers.] But that will give you only a very imperfect idea of the sovereignty in the United States. The sovereign people is not satisfied by a civil list of that amount. Every member of the assemblies of the legislature—assemblies of thirty-seven States—is also paid, and he is paid at about three hundred and forty dollars per annum. To guard myself, lest this statement should be questioned, I wish to tell you that all returns on this head—though I have been furnished with the great majority of them—are not complete. Some estimate of the new States may be arrived at by an analogical process that will not materially affect the calculations; and, in order that I may not be charged with overstating, I have left out of the calculation the item which must be placed against every one of the assemblies of the sovereign States, and that is mileage. There are, as far as I can calculate, about five thousand and ten members of the sovereign States. Their cost at three hundred and forty dollars each, which would be one million seven hundred and fifty three thousand dollars, is equal to three hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred pounds per annum, and, therefore, the direct cost of the sovereignty of the United States is between seven and eight hundred thousand pounds per year—exactly or nearly double the amount of our civil list. [Great cheering.] Gentlemen, perhaps the facts have not been publicly announced before. [Laughter, and a voice, "No, they haven't."] It is very much to be regretted that you did not obtain a little more information upon the subject.

ENGLAND'S WISDOM

There is one means of which the Ministers of England have of late years largely availed themselves, and it has been a great advantage to the country, and that is the use of royal commissions. You know what a royal commission is. The Queen of England can appeal to the most experienced statesmen. If there is a knotty subject which no Cabinet can solve, upon which they want the most careful and authentic information, the Queen of England can appeal to men of the highest rank and fame to give their intelligence to the subject. She can appeal to the great scholars of the country if the subject demands erudition; and if it is a matter which involves questions of art and science she can at once appeal to the services of the greatest artists and greatest philosopher. No one for a moment hesitates to respond to the appeal of Queen Victoria when she summons them as her trusty and well-beloved counsellors; and if, as not unfrequently happens, some subject arises to which some individual devotes extraordinary powers of intellect, and the nation feels there ought to be some reward for labors so eminent and consummate, the Queen bestows upon him a decoration, and he is proud of the approbation of the Sovereign and of the esteem of his fellow-countrymen.

Now, gentlemen, the Government of the United States has its advantages, no doubt; no one disputes their ability, their energy or their acuteness; they also largely avail themselves of these commissions, and their commissions have failed; and why? Because it is a government in which there is no fountain of honor. ["Hear, hear."] Now, gentlemen; I have rather exceeded—more than exceeded—the honors to which I have intended to confine myself upon this subject—[cries of "Go on!"]—but it is, as they say in fashionable circles, "the subject of the hour"—["hear, hear," and laughter]—and when I find young gentlemen can rise up in a large assembly of what I hitherto considered intelligent men in England (yes, and men of sense) by the hour against the fundamental principles of the English Constitution, and hold up the sovereignty of England as intolerable on account of expense, I felt it was my duty, when the occasion offered—and I think my friend, the chairman, told us to-night that occasion, somehow or other, always came to every man—to express my views upon it.

CRITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The great danger is the present state of our relations with the United States. When I acceded to office I did so, so far as regarded the United States of America, with some advantage. During the whole of the civil war in America—both my noble friend near me and I had maintained a strict and fair neutrality. This was fully appreciated by the government of the United States [cheers], and they expressed their wish that with out aid the settlement of all differences between the two governments should be accomplished. They sent here a plenipotentiary, an honorable gentleman, very intelligent, and possessing general confidence. My noble friend near me, with great ability, negotiated a treaty for the settlement of all these claims. He was the first minister who proposed to refer them to arbitration, and the treaty was signed by the American government. It was signed, I think, on the tenth of November, on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament. The borough elections that first occurred proved what would be the fate of the ministry and the moment they were known in America, the American government announced that Mr. Reverdy Johnson had mistaken his instructions, and they could not present the treaty to the Senate for its sanction—the sanction of which there had been previously no doubt. But the fact is that, as in the case of the Crimean war, it was supposed that our successors would be favorable to Russian aggression, so it was supposed that by the accession to office of Mr. Gladstone, and a gentleman whom you know well—Mr. Bright—the American claims would be considered in a very different spirit. How they have been considered is a subject which, no doubt, occupies deeply the minds of the people of Lancashire.

