THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1874 VOL 34 NO 273

ARKANSAS.

V. V. Smith Still Hiding Out Beyond the Reach or Scent of the Police and Detectives—All Quiet at Present.

Judge Poland Interviewed at St. Louis—He Regards the Legality of the Present Constitution a Grave Question.

The Apprehensions of Poland Set at Rest by Citations of Precedents Sustaining the People of Arkansas in this Case.

The Yonley Circular in Washington—Exposé by a Leading Republican Organ—Dorsey the Moving Spirit of the Rebellion.

The latest news of and from Arkansas, which we present below, is not re-assuring, notwith-tanding Smith still keeps out of the way, and Garland is vigilant in his pursuit. Poland, of the congressional investigating committee, who is on his way to Washington at the instance of Attorney-General Williams, has been interviewed at St. Louis, the result of which is that he "regards the issue affecting the validity of the new constitution as one of very grave importance." This expression, coupled with the fact of his recall by Williams, does not bode any good for the peace of Arkansas. If there is any way to gratify Dorsey's desire for the substantiation of Smith's pretensions for Garland's place, Williams will find it out, and will lose no time through it of seating the wandering gubernatorial pretender. But the way does not lie along the road suggested by Poland, and so we take some comfort. The New York *Tribune*, in the article appended headed "A Plain Statement of Facts and Precedents," comes to our aid in the nick of time and dispels the apprehensions excited by Poland's remarks, pointing out as it does abundant precedent to justify the people of Arkansas in the course they pursued, of which Smith and Dorsey complain, and by which these worthies attempt to justify their unparalleled and revolutionary proceedings. Pennsylvania in 1790, Delaware in 1792, New York in 1846, Maryland in 1851, Louisiana in 1852, Massachusetts in 1853 and Missouri in 1854 and 1861 furnish all that is necessary to allay the fears natural on reading what Poland says, as if he took delight in assisting the attorney-general in his daily endeavors to bedevil the people of Arkansas and keep them on the qui vive for more change, more misery, more loss of means, so that at last, broken down in spirit and hope, they may surrender to Dorsey, M'Clure, and the ring of thieves who have fattened on wrongfully-wrung taxes and the over-strained credit of the State. But whether Poland and the attorney general think alike or not; whether they are partners or not with Dorsey, we do not believe President Grant will lend himself to the scheme of which wandering Smith is the figure-head. He is good enough Democrat to believe that the people of Arkansas, having spoken, by over seventy thousand majority, in favor of the Garland administration, it is not for him to attempt to reverse it, Yonley's law opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

AFTER DORSEY.

LITTLE ROCK, November 19.—A joint resolution was introduced in the senate to-day and passed to a second reading, raising a committee of three in the senate and five in the house, to inquire into the manner of the election of Senator Dorsey, with power to send for persons and papers. The resolution will undoubtedly pass, and the whole matter will receive a thorough investigation.

SMITH STILL IN THE BUSH.

Everything very quiet here and elsewhere throughout the State. Nothing yet heard of the whereabouts of Smith and Wheeler.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE INTERVIEWED.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Judge Poland, chairman of the congressional committee to investigate Arkansas affairs; Judge Wilshire, member of congress elect from the Little Rock district, and Colonel Hynes, present member from that district, arrived here yesterday, and several interviews with them were published, but they differ in some material respects. In one account Judge Poland is asserted to have said that the Garland government, recently elected, is trying to act fairly, and that Garland, although not possessed of very great moral force himself, and being surrounded by a strong element of perhaps a vicious sort, is trying to do well. The Baxter faction sustains the Garland government, while the Brooks men sustain Lieutenant-Governor Smith. The programme of the Brooks party evidently is that in the event of the Federal government favoring Smith and sitting him in the gubernatorial chair to press the Brooks-Baxter suit, which is still pending in court, in hopes of resenting Brooks as the legally elected governor. If, however, Smith is seated as governor by Federal force, he will have to be assistanted there by the same power. But Judge Poland does not think that such action will be taken. Smith, he says, is no more governor than Baxter was, and he thinks the authority of the latter was gained by fraud. Smith is a freedman, and for his sake and the sake of the South it is a good thing he has fled. His claims to the governorship are worthless, and there is little likelihood of their being made to appear of any value at present.

