AMUSEMENTS.

MEMPHIS THEATER.

Spalding & Pope ..... Managers
F. Chon ..... Treasurer

MONDAY, NOV. 4TH,

6 NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

Marshall's

Royal Tycoon Troupe of Japanese!

Jonolem's equilibrists, slack rope and wire acrobatics, from the great Tycoon theater, Osaka, comprising the most wonderful troupe of male and female artists that have ever been permitted to leave Japan. Minagawa Gosen Geima, the most wonderful double-ladder light and heavy balancer; Onawa Umn Ketchie, Wizard top spinner; To Ko-Po, light rope, cross rope and flying bamboo equilibrist; Ise Soo Boo, prestidigitator, trapezist, etc.; Gang Ko, strong balancer and Japanese Sampson; Fitz Sarzeo, the great Japanese juggler; Toro Mocsie, light and heavy balancer; Osakaboo, the beautiful boy of nerve; Tono Ketchie and Gimoske, the boneless boys; Miss Onaga and Miss Osoo, the beautiful Japanese ladies, will appear at each exhibition.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Proprietor ..... JOHN A. STEVENS
Business Manager ..... BEN DRAKE
Acting and Stage Manager ..... T. W. DAVEY

Engagement for Six Nights and One Matinee, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4th, of the charming and talented artiste, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, who will appear in a series of her most powerful creations, supported by Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON and the whole of Mr. Barrett's talented Comedy Company from New Orleans. Monday, Nov. 4th—The new society play of ONE WIFE. Tuesday, Nov. 5th—CARILLE. Wednesday, Nov. 6th—JANE EYRE. Thursday, Nov. 7th—ONE WIFE. Friday—Benefit of Miss Thompson, who will appear in her powerful impersonation of JULIA in the HUNCHBACK. Saturday Matinee—JANE EYRE. Saturday Evening—Last appearance of Miss Thompson, the great drama entitled LEAH. For particulars see bills of the day. Monday, Nov. 11th—The eminent character actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, will appear.

LECTURE.

DR. J. W. ROGERS

WILL LECTURE IN

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE,

Sunday Evening, November 10th.

SUBJECT:

"THE IVY AND THE RUIN;" or, Catholicity and our Failing Institutions.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.
Tickets ..... FIFTY CENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For the Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce JESSE P. BROWN, of this city, as an independent candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the next Legislature. oct24

FOR SALE.

SALOON—License, Stock and Fixtures, at No. 329 Main street, corner of Gayoso.

MULES—Two No. 1 mules; one 2-HORSE WAGON and two sets HARNESS. Apply to J. F. ROBSON & BRO., no5 50 Main street.

A SPLENDID CHANCE for going into a first-class Saloon located on BEALE STREET, centrally located in all principle business houses, the proprietor wishes to sell on account of change of business. For further information inquire at 342 Main street. no2

LUMBER—A fine lot of assorted oak lumber at a bargain; also, Pecker boards for sidewalks, stables and fences. Apply to W. H. BUTTS & CO.,
no1 Front street, near Gas-works.

LOT—A lot 50x165 feet, on the corner of Main and Henry streets, Chelsea, with two small houses. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to Jacob Prince. oct27

HORSES AND MULES—After the fire we have opened our Sale Stables at 43 South Main street. Our stables run through to Madison street. Have just received 40 head of mules and horses. Come and see us.
oct18 J. B. FAIRES & CO.

HOUSE-GROUND—A house on New Madison street, No. 244; contains five rooms and a kitchen. Apply on premises. Also two acres near the "Cherry Place." se18

ENGINE—A 25-horse power engine and Boiler, with pumps and a lot of 10-inch pipe. Inquire at
oct15 36 ADAMS STREET.

TRACT OF LAND—Embracing SIX ACRES, with improvements as follows: A good house, out-house, stable, cistern and an orchard on Hernando road, four miles from city. Apply at 12½ UNION STREET.

TEXAS LANDS—Of various qualities, quantities and locations, for sale very low, or exchange for Stock in Trade. Address, or call on, Apply to R. L. STEELE,
oct31 168 Front street, Memphis.

STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL COMPLETE FOR SALE at $600; in running order, at Remberton, 12 miles north of Memphis. Saw 36 feet by 8 inches, double for rybisler 10 inches by 40 inches; French Burr stones 4 feet; conveyors and elevators. Apply to R. L. Stewart, second street, or R. L. Steele, 168 Front street, Memphis, or
R. S. REMBERT, near the Mill.

LAND FOR SALE—Of various qualities, in same vicinage as the Big Creek Plankroad and near the Paducah Railroad, 12 miles N. of Memphis, at prices from $10 to $40 an acre, 40 per cent. under current rates. Apply above or to me, on the premises. Address
oct7 S. S. REMBERT, care Appeal office.

