MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1872.

TASKS OF THE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Why may not some statistician, who won partial immortality as a member of the late illustrious Grand Jury, tell us the sum total of costs to tax-payers incident to the maintenance of the four and a half governments which rest upon one another, and finally upon the "mud-sills" of society with such fearful weight. The public schools of the city have a separate tax-gathering charter of their own; the hydra-headed monstrous municipal machine which costs, aside from its interest account, vastly more than in the days of republican simplicity—when officers were not gouty, and money was not abundant and hack hire bills might have been questioned—this frightful governmental machinery requires the earnest attention of the Citizens' Reform Association. A member of this body accuses the press of want of pluck. Has he the nerve to enter the municipal Augean stables, spade and pick in hand? The foulest stench that ever shocked the moral nostrils of a grand jury might be evoked from beneath the accumulations of disorders fastened on this body corporate, when, some years ago, it was a mass of pollution. There is next above this old cellar, so full of cobwebs that no one can penetrate its mysteries, the basement of all free governments—the perfect illustration of pure Democracy in its primeval shape. It is the county court, the substratum of our system, as it was in good old days, when honesty was the best policy, and straightforward truthfulness and simplicity of conduct and character transcended in value, in the world's eyes, all the trappings of military rule, of regal forms, of aristocratic, gift-taking, bull-pup snobbery in high places. The iconoclastic hand of reform proposes to tear down this temple of legal antiquarians. We are told that it is an unwieldy court, that it has even lost respect for "Nicholson and Caruthers," the only book, save the New Testament, to which the attention of their illustrious reverences was ever directed. The Reformers' Committee would destroy even this relic of hoar antiquity, this magistrates court, with all its moss-covered knots and gnarled branches which shadowed our homes and those of our fathers through all the history of Tennessee. There is nothing sacred in the eyes of these reformers. They count the cost, and think that five men would cost the county less than forty, and that ten or twelve magistrates and as many constables would lessen litigation and give the country peace, and save it a hundred or two thousand now annually wasted in trifling suits, begotten by people whose interest it is to beget litigation among the ignorant, the idle and the depraved. It was not the theory of Barbour Lewis's Commissioners' Court that was abhorred, but its villainous practices. Whenever this court is mentioned, the massive county jail, gilded with stolen gold and papered within with county warrants rises up before the startled vision of tax-payers like fame's temple in the "voyage of life," as painted on the old theatrical drop-curtain. It is this which makes tax-payers shudder, and in bated breath they approve the Commissioners' Court as a proper substitute for the sanctified but unwieldy old institution, the product and representative of a forgotten age in morals and legislation. Old as it is, and hallowed by antiquity and redolent of associations and memories that we venerate, the unholy hand of Reform is thrust forth, and gathers many rotten limbs that disfigure, and poisonous fungi and parasites that twine about the body of the gnarled old oak. We are told that it, too, must fall—that nothing is sacred in the eyes of Reform. It reduces every inquiry to a dollar and cent standard. The State government will first attract the attention and evoke the active efforts of the Reformers. Not satisfied with the little tasks presented in the condition of local institutions, the potent body, into which a Grand Jury breathed sudden vigor and ambitious intelligence, at once compasses the State's fortunes, and embraces the Governor, Legislature and the Capitol, and the countless courts, within its magnificent scheme of thorough reform. Grand conceptions distinguish these Reformers. No pent-up Utica contracts their powers, and with a promptness that distinguishes the four thousand Greeley Republicans of Tennessee in seizing local as well as Federal honors, the Reformers will extend their excellent association into every city, county, village and hamlet of Tennessee. The good achieved will be illimitable. Every candidate for every office will seek to distinguish himself by protestations in behalf of reform. The Legislature will be composed of the best men of the State; politicians, as such, will be practically disfranchised, and merchants and farmers will control the State Legislature. There is no denying that much good may be accomplished, and we only counsel moderation and temperate action, such as has hitherto characterized the conduct of these Reformers, and the association now organized may not only become financially most useful to the city and State, but promotive of a higher standard of public morals than of late years has pervaded the country. In order to achieve all these beneficent purposes there must be gathered the statistical facts to which we refer. The relative cost of courts and governments now and before the war must be ascertained and the extent to which this additional expenditure by the government and people is made necessary by the overthrow of old social systems must be thoroughly investigated.