Another says that Judge Poland asserts that although both Baxter and Brooks have disappeared from the political scene, yet the question now at issue is, which of them was elected governor in 1872. The new constitution, Poland says, was conceived and adopted in a very irregular manner. The old constitution provided for amendments only, and prescribed a method for their adoption. No power was delegated to the general assembly of the State to submit the question to the people whether or not they would hold a constitutional convention. Thus it appears that the action of the Arkansas legislature in the premises was without authority, and wholly irregular. A parallel case to this Mr. Poland finds in the celebrated Dow rebellion, in Rhode Island, a quarter of a century ago. The hopes and ambition of Mr. Smith rest upon the illegality of this constitution. Governor Baxter, with Lieutenant-Governor Smith, and the whole Radical ticket of 1872, was elected for four years, less than one-half of which time they served. When the new election was held, under the new constitution, this fall, it provided for their present successors. In case the new constitution should be declared invalid, of course the present State government would no longer exercise the duties at present incumbent upon it, and the question would recur to the election of 1872 as between the Brooks and Baxter candidates. Touching this matter, Judge Poland freely expresses the conviction that Brooks received a large majority of votes cast. The testimony taken before the congressional committee plainly indicates this, and it is rendered still more probable in Mr. Poland's view, by the fact that the Democracy voted almost unanimously for Brooks as against Baxter. Of the prospects for an early settlement of the question, Judge Poland does not speak in a very hopeful manner. He regards the issue affecting the validity of the new constitution as one of very grave importance, and inasmuch as it is a strictly legal question, he gives no opinion whatever respecting it. The judge also said the testimony before his committee was about concluded, but the people seemed to have a greater feeling of security with such a body in their midst, and asked earnestly for its retention. He therefore appointed Hon. J. D Ward as a sub-committee, and left him at Little Rock with a sergeant-at-arms and a reporter. He will doubtless find something to occupy his time and attention. Judge Poland has gone to Washington at the call of Attorney-General Williams.

BY MAIL.

A Plain Statement of Facts and Law.

[From the New York Tribune.]

A new quarrel over the title to the governorship of Arkansas, a new appeal to Washington for "recognition," a new demand for troops to suppress domestic violence, and alas! Mr. Williams is still attorney-general and secretary of state for southern affairs. It is a bad outlook. The legal difficulties in the case are not formidable; but no human foresight can tell what complications of law and politics, chicanery and prejudice, obstinacy and rascality, may bedevil the affair until the case of Arkansas becomes as desperate as the case of Louisiana. Governor Baxter, having come triumphant out of his contest with Brooks, held office in peace until a new constitution, adopted by the people at the October election by an overwhelming vote, cut short his term. At the same time Mr. Garland was chosen governor under the new constitution, receiving about seventy five per cent. of all the ballots cast. Mr. Baxter thereupon turned over his office to the new executive. The Republicans were not disposed to acquiesce in their defeat. They questioned the validity of the constitutional revision, and it has been reported for some time that they were devising a scheme to upset the result of the October election, and get Mr. Brooks into office under the old law. Now comes forward accordingly Mr. V. V. Smith, lieutenant-governor of Arkansas in the Baxter administration, claiming the governorship as the lawful successor of Baxter, who "abdicated." He asserts that the pretended constitution of 1874 is no constitution at all, because it was not adopted in accordance with the method of the organic law of 1868 for the revision of the constitution. "I claim," he says, "that the constitution of the State of Arkansas cannot be altered or amended in any other manner than that provided by the constitution itself, and that the pointing out how this constitution should be altered or amended is an inhibition on the general assembly and the people of the State to pursue another or a different mode." The convention of 1868 provided that amendments might be made by the concurrence of two successive legislatures and subsequent approval by the people. The method adopted in this case, however, was the calling of a convention, whose work was afterward submitted to the people and emphatically ratified. Mr. Smith does not pretend that this, or any other method was actually prohibited by the constitution; he only argues that the prohibition must be inferred from the fact that a different process was indicated. If his argument were sound it would still be a question whether a constitution, proposed by an irregular or illegal convention, would not become valid by the popular acceptance. In point of fact the case has several times arisen. Pennsylvania, in 1790, adopted a new constitution, framed by a convention acting in flagrant disregard of the prohibition of the constitution of 1776, which declared that amendments should only be made through the instrumentality of the council of censors. Delaware adopted a constitution in 1792, by a similar disregard of the organic law; and Maryland did the same thing in 1851. No one would dream of attempting to set these constitutions aside, and some eminent authorities—Mr. Reverdy Johnson among them—have maintained that the people cannot limit their own right to abolish or modify their constitutions. But where there is no positive prohibition there is hardly any question among constitutional lawyers that it is competent for the people to adopt either the machinery for amendment specified by the existing law or any other mode where custom has sanctioned and circumstances may approve. The precedents in support of this opinion are overwhelming and indeed may be said to have settled the rule. The conventions of New York in 1846, Louisiana in 1852, Massachusetts in 1853, and Missouri in 1845 and 1861, are conspicuous examples of the disregard of methods of revision indicated by the constitutions in force at the time of their assembling. General Grant can do no wrong by refusing to interfere in any way with this fresh dispute, while on the other hand he can do great mischief by meddling. He has shown a pleasing indisposition to interfere in Arkansas, and indeed we doubt whether he wants to be bothered any more by any of his southern governors, so that we are not without hope that Mr. Smith may be speedily snubbed.

