MEMPHIS APPEAL

MONDAY MORNING, : NOV. 11, 1872

THE BLACK ELEPHANT.

Now, that the negro has learned his great power he will prove to be a big troublesome elephant in future elections. The colored man will be shrewd enough to learn where his voting strength predominates and he will demand at all such places a fair division of the offices. This is natural and reasonable. If the negro, by his vote, gives good fat offices to the carpetbagger they will commence inquiring why not give the offices to their own race? Barbour Lewis, Lacey & Co., in their future aspirations and grab for office will find a formidable competition in the colored population who know their strength at the ballot-box, and are determined to use it hereafter in advancing themselves. In the canvass for municipal officers twelve months from now, the negroes will present candidates for nearly all the offices. In August 1874 there will be an election for all the county offices, and the colored people will present candidates for Sheriff, Clerks, and other offices. They are weary of being made "the hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those who care nothing for them after securing their vote. This is a question that seriously concerns the people of this country, and will occasion much trouble in future elections. Already the colored man is demanding a place in Grant's cabinet. John M. Langston, a gentleman of color, who made an able speech in this city two years ago, has asked for the position of Attorney-General, and he is backed by numerous influential friends. The colored race is determined to be recognized. The Administration will be greatly embarrassed by Langston's aspirations. Grant cannot go back on the negro, as he has received the electoral vote of several States through the power of the colored man, and many Radicals have been elected to Congress by the same power. Langston stumped the country for Grant, and kept the negroes from following Sumner—so much for personal service. The popular majority for Grant was given him by Sambo. If Sambo is to do the heavy voting he must have his reward. But there is one difficulty in the way. Mr. Langston has a maroon-colored skin. The blood of the accursed white man taints his veins. If he is given a Cabinet appointment the compliment will be divided between the Caucasian and the African. It is to be remarked that, heretofore, while the sable Congo has done the voting, the shrewd, Yankeeized negroes have secured the plums.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The recent trouble of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., of New York, has greatly damaged the cause of woman suffrage. The arrest of these champions for the rights of their own sex, for publishing obscene slanders against their neighbors, will greatly damage the cause of woman suffrage. Indeed, Train, Woodhull and Claflin, by their folly, have brought the cause they so earnestly advocate into ridicule. The embrace of such people of any cause is more fatal than any one's deadliest hostility. A single speech by either of them for a candidate is of incalculable benefit to the opposition party. The most hopeful cause will wither at their touch. They are of that class whose presence is poison. The candidate who rests under the shadow of their wings might as well live in the blighting shade of the upas.

But while Woodhull and Claflin, by their grossness and licentious conduct, have damaged the cause of woman suffrage, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony has been laboring in another quarter to give the expiring cause strength and prominence. On the day of the Presidential election, she headed sixteen women and marched to the polls at Rochester, New York, and made a test of the eligibility of women as electors. The Rochester election judges received the votes of these seventeen women; and if the Supreme Court should pronounce the action of the judges legal, the work on which so much breath has been expended will have been accomplished. We concur with a contemporary in the opinion that the establishment of woman suffrage would not create a revolution of any magnitude in our social circle. There are a number of influences that would bear very heavily on the exercise of the elective franchise, and doubtless prevent such a revolution, if it was attempted. In the first place, there is not more than one lord of creation in every ten who would permit his better-half to exercise her franchise in favor of a candidate he (the lord) objected to. In the second place, the better-half would invariably want to vote for the handsomest candidate, or the one that made the greatest fuss over her youthful progeny, while all well-regulated husbands are the mortal foes of both these classes. In the third place, no unmarried lady would think of risking her matrimonial aspirations by acknowledging that she was twenty-one years old. In the fourth place, young men who desired to serve their country in a lucrative office, would peril the very foundation of society, by engaging themselves matrimonially to all the unmarried ladies in their bailiwick, and then what show would a married man have for an office. In the fifth place, the ladies would always vote for candidates for judicial offices who were in favor of the greatest latitude for women as to breaches of promise and divorces, and the least possible latitude for men. In the sixth place, everybody knows that elections are held on rainy days, and what well-dressed woman would want to wade a mile or so through the mud; but come to think of it, this is probably an argument that could not be substantiated. It is quite probable that rainy days for elections will be at a premium when the pretty women vote. In a great many other places woman can't swear enough by fifty per cent., her drink enough whisky by a hundred per cent., to make the ballot in their hands a safe weapon for the country. When the women are educated up to a proper degree of excellence as cussers and drinkers, and get the foolish notion that a rainy day is the best for promenading out of their heads, it will be time to discuss the propriety of suffraging them.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES.

