MEMPHIS APPEAL

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 1873.

The Daily Appeal has a larger circulation than all the other Memphis daily papers combined.

CONCILIATION KILLS RADICALISM.

Rebels of the south are now the most peaceful and law-abiding citizens. The kuklux have suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. The only impediment to the future peace and prosperity of the south is the rule of Radical knaves. Where they have the power they reduce fraud and robbery to a system, and demonstrate that they are the most corrupt and unscrupulous set of men that ever before, in any civilized community, obtained possession of political power and the control of the public funds. The mountain load of debt piled upon the southern States can be traced to the robbery of Radical thieves. In the south the institutions of learning are broken down; colleges are deserted and in ruins; lunatic asylums have been closed. Everywhere they have visited upon the people the same bankruptcy; the same destruction of public credit; the same weight of crushing taxation—in a word, the same schemes of corruption, spoliation and plunder. To exterminate this great evil, which has exhausted the means and crushed out the energies of the southern people, is the duty of all good men. This is an object which the APPEAL most desires. Whenever it can aid the southern people in this regard, its services can be commanded at all times and under all circumstances. Three pages of the APPEAL would be given each day to a bitter and remorseless war upon the Radicals who are plundering the south, if this labor would contribute anything toward ridding our people of the barnacles fastened upon their vital resources. But we believe the quickest way to defeat Radicalism is by looking to our resources and their development. Let us show that it is our purpose to live in peace, to restore our waste places, to respect vested rights, to obey the laws, to suppress crime in our midst, to require a faithful discharge of public duty on the part of officials, to protect and elevate the public faith and credit, to maintain order, to treat all classes with justice and impartiality, and to welcome and treat with hospitality all men, from whatever quarter, who come among us with the intention of performing the duties of good citizens. The work of reconstruction has been accomplished, and now let us go forward in the labor of regeneration and recuperation. To soothe and heal and reinvigorate is the duty of the hour. The southern people want to open mines and build factories and improve water-powers, and extend railroads and bridge rivers. But the office-seeker's mind is on none of these things, but rather on keeping open the embers of dead feuds and fruitless contentions. The surest way to secure power and to defeat Radicalism, is to build up factories in our desolate south, to make our own fabrics, to develop the hidden resources of mother earth, to invite immigration and all the modern appliances of art and science. The public press has the means and the power to bring about these desirable results, by diverting popular attention from mere party politics, as generally discussed, to the wider and more instructive subjects of political economy generally; from the one-sided and simple pursuit of tilling the earth, to the more diversified and profitable ones of combining and utilizing the various products of the earth. The interest exhibited by the public in every item or paragraph which relates to the resources of the south, whether agricultural, manufacturing, mining or commercial, is evidence enough of the deep interest felt in every substantial note of information, whether local or general, which the newspapers may contain; while the long political speeches and the editorials, on party doctrines, are neither read nor appreciated by one in a hundred, simply because they take but little interest in that which is not productive or valuable, in a business sense. These are the means by which to defeat Radicalism and to secure for the south that peace for which she yearns.

THE OHIO NEGROES STRIKE FOR LIBERTY.

We have learned by sad experience that the negro is joined to his idol, and that it is like casting pearls before swine to argue with him as to his duty to himself and the whites. It will take many kicks and buffetings to convince the negro that he is nothing but clay in the hands of the Radical potter. But we are rejoiced to see that the colored voters of Ohio are about to renew their old habit of running away from their masters. On Saturday last the colored people of Ohio held a meeting at Chillicothe and resolved to cut loose from their political owners and to strike for liberty, freedom and independence. Certain it is they are getting up an insurrection, rebelling against the slight which their new task-masters have put upon their race. There is evidently a revolt among the Ohio blacks. They protest against the injustice done them, and it will take a good deal of kicking to cuff them into the traces again. They should have realized before this that the Republican party only cares for their votes, and not for their advancement. It has been in power for twelve years, and, beyond giving them the right to vote, in the belief that they could be used when wanted, it has done nothing for them. Only in districts like South Carolina, where the negro race predominates so largely in numbers, and where they have taken their political destiny into their own hands, have they obtained recognition. Certain it is, Radicalism intends to keep them in the background, except on election days, for the white Radicals are too hungry for the few places they can get to share them with their black allies. They are complaining at the attitude of the "impudent nigger," and will choke him off. If the negroes persist in demanding their due in the Radical party, the men who are hunting so eagerly for conservative disaffection will have all they can do to lash and drive their black sheep into the flock. The moment the darkey begins to think and to learn to respect himself, there will be divisions to heal in the Radical camp. But, of course, no serious split will occur in the negro columns, since they are too easily fooled with promises or frightened with threats to rebel against their new masters; but they are giving annoyance to the bosses just now. We trust this mutiny will continue until the colored man secures his freedom from that abject slavery to which he has voluntarily subjected himself. We hope the movement on the part of the negroes of Ohio is the dawning of that day when the colored voters of the whole country will be so incorporated into the opposing parties, locally and nationally, as indistinguishably interwoven with each of them, so divided between them, as to be felt, not distinctively and as an incubus of ignorance and prejudice, but as an accession to the voting strength of the American people, to be exercised for the benefit of the white man as well as the black man, and for the advancement of all the country.

