# MEMPHIS APPEAL

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1872.


### OUR WATERING PLACES.

Soon the seekers of health and pleasure will be hunting some secure spot where they can spend the summer months. Heretofore the people of the South have poured into the lap of the North all their surplus cash. When the March winds begin to whistle through the leafless shrubbery and drooping reeds that margin the lakes, the wild-goose hunts new pleasures at the watering-places of the North. But the human geese of the South prolong their stay until they snuff upon the sweet breeze the fragrance of the magnolia. This is the signal for folding tents and quietly stealing away. When the mosquito announces his appearance by one blast from his accursed horn, Saratoga trunks are wheeled from the closets, filled with all sorts of dimity, and the gregarious fowls are everywhere heard quacking as they fly toward the North. The pursuit of happiness is the aim and end of all, and we have no objection to those who are able, wasting their time and spending their money at watering-places. But what surprises us is, that the Southern people should pass by their own comfortable and unsurpassed watering-places, and, frantically rush to the show places where the snobs, snoblings and snobesses of the country, in company with a few rich, a less number of the famous, a mass of adventurers and the usual preponderance of the *demi-monde*, the gamblers and horse-jockeys, annually encourage each other in the display of their folly, wickedness and weaknesses. To pass by the quiet and health-giving springs, to be found in the romantic hills of Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia, as described in our advertising columns, and finally round to at Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, Cape May, Nahant and half a dozen other such places, shows a great want of taste. At the Northern watering-places may be found the greater display of fine clothes, gayer equipage, and all sorts of women who want to marry, and many more still who want to unmarry. But at the Southern watering-places will be found nothing of shoddy and snobbery. Visitors have been robbed of their wealth, and they have no flippery to flaunt. They tell of their sufferings and oppressions, and derive more pleasure in gazing upon the mountains that loom up in solid grandeur than in admiring the paraphernalia of shoddy contractors. There are a hundred watering-places in the South peculiarly adapted to the end of recruiting physical and intellectual exhaustion—spots where the climate is deliciously refreshing, where the mountain scenery is sublime, and the striking variety of outline and undulation is picturesque. The idea of going out of the Southern States for health or pleasure during the summer months, is supremely ridiculous. It has always seemed strange to us that the Southern people could be induced to exchange more pleasant resorts, better society, and superior accommodations, where they could enjoy the comforts of home with their families and domestic household around them, for the crowded rooms, meagre fare, extortionate landlords, insolent servants, and the familiarity and disgusting pretensions of a *parvenu* aristocracy. The money which Southerners have spent during the last ten years in their annual visits to Northern places would, if left at home, have built hundreds of miles of railroads; whereas it has been lavished upon those who, with singular ingratitude, omit no occasion to heap reproach and injustice upon the South. We repeat that the Southern people should spend their summer months in the South—at those elegant resorts at our very doors—which are every way deserving of the support lavished on the resorts of the North. The South must lock up in her own bosom the wealth which she has heretofore squandered abroad. Again, we say to the seekers of health and pleasure, spend your money and your summer months

"Where the breeze, o'er bright waters, wafts
And gay birds are glancing in beauty and song,
Where the sky ever beams with a passionate glow,
And the flowers spread their treasures o crimson and snow."

### ANOTHER ASPECT OF PUBLIC CALAMITIES.

There can never be prosperity or progress in a community in which, as is said to have happened in a neighboring State, when a wretched justice's office was recently vacated by the decree of death, there are found twenty gentlemen, otherwise excellent and respectable, crazed candidates struggling frightfully for the empty position. Oh! the wild hunt for office! Was there ever an age, a country, so cursed as this with this frightful moral insanity? Patriots and statesmen have wept over it; Calhoun beheld it and shuddered; Silas Wright inveighed against it; even Washington deplored it as a possibility among coming calamities. It was left to this age of ours to find the culmination of misfortunes begotten by horrible, ghastly war, in this universal, all-absorbing passion for office. If the learned and wise and upright were affected by the madness there would be less reason for regret; but when the ignorant and vulgar and incapable aspire to positions once significant of honor, and when the meanest public places are sought even by decent people, with an ardor that would do credit to men prosecuting the noblest tasks in life, intelligence contemplates the degrading and pitiable spectacle with unfeigned sorrow. A country's days are numbered, or its freedom is at the caprice of any military adventurer, when the vulgar and ignorant and incapable rush forward and seize with daring hands the highest prizes once awarded exclusively to genius and worth and learning and patriotism. To hold office now gives no dignity to character, and to be named in the history of this age as an office-holder will make one's posterity blush. While reforming public abuses let us not forget that this, of assigning unworthy men to honorable positions, is a greater crime than the robbery of counties, cities, States and of the Federal treasury. We who vote for unworthy, corrupt or incapable candidates are worse than Grant's army of thieves, his Murphys and Leets. Let us begin the process of reformation at the source of intolerable evils and see that in coming primary elections the best, wisest and truest men in the city and county are chosen to designate candidates. If this be well and wisely done every object of the Greenlaw Opera House Reformers' meeting will be surely achieved, and we may then anticipate a recurrence of that condition of society and government in which honesty and genius won the choicest rewards, and knavery and incapacity dared not aspire to high places. The curse of curses inflicted by Brownlow and carpet-baggism upon the South did not consist more in the imposition of enormous public burdens than of ignorant, selfish, corrupt place-holders upon the body-politic. They are the body-lice of society and government, and must be rubbed off by primary elections and the Reformers' Association.

