# MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1872.


### JOHN D. DEFREES.

This gentleman, one of the first among the Liberal Republican leaders, who illustrates in his career the efficacy of determination united with industry and the faculty of "knowing when and how," was one of the founders of the Republican party in the West, and in his own State of Indiana exerted an influence in behalf of the Lincoln and Grant administrations that largely neutralized the work of the Democracy in that once Democratic State. Like all journalists, he has done much of work that would be better done over again. He made Colfax—and he made an ingrate. He took him when yet he was in the plastic stage of boyhood, and moulded, as he thought, a man. He helped him through all the successive periods of newspaper experience, in the legislature of his State, in Congress, in the Speaker's chair, and in the office he now fills as Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate of the United States. But the clay out of which he made this Radical model through journalistic effort and direction, proved to be of the baser sort. It would not stand the fires of success. It cracked and split open, revealing ingratitude and selfishness. This mere statue, lifted to an elevation where all the earth might behold it, was a failure. Another—Morton in the Senate—was like that of which Nebuchadnezzar dreamed, and like the great King, it is to be hoped the arch-Radical of Indiana will yet be turned out to grass. These are two of the specimens of Defrees's handiwork. He must not, however, be judged by them, although men of distinguished ability. Many of the men he made were bright lights in the better days of the republic, for he began his work as a journalist more than forty years ago, perhaps here in Tennessee, where he was born, his forefathers from France having settled in or near Sparta, whence he emigrated to Indiana, then as yet "out in the wilderness." There he has ever since labored. Beginning with the pioneers of political parties, he contributed his quota to making Indiana what she is, great in all the essentials of manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural and educational success. Laboring for political ascendancy in the ranks of the old Whig party, he was the recognized friend of all the old Whig leaders of the West, and when that party was mustered out of service he went with what he considered its natural successor, which becoming poisoned by the virus of theft and outrage of the constitution, he has left, joining hands with Horace Greeley and all the leading journalists of the country to make a party and give to the Republic an administration that will insure peace, good will, honesty and fraternity. Nearly two years ago Defrees saw that this change was inevitable, and his frank expression of that conviction cost him the emoluments of an office that should have been continued to him, if only to prove that Colfax was grateful for the past. He, therefore, became one of the founders and one of the leaders at Cincinnati of the Liberal movement, which culminated in the happy nomination of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown; and we may be sure that the work to the accomplishment of which he contributed so much will receive his best efforts until its final success in November. An old and very able journalist, and experienced in all the ways to party success, those efforts will be directed by an almost unerring sagacity, enforced by an energy that is untiring and watched over by a vigilance that is sleepless. Receiving the support of nearly all the men in the Union, of which Defrees is one of the best types, and that without regard to past party prejudices, we may safely predict success for the ticket we shall continue to support in the true interests of the people of the robbed and downtrodden South.

### THE CLOUD OVERHANGING AFRICA.

Many believed that the negroes would adhere to Mr. Greeley. The masses of them will not, and only the more intelligent assent to co-operation with the white people in elevating the truest if not wisest friend Africa has ever known, to supreme power in America. The negroes are utterly enslaved by their political masters, who reign absolutely through the churches, leagues and secret associations. Whites have no access to blacks, and the great body of blacks will give no credence to any political assertion of Southern whites. This is the more singular when we find it true that the masses of negroes repose no confidence, in social and business life, in the carpetbaggers. In religion and politics, and the terms are often convertible as applied to the condition and creed of lowland negroes, the negro plus his faith and surrenders his soul to psalm-singing, lantern-jawed, pharisaical carpetbaggers, and of these Grant is the supreme master. Southern people, from life-long association with negroes, are not slow to detect another fact that will be deplored. Look into the face of the thousand slothful, vagrant, listless blacks that one encounters on the streets. They are not the people we knew ten years ago. They may have more religion, such as it is, and more of them may read and write, and be clad even more gaudily; but the grease no longer oozes out of Sambo's eyes or from every huge porous gimlet-hole in his skin. His lip, no longer curled like the drop-curtain of a small theater, has lost its thickness, and the whole "institution," like its proboscis, is literally "flattened out." It wears a look of unsatisfied weariness, of fading, saddening *ennui*. Neither in numbers, wealth, nor intelligence, has it won laurels, and the forty acres and a mule are still a marvellous mirage in brassy clouds that bend perhaps above Mexican wastes. The negro needs Greeley, but welcomes him not. Natural laws, and not those of force, must be applied, and the intervention of the truthful, generous and good is surely wanting, that another emancipation proclamation, giving the negro moral independence, may make him contented and smiling and happy as he was when a slave. Congressional and State codes can avail nothing now in relieving manumitted Africans of unanticipated calamities, inseparable from their liberation, and which, under circumstances now environing them, are unavoidable, perhaps irremediable. It was only our purpose to direct attention to the face of Africa, as we would to unusual spots on the sun's disc, without attempting to account for the facts; and it is only strange that the luminosity of Africa is not in the least hightened by the Senatorial enactment of an amended civil-rights bill. Africa is not yet happy, and when the sun goes down, all Africa does not dance as in the olden time.