RUSSIAN ADVANCES.

Already we hear that Sebastopol is to be re-fortified by the Russians, nor can any man doubt that the entire command of the Black sea will soon be in the possession of Russia. The time may not be distant when we may hear of the Russian power in the Persian gulf, and what effect that may have upon the dominion of England and upon those possessions on the productions of which you every year more and more depend, are questions upon which it will be well for you on proper occasions to meditate. I come now to that question which most deeply interests you at this moment, and that is

GLADSTONE'S COURSE.

What is about to occur it is unnecessary for one to predict; but if it be this—if, after a fruitless relucination worthy of a schoolman, we ultimately agree so far to the interpretation of the American government as to submit the whole case to arbitration, with feeble reservation of a protest if it be decided against us, I venture to say that we shall be entering on a course not more distinguished by its feebleness than by its impending peril. There is before us every prospect of the same incompetence that distinguished our negotiations respecting the independence of the Black sea, and I fear that there is every chance that that incompetence will be sealed by our ultimately acknowledging these indirect claims of the United States, which, both as regards principle and practical results, are fraught with the utmost danger to this country.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

Ex-Presidents who Filled Subordinate Political Positions after their Term had Expired.

Some poorly informed paper having taken advantage of the suggestion of Andrew Johnson's move for Congress, to say that no ex-President ever took any other position after retiring from the Presidency, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* corrects the statement as follows:

George Washington accepted the place of General of the United States armies, in view of a war with France then expected, and occupied it at the time of his death.

John Adams, our second President, was in 1820, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, elected a member of the convention that was held in Massachusetts to revise the Constitution of that State. He was elected its President, but declined the honor.

James Madison, our fourth President, after twelve years' dignified retirement from the Presidential chair, was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in Virginia, which was held at Richmond in 1829. It is said that "when he rose, after long silence, to utter a few words, the members left their seats and crowded around the venerable octogenarian—dressed in black, with his thin gray hair still powdered as in former times—to catch the low whisper of his voice.

Our fifth President—The last of the old Revolutionary line—James Monroe, after he left the Presidential chair in 1825, accepted the humble office of Justice of the Peace, and sat as such in the County Court. Like his venerable predecessor, Mr. Madison, he also was elected a member and served in the famous Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829.

John Quincy Adams, our sixth President, ceased to be such on the fourth of March, 1829. Two years after he was elected to the House of Representatives from the Quincy district, Massachusetts, and continued to serve by successive elections until February, 1848—a period of seventeen years—when he was stricken down by a fatal attack of paralysis while in his seat in the House.

The eighth President, Martin Van Buren, was a Presidential candidate eight years after his retirement from office, running with Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President.

John Tyler, the tenth President, was a member of the celebrated Peace Conference from the different States, which met in Washington, in the winter of 1861, to see if some compromise of the then sectional difficulties, which eventually led to war, could not be made.

The thirteenth President, Millard Fillmore, was also a presidential candidate in 1856, four years after he had left the Presidential chair.

Thus it will be seen we have proved that the idea that all our ex-Presidents have gone into absolute retirement, and ceased to take part in public affairs, is not true. Andrew Johnson, if he contemplates a return to public life, has many precedents to sustain him.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Now is the time to subscribe for the DAILY, WEEKLY or SUNDAY APPEAL, the terms for which are as follows:

DAILY, one year (without SUNDAY)	$10 00
DAILY, one year (with SUNDAY)	12 00
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As will be seen, all the editions of the APPEAL are printed on new type, which, with our new double-cylinder press, has compelled an outlay of more than $10,000, for which we hope to be fully reimbursed by long lists of additional subscribers from the section of country in the interest of which the APPEAL has labored for more than thirty years.

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 forward a club. We are resolved that past issues shall be exceeded 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.

The APPEAL presents an instructive epitome of the news of the world. Every department of the paper is carefully edited. It aims 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 thought and highest tendencies of the time; to welcome all schemes that promise good; to encourage all praiseworthy human enterprise, religious and secular; to stimulate the love of knowledge, a taste for art and the culture of all the better instincts of our nature; to sustain good government and honest rulers; to condemn the bad, and 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.