WOOD—COAL—COKE—100 cords dry ash "middlings;" 50 cords dry oak—"good middlings;" 3,000 barrels Pittsburg Coal—"secret middling." Casks always ready for coal shipment, less Coke, at Bottom Prices not to be beaten. H. B. PACKER & CO.,
o26 194 Second street.

WANTS.

YOUNG MAN—Acquainted with the city. Apply to R. S. SEVIER,
no6 41 Monroe street.

PARTNER—With $200 capital to engage in merchandising and farming in Mississippi. Address Box 1, Cayuga, this office.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Feathers and Household Goods of all kinds, bought at 282 second street. H. L. SINGOTT.

TINNERS IN LITTLE ROCK—We want two good men at once. Liberal wages will be paid and constant employment given to good mechanics. HIRNS & MUSSON,
no6 Little Rock, Ark.

SERVANT—An accomplished dining-room servant. Apply at this office. no5

SEAMSTRESSES at 74 Beale street. Call between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock.

MEN—At G. A. Landing, on Mississippi river, 28 miles above Helena, 75 men to work on levee; wages $40 per month.
no31 A. MEE BY, POLK.

THOSE needing Cotton Press to sell or Smith's Iron and Steel Works, 196 Main street, and examine Reynolds' improved Revolving Screw Press. Send for circular.
oct JOHN MANOGUE, Agent.

GIRL—HOUSE GIRL—By a gentleman, in the country, a first-class cook and washer-woman; any a neat, tidy house-girl—the latter to do housing and general housework. Good reference given and required. Apply in person to JOE LOWEN, No. 265, Main street.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, at 84 Gayoso street. no7

RESIDENCE—A newly fitted up two-story brick residence, E. Adams street, adjoining Beale Beal, Bailey's. Apply to
oct27 J. P. HOGAN, 15 Union street.

Residences and other houses for rent, receive rent ships accepted. W. A. Wheatley, 280 Main.

50 ACRES OF LAND—Finely improved; well supplied with all varieties of fruits. Four miles from the corporate limits, on the Shelby Line road. Apply to W. H. TOLER,
oct7 Rental Agent, 39 Madison street.

ROOMS—Suite of rooms, fire floor, up-stairs, over our store, northeast corner Main and Jefferson streets. A long established millinery and mantua-maker's stand. Possession first September. GOO. BRIELLS & CO.,
aug8 280 Main street.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD, at 49 Shelby street. oct1

BOARDING—Front rooms and board at 179 Second street. oct8

ROOMS AND BOARD—A suite of rooms with board, at 140 Madison. oct8

LOST.

DIAMOND PIN—$25 REWARD—On yesterday, 31 inst., a small gold hand holding a diamond to fore-finger and thumb; above reward will be paid for its delivery to
no1 G. W. JOHNSON, 10 Main street.

DOG—White and lemon setter dog. Twenty-five dollars will be paid if delivered to Titus & Co., Jefferson street, or to Wm. Bowles & Son, Union street. oct...

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Front and Jefferson streets, for lease. Possession first of February.
JOSEPH I. ANDREWS,
oct3 No. 24 Front street, up-stairs.

PERSONAL.

MATRIMONY—A young widower of high social position, temperate and energetic, desires to correspond with a number of young ladies; object, matrimony. Address, in sincerity and confidence, CHARLES STERLING, care of Appeal office. no5

STRAYED.

MARE—$25 REWARD—From Brackett's Stable, one black mare, about 15½ hands high, white on her right hind foot and no shoes on her hind feet. The above reward will be paid for her return to
no1 BRACKETT'S STABLE.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 621—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Green P. Foute vs. Mary E. Tring, and Chas. S. P. Bowles, A. W. C. Bowles and Henry C. Stetson, Bowles Bros. & Co.

It appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendant, Mary E. Tring is a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana; Chas. S. P. Bowles is a resident of Paris, France, and A. W. C. Bowles and Henry C. Stetson are residents of the State of New York, and that they are all non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse of the second Chancery Court in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in November, 1872, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 30 day of October, 1872.

A copy—Attest:
M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.
By GEORGE MALLORY, D. C. & M.
Jno G. Finnie, Sol. for compl't. oct

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 670 acres, four hundred acres of which are cleared, with a good Frame Dwelling House, with all necessary out-buildings for a cotton farm, with great abundance of good water on the place, with a good railroad by it, and only 30 miles from Memphis, ready to be divided, giving to each division a fair proportion of cleared and timbered land. This farm is located five and twenty miles west of MEMPHIS, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and eighteen miles from the city of Memphis, Tennessee.

