THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE CARNIVAL OF 1873.

The impromptu carnival of 1872 has borne ripe fruit. At least so we learn from Rumor, who, with her thousand tongues, is busy with what we are to have in the way of pageantry and show on the twenty-fifth. Our young men, quick to respond where there is real pleasure, have availed themselves of the privileges of what is hereafter to be a day of fun and frolic in Memphis, and following the example of older cities and older times, devised a thousand channels through which the delight of Mardi Gras may, bubbling over, find the most pleasant and unobjectionable forms of expression. More than this they will not tell. We have in vain sought to penetrate their purposes. Pledged to secrecy, the members of the various clubs will tell nothing; on the contrary they profess the utmost ignorance of any designs. But with these professions there is always an accompanying twinkle of the eye that speaks "a lurking devil here." However, we are independent of even these ill-concealed confessions. Certain cards of invitation are just now burdening the United States mails, of odd shape and sometimes unusual size, bearing quaint designs that bespeak taste and culture, and betoken something better behind—*avant couriers* of the rich and rare treats that await the guests. Conspicuous among these, we have before us that of the "Memph," designed by the young artist, Carl Guthert, whose taste has selected for suggestive insignia pyramids, sphynxes, obelisks, hieroglyphics, the lotus and all other emblems of the ancient Memphis by the Nile whose rival in history we hope to make the modern Memphis by the Mississippi. And intermixed with these we have "Momus," surrounded by the suggestive attributes of his purpose and his reign. The card is exquisite in its perfection of detail, and the coloring as gorgeous as those which the sons and subjects of his laughing majesty usually select for the carnival; and the envelope embracing it is also beautiful in its adornment of emblems in gold, the shape of both being of that pyramidal form which has puzzled so many generations of men. In thus calling in the aid of art in a matter which has heretofore been allowed to pass with such work as the letter-press printer might be able to compass, the members of the Memph have proven themselves worthy the occasion which calls it forth, and worthy sons of the modern Memphis, in whose behalf, and to sustain whose credit, they make so laudable an effort. Maintained in this spirit, Mardi Gras must become an "institution"—to use a vulgarism—and a permanent institution of Memphis. Would that in other things perhaps more essential to our welfare, just such a spirit as has produced these beautiful cards, could be enlisted. Who knows but that out of this levity, fun and frolic there may be evoked that spirit and unity of purpose which should and must characterize us before we can lay claim to success as a community? If such should ever come of it, we may have occasion to set Momus on a higher pedestal and claim him for a very benefactor, indeed.

REFORM—THE COURTS.

Reform is the necessity of the day. Our enormous burthens in the shape of taxes have convinced our people that some measures must be adopted which will diminish the expenses of State and municipal governments, or else bankruptcy and ruin will be the inevitable results in the immediate future. Recognizing these as indisputable facts, we have always, under all circumstances, been the main supporter of every effort made by our citizens to bring about in a legitimate manner changes which we, as well as they, regard as vital. We were heartily in favor of the meetings of citizens, held last spring, to accomplish these ends, and concurred in the appointment of an Executive Committee to present the grievances of our people to the present Legislature. Our jury laws, by all means, should be remodelled, so that in civil cases the presiding Judge should try all cases unless a jury was expressly demanded, and a deposit made to cover the expenses of a trial. Our tax-laws are exceedingly clumsy and notoriously inefficient in their operations, so that no man need pay his taxes unless he feels so disposed. The result is that the arrears of taxes would pay off the floating indebtedness of the city and county. All this should be remedied by wise and comprehensive legislation. By remedying these and other evils the rate of taxation would be measurably reduced. Capital which has fled from us as rats do from a sinking ship, would return. Our merchants and mechanics would breathe easier, and by sympathy every other class would be benefited, and our city would move onward in an unexampled career of progress. But whilst all this is true, we would admonish our citizens and the Legislature to move cautiously in their work of reformation, and not, by injudicious legislation, strike at those parts of our system which experience has shown to work well. To illustrate: Our present judicial system has imposed a heavy cost upon the county, and we observe a movement on foot the object of which is the abolition of all the courts. An investigation of the matter will show that such a step would be extremely injudicious, and would operate more disastrously than to let things remain as they are. The principal cost of running these courts is the expense incurred in paying jurors. A judicious law would obviate this, and the only remaining expense would be the payment of the Judges and the costs of criminal prosecutions. Our Circuit and Chancery Courts are crowded with cases, and the courts are constantly busy from year to year. Our Judges and Chancellors have the confidence of the Bar and community to an extent hardly ever equaled in the history of our county; and it is universally conceded that they are both honest and capable. Should half the courts now be abolished, the result would of course be that the duties of those remaining would be doubled. They are already crowded with business as before stated, and to impose the work of all upon one-half the present number, as proposed, would so overcrowd their dockets as practically to clog their operations and prevent a proper administration of justice. Perhaps one-fifth of the wealth of every community passes through its courts yearly; and not only the litigants but the people at large are interested in having this released and capable of use in business. This state of things existed just after the late war, and contributed very largely to bring about the financial distress of succeeding years. Our Legislature remedied this by giving us additional courts, and the people have elected competent Judges. They are gradually reducing the mass of business to which they succeeded, and we think by the time the next Legislature meets we can dispense, perhaps, with two of the courts—certainly not now. Many of our best citizens have urged that two of our civil courts be abolished, as we think unwisely but with the best motives. There is, however, another class who would be in favor of doing away with *all* courts and all law. They, we are informed, are particularly anxious that our Criminal Court should be legislated out of existence. We are not astonished at this. There is a natural antagonism between law-breakers and law-enforcers. That the Criminal Court has done its duty, the unexampled good order and quiet reigning in our midst is the most convincing proof. Keno and faro no longer hold forth under the broad glare of chandeliers, to the disgrace of our city, but have sullenly retreated to their hiding-places—if they at all exist. Life and property are safer now in Memphis than they have been for years, and neither are better protected anywhere in the United States than here. Our citizens feel this, and appreciate the benefits and blessings flowing therefrom. They, and their Representatives, should therefore bestir themselves to see that no harm befall this court from the men who have felt its iron hand, and who are now plotting its ruin.