STEAMBOAT BOILERS AND EXPLOSIONS.

Within fifteen miles of the scene of the explosion of the George C. Wolff there have occurred more accidents to steamboats than in almost any other part of the river of the same extent. The steamer Governor Brown exploded her boilers almost in sight of this point, at Helena, in 1857 or 1858, killing a large number of persons. The steamer Pennsylvania exploded within a mile of the scene of the recent disaster, on the sixth of June, 1856. The steamer St. Nicholas burst her boilers a few miles above, in the same year—each killing and wounding in a horrible manner a large number of passengers and crew. The sufferers on both these last-named vessels were relieved by Captain Shirley's steamer Kate Frisbee, at a great cost to him of carpets, bedding, etc., and the board of aldermen of Memphis passed a resolution to refund the expenses of the St. Nicholas sufferers. Judge Harris, of the supreme court—and brother to Governor I. G. Harris—was mortally scalded on the Pennsylvania. Another boat—name not now remembered—was burned at Harbert's landing, in sight of the scene of this disaster, and the steamers Sallie Robinson and Katie were sunk near this spot, at Helena bar. There is a singular fatality incident to steamers about this place. It is a graveyard of steamers. A thunder-storm was brewing at the time of the explosion of the Wolff and of the Pennsylvania. Whether the lightning flashed and thunder roared when the Sallie Robbinson went down, we are not advised. River men should inquire into these facts. There may be electrical conditions peculiar to certain spots in the river as well as atmospheric facts that promote explosions of steamers. There is a commission, constituted of philosophers and steamboatmen, now sitting in the east to determine causes of steamboat explosions. We will venture to suggest, very modestly, that this commission will never dare to determine the difference in tenacity and strength between Tennessee and Pennsylvania iron. These fellows down east know which side of their bread is buttered. In any event, if they begin this sort of an inquiry, one side will be so well buttered that they will never see the other. There was never a steamboat exploded whose boilers were hammered out of Cumberland or Tennessee river iron. Can anybody gainsay this assertion of one who has spent his life on Mississippi steamers?

MAHONE AND RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

If the railway lines from Texarcana to Norfolk were consolidated under Mahone and Jaques and Ross, the products of Texas, as shown by tables of distances, would pass through Memphis and Norfolk, and by sea to New York, in less time and for less money than by any possible route for freights. With these roads consolidated, the whole emigrant population of the States east of Memphis would select this route to the west. People moving from one State to another pursue the parallels of latitude on which they were born and have spent their lives. Thus, Virginia and East Tennessee and North Carolina would find a highway to the west exclusively over this Memphis highway. Messrs. Jaques and Ross have already addressed themselves to the task of securing a share of the travel, trade and traffic of Texas, and in order to control it beyond the possibility of successful rivalry, Mahone and Jaques should cooperate. Profitless contests are indescribably foolish, and men leading in them incur, after a time, the contempt of mankind for their folly, and we have had enough of railroad, as of other wars. If great men must be a little less or one must rise above or fall somewhat below another, the great busy world recks little of the fortunes or fame of individuals hardly having the right, in promotion of their own aims of individual ambition, to sacrifice the fortunes of great States and cities. Let us have the roads from Norfolk to Texarcana consolidated, and since Mahone has shown himself a wonderful organizer and manager of great railway lines, let him become master of the railway fortunes of this and adjacent States. Consolidation is an imperative necessity and the sooner the people exact the consummation of the scheme defined, the better for railways, and people, and States, and cities.

MEMPHIS PULPIT.