GENERAL HANCOCK thinks the chances for the success of a military ticket are "played out." We think so, too, and hence urge the election of Greeley and Brown.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF THE JACKSON RAILROAD TO MEMPHIS—OUR WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

The movements which are now being made in other quarters make the railroad from Jackson to this city a matter of prime importance to our city, and particularly to our wholesale merchants. Memphis can and should do the wholesale business for all the towns within one hundred and fifty miles. Her merchants can and do sell at as fair prices and on as good terms to retail merchants as is done by Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville or Nashville. There are many reasons why West Tennessee merchants should deal at Memphis. They can not only get as good bargains, but by their nearness to Memphis they can get their goods so much sooner than men who have to send to distant cities. Why is it then that so much of the trade of West Tennessee is diverted from Memphis to distant cities? One of the causes is the discriminating rates made by our railroads against the interests of this city. If fair and equal rates were charged, they could and would successfully compete with any and with all of them. For years the trade of Jackson, in our own State, has gone to St. Louis, Louisville or Cincinnati on account of railroad discriminations. Not only will this continue, but even worse is coming, unless we move in this matter. Before the end of 1873 there will be a direct railroad connection by way of Huntingdon to Nashville, over the Northwestern road, which is to be extended to Jackson. The trade of the rich country around Jackson will then go to Nashville, instead of coming to Memphis, where it rightfully belongs. Our city is now losing annually several hundred thousand dollars for want of a direct road to Jackson, which, if it were built, would give our merchants, in a great degree, the control of the wholesale trade for that wealthy portion of West Tennessee. The interesting statistics given some time since in the Jackson *Whig and Tribune*, show that the trade of that city amounts to millions each year. The Jackson merchants, if they had direct railroad connection with Memphis, would find it to their interest to make most of their purchases here instead of making them at St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville. We admit that the retail trade of Jackson would remain where it is, but Memphis should be, and with proper efforts will be made the wholesale city for all that region. A comparatively small sum would secure the immediate building of the road to Jackson, and our merchants would realise in one year more than they would be expected to contribute toward the building of the road. Not only this, but money invested in that enterprise would pay better dividends than in most any other undertakings.

### NO NEW DEPARTURE.

An editor of the APPEAL wrote and published the first proposition presented to the Democratic party in Tennessee which led to the election of Senter over Stokes, to the liberation of the people of Tennessee and restoration of republican facts and forms of local government. The very reasons impelling the Democratic party of this State to prefer Senter to Stokes, and which then prevented the candidature of a Democratic aspirant, impels us to accept the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention as a finality. We would have no third candidate, and unless the purposes of Mr. Greeley may be promoted and his strength augmented by the Baltimore Convention, it should never meet. There is danger that this convocation of Democrats sitting beneath the shadow of the Capitol, and so near the Pactolus, which flows along Wall street, at which newspapers and politicians aforetime have quaffed and maddened, may do nothing promotive of the party's or country's prosperity. In fact the Baltimore Convention may become that "body of death" chained to the Democratic party, dragging it down to disgusting dissolution. If a third candidate be designated by the Democratic party, its power for good or evil is forever lost. If the party cooperate with Liberal Republicans, as in Tennessee, when Stokes was overwhelmed and the State redeemed, its fame will be untarnished, its identity maintained, its power augmented, as in Tennessee. Part of a loaf is better than no bread, and Greeley, with his faultless platform and peerless letter of acceptance, which every man, woman and child in America believes he will literally execute, is infinitely to be preferred to Grant.