### THE GRAIN TRADE.

The possibility of the cheap transfer of grain to New Orleans from St. Louis, and thence to Europe, is earnestly denied by a writer for the New York *Tribune*, and, however conclusive his assertions, we are inclined to believe that the wisely managed and powerful St. Louis Packet Company, who are rapidly monopolizing the control of the commerce of western rivers, will devise means to achieve success in this cheaper mode of transportation. The *Tribune* writer says:

When an attempt was made, in 1850 or thereabout, to ship corn from New Orleans to New York, the cargo on arrival was so hot, the shipment being in bulk, that the laborers engaged in the work of unloading could scarcely endure the effects of the heat upon their feet as they stood on the grain. I believe only one cargo of wheat has ever been successfully sent to Europe from St. Louis. There are so many parallels of latitude to cross in making the voyage, such extremes of temperature to encounter, that the two great destroyers—heat and moisture—have ample time and opportunity to complete the work of destruction. The idea of exporting wheat by way of the Mississippi, Gulf, and ocean, is entirely chimerical, and will continue to be so, until the manly and stubborn obstacles hitherto met with can be vanquished by applied science. Some years ago a grand scheme of forwarding wheat from St. Louis to New Orleans, by wooden barges was inaugurated amid a highly sensational blare of trumpets, but it proved a miserable failure. The barges had no pecuniary value at the end of the trip. It would have cost more than to build new ones to tow them back against the current, because the Mississippi did not run both ways at once, and the unlucky barges had to be turned over to the tender mercies of the wood-chopper for fire-wood.

Are these statements unquestionably true? and is there no possibility of utilizing the river for the purpose of transferring grain cheaply to South America, Mexico, Europe and the West Indies?

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that while the *World* is fulminating against Greeley and the Cincinnati movement, the Democracy of New York, in State Convention, are quietly indorsing him, and appointing a unanimous delegation to Baltimore, who will have no other choice than Greeley and Brown.

We will whisper confidentially that it is understood in Democratic circles that the *World* is for Mr. Greeley, but being fearful if the Democratic party should unanimously pronounce for him before Grant's office-holders get together in their Philadelphia Convention, that he (Grant) would be thrown overboard, and another man selected, who would be a harder opponent for Greeley to beat, the *World* has concluded that good policy requires upon its part a little *finesse*. The *World*, too, has another matter in view, which is extremely laudable. There are a limited number of Democrats who do not see their way clear, whom it proposes to bring into the camp at the eleventh hour by being their oracle at present. No other exposition of the conduct of the *World* would be reconcilable with the honesty or sanity of that journal.

MR. SUMNER—and Senator Alcorn is said to concur—in conversation openly declares that if the campaign only presented Grant and Greeley for President he should support Greeley. The campaign, he thought, promised to be a personal one, and on that issue alone he should favor Greeley. The latter was honest, generous and unmercenary; the former was dishonest, took presents, and indulged in nepotism. Mr. Sumner also said a good thing about the Treaty. The present situation of the game, he declared, looks to him like this proposition: The Gladstone Ministry said to Grant, "Help us in this matter to keep in power, and we will help you in your re-election." Grant replied: "I accept your proposition by an amendment."

THE Jackson *Whig and Tribune* speaks in most flattering terms of Colonel James Elrod as a proper candidate for congressional honors in the Jackson-Brownsville district. Colonel Elrod believes that all roads leading from Greeley go to Grant, and the Colonel proposes to take none of them, not even if hewn out for him by the Baltimore Convention. Few entertain different opinions or purposes in Tennessee.