The return of many of our citizens from summer-resorts served yesterday to fill the churches with larger than ordinary summer congregations. The special subject, "The Sin of Habitual Dram-Drinking," announced in the morning papers for Rev. G. A. Lofton, of the First Baptist church, filled the house, an unusual occurrence in a Memphis church in August. But hot as was the day, the interest of the occasion was sufficient to enlist deeply the attention of the multitude. The exercises were introduced by a voluntary from the excellent choir, under the supervision of Mr. Francis, supported by the soft and powerful organ, inferior to few, if any, in the south. We will not attempt a review of the discourse which, though of unusual length, not only secured the attention of all, but thrilled the very large audience to its close. Dr. Lofton is a gentleman of strong and active intellectual power, second, probably to "few" men in the pulpit of his denomination. He is about thirty years of age, and a minister of less than half a dozen years standing. He is, as yet, not only not appreciated by his own denomination, but has not learned to measure his own marked abilities as a reasoner and declaimer. Our city may be justly proud of one presenting such distinguished claims to popular respect and attention, and boast as well of the unsullied character of a priesthood of great learning representing such a number of churches and so many denominations.

TEXARCANA, the terminus in Texas of the Memphis and Little Rock, and Cairo and Fulton roads, is only two-hundred and seventy-three miles from Memphis, and yet Memphis merchants have never thought of enriching themselves and our railways by making proper efforts to secure this trade. All these people west of us are Tennesseans and North Carolinians. They are subscribing, for this reason, every day for the APPEAL. They prefer, as their letters to us assert, to trade with Memphis, and our merchants should make at once vigorous efforts to draw hither the cotton crop and grocery trade of Texas.

WITHIN ten days Memphis will have an unbroken railway-route to Texas, and yet not one merchant has seen fit to send representatives into this new commercial domain or to inquire into the solvency, and sell to the tradesmen of the Lone Star State.

Carlists say they are organizing for a movement on Madrid, and that they will be ready to march in October.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Conventions and the Campaigns—What is Possible to Both Parties.

The Chances—Figures and Facts—The Negroes and the Whites—Majorities.

From the Independent South.]

A statement is going the round of the papers showing that by the returns of the United States census there were in this State in 1870 of males twenty-one years old and upward:

Colored	89,920
White	81,784
Colored voting majority	5,142

But this is manifestly incorrect. The same census returns show that in 1870 the population of the State was:

Colored	444,201
White	562,806
Colored voting majority	61,405

Experience has demonstrated that the average ratio of voters to the population is not less than one voter to every six inhabitants, which makes the majority of colored voters in 1870 not less than ten thousand. We believe it was greater, for owing to the great loss of our white male population during the war, it must be that in 1870 our *white voters* sustained less than the average proportion to the whole *white population*, while there had been no diminishing cause operating to anything like the same extent upon the colored voters. A few colored voters may be relied upon to go with the conservatives, but many more whites will certainly go with the Radicals. It is a low estimate to put the excess of Radical whites over colored conservatives at an average of twenty for each county, and there being seventy-one counties, this gives fourteen hundred votes to be taken from the conservatives and added to the Radicals, thus increasing the probable majority of the latter by two thousand eight hundred and forty. Again, it is well known that many blacks and very few whites have come into the State since 1870, and the excess of voters among the former class over voters among the latter is variously estimated at from five to ten thousand. Taking the lowest figures here to add to the two thousand eight hundred and forty majority given by the Radical whites over colored conservatives, and the ten thousand given by the census returns, and we see that the actual Radical majority in the State is not less than seventeen thousand five hundred. Then that party is well organized, whereas the opposing minority is by no means harmonious as to the proper course to be pursued. In view of these facts, is it not absolutely certain that a conservative State ticket would meet with overwhelming defeat? We see not the slightest hope to any other result to a general ticket. On the other hand, in the greater number of the separate county elections we think the conservatives, can by proper efforts, and will accomplish much for themselves and the State. The large colored majority will control the State election; but, being massed in a few counties, will not be felt in others, and in these others we might, with confident hopes of success, bring out our county tickets. The colored voters, we are convinced, have been hitherto separated from us rather by the belief that their own security demanded it, than by any wish to injure us, and when they are assured of the protection of their interests by a governor of their own choice—Republican—and armed with the veto powers, they will be more easily induced to aid us in the election of fair-minded, honest and capable men, who will not repeat the legislative follies and errors we have so long borne, but will protect the rights of all. This we conceive to be the attainable substantial good for which we may well remove the unsubstantial pleasure of merely casting our votes for a State ticket headed by Humphries or Harper, or any other that could be named.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

From the Jackson Clarion.]

