THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1874. VOL. 34.-NO. 69.

THE COMING CANVASS.

Notes of Preparation from All Parts of the State—The Candidates for Governor and Senator.

Candidates for Congress and the Legislature—Primary Elections—The Liberals and the Pure Democracy.

Suggestions for a Union of All the Elements of Opposition to Radicalism—What the Press Has to Say.

GENERAL REVIEW.

From the Chattanooga Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Although I have written much for the *Commercial* since the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have had little or nothing to say of Tennessee politics. When the campaign closed and Greeley was found to have carried the State by about a hundred thousand less majority than I expected, I recorded that fact with due solemnity. I also chronicled the retirement of Andy Johnson to his rural home at Greeneville, under the burden of his first defeat before the people since he began his illustrious career as alderman of his native village. I also told you how big-hearted and generous, but not over intellectual, Frank Cheatham sought the privacy of his farm in Coffee county—his hopes for a seat in congress forever blasted. Poor Frank, I wish he could get in somewhere, for the disappointment was indeed great, and, as the candid fellow often told his intellectual audiences, "I'm a poor man, and need the salary."

But Maynard got "the salary" and voted to increase it fifty per cent. for services already performed, thus making a big black spot on an otherwise fair character—a little transaction, by the way, that he will be called rigidly to account for when he puts out his head for office again, by such of his constituency as can read and know the difference between five thousand and five million, which is about half of them.

Time rolls on, and we approach another campaign, or rather another campaign approaches us. We see it looming up in the distance with Johnson, Maynard, Ethridge, Brown and old Bill Stokes in the foreground. It is, we are told by the country press, a campaign big with events. Members of the legislature, congressmen, a governor and a senator are to be chosen. This last is, I may say, chiefly what is the matter. There is a hankering among our public men to get into the senate that exceeds their hankering for any other position. Already they begin to feel for Brownlow's place, although that great man has a full year to serve. But the senatorial campaign, the congressional campaign and the gubernatorial campaign will all move along together, and the sovereign voters will be well enlightened about the issues of the day.

For governor there have been about twenty-five candidates mentioned among the Conservatives, or Democrats, or whatever they may call themselves, for I don't know. They change names here about every change of the moon, and frequently leave a fellow on dry land who is doing his best to keep up. Sections of the Independent Johnsonians, Conservatives, Bourbons, Democrats and what-nots (principally the latter) met at Bartlett, in Shelby county, the other day, and went through the forms of a love-feast. They came together, as one of the orators of the occasion said, feeling that the good of the State demanded a union of all conservative element against Radicalism. Then they adopted a whereas, and followed it up with a set of eloquent resolutions. The purport of it all was that the Radicals must be met, and the best way to meet them was under the old Democratic banner.

But I doubt the power of abstract resolutions to bring into harmonious working order the inharmonious elements here. They may sail along peaceably for a while, but the first State convention will break the spell. There are forty thousand voters in the State who are Johnson men, and who want the sage of Greeneville either as their candidate for governor or the senate. They imagine there is a vast amount of virtue yet in A. J., and they propose that the country have the benefit of it. On the other hand, the Bourbons don't want Johnson, and swear they won't have Johnson, and before they will take him they will break up the party, and all that. So I see no chance for all the opponents of Radicalism to dwell together in unity, unless A. J. will solemnly declare that he don't want office, and will not take it. That he will come out with a manifesto of the sort there is no immediate prospect.

But whether he can be elected either to the governorship or the senate, is a matter of doubt. The Bourbons are so angry at him for running an independent line and thereby causing the defeat of Cheatham that it is a question if they could forgive, even to save the party.

Among the Republicans Maynard is the favorite horse for the race. He can not be elected, but he can trot up and down the State and make some great speeches. He will not get as many votes as the last time he ran, owing to that back-pay steal, in which he participated. The more inteligent of the Republican voters can't get over that, and they will cut the back-paster when they find his name on their tickets.

ELECTION AT McKENZIE.

From the McKenzie Times.]

Our municipal election last Saturday was hotly contested—that is, so far as the mayoralty was concerned. There were two candidates, B. W. Moore, Esq., and Mr. W. W. Austin. Mr. Watts withdrew from the race before the polls were opened. Moore was elected, receiving sixty out of ninety-six votes. Mr. Austin's vote was thirty-six. The following gentlemen were elected aldermen, none of them being candidates: W. W. Moore, Dr. J. P. Mathewson, J. H. Coleman, Dr. J. Y. Crawford, W. J. Cannon, J. M. McClintock, and C. Hawkins. The new board were installed last Wednesday, and elected W. J. Cannon recorder, and the election of city marshal was postponed until today.