WHAT A TENNESSEE CONGRESSMAN SAW AND SAYS.

When Mr. Garrett, M. C. from Tennessee, was in Cincinnati during the session of the Convention, he had little confidence in the Greeley movement. He was afterward at his home in Middle Tennessee, and attended the Democratic Convention at Nashville. He has returned to Washington, and finds that one state of facts prevails in Washington and another in the South. He says that he never saw so much enthusiasm in his State for any candidate of any party as has been shown for Horace Greeley and the Cincinnati movement. The people of Tennessee did not agree with Mr. Greeley before or during the war, but throughout all of those old controversies the Southern people never lost their respect for him nor their belief that he was always actuated by an honest purpose to do what he believed to be right. Since the war, they say, his course has been liberal and just. Their great desire is to forget sectional differences, and unite with the North in good faith to build up the industries of the whole nation. They think that they can evince the sincerity of this desire in no better way than by supporting Mr. Greeley, under whose administration as President they expect to have an honest government administered for the good of the people, and not in the interest of partisan policy. Mr. Garrett says that this almost unanimous determination of the people is not the result of the management of the politicians of the State, but in spite of them. The party leaders were at first disappointed with the action of the Cincinnati Convention, but the spontaneous popular will was so strong that the few who have opposed giving it an unqualified approval have been left in a hopeless minority. Mr. Garrett passed through Kentucky on his way to Washington. He found the Greeley ticket well received in that State, but not so enthusiastically as in Tennessee. He has no doubt, however, that Kentucky will support it if it is ratified by the National Convention. He thinks that most of the Southern States will support Greeley in any event, even though the Baltimore Convention should make an independent nomination. Other Southern Democrats say that their people are tired and sick of being controlled by the old Hunker Democracy of the North. To the illiberal course of some of these men they ascribe many of their woes. Hunkerism in the North, they say, has made Radicalism, such as has shown itself most offensively in the United States Senate this session, possible. It may be fun for the Northern Democrats, who have majorities in their districts, but it has been death for the South, left to itself. These men say the South would have accepted the situation at the close of the war, and have escaped much of the misery they have suffered; but the Northern Democracy dictated to the party its policy, and by its refusal to accept the results of the war, drove the Republican majority in Congress to one act after another, the whole burden of which fell upon the South. The reasoning of these people is thought by many to be very plausible. One thing is certain; there is a general disposition to accept everything that has been done, and to begin anew under brighter auspices. The Northern Democracy betrayed the Southern, when the new departure was incorporated into the creed of the party, and now the South would relieve itself at any sacrifice, and accept Greeley to escape the thraldom of despotism.

THE ST. LOUIS PACKET COMPANY.

We referred editorially some days ago to the steady growth and accumulations of commercial power made by the St. Louis Packet Company. It becomes on Western rivers precisely what Tom Scott's railway absorbing Security Company is upon land. It maintains packet lines where weaker corporations could not, and by co-operation of all parts of a grand system, each branch line is made strong and self-sustaining. Very certainly the country's wealth and Western commerce are greatly stimulated by the magnificent conceptions and daring tasks undertaken by this mighty combination of steamboat owners. It will be fortunate for cities of this valley when the power and wealth of the company becomes so great and its interests so widely diffused that it can no longer be accused of devotion to the peculiar interests of any one locality. Then those reforms in local laws may be easily effected, which are essential to the commerce of the West. Wharf charges will be annulled and free trade established within as without the Union.

IS IT NOT SO?

Andrew Johnson once said of a Northern orator that he had little faith in a Northern man who loved the South more, and was more sensitive to wrong done to Southern rights and honor than a native Southerner. Seven years of Radical despotism, and of Democratic and Radical collisions, each conflict crushing the South to powder, have revived the memory of this apothegm, full of wisdom and justice, whatever may be the reader's estimate of Johnson's worth. If the South be satisfied to accept Greeley, and the South and its political fortunes be mainly involved in the pending contest, why may not the North admit that we are as good friends of ourselves as they, of the South. There is such an excess of zeal in friendly demonstrations that we sometimes question the motives of those that approach us.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Springfield (Tenn.) *Record* puts up the Greeley and Brown ticket.