The resolution of the executive committee calling a State convention of the conservatives, and referring to the people whether they will nominate a State ticket, or abstain from doing so and leave the ground to be fought over by the Republicans among themselves, is the wisest action that could have been taken. The committee, though not entirely unanimous for calling a convention at present, were nearly so. It was very generally agreed by the members in attendance that they ought not to assume the responsibility of forestalling action by deciding what ought, or ought not, to be done. This will be performed by the constituency through their delegates when they assemble in convention, by the light of events as they shall then have been developed. About the matter of running a ticket, opinions were various. Some favored a straightout ticket, whether the Radical house divides against itself or not; others were opposed to a ticket, provided the Radicals bring two sets into the field, and others are holding their decision in abeyance until after the Radical convention shall have revealed a clearer view of the situation. We believe (though on this point we may be mistaken) the opinion was unanimous that even if the Radicals nominate two tickets and it be decided by the State convention to run no conservative (or Democratic) ticket, neither of the opposing wings of the adversary should receive the indorsement of the convention. In other words, that the friends of reform should in convention express no formal preference, but as individuals should hold their hands off and see a fair fight, or take part for one side or the other, as their sense of duty might dictate. There was general concurrence in the belief, if it should be decided to nominate a State ticket, to select such an one as will command the heartiest, most earnest and most active support of all the opposers of Radicalism. The committee, composed mainly of representative men from every geographical division of the State, have performed the delicate trust confided to them conscientiously, and with an eye to the best interests of the State. It will be left for the voting masses of their party to choose their own course and do their duty at the ballot-box. There was no division in the opinion in reference to the ability of the opposers of Radical misrule, to save the legislature at all events. And this will compensate for every sacrifice of individual preference that may be made.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

From the Jackson Clarion.]

The Radical State convention will meet next Wednesday. The prospect of a split of the party into two parts with its resulting advantageous to the people is not as promising as it has been. The discussion of the plan of campaign by a portion of the conservative press, and the frequent declarations in Democratic quarters, supposed to be influential, that Ames would be preferred to any of his antagonists, have sent his stock up and correspondingly depressed that of his adversaries, who, however able to confront him, may not be willing to stand a fire in rear and front. From the present outlook we apprehend that those of our friends who have so energetically expressed themselves for a square fight against a practically unified party, led on by Ames, with Butler for his chief, and backed by the sword and purse of the administration, in preference to maintaining neutrality and seeing its warring factions devour each other, or to beating them in detail, will have a splendid opportunity to try the virtue of their tactics. The remembrance of Ames's military dictatorship, his malignant surroundings, and the popular majority at his back, are suggestive of an unpleasant picture of the future, and of the necessity of great effort to defeat him.

A St. Louis telegram, yesterday, says that the special dispatch from Lawrence, dated August 21st, which has gained considerable circulation in papers outside of the State, and which purports to give an account of an attempt to throw a train on the Missouri Pacific railroad from the track, four miles east of Holden, Missouri, and the boarding of the train by a band of ruffians, with the evident design of robbing the passengers, and subsequently of the killing of one, and the wounding of another of the desperadoes, at Holden, is pronounced by the officers of the company to be utterly false, and that the entire story was made out of whole cloth. The conductor of the train has mentioned nothing of the kind as having occurred, either on that evening or any other, and the whole story is a base fabrication from beginning to end.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Negro Secret Societies—What they Propose to Effect.

From the Jackson Whig and Tribune.]

We have reason to know that a secret organization exists among the negroes of this city and county, the object of which is to regulate in their own interest the labor on farms and in families. Jackson is the headquarters of this society, and during the big meetings of the past few weeks large additions have been made to the order. Sometimes these meetings continue through the entire night, but the time is not all consumed in religious exercises. Explaining the object and necessity of the society above mentioned, and initiating new members, occupies much of their time. The colored preachers are thought to be at the head of it. Its objects may be briefly summed up thus: They intend, if strong enough by the close of the year, to refuse all offers to crop on shares or for wages, but to force landholders to rent them land and stock. To raise the wages of household and kitchen work, and to classify all house labor—that is, if one hires a dining-room servant or chambermaid, or she, as the case may be, will not to do any work whatever outside of dining-room and chamber-work—if hired to wash, wash only, and if hired to cook, why, to confine him or herself strictly to that. Further, to require a certain number of hours each day, and all of Sunday after nine o'clock in the morning, for recreation, and to do no night-work whatever without extra pay. Such are the leading features, as far as we have been able to ascertain, of this rather extraordinary movement. It furnishes another striking illustration of the tendency of the times toward sectionalizing the various callings of life, and arraying class against class by secret organizations whose objects are necessarily selfish and clannish. We do not like the signs, and fear that the end of all this class gravitation and secret organization to advance peculiar and class interests, is yet far in the future, and full of peril to liberty and society.