COLONEL KERR'S DIVORCE BILL.

The Trenton *Gazette*, in commenting on Colonel Kerr's divorce bill, says: "Adultery is the only Scriptural ground for divorce, and, if we mistake not, our Supreme Court has made a decision to that effect, Judge Turney delivering the opinion. Married persons who do not live happily should separate, but should not be allowed to separate and marry at will, as has been the case in some of our Northern States. The more difficult to procure divorces the less frequent the desire. Married persons will then cultivate mutual forbearance, and be contented with the inevitable, making the best of a bad bargain. One of the greatest evils of society is the facility with which divorces are granted, causing persons to enter rashly into the marital relation. South Carolina never granted divorces prior to the war for any cause, and we believe it was the best governed State in the world, and enjoyed the highest standard of morality—private and public. The law compels no couple to live together. Let them separate. Mrs. Victoria Woodhull furnishes a living and forcible illustration of the necessity of such a law as Colonel Kerr proposes. She was divorced from one husband, married another, lives with both, and advocates free love."

SALT LAKE.

Brigham Getting Nervous—The Whole Mormon Camp in a Fever of Anxiety.

SALT LAKE, February 9.—Nothing since the arrest of Brigham Young and others of the priesthood, over a year ago has created such a commotion here as telegrams the last few days upon Utah affairs from Washington. A dispatch published this morning that the President had been to the capitol, consulting with the members and the commissioners regarding Utah, and urging the necessity of decisive action at this session, has had almost the effect of a bombshell on the church of the latter-day saints. Such imminent danger, it is admitted, has never before threatened its power. The *Herald*, however, in its last issue says that if Grant chooses to come down from his high position in regard to his pet measure in Utah, it has no particular objection; and if it had, it would make no difference. It favors the appointment of a commission to investigate. It acknowledge, however, that Utah is likely to be legislated for some shape soon, and there is continued rejoicing and increased hope among the Gentiles and dissenting Mormons.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Senator Sumner's health is improving.

A heavy fall of snow is reported from Madrid, Spain.

Senator Cameron is still confined to his hotel in Washington.

Heavy storms have occurred in the vicinity of Sacramento, California.

It has been ascertained that few members of Congress favor an extra session.

The funeral of Ex-Governor Geary will take place at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, next Thursday.

John Newcomb's terra-cotta works in Philadelphia were burned yesterday—thirty thousand dollars.

Three days' mails are due in Paris from England on account of ice and snow blockades on railroads.

"Old Epi" is heard from on the Pacific Slope, and is making its usual troubles with transportation.

George W. Cheesebro, a prominent citizen of Breedsville, Michigan, was killed by a falling tree Saturday.

The Surrogate of Westchester county, New York, will give a decision to-day in regard to the two wills made by Horace Greeley.

Considerable apprehensions are felt at San Francisco for the safety of the Australian steamer Nevada, which is ten days overdue.

A Spanish naval officer in New York has caused a survey to be made of two English steel steamers, Northern and Southern, lying in Erie basin.

It is thought the Peruvian Minister will protest against the Chickamauga leaving New York as an armed Spanish war vessel, for which she is being fitted.

Empress Caroline Augusta, widow of Emperor Francis I, and grandmother of the reigning Emperor of Austria, died at Vienna, yesterday, aged eighty-one years.