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.

Newspaper dealers, express agents, country merchants, postmasters, railroad depot agents, and any friends of the MEMPHIS APPEAL, who will do so, are requested to procure subscribers, remitting to us the amount, ten ten per cent., or five per cent. for clubs, for their services; or, if preferred, we will give a copy of the WEEKLY APPEAL for one year to any one sending us five or more subscribers.

Address, APPEAL, Memphis, Tennessee.

REMOVED.

The Southern Hoopskirt and Corset Manufactory

Has removed from the old stand, 198½ Main street, to the larger house,

383 South MAIN STREET,

Having better facilities for manufacturing in the new house, I invite my patrons and the ladies generally to come and examine new skirts, new bustles and those Veritable French corsets. Respectfully,

LOUIS LANGE,
383 South Main Street.

Memphis, April, 1872. ap23

PIANOS.

Seyfert & Witzmann

AGENTS FOR

St. Louis Piano Manufact'g Co., St. Louis
Decker Brothers : : New York
E. Reinking : : New York

And Importers of Grand and Upright Pianos from Europe.

221 Second st., opp. Calvary Church

To Contractors.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS WATER CO.,
No. 11 West Court street.

Bids will be received at this office until the 25th day of April, for trenching for water-pipes, back-filling, repairing and replacing pavements. Specifications of the work required can be seen as this office.

Bids will be received for all or any part of the work. The company reserves the right to reject all bids.

JOHN CUBBINS, President.

J. W. L. WATSON, Holly Springs, Miss. J. H. WATSON, Sardis, Miss.

WATSON & WATSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SARDIS, MISS.

Will practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Panola and DeSoto counties, and in the Federal Court at Oxford.

Southern-Made Cotton Goods.

OSNABURGS, BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING, standard weight, manufactured of the best cotton, at Prattsville, Ala., furnished to the trade at New York prices from 1 to 100 bales. Call and examine samples.

GEO. W. TRUESDALE, 22 Front st.

STEWART BROS. & GWYNNE, WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

356 and 358 Front Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, AT LOWEST RATES

5,000 barrels Flour,
100,000 pounds Pork and Bacon,
1,000 pkgs. Tierce and Keg Lard,
1,000 pkgs. Caddy Lard,
200 hhds. Louisiana Sugar,
300 barrels Refined Sugar,
300 barrels Syrup and Molasses,
400 bags Coffee,
400 barrels Whisky,
6,000 rolls Bagging,
3,000 kegs Nails,

With a full and general stock of FANCY GROCERIES now in store. We invite Wholesale Buyers to call and examine our stock and prices.

mh17 STEWART BROS. & GWYNNE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Quinn & Wallace is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas H. Quinn retiring. Robert D. Wallace is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm. The business in future will be conducted by Robert D. Wallace, under the style firm of Robert D. Wallace & Co.

T. H. QUINN,
R. D. WALLACE.

Memphis, April 1, 1872.

NEW FIRM.

ROBT. D. WALLACE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

Spring and Farm Wagons, etc.

Sole Agents for the

CELEBRATED STUDEBAKER WAGON,

325 SECOND STREET,

Between Monroe and Union, Memphis, Tenn

"WE WANT MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS."

THEY furnish employment to men, women, boys and girls, and they create a demand for home products, groceries—in fact, everything. We manufacture

Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books,
Note, Check, Exchange, Letter,
Receipt, Dray, Cotton Record

and other books, and we sell them as low as books made in New York and Boston or elsewhere. Buy books MADE IN MEMPHIS, AND KEEP YOUR MONEY AT HOME.

Our facilities for turning out **Book, Newspaper and Job Printing** are second to none. We have also just received a new and complete stock of **Stationery, Flat Paper, etc.,** which we intend to sell as low as any house South.

GOODWYN & CO.,
No. 361 MAIN STREET.

GRAND OPENING

—OF THE—

Jet Palace

326 Main Street, 326,

ONE DOOR ABOVE THE OLD STAND.