The Greeneville (East Tenn.) *Sentinel* hoists the names of Greeley and Brown.

A meeting of Democrats of Atlanta was held at the State capitol on Saturday night to give expression to the popular wish that no Democratic nomination be made at Baltimore on the ninth of July.

The Athens (Tennessee) *Post* says: "As honest Horace is a graduate of the printing-office, we guess we will have to vote for him whether Baltimore nominates him or not. We never go back on a member of the craft."

There is but one sentiment in Arkansas among the Conservative classes relative to the Cincinnati nominations. Only those who are allied to the administration by pay or patronage venture to say aught in disparagement of Mr. Greeley.

The Democrats of the Second District in this State have decided to hold a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress at Sparta, White county, on the third Thursday in August. There are said to be several aspirants for the nomination.

The New York *Times* howls through a column or more over the defeat of Hawley, the President's pet, in Connecticut. It raves and tears its hair and swears that this union of Republicans and Democrats must be stopped, or the country, *alias* Grant, will soon be ruined.

Sumner is out strongly in favor of Greeley. He thinks the campaign promises to be a personal one, and on that issue alone he should favor Greeley. The latter, he says, is honest, generous and unmercenary; the former dishonest, took presents, and indulged in nepotism.

The New York *Herald* says: "The platform of the regular Republicans at Elmira will strike a great many as showing in many points the imprint of the Cincinnati and Democratic hammers. It may be taken as a sign of the times that this politic trimming is necessary or possible.

Under the heading "Humble Pie for Brother Jonathan," the New York *Herald* prints in four different places this extract from the proposed treaty. It is a fearful blow at Grant.

> In consideration thereof the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of the indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

The Chattanooga *Times* presumes that the Nashville *Union and American* will at once suspend publication. The Shelbyville *Rescue* calls upon "every Democrat in Tennessee who is to the manner born" to discontinue it as unworthy of confidence, because it supports Greeley and Brown. We shall be sorry to part with the *Union and American*, but its days are numbered.

Horace Greeley having some time ago been invited to deliver a lecture to the negroes of Poughkeepsie, kept his appointment, but the negroes preferred to see "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Opera House, and "our next President" had to content himself with a white audience. The negroes are the slaves of Grant and the thieves who represent him at the South, and have no use for Greeley or "any other man" whom the white people of the South would support.

The Richmond (Virginia) *State Journal*, a very rabid Grant organ, pays Horace Greeley the following very high compliment:

> We do not propose to treat the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention as a matter of ridicule. Sneers are substitutes for ideas with those incapable of advancing argument. Mr. Greeley is too formidable an opponent to be laughed down or made weak by ludicrous pictures and sarcastic taunts. We regard him as a strong man. We know him to be an able one. Few living men possess more genius and have more devoted personal friends and followers. He has been for many years connected prominently with every important measure or act of this government. He is a plain, strong man, and has a deep hold upon the hearts of the people.

The Hon. Henry A. Stanberry, late Attorney-General of the United States, says he doubts if Poland has suffered as much from bayonet rule as South Carolina. Incidents of personal and political aggravation that reach us through intelligent sources, by Northern men whose business leads them in the Southern States, are almost incredible, and stamp the administration of Grant as a libel on Republican government. The government at the present time is run for two purposes—first, to make money for those in authority, and, secondly, to force by money, fraud and bayonets the re-nomination and re-election of General Grant.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that if Beast Butler's resolution for a Congressional recess until the twenty-ninth of November prevail, the country will believe that it is an attempt to carry the November elections in the South by force, and our people are too honorable to sympathize with any such purpose. The South has every material of wealth undeveloped, and the North has the capital with which to develop it. Nothing but our obnoxious reconstruction and kuklux laws, and the presence of large bodies of the military, keep the North and South apart, and prevent them advancing to a condition of common prosperity.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Connecticut points out to the Northern Democracy the direction in which victory lies. She tells the Grant men that their day of triumph is at an end. She reminds Belmont and the *World* that the masses cannot be cheated. She brings back the recollection of the campaign of 1840, when the people used to collect together in great crowds, and with an immense volume of sound, sing—

> We come from old Connect, where people
> can't be bought,
> And we've played 'em up a tune, called "*The Sober Second Thought.*"

John Forsyth writes from New York that the day and hour the Democratic Convention says "we nominate the Cincinnati ticket," Grant is doomed.