A Paris cable dispatch says that the final action of the Committee of Thirty on the constitutional project was wholly unexpected, and causes excitement and uneasiness.

The Senate's Committee on Privileges and Elections will make a report to-day of the facts on so much of the pending Louisiana difficulties as involves the electoral vote.

Mori, the Japanese Minister, will, in a few weeks, return to his own country on leave of absence. He offered his resignation, but the Government declined to appoint a successor.

A fire at Detroit, Michigan, yesterday morning, destroyed the Detroit Carwheel foundry. Loss, forty thousand dollars; insurance, twenty thousand dollars. The works will be rebuilt immediately.

Mrs. Clarke, a passenger in the steamship Cuba to New York, sold her son, five years of age, for eight bottles of porter. The little fellow started with the buyers, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, for Ohio on Saturday.

A narrow-gauge railroad company was incorporated at Portland, Oregon, yesterday, for the purpose of building a road from Tillamook to some point on the Oregon Central railroad near the north end of Walpole lake.

The National Council and National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, will meet in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of participating in the funeral obsequies of the late John William Geary.

Henry W. Bigelow, a well-known and wealthy citizen of Chicago, committed suicide Saturday evening at his residence, No. 834 Madison street, by shooting himself while laboring under aberration of mind, caused by illness.

RIVERS.

Two Towns Flooded—Intense Excitement Among the Citizens—The Flood Increasing.

The Andy Johnson Sunk—A Barge Load of Grain Capsized—Death of Captain Jack Chambers.

Ice-Gorges Moving—Two Months and Seventeen Days from Cincinnati to New Orleans and Return.

Accident to the Parker and McCullem—Movements of Coal Fleets—The Weather.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., February 9.—This evening water began to rise and pour into the town of Rockdun and the streets flooded, as was also Middletown, just above here. The scenes of perlies moving household effects from the points named are indescribable. The water at four o'clock was higher than any time since the freshet began, and the alarm of the inhabitants increased momentarily as the waters gathered around them. The Presbyterian Church was entirely surrounded. At the new Methodist Church Sunday-school they were compelled to suspend services, the pupils with great difficulty reaching their homes. The minister was unable to reach his residence except by boat, and persons caught in the lower part of town had either to come up by boat or take the hill path. Friendship Hotel, near the center of the town, is completely surrounded by water. As yet there has been no movement of the ice. At six o'clock the water was still rising, and the excitement increasing momentarily. The various avenues from the river front to Main street, and all cellars and first stories of houses along the river bank are flooded. At seven o'clock the water gives evidence of slowly subsiding. At midnight there is no material change in the situation. The water continues slowly to recede.

LOUISVILLE, February 9.—The river is rising slowly, with twelve feet six inches in the canal and ten feet six inches in the chute. Weather clear and cool, with the mercury ranging from 29° to 35°. Business is lively. Departed: Mary Houston and Charles Bodmann, New Orleans; Potomac, Memphis; Ajax, Charley Brown, J. S. McDonald and Fulton No. 3. Arrived: Chas. Bodman, Esperanza, H. C. Yaeger and Potomac, Cincinnati; Alaska, New Orleans. The McDonald took her tows safely over the falls, and will leave for below to-morrow. The Alaska is expected to ascend the falls for Cincinnati to-night. She is seventy-seven days out from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back. The Peytona in coming out the head of the head of the canal, with the barges Parker and McCullem, last night, was blown partly around, and had to turn the barges loose to avoid being pulled on the Weitzel dam. The Parker lodged on the dam sideways, and the McCullem went over and lodged below with her head up. A small hole was knocked in the Parker's side, but the same was easily stopped, she being lightly loaded. She will probably be brought up to the wharf in the morning. The McCullem will be towed up to-morrow. Over one million bushels of coal were taken over the falls to-day. The levee was crowded with people nearly all day, watching boats ascending and descending the falls.

CAIRO, February 9.—Arrived: Raven and barges, St. Louis; Lady Lee, St. Louis; W. J. Lewis, St. Louis; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis. Departed: Louisville, Cincinnati; Northwestern, Cincinnati; Mary Alice, New Orleans; St. Joseph, St. Louis; Capital City, Vicksburg; John Gilmore, St. Louis; Tyrone, Nashville; Lady Lee, Red river; W. J. Lewis, Ouachita river. The river has risen about two feet. The weather is clear and pleasant. Mercury 40°. The Andy Johnson struck a snag in Price's bend this morning and sunk in seven feet of water. She lies straight, and, it is thought, can be easily raised. The Lady Lee brought her passengers, and when she left there was only two feet water in the hold. The obstruction is thought to be the same that sunk the Belle of Shreveport last fall. The barge Eliza, loaded with grain for Hickman, capsized here last night, throwing about forty carloads into the river. The accident is said to have been caused by loading the entire cargo on deck, making her top-heavy.