UNITY WITH GOOD MEN.

From the Humboldt Journal.]

* * * What we want and will have in the coming contest is a united front to expose to the enemy. The rights and liberties of the people of Tennessee must not again be subjected to the withering touch of Radicalism. The greatest danger that menaces us now is the aspirants in our ranks—they are legion. Even now, at this early day, we find hosts of eager office-seekers, anxious to secure preferment, place, and power, and diligently using every means within reach to obtain nominations. This is not as it should be; let the office seek the man, and not the man the office, and victory is largely more certain.

HONORS DECLINED.

From the Nashville Union and American.]

Politics are very lively in the adjoining county of Rutherford just now. And the best sign of a healthy reaction is the number of gentlemen called out by "Many Voters" who take occasion to "respectfully decline." We notice in the Murfreesboro *News* that Hon. B. L. Ridley has no aspirations, being desirous to devote himself to his profession. G. D. Bell hopes that one less retired and more worthy will represent Rutherford in the general assembly. Dr. Yearin thinks the calls on him are as yet "too general" and unspecific. Captain John Lytle declines to announce himself because he believes the people in convention should select their standard-bearers.

THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC.

From the Brownsville States.]

* * * Let us see that our conventions are representative of the Democratic voters in their character, and that they are conducted with candor and fair dealing, and that when our conventions have designated the Democratic candidate let us emulate the political virtue of the Radical party, and stick to him at all hazards and to the last extremity. Soreheads and "independents," and the obscure great men, with an inward consciousness of an eternal fitness for office, will, like the heathen, rage in vain; but the Democracy will be rejuvenated and victorious, and Radical jaws that shouted peans of victory in 1872, will drop like the steps of an old-fashioned carriage, in a blind, bewildering and humiliating disappointment and chagrin.

TOO FAST, TOO FAST.

From the Columbus Mail.]

The convention which met here Monday made one mistake. It was well enough to make provisions for a convention to nominate candidates for the county offices, as the election comes off in August; but it is entirely too soon to put candidates in nomination for the legislature. The election for governor, congressmen and State legislature does not occur until November. We have no doubt that other gentlemen will be willing to do service for the State, and they will in due time be called out by their friends. Let the convention, therefore, which meets in May, nominate for the county offices, and appoint the first Monday in September a day to hold a convention to nominate a State senator and legislator.

A SUGGESTION.

From the Nashville Banner.]

All admit that our success depends upon harmony. This can be obtained if the chairmen of the executive committees will call upon the citizens of each civil district, in every county in the State, to select one of their number as a delegate, whose duty it shall be to attend the county convention, and there select the delegate for the State convention for the purpose of making the nomination for governor. This gives each ballot-box in the State a chance to be heard, and leaves with the people the responsibility of the ticket. Then let the candidates for congress, who are opposed to the Republican party, announce themselves early enough in the contest to make the canvass before the August election, and in that canvass let them ask the people, when they cast their ballots for county offices, to write upon their tickets their choice for congress; have them pledged to abide the result. After you shall have counted the ballots, have the one receiving the highest number on the track as your candidate, the others retiring in his interest. Nothing but a most brilliant victory can follow in nearly if not all of the congressional districts in your State.

RUMOR.

From the McKenzie Times.]

We hear it rumored that A. G. Hawkins, Esq., of Huntingdon, proposes running for the office of State senator from the counties of Carroll and Gibson.

NO LIBERAL PARTY.

From the Brownsville States.]

* * * Here in Tennessee, there is really no such party as a Liberal party. The thing is a myth and shadow, and has no form, substance or strength. Outside of the editorial rooms of two or three newspapers, it has not even an existence on paper. All of those who ventured in that year of disorganization and disaster, 1872, on the political seas upon such a weak and flimsy bladder, were submerged and swallowed up by the contending floods. The fact is, the vast majority of the white people of this State are Democrats, while the negroes and a minority of the whites are Radicals. This is the true political division of the commonwealth. The people are either Democrats or Radicals. They understand these distinctions, and they neither know nor care for any other.

WHAT WILLIAMSON WANTS.

From the Columbia Mail.]

We hope the people will be alive in selecting the right sort of men to represent us in the next legislature. We want men of energy, intellect and integrity of character to represent our county. Williamson county demands that we put out a first-class man for the senate.

THE RUTHERFORD MOVE.