THERE have been a multiplicity of jokes cracked over Mr. Greeley's head, which may account for his baldness more remarkable than that of any jest expended in his behalf. But the following is certainly good: "Horace Greeley, in his 'Essay on Farming,' says that the only way to effectually destroy 'widow's weeds,' which seem to thrive in some soil, is for the husbandman to say, 'Wilt thou?' They generally wilt."

DAN. VOORHEES's denunciation of Greeley and *quasi* adhesion to Grant has given Greeley unexampled Republican strength. Voorhees is not beloved by the Radicals, and it is said that Ben. Butler committed a fatal blunder when he congratulated the eloquent Indianian on his extraordinary outburst. In fact Butler's fidelity to Grant is beginning to be suspected. This is bad for Greeley.

THERE are enough Greeley Republicans co-operating with Democrats to prevent the concession to Grant of the power he seeks to suspend *habeas corpus* in the South during the pendency of the Presidential election, either by trick of extending the session, or by special act. The Senate will devote to-day and to-morrow to the discussion of this matter.

## COLONEL W. L. DUFF.

### Call upon Him to Run for Congress from the Ninth District.

EDITORS APPEAL—While candidates are announcing themselves for the various offices, I take this as an opportune occasion to present the merits and claims of Colonel W. L. Duff, and ask him to announce himself as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States. Colonel Duff, although a young man, has a record that will commend him to the people of the district, who want a capable and efficient representative. When the late war broke out he was a student at college, but left early and was elected Captain of a company in the Seventeenth Mississippi infantry, went to Virginia, was in the first battle of Manassas, and in all the battles down to Chancellorsville, where he was severely wounded. Learning that his native State, Mississippi, had been invaded, he got a transfer, and having attained to the rank of Colonel, took command of the Eighth regiment of Mississippi cavalry, and served under General Forrest to the end of the war. Colonel Duff was wounded twice while in the infantry in Virginia, and twice afterward in the cavalry, and was often distinguished among his comrades for gallant services in the field. He received many compliments from his superiors in rank and bears many testimonials, if he were vain enough to parade them before the public, that he made a good soldier, and always acquitted himself handsomely. He won so much of the esteem of his fellow-soldiers and the admiration of his countrymen that soon after the war closed, in 1865, he was elected by the people of Calhoun, his native county, as a member of the Legislature of Mississippi by a majority of near one thousand votes. In 1865 he was made aid-de-camp to the Governor of the State, and in 1866 was elected Major-General of the State militia. While in the Legislature a caucus of the Democratic members selected him to become a candidate for Executive of the State at the next election, but, with the modesty which always characterizes a man who feels that he can afford to wait, he declared that he was too young for the position, and expressing a desire that the party should insist upon Governor Humphreys accepting a re-election, which it was understood at the time he was reluctant to do, Colonel Duff declined to encourage this partiality of his friends and associate members. In the midst of this bright career, with such prospects, backed by the assuring confidence and esteem of the people among whom he grew up from boyhood, he became fascinated with the people of Tennessee and made his home among us. He has lived in Memphis, practicing law as a business for more than five years; in the meantime becoming thoroughly identified with our interests, supporting with his talents and his money many public enterprises, and especially devoting himself to the completing of railroads opening to the westward. He has striven quietly and unobtrusively to perform his part as a good citizen—good as a citizen as he was a soldier—and has not in a single instance sought office or promotion. Nor does he now, but his rare qualities having been observed, there is a strong desire to have his services in a public capacity. With such a man, indorsed by such a record, in the National Legislature, the Ninth District of Tennessee may cherish a just pride in her representative, and rest satisfied that her interests will be well cared for in his hands. Colonel Duff having supported the Democratic party and its nominees since the war, is now in full sympathy with the Liberal movement for the redemption of the constitution and the country, and will be in accord with all measures looking to peace and restoration, if made our representative. I hope, therefore, he will announce himself before his chances for election are forestalled by other aspirants pledging voters to their support. SENTINEL.

## CROPS—POLITICS.

### What They Talk About at Bartlett—How the Farmers Prosper.

BARTLETT, May 18, 1872.

EDITORS APPEAL—Noticing in your daily of this morning a request for "crop news," I send the following: In this part of the county the acreage of corn and cotton is about the same on an average that it was last year—if any difference, more cotton planted than then. Corn is rather small for the time of the year, but looks well where it has been well worked.

Since the planting of cotton the weather has been so very dry that there has been a very general complaint of a want of good stands, but all doubt upon that question has been removed by the warm, showery weather for the last two days, and the farmers are jubilant over their prospects, and the opinion generally prevails among them that the year 1872 will be similar to that of the year 1855, the best crop year ever known in the South.