For particulars apply to
JAMES M. TAITE,
Hernando, Mississippi.
or Messrs. OWEN, MINUTT & CO.,
Memphis, Tennessee.
no2

TO ADVERTISERS.

Exhibitors at the Exposition who wish EXTENDED notices of their goods on exhibition can leave their orders at Mansford's news-stand, in the Exposition Building.

TO ADVERTISERS.

As has been stated from the first day of the publication of the SUNDAY APPEAL, it is a distinct and separate issue, and no advertisement is inserted in it unless specially ordered and paid for.

VOTE the straight Democratic ticket if you would defeat the Radicals.

THE National Democracy, which indorsed Greeley at Baltimore, expects every Democrat to vote the whole ticket through.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

—The garroters who attempted the life of Mr. Speed will arrive to-day.

—At one o'clock this morning a big fire occurred beyond Scotland, in the northeast part of the city, but the latest news precludes the possibility of particulars.

—The following is the business of the Memphis Postoffice for the month of October: Mail letters delivered, 132,883; newspapers, etc., delivered, 25,522; letter collected, 78,602; newspapers, etc., collected, 4048.

—Sallie Savage, a negro girl, was yesterday committed for trial, charged with having stolen one hundred and fifteen dollars, with seventy-five of which she purchased a lot of useless trumpery found in her possession by the detective.

—The result of the election, so far as can be ascertained, will be announced from the stage of the Grand Opera-house to-night. This will enable all who attend to receive the information without remaining around the telegraph or newspaper offices.

—If it be not deemed sacrilegious by our Radical friends, we quote, with an earnestness and honesty of purpose, that did not characterize the author of the apothegm, and insist that it be not forgotten by all decent people to-day at the polls: "Let us have peace."

—See to it that voters imported from Arkansas and Mississippi are challenged. Arrangements have been made, it is said, by which voters may deposit ballots on this of the river and then cross to Arkansas and vote again, and numerous frauds in Kansas, of the same sort, may be detected in the same villainous practices.

—Colonel Kellar, in announcing his withdrawal from the contest for Congress, doesn't tell whether he will support Haynes or Lewis. Colonel Tom Hamilton was so well pleased with this curious feature of the ex-candidate's card that he danced a hornpipe while Barbour, a famous fiddler, humped himself and played "Money for the Guard."

—The value of immigration here from Alsace and Lorraine will be better appreciated by reflecting that on a territory not half the size of Tennessee, there was a population of one million six hundred thousand souls, who produced one million barrels of wine every year, worth in this market fifty million dollars. They produced in stock and cereals forty-six million dollars' worth in a year, and added value in the raw material by manufacture to the amount of forty million dollars. Just think of it! There are people producing at least five times as much wealth as Tennessees, and yet we call ourselves prosperous.

THE following are the names of the regular Democratic nominees for the Legislature: Hugh D. Greer, A. B. Haynes, James M. Harris, S. R. Gammon, John Overton, Joseph Barbiere, J. W. Eldridge. Vote for them.

PERSONAL.

H. LEVI, of Brownsville, visited us to-day. He is our agent in that flourishing city, and we are indebted to him for many favors. He pays his account regularly.

JOHN M. OATES, the Southern representative agent of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road—the North Missouri—is in this city. This road penetrates a beautiful country between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the northern side of the Missouri river, and is one of the safest and best managed on the continent.

E. L. WEAMS, Senatobia; H. L. P. McGehee, Mississippi; David Backman, Greenville, Mississippi; J. B. Miles, St. Louis; L. Richardson, Omaha; J. N. Brown, Mississippi; M. T. Jennings, Mississippi; John H. Oates, Tennessee; R. C. Reynolds, Tennessee; M. C. Fitzpatrick, Tennessee, are stopping at the Peabody Hotel.

IMPORTANT changes have taken place within the past two days at the Overton hotel. Messrs. S. B. Robbins & Co. have renewed their lease from Mr. H. A. Partee for another five years, and Mr. Charles A. Lindsley, a hotel gentleman of much experience in the North and East, has become one of the firm. Mr. Robbins, the senior partner, in the future as in the past, will give his personal attention to the internal arrangements of the establishment, and Mr. Lindsley, who is a very affable and intelligent gentleman, will give his attention to all that pertains to the financial department.

DEMOCRATS, stand firm and vote the regular ticket from top to toe.

POLL TAX.

Evidence of Having Paid Poll-Tax Not Required at Elections in 1872.

For the information of voters in this State we publish the following from the "Acts of 1871-72:

CHAPTER CXXIV—An Act to modify and amend an act passed June 11, 1869, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Elective Franchise."