FOR CONGRESS.

What Sort of a Man is Wanted.

EDITORS APPEAL—The very sensible article in your Sunday's issue, from "Merchant," was read with much gratification by myself and many other persons whose opinions I heard expressed. The article was approved because the true qualifications were defined as required in the next representative from this district. Do not understand me to assert that these requirements are not found in an eminent degree in the gentleman mentioned, but it is so little important whether this or that man is suitable for Congress, provided a man with *proper qualifications* is found, that I now forego any discussion of the merits of the various gentlemen so flatteringly named. I only wish to impress upon the community the fact that the times require a man of *energy*, of BRAINS, of nerve and of integrity; one who is competent to appreciate the great wants of this district, and especially of this city, and who will be able to secure us some of the benefits of the general government; a man who understands the commercial relations of the Mississippi Valley (of which we are the center) not only with other sections of this country, but with foreign nations.

A business man does not necessarily possess these qualifications any more than a lawyer or politician; but a combination of both—a knowledge of the law gained by business experience without the mental habitudes of the lawyer—a politician's skill in executing his plans for the improvement of this section—this is the character of man we want and must have representing us in Congress.

It is quite as absurd to say that a gentleman is suitable for our representative because he made a good officer or brave private in the army, as it would be to recommend one on account of his personal appearance, and how ridiculous it would be to send a man to represent this great commercial emporium because he is "good looking." The times require a man of large experience, sound judgment and great personal energy.

The chief reason why Mr. Greeley is more acceptable to the masses of our people than Grant, is because Grant was a soldier and Greeley was not. How, then, can the war record of a gentleman be any qualification for our Congressman. For soldiers of the Confederate army I have a high regard, but when I employ a clerk or bookkeeper I do not select one who is a good singer, nor perhaps a man of unquestioned courage, but one who knows the price and value of my goods, or who understands "double-entry." So with the selection of a Congressman. We don't want a good carpenter any more than a good preacher, nor yet a brave Colonel or distinguished Judge, but we want a good servant of the people—a man who realizes our necessities and can alleviate them. I have no personal choice, but desire to see a man elected who possesses the proper sense, the requisite experience and the ripe judgment, the result of thought and intercourse with our wide-awake, active people.

CITIZEN.

PERSONAL.

Tom Allen, the pugilist, accidentally shot Adam Nelson in a St. Louis saloon Monday.

Among the arrivals by the steamer Russia from England was Sir Thomas Daker, ex-Lord Mayor of London.

Hon. Daniel C. Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, arrived in Madrid last evening on his return from America.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the American member of the Geneva tribunal of arbitration, has left Paris for Geneva.

General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, S. C. B., a companion of Sir Charles Napier in his campaigns, is dead.

Samuel J. Hunt, of Nashville, formerly of Indiana, is wanted. He has not been heard from since he left to attend the Cincinnati Convention.

Old Jess Underwood, a notorious character in Kentucky, met his death recently in attempting to steal a horse from a gentleman named Holbrook.

The President and Mrs. Grant have returned to the White House from their recent visit to Postmaster-General Cresswell's country seat at Elkton, Maryland.

The will of Dr. Hendley, of Boston, involving half a million dollars, is to be contested by the heirs, on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind when the will was made.

The annual meeting of the New Board of Fire Underwriters elected, yesterday, the following officers: President, G. W. Savage; Vice-President, Rudolph Garrigue; Secretary, William W. Denshaw.

The Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Barnard, will meet at Albany, New York, to-day, to determine the time and place for holding the court, and also give formal notice to the accused.

The claim of Mrs. Fitzhugh for seventeen thousand five hundred dollars was filed in the government office, Washington, Monday, for wood taken from her premises during the war. She is of the Washington family.