From the Nashville Union and American.]

The letter of our Rutherford correspondent, under date of March 5th, will be read with interest. It indicates that the people are fully alive to the need for organization, and that if they would control their own affairs they must emulate the industry of the office-seekers. Speaking of the primary election proposed by the candidates' meeting mentioned in the columns yesterday, he states that all qualified voters under State laws are expected to participate, whether they be Radicals or Democrats. His representation of the reasons for thus allowing the enemy a voice in selecting our candidates shows the difficulties of the primary election plan in the absence of preliminary organization. It seems to us that the plan portrayed would practically give the choice of candidates to the enemy. They are well organized, and by massing their votes on the least available candidate, could force the weakest man on our party, making odious both the Democracy and the primary election plan.

DISTRICTS ONE, TWO, AND THREE.

From the Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

For congress there are already half a dozen or more candidates in every district. In the first district Roderick Butler will run and be elected in spite of all that can be done against him. He seems to carry that district in his coat-tail pocket, and nothing can be done in the party or out of it to get rid of him. Run he will, and be elected he will. Several candidates are already in the field against him, but he will come down from Washington with back pay in his breast pocket and his carpetbag full of garden-seeds, and defeat them all. His supporters are for the most part mountaineers and negroes, and neither his rebel record, nor his dubious claim agency record, nor his cadet-peddling record, nor his back-pay record will have any effect. You had as well talk to a stump fence about the influence of the church over the middle ages, as to do anything with the Republican voters of the first district. They are wedded to their idols.

In the second district we may prepare for a floor full of candidates, with the chances in favor of the election of Thornburg, Republican, provided, of course, that Maynard does not run. This is Maynard's old district, and if he can be put on the track for governor, or sent off on some other wild-goose chase, the young fellows about Knoxville will have a chance to run all they want to.

In this, the third district, we have the inviting prospect of a scrubrace. Crutchfield, James, Snyder, Savage, Dibrell, Spears and Bill Stokes, are spoken of as candidates. Crutchfield is the present representative, with chances of re-election bordering on the slim. He introduced an amendment to the civil rights bill, which will not commend him to the suffrage of the negroes whose votes elected him the last time. He offered an amendment to the bill, making it unlawful for any white woman to refuse an offer of marriage from a negro! Of course, our uncle William did this in a vein of playful sarcasm, but the negroes do not fancy having their sacred rights thus held up to ridicule. Mr. Crutchfield is a man of large means and of a very independent turn of mind, and it is not likely he cares very much whether he is in congress or not.

Bill Stokes has announced himself as an independent candidate, and will run regardless of party names or conventions. By way of encouragement it may be added that he stands no chance whatever of election.

CANDIDATES IN McMINN.

From the Nashville Union and American.]

We notice in McMinn county a movement somewhat similar to the candidates' proposal of a primary convention in Rutherford. From a "communication" in the Athens *Post* we learn that the candidates for two offices—tax-collector and county trustee, agreed on the second instant to decide their relative claims by a primary election on the first Saturday in April, to be participated in by "all who will be legal voters at the August election." This would include such minors as may come of age before August, as well as every shade of adult political contrariety. In the column of announcements in the same paper, we notice five aspirants for tax-collector and one for trustee, but there may be dozens of others unadvertised.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

From the McKenzie Times.]

We now think it time the Conservative party were centering upon a standard-bearer in the coming contest. The Republican party, with a few exceptions, have unanimously accepted Horace Maynard as their chosen leader, and it now devolves upon their opponents to pit a man against him that can rally all the elements opposed to Radicalism in the State around him and hurl them in unbroken columns upon the enemy. Such a man, we believe, is to be found in Judge J. D. Porter, of Paris. A man of spotless character, in these days of corruption and fraud; a man, too, of undoubted ability, fully able to compete with the most giant minds of the State.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in the Senate and House Yesterday—Death of Ex-President Millard Fillmore.

Message from the President—Proceedings in View of the Sad Event—Honors to the Dead.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The chaplain in his prayer besought Divine Providence, that now, when Satan and his angels are loose all over the land, no true man might become disheartened or found faltering at his post, and that Almighty God would guard all nations with his flaming sword of truth.

Senator Fenton said that intelligence of the death of Ex-President Fillmore had been received, and though it might not be the time now to make suitable remarks, he thought it appropriate that the senate should adjourn in respect to the memory of the illustrious dead; he therefore moved that the senate adjourn.