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That so much of section one, of an Act passed on the eleventh day of June, 1869, to regulate the Elective Franchise in accordance with Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution of the State," as requires "that each voter shall give the Judges of election when and where he offers his vote, satisfactory evidence that he has paid the poll-tax assessed against him for the preceding year," be so amended as to read: *Provided*, that no such evidence of payment shall be required by the Judges of any election to be held in this State in the year 1872.

SECTION 2.—*Be it further enacted*, That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it. Passed December 14, 1871.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. BROWN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Received at Executive Office, December 15, 1871, and approved December 16, 1871.

JOHN C. BROWN, Governor.

VOTE for B. F. Cheatham, the farmer-soldier, the Cincinnatus of Tennessee.

FURS, FURS.

A large lot of fine furs, Russian sables, ermine, mink, astrachan and seal-skins, offered at low prices, at
MENKEN BROS.'

DO NOT vote for an independent. To do so is to assist Radicalism.

PUMPS, 16 Jefferson street.

NEURIL—Instantaneous cure for neuralgia. G. W. Jones & Co. sell it.

GENERAL CHEATHAM is the nominee of a convention held after two months' public notice. Vote for him.

CLOSING OUT.

In order to close up our business, we offer our stock of

OFFICE AND FANCY STATIONERY, BLANK-BOOKS, ETC.,

at from twenty-five to fifty per cent. below usual figures, and we respectfully invite the public to give us a call.
GOODWIN & CO.,
351 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

VOTE for Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President.

THOSE who suffer from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

VOTE for B. F. Cheatham, the farmer-soldier, the Israel Putnam of Tennessee.

VOTE for John C. Brown for Governor. He is the regular Democratic nominee.

THE cheapest and best STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING HOUSE in the city is at 246 Second street, Hunt & Hanson's old stand. HANSON & WALKER.

VOTE for the Democratic nominees for the Legislature. Don't erase the name of any one of them.

THE LAST WORDS.

The Closing Notes of the Campaign in Tennessee.

Speeches of Governor Harris and Major Sykes—The Wind-Up.

General Review of the Field—The Prospect for Democratic Success.

There was an announcement made in the papers yesterday morning and evening to the effect that Governor Harris and Major Sykes would address the people of the city in Cochran Hall last night. The hall was nearly filled by half-past eight o'clock, when

MAJOR SYKES

proceeded to address the audience in favor of General Cheatham, and against Andrew Johnson. The great and strong point of his argument was to the effect that Johnson was now running with the remnants of the old Knownothing party and against the Democratic party who had killed that old anti-foreign party. He proved this point by sound argument and irresistible logic. Another strong point, and a startling one as well as strong, was that although Andrew Johnson was a demagogue among the mechanics, he never assisted mechanics to the extent of fifty dollars during the whole course of his political career. He never built a house, nor planted a tree. He paid sixty thousand and eighty thousand dollars in bonds—was, in fact, a very rich man, and yet he does nothing, and never did anything, to promote mechanical industry. He was the enemy of railroads, was even opposed to the opening up of turnpikes, mines, factories, or any industry. In fact, Johnson was not a Democrat; he did not cast a vote for the party since the war. He did all he could in Greene county to defeat the constitution which enfranchised the people. He told them that by going with Johnson they would be only helping to break up the Democratic and installing the Republican party in power in this State. The State is in danger. He had no fear of the defeat of Cheatham, but he feared the Legislature. If they wanted the State relegated back to Radical rule they would vote for Johnson. There is only one way to avert the danger—by voting the straightout Democratic ticket. He said there was danger that Thornburg would be elected in the second district, H. H. Harrison in the Fifth district, and David Nunn in the Eighth. That would be horrible, and in view of the fact that if Johnson got fifty thousand votes in the State, then Maynard is the Congressman from the State. He said Maynard would carry Shelby, Davidson, Giles, Rutherford, Williamson and some other counties in Middle Tennessee.

During the delivering of Major Sykes' speech, a number of impatient fellows in the hall kept annoying him by asking irrelevant questions and making impertinent remarks. He spoke about an hour.

GOVERNOR HARRIS.

When Major Sykes had concluded his speech, there was a general cry for Governor Harris, who promptly stood up and went to the table and proceeded to speak at once.

HIS RIGHTS AS A CITIZEN.

He said that whatever in the past affected the interests of the people affected his own. He was born in the State, and considered that the had a right to discuss whatever concerned the public good. He learned from his youth upward that whatever affected the public weal or woe of the people had a right to be discussed by any citizen, however humble. He thought that was the principle of republicanism. He learned, however, during the past few weeks that there was a class of people in the State who deemed such right to any save a certain class whose actions in the past were of a peculiar political stripe. He was still of opinion that every man had the right to confer with his fellow-citizens upon all questions affecting the public good. We are divided into two great parties. The people of one of those parties have unfortunately appeared to be still more divided up among themselves. The will of the minority is forced upon the people, while the will of the majority is suppressed.