LAW AND ORDER.

The Recent Riot at Grenada, Miss.—A Word of Appropriate Comment.

From the Grenada Sentinel.]

Law and order must be preserved. Without such preservation no people can be happy and prosperous. Every good citizen, be he white or black, is interested in this matter, and when it becomes necessary to execute, everyone, irrespective of color, should be prompt in rendering assistance, if called upon by the officials. He who obstructs the execution of the law, becomes at once a grave offender against that law, and the sooner our black citizens are made to realize this fact, the better it will be for them, as well as the whole public. Heretofore our grand juries have been either badly organized, or they have failed to perform their duty. In future it is to be hoped our district-attorneys will devote more attention to grand juries, and see that they make true presentment of all and every offense committed within the body of the country. They require watching and instruction; indeed, they require the spurs of the district-attorney to keep them in the traces, and make them perform their whole duty. Rigidity in this direction, accompanied by prompt and exemplary punishment, will soon bring about reform, and each and every man will know his duty as a citizen and as an individual, and, knowing it, will perform it. Our officers should be prompt in the performance of their respective duties, and without fear, favor or affection, should bring all offenders to justice. If this be done, it will inspire confidence in the people, and the feeling of repose and protection, it will engender, will result most surely in a gratifying state of things, and avert that terrible calamity, the forbidding picture of which, our respected cotemporary of the APPEAL, so graphically drew in a late issue.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Late Election—The Negroes' Part in it—They will Vote Together.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.]

We have not for several days published the returns of the election. Satisfied that all the amendments to the constitution are adopted by large majorities, we so announced, contenting ourselves to publish the official returns when they are received. While an effort was made by a large portion of the Radical press of the State and some of its orators to give a party turn to this election, which was successful in the large negro counties, there was in many counties, in all sections of the State, no organized opposition to the adoption of the amendments, the white Radicals of the west very generally voting for them. The opposition of the colored voters of the State, and their forcing that class of their leaders who are now especially courting the favor of the negroes into opposing the amendments, shows more than any other action of this race their determination not to vote with the tax-payers of the State. Their opposition arose from mere prejudice and ignorant fears—a want of confidence and a spirit of political hostility to the southern whites. No good reasons were urged by the cowardly apostates whom they dragooned into opposing the amendments, why the colored people should vote against them. *A mere wanton desire to keep as a class, organized in their opposition to the whites, seem to have influenced their leaders, to which the masses very readily and heartily assented.* If the whites of the State will learn a practical lesson from this election, it may be as beneficial as the adoption of the amendments. *We cannot get the blacks to vote with us, and we must stop coquetting with them. It is as foolish as it is humiliating.*

TENNESSEE CENTRAL.

Contracts for its Construction Let Out to a Responsible Company.

From the Trenton (Tenn.) Gazette.]

On Wednesday and Thursday of this week, our town was somewhat enlivened by the presence of a number of energetic-looking men from a distance, bidders for contracts on the Tennessee Central railroad. We are informed that on the twenty-first instant the president of the company concluded a contract with the Northwestern Construction company of Illinois, for the grading, bridging, log-drains, culverts, crossties, etc., on the portion of the road extending from Huntingdon, by way of McLemoresville, Milan and Trenton, to Brazil. The road-bed is to be ready for the reception of the iron-rails to Milan by the first of April next, to Trenton by the first of July, and to Brazil, provided the company determine to extend it to that place, by the first of September, 1874. This gives us assurance of hearing the whistle of the locomotive and seeing the trains from the east passing through our city in less than twelve months. Auspicious for the future growth and prosperity of Trenton. We sincerely trust that the indefatigable president, Dr. W. W. Lea, may live to enjoy many rides over this road. Few men would have persisted so long in an enterprise with so little encouragement.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

An Infamous Negro Foiled in his Attempt on a Young Lady.

From the Tipton Record.]