### THE RIPLEY RAILROAD.

Colonel W. C. Falkner, President of the Ripley Railroad Company, is at the Peabody. He has just returned from New York, where he went to superintend the shipment of iron and rolling stock for his road. Twenty-one carloads of iron have arrived at Middleton, and as soon as the locomotives, expected every day, arrive, track-laying will be begun. Messrs. Gilmer and Rather have taken the contract to lay the track from Middleton to Ripley. They are both energetic and reliable gentlemen, and will execute their task without delay. They agreed to complete the entire contract by the fifteenth of August. The construction of this road has been effected with greater energy and promptness than any ever built in the Southern States, and Colonel Falkner has established a reputation as a railroad builder second to that of none other in the South. Such men are entitled to the gratitude and confidence of the people.

### SUMMER RESORTS.

There are ten thousand people in this city and its vicinity who will visit summer resorts during the next three months. Inquiries are constantly made as to the relative excellence and attractiveness of many watering-places in this and other States, and we can only say that the facts of distance and cost of living and railway charges should be given by those who would attract people from this city and from the Valley of the Mississippi. Several of the best watering-places in the South are advertised in the APPEAL, and these notices answer a few of the many inquiries addressed to us on this subject of "summer wanderings" to which many of our correspondents are addicted.

IT IS very commonly stated by citizens of the adjacent provinces—those suffering under the Clayton-Reed-Scott-Warmoth *regime*—that if the Baltimore-Belmont ring present us with a third candidate, the people of the provinces, hoping to win the master's favor, will lick the hand that smites and vote for Grant. Tennesseans sympathizing with their unfortunate neighbors, in very many instances, assert the same purpose.

WE WOULD LIKE to know, asks the Birmingham (Alabama) *Sun*, the difference to a Democrat between Greeley on the Liberal ticket, and Adams, Tom Scott, Judge Davis, Groesbeck or any other smart Republican on a so-called Democratic ticket.

A CORRESPONDENT who has been traveling through the West recently, says the foreign vote will be a unit for Greeley and Brown. Both the Irish and Germans are for them.

THE Huntsville *Advocate* asserts that in November, there being only two candidates in the field, Greeley and Brown will receive thirty thousand majority in Alabama. That's the way to put it. The people should work up to those figures.

COLONEL HATCH, of the St. Louis *Republican*, pronounced a magnificent address in New Orleans, in advocacy of the claims of Greeley and Brown. Newspaper men are impelled by sympathy and a sort of instinct to adhere to Greeley.

A PRIVATE LETTER from Washington says that General G. W. Morgan, member of Congress from Ohio, declared last Monday that Greeley would be nominated at Baltimore and elected President of the United States. General Morgan is one of the Democrats who has heretofore persistently asserted the necessity for a straight Democratic ticket.

THE new tariff bill passed by the House Monday, effects a total reduction of revenue of about twenty millions of dollars; of which about eleven million dollars is on cotton and woollen goods, metals, books, chemicals, leather, India rubber and other articles; and eighteen million dollars is by increasing the free list. The details of the bill are not yet before us. It will require to be passed by the Senate before it can become a law.

### "I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."

The old Whigs will remember with what pride they used to dwell upon Henry Clay's remark that he "would rather be right than be President." It appears that Mr. Greeley asserted and acted upon this great principle on a memorable occasion. The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger* prints a communication, which, it says, "comes from a source of the most unquestionable authenticity, and reflects honor upon the nominee of the Cincinnati convention." It shows what Mr. Greeley sacrificed for the right. The writer says:

Mr. Voorhees, in his recent attack on Mr. Greeley, styled his signing of Mr. Davis's bond 'an impertinent interference.' Allow me to give you the true history of that matter as I recently learned it in New York, from a gentleman who knew all about it. Mrs. Davis went to New York to consult Charles O'Connor, Mr. Davis's counsel, as to the best manner of effecting his release from prison. Mr. O'Connor told her that in his opinion there was but one way that it could be done, and that was to get the representative man of the Republican party to sign his bond. Mrs. Davis inquired who that man was. Mr. O'Connor replied that it was Horace Greeley. She then asked him if he would not see Mr. Greeley and get him to do it. He replied that he had no influence with Mr. Greeley, and that she was the proper person to see him. She said she would go and see him. She went to his office, sent in her card, and was invited into his private office. She said to him: "Mr. Greeley, my husband is confined in a casemate at Fortress Monroe. He has been there for many long, weary months. He is a feeble old man, and he is gradually sinking under the rigorous imprisonment. He will die if he remain there much longer. I came here to consult Mr. O'Connor as to the means of getting him released. He has told me there is but one way to do it, and that is to get the representative man of the Republican party to sign his bond, and says that you are that man. He has advised me to apply to you. He says that you have a kind heart, and that you will do it, if you believe it to be right. My husband is dying. Mr. Greeley, may I hope that you will favorably consider my application?" Mr. Greeley arose, extended his hand to Mrs. Davis, and said: "Madam, you may, for I will sign his bond." Mr. Greeley was then a prominent candidate before the Legislature for the United States Senate. Some of his friends heard that he had agreed to sign Mr. Davis's bond. They went to him and protested against it. They told him that they had made a count and that he would be elected by six majority, but that if he signed this bond it would defeat him. He replied, "I know it will." They told him that he was one of the owners of the *Tribune*, and if he signed this bond he would lose thousands of subscribers. He replied, "I know it." They said, "Mr. Greeley, you have written a history of the war, one volume you have out, and have sold large numbers of it. Your second volume is nearly out, and you have large orders for that. If you sign this bond, these orders will be countermanded and you will lose a large amount of money." He replied, "Gentlemen, I know it, but *it is right*, and *I'll do it*." He did do it, and I am informed that he lost a seat in the United States Senate, and over thirty thousand dollars. To my mind this does not look like "impertinent interference."

## THE EMPIRE.

### Where its Center will be—Progress of Cities of Wealth, and of Opinion.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, May 21, 1872.

EDITORS APPEAL — Omaha is one of the cities of the West which, under the influence of speculation, has been advanced faster than the surrounding country could support—hence at present, like Leavenworth, it is at a stand-still, waiting for the development of the adjacent country. There is certainly something very wonderful in the rapidity of growth in these new cities and towns of the west—to-day is a wide-spread uninhabited plain—to-morrow a railroad is built (under the lavish extravagance of the government donations), and a town of two or three thousand perhaps will spring up as if by magic—plats are made—town lots of rare speculative opportunity are offered to *you*, and *believing* all you hear, if you fail to invest you lose your chance to become a Stewart or an Astor.

However, I must not lead you to suppose Omaha is dead—quite the reverse. It is well built of brick and stone, and its factories and mills are proof positive that it is not only a consumer but a producer, and hence its basis of prosperity is certain. Undoubtedly the day will come when it will be quite a large interior city. The great bridge across the Missouri at this point was completed some two months ago. With its completion the last rail of the band connecting the Atlantic and Pacific was laid. New York to San Francisco is one unbroken railway track. One is now able to enter the Pullman at New York, and with almost all the conveniences of home ride three thousand miles without a change of cars. This is certainly a wonderful age in which we live. If the building of the Union Pacific railroad has so developed this country and caused such an influx of immigration, what would be the result in the Southern States if the great Southern route were built through Memphis? With a road capable of use during the whole year, and passing through the fertile lands of the South, I think a new era of prosperity would dawn for the Southern States. Directly opposite Omaha, on the East side of the Missouri river, is Council Bluffs. To all intents and purposes these two cities are one, although there exists some rivalry between them. Omaha has a population of say twelve thousand; Council Bluffs claims eight thousand. Connected as the two are by the bridge, in the future their interests must be identical.

ABOUT POLITICS.

The Radicals have the privilege of considering the Liberal movement a good joke, and the nomination of Greeley and Brown a laughing matter, but undoubtedly they will laugh the other side of their mouth in November. Since the nomination at Cincinnati I have had occasion to travel through a great many of the Western States, and I find the *people* feel deeply upon the subject. It was the choice of the people, not the politicians. Travel on the cars or the steamboats, and you hear nothing but Greeley. Coming up yesterday on the Kansas City and Council Bluffs railroad, I heard a prominent citizen of Kansas City say: "I was an old Whig, and then a strong Republican; I wanted the war fought out, but I think it is about time to take our feet off the South and give them a chance, and through thick and thin I support Greeley." "Give me your hand," said a man opposite. "I've been all my life a Democrat, dyed-in-the-wool, but I say let us be done with military rule and bribery, and I'll vote with you for old honest Greeley." And others joined in, and I should not judge, that in that coach, well filled, as it was, and there were not a half a dozen Grant men. Large and enthusiastic Liberal meetings are being held all over the West, and every effort is being put forth by the people and the Liberal papers to influence the convention at Baltimore against making a nomination. With an out-and-out indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket, or a negative indorsement by the Democracy in convention, the election of Greeley is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow.