It is expected that Edward S. Stokes will be brought into court in New York this morning, to plead to the indictment whether guilty or not guilty. At the same time the District-Attorney will move to decide with the counsel for defense on a day when the trial shall be commenced. The District-Attorney is ready to proceed with the case immediately, and will go on with it as soon as the day can be fixed.

Mr. A. M. Powell, editor of the New York *National Standard*, has been appointed by the National Committee for United States member of the International Penitentiary Congress, which is to convene in London, July 3d.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, at Richmond yesterday, appointed Rev. G. C. Larimer, D. D., of Boston, missionary to Italy, with authority to raise funds and build a Baptist Church at Rome.

The Rome (Georgia) *Commercial* says that Mr. Burnside, of the North and South road, has received official information from Governor Smith, that he will indorse the State-aid bonds given to this road. This insures its success. This road extends from Columbus, Georgia, *via* Rome to Chattanooga.

Samuel J. Little, of Nashville, formerly of Indiana, left Nashville on the thirtieth of April to attend the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati, and has been absent since that time. Having no business to detain him, fears of his safety are entertained by his family and friends who would be glad to receive information respecting him.

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

The Kingston *East Tennesseean* echoes the cry of rain wanted.

Several mad-dogs have been killed in Bedford county during the past week.

Colonel John T. Hogan has been appointed City Attorney for Jackson, *vice* Lawrence Talbot, Esq., resigned.

The Episcopal congregation at Trenton have purchased the old Methodist church in that place, and will refit it for their own use.

Colonel M. C. Page, a former citizen of Chattanooga, has been appointed by the President Attorney-General of Montana Territory.

Joseph Green, one of the oldest citizens of Bedford, and a soldier in the war of 1812, died at his residence, some four miles from Shelbyville, a few days ago.

James White, of Hawkins county, announces himself as a candidate to represent the Second District in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

The Springfield *Record* says: "We regret to learn that the apple prospects are very unfavorable. In some localities in our county nearly the entire crop is dropping from the trees."

The Nashville exposition, which has been a grand success, worthy the intelligence and culture of our State capital, closed for the week on Saturday last, the *Banner* says "under circumstances highly satisfactory" to all concerned.

The extension of the Mississippi Central railroad to Cairo, starts out directly from Jackson, and running by Milan, ten or fifteen miles east of Humboldt, will connect with Cairo. This road will be built and put in running order in one year.

Mr. John Horton, who lives six miles from Chattanooga, had a desperate fight a few days ago with a brutal negro employed on his farm. The negro attacked Mr. Horton with a hoe, but the latter succeeded in grasping the hoe with the left hand and took his pocket-knive out with the other, and cut the assailant in three different places. One of the wounds is in the abdomen, which, it is thought, will prove fatal.

The Cleveland *Banner* of the seventeenth instant says: "The present continued drought has materially interfered with the crop prospects in this section. Wheat and corn look well, but other crops are being injured for want of rain. The early Irish potato crop, which was very promising before the drought commenced, will be cut very short unless we have rain in a few days. All kinds of garden vegetables need rain badly."

The Jonesboro' *Herald and Tribune*, of May 16th, says: "The dogs, upon which we would send a thousand deadly plagues at one blow, recently raided on Sylvie William McNutt's flock of sheep, in the Greasy Cove, and killed eighteen out of twenty-four. These sheep were worth at least fifty or sixty dollars. One night last winter a hundred dollars worth were killed on Cherokee. This is not more than one-tenth of the sheep that have been destroyed in this way, in our county, within the last twelve months. And still our County Court refuses to levy a tax."

A Smith county correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* says: "I have not heard a single Democrat or Conservative express any disapprobation of Greeley and Brown. The only fear is that the Democratic Convention will make a nomination, and thus re-elect Grant. We fear the influence of European bondholders upon the Baltimore Convention. And it is not that we like Greeley and Brown so well, but in them we see the deliverance from the crushing despotism of the present dynasty, as we saw it once before in Mr. Senter. So far as this region is concerned, the only way to preserve the Democratic party is to make no nominations at Baltimore.