A Curious Pamphlet.

[From the New York Times's Washington Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The latest attempt at revolution in Arkansas attracts little attention and causes little excitement here, for the reason, no doubt that it happens after election. The Arkansas *coups d'etat* have been also too often repeated. Probably the administration will not act immediately, if at all, further than may be necessary to preserve peace in the State. The Dorsey-Clayton ring are, of course, making great efforts to create excitement and stimulate the belief that a conflict is imminent if the Federal government does not interfere. A curious pamphlet is circulated here which shows conclusively the existence of political trickery and conspiracy, and proves that the claim to the State government which Smith now sets up is not a recent contrivance. The pamphlet in question is entitled, "V. V. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor of Arkansas, vs. A. H. Garland." It was printed in Chicago, and contains over one hundred pages. It is a letter and argument combined, written by Smith to one Hon. T. D. W. Yonley, attorney-at-law, asking for a legal opinion, which opinion is also a part of the pamphlet. The opinion covers a list of eleven propositions relative to the Arkansas elections, the last of which is, whether, if Baxter should voluntarily surrender the office to some person claiming to be elected under the new constitution, etc., would Smith be authorized to discharge the duties of the unexpired term, and whether Baxter would have a right to resume the office of governor if the President, or some proper authority, should disperse the government established under the new constitution. This is a condensed statement of the proposition which is submitted to Yonley. Now, the remarkable feature of this document is its date, which is October 1, twelve days before the new constitution was voted on at all. It was written in anticipation of the adoption of the new constitution, and the election of a conservative governor under it, in which event there could be no doubt that Baxter would surrender the office to the new government. The case of Smith *vs.* Garland was made up while Garland was yet only a candidate. Whatever the merits of the legal questions involved, there can be no doubt of the conclusion by the Clayton party that they must go outside the State to get aid, or lose their control of affairs altogether. Senator Dorsey came here, bringing the learned opinion of Hon. T. D. W. Yonley, and having been informed Friday of the readiness of Smith to issue this proclamation next day, he used this pamphlet in the way he thought would do the most good. He got a part of it printed in one or two papers, and to-day the *Morning Chronicle* is full of specials from Little Rock, that if not written here might have been as well. And yet the attempt to manufacture excitement has failed. If there should be any violence, it will be quickly suppressed by the Federal authorities. It is probable that Mr. Dorsey will have to take his pamphlets and his case back to Little Rock, and turn them over to Hon. T. D. W. Yonley to carry before the courts.

The End of the Arkansas Investigation.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The committee of congress to investigate affairs in Arkansas had agreed to meet in Little Rock on Thursday of this week. Judge Poland, of Vermont, was there, accompanied by Mr. Ward, of Chicago. Mr. Sayler, a member of the committee, telegraphed to Judge Poland to know what they proposed to do, and in response to his dispatch received the following: "I don't think we shall stay here beyond a week, and you need not come." Mr. Sayler then dispatched to Colonel Taylor and Judge Wilshire, and received dispatches to the effect that nothing would be done in the case. Mr. Sayler admits that it looks to him as if the committee did not propose to do anything; and it is his opinion that nothing should be done. The State of Arkansas, since its troubles in the Brooks-Baxter contest, has had a constitutional convention. That convention arranged for an election of new State officers. The people of the State passed the new constitution by a majority of seventy-five thousand. They elected as governor General Garland, one of the best men and ablest lawyers in the State. There is now entire peace in the State of Arkansas. There is no military control there, and everybody submits to the government that exists. With the exception of a few disappointed office-seekers, there is nobody to raise any objection to the present control of the State. It seems that Judge Poland, after an investigation of one day discovered the fact. There is no State in the south, under its new constitution, and with newly elected State officers, that is better governed than the State of Arkansas. Governor Garland's proclamation shows that there is no disposition to interfere with the rights that the constitution of the United States and the State give to all people, including the colored people and the citizens that have recently cast their lot with the people of this State. Arkansas is getting along finely. Its cotton crop this year is great, and all she wants is a peaceable and quiet home control, and all the people in the country will join her in that desire.