OSBORN.

## THE CHANCELLORSHIP.

### Why a Nomination to that Office Should be Left to the Bar.

EDITORS APPEAL—In August the people of Shelby county must elect a Judge for the Second Chancery Court. This is not a political office, and should not be made a partisan one. A Judge should be removed as far as possible from partisan influences and obligations. No man is fit for Chancellor who would engage in political trickery to secure the position. No man is sufficiently independent to make a just and unprejudiced Judge who has to court the people, and put himself under obligations to individuals. Besides, the people here have very little opportunity for judging of the integrity, capacity, and general suitability of a candidate for Chancellor. But almost every voter has a lawyer or legal adviser in whose judgment and honesty he has confidence. This lawyer sees the different members of the bar, comes in conflict with them, measures their strength and capacity, and in his intercourse has the very best opportunity for judging of the integrity, capacity and general suitableness of any one of them for the position of Chancellor. I presume there is scarcely a voter in Shelby county who would not vote for Chancellor as directed by his legal adviser, if he would think of the matter for a moment. Now, I suggest to the Democrats of Shelby county that they permit the Bar of Shelby county to meet and by ballot indicate their preference for Chancellor, as we do to fill a vacancy on the bench. Then let the approaching convention accept the candidate of the bar as the candidate of the convention for the office of Chancellor—let him receive the nomination.

A MEMBER OF THE MEMPHIS BAR.

## COUNTY CONVENTION.

### Nominations for the Legislature, for County Offices, and Congress.

EDITORS APPEAL—When the proposition, coming from the county districts, was made through the press some weeks ago, of nominating candidates for the Legislature at the forthcoming June Convention, many of us here in the city opposed it, honestly believing the better course was to have two conventions, and the Democratic Executive County Committee met and adjourned without provision for such nomination in June.

The same reasons urged so forcibly in yesterday's APPEAL in an editorial, as well as by your correspondent "Dot," at Bartlett, and for other reasons, probably prudent not to mention here, have wrought an entire change in the Democratic mind upon that subject, and now everybody seems to favor the one convention doing the whole business, and thus put a solid Democartic ticket to work at once. If the Chairman of the committee will act in accordance with the perhaps universal desire, he will without delay call his committee together and make the necessary change in the convention's programme. Let us hear from the committee at once.

CITY DEMOCRAT.

## A COUNTERBLAST.

### The Fewer Nominations Made by the County Convention the Better.

EDITORS APPEAL—I observe some suggestions in favor of the county convention which assembles in Memphis on the twentieth of June next, making nominations for Congress and the State Legislature. This was suggested some time since, and I made inquiry and found almost everybody opposed to it, and I hoped we would hear no more of it; but it seems we are at sea now, and almost any proposition will find some advocates. I am opposed to the proposition for divers good and sufficient reasons. We will necessarily have enough trading, bargaining and intriguing for the nominations we make. The fewer the nominations by one convention the better; and if the candidates for Congress and the Legislature are made at the same time, Memphis will get all the county offices and the country the balance. I want a fair divide of each. Do justice by each, and we can elect our ticket. Let us have our convention to nominate candidates for Congress and the Legislature the first of July, and have it in Memphis. But this is a matter in which Hardeman, Tipton and Fayette have something to say; so let us consult with them, and not arrogate all to ourselves.

"COUNTRY."

## TRICKS.

### The Chancellorship.

EDITORS APPEAL—Let us have a fair deal and shuffle, and no juggling. Every sensible, honest citizen is dead out in favor of letting the lawyers designate the candidate for the vacant Chancellorship, and if the sharp fellows don't make a good choice, we will never trust them any more. But they are sharp, and their interest drives them to the selection of the wisest and worthiest man. I like the idea. We have too many offices to fill any how, and the lawyers can relieve our convention of much trouble and trading.

BACON & GREENS.

## NOMINATIONS.

### How they Should be Made—Will it be Done?

EDITORS APPEAL—It never was quite apparent why the APPEAL and some of our political leaders wanted two County Conventions to do the work which one could do just as well, and just as satisfactorily to all concerned.

I am glad to see that the APPEAL has, for good and sufficient reasons, come out in favor of the Legislative nominations being made at the same time with the other county offices, on the twentieth of June. Will the Democratic Executive Committee have to move in the matter, or shall the delegates take the responsibility in their own hands? It is evident that there being no longer any opposition in the party to the nominations for the Legislature being made by the June convention, and not our Executive Committee better be called together and let the thing be done officially, rather than left to the voluntary action of the delegates in convention?