Senator Sherman inquired what precedent there was for such action, and, though he was willing to follow the established precedent, he did not think the example a wise one. He entertained every respect for Ex-President Fillmore and his public services, and would yield to no one in doing honor to his memory.

Senator Blair said the senate adjourned upon the death of Ex-President Buchanan.

Senator Anthony said congress adjourned upon the death of General Washington, and it was upon that occasion that the phrase "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was uttered.

Senator Fenton's motion was agreed to, and the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes announced the death of Ex-President Fillmore, and said that the death of a man who had held such an exalted position in public and in private life made it the duty of the house to arrest its further proceedings and take some proper notice of such an event.

Mr. Cox moved the following resolution:

This house having received with becoming sensibility and sorrow intelligence of the death of Millard Fillmore, Ex-President of the United States, at Buffalo, New York, on the eighth instant, does hereby resolve:

First—That the members of this house, of which he was a distinguished member and leader, unite in honoring the purity of his private character, probity, ability, and patriotic motives, which illustrated his public career, and the grace and dignity which marked the retirement of the latter years of his life.

Second—As a token of honor to the many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious statesman whose death in the ripeness of his age has arrested the attention of the nation, the speaker is requested and authorized to appoint a committee of seven members to attend the funeral of Mr. Fillmore on behalf of the house, and to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the relatives of the deceased.

Messrs. Wood, Cox and Maynard spoke of the private character and public services of Mr. Fillmore.

The resolutions were agreed to and a committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cox, Dawes, Maynard, Tyner, Wheeler, Wells and Darnell.

The house then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following was issued this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, March 9, 1874.

It is with deep regret that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of Millard Fillmore, one of his honored predecessors, who died at Buffalo, New York, last evening. The long-continued public services and eminent purity of character of the deceased Ex-President will be remembered beyond the days of mourning in which the nation will be thrown by the event which is thus announced. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the executive mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day on which the funeral shall take place, and that business be entirely suspended on the day of the funeral. It is furthermore ordered that the war and navy departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the eminent citizen whose life is now closed. U. S. GRANT, President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

To any man more modest and less egotistic than White, the blonde editor (?) of the Lebanon (Tenn.) *Herald*, the following from the *Courier-Journal* might be beneficial: "The editor of a newspaper which wears a patent outside should be very careful about writing sarcasm for his outside. At Nashville there is an establishment which prints the insides of a great number of the weekly journals of Tennessee, and the editor of the sprightly Lebanon *Herald*, Dr. R. L. C. White, receives his inside from the Nashville concern. Dr. White, having seen in the daily *Union and American*, of Nashville, the poem called 'All Quiet Along the Potomac,' sat down and wrote for his outside a very sarcastic paragraph upon the folly of the Nashville daily in publishing such verses. Mr. Bell, of the *Union and American*, read Dr. White's sarcasm. Instead of snatching up a pen and writing down Dr. White a howling idiot and midnight assassin, Mr. Bell quietly picked up a pair of scissors and cut 'All Quiet Along the Potomac' from the *Union and American* containing it, then leisurely walked down to the establishment where Dr. White's inside is printed, and gave the poem to the editor of the patent insides, requesting its publication. The verses were accepted, and when Dr. White got his next inside from Nashville it had 'All Quiet Along the Potomac' in as conspicuous a position as his worst enemy could have wished to see it after reading his sarcasm. If news comes from Tennessee that Dr. White has resumed the control of his own inside, his friends in other parts of the country will understand the change."

VON MOLTKE.

Remarkable Speech of the Great Prussian Soldier—The Cost of Conquest—Men, Arms, and Munitions.

Holland and Belgium Sympathize with France—All the European Nations Afraid of Germany.