THE SOUTH.

The Patriotic Sentiments of the "Appeal" Indorsed by Leading Papers at the North.

The Timely Address of the Democracy of Alabama in Sympathy with the "Appeal."

The following, from the New York *Tribune* of Monday, will be read with pleasure by all friends of the APPEAL as a clear indication that the change in public sentiment at the north is permanent, and that for all the hearty efforts we make in defense of the fundamental principles to the support of which Republicans as well as Democrats are pledged, we are to have full credit even from our political opponents:

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGROES.

The conduct of the south since the elections has disappointed both foes and friends. Secretary Robeson is reported to have said, early in his late brilliant canvass for the senatorship in New Jersey, that the administration would have no trouble in this campaign; that the Republicans never got into a scrape but that the south helped them out. It was no fault of the secretary's friends in the newspapers and elsewhere that the effort to make the outrage business at the south help them out proved a failure. If the secretary has, since the election, cherished the hope that, intoxicated with victory, and forgetful of the caution of the campaign, the south would now help out the administration, and produce the reaction for which it has been looking so longingly, he seems again doomed to disappointment. The south was never more quiet, never more temperate or considerate, than it has been since the election. The tone of the southern politicians and of the southern press is thoughtful, moderate, and in the main just. There seems not the slightest reason to apprehend any danger for the negroes; and on this subject, indeed, we find so vehement a southern journal as the Memphis APPEAL holding the following language:

Let us remember that the Democracy, as a national party, is just emerging from the fatality of seventeen years of defeat and overwhelming disaster; that, lifted up and reinvigorated as it has been by the people, it is only as a trial-test of its capacity to rule and govern wisely, and in accordance with the constitution as it is. We of the south especially must act in moderation, and do all we can, in justice to ourselves, to disarm the negro of the prejudice with which he has been filled against us. We must dispel his apprehensions and distrusts of us, and prove to him that we are not disposed to trench upon his rights and liberties, but that in a spirit of fairness, of justice and equity becoming our responsibilities and intelligence, we will protect and defend them in them all. Let us, too, prove to the Republicans of the north that we are Americans as they are; that we have the same interest in the country, and in party ascendency seek only the good of the republic, whose glory is ours, and whose still glorious future we must share.

Altogether the exultation of the south over the election seems likely to furnish just as little administration capital as the southern outrage business did before it.

Since the *Tribune* is so well satisfied with the assurances and labors of the APPEAL, we would like to hear from it on this address from the Democracy of Alabama, every line and word of which is in strict accord with the sentiments expressed by the APPEAL during the recent canvass and to the maintenance of every idea in which the Democratic party, not only of Alabama, but of Tennessee and the whole south is pledged.

EXPOSITION BALL.

MASKS! MASKS! MASKS!

COSTUMES! COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

Greatest Variety.

LEUBRIE BROS.

220 and 222 Main street.

FLOWERS, in splendid display, at CRAIGS'.

CABANAS CIGARS, 5c EACH. H. Esch, 270 Second, opp. Court Square.

DOWN GOES THE PRICE.

Good Norfolk oysters at thirty-five cents per can, at J. A. SIGNAIGO's, 278 Second and 188 Main streets.

STURLA, 337 Main street, supplies families with oysters by the can.

NEURIL.—The instantaneous cure for neuralgia. Geo. W. Jones & Co., keep it.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

During a recent trial or comparison of ordinary baking powders in New York, with Dooley's Yeast Powder, it was shown conclusively that better results were attained with from one-half to two-thirds the quantity of the latter, than with any other in market. The secret of the success lies in the care with which Dooley's Yeast Powder is prepared, and its entire freedom from substances that are injurious to the system.

We challenge comparison at any and all times. The verdict of the consumer is always in our favor. For sale by all grocers.

$10 to $1000 invested in stocks and gold pays 20 per ct. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall st., N. Y.

