MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1873.

"MAY THE REPUBLIC LIVE FOREVER."

Now and then we hear a wish expressed, by worthy if not intelligent persons, that they were living under the English form of government. If those who give expression to this desire knew how much it implies in the ears of men of education, they would be silent. It is not so long ago since the blessings of the English constitution were ours. Our grandfathers enjoyed that great privilege, and millions of our adopted fellow-citizens have a lively recollection of the inestimable benefits arising from a government founded upon the "divine right of kings." If history were not full of paradoxes, of flat and palpable contradictions, and illogical conceits, we might marvel at the fact of that learned and eloquent English jurist and gentleman, Alexander Hamilton, rebelling against so perfect a system of political jurisprudence as that existing under the English constitution, and of being among those who established another form of government on a principle diametrically opposite to that upon which the sovereign power of England rests. By the English constitution, whatever that is—for like the laws of the Goths, or the historic themes of the Druids, it exists, principally by tradition—all power is inherent in the ruling sovereign, whence it flows down in fiduciary rills to the people. In the United States the converse of this proposition is true. Here all power is inherent in the people, and the President of the Republic or the Mayor of the most unpretending town, alike receives his authority from and is amenable to the people whose public servant he is. It is true that now and then this popular sovereignty is warped or defeated of its legitimate ends by election frauds, or by the finesse, aplomb and cunning of dishonest and corrupt politicians, office-holders and their aiders and abettors in political tergiversation; but these vices, inseparable, it would seem, from the practical workings of every kind of government among men, serve but to excite the indignation of the people, and to arouse to an early application of the proper remedy, and

"Returning to plague the inventor,"

serve as their own cure. But the sovereign power of the people remains intact, and though it be slow to anger, if once aroused, woe be to the men who kindle its resentment. We have not yet celebrated the centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic. The battle of Bunker Hill and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, are things but of yesterday. The law of primogeniture, the statute *de donis;* the class legislation; the union of Church and State; an hereditary House of Lords as a court of appeal as a last resort; the intricate system of conveyancing, the complicated land tenures, whose roots, at this very day, run into the barbarism and feudal system of the days of the freebooter William of Normandy; the deep and irreparable gulf existing between the people or peasantry and the aristocracy; these, and other not less ancient and venerable features of the English form of government, existed, as they now exist, in the days when the colonies shook off their allegiance to Great Britain, and successfully established a Republic in America. The imbecility of George Washington, and of the gallant host of his martyrs, who fought the British and the Hessians through the war of the Revolution to be forever rid of this English form of government, is evident now. The sage of Monticello, the immortal Jefferson, appears, seen by the light of our larger and wiser intelligence, but a dreamer and enthusiast. What unsulluterated twaddle the Declaration of Independence appears; how sublimely absurd the Articles of Confederation. How imperfect, silly and *democratic* the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES. Away with the "self-evident" absurdity "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure those rights governments are initiated among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Away with civil and religious liberty, with the ballot, the Bible, the feudal tenure of lands, with free schools, free speech, and a free press. Away with the right to bear arms, to fish and hunt where you please, to walk erect as a freeman, the political peer of the proudest and richest in the land! These worthy gentlemen who long for the flesh-pots of a British form of government—for a monarchy—we have been informed by as high authority as a member of Congress, whose father was a respectable wood-chopper and rail-splitter, compose nine out of every ten of the property-holding class. We are told that in Washington people pleasantly tolerate Democratic notions as attributes of the "common people"—things to provoke smiles, and whet the wit of the snobs in and around the American Court. We are told that every government official looks up with reverence to the tinseled state and gilded pomposity of the foreign ministers and their *attaches* resident at Washington, and that "society" at the Capital follows, as religiously as it can, the etiquette of the Courts of St. Cloud, St. James, Vienna and St. Petersburg. The same is true of those great commercial centers, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and, indeed, wherever Democratic virtue and enterprise have reached the people. Titles are sighed after, a Heraldic College is demanded to found coats of arms, while a general tone of Jenkinism pervades every paragraph descriptive of every social reunion in the land. Labor grows daily less respectable. Young men are abandoning the honorable ambition of winning independence on the farm, in the workshop or in the prosecution of some useful manual avocation. The professions are crowded to excess with jack-leg members, the counter-hoppers multiply beyond the power of patient investigation, while every little one-horse "merchant" assumes the patronizing airs of a cockney shop-keeper. No wonder the simple, noble and manly doctrines of Democracy are growing unpopular. They live only among the free and free; they cannot exist in slavery. It is well that we should remember that out among the fields, on the breezy hights, in the pleasant, smiling valleys of the country, where live and labor the strong-limbed freemen of our land, these diseased longings after the effete and mouldy practices of despotic Europe employ not the thoughts of men. We thank heaven that the men who furnish the material for revolutions came from the fields, the mountains, the extending prairies of the free country. The American snob always existed among us, but what was once a *rara avis* is now as common as English sparrows in the New York parks. These gentlemen, by courtesy, should, during vacant hours, consider that the Government of the United States is simply the government of Great Britain with its objectionable features left out, and then, "for the sake of their minds' repose" read the lines of Saxe:

"Of all the notable things on earth,
The queerest one is the pride of birth
Among our fierce Democracy!
A bridge across a hundred years,
Without a prop to save it from sneers,
Not even a couple of rotten *peers*—
A thing for laughter, fleers and jeers,
Is American aristocracy!"
* * * * * * *
"Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend,
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed at the farther end,
By some plebeian vocation!
Or, worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine
That plagued some worthy relation."

PRIVATE PROSPERITY AND PUBLIC DECAY.

That the January interest on the city's debt will no more be paid than the interest due at former intervals, has become known to the outside world. The failure to pay excites no attention in the city itself, because, with our present city government, the rule is *not* to pay—to pay is the exception. Outside, this new forfeiture of the city's honor, this fresh neglect to meet important obligations, arouses not only a contempt that is harsh in its results to the city's dignity, but it awakens a doubt as to the standing of our trading and mercantile community. By a very obvious mental process, persons unacquainted personally with Memphis connect the dishonor brought upon it in its collective and corporate capacity with the standing of the citizens in their individual position. "Memphis," they argue, "as a city, does not pay its debts. This failure to pay must come from one of two things—either its people *cannot* pay because they are too poor, or they *will not* pay because they are too unprincipled." Here is the position into which incompetence on the part of the city's government has brought it. Bankers and merchants, in their correspondence and conversation with strangers, have found the effect of the peculiar financial management, or mismanagement, in the city offices, to be as we have stated above. Some have suggested that it would be better to bear our griefs in silence, and let the incompetence of which we are victims, go unexposed, rather than that Memphis should bear the stigma that a wide-spread knowledge of her grievances, from the incapacity of her corporate head, stamps upon her. To these we say that it is not open speaking that is to blame in this case—it is what is *done*, not what is *said* that injures the business character, and crushes the material interests of Memphis. A newspaper charge against the city government would vanish into thin air if baseless, but finances mismanaged, obligations disregarded, debts uncared for and interest unpaid, tell with trumpet tongue the story that damages our reputation, and blasts with venomous effect the business character of an honest and conscientious community. Strange as it may appear to persons unacquainted personally with this city, while, collectively, it has to struggle each year with heavier debt; while the periods when its interest should be paid pass unprovided for, the citizens individually have been advancing in wealth. Never were such vast and splendid stores of merchandise bought and sold in the city as now when it presents a bankrupt appearance. Splendid houses and vast stores are built, filled, and furnished, just at the time when the collective financial condition presents the aspect of decay and ruin. Our streets swarm with business, and our commerce crowds its wealth on boats and cars beyond their power to carry as rapidly as the rushing needs of our busy and prosperous life require. In the face of this increasing prosperity, this buoyant vitality, this bounding forward on the way to signal success, our common, corporate business thrusts itself before the world in the guise of helpless decrepitude, tottering, imbecile, weighed down with the burden of its manager's incompetence. A strange contrast—the citizens by their energy and industry are soaring upward and building fortunes; while the city, stricken and impotent, is sinking and blasted with all the curses of poverty! But to have at command wealth, power, vigor, resolution, and unceasing prosperity, all is nothing when incompetence palsies the hand that should execute, and paralyses the brain that should plan.

ARKANSAS AND SAXTER.