On Thursday last, as Miss Haralson, a respectable young white girl, was passing from her mother's to Mr. Laffmore's, who resides upon the farm of S. H. Sloan, Esq., southeast of McClelland's tank, in a dense wood, and at an abrupt turn of the road, she was suddenly seized by a stalwart negro, who endeavored to choke and drag her from the road, but by a supernatural strength and loud cries for help, she managed to frighten the fiend from his purpose. Several persons, attracted by her screams, hastened to the spot, but the villain had made a precipitate flight, leaving no trace of his identity except in the mind of the frightened and bewildered girl. Immediate search was instituted and several suspicious characters arrested, but owing to the sameness of African physiognomy, and the shock upon her mental faculties, Miss Haralson was unable to identify the perpetrator, who is still at large.

DRAMATIC ITEMS.

Mr. Jefferson, who is now in London, is reported as in good health, despite the rumor that he was suffering from paralysis of the eye.

The Vokes Family reopened the Union-square theater, New York, on Monday night, with a new American jolity called *Fun in a Fog*.

J. L. Toole, the prominent English comedian, is coming to this country for a professional tour. It is thought remarkable in England that he visited forty-two towns in thirteen weeks recently.

Lawrence Barrett has been enjoying his well-earned summer siesta, after the most artistically successful tour of the west, of which we have read for years. We have noted from time to time, this triumphant progress over the ground where Booth and Forrest and the rest have been known and admired of yore. But that Mr. Barrett has forced the highest praise of all, from their partial critics, is not his only guerdon. Late California papers tell us of his new victories there—not in the flesh, but in the memory of his past great deeds. And this is not in his own proper field of tragedy, but in the trying one of elegant comedy. Mr. Sothern, the great comedian of the hour, has just been paying in San Francisco, with the rich flush of New York successes still bright upon him. *David Garrick* was written for Mr. Sothern by poor Tom Robertson. It was fitted to him like a coat, and he "created" the part in London and made it the wonder of that stage. Mr. Sothern has played the part in San Francisco, and while he has earned very high and very just praise for it, the sentiment of the critics of the Golden City awards the palm to Barrett. This, too, in the full blaze of Sothern's presence, while the memory of Barrett's *David Garrick* is dimmed by two intervening years. They base their judgment on apparently just grounds; that Barrett with the fuller consciousness of the great master's meaning could better express the deep and tender veneration for his art of his best interpreter, Garrick.

Erin-a-Chorra is the name of a new play which has recently had a most successful hearing in New York, and bids fair to become the sensation of the hour. We alluded some time since to the fact that the various vagaries of the immortal George Francis Train were to be put into a play. *Erin-a-Chorra* is that play; and it will have additional interest for our readers from the fact that it is written by an old Mobilian, who plays the part of the impossible-irrepressible-irresistable hero, G. F. T. Mr. J. J. Wallace made many friends among us while he was stage manager of the Mobile theater; for his unfailing courtesy to the public and his ready and patient aid to all our amateurs were as universally recognized as were his merits as an actor. Hence it is a sort of Mobile success, when the New York journals speak of his play and of his acting in most unanimous commendation. From one of them we condense: "Its dialogue is most refreshingly pungent and witty, its incidents and dramatic arrangement are consistent and interesting, and its tableaux most effectively devised. * * * * It is unnecessary to dilate upon its plot further than to state that the oppressed hero and peasantry are materially assisted by Mr. George Francis Train, who, in the piece, instructs English judges how to conduct trials, promises the most wonderful things, characteristic of the original individual, and delivers orations to the patriotic peasantry beyond their comprehension. The part is admirably drawn, and, we are pleased to state, most admirably filled by Mr. J. J. Wallace. He not only "makes up" to resemble the extraordinary individual whom he delineates, but acts the character with a consequential sense of his own importance that is really delicious, and which would do credit to the original himself. The piece, we believe, is ascribed to Mr. Wallace, and it is but simple justice to admit in favor that it is the best Irish drama produced in this city since *Eileen Ogo* was brought out at the Grand operahouse."

RAILROADS.

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DAILY TRAINS (except Sunday)—Leave Memphis at 9:00 a.m., 11:55 a.m., 4:40 p.m.
Leave Raleigh at 7:20 a.m., 2:00 p.m., and 6:30 p.m.
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President Memphis and Raleigh R. R.
JAS. SPEED, General Ticket Agent. jy27

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TO PLANTERS —AND— OIL COMPANIES.