The freedmen are doing well, working better probably than since the war, quiet and generally inclined to be law-abiding citizens.

We are about rid of that most insufferable nuisance, the caterpillars, but they have not left us without doing an immense damage to the growing fruit crop. The apple, plum, and apricot crops are almost wholly ruined, and in many instances they have killed the younger trees; the peachtree escaped their depredations, save now and then very young trees, and we have as fine prospect for a peach crop as ever was known.

The woods are full of the locusts, generally called the seventeen year locusts; but a little attention to dates will show that it was in the year 1848, twenty-six years since, we had them in such swarms as we have them now; but we apprehend no serious injury from them.

POLITICAL.

We are an old-fashioned country people out here, and are not easily excited, and have no Chamber of Commerce rooms nor Greenlaw Opera-house, to rush terrified and frantically to every few hours to reform somebody or something, and pass "*seventeen resolutions*" recommending that as the office of County Trustee is rather an easy one, the fees of the "office might favorably be reduced, without danger to the best government that the world ever saw." In my intercourse with the people hereabouts, I have not met a solitary Democrat, but who fully indorses the action of the State Convention at Nashville on the ninth instant. And, as far as I have heard an expression of sentiments in regard to the county convention of the twentieth of June, it is that the Executive Committee would order the selection of candidates for the Legislature and Senator from Fayette and Shelby—Fayette will join us then—also select a candidate for Congress, if the district will unite with us there. The one *grand* reason is that we are likely to be surfeited with politics this year, and the sooner we can get our nominees in the field the better.

I remain, yours, DOT.

## PYTHIAS.

### The New Order—What It is, and Whence It Came.

"Let us all return once more
To dig and delve in classic lore."

It has not escaped the notice of the reading public that there is a large "order" existing, not only in America but in other countries, known as "The Knights of Pythias," and another observable fact in this connection is that numbers of men who stand first in the foremost ranks of our social and political world belong to this flourishing and numerous order. We find, too, men of science, men of research, men who have occupied the pedagogue's seat for years, "teaching the young idea how to shoot," members of this mystic body.

In view of all this, it is not without diffidence that we venture to divine the main object of the members of this association to be the cultivation of a warmer degree of friendship among themselves than the outside world exhibits; and *inquire*, who is this "Pythias" they have honored with the name of a society presumed to have such a laudable object for its motive power? And it is only after careful investigation to find out what relation had "Pythias," the wife of Aristotle, or her daughter, with "Phintias," the friend of Damon the Pythagorean, who was condemned to die for a plot against Dionysius I., of Syracuse, that we ask the question. We have deemed it prudent, also, to ascertain if Pythias, the Athenian orator, or Greek navigator, could be he whose name they would perpetuate because of noble deeds, worthy of emulation, done in other days. One was as unreliable as the "wheedling Ulysses," and grew notorious through the great animosity he bore Demosthenes, the greatest of ancient orators; while the other only gained reputation among the Grecians as a skillful navigator, having sailed to the western part of Europe, and made a few unimportant discoveries. We conclude that they are not, for the reason that, if our assumption of the purpose for which the "order" is formed, be true, then we see no relevancy that these men's characters or callings have to the object contemplated. Again we are led to the same conclusion, and deem the use of the name of "Pythias", instead of that of *Phintias*, an error into which many have fallen, from the fact that we invariably see ardent friendship assimilated to that of "Damon and Pythias."

The story that is told of this great friendship, which doubtless gave rise to the "order" here spoken of, is in brief as follows: When Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, condemned *Phintias* to die on account of a plot discovered against the life of the tyrant, he asked leave to depart for the purpose of arranging his domestic affairs, at the same time promising to find a friend who would be pledge for his appearance at the time appointed for his execution. To the surprise of Dionysius, Damon unhesitatingly offered himself to be put to death instead of his friend, should he fail to return. *Phintias* arrived just in time to redeem Damon, and the tyrant was so struck with this instance of firm friendship on both sides, that he pardoned the criminal, and asked to be admitted into their bond of brotherhood.

This story, so familiar to every classical scholar, illustrates one of the most beautiful of ancient or modern virtues, and that, too, more forcibly than any other of which mythology affords an example. And we say, God-speed the society, secret or overt, which truly has for its aim the promotion of a more friendly relation among men; and hence the inquiry whether the memory of the noble *Phintias* is sought to be perpetuated by this knighthood order, or that of the more delicate wife of the Stagyrite philosopher.