The Athens *Post* of the seventeenth says: "A gentleman left at the printing-office, a day or two ago, some specimens of ore from the lead being opened on the place of Ham. Pearce, in the Eastanallee valley, six miles south of Athens. It is the best specimen of galena we have ever seen in this country, and is said to contain a large percentage of silver From the indications, the company at work are on the eve of developments that will possibly infuse new life into the dull and sluggish veins of enterprise in this section. The truth is, the whole valley of the Eastanallee, from the headwaters of that winding stream to where it loses itself in the bosom of the beautiful Hiwassee, is rich in undeveloped resources."

The Jonesboro *Herald and Tribune* of May 16th says: "A terrific fire raged in the Cherokee mountains, south of town, from last Thursday night to the next Monday morning. The burning of logheaps and brush-piles in a clearing is supposed to have been the origin of the fire. The mountains were swept with the flames for several miles, everything dry burning like tinder, even the green pines being stripped of their foliage. There was not anything like an organization to dispute the progress of the destroyer until Saturday morning, when the citizens turned out *en masse* and worked with some system and order. By firing different districts they deprived the mass of flames of food, and they finally yielded to their persistent efforts."

At "Tank," near Nashville, on Saturday last, St. John's Lodge No. 423, F. & A. M., at Tank, was organized by the installation of officers and the dedication of its hall. The hall, which is over a church, is very tastefully fitted up. At an early hour in the morning, the lodge formed in line, and, with the Rock City band at its head, the procession moved to a beautiful beech grove near the hall, when Captain Thomas L. Dodd, the orator of the occasion, delivered an appropriate address. The following officers were installed by Dr. Hanner, special Deputy Grand Master, assisted by Thomas L. Haynes, of Franklin: Isaac N. Hall, W. M.; Theo. T. Hull, S. W.; Peter Reynolds, J. W.; John A. Cox, Secretary; P. N. Potts, Treasury. The installation ceremonies over, the procession was reformed and marched to a big barbacue, which was demolished in due time. Colonel W. E. Demoss was the Chief Marshal, assisted by N. M. Morton and Dr. J. B. Hill. After the barbecue the lodge returned to its hall, and while the hall was being dedicated the Rock City band entertained the visitors present with some of its best airs.

The Nashville *Banner* of Monday tells this story: "John Morrow, who is a painter by trade, left the city in an intoxicated condition Friday night, for his home on Tulip street, Edgefield. On reaching the abutment at the eastern end of the suspension bridge, he lay down to rest and went to sleep. At two o'clock yesterday morning he accidentally rolled off and was temporarily caught upon the two telegraph wires running across the river and parallel with each other. His weight broke one of the wires in two, and the insulators attached to the contiguous pole gave way, causing the other wire to sway to within ten or fifteen feet of the embankment below, and precipitating Morrow headforemost to the ground, peeling the skin from his forehead and injuring one of his arms. The distance he fell was about fifty feet, and, had it not been for the telegraph wires breaking his fall, he would have been killed instantly. He was not discovered until five o'clock, at which time Dr. Compton was called and dressed his wounds, after which he was taken home. Morrow fell from a ladder while painting a house on South Spruce street, about a year ago, and had his arm broken."

ELECTRIC WAIFS.

Over ten thousand immigrants arrived at New York yesterday.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit, Michigan, is well attended.

We get about twenty pages of telegraph every night detailing the base results of base ball contests.

The boss cabinet-makers, brick-makers and stone-masons have yielded to the strikers in New York.

The philanthropists of Louisville held a meeting Monday to establish a home for newsboys and bootblacks.

Whitmonday was very generally celebrated by the Germans of New York yesterday. The entire Teutonic population participated.

The total reduction in the tariff and internal revenue by the bill which passed the House is estimated at forty-four million dollars.

At the boat-race on the Schuylkill Monday evening the Biglin boys won by ten or twelve lengths. Great crowds witnessed the contest.

Extensive preparations are making for a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting in Union Square, New York, on the twenty-eighth instant.

A Louisville policeman chased two suspicious men whom he found in an outhouse, and shot one that offered resistance. He died shortly afterward.

The Illinois Republican State Convention meets at Springfield to-day. A full State ticket will be nominated, and delegates selected to the Philadelphia Convention.