Increased Armament in France—Denmark, England and Austria—Urgent Plea for the Regular Army.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Foreign papers which arrived to-night contain the recent remarkable speech of Field-Marshal Moltke. It was a circular note, addressed to the foreign powers, rather than a statement for domestic purposes. Count Moltke said the real question brought before the house is, whether Germany shall bear the heavy cost necessarily incurred by keeping four hundred and one thousand men on a permanent peace-footing; that the question must be considered in the light of our home and foreign relations. The present generation could not hope to escape the onerous duties connected with the maintenance of large armaments. It was but too probable that Germany would be obliged to protect for fifty years to come what had been gained in five months. Germany, by the last war, had won the respect, but certainly not the love, of her neighbors. In whatever direction the honorable members turned their eyes, they would find nations haunted with the idea that Germany was likely to become a disagreeable neighbor before long. There was a strong French party in Germany, notwithstanding that Germany had repeatedly saved the independence of that kingdom. Holland had begun to repair the works by which the country had been inundated, because the inhabitants were unaccountably afraid of a German attack. There was not a man in Germany who advocated the annexation of Poland, yet it was too well known with whom the Dutch sympathized in the war of 1870. Even England had recently witnessed the publication of pamphlets contemplating the chances not of a French but of a German landing in their country. Denmark increases her coasting vessels and fortifies Zealand, likewise deeming it necessary to prepare against a German descent. Nay, Germany was even charged with the intention of invading the Baltic provinces of Russia and coquetting with the German subjects of Austria, and all this when France had copied the whole system of the German military organization, and by extending the duty of the military service over twenty years and giving the law a retrogressive force already passed, an active army of 1,200,000 men, and a territorial force of 1,000,000 more, France had now 152 regiments of infantry instead of 116 as before the war; 320 batteries instead of 159 as formerly, and 471,000 men actually under arms in time of peace against the much smaller force at the disposal of Emperor Napoleon. France, who began the war of 1870 with eight *corps d'armee*, had now nineteen, and while Germany hitherto spent less than 100,000,000 thalers on her troops, does not hesitate to appropriate 171,000,000 thalers for like purposes. The French legislative assembly, the other day, actually forced an extra sum of 17,000,000 thalers on their government to enable them to drill the second portion this year. The French towns vied with each other in building barricades, setting apart drill-grounds, etc. To be sure, the great majority of intelligent Frenchmen bore their defeat with more dignity than would appear to be the case from the orations of the popular speakers; yet, if the French government are convinced of the necessity of preserving the peace, it was owing to the fact that a judicious general was at the head of the nation. Still, Germany remembered too well the sad experience of some years ago, when the French government was carried away by extreme parties, and hurried into an imprudent war. He was sorry to say, that however many people in France might be opposed to the repetition of such a course, no one who listened to the vociferous cries for revenge which penetrated across the Vosges could abandon the idea that what had happened once might happen soon again. The German army was smaller than the French, but it had the advantage of not including any elements of the militia type. Wars carried on by real soldiers were always the shortest, and therefore the cheapest. As Mr. Bancroft had told them in his excellent history of the United States, even Washington realized the comparative uselessness of militia, and again and again insisted on the formation of a standing army. It was a fact that the Americans ultimately conquered from possessing a small but well drilled force of six thousand men. Again, the French war office appeared anything but the efficient force they had been hitherto represented. In 1870, also, though so many brave and patriotic men were called to arms by the French government, when the whole French army had been made prisoners, they were unable to resist the onslaught of the real troops. As to the Franc-tieurs they never stayed the progress of the German army a single day, though they necessarily gave the German measures harshness which might be lamented, but could not have been avoided. This and the danger there was in arming the people promiscuously, when socialistic tenets were being openly preached, altogether excluded the militia project that had been started in another quarter. A standing army, therefore, was a necessity of the times, and he could not but ask the house to vote the figure of 401,000, rank and file, as a peace footing, once for all. If they were to rediscuss the military budget every year military matters would be kept in a constant state of uncertainty, for any alteration that might be introduced affected the number and organization of the troops for a period of twelve years, the time of service exacted from the individual soldier. Germany needed no war to acquire glory, nor did they want war to make conquest. In geographical position it was true she must have an army strong enough to confront two parties at the same time, but what could she do with pieces of Russia and France if she were to conquer them? Germany not only wished to keep the peace, but wished to be able to force others to do the like. It is the first necessity of a State to secure its existence. Between State and State there is no arbiter, but the power of a great State exists only by itself and its own might. It fulfills the end of its being only where it has resolved, and is prepared, to uphold its existence, the freedom and its right.

The count concluded as follows:

The best of men cannot live at peace if ill-disposed neighbors will not allow them. I think, however, we shall be better able to show the world that we have become a powerful nation, and that we remain a peace-doing people. I hope that for a long series of years we shall be able not only to maintain, but to command peace, then, perhaps, the world will allow itself to be assured that a powerful Germany in the center of Europe is the best security for the peace of Europe. But to insure peace, you must be ready for war, and, in my opinion, we are now called on to decide whether we shall say to Europe that we do not need a powerful army, always prepared for war, or shall adopt the measure necessary to insure such an army.

MISSISSIPPI.

French and his Pearl River Navigation Scheme—Those Bribery Charges—Normal Schools to be Located.