The destruction of horses by the terrible epidemic is nothing very wonderful. Elephants and camels, equally useful, and deemed equally indispensable in countries using them, will soon cease to exist. We have little need for horses. Steam and electricity will supplant animal force everywhere. "Sambo," the original, is already extinct, and steam-plows, cultivators, cotton-pickers, and mowers, all living and breathing as did Sambo, discharge all his once appointed tasks. As we have absolutely forgotten that "Sambo" existed and discovered a thousand substitutes, so there will be skeletons of horses in coming ages to tell remote posterity of the form and perfections of an animal that was almost extinct, when steam and electricity became nervous forces employed in the propulsion of vehicles and machinery of every character. The very paucity of horses already stimulates mechanical ingenuity, and commerce must discover in the machinery devised by Mahan and Emmerson a substitute for more than twenty thousand horses employed on the Erie canal. Two-thirds of the tonnage of the country is moved by horses. These have accomplished, like Indians and buffaloes, their mission, and the steam-car in all its shapes and the engine in all its adaptations will subserve every public and private necessity now accomplished by horses. There was never a plainer or finer field for the exertion of mechanical skill than is now presented in the necessity for a proper engine for street-cars. It must be noiseless, light and compact. The boiler and tank must occupy the space now given the driver, and an engine on either side, or one in the centre and beneath must propel the car. It will be quite as safe, more manageable, and more thoroughly subject to the will of the driver than any mule. Occupants of laboratories have toiled to discover a means of substituting electricity for steam. Then with slighter machinery they will beget greater force, to be employed in substitution for that of animals on farms, as well as in cities. Hackmen may find themselves at no distant day knocked violently from their lofty perches about carriage tops by some glorious electrical stroke, destined to revolutionize the world's habits of locomotion and modes of industry. Afternoon rides by telegraph will delight fast women, while men will be hurled across the continent through exhausted air tubes. Within the current decade, if Grant give the country peace, we will read New York papers on the day of publication at our breakfast tables. The areas of States, continents and oceans will be finally so contracted that earth's nations will become one household, each distinct people occupying its own apartment; each alike enriched and prosperous by perfect means and freedom of intercourse with the rest. With all these palpable results of the extinction of horses placed thus palpably and tangibly before us, it is quite impossible to deny the ineffable goodness of that stroke of Providence which sends hipporrhes instead of Phil Sheridans and smallpox to exterminate the *genus equus*.

THE ISSUES OF THE LATE CANVASS IN TENNESSEE—MR. JOHNSON'S UNIONISM NO GROUND OF OBJECTION WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

During the canvass which has just closed the impression was made in some of the Northern States that the Democratic party of Tennessee was a disloyal and rebellious party. It was said that Mr. Johnson was opposed because he had been a Union man during the war, and that General Cheatham was supported because he had been a Confederate General and for no other reason. This we said, through the columns of the APPEAL from the beginning to the end of the canvass, was not the issue. We said the position of the Democratic party was misstated either ignorantly or wilfully. We supported General Cheatham because we thought he would make an able, influential and popular member of Congress, although he was not a popular orator, and because he was the regular nominee of the Democratic party. To show that we did not make Unionism an objection it is well known that the APPEAL favored Mr. Johnson's nomination, but when he commenced his attack upon Confederates as such we were bound to defend that cause from his assaults. We did not desire, and never expect to revive past issues. We do not inquire whether a man was a Union man or a secessionist, so that he is now right and qualified for the office to which he aspires. We give below a portion of a speech delivered by William J. Sykes, who was a warm supporter of General Cheatham in Williamson county, which shows how the canvass was conducted in Middle Tennessee, and shows the true position of the Democratic party:

The impression is sought to be made that the Democratic party oppose Mr. Johnson because of his Unionism. No such issue has been made. To disprove this, let us look to indisputable facts. In 1868, after the war was over, a Democratic Convention recommended the nomination of Mr. Johnson as a candidate for the Presidency. In 1869 a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature voted for him for Senator. The Democratic party in the county in which I live, Shelby, nominated and elected a Federal soldier to be Circuit Judge. The same party this year placed upon its electoral ticket for the State at large two Union men. The same party nominated William B. Carter, a Union man, as a candidate for Congress, and two years ago nominated and elected a Federal soldier, Garret, to Congress.