THE BENEFICENCE OF CONVENTIONS.

He illustrated the workings of the old iniquitous rule of "divide and conquer," by showing that a party with six thousand votes, for instance, can be easily beat by a party of five thousand, when the former become equally divided among themselves upon men who may think that they are entitled to the suffrages of the party, and run upon their own election and by their own choice. He then went into an exhaustive argument, showing the principles by which parties were managed in the past—by conventions. The State Executive Committee of Tennessee were authorized to select a man to run for Congress at Large, but before they had designated their man it was stated that Andrew Johnson and Frank Cheatham were both aspirants for that position. No one seemed to doubt but that Cheatham would get it. He was of that fact the State Executive Committee called a convention to select a man to run for the position. The convention nominated Frank Cheatham. Governor Harris gave a minute and substantial account of the maneuvres of Andrew Johnson before and about the time of the convention. The friends of Andrew Johnson, in that convention, worked earnestly to secure his nomination. He (Harris) knew hours before that Johnson had no chance to get the nomination. Not until it became plain to Johnson himself that he could not get the nomination was it announced that he would not submit his name to the convention. There is not a man in the State, who thinks for a minute, that he would not accept that nomination if he could have got it. Nine-tenths of the offices that Johnson filled through his political career he obtained by means of the nominations of such conventions.

TREASON TO THE PARTY.

The very act of announcing himself a candidate in opposition to the Democratic party shows that he is running for his own personal ends and views, and not for the good of any principle of Democracy. If he had been nominated, there is no one doubts but he would be elected. There is no one doubts for a moment that the nominee of that party convention would be elected, if Johnson had not announced himself as an independent candidate. He now puts himself in the attitude of antagonism to the Democracy, and endangers the ticket by his position. Being in that hostile attitude, I can have no hesitation in declaring myself against him.

JOHNSON'S CRIMES.

There were other reasons why he (Harris) would not support him, besides that of being in hostility to the party. His record in the past was enough to make him (Harris) the political enemy of Johnson.

A short chapter on Johnson's consistency was found in his record from the time of the Lincoln canvass, when he advocated the election of Breckinridge and Lane and was opposed to Douglas, to 1864, when he was found chiefest among the chief Radicals of the country. He abandoned the Democratic party when it was without the power to bestow an office, and went over where office, and emolument, and pay—loaves and fishes were to be found in abundance. The speaker did not complain so much of his having changed over as of his now setting himself up as a model of political consistency. [Laughter.]

HATING CONFEDERATES.

The meaning of Johnson's opposition to Cheatham, on the ground of his being a Confederate soldier is, that no man who was a Confederate has a right to look for office or to expect it. Johnson insists that it was a politicians' war, but a poor man's fight. "I," said the speaker, "do not attempt to shirk any of the responsibility of the act of secession. I was a secessionist. [Cheers.] He pelted it as a slander that the politicians had the power to control the masses so far as to force them into the war. He (Harris) never had the power to force them into it, nor had Johnson the power to hold them back. The people acted for themselves.

HOW HE WANTED TO PUNISH THEM.

If Johnson had ratified and accepted the terms of the agreement between General Johnson and General Sherman, there would be no cause for all the bitterness, and ill-feeling, and oppression, and reconstruction, that follows. The reason he did not accept the terms was because it was "his policy" then to make treason odious and punish traitors. He was at that time clamoring for the punishment of Lee, Johnston, and other Confederate Generals. It is the same spirit that moves when he turns to Frank Cheatham, at Bristol and other places, and tells him: "It is with poor grace that you stand up and run for office among this people, after having fought four years to break up this government," meaning all the time that treason shall be made odious and treason punished.

VIOLATING THE CONSTITUTION.

Johnson has willfully and deliberately violated the most important provisions of the constitution. The fifth article declares that no person shall be held to answer for any high crime except upon presentment by a Grand Jury. In July, 1865, Johnson violated that provision in the trial of the four persons that were accused of participating in the assassination of President Lincoln. Johnson himself raised the Military Commission which tried those people. There was no indictment, no presentment against any of the four. The sentence of that court-martial, nor of any other, involving the life of four persons is binding until sanctioned and approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army—the President. In twelve hours after the sentence of the court was sent to him he wrote his approval and ordered that execution should take place—that the parties should die in twenty-four hours, thus showing an indecent haste that finds no parallel in the history of civilization. Before the hour for execution arrived, Judge Wiley issued his writ of *habeas corpus* to General Hancock, ordering him to bring the body of Mrs. Surratt before him, to ascertain if she had had a full, and fair, and impartial trial, according to the fifth and sixth sections of the constitution. Johnson specially suspended that writ, and told Hancock to proceed with the hanging.