PITTSBURG, February 9.—The river is falling, with seven feet eight inches in the channel. The weather is clear, and the wind has veered around to the northwest, with the mercury at 18° above zero at six o'clock. There were no departures, and the present prospects are that no more coal will get out soon. Arrived: Carrie Brooks and Granite State. Captain Jack Chambers, lately connected with the steamboat E. H. Durfee, and known extensively on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and Western waters generally, died of apoplexy this evening.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—Arrived: Hawkeye, Ohio river; Fannie Lewis, Vicksburg; Desmet, Red river; Glencoe and Continental, New Orleans; Bon Accord, Tennessee river; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. The river is about stationary. Weather clear and mild. Considerable ice passed here to-day.

EVANSVILLE, February 9.—Weather clear and cold, with the thermometer from 23° to 40°. The river has risen thirty inches, rising two inches per hour. Port list—Up: Arlington, Quickstep, Mollie Moore and Minneola. Down: Tarascon, Quickstep, Anna, Mary Ann and tow. Business active.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—The river has risen two feet one inch, and now stands thirty-five feet in the channel. The weather is clear and pleasant. The ice from the Alleghany and Muskingum is expected to-morrow. Arrived: Mary Miller, Memphis.

[We were shown a telegraphic dispatch from the Signal Office at Washington early last night, stating that the long and anxiously looked for breaking up of the ice-gorge in the mouth of the Missouri, above St. Louis, had occurred, but up to the hour of going to press the Associated Press reporters failed to give us any particulars.—EDS. APPEAL.]

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—For the Northwest and extending eastward over the upper lakes regions and southeastward, over Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, falling barometer and rising temperature, with fresh to very brisk southerly and easterly winds and increasing cloudiness, with probably snow from Minnesota to the northern portion of Michigan and possibly rain south of the latter region to Missouri and the lower Ohio Valley. For the Middle States winds gradually backing to westerly and southerly, with rising temperature and generally clear weather. For the New England States westerly and southwesterly winds, diminishing in force, and clear weather. For the South-Atlantic States westerly to southerly winds, and generally clear weather. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, easterly to southerly winds, with rising temperature and generally clear weather.

K. H. Keeny, who was sentenced to be hung on the seventh of March at Visalio, California, has been commuted to imprisonment for life; but the authorities were compelled to hide him from the exasperated Vigilance Committee. He caused the death of Levi M. Fletcher some time ago.

Some important movement of troops will soon be ordered by the War Department, the effect of which will be to take from the States of Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee, the greater portion of the United States military forces stationed in those States, and to locate them at other points where the interests of the Government may require their presence.

A telegram from Vienna says that Count Androssy has informed Minister Jay that the Austrian Government consents to an International Congress, to sit at Vienna, pending the Exposition, to consider the best mode of encouraging useful inventions and manufactures. After the close of the Exhibition the Congress will, in accordance with the desire of the President, negotiate on the subject.

THE GOLDEN HARVEST.

What the Merchants Make from Cotton, and What the Planters Loose and Pay.

Plain Talk and Clear Reasoning—Farms and Their Management—Knowledge Wanted.

A Farmer's Club Needed—A Call upon the Farmers of Shelby County.

EDITORS APPEAL—I see in your daily of the seventh of May, 1871, an article written by T. T. Wright, and called by you good sense; but, in my judgment, it is the weakest *expose* of the farmer and his financial troubles on record, and betrays utter ignorance of the labor system as it is. His leading inquiry is, "What has gone with this twenty-seven million dollars that was scattered broadcast around Memphis for cotton alone?" He first assumes that it was sown broadcast around Memphis, and almost in the same breath he tells us that it was sown broadcast somewhere else; that is, that it was sent to the West for supplies to produce said cotton. He, the said Wright, gives us the items of expense, such as meat and bread, butter and eggs, turkeys and chickens, apples and other things. Now, of this bill of fare, the cotton planter and daily laborer have not received anything but the meat and bread, whilst the city had all the butter and eggs, chickens and turkeys, and other things served up in the most princely style beneath their gildedly embellished citadels of domestic retirement, waiting in luxurious ease for the incoming crop, with all its perquisites, while the planter is filled with middling-meat and bread, and physical exhaustion and mental tortures at the maturity of mortgages on his homestead for supplies to make said

COTTON.