The people of Arkansas have acted wisely and well. They might with as good grace (for certainly they had as much reason) as those of Louisiana have invited Federal interference in their State affairs, kicked up a bobbery with the odds against them, stopped the wheels of commerce, induced on the part of the people a taste for politics in preference to their lawful industries, and promoted everything calculated to vitiate the public taste, and lead to idleness, thriftlessness and shiftlessness. They might have done all this, but, instead, they prefer to refer their case and complaint to the arbitrament of the courts, where the question rightfully belongs, and refuse to be responsible in any way for the employment of the bayonet rule, of which we have had altogether too much. They feel that the time has come when we must return to old constitutional methods, even though in doing so we suffer great wrong at the hands of those in power. We must return to the good old plan of adjusting all our difficulties without Federal help or interference. We must set examples of State independence by managing our home affairs as best we can, without outside aid from any quarter, and nurse our patience in defeat. We must con the lesson of Bruce's spider, and "try, try again." The people of Arkansas have certainly chosen the better part. Theirs is the course that wisdom, guided by experience, would dictate. They give passive consent to what they cannot prevent. Baxter is Governor, and the Legislature is organized under promises of fulfillment of the enfranchisement that Brooks, as the Liberal candidate for Governor, promised. Meantime, the courts have cognizance of the claims of both parties, and will in time adjudge between them. Peace reigns in Arkansas, and besides, enterprise and industry are supreme. The Little Rock *Gazette* tells the story of the situation thus: "The people of Arkansas care but little as to who rules or who make the laws, provided they are just, impartial, equitable, necessary and not burdensome, and reforms are inaugurated in the public service. It is time the partisan legislation that has characterized the law-making executing power of the government during the past four years, was stopped. If there was ever any occasion for such laws as we have been cursed with, that time has now passed—and those members of the present Legislature who will band themselves together for the purpose of bringing about the reforms needed, will achieve for themselves honors more lasting than marble monuments."

ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Winborn Lawton, of Charleston, South Carolina, a gentleman who is vouched for as such by one of our leading citizens, is engaged in the laudable task of trying to secure the aid of Congress in the construction of a railroad to connect Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, with St. Louis, Kansas City, Platte City, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, *via* Macon, Georgia, Birmingham, Alabama, and Memphis. The style of the corporation is to be the 'National Eastern and Western Railway and Transportation Company." The object of this undertaking is to accomplish for the two South Atlantic ports named above what is being done for Norfolk by the Southern mail route from Memphis *via* the Charleston and East Tennessee and Virginia railroads, and is much more feasible as a great public enterprise than the canal system through Virginia, which Grant favors to the extent of sixteen millions of dollars. If built, as we hope it will be, we are promised the aid of an Italian company in the maintenance of a line of steamships running to Mediterranean ports in Spain, France and Italy. Congress is to be asked to charter this inter-State railroad, and to grant the use of ten million dollars of bonds in aid of its construction. With the Northern and Union Pacific railroads as precedents, we cannot see how this aid can be refused. We, therefore, hope our members of Congress will look into and examine its feasibility, and if they can conscientiously do so, vote for and urge all that Mr. Lawton asks for.

THE Jackson *Whig and Tribune* is not in a hurry for any party organization under any name, and concludes that "time, which sets all things even, will rightfully give a designation, when the period arrives for party movements."

THE Nashville papers of Sunday notice the arrival in that city of our senior editor, Colonel M. C. Gallaway, who is at the State Capital in the interest of the readers and friends of the APPEAL.

COLONEL L. J. DUPRE is in Little Rock, and will, if it is possible, solve the yet unsolvable riddle of Arkansas politics. If so, our readers will be apprised.

THE REGULARS.

Would it not be Well for Politicians to Remember the Regular Army?

EDITORS APPEAL—Will you be kind enough to allow me to make a few remarks through your widely circulated paper, hoping that it may meet the eyes of many of my old comrades in arms, and the Representatives at Washington, and be of benefit to thousands?

We all know that the Government has been very liberal toward its soldiers during and since the war, in giving bounty money to those receiving honorable discharges. There is one class of men they have forgotten. They are the troops of the regular army. When the war was announced men came to the call, regular and volunteer. Bounty has been given to the volunteer army, from one to three hundred dollars, after enlistment. The regular army has received nothing only thirteen dollars per month during time of service. Those enlisting in 1861 and afterward, were they not volunteers? It seems not, from the way the "mill grinds," although they served side by side during the war. When they were called upon to perform some difficult task, they did it without a murmur. We do not growl because we received only thirteen dollars per month. It is of the distinction shown between the regular and the volunteer soldier. Are we not entitled to bounty, according to the term of service as the volunteer? We think so. Hoping this may meet the eyes of those that have power to give justice where justice is due.

REGULAR.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 6, 1873.

SPIRITUALISM.

The Recantation of Dr. Watson—What Missionary Paul Bagley Thinks of It.

Spiritism all Evil, Unmixed Evil—Its Votaries Sooner or Later Go Crazy.