TO COTTON SHIPPERS.

If you want your cotton delivered by a fast freight line of undoubted capacity, one that can give assurance of time, safety, economy in handling, and certainty of prompt delivery to all points in the United States and Europe, call on Captain Ed. Hart, contracting agent for the Blue Line, over the New York Central and connecting roads, and by best and fastest steamship lines to Europe. Office 17 Madison street, in Tomlinson's office.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY,

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKERS,

10 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Conservatively organized for doing the business of out-of-town banks, bankers, corporations, merchants and individuals. Usual interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made and promptly remitted. *Correspondence solicited.* Exchange on principal cities of Europe.

LIVINGSTON, NEWBERN & CO., London.

OUR VICTORY.

Rejoicing at Nashville Yesterday—The State Capital Alive with Jubilant and Rejoicing People.

A Meeting and Procession Worthy the Democracy of Tennessee—The City Illuminated—Fireworks.

Distinguished Speakers Present—A Glorious Galaxy of Democratic Stars—One Hundred Guns for Victory.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, November 19.—The great Democratic demonstration in this city to-day was a complete success. Speeches were made by Messrs. Beck and Knott, of Kentucky; M'Enery, of Louisiana; Kerr, of Indiana, and Cox, of North Carolina. The speakers were escorted to the Exposition building in carriages at two o'clock, with the State and city officers and the State and county Democratic executive committees. Messrs. Beck and Kerr spoke in the afternoon, occupying about two hours. Both advocated moderation and conservatism on the part of the Democratic party, predicting a succession of triumphs in the future if this course is pursued. They said the people had grown tired of Radical misrule and have shown a willingness to entrust the control of the government to the Democrats; and now all that is necessary is for the Democrats to show a proper appreciation of this confidence on the part of the people.

At ten o'clock there was a fine display of fireworks at the Exposition building, and an hour later speaking was resumed at the Exposition building. There were several thousand people present, including many ladies, though the weather was very unfavorable, a slight mist falling, with indications of rain. Proctor Knott spoke first, for an hour, in a very finished speech, with classical allusions, and some allusions which were not classical. He was heartily applauded throughout. His references to the retirement of Ben Butler, Roderick Random Butler, and Maynard were very sarcastic, and was greeted with shouts of laughter. He paid a handsome tribute to the ladies in closing. M'Enery followed, his speech being devoted to his trouble with Kellogg. He said Grant didn't know as much about Louisiana affairs as a twelve-year-old boy. He referred to the fact that the ballots cast at the recent election in Louisiana had not yet passed through the hands of the examining board, and said such a board, composed as it was of five irresponsible men, would not be tolerated an hour in Tennessee. He was very severe on Longstreet for the part he took in the recent affair at New Orleans, and said that the demonstration was made by the people of Louisiana because they had been led to believe Grant would indorse them in it, and that the troops have been withdrawn from New Orleans by order of the President, in order to see whether the people of that State are willing to make an effort to oust Kellogg, if allowed an opportunity. In the beginning of his speech he made a very happy allusion to the fact, that Nashville was the point at which are the tombs of two former Presidents, both of whom showed by their lives their devotion to the constitution and the Union. At the close of his speech Governor Porter was on the stand, and loudly called for, but declined to speak, but introduced General Cox, chairman of the Democratic State committee of North Carolina, who made a brief speech, which closed the exercises. The speakers introduced Governor Brown, and many prominent citizens were on the stand. The city was illuminated to-night, and one hundred guns were fired during the day from Capitol Hill. The best of feeling prevails, and there can be no doubt that the demonstration will result in great good to this section of country. All allusions to a united country were heartily applauded, and when M'Enery spoke in glorious terms of the fact that Boston was the first city in the' Union to respond to the call of the Louisiana sufferers by the floods last springs, the building shook with a storm of applause. It was expected that Ex-President Johnson would be on the noon train, but he failed to come. The entire demonstration was a success. Had it not been for the rainy weather several days past, there would have been forty thousand people in the Exposition building tonight, as arrangements for reduced fare on all the railroads entering the city had been made, and delegations from all the surrounding towns had signified their intention to be present.