## ARKANSAS.

### Politics, Crops, Greeley and Grant—Phillips, Garrison and Greeley—How they Differed—Henry Clay—Greeley Sweeps the Country.

CROSS COUNTY, ARK., May 15, 1872.

EDITORS APPEAL.—I went to Cincinnati—was and am very glad I went, and equally glad to get home. I came back just at the right time to find the country arrayed in her robes of glory. The trees are in full foliage, some flowers have matured into generous promise of fruit, while others delight the eye with their brilliancy and beauty and fill the air with fragrance. The fields show excellent proof that the farmers have known well how to make the most of the best of weather for the last three weeks. Planting is done, all but the "patches" of new-ground, or those left for the boys and sometimes for the women, with wise reference to a private purse. Cotton never came up better or promised a better stand. Corn claims a statement equally strong. Two gentle,

SEASONABLE RAINS

within the last two weeks have relieved all anxiety concerning present drouth, so the prospect being cheering, the spirits and hopes of all are high. A much larger area is in crop this year than last, the ground is in better condition and the seed much more carefully planted. These are all the data that can now be furnished on which to base a prediction. The future now depends upon itself. Weather and work have done all to start it right, and we must hope it will give a good account of itself. I have thought it proper to make first mention of these important matters which almost equally interest us all. Of course, you will not expect me to keep my blabbing mouth still on the great topic which now begins to absorb so very large a share of attention and furnish so much material for thought, speech and pen. I shall have to select among my numerous thoughts about

THIS GREAT THEME.

I will take this one: The South is very willing to forgive Mr. Greeley and forget whatever in his antecedents has been obnoxious and unpleasant. I think this will be granted. But the prejudice was formerly so strong against him, his name so abhorred and hated, that they would never be patient enough to understand him accurately and thoroughly, so that now they know very imperfectly what it is that they have need to banish from recollection. I see constantly accumulating evidences of this running through all the strong indorsements that numerous Southern editors are giving the Cincinnati nominations. Take one instance now under my eye, and *ab uno disce omnes*: The Little Rock *Gazette* speaks of Mr. Greeley as leading the Free Soil party. After all the abuse that he received because he never would allify himself to this party, such a statement must be rather a surprise to the next President. When John P. Hale ran in 1844,

MR. GREELEY SUPPORTED MR. CLAY

with all the ability and devotion of which he was capable, and sorrowed as much at his defeat as any who wept or swore over it. In 1848 Van Buren and Adams were the Free-Soil ticket, but Mr. Greeley, after being much disaffected because Clay was not nominated, finally came to the support of Taylor, and thus secured New York and his election. In 1852, he "spit upon the platform," because it tried to be more Democratic than the Democrats themselves had been in theirs, but gave all his influence in favor of General Scott. Henry Wilson, now the probable candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Grant ticket, bitterly denounced Greeley because he would not desert with himself into the Free-Soil camp and support Birney. No man was ever more roundly abused by the Abolitionists than Horace Greeley because he resolutely stood by the old Whig party until it went to pieces in the great shipwreck of 1852. After this, knowing it was dead, he insisted upon burying it, as soon as possible, and looking about for its successors. Kansas

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY

border-ruffian outrages and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise soon gathered the abundant incongruous materials which were fused into the Republican party. The folly and insanity of Southern politicians cathroned this in power, and now that it has gathered into its inclosure so many harpies to defile and devour the party and the country, Mr. Greeley withdraws the support which has given it its greatest strength and vitality, and leads the hosts that are rushing to the banner of Liberalism and Reform.

I have given one instance of this Southern bewilderment concerning Mr. Greeley's record. Yesterday, I was asked in all seriousness whether he did not favor John Brown's raid. I do not know but many people believe he did. I wish they could have his own clear and strong words then and now, to show just exactly where he did stand. He always condemned all violence or disregard of law in the interest of anti-slavery. I say anti-slavery, because he was never an abolitionist of the Garrisonian and Wendell Phillips school. He used to have almost as much abuse from them as the slaveholders. He believed religiously that slavery was wrong. He held that it was disastrous and destructive in a politico-economic view—worse for the masters than the slaves. He sought to win everybody to these opinions—most especially in the Southern States, so that they—having the sole control—might by lawful and peaceable modes put an end to it. He upheld law—denouncing with severity laws that he deemed brutal and unconstitutional—demanding their repeal. In fine, he believed in the Constitution and the laws, and sought to effect no changes except within these, and by legitimate methods. He was

EARNEST, STRENUOUS AND FORCIBLE

in the advocacy of his opinion, but very clear in his statements. He was always distinguished for his fairness. It has been his habit, for many years, to quote the very language of any opponent when he wished to controvert his opinions. He has published many letters addressed to himself that were filled with abuse, but he gave the writers full benefit of his columns to state their grievance in such language as they might choose. To be sure, this was a bold venture for one to make, for it may be said with perfect truth that no man ever came off victorious who rashly attempted to break a lance with Horace Greeley, unless he was a blackguard and used a blackguard's weapons. These Mr. Greeley never soiled himself by handling. SAT.

## THE FORESTS.

### Evils of the Present Uncalled-for Haste to Destroy Our Forests.

Even if the destruction of the forests in the United States had not yet produced any apparent evils, the experience of the countries of Europe would be sufficient to warn us of the danger of denuding our country of timber. But we are not forced to go to other lands for an argument. In a recent speech made by Mr. Haldeman on this subject we find matter for the gravest apprehension. He says:

"We are threatened with a want of a sufficient quantity of timber to meet the actual necessities of life. Twenty million people are living in dwellings chiefly constructed of wood; their barns and outbuildings are of wood; the fencing of their farms, more expensive than their other improvements, is of wood; and all these are perishable with time. Moreover, our sixty thousand miles of railroad consume annually immense quantities of timber. Twenty-one thousand six hundred cords of wood are daily consumed in running railway trains three hundred and twenty thousand miles each twenty-four hours. Sixty thousand miles of road require twenty-five hundred ties to the mile; and as they must be replaced every five years, an annual consumption of thirty million ties is required. We will soon construct each year ten thousand miles of new road, requiring twenty-five million more ties, and when we add to all these sources of forest destruction the wood required in the fencing of these railroads, the half million telegraph poles which each year will be required, and the vast amount of the destruction of forest by flood and fire, we must be absolutely startled with the conviction that whole provinces of woods which have required a hundred years to grow are each year being swept away, while nothing is being done by either public authority or private zeal to supply the place of that which is destroyed, or protect in any measure that which exists."

## TRUST.

I have no rule, O Savior, but Thy will;
I have no chart but Thine unerring word;
I have no guide but Thy clear whisper heard
Above, behind, around, within me still.
I cannot trust my reason; questions fill
My mind, if e'er I seek to walk along;
I can not trust my heart; 'tis only known
To Thee, who surveyest all its depths of ill;
I can not trust my fellows; weak like me,
They have no strength or skill which is not Thine;
Lo! in Thy light, O Lord, true light I see;
Behold, Elisha on Thy Sun adoreth me;
All my fresh springs, Redeemer, are in Thee;
So life, love, joy, and Heaven itself are mine!
—*Good Words.*

## STORY OF AN ACTOR.

### Mackay as Macbeth, with a Mechanic for Macduff.

Mackay, the actor, was once a gunmaker in Hartford. One day while working at the bench vigorously shoving a twelve inch bastard file, with no one present but a single fellow-workman, he suddenly dropped his file, sprang back a few feet, struck the attitude that Macbeth is supposed to have assumed in the dagger scene, and repeated the blood-curdling words in the text, in a voice hollow, solemn, and impressive, with features whereon were painted all the agony of a tortured mind, and accompanied with gestures so strikingly true to nature that his fellow-workman was astonished. He was more than that. He was thoroughly frightened. He had never been to a theater in his life, and consequently was but little prepared for this sudden clap of theatrical thunder. He supposed that his companion had been stricken with insanity, and to his mind it was not a pleasant thought to be cooped up in a room with a crazy man. But how should he escape? That was the question. The object of his dread was between him and the door, and he dare not pass him. They were on the second floor, and escape by way of the window was too dangerous to attempt. All this had passed through his mind so quickly that the young tragedian had only got to the words, "Come, let me clutch thee," when the frightened mechanic hastily retreated to a far corner of the room, where there was a stack of gun-barrels, and clutching one, placed himself in a defensive posture, with a look so horror-stricken it seemed to say, "If you do clutch me, or attempt to do so, I will knock your brains out with this gun barrel." He kept his eyes fastened on the speaker and breathlessly watched every motion, and maintained the same striking attitude until the close. Mackay had been so wrapped up in the recitation that he had not taken in the scene here described, but as he concluded he embraced the situation of affairs at a glance, and said: "Why Jack, what is the matter?" "The matter with me; nothing!" exclaimed Jack, indignantly; "but I would like to know what in thunder is the matter with you." A mutual explanation took place and a hearty laugh followed.

## THE ISRAELITE POPULATION.

### Where the Jews are to be Found—Their Numbers and Influence.

A German official statement published in Berlin during the month of February, 1872, supplies some interesting particulars as to the present dispersion of the Jews over the world. In Palestine they have long been reduced to a very small proportion of their former numbers. They are now most numerous in the northern part of Africa, between Morocco and Egypt (where, especially in the Barbary States, they form the chief element of the population), and in that strip of Europe which extends from the Lower Danube to the Baltic. In the latter region there are about four million Jews, most of whom are of the middle class, among the Sclavanic nationalities, while in the whole of Western Europe there are not one hundred thousand of them. In consequence of European migrations, descendants of these Jews have settled in America and Australia, where they "are already multiplying in large commercial towns in the same manner as in Europe, and much more rapidly than the Christian population." The Jewish settlers in Northern Africa are also increasing so much that they constantly spread further to the south. Timbuctoo has, since 1858, been inhabited by a colony of Jewish traders. The other Jews in Africa are the Falaschas, or Abyssinian black Jews, and a few European Jews at the Cape of Good Hope. There are numerous Jewish colonies in Yemen and Nedschran, in Western Arabia. It has long been known that there are Jews in Persia and the countries on the Euphrates; in the Turcoman countries they inhabit the four fortresses of Scherisbs, Kitab, Schamatan and Urta Kurgan, and thirty small villages, residing in a separate quarter, but treated on an equal footing with the other inhabitants, though they have to pay higher taxes. There are also Jews in China, and in Cochin China, there are both white and black Jews. The white Jews have a tradition according to which in the year 70 A. D., their ancestors where ten thousand Jews who settled at Cranganore, on the coast of Malabar, after the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem. The Jews remained at Cranganore until 1505, when they were driven into the interior by the Portuguese. The black settlers are supposed to be native proselytes, and have a special synagogue of their own.

A JEWISH rabbi in Richmond writes to the *Dispatch* that the lightning-rod of our times was known in the thirteenth century, and quotes from a work extant in 1291 the following: "If you want to prevent the thunders from destroying your castel, then put on the roof a metal wire, and it will be saved." But more remarkable is that about the telegraph which a Jewish exile from Spain in 1492 wrote: "We have a good proof (for an invisible connection) in the magnet stone. If you break this stone into two parts (positive and negative), and you lay one part on one side and the other on the other side, even that they are separated thousands of miles, but connected by (a wire of) iron, then every movement which you make on one side will be visible on the other in the same moment."


# 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 Memphis.

For particulars, rates of advertising, etc., apply to

BOYLE & CHAPMAN,

Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, etc.

279½ MAIN STREET. 6tp21

Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street, offer Bargains, Wholesale and Retail, in Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Oilcloths, Window Shades, etc.

PIANOS.

Seyfert & Witzmann

AGENTS FOR

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

And Importers of Grand and Upright Pianos from Europe.

221 Second st., opp. Calvary Church

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS,

By Gilmer & Rather, Ripley Railroad, Middleton, Tennessee. Station men wanted. Apply to J. R. Galloway, Memphis and Charleston Depot.

W. A. WILLIAMS. R. K. PLAIN.

WILLIAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS,

SASH AND BLINDS,

Mills and Yard on Wolf River, North Front st. MEMPHIS, TENN. Salesroom and Yard, cor Gayoso and Second sts.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that I am making preparations to retire from the retail Dry Goods business, for the purpose of going into the

JOBBING TRADE EXCLUSIVELY.

GREAT BARGAINS

Are offered from this date on, in order to close out my entire stock of

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HATS, NOTIONS, ETC.

Special Discounts will be given to those purchasing large bills for general family use.

My object is to close out as soon as possible, therefore it will be advisable to those in need of goods to call early and make their selection while the stock is yet complete in every department.

SOLOMON VENDIG,

No. 226, Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of H. Fitzgerald & Co., Grocers and Cotton Commission Merchants of Memphis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, H. Fitzgerald and C. C. Bill having sold out their interests to J. T. Jefferson and J. H. Edrington, who will continue the business at same stand.

H. Fitzgerald and Charles C. Bill assume all liabilities of the old firm, and Charles C. Bill is alone authorized to collect the accounts due and use the firm's name in liquidation of old business.

H. FITZGERALD.
CHARLES C. BILL.
J. T. JEFFERSON.

Memphis, May 1, 1872.

J. T. JEFFERSON, Late of H. Fitzgerald & Co.
J. H. EDRINGTON, Oceola, Ark.

JEFFERSON & EDRINGTON

(Successors to H. Fitzgerald & Co.)