GREELEYITE.

## THE CHANCELLORSHIP.

### What an "Old Lawyer" has to Say About it.

EDITORS APPEAL—I have practiced law in Tennessee for many more years than I care to tell, and I have always been in favor of the practice of the "law of natural selection," where Judges are concerned. I am in favor of it now, when the public is being called upon to elect a Chancellor. I believe the "Bar" is the best judge of the fitness adaptability and of the *ability* of candidates, and it ought to be left to its members to say who is best fitted to be Chancellor. Let the vulgar laymen stand one side, and the professionals will naturally enough select a nominee who will win. There are essential qualifications in a candidate of which alone the "Bar" can be judges. Besides, if the "Bar" decides, there will be but one nominee, and it will be impossible to elect a Radical. Think of a Radical for Chancellor for six years! It makes me sick.

OLD LAWYER.

## RIVER VERSUS RAILROADS.

### What Can be Done About the Grain Trade.

EDITORS APPEAL—In a recent article on grain shipments from St. Louis via New Orleans, you raise the inquiry as to its practicability; and having had experience in former years in handling Western grain in New York, I desire to state some of the reasons why the plan is not likely to prove successful:

First—It requires money to move the grain crop, and New York being the headquarters of that commodity in this country, is required to furnish it. This is readily obtained at Chicago or St. Louis on shipments to New York, either by the all-rail lines from St. Louis, or by lake and canal from Chicago. Shippers of grain may draw at sight, or on short time, on their commission merchant against shipments, such draft being accompanied by bill of lading and certificate of insurance, and with these evidences and collaterals the acceptor readily obtains the funds of his banker to pay the draft, who awaits the arrival and disposal of the property, feeding safe in the transaction, knowing the grain will arrive in ten, fifteen or twenty days by the usual route. Now unless powerful combinations can be formed, including shippers, New York commission merchants and bankers, all interested in and favoring the route via New Orleans, who can control millions of money, it will be found very difficult to handle and remove large shipments via New Orleans.

Second—I have no doubt but that out of all shipments of corn (unless kiln-dried) made between the first of June and the first of October, via this route, fully three-fourths will be heated on its arrival in New York, and much of it wholly worthless, by reason of the influence of climate; and one-fourth to one-half of the wheat or oats shipped will, for the same reason, be heated or out of condition. This being the case is one strong reason why banks and merchants refuse to loan or advance money on such shipments. Indeed, it is well known that fully one-half the corn arriving in New York via the lakes and Erie canal during July and August is out of condition, or unfit for shipment to Liverpool or other foreign ports, and is sold for feed or immediate consumption in New York city or the New England States.

By kiln-drying corn at St. Louis or Cairo, at an expense of four to six cents per bushel, the damage from heating will be nearly obviated, and if arriving in good shipping condition in New York, the increased value, especially of corn, will repay the cost of drying. I have known kiln-dried corn, when dried cautiously, sell in New York for shipment to Liverpool or the South, as *last year's crop, completely cured*, at ten cents per bushel above the market price for the best qualities of *present* crop. Great caution is necessary in drying the corn, or by too great heat, it becomes shrunken, or "blue-eyed," as it is termed. The drying process should be so nicely managed as to prevent discolocation.

If these objections can be overcome, with lines of *steam freight barges* carrying thirty thousand to fifty thousand bushels each in bulk, and making the run from St. Louis or Cairo in six to ten days; with facilities for prompt shipment and quick transportation at New Orleans, this route may certainly possess advantages, and the price remunerate the shipper and carrier.

NEW YORKER.

## MURDER.

### A Colored Man Killed on the Steamer Belfast.

From the Vicksburg Times.]

A colored man by the name of John Steele was killed on the steamer Belfast, on Sunday, while she was lying at a wood-yard below Warrenton, by a pedlar who was also a passenger on the boat. Steele had taken passage from New Orleans to the mouth of White river. He paid his fare and deposited fifteen dollars with the clerk, reserving a small sum of money in his pocket for contingent expenses on the trip. He lost this money, and accused the pedlar of having stolen it. This created a disturbance between them, when Steele drew a pistol, and the pedlar stabbed him to the heart with a small penknife, which caused instant death. The pedlar went ashore, and made good his escape. The body was brought to this city, and an inquest was held over it by Coroner Richardson, and the body buried.