Associated Press Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, November 19.—The Democratic party of Tennessee are celebrating their recent political victories this afternoon. The city is full of people from this and the surrounding States. The assemblage will be addressed at the Exposition building this afternoon by Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, and Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, and tonight by Governor M'Enery, of Louisiana, and Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky. Generals Gordon, of Georgia, and Morgan, of Alabama; also, Governor Houston, of Alabama, and Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, are expected to arrive this afternoon. To-night the city will be illuminated and a display of fireworks made. A salute of one hundred guns is now being fired from the capitol.

OYSTERS by the can at STURLA'S, 337 Main street.

THE MEMPHIS STEAM DYEING Estatablishment, 61 Madison street, is open for the fall season. Best work, at prices to suit the times.

B. A. ROLLENBERG, Proprietor.

If you want a hydrant, street-washer, or plumbing of any kind, you can get it at Browne's, 16 Jefferson street where you are sure to be suited in style and price.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CAIRO, November 19, Noon.—Weather cloudy and cool. Arrived: Julia, Vicksburg, 9 a.m.; City of Helena, St. Louis, 10 a.m.; Dragon, New Orleans, 11 a.m. Departed: Gracey, Evansville, 3 a.m. Night—Arrived: Future City, St. Louis, 5 p.m.; St. Genevieve, St. Louis, 7 p.m.; St. Joseph, Memphis, 7 p.m. Departed: Paragon, St. Louis, noon; Julia, St. Louis, 2 p.m.; City of Helena, Vicksburg, 3 p.m. River 6 feet 1 inch and rising. Weather cloudy with light rain. Mercury 44°.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—Weather cloudy and cool. Arrived: Common Wealth, St. Louis. Departed: John F. Tolle, St. Louis, left night; Mary Allen and barges, St. Louis, and Belle Lee, Memphis, to-day.

ST. LOUIS, November 19—Weather cloudy and cool, with snow storm this evening. River rising slowly. Arrived: Mollie Moore, and Suite Silver, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed: City of Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, November 20, 1 a.m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, areas of rain or snow, with continued low temperature, northwest to southwest winds, and rising barometer.

MARRIED.

MASON—WILBOURNE—At Dennis Landing, Mississippi river, on Tuesday, November 17th, by Rev. Geo. C. Harris, of Memphis, Mr. CLINTON T. MASON, of Bolivar county, and Miss FLORENCE B. WILBOURNE, formerly of Memphis.

DIED.

WALKER—In this city, Thursday afternoon at four o'clock, JOHN MCRAE WALKER, infant son of Chancellor S. P. Walker, and wife, Margaret R. Walker, aged one year and eleven months.

Funeral from the residence, No. 326 Brinkley avenue, this (FRIDAY) afternoon at three o'clock. Carriages at Rolst's and at the residence.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S SCHOOL, No. 303 Third Street.

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL courses taught. For particulars apply at 303 Third street. no20

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE stated communication of Delphic Lodge, No. 299, will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, November 20th, at 7½ o'clock, for dispatch of business.

All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order. BUN. F. PRICE, W. M.

R. W. SHELTON, Secretary. no20

Temple of Love, No. 1.

THE Temple meets TO-NIGHT, promptly at 7½ o'clock.

By order JACKSON P. CREWS, T. S.

WILLIS B. ROGERS, R. S. no20

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, MEMPHIS, November 19, 1874.

On and after 23d instant, the warehouses of this company will be closed promptly at 4 o'clock p.m., each day, and no freight will be received for shipment after that hour. C. H. BUTTON, Agent.

Administrator's Sale Fine Parlor and Bedroom Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

This (Friday) Morning at 10 o'clock,

By A. E. Frankland, 195 & 197 Main st

Also—Groceries, Liquors, Etc.

FRUIT TREES —FROM— ROSEBANK NURSERIES, NASHVILLE : : : TENNESSEE

PARTIES purchasing stock from these Nurseries, to be delivered at 379 Beale street, Memphis, on the 15th day of November, 1874, will take notice, said stock was duly delivered as per contract, and in splendid condition.

We hold your notes given for said purchases, which are past due, and unless paid immediately will be placed in the hands of officers for collection. We mean business. Your purchases will be found at above-mentioned place. TRUETT'S SONS & MORGAN.

MAJOR KING, General Agent, 29 Beale st.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Fancy Candy, Toys, Nuts, Raisins, Etc.

Also, a fine assortment of Cupid Leaves, Kosses, and Ornamenting Goods for Cakes, Wrapping Kiss Paper, for sale CHEAP AT WHOLESALE. Call soon and send in your orders at

JOHN B. RICARDI & CO.'S,

419 Main Street : : : Memphis, Tenn

NOW IS THE TIME! —AND— BYRD'S 275 MAIN STREET, IS THE PLACE.