EDITORS APPEAL—Is it not remarkable that nearly one-third of your first page of the second instant should be devoted to the recantation of Rev. Dr. Watson, including an important editorial, for I have often noticed that the great daily newspaper press of the country is just as ready to notice anything of striking religious interest as of political or any other interest. I know nothing of the matter but what I have read in your paper, and have nothing to do with Dr. Watson, the Memphis Conference, Methodism or Spiritualism; but in common with all men must take some interest in a matter so strange as that of a preacher of such standing and age, as the one alluded to, embracing such doctrines and doing such things as give rise to the common remark, as I heard it at the table on the steamboat this morning, that he is either crazy, or will shortly become so. Spiritualism has been before the country now for a number of years, and is to be known by its fruits. And it is a matter of historic record that many men, some of them of great learning and exalted position, have become utterly deranged by its means, while the oft-repeated fruit of it has been the separation of wives from husbands, and husbands from wives, and its continued warfare against the revealed and written word of God. That there is something in Spiritualism is plainly indicated by its fruits; but that something is evil, and only evil. The Witch of Endor did call up Samuel, the Prophet; and Saul, the King, did get information from the spirit world by this means; but it was that on the morrow he and his sons should be with the spirit; and on the morrow he and his sons were slain. The law of God recognizes that there is something in it by enacting: "*Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.*" The marvelous stories we have heard of rappings, and tappings, and turning of tables, and all that, may be true for all I know; and doubtless Dr. Watson and others sincerely believe what they profess and teach, for what says the Bible: "To whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are." Some years ago there was a member of the British Parliament who consulted an old woman who was called a witch, and she told him that he would subsequently discover a mine of coal on his estate, but that as soon as he commenced to work it he would die. He did discover it. And with a great deal of reluctance he did commence to work it, and immediately died. It was entirely natural that having yielded his faith to this woman, having had his faith in her confirmed by the discovery of the coal, when he allowed his desire to work the coal mine to overcome his obedience to the old woman, her prediction terrified him to death. Doctors keep their patients from thinking they will die lest they should die. But this man believed he would died and he died. Spiritualists believe they get communications from spirits; and whether they do or not the effect upon them is the same. Dr. W. discriminates between Christian and infidel spiritualism, and writes nothing but what he has *experienced*. Yes, and if I mistake not here is the key to his present position. How far a system of religion which substitutes a man's experiences for the written word of God, and teaches that the spirit of God makes revelations to men outside of his word—how far doctrines of this sort may have to do with making Dr. W. a spiritualist it is impossible to say. PAUL BAGLEY.

HELENA, ARKANSAS, January 3.

The organ factory of George Wood & Co., in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was damaged by fire Monday night to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The new census of France shows the population to be thirty-six million one hundred and two thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, a decrease of three hundred and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-five since 1866.

A hunting party of Pawnee and Sioux Indians is said to have had a severe fight within the last few days on the Republican river, south of North Platte, Nebraska, in which several Sioux chiefs were killed. Troops are reported to have started from North Platte to preserve peace and protect the settlers.

A Washington telegram of Monday says that Attorney-General Williams has directed the United States Marshal at Montgomery not to permit the United States Court rooms to be used hereafter by any members of the Legislature for the purpose of State legislation.

CASH AND COUPONS.

An Old and Honored "Citizen" Upon the Financial Situation of the City.

He Thinks the Cash Plan the Best, but Does Not See Why Coupons are Not Taken for Taxes.

A Careful, Candid Review of the Situation—What we Ought to Do—Good Officers Wanted.

EDITORS APPEAL—Generally, the proper rule in regard to the administration of municipal finances is to collect the taxes in cash, and to pay the debts and expenses of the city in cash. By such a course the expenses of the government may be greatly lessened. Contractors and employes of all kinds can be procured and paid at much less prices than if paid in scrip. Cash is worth more than scrip, and it is nearly a financial impossibility for a city government to keep its scrip at par. It can never go above par, and if bought and sold by brokers it will inevitably go below par. That being so, all contracts with the city will be made with reference to the discount on the scrip, in which payment is made.

But to collect taxes in cash, and deny set-offs or payment by means of scrip, coupons or other city liabilities, is the good and proper rule only when the city rulers are honest and capable, and make no more debts, and incur no more expenses than the cash collected will pay. It is a bad rule when the governors consume the cash in the payment of their own salaries and the contracts and claims of their favored friends, and of the employes who support them in elections, but neglect, or disregard, or defer the general creditors of the city.

Since the present Mayor came into office, two radical changes have been made in the law and practice as to the payment of the city liabilities; both, it is understood, with the approval, if not the active suggestion, of the Mayor and City Attorney. One is, that mentioned above, the collection of taxes in cash only; the other, the exemption of all property belonging to the city, to liability to legal process, or otherwise, for debts owing by the city. Together, these two things put the Mayor and City Attorney very much at ease. They can snap their fingers at the condition of the city. The money collected can be used for salaries, jobs, friends and supporters, and no need or trouble to provide and take care, to protect and save the city property. While the city property was liable to execution, the city financiers were under severe stress to pay debts, to exercise care in contracting debts, and so to use the money for other purposes than salaries, jobs, and the like.

Thus, as the law and practice now are, those who administer the finances of the city, have no motive or purpose upon them of any sort, to prudence, wisdom, economy, anxiety, other than sheer sense of duty. Of course, this last motive is of some power; but it is not very wise to rely on this alone, to stimulate public officers to zeal and honesty in the performance of their office.

I do not credit statements disparaging the honesty of the city rulers, but this much does appear to be true: They lack zeal, vigor, capacity. The debts of the city go unpaid, and the credit of the city has been allowed to sink so far that it has become somewhat discreditable abroad to be known as a citizen of Memphis.

The failure of the present administration may fairly be ascribed, to a large extent, to the two causes stated above—the collection of all taxes in cash only, and the exemption of city property from execution for its debts. These enable the financial rulers to provide enough for salaries, and a considerable amount for jobs, and without any concern about unpaid debts.

I am not yet prepared to advise a general abandonment of the cash policy. It is the correct policy if zealous and capable and honest men can be got for rulers. But it does seem no more than bare honesty toward the creditors who hold the public debt, to allow the coupons of the bonds to be used in payment of the special tax assessed, and collected ostensibly to pay those coupons, but in fact is not applied to their payment. This much, it does seem, ought to be allowed.

The writer owns no bonds or coupons, nor has he ever dealt in them, nor does he expect to do so. A CITIZEN.

A Change in the Fashion of Burying our Dead Desirable.

It is too Expensive, too Elaborate, all Parade, Show and Glittering Generalities.

EDITORS APPEAL—We read with satisfaction your two articles on the subject of burying our dead. Death, the wonder-task-master in the world, not satisfied with her imperious sway over us while we live, must step in at our death (and although our mental suffering be ever so severe), we must obey her behests. Years ago a plain walnut coffin was good enough for any one, rich or poor, the expenses never more than from fifty to one hundred dollars. Now it is nothing uncommon to bury our dead in coffins costing from five to six hundred dollars, and other expenses swelling up the bill to sometimes as much as one thousand dollars. Ordinary funerals costing one hundred, small children fifty to sixty dollars, taking the labor of an ordinary mechanic a month to pay expenses should he lose one of his children. Estates are in several instances rendered insolvent by the expenses incurred in burying the parent. Our female portion of the country, through thoughtlessness, are always on hand to fill up numerous carriages, and sometimes so much so that there is not enough room for men to go as pall-bearers.

Our Jewish friends set us a good example in burying their dead—all are buried in a plain box or coffin, no distinction with the rich or poor—the expenses never exceeding fifty dollars, more frequently under that amount. Their principal is that death produces, as it were, a level here; all are laid, and all that remains of them on earth is the good or evil they have done. No city has a more gentlemanly set of undertakers than ours. They are all good men, and like others in business, they must keep up with fashion. One gets a hearse or outfit costing thousands; the others must do so with the many patent burial-caskets, which every year brings out new and more costly patterns. Where bodies are buried in our graveyards they will not decay as fast in walnut as the metalic cases now so much in use. It seems to us that our Christian ministers ought to first speak out against this crying evil, that is only increasing. But instead of doing so they generally occupy a carriage by themselves, costing as much as a barrel of flour. Knowing that all will die, why not leave directions with our families as to our funeral. It seems nearly all have forgotten they can go to Elmwood by cars, and return, for a trifle. Instead of usual notices, *carriages* at such an *undertaker's*, it would be well to remind one's friends that the cars are still running, and sell four tickets for twenty-five cents. We cannot benefit the dead by incurring such heavy expenses, why not then save the amount to assist the living? Our friends Donoho & Buckley have been trying for years to get emigrants to settle amongst us. We fear some of our Northern friends (who sell us these patent cases) have circulated reports as to the cost of funerals here. It being so enormous it has prevented them from coming amongst us. Our Jewish friends' savings from their manner of burying their dead will provide for their needy and educate and clothe their orphans. Who will set the first example and tramp *fashion* under foot, have their dead buried with decency and respect, lay aside these enormous expenses, and show that she may rule while living, but cease at death.

GAYOSO.

A large deputation of Catholics from Ireland waited on the Pope on Monday and presented an address receiving the benefits conferred on Ireland by the Holy See and tendering his Holiness a contribution of peters pence. The Pope in responding deplored the ingratitude of the people who permitted the spoliation of the church, and made exceptions in favor of the Irish people, whom he praised for their enduring attachment, and congratulated them on the preservation of their faith. He concluded by giving the apostolical blessing to Ireland.

A bill was introduced in the Senate on Monday by Senator Morton directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine and report at the next session of Congress as to the best and most practicable mode of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States.

WANTED.

A Narrow-Gauge Railroad through Fayette, Madison and Hardeman Counties.

What It will Do to Build up the Country—Farmers, Give this Your Attention.

EDITORS APPEAL—Your correspondent, "Earnest," sets forth facts which are too true. The question is how to remedy them. We must have more manufactories, and in order that the living in Memphis be reduced we want *narrow-gauge railroads* east through the counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Madison, through to Middle Tennessee, and finally to Knoxville, and another route to Nashville, through Western Kentucky, into Virginia. These roads will not only bring larger quantities of produce, but they will bring coal and iron. Why is it our produce is twenty-five to fifty per cent. higher than at Nashville? It is want of cheap transportation. McNairy county would furnish us with all the eggs, chickens, turkeys, etc. At present they have to be shipped by two broad-gauge roads, which almost amounts to a prohibition. The narrow-gauge roads have all proved a success even in our country, viz.: Ripley and Arkansas Central. The cost is not more than half of the broad-gauge, and expenses one-third less. It is estimated that passengers can be carried for two and a-half cents per mile, and I know local freights can be carried for one-third or one-half the present rates. What an immense passenger traffic at these rates if our roads were completed.

As a sample of the difference in costs of operating roads, the Grand Trunk railway, in Canada, one thousand three hundred miles, one of the best built roads in the world, we see by a late report, that its operating expenses was seventy-seven and a half per cent of its receipts. The Denver road, narrow-gauge, one hundred and fifty miles, last report, was forty per cent. Some short time ago, we see it stated in your paper that General Forrest intended making his road narrow-gauge—hope he will do so. The subscription of our county—five hundred thousand dollars—would build and equip it to Holly Springs. We must then have another narrow-gauge road to Oxford.

To build up Memphis we must have manufacturing establishments in all the towns within a radius of one hundred miles, make our city the point for sales of same. Boston, New York, and other large cities have the factories in the interior towns. We have plenty of water-power that in a few years will be brought into requisition, which does not freeze up in winter, dry up in summer. Our people must sustain these establishments, buy everything possible that is made at home. From inquiries we hear some complaints, but hope they will disappear. With all the railroads that can be built west of us, the mere selling of cotton will never sustain our city, nor cause its advancement in popularity and wealth.

Why is it that all or nearly so of those who are concerned in getting up railroads west, still insist on broad-gauge roads, when the three-feet road can be built for half? The Mississippi bottoms (particularly in the spring of the year) you cannot get crossties enough under the rails to keep them out of the mud. Another thing, if you wish to bring the products from Kansas City, it certainly can be brought cheaper on the narrow-gauge. We can then more successfully compete with St. Louis or any other point where they have broad-gauge roads. It is unfortunate that our capitalists should send off to other States their means to invest when we need means here so much. The officers of our Memphis and Raleigh road are now endeavoring to sell their bonds—fifty thousand dollars, eight per cent. fifteen-year bonds, indorsed and guaranteed by the county of Shelby. They offer them at eighty cents. With the proceeds they will not need much more assistance to finish up their road in sixty days. Will not some of our capitalists step forward and help out this enterprise, which is only the starting-point toward Knoxville, Nashville, etc.? Put this in operation, and the balance will build itself. X.

G. A. ECKERLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
338 Front, cor. Union St.,
Memphis, Tenn.
HAS just received a full and well assorted stock of both Imported and Domestic Groceries, etc., viz:
375 boxes Raisins.
200 cases Canned Fruits.
1200 cases Canned Fish and Vegetables.
250 cases Jellies and Preserves.
300 boxes Cheese.
800 pkgs New Mackerel and White Fish
500 pkgs Holland Herrings, Anchovies and Russian Sardines.
50 bbls. and half bbls. Pickles.
125 bbls. and half bbls. Kraut.
150 sacks Almonds, Brazil Filberts and Pecans.
75 buckets and half bbls. Mince Meat.
25 boxes Breakfast Bacon.
30 tierces New Hams.
75 bbls. Hominy, Grits and Beans.
100 kegs Spiced Pigs feet.
New Turkish Prunes, Currants, Citron, Figs, Dried Cherries, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and every article in his line, offered low. oc27

SPICER & RYAN
ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE
ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK.
JUST ARRIVING:
MINCE MEAT!
Sweet Cider, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, New Raisins, New Figs, New Citron, New Prunes, New Saltana Raisins, New Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Fine Apples, Cheese, New Buckwheat,
FINE SYRUPS! FINE SUGARS!
AND MOLASSES!
Sardines, Lobsters, Fresh Canned Mackerel, Fresh London and Edinburg Biscuit, all kinds; French Green Peas, Asparagus,
SHAKER SWEET CORN,
Devlied Ham, Turkey and Tongue, Fine Jellies, Preserves, Cranberries, Goshen and good Western Reserve Butter,
In fact, a complete stock of fine goods, AT LOW PRICES.
SPICER & RYAN.
224—MAIN STREET.—224

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
—PAID FOR—
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE,
And all kinds of Gold and Silver articles in every condition. M. J. SLATER.

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A. VACCARO & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS
CIGARS, ETC.,
—ALSO—
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 324 Front Street, - Memphis.
IN addition to the Wine and Liquor Business in which we have been engaged for the past twenty-five years in this city, we have now added that of Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, which latter branch of the business will receive the especial attention of our Mr. C. Dickmann, whose long experience in that line, both in this city and New Orleans, will, we feel satisfied, insure full satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton. All cotton insured, unless otherwise instructed.
A. VACCARO & CO.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE
HABIT CURED IMMEDIATELY
By Dr. Beck's only known and sure remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK 112 John street, Cincinnati, Ohio. no29d4w

J. C. MILLER,
Late of, and successor to, Cassidy & Miller,
SAIL MAKER
—AND—
COTTON DUCK AGENT,
NEW ORLEANS, - LOUISIANA,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL SIZES AND qualities of
Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon-Covers,
Every description of AWNINGS, WINDOW and DOOR SHADES; also, FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS, BUNTINGS, all colors, etc. Wholesale dealers in MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, all sizes, from the Plymouth Cordage Company, Plymouth, Mass. We keep on hand, ready for shipment, a large stock of all the above articles. All orders can be filled by return mail.
J. C. MILLER,
107 POYDRAS STREET, near Camp, New Orleans, Louisiana. se22

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Memphis Building and Savings Association.
THE first monthly payment of one dollar per share of stock in this Association is due on or before Monday next, January 6th, at 7 p.m., at the Secretary's office, No. 41 Madison street, basement. Failure to pay promptly will cause fine of 10 cents per share.
G. H. JUDAH, President.
S. STURM, Secretary. jal

WALTER COLEMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—54 MONROE STREET, corner of Second. de15

BUY YOUR
HUMAN HAIR GOODS
OF THE FIRST HAND.
BRAIDS, CHIGNONS, CURLS,
CHATELAINES, FRIZZES, ETC.,
AT THE HAIR STORE OF
F. LAVIGNE,
269½ MAIN STREET.
We make a specialty of our business, and defy competition. d48

C. CURTIS & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,
246 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.,
Chandler & Co.'s Old Stand.
DEALERS in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Etc. Prescriptions accurately compounded, day or night, by competent druggists. de1

REMOVAL.
D. H. TOWNSEND,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
HAS removed to No. 258 FRONT Street where he will be pleased to see all his friends and customers. e2

MOTES! MOTES!
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO BUY
MOTES,
GIN-FALLS,
TRASH
LOOSE and
SEED COTTON.
New York Cotton Manufact'g Co.,
Office, 388 Shelby Street,
Factory, 215 Washington Street.
C. C. GRAHAM, President. | J. A. HAYES, Jr Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS
BANK OF MEMPHIS,
No. 9 Madison St.
DIRECTORS:
C. C. GRAHAM, J. C. FIZER, WILLIAM STEWART, W. C. RUTLAND, J. A. HAYES, Jr.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL
BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS
AND DEALS IN GOLD, SILVER, FOREIGN and Domestic Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, City and County Warrants. oc15

REMOVAL.
STRATTON & WELLFORD,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants
HAVE REMOVED TO
8 and 10 Court St.,
BETWEEN MAIN AND FRONT STS.

The Celebrated Hackett Grate
IS used by the following families, who I feel assured will take pleasure in giving their opinion as to the merits of this Grate to any one suffering from cold rooms this freezing weather. WE CLAIM that they require less fuel, give out more heat and leave less ashes and are more cleanly than any grate in use.
In the Northern Part of the City:
G. Roder, William Karr, George Handwerker, W. Z. Mitchell, J. B. Griffing, Wm. Allen, Dr. R. F. Bateman, J. P. Prescott, Rev. Father Walsh.
In the Central Part of the City:
Jones & Baldwin, Arc'ts; Dr. A. Szerenyi, P. Menges, C. C. Graham, C. F. Winkler, W. Z. Taylor, Ed. Neiderer, Craft & Scales, Dr. Hodges, M. E. Cochran, Judge T. W. Brown, G. M. Greeley, J. B. Cook, Arc't; Ferguson & Clay, C. F. Coun, A. F. Pools.
In Southern Part of the City:
E. P. Fontaine, Wm. Co'e, George Hook, Thos. H. Allen, James Roosa, W. L. Morse, Nils Meriweather, J. W. Anderson, James B. Cook, J. H. Smith, John F. Thomas, R. A. Parker, C. Clarke, Dr. Hopson, Judge J. E. R. Ray, J. F. Frank, A. Murray, J. H. Lenow, Judge Archibald Wright.
de31 H. HAINER, 342 Second street.

Cigars and Tobaccos
FOR MERCHANTS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THIRTY-five different Brands of Cigars and Tobacco; will duplicate any Eastern bill. Call and be convinced.
JOSEPH WITKOWSKY,
206 Main Street, Corner of Alley

FOR SALE.
A Splendid Cotton Plantation
On the Upper Arkansas River, twenty miles below Van Buren, containing
800 ACRES OF BOTTOM LAND,
over 400 acres in cultivation, with good buildings. For further particulars address D. C. Williams, Van Buren, or
JONES, McDOWELL & CO.,
no9 Little Rock, Arkansas.

DR. S. P. CUTLER,
DENTIST.
Office—218 Main st., cor. Adams, up-stairs
☞ Charges reasonable. no30

DR. R. L. LASKI,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND ACCOUCHER.
OFFICE, 53 UNION ST.; RESIDENCE, 290 Main street (Gayoso Block). Office hours from 8 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m. Specialties: Children and Female Diseases. Graduated at the University of Berlin (Germany), and has more than thirty years' practical experience. Vaccination daily at his office, between 3 and 4 o'clock p.m. de8

FALL TRADE.
ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
310 and 312 FRONT STREET, Memphis.
We invite the attention of merchants to our stock of Foreign and Domestic Hardware. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
Agents for Deering Horse Engine, Guilette Gin, and Machinery Generally.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
—AT—
MENKEN BROTHERS.
HANDSOME FRENCH SABLE FURS!
$8 00 A SET.
HANDSOME ERMINE FURS
$4 00 A SET.
GENUINE MINK SABLE SETS
AT $15 00.
ELEGANT FURS FOR CHILDREN
AT $4 75 A SET AND UPWARD.
ALSO, A VARIETY OF OTHER FURS AT LOW PRICES.
REAL POINT D'ALENCON COLLARS!
AT $7, $8 AND $9.
Point Applique Collars, $2, $3, $4 and $5.
LACE BARBES AND LACE CAPES!
LATEST STYLES OF
CLOTH SACQUES AND CLOAKS!
A NEW IMPORTATION OF
BLACK SILK VELVET BASQUES,
SACQUES AND POLONAISES,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S PELETOTS
AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS!
SASHES! FANS!
Real Silk Poplins, at 95c., former price, $1 35,
Black Gros Grain Silks, at $1 per yard,
Black Gros Grain Silks, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
RAINBOW AND OTTOMAN SCARFS.
Many of the above goods will be offered at greatly reduced prices, for the purpose of closing them out before the new year.
MENKEN BROTHERS,
261 and 263 Main Street, Cor. Court

WHOLESALE HARDWARE-IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS
Allison Brothers,
IMPORTERS AND EXCLUSIVE
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
17 Union Street, Memphis, Tennessee.
Having changed our business to exclusive wholesale, we now offer, to merchants only, a large and complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Hardware. We invite an inspection of our stock, and solicit the patronage of all good merchants buying goods in our market.
Special attention given to Filling Orders. jy8

CHICKASAW IRON WORKS,
RANDLE & HEATH
98, 100, 102, 104 and 106 Second Street,
AND 49 AND 51 WINCHESTER STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Manufacturers of Machinery, Steam Engines, Saw-Mills, Horse-Powers, Shafting, Couplings Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, etc., and also manufacturers and proprietors of Heath's Patent Well Auger. County and State Rights for sale.
AGRICULTURAL—Cotton Presses, Gin Gearing, Pinions, Segments, Gudgeons, Bolts, etc.
HOUSEWORK—Columns, Lintels, Sills, Gratings, Ventilators, Sash Weights, etc.
All kinds of Steamboat, Railroad and general repairs done on short notice.