Had the said Wright been acquainted with the soil, condition of the farms, scarcity of money in the country, sparseness of timber on a majority of the plantations, the unreliability of labor, as well as the plan of labor adopted in the cotton States, he never would have ventured a plan, much less to have asked the question, sneeringly, of the debt-ridden and oppressed laboring millions, "What had went with the twenty-seven millions that Memphis had sown broadcast in the country?" What has went with the twenty-seven millions? In showing what has went with the twenty-seven millions, I will state that to produce that amount of cotton would require, at least, fourteen or twenty-four millions in money. I will do the trade justice, and say that they use more capital, and at less profits, than they are accused of doing; that is, I say twenty-five per cent. is a high average profit running through the entire trade—hence, we will take twenty-four million dollars in actual cash to develop the cotton crop of twenty-seven millions, for if we assume a less amount, say fourteen millions, it would show our merchants to be a consummated set of swindlers; that is, to take

$27,000,000 WORTH OF COTTON,

and our notes secured on land for $14,000,000 worth of goods; therefore we will assume that they invest $24,000,000 in supplies and dry-goods at the factory, packery and foundery, and add twenty-five per cent. on first cost, freights added, which would be $6,000,000 profit to add to the $24,000,000; therefore, when the goods are laid down in Memphis, they are worth $30,000,000. We, as a class of farmers, are one year behind; therefore to get the goods we are forced to get some merchant to advance them—regular charges being two and one-half per cent., and one per cent. per month for the use of the money, which will average five per cent. on the entire account; hence the commission for advancing would be $750,000, and interest on the same would be $1,500,000, which in all would be $2,250,000; and that added to the $30,000,000 would be $32,250,000 of debt sown broadcast over the country to produce the $27,000,000 of cotton, which not only leaves the county without a dollar, but an exhaustive debt of $5,250,000 on the supply question alone, and $3,000,000 in money as dear gains in the hands of the merchants on the original $24,000,000 invested—besides a debt in the country for their commission on handling cotton. Take the $27,000,000 worth of cotton at two and one-half per cent., and we have $675,000 for selling, $202,500 for insurance, and $400,000 for

STORAGE AND OTHER EXPENSES,

for in $27,000,000 worth of cotton, there would be at least 400,000 bales, at 15 cents per pound, weighing 450 pounds; hence, we see it cost us $1,297,500 to have our cotton sold, to say nothing of the amount gained out of the very small sales made for sampling. Add the cotton balance and the supply debt that is carried over, and we have $6,527,500 hanging over us, and increasing in volume daily.

What has went with the $27,000,000? We, the farmers around Memphis, have given the $27,000,000 worth of cotton, and $6,625,700 in notes, secured by mortgages on our homesteads, making in all, $33,527,500, for $24,000,000 worth of supplies and other things; that is, we are paying the enormous sum of $9,627,500 to a few capitalists to handle our products and sell us theirs; that is, they give us $24,000,000 worth of goods, and take $27,000,000 worth of cotton, and $6,527,500 in notes bearing interest. I think that I have shown where the $27,000,000 has gone. It is a painful fact that there is not a dollar in the country, and money matters are getting tighter and tighter every year, whereas merchants are multiplying in numbers and material wealth. It is equally clear that, if the merchants were advancing more money than the products brought in market, that they too would go by the board, and be found seeking employment on the farm, instead of our sons leaving the farm and seeking employment in the counting room. No set of

MERCHANTS

in the world ever enjoyed so complete a golden field as the merchants of the South. Why? Because they have the exclusive right to price and ways, not only to the products of the entire South, but that of the North, East and West, for their customers.

You may ask why submit to such high-handed dealings. The reason is obvious. First—No farmer is forbid selling his cotton by law, or which is the same thing, by consent of action between the sellers and buyers of cotton. Second—We have had advances, and as a matter of policy, to secure future advances, we throw the selling, storage, insurance and pickings into their hands. Third—Not having the money, we can only get goods at one place; hence, pricing does not amount to anything. The question is to get them, and pay for them at any price. Why this state of affairs? The reason is likewise obvious. First—We are one or two years behind, and are not able to turn a new leaf—that is, if we quit cotton the merchants will quit us, and to do so we would suffer muchly. Second—The labor system is such that they will not raise grain and stock, for two reasons. First—They work for the quickest returns that will require the least attention—that is, they never look more than one year ahead—therefore, they wish to have their labor in that which they can convert into money the easiest. Hence, if we were to

PLANT MORE GRAIN,

and start our herds of cattle, sheep and hogs, they would not cultivate the corn, as that would not be ready money to them, or attend the herds only at unseasonable hours, when all the profits would fall to their share.