WATCHES AND CHAINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

DIAMONDS! AT LOWER RATES.

JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER, PLATED WARE, Cheaper than Ever Before Offered.

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING New, Fine and Attractive Goods.

W. C. BYRD, 275 MAIN STREET.

W. M. FARRINGTON | HENRY B. HOWELL.

FARRINGTON & HOWELL COTTON FACTORS, GROCERS —AND— Commission Merchants 268 FRONT STREET, d&w MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

ERB & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS —IN— Butter, Cheese, Apples, Onions, Kraut, Meats, Flour, Peanuts, Eggs, Potatoes, Dried Fruits, Cabbage, Beans, Poultry, Meal, Texas Pecans, Oranges, And all other kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Consignments and Orders Solicited and Promptly Attended to.

No. 342 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Sold to Pay Charges.

ONE BAY HORSE, the property of Elizabeth O'Brien (now Mrs. Donahue), at Van-Brocklin's Auction Stable, on Second street, on FRIDAY, November 20, 1874, within legal hours. E. FITZGIBBON.

SHERIFF'S SALE —OF— REAL ESTATE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, by virtue of a writ of execution, exponas to me directed from the Honorable First Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, in the case of N. W. Smith vs. J. C. Young, judgment rendered on the 9th day of March, 1874, for the sum of forty dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest and costs of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Saturday, 12th Day of December, 1874,

at 12 o'clock, m., in front of my office, No. 351 Second street, Memphis, Tenn., proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Bounded on the south by the lands of G. H. Davis and J. T. Biggs; on the west by those of R. R. Farley, on the north by those of Lee Wallace, and on the east by those of the estate of John Jarman, jr., deceased.

Levied on as the property of defendant, J. C. Young, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale to commence promptly at twelve o'clock m. C. L. ANDERSON, Sheriff of Shelby county, Tenn.

Memphis, 17th day of November, 1874.

W. J. Duval, attorney for plaintiff. nov20

Taylor, Joy & Co. 312 MAIN STREET, —ARE OFFERING— GREAT BARGAINS —IN— DRY GOODS! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, And call Special Attention to their SILKS! In all the New Shades. LYONS PLAINS AND BLACK SILKS In all the Best Makes. Serges, Diagonals, Cashmeres, Plaids. Full Line of Mourning Goods. LARGE STOCK OF JEANS, CASSIMERES Repellants, White and Colored Flannels, Shawls, Scarfs, Cloaks, and Ladies' Underwear, in great variety and AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Be sure and inspect our stock before purchasing. TAYLOR, JOY & CO., 312 Main Street, opp. Peabody Hotel

S. MANSFIELD. J. M. WOOD. S. MANSFIELD & CO (Successors to Mansfield & Higbee), MANUFACTURING & WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS 301 & 303 Main Street, MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

WILL continue the Drug business in all its variety, at the above old established stand. They will at all times keep a Full, Fresh and Complete Assortment of goods in their line, to which they invite the special attention of their old friends and the trade generally. Purchasers are invited to examine their stock, as they will find prices to suit the times.

They will continue to manufacture the celebrated and well-known Mansfield & Higbee Family Medicines.

They are proprietors of the Premium Cotton-Broker Star Brand Marking Ink, Etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All those indebted to the firm of MANSFIELD & HIGBEE are earnestly requested to call and settle or make remittances without delay, as the business of the old firm must be closed. S. MANSFIELD & CO.

J. J. RAWLINGS | JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO. COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL Commission Merchants 254 Front street, Bet. Court and Jefferson, MEMPHIS, TENN. PLANTERS' BUSINESS SOLICITED.

WE have adopted, exclusively the CASH principle, which is better for both planter and factor. We will be assisted by an experienced Cotton Salesman. All orders with cash in hand will be filled at lowest prices, free of charge. Consignments solicited.

J. W. M. BROWNE, PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER 16 Jefferson Street, BETWEEN MAIN AND FRONT

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 1746—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. Rowland H. Thorne et. al.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Rowland H. Thorne, is a non-resident of Tennessee and a resident of Arkansas:

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in January, 1875, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 19th day of November, 1874.

A copy—Attest: EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By E. B. McHenry, D. C. and M.