The New York *Tribune* has created a sensation by the astounding revelation that near eight thousand quarts more of milk are sold daily in that city than is brought to market.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has reduced the fare from Cincinnati to Philadelphia and return, to the Republican National Convention, to ten dollars, with the privilege of visiting Washington on the same ticket.

A dispatch received at Madrid, Spain, from Biscay, report of the Carlist organization that the province has been completely annihilated. Five thousand insurgents surrendered to the loyal forces on Sunday last. Order is now restored through the entire province.

A dispatch from Washington says that although the House passed the Senate resolution to adjourn on the twenty-ninth of May, some members, together with several Senators, say that the time will be extended in order that the Senate may transact its necessary business.

A special from Dubuque to the St. Louis *Democrat* says that two boys were drowned there Saturday night, and that a man and two young women shared the same fate Sunday. The cause in both instances was the upsetting of the skiffs in which they were in. No names given.

A railroad contractor named Robert White was shot, it is supposed fatally, by Franklin Norton, at Rockaway, Long Island, yesterday. The difficulty grew out of the disputed right of way of the South Side Railroad Company. The latter having been successful in the courts, had contracted with White to commence operations on Norton's farm.

The telegraph says that the strike of the various trade organizations for the enforcement of the eight-hour law is virtually over, and has been attended with complete success. The bricklayers resume work to-morrow. The boss carpenters, at a meeting Monday night, endeavored to compromise on nine hours, but the men held out, and finally eight hours was conceded.

The Gould-Gordon case came up again in New York yesterday before Judge Leonard in the Supreme Court chambers. On the motion to punish Gordon for contempt of court in failing to appear and be examined in the suit now pending between him and Jay Gould, Judge Leonard decided that he would issue an attachment unless Gordon appeared to-morrow to testify.

The National Christian Association, opposed to secret societies, held a prayer meeting at Oberlin, Ohio, yesterday morning at the Second Congregational Church, where its sessions are to be held. A large number of delegates are present. Prominent delegates declare it to be their belief that the association will make a nominee for the Presidency. The probable candidates are Carpenter, of Chicago, and J. Blanchard, of Wheaton, Illinois.

A singular attempt at a triple murder was made in Chicago Monday night about twelve o'clock near the corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue. Three men, who had been drinking together in a beer saloon, started home about that hour, when a man, whom they all deny having ever seen before, suddenly sprang upon them, and with a large knife stabbed each of them, inflicting serious wounds. It is thought that one of the victims will die. The man was subsequently arrested, and confessed having committed the deed, but gave no reason for it.

A Washington special says the Foreign Relations Committee on Equity are engaged in investigating the circumstances connected with the premature publication of the Washington Treaty correspondence. Experience has proved the facility of an attempt to get information from newspaper correspondents, hence the committee have hit upon the novel plan of investigating the Senate itself. They began with the members of the committee, and will soon examine each member of the Senate, requiring each one to produce his copy of the correspondence or prove that he has it in his possession.

A special from Houghton, Michigan, to the *Daily Wisconsin* says seven prisoners were arrested on Saturday night and lodged in jail. While the arrests were being made the leaders gave three groans for the Sheriff and the officers of the mine and three cheers for the soldiers. No resistance was made by those arrested. Bail to the amount of twenty thousand dollars has been offered for their release, but not accepted. It is thought that by Wednesday the Calumet and Hecla mines will be at work again. Mr. Agassiz, President of these mines, arrived at Houghton yesterday, and will either start the miners to work or eject them from their houses at once. Should the latter be the case, it is hard to say what the result would be with the other mines, as all those now at work are waiting the issue of the Calumet and Hecla strike. The strikers resumed their labors with the understanding that they should receive whatever was agreed upon by the Calumet and Hecla mines. The operator at the Calumet reports everything quiet there, except some few soldiers and Irishmen slightly under the influence of ardent spirits.

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.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
M. HENOCHSBERG
387 Main Street.

POEMS BY MARY E. POPE.
JUST RECEIVED.
PERSONS having lists of subscribers will please report the number of books to be sent to them.
St. Mary's School, 99 Poplar street. my2

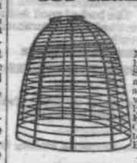
WANTED,
ONE HUNDRED LABORERS,
By Gilmer & Rather, Ripley Railroad, Middleton, Tennessee. Station men wanted. Apply to J. B. Galloway, Memphis and Charleston Depot. ap28

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 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, Osceola, 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,
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.