Second—The only way we can get the negro is on the shares, or rent to him, for two reasons; First—They have a concert of action between themselves, through their societies, not to work for any white man on the farm for wages. Second—There is so much cleared land in proportion to the labor as it is, that is now running to waste, and being eat up by high taxes and interest on old debts, that the majority of landholders are glad to get them on their places on any plan; therefore, labor dictates terms as well as capital, and we could, disorganized and in debt, as we are, fix the rate of taxes or interest on capital as easily as we could govern and control the labor system. Hence, you see, from this state of circumstances, that it is impossible to quit cotton, or asking advances yearly, though our cotton brought thirty-three million dollars instead of twenty-seven millions.

IN RECAPITULATING THE FACTS,

we see that the farmers around Memphis are paying annually $6,000,000 to the dry goods and grocery trade; $2,925,000 to the cotton factors; $202,500 to the insurance companies; $400,000 to the different sheds; making in all $9,527,500. Now, nearly all of which we ought to, and can save, if we were properly organized in farmer's rings of twenty-five to one hundred, and those again in circles of five hundred to one thousand, with one man to do the selling and buying for the circle of one thousand, and trade alone with the foundry, factory and packer. The question is, how can we start? As we have neither money nor supplies, let us look the question squarely in the face, and determine to do or die; that is, plant what you can tend yourselves, and let the balance go, or rent it for whatever you can get. Eat less, dress less, and pay as you can, and at the end of the year all that you have made is yours, and continue doing the same thing, and the day will not be far in the distant future when we will be able not only to control capital, but the capitalist of the South, and when we control the capital of the country we will control everything. In view of the foregoing facts, we are forced to the

CONCLUSION

that at least $3,000,000 of greenback wealth is added annually to the country and city merchants in Memphis and her radius of trade, and $6,000,000 of debt to the producers. Mr. Wright says the true policy is to raise clover, small grain, corn and cotton, and rotate—all of which appears nice on paper, but in practice it is not worth the paper that it is written upon. Many of the reasons have been given in analyzing the labor system. We can not keep up the outside fences, even when we have plenty of timber, in half repair—much less build cross-fences; besides, a large majority of the best places are scarce of timber for firewood, much less rail timber.

Mr. Wright further says, twenty-five acres well set in clover and orchard-grass will feed ten cows and twenty-five hogs, and that the profits of which would be $1440; then why not put one hundred acres in clover and orchard-grass, and have forty cows and one hundred hogs, and make $1760 with four hands—for, if his reason and judgment is good as to twenty-five acres, it is so for any number of acres. But if all should engage in the butter and pork business, what would become of the West? Yes, what would become of the toiling millions employed in the carrying and manufacturing—as well as the shed men, insurance men, and cotton factors in the cotton business. There is as much

DIVERSITY

in the appearance and capacity of the different farms all over the country as there is in the features and qualifications of the human species; that is, the fiat of fate has given as independent a stamp to our homesteads and farms as it has to the children of men; and as a majority of men are poor in thoughts and ability to make a living, so are the majority of farms in the products of the various crops; therefore, as each man has his peculiar sphere of action, so has each farm its peculiar adaptations for certain plant food; and as men fail in business which they have no business qualifications by nature to fill, so do the farms when planted in things not suited to the soil or climate, and, as all men have, by nature, their proper sphere of action, where they will prosper if they continue in it, so have the farms, geologically and chemically, a basis for particular plants, and as all men are not qualified by nature for lawyers and merchants, neither are all farms by nature qualified for clover or herd-grass and small grain; hence, in view of all the facts as above enumerated, Mr. Wright's plan of relief would fall short, reaching our relief, but would end in further bank supply and confusion. As a class, we the farmers are ignorant as to mathematical and chemical knowledge, and in its present condition of a majority of its farms, the things most needed is knowledge and labor.

LABOR WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE,

nine times out of ten, will result in nothing but debt, or at best a bare support; hence, my notion is this, for each county to employ an engineer and an agricultural chemist, whose duty should be to visit each farm in the county together, and there analyze the soil in the different fields, and in different parts of the same fields, as well as to level the farm, stake out ditches, mark the places for stopping wastes, and each have a plat with full directions how and where to level and drain, as well as the sort of crop to plant on such and such lands, and the sort of fertilizing such and such lands require for such and such crops once a year; and start an Agricultural College in each county, and the expenses of the college, county engineer and chemist to be paid by levying

A TAX ON COTTON.

That is, if we levy the one-fourth of one per cent., that we are now paying the insurance company, and one and one-fourth per cent., the half of what we are paying the cotton-factor, that would be two per cent. upon the cotton, which would not only build and endow the colleges, and employ our county chemist and engineer, but would in the course of a few years double the crops in the country, and restore all of the waste places. We can do it and never feel it as a burden, for we are now doing it without any hope of any benefits accruing; that is, let us drop the insurance, and pay only one and one-fourth per cent. to have our cotton sold. Now, two per cent. on the cotton of this county—say 25,000 bales—at $75 per bale, would be $1,875,000, and two per cent. of that would be $37,500—and $1000 each would pay the chemist and engineer, leaving $35,500 for a college in each county.