THE EXECUTION OF THE BRIDGE-BURNERS.

Thus did Andrew Johnson violate the constitution; but it is said that even if that was done, I am told that I have no right to call him to account for it. The *Press and Herald*, of Knoxville, pretends to answer by calling up the case of the Harmons, Hensey and Vaughan. What has that case to do with the contest between Frank Cheatham and Johnson? What has that to do with the palpable violations of the constitution by Johnson when President of the United States? If I were guilty of all those things that would not take away one iota of the guilt of Johnson. Those men were arrested by Confederate authority and punished by that authority. I do not know enough about the cases to say whether there was any question of *habeas corpus* in the cases, or not. I said nothing at all about a question of pardon in the Surratt case. I arraign Johnson solely on the question of violating the Constitution of the United States by trying those parties by Military Commission and in subsequently suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of peace—when not a soldier was in the borders of the United States armed against the government. The question of pardon never was raised by me. It is a question of violating the constitution.

A. J. AS A TAX-GATHERER.

He then showed how A. J. assessed the people in Nashville in the sum of sixty thousand dollars, and at the point of the bayonet made collections thereof without any authority of law or warrant of the constitution. It was robbery and nothing short of it. Here is the letter of instruction given A. J. by the people of the United States—the constitution which he was bound to obey, and in the face of the plainest provisions of that letter of instruction he acts against the principles of justice, he violates the plainest provisions of that letter.

Instead of answering these points which I have made against Johnson, I am met at all points by a perfect shower of attack upon myself. It was an ungallant and unfair manner of debate. He did not care a straw about such attacks, for he had the vanity to believe that he could successfully repel every form of attack that could be made upon him, either in his public or in his private life.

He concluded by exhorting his audience to vote the straight ticket. He had visited Middle and East Tennessee, and he felt very confident that Cheatham would get twenty or thirty thousand more votes than Johnson, but still he did not feel confident that Maynard would not be elected. He honestly believed that Cheatham would get more than thirty thousand votes over Johnson in order to keep out Maynard. Johnson is not in the race, except in so far as he may weaken the hopes of the Democratic party.

WE are fighting Radicalism. The Johnsonites are fighting the Democracy. Tennesseans, take sides. Are you for Radicalism or Democracy?

FEDERAL SUPERVISORS.

Appointments Made by Judge H. H. Emmons, of the United States District Court.

Judge Emmons, of the United States District Court for the Sixth Judicial District, has made the following appointments of supervisors for the Presidential election:

CITY OF MEMPHIS.

Ward.	Democrat.	Republican.
First	J. Lowry, jr.	T. Davis.
Second	W. J. Chase	L. Samelson.
Third	M. D. L. Stewart	D. C. Mooney.
Fourth	Nelson Hickman	T. A. Hamilton.
Fifth		
Sixth	W. M. Harvey	J. D. Slack.
Seventh	John S. Kerr	A. W. Taylor.
Eighth	H. W. Hill	W. M. Johnson.
Ninth	E. P. Fontaine	James Dunn.
Tenth	Enoch Easley	J. E. Biglow.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

District.	Democrat.	Republican.
First	J. S. Dickerson	J. W. Bledsoe.
Second	Sam Jones	A. Lipon.
Third	W. M. Coleman	E. C. Patterson.
Fourth	J. N. Wesson	H. U. Libby.
Fifth	H. H. Harris	H. B. Burns.
Sixth	T. T. Taylor	A. S. Newkirk.
Seventh	M. Hutchison	J. L. Priddy.
Eighth	H. T. Bragg	H. C. Brewer.
Ninth	P. M. Winters	D. R. Leake.
Tenth	J. T. Barnett	J. W. Blackburn.
Eleventh		
Twelfth	J. F. Cameron	A. A. Bernard.
Twelfth	Thos. Holman	W. R. Oulds.
Thirteenth	F. Stephenson	J. W. Perkins.
Fourteenth	E. S. Dulaney	Geo. Newell.
Sixteenth	N. C. Perkins	Robt. McKenzie.
Seventh	W. H. Massey	J. Massey.

*At Buntyn.

C. Canning Smith was also appointed Chief Supervisor of Elections for West Tennessee.

"ANYTHING to beat the Democracy," is the third party cry. Democrats, beware. They want a lot of you to stand by Johnson for the purpose of weakening Cheatham, while they join the Radicals to elect Maynard. Beware. Stand by your nominees. Make a staight, stand-up fight of it, and give these disorganizing schemers no opportunity for trickery.