$75,000 Saved by the Postponement of the Election of Members of Congress to 1875—Supreme Court Decisions.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, March 9.—The senate passed a resolution memorializing congress to make an appropriation to build a custom-house and postoffice at Vicksburg; also a bill empowering the Vicksburg loan company to establish branch banks wherever in the State they may see fit.

In the house Mr. French asked and obtained a committee of Democrats to investigate the charges against him in connection with the Pearl River navigation company.

A committee was also appointed to investigate charges of bribery against members of the last legislature. Both committees are empowered to send for persons and papers.

A committee was appointed to establish the location of normal schools in the second congressional district.

The bill introduced by Mr. French postponing the election for members of congress to the general election in 1875, which passed, will save to the State seventy-five thousand dollars.

In the supreme court the following decisions were made to-day: The case of Sundy vs Clarke was reversed and remanded; Holman vs Applegate, dismissed; Haynes vs Hough, affirmed; Reinhardt vs Carter, Stewart & Co., reversed and remanded; Holman vs Fisher, reversed and remanded; Walton vs Justen, reversed and bill dismissed without prejudice; Coradine vs Pace, leave to file petition for re-argument and submitted.

J. B. Harris and Marcellus Green were admitted to practice in the supreme court.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.
SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY, MEMPHIS, TENN., March 9, 1874.

	6:43 A.M.	3:43 P.M.	10:08 P.M.
Barometer	30.29	30.10	30.07
Ch'ge since last rep't	x0.05	—.032	—.012
Thermometer	42	63	58
Change in last 24 hrs	—2	x9	x9
Wind	S.E.	S.E.	S.
Weather	Clear.	Fair.	Fair.
Rainfall	0	0	0

S. W. RHODE, Observer.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CINCINNATI, March 9, Noon.—River 30 feet and 5 inches. Weather clear.....Night—River 32 inches and rising.

LITTLE ROCK, March 9.—Weather cloudy and rainy. Departed: Kittie Hegler, Cincinnati; R. W. Dugan, Memphis.

VICKSBURG, March 9.—The river is rising. Weather clear and warm. Up: City of Alton, Down: Bee and barges, Frank Pargoud and Commonwealth.

NASHVILLE, March 9.—The river is falling, with 21 feet 6 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. No arrivals or departures.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived: Robt. Mitchell and Charles Bodmann, Cincinnati; John Kyle, St. Louis. No departures.

PITTSBURG, March 9, Noon.—The river is 10 feet 8 inches, and falling. No arrivals or departures except local packets.....Night—River falling; 10 feet 6 inches.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Arrived: Fearless, Cairo; Kate Kinney and W. J. Behoman, Missouri river; J. F. Tolle and Mary Allice, New Orleans. Departed: Chester, Memphis. River rising slowly. Clear and mild.

EVANSVILLE, March 9.—Weather clear and mild. Mercury 31 to 48. The river after rising 6 inches has fallen 2 inches. 34 feet 6 inches metal by mark. Port List—Up: Quickstep, 3 a.m.; Silver Thorn, 7 a.m.; Fayette and Roberts, 9 a.m.; Morning Star, 10 a.m.; Anna, 1 p.m. Down: Bowling Green, 3:30 a.m.; Ben Franklin, 7 a.m.; Nick Longworth, noon; Mary Ament and Idlewild, 4 p.m.; Florence Lee 5 p.m. Business fair.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—The river has fallen 6 inches in the last 24 hours, with 11 feet 6 inches in the canal and 9 feet 6 inches in the Indian chute. Weather cold and clear, with a stiff wind. Arrived: Thompson Dean, Cincinnati; Exporter, New Orleans; T. W. Means and barges, St. Louis. Departed: Thompson Dean, New Orleans; Mary Miller, Cincinnati; Exporter, Cincinnati. John Means, Shannon and J. D. Parker, due this p.m., had not arrived at 6 p.m.

CAIRO, March 9, Noon.—Arrived: Thos Sherlock, New Orleans, 8 p.m.; St. Genevieve, St. Louis, 1 a.m.; Arlington, Memphis, 9 a.m.; Grand Tower, Memphis, 6 a.m.; Grand Lake No. 2, New Orleans, 8 a.m.; James Gilmore, south, 40 a.m.; Joe Kinney, St. Louis. Departed: Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 9 p.m.; Sherlock, Cincinnati, 9 p.m.; St. Genevieve, Memphis, 11 p.m.; Laura Davis, Nashville, 2 a.m.; Arlington, Cincinnati, 8 a.m.; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 7 a.m. Weather cear and pleasant.....Night—The weather is cloudy Mercury, 56°. Arrived: Lioness, Pittsburg, 2 p.m.; Ironsides, St. Louis, 4 p.m.; Julia, Vicksburg, 6 p.m. Departed: Lioness, south, 3 p.m.; Crescent City, New Orleans, 4 p.m.; Julia, St. Louis, 7 p.m. River rising, 6 inches.