ADVERTISE in the DAILY, WEEKLY and SUNDAY APPEAL, all three of them circulating largely in the surrounding country. They are the best advertising mediums in the Southwest.

SOUTHERN
HOOPSKIRT MANUFATORY
386 Main Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Manufacture constantly the Elastic Steel Skirts, without joints and seaming; latest shapes ready. Also, verifiable French Werly, L'Oiseau, Dupont, Werly and Hand-made Corsets, Breast Protectors and Shoulder Braces.
LOUIS LANGE.

JOSEPH H. KILPATRICK
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 5 Planter's Insurance Building,
41 Madison street, Memphis, Tennessee.

JOS. SPECHT'S
ICE-CREAM SALOON
No. 37 Madison st.,
IS NOW OPEN.
ap27

J. B. McCAFFREY,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,
263 SECOND STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
Keeps on hand Metallic Caskets, Cases and Wooden Coffins. my5

U. F. CAVANAGH & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TEAS, COFFEES,
AND SPICES,
Roasted Coffee
—AND—
PURE GROUND SPICES,
No. 365 MAIN STREET.

A. VACCARO, E. VACCARO, C. DICKMANN, A. E. VACCARO.
A. VACCARO & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS
CIGARS, ETC.
NO. 324 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED TO THE
OLD STAND, No. 11 MONROE ST.
OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF
Lime, Cement, Plaster,
Plastering-Hair, Bricks,
Sacks, Grain, Hay, Shorts, etc.,
all of which we offer as low as any house in the city. Terms liberal.
my15 PAGE & JOINER.

JAS. JACKSON, successor to Jackson & Manson
D. M. KILPATRICK, late with Jackson & Anderson,
W. D. HENDERSON
JOHN JACKSON, St. Louis, Missouri.
Jackson, Kilpatrick & Henderson,
Importers and Dealers in Liverpool
COARSE AND FINE SALT
Also, TURK'S ISLAND SALT,
8 Tobacco Pipes, 8 New Levee, 46, 48 and 50 Common streets, New Orleans, La.
First premium Louisiana State Fair, 1871.
Proprietors Pink Salt Werehouse.
Table Salt, in packets, all sizes. 8

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, Meats, Syrups, Coffees, Nuts, Candies, Pickles, Meal, Sugars, Teas, Fruits, Canned Goods, Tobacco, Fish, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and 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. Complete Powers 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.
my8

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.

TO
WHOLESALE DEALERS
ESTES, FIZER & PINSON,
No. 276 Front Street,
OFFER FOR SALE:
2000 bbls. Flour; 150 hhds. Louisiana Sugar, all grades; 50,000 lbs. clear side Bacon; 300 boxes Soap; 1,500 kegs Nails; 500 kits Mackerel; 50 cases Snuff; 50 bbls. Mess Pork; 20 bbls. Texas Pecans; 200 sacks Coffee; 200 bbls. Lard; 400 pkgs. Molasses, all grades; 25 lbs. Davis' Star Hams; 300 boxes Candles; 300 boxes Tobacco; 500 cases Oysters; 500 barrels Salt; 200 barrels Whisky; 50 cases Sardines.
ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF
FRESH CASE GOODS.
CIGARS & TOBACCO

FOR THE MILLION.
Largest Stock—Immense Reduction—Ten per Cent. less than Former Prices—Call and examine at the original
JOSEPH WITKOWSKY'S
206 Main Street, corner of Alley.

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

Change of Business.
E. FEGAN,
260 Second st., opp. Court square.
Having determined to go into the
CARPET BUSINESS
EXCLUSIVELY,
I wish to SELL OFF my entire stock of new and elegant
Furniture,
and have marked it down to such prices as will insure quick sale.
All persons wishing cheap, medium or fine goods, will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves, as I have determined to close out my stock within sixty days. ap6

REMOVED.
D. K. McRAE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
70 Bethel Block, 280½ Main Street.

LANDON C. HAYNES. FRANCIS D. STOCKTON
HAYNES & STOCKTON,