I am now prepared, from long experience, to repair Cotton-Gins and Linters of all the different makes with promptness, consisting of refitting journals, journal-boxes, making new or replacing any part of brushes, breasts, etc., filing by hand or machinery. Bristles and bristle-strips, saws and ribs always on hand. Also, one of two Gin-saw filing machines for sale, with capacity for filing sixty to eighty saws per day, and makes a nice, round, pointed tooth. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

Shop—Corner of Main and Georgia Sts.,
Near Mississippi and Tennessee Depot, Memphis, Tennessee. S. W. BICKMAN.

IRON STORE.

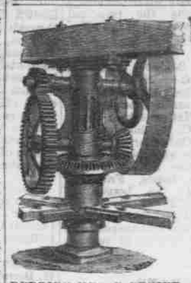
M. J. WICKS & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
—IN—
All Sizes Bar Iron, Light Rails, Etc.

—AGENTS FOR—
GULLETT'S IMPROVED COTTON GIN AND PRESS.
DEERING'S HORSE POWER. COLEMAN'S CORN MILL.
RED MOUNTAIN IRON FURNACES.
UTICA STEAM ENGINES, ETC.

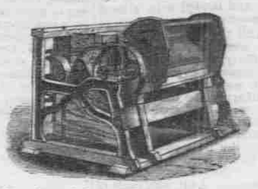
MACHINERY AND HEAVY HARDWARE
Furnished on Most Favorable Rates.
No. 88 MADISON STREET.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.



MAGNOLIA LIGHT DRAFT GIN

Especially adapted to Horse Power.



DEERING HORSE ENGINE, with its substantial Iron Pillar for a solid central support for the Gin-House. Send for Circular, with Price and a large Explanatory Engraving, to

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.

—AGENTS FOR SAME. ALSO FOR—
GULLETT'S STEEL BRUSH COTTON-GIN, : : : : $5 per saw
MAGNOLIA LIGHT DRAFT COTTON-GIN, : : : : : $4 per saw
—DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE!
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,
Of Every Description,
310 and 312 FRONT STREET, Memphis

1842 | THE OLDEST HARDWARE HOUSE IN MEMPHIS | 1873

A. J. WHITE. A. D. LANGSTAFF. FRED. M. WHITE.

WHITE, LANGSTAFF & CO.

[SUCCESSORS TO A. J. WHITE & CO.]
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
234 Front Street, Memphis.
—AGENTS FOR—
AMES' STEAM ENGINES.
Deering's Horse Engines, Branch, Crookes & Co.'s Circular Saws, Henry Disston & Sons' Circular Saws.
EAGLE COTTON GINS,
NEEDLE COTTON GINS,
CARVER'S COTTON GINS,
ISAAC STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS
Planters' Cotton Presses, Kirby's Reapers and Mowers, Buford's Black Hawk Cultivator, Etc.; Main's Wagons, Gas Pipes, Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Vault Fronts, Fairbanks' Scales, Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose, Laflin & Rand Powder Company.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

THOSE in need of good and substantial roofs will consult their interests by examining our

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING

before making contracts. Considering its cheapness, durability, and its imperviousness to water and fire, it is equal, if not superior, to any roofing in use. Its ease of application and perfect adaptation to roofs of any shape—either right angles, horizontals or perpendicular—must commend it to the favorable consideration of the public. Valleys of any shape made without the use of metals of any kind.

Anti-Corrosive.

No chemical preparation has yet been discovered which so effectually and securely protects metal roofs from the action of the atmosphere, and hence from rust, corrosion and decay, as PLASTIC SLATE.

We refer to Col. L. J. DuPre (Editor Appeal), Chas. Kortrecht, Esq., Col. P. C. Bethell, H. G. Dent, Esq., R. R. Waddell, Esq., and others who have used it, as to its merits as a roofing.

For references to leading citizens of other cities, and examination of samples of roofing, please call at our office.

115 1-2 Beale Street.

jy18 **DAVIS & WALKER.**

PARTNERSHIP.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of
WATKINS, MITCHELL & CO.,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent and limitation; and W. P. WATKINS, of said firm, is alone authorized to make collections, sign the firm name, and otherwise wind up the business of said partnership.
W. P. WATKINS.
JOHN H. MITCHELL.
V. A. PEYTON.
JNO. A. SIMS.
August 15, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NEW FIRM—NEW BUSINESS.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting an
Auction and Commission Business,
at 240 Main street, corner of Jefferson, under the firm name of
WHITE, CRISMAN & CO.
Consignments are respectfully solicited, and quick sales and prompt returns promised. Try us.
J. M. WHITE.
WESTON WHITE.
E. B. CRISMAN.