Weather Report.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1 a.m.—Partly cloudy weather has prevailed over Michigan, the lower lake region and northern portion of the Middle States, with light snow and brisk to high north and west winds; diminishing in force and partly cloudy weather, falling temperature and brisk to high northwest winds over the Middle and Eastern States; generally clear weather over the Southern States; north to east winds and cloudy weather over the northwest. The river has risen at Davenport, St. Louis, Cairo and Cincinnati, but fallen at Pittsburg, Louisville and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1 a.m.—On Tuesday for New England the barometer will rise, with partly cloudy weather, and fresh to brisk north and west winds.

For the middle States and lower lake regions the winds diminishing to fresh and light, rising temperature and generally clear weather—the winds shifting to easterly over the latter.

For the South Atlantic and eastern gulf States, clear weather, rising temperature, and light to fresh winds.

For the upper lake region, rising temperature, increasing northeast to southeast winds, cloudy weather, rain and snow.

For Tennessee and the lower Ohio valley, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and easterly to southerly winds, with possibly threatening weather and rain.

A storm is now apparently moving eastward over the east Missouri valley, and will probably extend to the lake region and lower Ohio valley on Tuesday. Cumberland and Ohio rivers will probably fall.

DIED.

McCULLOUGH—In this city, on the 9th instant, WM. M. McCULLOUGH, in the 46th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (TUESDAY) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Keel and Fourth streets, Chelsea. Services by Rev. E. M. Richardson. Carriages in attendance.

MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE members of Angerona Lodge, No. 165, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their Hall, this (TUESDAY) afternoon, at three o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, WILLIAM M. McCULLOUGH. All Master Masons fraternally invited to attend. By order.

C. G. LOCKE, W. M.
B. RICHMOND, Secretary.

MASONIC RELIEF BOARD.

THE stated meeting of the Masonic Relief Board of Memphis, will occur this (TUESDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Secretary's office. All the members are desired to be present.

By order of the board.
mh10 A. J. WHEELER, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

EXTRA CLASS.

Morning—Class No. 9.
57 | 10 | 17 | 3 | 66 | 68 | 40 | 20 | 29 | 23 | 42 | 30 | 4

Evening—Class No. 10.
6 | 28 | 21 | 63 | 22 | 77 | 42 | 67 | 9 | 41 | 25 | 1 | 52

Memphis, this 9th day of March, 1874.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY order of the beneficiary, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the northwest corner of Main and Union streets, Memphis, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., on

Monday, May 11th, 1874,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 30 of N. M. Trezevant's subdivision, containing 6 15-100 acres, to carry out the provisions of a trust deed recorded in Register's office of Shelby county, Tenn., page 105, book 5, April 22, 1866. Redemption waived.

mh10 JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Trustee.

REMOVED.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS!

HAVE REMOVED

TO 297 MAIN STREET,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF PEABODY HOTEL.

CHAMPION AND MONITOR

WITH WROUGHT-IRON OVEN.

ELEVEN ENTIRELY NEW SIZES.

Superior to any other Stove made of any kind, coal or wood. Call and see CHAMPION and MONITOR before you purchase your Stove. See list of testimonials. Also, we have the LOTZ'S IMPROVED KITCHEN QUEEN RANGE for hotel and family size. Most durable Range made. Prices to suit the times.

H. WETTER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Articles, Lamps, Oils, Etc.,

13 AND 15 MONROE AND 317 1-2 MAIN ST. MEMPHIS.

MASONIC MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Association,

No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Block, Room 7.

Is the Safest and Cheapest—only $12 for a Policy.

OFFICERS:

G. W. L. CROOK, President. THOS. SACON, Secretary.
Dr. W. E. ROGERS, Medical Examiner.

DIRECTORS:

J. E. R. RAY, Judge Probate Court. W. M. D. WENDEL, of Wormley & Co., Cotton Factors.
G. W. L. CROOK, Secretary Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Co. A. E. FRANKLAND, Commission Merchant.
C. W. KEALHOFER, of Forster, Kealhofer & Co., Grocers and Cotton Factors.