HAVING changed the location of our store in order to gain room, we take great pleasure in informing our friends and customers, LADIES IN PARTICULAR, that we have fitted up a No. 1 establishment, with the largest stock of Fancy and

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY

Ever shown in this city. We would call particular attention to our

"Rolled Plated Jewelry,"

Consisting of BRACELETS, SETS, CHAINS, etc., which is made equally as well as the solid goods, and is guaranteed by the manufacturer to last for ten years.

Our assortment of

JET, SHELL, French Gilt

and other fancy styles, excels anything ever brought here in this line before.

A fine stock of Solid Gold Goods, such as SETS, LADIES' and GENTS CHAINS, WATCHES, RINGS and CORAL GOODS

at very moderate prices.

CLOCKS AND SPECTACLES

A Specialty.

Each and everybody are respectfully invited to inspect our new stock.

I. ROESCHER & CO.

JET PALACE,

326 Main St., 326

U. F. CAVANAGH & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TEAS, COFFEES,

AND SPICES,

Roasted Coffee

—AND—

PURE GROUND SPICES,

No. 365 MAIN STREET.

TO

WHOLESALE DEALERS

Estes, Fizer & Pinson,

NO. 276 FRONT STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE:

3000 bbls. Flour, all grades	1000 bbls. Irish Potatoes
150 bbls. Louisiana Sugar, all grades	400 pkg. Molasses, all grades;
500 sacks Coffee;	300 boxes Cheese;
100,000 lbs. Bulk Pork;	300 boxes Candles;
500 kegs Nails;	300 boxes Tobacco;
500 bbls Mackerel;	500 cases Oysters;
50 cases Snuff;	500 barrels Salt;
50 bbls. Mess Pork;	200 barrels Whisky;
20 bbls. Texas Pecans;	300 boxes Soap;
	200 bkts. Lard.

50 cases Sardines.

ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF

FRESH CASE GOODS.

TO SPECULATORS.

COTTON PLANTERS

—CAN SAVE—

Every Year in the Cotton Crop

For repressing, redraying, etc.	$ 4,000,000
New Press (economically estimated)	1,000,000
Extra sampling and heading (supposed)	1,500,000
Fire insurance	4,000,000
Loss 25 lbs. a bale (official estimate)	20,000,000
	$31,000,000

Or near EIGHT DOLLARS PER BALE, by introducing

REMBERT'S PLANTATION COMPRESS.

For making cotton bales of commercial size at once on the plantation, and using his metallic ties instead of combustible bagging and troublesome ties, saying nothing of classification (?) and expressing the oil from the seed, amounting to millions more.

To do this, let a few men in each county buy the right (as he will now only sell individual, territorial or "stational" rights). He will sell rights for a royalty of ten cents a bale, and the buyer can then sell individual privileges for a dollar a bale, thus making a thousand per cent. profit.

Again, two of the presses (without the cotton-box for the planter), costing $600, with one mule can repress 10,000 bales in a hundred days (Sundays excepted). At a great many shipping points or stations in the interior, can make big money in three months, more than $100 capital.

He will furnish the patterns at cost, all guaranteed.

A safer investment and finer field for the capitalist is not within the bounds of possibility, nor a greater benefaction to the planting interest. Apply for Patent Office Copies.

Address the inventor and patentee,

S. S. REMBERT,
Care of Hoyter & Trezevant,
ap3 Memphis, Tennessee.

MADAME ANNA DENIGHT,

Fortune Teller.

STILL on Madison street, No. 260. Old, 233 Second Madison, Memphis, Tenn. Gents' and Ladies' Doctress. Price for consultations, One Dollar. mh22

CITY DIRECTORY.

BOYLE & CHAPMAN respectfully announce to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity that they have made arrangements to publish a

Complete Directory of the City,

TO BE KNOWN AS

BOYLE & CHAPMAN'S

City Directory.

Heretofore the Memphis Directory has been printed and published abroad, and at so late a date as to be comparatively useless for the business season. Boyle & Chapman propose to make it a HOME INSTITUTION, and will publish it on or before the

1st of October.

They will commence the work for this year immediately, and earnestly request the co-operation and assistance of the citizens of