SOUTHERN PALACE.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF RETAIL STOCK.

Finding it impossible to close out our large and varied retail stock in the time contemplated, and as this stock must be closed out, we have made still

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and we shall offer from day to day, till this stock is disposed of,

EXTRA BARGAINS, REGARDLESS OF COST,

in the various lines of staple and fancy dry goods, dress goods, silks and satins, cassimeres and jeans, linseys, flannels and domestics, ladies' and children's furs and cloaks, shrels and scarfs, blankets and comfortables, notions, boots and shoes.

ESPECIAL BARGAINS

will be offered in

SILKS, BROCHE SHAWLS, FURS, SILK VELVET CLOAKS,

and other FINE GOODS.

"Prices will tell," and we can assure the public that

BARGAINS WILL BE THE RULE.

D. C. & H. M. LOEWENSTINE,
Southern Palace, 352 Main street, three doors north of Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

NO MAN can serve two masters; either he will love the one and despise the other, or he will serve the one and slight the other. You cannot serve the Democracy and the disorganizers at the same time. You cannot serve the people's interest, and at the same time oppose the people's party. Democrats, come out from among your open enemies, the disorganizers and third parties.

JOE LOCKE, 236½ Main street, has Godey and Peterson's for November; also, all the leading late publications from all sources.

GAS FITTING, 16 Jefferson street.

LET Democrats lay aside all personal preferences and prejudices, and listen no longer to the discordant voices of those disorganizers who for months past have been proclaiming from the stump and the tripod that the great political need of the day is the disruption of the Democratic party. Stand firmly in this hour of trial by the well established usages of the party, and vote for its nominees.

GENTLEMEN who wish to dress elegantly, and at the same time save money, should go at once to Waggeners', 317½ Main street. He is selling C. O. D. business—no bad debts; small profits.

THE Democracy are the only sincere supporters of Mr. Greeley in Tennessee. The disorganizers do not like his advocacy of home rule for the South.

DEMOCRATS, how eager you will be to hear the news from other States; how rejoiced you will be to hear of the regular ticket being elected elsewhere. How you would denounce the folly of Democratic dissensions in any other State. Others are looking to you. See to it that three or four Radicals do not slip into Congress through your dissensions. Vote the straight ticket.

WAGGENER, 317½ Main street, has the best merchant-tailoring establishment in the city; the largest assortment of goods fresh from the hands of the importer.

DR. J. B. WASSON, No. 55 Monroe st., administers Condensed Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth.

LOOK at every name on the Democratic ticket and be sure it contains only those of the candidates—national, State, Congressional and county.

DRIVEN-WELLS, 16 Jefferson street.

THE Secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee says Cheatham will defeat Johnson by thirty-seven thousand votes. Let us work for these figures.

"THE GREATEST GOVERNMENT."

BY TECUMSEH.

Not statesmanship, our honor guides them,
Not patriotism, our honor guides them,
Say what is money now? What says our money?
Is money honest?
Mammon, glorious Government, with its "notion"
Of banking, trade, finances of the State—
The tariff laws, the large proportion
Of taxes levied on the needs through fate,
As punishment in lieu of a devotion
To "the Union?" Behold the cotton tax!
Behold that greatest fraud and cheat—greenbacks!
But what is money now? Are greenbacks money?
Is nickle silver? Is paper coin? Are
Bonds and coupons more than trash, as one
Says?
Say! Can these "legal-tender" notes compare
With solid gold? Are promises to pay
The currency our fathers did declare?
Through these the few grow rich by legislation,
While the people "grin" and manly bear taxation.

A rank taxation never seen before
In all the turns and twistings of the "ways
And means committees" will to raise the
Revenue of State. And "will amaze
Statesmen in future times the tax we bore.
Whilome, amid our old Republic's days
The people's taxes were exceeding small;
In fact, some states scarce paid a tax at all.

But Grant is coming, has turned his hand of late
To "packing" Judges in the courts with men
Whose "brave deeds" he can anticipate,
Whose antecedents Radical hot been,
Who honest men must ever deprecate.
What have we to hope for? What expect, when
Office-holders mainly are selected
From out that class whose honesty's suspected?

Here, in this our boasted "freedom's land,"
Where Justice whilome held an equal scale,
Where Marshall's, Taney's just decisions stand
As pyramids amidst a desert gale,
They heeded not a President's command,
Nor held themselves as merchandise—"For sale.
No party tools were they, nor yet could bribes
Power's fiat from duties which the law prescribes.

But where have nominations yet been made,
Or an appointment to judicial station,
Which was not in the truly Radicals
The "moral crimes" of the ruling nation?
Men seemed selected skilly to evade
All law and sink in undegradation
By turning, twisting, dodging, indecision
Until the court's an object of derision.

And since the court by Grant's been reconstructed,
And the court itself has reconstructed law,
With more facility its business is conducted
Without an argument or plea to draw,
The case goes off decided as instructed,
With all the show of right without a flaw.
The *Times* would much dignity impose
And "loyalty" await a count of noses.

These are the "forms" of court, the real case
Had promptly been decided long before
In "caucus," the Radical "market-place,"
Ere the new-born "Justices" their ermine wore.
Thus, Nelson, Hunt, Strong, Bradley, Clifford, Davis,
Are the "Justices" their ermine wore.

In former times such would have been disgraced,
But times are now. Those honest times are o'er,
And Senate floor, the House, the Judge's Bench,
Are now. Those honest times are o'er,
And Congress has presumption, too, to claim
The power itself to overawe and change
At pleasure whatever it may think will maim
The party," or a single vote estrange;
But it the court be "packed" to suit the Grant
Behoved, however widely range
Its decisions from law and justice, still
It is declared to be "the people's will."

It is Congress rules the courts, though aided
By the loyal, "gifted" statesman, Grant,
Who boldly asserts, "I am the people's
Although his firmness some men lordly vaunt.
But his title is fast becoming faded,
And very soon the people will supplant
This Radical tool, who, if he will jubilate him
To a degree so fully "will surprise him.

But Congress now we must regard supreme,
Including all departments into one,
With powers changed to limits are extreme
From county school-books up to sword and gun
Nothing so low nor high the matter seem
But Congress will meddle before 'tis done.
No more contract to labor but a mine
But Congress puts Hadirty finger in it.

But is legal-tender money? Congress,
Let us, Congress tells the courts to so declare,
Regardless of the constitution express
Injunction to the contrary. Now here
Its fiat issues from the "free press."
With all its lynx-eyed sharpness find it
Strange,
"Well, fiat of that!" is pertly asked by some,
"What law, what right, can Congress not
do?"

The Congress takes upon itself to rule
The courts of law and guides them in decision—
The Congress takes upon itself to school
The "man and brother," and to make division
Of rights, but gives to Sambo the control.
Thenceforth subjecting to the world's derision,
And Congress Bumbly course of dealing.

And what is it that Congress cannot do?
Ah, what is it that Congress has not done?
Its reconstruction laws when brought to view
In their proper light and meaning, no one
However radical and base—how unfree
To right and justice—will deny. Begun,
Can further sanction the outrageous actions
Of Congress in kuklux laws and tax exactions.

And what will all the world think when it's told
That this great "nation" is a cheat in weight—
That every coin—its mighty bird of gold
That spreads its emblem pinions o'er the State,
Is light, discounted by a Jew, when sold?
Oh, my country! Is this indeed thy fate!
False coin, bribes, frauds, taxes with exponings
Now rule the world of half per cent. in coinings.

But is "legal-tender" money? Let us now
Discuss, nor take as true the wild assertion
Of a "packed court" which doth so meekly bow
To reconstruction and to reversion—
Perfectly subservient to Congress now—
It is useless, therefore, to renew discussion—
"That legal tender was legal coin in trade,
Long ere the law of the paper stuff was made."

This is the law, says the reversed decision
Of Bradley, Miller, Davis, Swayne and Strong,
And held supreme by their "loyal" vision,
And must, and will, and should be regarded wrong.
And if it were "a little off precision,"
It's just enough among a venal throng
Whose meaning is, that justice in the special
Is "any" judicial, or political—all social.

Crime quiet sit until the next election,
Or raise a hand to aid—a voice to cheer,
Or move in concert for our self-protection?
Shall we sit idly by and see the oppressed,
And manacles forged for our subjection,
Enmeshed by "le cous and chaire?"
No, this is our country, and shall ever be
From gulf to Huron and from sea to sea.

We have been patient long, inactive stood
As if astounded or indifferent grown,
Whilst all we deemed in government as good
Is trampled under foot as we must own.
Were other times to linger longer if we would,
Now duty calls us, and the right is shown,
March to victory, march, this is the hour,
And hurl the tyrant and his tools from power!

AMUSEMENTS.

New Memphis Theater.

The Japs of Marshall's Royal Tycoon troupe last night confronted a Memphis audience for the first time. They were enthusiastically received, as they deserved to be. Every movement they made and every exhibit of strength or agility attested a wonderful degree of grace and easy self-possession. We don't know which one of them most to admire, or who of the talented company is most grotesque in his style. Little "All Right" is a wonder