## NO FENCES.

### What a Good Farmer Says About It.

Can it be possible? Can any sane man imagine that the enactment of a law obviating the necessity for fence-building would bring about evil results even to be compared to the enormous and outrageous expenditure of money that is required to keep up the fences in the thickly settled portions of the country? Many farmers expend more money annually, than the whole of their net income, in building and repairing fences. Farmers, too, that keep but little more than their work stock, which economy demands should have but little time, for grazing and running at large. Can it be just or right in any sense for these farmers to be thus subjected to the expenditure of sums so enormous that the interest alone would exceed the value of all the stock thus debarred from their crops; this in many cases being owned by men who neither own nor desire to own land? This is the fact of the situation in those sections devoted to raising cotton and such other crops as do not need to be grazed.

But in the grazing sections it is equally unjust and absurd for a farmer who grazes sheep to be forced to fence against bulls, or one who raises hogs to be compelled to fence against mules.

The chief argument of the "fence men" is, that to protect individual right to the use of land would oppress the poor. Now, if the poor have a natural right to the use of all the unfenced land around where they happen to be, then to deny them it is an imposition. To grant this right is to maintain that the land shall be used jointly, not by its owners, but by every one who sees fit to use it, so that it is made use of by grazing. Thus "fence," or "no fence," is individual or joint right to the use of land.

"Perfectly absurd! No such thing!" exclaim the fence men. "Who would think of returning to the savage custom of owning the land in common. Let the land-owner build and keep up a good, strong, lawful fence around his land and use it for whatever purpose he wishes."

We respectfully ask our industrious fencing friends to pause a moment and consider the facts of the situation. A wishes to raise stock but has little or no land. So he just turns them out in the roads and commons. They are free to go where they please, so far as their owner is concerned, so that they do not cross a lawful fence. Having devoured the grass in the roads, and looking out for more they find B's clover-field just over the fence, very well adapted to their wants. So, in they go, as in nine cases out of ten, on examination B's fence is found wanting in some of the points of a lawful fence. Then for another change; C's wheat-field or D's corn is very convenient. Thus they may go on wasting and destroying crops whose owners have no means of redress short of proving a lawful fence, a thing that is most always impossible to do. A lawful fence is seldom made, and if made to-day it may come short of the requirements to-morrow, because a gust of wind has blown it down, a cow has rubbed off the top rail, or a faulty rail has exposed a crack too large for inspection. What does this want of owning land in common?

The building of a lawful fence around every man's farm is an absurdity, and the keeping it up an absolute impossibility.

P.

Heavy Charge of the Light Brigade—Gas bills.


UNDERTAKERS.

J. B. McCAFFREY,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,

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CARPETS.

Change of Business.

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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. ap9

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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.,
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BOOTS, SHOES.

Goodbar & Gilliland,

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BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

—ALSO—

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats

322 1-2 & 324 Main St.

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☞ 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.

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FOR THE MILLION.

Largest Stock—Immense Reduction—Ten per Cent. less than Former Prices—Call and examine at the original

JOSEPH WITKOWSKY'S

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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.

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COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.

Corner Walnut and Third Streets,

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COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

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Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskies.

AGENTS for the celebrated S. A. Miller Chicken-Cock pure old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. Also, for other Western Distillers and Rectifiers.

Consignments and orders solicited for Western and Southern produce generally. Cash advances made.

d27 2taw

PURE OLD BOURBON

—AND—

RYE WHISKY.

J. A. Miller Chicken-Cock Brand.

WE call the particular attention of the new wholesale trade to our large stock of Whiskies, mostly of the celebrated and well-known brand for the past twenty years of J. A. Miller Chicken-Cock Bourbon and Rye Whisky, made in Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., and warranted to the trade for its purity and uniformity in quality, and to improve by age faster than any other whisky, made in the finest cooperage. We have different ages, the now, one, two, three, four and five years of age, at prices varying as to age, etc.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Stencil brands on the head of the barrel and burnt brand of the distillery on the other head, made in and in from Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky.

Wholesale dealers, grocers and druggists are invited to examine our stock. For sale in lots only by

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
Sole Agents, corner Walnut and Third,
d27 2taw St. Louis, Mo.

YEAST POWDER.