J. J. HARRIS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MUIR—The friends and acquaintances of W. A. MUIR are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 342 Lauderdale street, this (MONDAY) afternoon, at three o'clock.

DIED.

SMITH—Saturday night, February 8th, at the residence of her grand-daughter, Mary H. McClure, Mrs. MARY A. SMITH, aged seventy-six years and seven months.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. AGNES ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE

THE SPRING SESSION COMMENCES THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
Terms per session, payable in advance, $75, $60, $50 and $100, according to the age or class of the pupil. For further information, apply or address the MOTHER SUPERIOR,
feb9 St. Agnes Academy.

New School, 161 Union Street.

W. R. PAGE, of Va., Principal. Course of Classics, Mathematics and English complete. For expenses, etc., see principal at school-room. REFERENCES:—Rev. George White, D.D.; Dr. A. H. Voorhies, E. Magevney, Esq.; Editors Western Methodist, Prof. Y. M. S. Rhett. ja27

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA

The Second Half Session of the University will
Open on the First of February.
Special arrangements are made for students to enter classes at this time.
One half the regular fee is charged.
For further particulars apply to
ja4 WM. DOLD, Clerk of Faculty.

$200 Reward.

I WILL give two hundred dollars reward for the arrest and confinement in any jail so that they may be dealt with justly, GEO. COOPER and JOHN BACHMAN, the murderers of W. J. Hill, committed on the night of January 29, 1873, twelve miles from Memphis, on the Big Creek plankroad. Or I will give one hundred dollars for the arrest of either of said parties in accordance with the above.
fe2 MRS. MARY E. WILLIAMS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE stated convocation of Penn Royal Arch Chapter No. 22, will be held on MONDAY, evening, February 10th, at 7½ o'clock, for dispatch of business. All Companions are fraternally invited.
By order C. G. LOCKE, M. E. H. P.
A. J. WHEELER, Secretary. fe9

Y. M. C. A. FESTIVAL
AT ROCCO HALL
TO-NIGHT.

AT AUCTION.
Oil-Walnut Furniture, Groceries, Etc.,
On Tuesday Morning, February 11th,
BY A. E. FRANKLAND.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Memphis Masonic Temple.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received on the 1st of March, next, for the Stone, Brick, Iron and Carpenter work requisite for the erection and "covering-in" of the
Memphis Masonic Temple.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of JONES & BALDWIN, Architects, Planters Insurance Building. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN ZENT,
C. B. CHURCH,
J. M. PETTIGREW,
fe10 Building Committee.

MEMPHIS
Building and Savings Association.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the Memphis Building and Savings Association will be held **Monday Evening, February 10th,** at 7½ o'clock, at the office of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 41 Madison street (basement), for the purpose of loaning out the money in the hands of the Treasurer and taking additional subscribers for shares. Those who rent should bear in mind, every dollar of rent paid for a house is gone forever; if paid through a building association will, in a few years, give you a clear title to your house. Why not, then, be your own landlord by taking stock in the new and prosperous Association? Dues, $1 a month per share. Every member is entitled to a loan of $200 on each share. Attend the meeting Monday night, 7½ o'clock. By order of
G. H. JUDAH, President.
S. STURM, Secretary. fe9

NOTICE.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND THE Public in general are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to furnish
Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc.,
as well as Plate or ordinary WINDOW GLASS, White Lead, Putty, all at rates competing fairly with Eastern market. Try us.
G. H. BERKEL & CO.,
Warehouse foot of Exchange street; address to office, No. 7 Monroe street. Store at Memphis Wood Work Co., Memphis, Tenn.

TO F. L. DUNCAN:

You are hereby notified that your goods, now stored on "Our Wharfboat," will be sold by process of law, if charges on said goods are not paid at the expiration of ten days from date. J. H. MATTHEWS & CO.,
Proprietors "Our Wharfboat,"
fe8 Friar's Point, Miss.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY,
Lessee Memphis and Charleston R. R.,
Memphis, Tenn., February 9, 1873.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R.
CHANGE OF TIME
COMMENCING
Sunday, February 9, 1873.
TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:
Mail Train leaves Memphis ..... 11:50 a.m
Mail Train arrives at Memphis ..... 10:50 a.m
Express Train leaves Memphis ..... 6:00 a.m
Express Train arrives at Memphis ..... 10:05 p.m
Grand Junction and Corinth Accommodation leaves Memphis ..... 6:00 p.m
Grand Junction and Corinth Accommodation arrives at Memphis ..... 7:30 p.m
Somerville Acc. leaves Memphis ..... 4:45 p.m
Somerville Acc. arrives at Memphis ..... 8:30 a.m
Making close connection at Grand Junction, Corinth, Decatur and Chattanooga for all points South, Southeast and East.
72 miles shorter to Chattanooga, East Tennessee, Georgia and the seaboard cities than via Nashville. Quick time and close connections to Nashville.
Ticket Office, 278 Main st., and at Depot.
fe9 W. J. HOBBS, General Superintendent.