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton Yarns, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder and Printing Paper.

274 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

STEWART BROS. & GWYNNE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

356 and 358 Front Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, AT LOWEST RATES

3,000 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,
1,000 kegs Nails,
200 sacks Coffee;
150 hhds. Louisiana Sugar, Leaf, Scrap, all grades;
400 pkgs. Molasses, all grades;
25 trs. Davis' Star Hams;
300 boxes Candles;
350 boxes Tobacco;
500 cases Oysters;
300 barrels Salt;
200 barrels Whisky;
50 cases Sardines.

ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF

FRESH CASE GOODS.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

MEMPHIS ICE COMPANY are now, and will be throughout the season, fully prepared to fill all orders for pure lake ice, in large or small quantities. Orders left at No. 9 Howard's Row, 49 Monroe street, or at our large house, Nos. 9 and 11 Clinton street, will meet with prompt attention and gentlemanly treatment, and all duction guaranteed to equal, if not superior to any in the city. Ice packed and shipped to all points by railroad or river.

HICKEY, BARTLETT & TOOMER.

Memphis, May 15, 1872. my16 eod

Forster, Kealhofer & Co.

GROCERS

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 336 Front Street,

Corner of Union, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Country merchants are solicited to examine our stock of STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES, consisting of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, | Pickles, | Fish, |
| Meats, | Meal, | Wines, |
| Syrups, | Sugars, | Liquors, |
| Coffees, | Teas, | Cigars, |
| Nuts, | Fruits, | and |
| Candies, | Canned Goods, | Tobacco. |

APPEAL.—The WEEKLY APPEAL, by mail, $2.50 per annum. To clubs of two or more, $2. The DAILY APPEAL (seven papers per week) is served to city subscribers for 25c. per week, and $10 per year by mail.

VORIS ENGINE WORKS

PEORIA, ILLINOIS,

Build Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys and General Machinery for mills and factories of all kinds. Circular Saw Mills are furnished, and set up and started when desired, without care on the part of the purchaser. Through freight rates to all the principal points in the South. For descriptive circulars and prices, address, SAM'L VORIS & CO., Peoria, Illinois.

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Goodbar & Gilliland,

WHOLESALE

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

—ALSO—

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats

322 1-2 & 324 Main St.

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

Our Spring Stock, which is large and attractive, is now complete, and we invite MERCHANTS ONLY to examine our goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

mh9 GOODBAR & GILLILAND.

EAST TENNESSEE FARM For Sale.

THE very valuable tract of 331 acres of land in Grainger county, twenty miles east of Knoxville, on the road leading to Abingdon, well known as the Richland or Lea's Springs Farm, is now offered for sale on accommodating terms. About one hundred acres are in cultivation or in grass, with an apple orchard of excellent fruit. The main brick dwelling house has eleven rooms. This farm is situated in a delightful healthy valley, in the midst of picturesque scenery, contiguous to Lea's Springs, which are not inferior in medicinal properties to any of the most popular or frequented mineral waters.

Hiram G. Lea, Esq., living in the vicinity, will show the land to any person wishing to examine it, and any inquiries addressed to the undersigned, at Fulton, Tennessee, will receive prompt attention.

A. LEA & CO., Fulton, Tenn.
Or GAGE & FISHER, Memphis, Tennessee. 1eZ7w

Marriage Guide.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR—Being a private instructor for married persons, or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by W. M. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; and is a book that must be read to be prized and not let lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address Dr. W. M. YOUNG, NO. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE. No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life. Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication by mail or at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. no2Sw

WOOL.

The Raleigh Wolen Factory, nine miles from Memphis, is now buying all the wool that can be supplied by farmers of this and adjacent counties and States. Farmers should pack their wool and ship it as taken from the sheep. Proper deductions made for burrs and on unwashed wool, of one-third, to make it equal to washed. Payment for wool made in cash or in cloth, or it will be manufactured on shares. The factory cards wool for home spinners.

W. H. LANE, President,
ap27w Raleigh Woolen Mills Company.

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS,

Hampshire County, West Virginia

(Via Winchester, Virginia).

This delightful watering place has been thoroughly refitted, and is now kept in the best modern style. Its waters are alkaline, and have a wide celebrity for their prompt and happy action in dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, including calculus, in various skin diseases, and in their admirable effects on the female constitution. The air of Capon is unsurpassed in all the mountains of Virginia for salubrity, elasticity and dryness.

Its splendid balls were declared by Sir Henry Bulwer, when on a visit here with Mr