For Purity and Strength

JOHN S. DUNHAM'S YEAST POWDER SAINT LOUIS

It is Unequalled.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

SEEDS.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

Hungarian and Millet SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. J. WARD & CO.'S

225 SECOND STREET.

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INMAN LINE OF

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Parties contemplating a trip across the Atlantic, desiring to bring their friends to this country, will find it to their interest to call on THOMAS FISHER, President of the Exchange Bank, who is the agent of the above justly celebrated line of powerful, Clyde-built, iron steamships, from whom all necessary information can be had and tickets purchased.

Steamers leave New York every Thursday and Saturday, and Liverpool every Tuesday and Thursday.

RATES:

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|---|---|---|
| Inside Cabin | in gold | $75 |
| Outside Cabin | in gold | 90 |
| Round Trip, Inside Cabin | in gold | 135 |
| Round Trip, Outside Cabin | in gold | 160 |
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| Steerage, Liverpool to New York | in c'ncy | 34 |

Rooms secured by telegraph. Call and see plans of cabins. ap28

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FRANKLIN

BOOK BINDERY,

Blank Book Manufactory

—AND—

JOB PRINTING HOUSE,

S. C. TOOF, Proprietor,

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

☞ Call and examine specimens. d1 daw

APPEAL—The WEEKLY APPEAL, by mail, $2½ 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 $9 per year by mail.

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Attorney at Law,

Office No. 5 Planter's Insurance Building,

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WATERING PLACES.

A Virginia Mountain Retreat.

THE MONTGOMERY

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.

THIS delightful summer retreat will be opened for the reception of visitors on JUNE 1st, 1872.

It is situated in the very heart of the ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, only one and a half miles from the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, and is accessible by means of a horse-car railway from BIG TUNNEL DEPOT, a ride of ten minutes.

It is within ONE HOUR'S drive of several other watering-places and small towns. Its several springs (Sulphur, Chalybeate and Limestone) stand unrivaled for medicinal virtues.

An experienced Caterer and first-class Cooks have been secured, and many improvements made since last season.

A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY,

a Telegraph, Express and Postoffice, Barber-shop, Bath-house, Billiard-saloon, Bowling-alleys, beautiful Croquet Grounds, and a

Splendid Brass and String Band,

are added to the natural attractions and conveniences of the place.

Excursion tickets from Memphis to Montgomery White, via Memphis and Charleston Railroad from June 1st, $16 75.

Terms only $10 per month.

For further particulars, address

my15 eod THOMAS WILSON, Prop'r.

Hot Springs of Arkansas

ACCOMMODATION HACK LINE,

Little Rock, Ark.

ESTABLISHED in 1860 and still exists, reports of interested parties to the contrary. INVALIDS and PRIVATE PARTIES will find this the most pleasant and agreeable mode of reaching these far-famed waters, traveling by daylight only.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS prevent parties from exercising a preference, Hacks can be secured by telegraph. Fare by this line as low as the lowest. ☞

mh24 WM. S. DAVIS, Proprietor.

ARLINGTON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, NEW YORK.

THE undersigned is pleased to inform his friends and the public that his house will be reopened on the 15th day of June for the season. The general expressed satisfaction of my numerous visitors last year led me to hope that I shall be patronized again by them. Therefore no expenses have been spared to make the sojourn at my house as agreeable as possible. Families and travelers who wish to favor me with their visit are requested to send orders for rooms as soon as possible to the "Arlington House," Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue, New York.

ap19 L. STINE, Proprietor

MONTVALE SPRINGS,

Blount County, East Tennessee.

This favorite summer resort will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of May.

Tickets to the Springs and return can be obtained at all prominent points.

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| Board per month, for May and June | $45 |
| For July August and September | 60 |
| For three months | 150 |

Address, for descriptive pamphlet, etc.,

JOS. L. KING, Proprietor,
Montvale Springs.

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| Stratton & James, | R. C. Williamson, |
| Col. Howell E. Jackson, | John S. Toof, |
| S. P. McNatt, | P. D. Boyle, |
| J. W. Sneed, | Col. L. DuPre, |

and others who have visited Montvale.

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 baths were declared by Sir Henry Holdsby, when on a visit here with Mr. Webster, as hardly equalled by anything he had seen in Europe.

For our pamphlet, with full particulars of rates, charges, etc., apply to G. W. JONES & CO., Druggists, or the undersigned by mail.

ap28 FRAZIER & SALE, Proprietors.

VALHERMOSO SPRINGS,

Morgan County, North Alabama.

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