The Democratic party of Tennessee supported Seymour and Blair, two devoted Union men, in 1868, and it is now giving an earnest and hearty support to Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, life-long friends of the Union. All these things show that this party is not now opposing Mr. Johnson or any other man on account of his Union sentiments during the war. It is his attempt to stir up strife by asking an indorsement of his course, and by becoming the leader of all the disorganizing elements in the State, that has placed him in antagonism to the Democratic party. He is not a fair representative of the Liberal Union men of the State, and has not been for many, many years, except a short time when he was President. He was not during the war nor soon afterward; he was not when he caused the withdrawal of the McClellan electoral ticket in 1864; he was not when he opposed the election of John C. Brown in 1870, and he is not now when he is seeking to open the wounds of the war, which all but he seem, desirous of having healed. Very few of the prominent Union men of the State, such as Bailie Peyton, Ed. H. Ewing, and men of that character, are sustaining him in his present course.

It will not do, therefore, to say that condemnation of Andrew Johnson's present course is condemnation of Union men. They condemned his course as Military Governor as much as any man, and, in fact, no man of any party can be found that will defend Andrew Johnson's course at that time. All that they ask is that we may overlook, if we cannot forget and forgive, this part of his history.

This might be done if he would not insist on making it an issue by assailing those who differed with him, and by insisting that he was always right while others were all wrong. This is the issue he has very unnecessarily made, and upon this he has appealed to the people.

Notwithstanding his appeal to the people, his friends defend him by quoting the resolution of the Democratic convention of 1868. That resolution does not sanction his whole course, but merely compliments him highly—perhaps too highly—for his conduct as President in his struggle with the Radical party.

Mr. Johnson, moreover, has no right to quote this resolution of a convention. He repudiates conventions, and is denouncing them all over the State. It will not then do for him to defend himself by a resolution of one of those bodies which he is now denouncing. It will not do for him to say, "when they indorse me they are right, but when they refuse to nominate me they are unfair and packed." He has rejected conventions and upon their acts he cannot rely. If Mr. Johnson had merely asked an indorsement of his course as President when he was contending with the Radicals, many who are opposing him would have been willing to give him that indorsement; but when he makes other issues and asks a condemnation of the Southern cause, then he must expect opposition from those who believed they were right, although since the cause has been lost they are willing to accept in good faith the issues settled by the war, and cover with the mantle of oblivion the bitter memories of the past.

"ALL aboard for Galveston," is the cry that twice each day greets the ears of sojourners in St. Louis. "Four days from New York to Galveston," is inscribed on placards thrust under one's nose at New York hotels, and New York could save three hundred miles of travel to Galveston, if the Memphis and Paducah road were extended to Shreveport. A yard stick, one end resting on New York, the other on Marshall, Texas, as represented on a justly projected map, will cover Memphis or a point forty miles further south. In order to force the whole travel between the East and Texas to pass through Memphis it is only necessary to extend the Pine Bluff branch of the Little Rock road to Camden and Shreveport. There is no possible competition with Memphis. Memphis only needs the spirit and the courage to seize that unequalled power proffered by every law of nature and necessity of commerce.

MAJOR GENERAL MEADE, who died last week in Philadelphia, was a learned and able soldier, a thorough master of the art of war, and, withal, a gentleman and Christian. His partisan predilections were never discovered. He won Gettysburg, the battle that determined the war, and destroyed, finally and forever, the power of the Confederacy, and yet Sherman, who rode over broad defenceless districts, laying them waste, was made a Lieutenant-General over Meade's head. It is the age of mediocrity and meanness. Decency everywhere is at a discount.

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QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, : : : £2,000,000

UNITED STATES BRANCH,

Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New York, Park Bank Building

Statement of the Investments of this Company in this Country, with Extracts from Annual Report of the Company in Liverpool, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

WILLIAM H. ROSS, : : : : : : MANAGER.

GEO. A. DRESSER, Special Agent. J. A. HOYT, Sup't of Agencies.

H. T. TOMLINSON, Agent and Adjuster,

No. 17 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES:

$200,000 United States 6 per cent. Bonds, 1881, in Albany	$220,000 00
$200,000 United States 6 per cent. in hands of Trustees	220,000 00
$100,000 United States 6 per cent. with Insurance Department, Ohio	110,000 00
$ 20,000 United States 6 per cent. with Insurance Department, Tennessee	22,000 00
$ 10,000 Alabama 5 per cent. State Certificates	7,000 00
Loaned on United States Bonds	29,000 00
Cash in Office and Bank	80,587 11
Interest due on Loans	350 00
Premiums in course of collection	3,715 02
Office Furniture	1,029 37
	$723,681 11

EXTRACTS FROM FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Year Ending 31st December, 1871.