I will be found at the above house, with all the books of CRISMAN, STEWART & CO., and will still give diligent attention to collections as Agent for the Assignees. Will be prepared to handle, in best style, all cotton or other produce which may be consigned by debtors in liquidating. E. B. CRISMAN.

DISSOLUTION AND NEW FIRM.

THE copartnership of ROSSER, IZARD & CO., Cotton Factors in this city, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and either party is authorized to settle any of its business. With many thanks to our friends and customers who sent us their cotton to sell, we respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to our successors.
JOHN ROSSER.
IZARD BROTHERS & PREWETT.

We have formed a copartnership as **COTTON FACTORS,** under the name of JOHN ROSSER & CO., and will continue in the offices of the late firm of Rosser, Izard & Co., **No. 266 Front Street.** Our business is to sell cotton on commission.
JOHN ROSSER.
F. J. IZARD.
au17

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,
ODD FELLOWS HALL, 30 NORTH COURT ST.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 14, 1873.
☞The Public Schools will open **Monday, September 1st,** and pupils will be received WITHOUT TICKETS at the rooms where their names were last recorded, and will be promoted and classed according to their standing, by the Principals.
Children who have never been admitted, pupils who should be transferred, and pupils who are suspended, can obtain Tickets of Admission by calling during office hours, on and after Monday, the 18th inst.
au16 A. PICKETT, Sup't.

COTTON GIN.

PRATT'S SOUTHERN-MADE GIN.

THIS celebrated Gin, of light draft, makes a good sample, picks more lint from the same amount of seed cotton, and in less time, than any other gin. It does not break the roll nor choke, is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order.

It is a good rule to try all things, and hold fast to what has been approved, and answers the purpose for which it is made. This is claimed for PRATT'S GIN, and is admitted by practical planters who have tried it.

Orders for Gins, from 40 to 80 saws, Gum Bands at New York factory prices, and complete sets of Segments, Bands, Etc., promptly filled.

Gins repaired by a skillful ginwright.
Address,
G. W. TRUEHEART,
Agent for Daniel Pratt Gin Company,
No. 10 Court St., Memphis Tenn

TO PLANTERS.

THE "CHAMPION GIN"

And Cotton Huller

For Ginning Cotton, with or without previous picking from the boll. First Premium (Blue Ribbon Diploma) awarded to it at the Louisiana State Fair, April, 1870.

I have taken the General Agency for the sale of the above Gin, and have one on exhibition at my office,

NO. 12 Union St.

Where my friends and the public are invite to call and examine into its merits as a GREAT LABOR SAVER.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. GALBREATH.

N.B.—This Gin is particularly adapted to Horse Power. au19

GIN FEEDERS.

THE LONE STAR COTTON-GIN FEEDERS.

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS

A Thoroughly Reliable and Practical Cotton-Gin Feeder.

IN offering this reliable machine to the Planters, which has proved so satisfactory to all who have used them, we but repeat their statements when we boast of their practical utility.

It increases the product of the gin.
It lessens the required power by giving a regular supply to the gin.
It makes a better cotton by the same gin.
It saves the saws of the gin by preventing stones, nails, iron, and other hard substances from going into the breast of the gin.
It keeps the roll from breaking and thereby napping or gin-cutting the cotton if properly adjusted.
It works automatically in connection with the gin, and saves hand-labor of the ginner, so difficult to control, and beats him, every time, in quantity and quality.
It is guaranteed to perform all we have claimed for it, and
It is the only cotton-gin feeder that will do it.
Planters, call and see it, and be rid of the greatest annoyance of your life—an unruly cotton-ginner—by buying one.
For sale by
THOS. H. NORMENT,
jy20 Agent for the Manufacturers.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. M. GOODBAR. J. R. S. GILLILAND.
J. L. GOODBAR. A. B. GOODBAR.

GOODBAR & GILLILAND

WHOLESALE
BOOTS and SHOES
322 1-2 AND 324 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
FALL AND WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES

We have ever offered to the Trade, and invite ALL MERCHANTS to examine our goods before buying elsewhere.
au10 GOODBAR & ILLILAND.

TOMLINSON'S INSURANCE AGENCY.