John Johnson, sol. for com'nt. fri

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 1745—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tennessee.—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. William Johnson.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, William Johnson, is a non-resident of Tennessee and a resident of North Carolina;

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in January, 1875, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 19th day November, 1874.

A copy—attest: EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By E. B. McHenry, Deputy C. and M.

John Johnson, sol. for compl't. fri

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 1557.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—J. W. Jefferson et al vs. The Memphis Gas Light Company et al.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, T. G. Gaylord, S. T. Coverdale, George Causey, and Thompson Dean, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in January, 1875, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 18th day of November, 1874.

A copy—attest: EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By E. B. McHenry, Deputy C. and M.

Hutchison & Townsend and T. W. Brown, solicitors for complainants. fri

TO THE PUBLIC!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE AT LOW PRICES! TO WIND UP BUSINESS.

BARNUM & CO. ~65 | MAIN STREET | 265

IMPORTANT.

MENKEN BROTHERS.

WE ADVISE BUYERS TO CONSIDER THREE THINGS IN BUYING GOODS:

First—That the Best Quality is the Cheapest.
Second—Never buy Imitation or Old Goods.
Third—To buy in a House known for Integrity and Fair Dealing.

We always buy the BEST MAKES of every description of goods, and guarantee every article. All manufacturers make various qualities or grades—we always buy the first and best quality; it costs more, but is the best, wears longer, and gives most satisfaction.

THEREFORE, IF YOU WANT

Good Bleached Domestics go to - - Menken Brothers.
Good Brown Domestics go to - - - Menken Brothers.
Good Black Silk Dress go to - - - Menken Brothers.
Good Colored Silk Dress go to - - - Menken Brothers.
Good Black Alpaca Dress go to - - - Menken Brothers.
Good Bed Blankets go to - - - - - Menken Brothers.
Good Makes of Carpets go to - - - - Menken Brothers.
Good Housefurnishing Goods go to - Menken Brothers.

OUR BUYER IN NEW YORK
OUR BUYER IN NEW YORK
OUR BUYER IN NEW YORK
OUR BUYER IN NEW YORK

Sent us 1000 Packages from Panic Sales.
Sent us 1000 Packages from Panic Sales.
Sent us 1000 Packages from Panic Sales.
Sent us 1000 Packages from Panic Sales.

Superb Black Silk at 75c, formerly $1 25 per yard
Extra Black Silk at $1 00, formerly $1 50 per yard
Lyons Extra Silk at $1 50, formerly $2 25 per yard
Elegant Col'd Silk at $1 50, formerly $2 25 per yard

WE HAVE BARGAINS
WE HAVE BARGAINS
WE HAVE BARGAINS
WE HAVE BARGAINS

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN JEANS.
BARGAINS IN LINSEYS.
BARGAINS IN DOMESTICS.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOAKS.
BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
BARGAINS IN FURS.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.

—ALSO—
—ALSO—
—ALSO—
—ALSO—

CHOICE ELEGANT PRINTS.
CHOICE ELEGANT PRINTS.
CHOICE ELEGANT PRINTS.

CHOICE ELEGANT PRINTS.
CHOICE ELEGANT PRINTS.
CHOICE ELEGANT PRINTS.

—ALSO—
—ALSO—
—ALSO—
—ALSO—

ELEGANT SILK VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT CLOTH CLOAKS.
ELEGANT CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

BEAUTIFUL WALKING COSTUMES.
BEAUTIFUL SILK COSTUMES.
BEAUTIFUL CASHMERE COSTUMES

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

EVENING SILKS—CHOICE TINTS.
EVENING SILKS—VERY CHEAP.
EVENING SILKS—GREATLY REDUCED.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK IS NEW, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

MENKEN BROTHERS, 261 and 263 Main Street, Corner Court.

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

M. L. MEACHAM & CO. COTTON FACTORS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, SALT AND NAIL AGENTS, No. 9 UNION STREET, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. W. T. BOWDRE HAS CHARGE OF THE COTTON DEPARTMENT.

A. C. TREADWELL. A. B. TREADWELL. B. D. TREADWELL.

A.C TREADWELL & BROS. Wholesale Grocers —AND— COTTON FACTORS STONEWALL BLOCK, No. 11 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

NEW SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT. Made of the very best New York State Buckwheat. Only five minutes time necessary to make fine Cakes.

NEW SELF-RISING FLOUR, $10 per barrel. Made of the BEST SILVER MOON FLOUR.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.