The Directors present their Report to the Proprietors in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1871.

FIRE BRANCH.

The Premiums, less re-insurance, are £738,318, as compared with £739,869, in 1870, thus showing an increase in 1871 over 1870, £38,798. The Premiums of 1869 were £422,130, and those 1869 were £510,104.

The Losses paid and outstanding are £422,359, or 57.2 per cent. The Losses of 1869 were 58. per cent.; those of 1869, 56.2 per cent.; and those of 1870, 62.2 per cent.

The Directors are much gratified in being able to report that every Branch of the Company has contributed toward the large increase of Premium Income that marks the year's operations; but they have specially to mention the very considerable accession of business derived through the New York Board.

Owing to the growing importance of this section of the Company's business, it was considered desirable for the General Manager to proceed to the United States in 1870, and again in 1871, after the occurrence of the Chicago fire.

The Manager reports that the interest of the Company are carefully tended by the influential New York Trustees and Directors and their able Manager; and that the business, which now extends over a large portion of the Union, is conducted at the various Agencies by experienced Fire Underwriters under the direction of the New York Board.

The Board as at present constituted is as follows:

TRUSTEES:

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President Mechanics' Bank.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President Leather Manufacturer's Bank.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. Adlard, Park Bank Buildings, Broadway
Samuel B. Babcock, Babcock Bros. & Co.
Martin Bates, Martin Bates, Jun'r, & Co.
Archibald Baxter, 17 Broadway.
H. H. Claflin, H. H. Claflin & Co.
William H. Guion, Williams & Guion.
J. Boorman Johnston, J. Boorman Johnston & Co.
Shepherd Knapp, President Mechanics' Bank
Henry F. Spaulding, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Joseph Stuart, J. & J. Stuart & Co.
F. H. N. Whiting, Whiting, Young & Co.

MANAGER:

WILLIAM H. ROSS.

THE INVESTMENTS ARE

In real property of the Company	£121,000
Advanced on landed security and Real Estate	131,875
Invested in 3 per cent. Consols (£600,000 Stock)	14,572
In securities sanctioned by Act of Parliament, viz., in the Bonds of Local Boards and Corporations, and of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board	12,272
*In United States Government Bonds, Cost	99,982
(Present market value, $112,328.) Add difference	12,457
*In Canadian Government Bonds and Stock, cost	36,501
(Present market value, $37,274.) Add difference	1,772
*In Alabama 5 per cent. Bonds	969
In Colonial City Bonds (Melbourne and Geelong)	7,139
Advanced on the value of the Company's Life Policies	5,440
On Personal Security in connection with Life Policies	1,179
On Mortgage, etc., of Revenues and Life Interests	16,000
In Railway and other Debentures	30,516
Short Loans on Railway, etc., Stocks and Shares, with not less than 15 per cent. margin	16,305
*Foreign Government deposits	1,541
Cash at Bankers, £41,226; balance due by Branches and Agents, £29,026; accrued interest and Premiums on which the days of grace had not expired, £16,676	74,927
Total Assets	£569,973 or $3,157,800 15

*Investments, required by law to enable the Company to transact business in these countries.

SURPLUS.

The net surplus on the year's working of the Fire Account (including interest) is	£38,903
To which has to be added:	
Amount carried forward from 1870	£39,466
Less proportion of Directors' and Auditors' fees voted at annual meeting	1,563
	8,602
	£47,505

Out of this amount the Directors recommend that a dividend of ten per cent., free of income tax, be paid to the proprietors of the Liverpool Commercial Bank, on and after Friday, the 5th instant, which will absorb £17,980

That the sum of £10,000 be passed to the credit of the Reserve Fund, which will bring up that fund to £100,000 10,000

And that the balance of £19,525 be carried forward 19,525

£47,505

In conclusion, the Directors desire to intimate that they propose in future to avail themselves of the power given them under the Deed of Settlement, to pay dividends half yearly in the place of yearly, as heretofore, which course it hopes will be approved by the shareholders.

Bernard Hall,

Chairman of the Company.

LIVERPOOL, May 11, 1872.

MEMPHIS O