DAVID WALK
Will deliver two lectures in the
LINDEN STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
I.
Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, 1873—Subject: "What I saw in Europe."
II.
Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, 1873—Subject: "Spurgeon and his Work."
☞ Single lecture, $1. Both lectures, $1 50.

English and Classical School,
303 THIRD STREET.—THE SECOND session commences MONDAY, February 3d. All the English branches usually taught in schools, and the Greek and Latin languages, will receive attention. For terms and course of study, apply at the school-room.

Direct Importation of Masks.

MARDI GRAS is coming. Secure your Masks in time at SPECHT'S. Largest assortment in the city. Give him a call; keeps Candy and Cakes always on hand, fresh every day, at ☞ 7 MADISON STREET.

FOR RENT.

A Very Fine and Very Large Residence in Oxford, Mississippi.

☞ No money required as rent, but meals for three persons and their servant required as the rent. Seven large and handsome rooms delivered to the tenants, and two servants rooms and a large garden and orchard and all necessary out-buildings, all in perfect order.
Address Box 17, Oxford, Miss. de29 daw

Important Notice.

TICKET OFFICE,
Louisville, Nashville & Gt. Southern R. R.,
☞ Planters or others desiring to secure labor from Georgia, or any portion of the southeast, can be furnished transportation, at lowest rates, from any point in Georgia or the Carolinas, by depositing money with
JAMES SPEED, Ticket Agent,
ja22 eod No. 237½ Main street.

Garden Land for Sale.

TEN ACRES, in high state of cultivation, on Poplar street turnpike, one mile from city, known as "Pfeifer Place," for rent for one year or a term of years. Apply to R. Dudley Frayser, No. 7 Madison, or John S. Toof, No 268 Front street. ja1

Notice of Copartnership.

J. E. KIRTLAND has admitted E. M. KIRTLAND into copartnership in the lumber Business, at No. 109 Union street, the firm name now being J. E. Kirtland & Bro.
J. E. KIRTLAND,
fe8 E. M. KIRTLAND.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the estate of E. W. Caldwell, Sr., all persons are hereby notified to file with me all accounts and demands against said estate, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will call and settle with me, or my attorneys, at their office, at 15 Union street. January 25, 1873.
J. HALSTEAD, Executor.
Hanson & Estes, Attorneys. ja26

MASQUERADE COSTUMES
H. A. D'ARCY,
feb6 379 Main street (up stairs.)

Established 1806.
DERINGER
Rifle and Pistol Factory.
Bronaugh M. Deringer & Co.,
(Successors to Henry Deringer), Sole Manufacturer of
GENUINE DERINGER PISTOLS.
Nos. 607, 609, 611 Tamarind street, in the rear of 812 North Front street, Philadelphia, Penn.

WHITSITT & PURSER,
MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING,
154 Main Street.

I HAVE removed next door to my old stand, and taken into copartnership Mrs. H. R. PURSER. We will keep a first-class stock of Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings. We have made preparations to furnish Mardi Gras Suits and Masquerade Costumes.
fe2 M168 L. J. WHITSITT.

Notice—Planters and Others.

WE are prepared to furnish car corn from the boats at any point on the Mississippi river, between Memphis and New Orleans, at New Orleans prices when delivered.
A. R. MORTON & CO.,
No. 10 Magnolia Block, corner Union and Front streets, Memphis, Tenn. feb7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND
CARNIVAL
OF MEMPHIS.

Mardi Gras, 1873, February 25th.

Proclamation and Rehash of Ye Mighty Momus, King of the Carnival, who Speaks Thus:

TO HIS LOYAL SUBJECTS OF THIS AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY:

By the powers in us vested as Momus, King of the Carnival, Prince of Mischief, and the fellow with the Brass Collar on, we proclaim Mardi Gras as a day of Revelry, Abandon, Merry-making and Masking, and command our adherents both far and near to flock to our standard, and join with our mummeries.

We have decreed that railroads shall issue excursion tickets, and in accordance with our mandate we announce the following:

Round trip tickets one and one-fifth regular fare, for sale at all stations Monday and Tuesday—good until Thursday (inclusive), 27th. Steamboats half-fare.

We have ordered out the following societies who will take part in our processions day and night:

Mystic Knights of Momus.
The Memph.
Casino.
The Mendless