DR. C. W. MALONE, : : : : General Manager.

M. L. MEACHAM. J. E. POSTON. A. W. ROBERTS. E. E. MEACHAM

M. L. MEACHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & SALT AGENTS.

No. 9 UNION STREET, Memphis, Tenn.

WE HAVE NOW ON THE LEVEE,

15,000 Barrels Salt,

Which we will sell CHEAP to save Storage.

SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,

Lumber Merchants!

Framing and Inch Cypress, $17 50 per M.; Framing and Inch Poplar, $15 per M., suitable for Box Houses.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, FLOORING, WEATHER BOARDING, CEILING and Finishing Lumber generally, with a full stock of Doors Sash and Blinds, Cedar Posts and Fencing Lumber always on hand. LOW FOR CASH. Sawmills north end of Navy-Yard. Office and Yard foot of Washington Street.

G. A. COCHRAN, late Harris, Cochran & Co. W. Y. CIRODE, Memphis.

COCHRAN, CIRODE & CO.,

COTTON SELLERS,

Factors, Commission Merchants

AND CASH DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, BAGGING AND TIES,

320 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments.

LUMBER.

J. E. KIRTLAND & CO.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATHS AND SHINGLES

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moldings, Framing Lumber and Lattice,

109 and 111 Union and 7 Monroe St., Memphis.

BILLS CUT TO ORDER.

G. P. FOUTE. J. E. HOPKINS.

FOUTE & HOPKINS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BOLIVAR, TENN.

ARKANSAS STATE SCRIP
FOR SALE
In sums to suit purchasers, at
UNION AND PLANTERS BANK.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

Lands in Bolivar County, Miss.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to W. R. Cunningham, Trustee, recorded in Deed Book S, page 293, in the Chancery Court Clerk's office of Bolivar county, Mississippi, made January 1st, 1873, by George R. Austin and Volney Peel, to secure the payment of their four promissory notes of that date for $220, $550, $770 and $650, respectively, payable to M. J. Wicks and B. J. Martin, the first of which notes has been transferred to Owen Meriwether, and by virtue of my appointment as Trustee, vice W. R. Cunningham resigned, to execute said trust, I will on

Wednesday, April 8th, 1874,

Within legal hours, sell at the Courthouse in Bolivar county, Mississippi, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following lands known as the Topp place, lying in said county, viz: All of sections 25 and 35 east of bogue Falaya, and all of section 36, except the east half of the southeast quarter east of bogue Falaya, all in township 22, range 7. Said lands and the improvements thereon will be sold for the payment of the first of said notes, which is passed due and unpaid, and for the costs of this trust; the balance of the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the remainder of said notes, which become due upon the non-payment of any note. The title is believed to be perfect, but I convey only as Trustee.

These are among the best and most elevated lands in the county—about 550 acres cleared, a portion of which was in cultivation last year. Two settlements on the land, also gin house and machinery, house, stables, etc.

MINOR MERIWEATHER, Trustee.
March 5, 1874. mh10

LOUIS KEITH,
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER
—AND—
DEALER IN FURNITURE,
Has Removed to 191 Main St.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, Lessee Memphis and Charleston R. R., Gen'l Superintendent's Office. Memphis, Tenn., March 3, 1874.

THE damage to track caused by heavy rains on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been repaired, and trains now run through without detention. Notice is hereby given that on and after this date, both on mail and express trains from Memphis, daily, will make close connection at Decatur with train for Nashville. Palace Sleeping Coaches on both trains. W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the ANNUAL SOIREE of this Society WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th inst., can obtain tickets only by applying to the following gentlemen composing the Executive Committee:

H. T. TOMLINSON, 17 Madison street.
J. C. FORBES, 24 Madison street.
JAS. McINTOSH, Charleston R. R. Shop
D. M. PHILP. mh9

GEO. G. HOGAN, M. D.,
157 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.
(OVERTON HOTEL BUILDING.)

SOMETHING NEW.

PASSENGERS leaving Memphis by 5 p.m. train of Memphis and Little Rock Railway, can get a FIRST-CLASS SUPPER at

LETSON'S
SUPPER AND BREAKFAST HOUSE
Seventeen miles West of Memphis.

Going West—Supper.....7:15 p.m.
Going East—Breakfast.....8:20 a.m.

J. G. LONSDALE, SR. C. B. WELLFORD

LONSDALE & WELLFORD,
—GENERAL—
Insurance Agents
No. 41 Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE