MEMPHIS APPEAL

—BY—

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY, : : MAY 4, 1876.

OLD LINE WHIGS.

The Independents and the politicians, whose hate of Democracy is inveterate and of long standing, have labored for some time to induce the Old Line Whigs of Tennessee to join their ragged squad. The effort failed. The Old Line Whigs assumed the name of Democrat and co-operated with the Democratic organization from a sense of duty, and as they received their proportionate share of offices—have been treated with scrupulous justice by Old Line Democrats—they are too patriotic to abandon the only organization likely to succeed in its war upon Radicalism. And now the Radicals are trying to seduce Old Line Whigs into their ranks. A correspondent of the New York *Times*, in a letter from Atlanta, says that in Georgia there were many Whigs before the war, and now that the color-line, which forced them to join the Democrats, has been abandoned, these Whigs will vote with the Republicans. The Atlanta *Times* pronounces the charge as false and calumnious, and pays the following just tribute to the Old Line Whigs: "True men to constitutional liberty than they who followed the old Whig flag, and who knelt at the altar whereof Henry Clay was the great high priest—in better days than these—do not live. While a majority of them, perhaps, did not favor the policy of secession, when the sovereign voice of Georgia declared for it, they stood by their State, and every battle field of the struggle was crimsoned with their blood, and is a monument—durable as brass or marble—to their devotion to their State and section. To say that they are in accord with the Republicans of the north on most national questions is a calumny and a lie. Their *past* is of record and stands for itself; their *present* avouches itself." The Old Line Whigs of the south will remain true to the party with whom they have voted since the war. They will join neither the Independents nor the Republicans, and there is no other alternative but for the Independents and the Radicals to form an alliance. They are in perfect accord in hating Democracy, its name and its organization, and they should unite without further coquetting. In the approaching canvass in Tennessee there will be independent candidates, and every one will confidently rely on a solid Radical vote, and in this they will not be mistaken. But the true, reliable and unconquerable Democracy of Tennessee will triumph over any combination which can be made between the Radicals and the traitors in its own ranks, whose pretended friendship in former contests has been more injurious to the Democratic party than any damage they could exercise by an open and avowed enmity. Nothing will be left undone by the Radicals or by their more to be despised allies, the so-called Independents. But every effort to break the Democratic column will be promptly, courageously and triumphantly repelled. The Democracy of Tennessee will be just and generous. It is not fighting for spoils and plunder, but to put an end to misrule, corruption and the restoration of peace. It therefore respectfully and earnestly invites all patriotic citizens, whether Liberals, Republicans, Independents, or Reformers, to unite with them in an honest and determined effort to secure to the people of Tennessee, and to the people of the United States, the blessings of pure, free and economical government, both national and State—a government that shall be founded in the affections of its citizens, and administered by its officers in a spirit of unselfish patriotism for the security of the honor of the country, and the promotion of the peace, prosperity and happiness of all. But while thus inviting the co-operation of patriots, the Democratic party will war with its enemies, whether they hate Democracy as Radicals or Independents.

HENRY P. KIMBALL.

This distinguished citizen of Illinois is on a visit to the south. He has been welcomed with open hands and hospitable homes wherever he makes his appearance. Mr. Kimball is a citizen of Rockford, Illinois, and it was through his instrumentality that Hon. Jefferson Davis was invited to address the agricultural fair at Rockford. Although a Republican, Mr. Kimball, in an able and patriotic letter, defended his course from the slanders of fanaticism. He showed that he was prompted solely by a desire to contribute something toward bringing about reconciliation between the south and west. This patriotic effort subjected Mr. Kimball to much slander and abuse among his neighbors, but it endeared him to the southern people. He visited Mobile a few days since, and was feasted and toasted by the people of that hospitable city. We regret that he did not visit Memphis, as he promised to do last fall. He would have found many friends in this city. He was received in Mobile with kind and enthusiastic greetings by the mayor of the city, the president of the board of trade, the executive officers of the Industrial association, and by the citizens generally. Before leaving Mobile Mr. Kimball addressed a card to the public from which we make an extract, as it applies with equal force to every portion of the south:

Industry and capital, northern energy and enterprise, cannot long overlook the salubrity of your climate, your inexhaustible fields of coal and iron. It is national economy to construct our manufactories upon the streams that irrigate your cotton fields. As the Almighty placed coal and iron in juxtaposition, he intended to teach this lesson to mankind—that raw materials and mechanical operations should be kept side by side. Alabama in her impoverishment is holding up her hands, imploring for a diversification of her industries. The crusade of cotton must meet its overthrow; corn, wheat, barley, oats, hogs, cattle, horses, mules, etc., which are imported into the State at great cost, must be produced in the State. The wealth and the prosperity of the south depends on a mixed husbandry. This method of agriculture preserves the fertility of the land, while the production of cotton, year after year, makes both land and people poor. One acre of strawberries thoroughly cultivated and dumped down in the Chicago market is more remunerative than six acres of cotton. Southern Alabama is bound to be the garden of the northwest, if the people will say the word and suit their action to it. A grand commencement has been made—a solid foundation has been laid, now let the superstructure be grand and immense. I carry to my northern home a high estimation of the generosity of your people, and refinements and politeness of your society, the capabilities of your soil and climate to afford the highest illustrations of landscape art, in beautiful homes and inviting surroundings. May blessing and prosperity abide with your hospitable people, and an overruling Providence crown their labors with an overflowing abundance.

In commenting on this patriotic address, the Mobile *Register* says: "Mr. Kimball proved himself on that occasion to be a man of strong commonsense and broad patriotism. His address now proves him to be, also, a cultivated gentleman. If such views as he entertains were general throughout the north and west, the era of fraternity would be at hand. Mr. Kimball has done a good work in speaking to the people of Mobile, and we return him the thanks of our people."

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

The announcement that Mrs. Meriwether, who has long been before the public as an advocate for her sex, is to deliver a lecture at the Theater to-morrow night, has set the tongue of the town to wagging on the woman question. Aggressive in some things, and charged with being ultra and radical in politics, the people of the south are at least, on all social matters, carefully conservative. The woman question has, therefore, not received the attention here that it has at the north, where thousands of the fair sex are, unaided and by dint of sheer necessity, solving many of the problems involved in it. Until the close of the war, the white women of the south were to a great extent exempt from labor. But few of them before 1865 were compelled to go into shops and work as milliners, and there develop a taste and artistic sense of the beautiful such as is demanded in the best establishments of that character. Their sphere was "home." Happy would it be for them, and all women, that "home" continued to be their sphere, and that they were not called upon to face the rough and uncouth world, and run the gauntlet of its prying eyes and mucky mouths. But the march of events, which has gradually opened to men new and newer means of obtaining remunerative living, has also opened to women a thousand avenues for adequate self-dependence, and public opinion has gradually shaped itself into a definite form, strengthening the brave pioneers among women who have gone forward and at once dignified labor and elevated it above the degradation where a false sentiment had too long permitted it to grovel. Viewed, and so long treated, as a chattel, as a possession; regarded by the law as a subordinate in the scale of society, to be cared and provided for as idiots, and the insane, and children are, women themselves, in the mass, still view with distrust any effort for their relief. Some of the foolish virgins are even content to grope their way in the darkness with which man-made law has surrounded them, and refuse to be comforted save after the old fashion of abject dependence with all its concomitants of abuse, neglect and death. They prefer marriage, with its chance of happiness, to labor and a knowledge of how to labor skillfully, with the proud independence that willing laborers always enjoy. But the world moves, and with it the more advanced thinkers of the sex. These, guided by the light of their own aspirations, and their longing for the absolute independence enjoyed by their brothers, have made steady advances upon the Chinese-like wall of prejudice; breaking down barrier after barrier until, at last, only in remote and benighted corners of the earth is woman's duty or right to labor questioned. In Paris, London and New York they have made steady advances on occupations until recently monopolized by men; and in science and art, as well as at merely mechanical employments, they have come to assert themselves as superior by the possession of the delicate and finer qualities that in nearly every instance the worst and poorest of them assert over the best men. In New York alone more than one hundred thousand women are employed in business houses, in workshops or in studios, earning an average of sixteen millions of dollars annually, and making fully that amount of increase to the wealth of the country in the same time. And this, let it be remembered, does not include the earnings of the great army of servant women, who, as drudges in many thousand households, are above all praise. So grand a result of woman's labor speaks eloquently in support of the theme upon which Mrs. Meriwether will speak to-morrow night. It reinforces the position we know she will take, that woman should be the equal of man before the law, and that all laws should be enforced as to them equally and impartially. But the capacity of woman to equal man in the fields of endeavor that are opened by art, science and mechanics have not exhausted her powers. She has invaded the pulpit, and proven at least a most sympathetic laborer, with a larger share of the Christ-like qualities than men can lay claim to; and in the lecture-field she yearly encroaches on a domain where man has hitherto been considered supreme. Mrs. Meriwether is the first in Memphis to venture upon that field. That she does so in behalf of her sex should be an additional reason for an audience equal to the capacity of the Theater. The women of Memphis should, instead of holding back, go forward and encourage her by their presence; especially should all those of them who believe in and are compelled to work be present to hear what she has to say touching the disabilities they are yet compelled to live and labor under. And every man who honestly believes in reform, who desires to see the race advanced in happiness and toward content, should be present to strengthen a citizen who, for the first time, ventures upon an untried path, a path beset with more than ordinary difficulties, and through which she seeks the good of woman. The question of "woman's rights," as the term is ordinarily understood, is not involved in Mrs. Meriwether's lecture, only her disabilities under unrepealed laws. As we understand it, it is a lecture that will challenge critical attention more for its research than for its style as a literary production—though in the latter regard we feel warranted in asserting, by what we have already had from the lecturer's pen, that it will be vigorous and racy, if not convincing. Let us give her a respectful hearing, if not for herself, for the sake of woman.

GENERAL N. P. BANKS.

A Tennessee member of congress said to us a few weeks since that he regarded General N. P. Banks as the ablest living statesman in the United States; that he not only looked the statesman, but demonstrated his wisdom, greatness and patriotism in his speeches. Many of our readers will concur in this opinion as to the exalted worth of General Banks. He visited Memphis last summer, and made a most favorable impression upon our people. We are gratified to know that General Banks has spoken out in condemnation of the third-party movement, and proposes to ally himself with the Democratic party. The attempt to organize a third party will be a failure. The country will be compelled to choose between the Democratic party and the Republican party, and we are rejoiced to know that General Banks will ally himself with the Democrats. This will be sad news to the Independents and those who propose a third party, as General Banks has been regarded as favoring and cooperating with Bryant and Schurz. The Democratic party is moving forward in the performance of its duty. It will not repeat the folly of 1872 by nominating two old-fashioned Republicans as its standard-bearers, and thereby secure the support of all Democrats and such patriots as General Banks, who has the sagacity to see that the Democratic party is the only organization to defeat Radicalism.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Ushers' Benefit.

Next Wednesday night, and not last night, as our types made us say yesterday morning, will be the occasion of the benefit for the ushers of the Memphis Theater. The Bluff City minstrels, composed of a number of clever performers, have arranged a splendid programme for the occasion, and we are assured of a number one entertainment. The young gentlemen beneficiaries, made many warm friends during the past season, who will thus delight to show their appreciation. They deserve a rouser.

Manager Tayleure's Showing.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that "As an act of evenhanded justice, we give place to the subjoined communication from Manager Tayleure. We have no hesitation in confessing to a profound respect for figures, and for the pen which can vigorously marshal them in intelligent array. Mr. Tayleure's particular figures, below exhibited, are gratifying representations of the pecuniary results of a season which our information (obviously incorrect, in the light of those figures) had disclosed to us as being more disastrous than even its notoriously unremunerative predecessor. We may remark, by the way, that the illiberality to which we referred was in respect to the conduct of the "front of the house," concerning which we had received lamentable reports of discourtesies and small objections to the transfer of complimentary tickets," etc.

VARIETIES THEATER, April 26, 1876.

To the Editors of the Picayune:

"We learn, officially, that this favorite theater, which has been well-nigh wrecked by injudicious and illiberal management," etc. As an expression of opinion the foregoing paragraph, quoted from the *Picayune* of yesterday, requires no comment; as a record of assumed facts it is open to the objection of entire inaccuracy. The gross receipts of the season about to close (sixty-one thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and eighty cents) falls short of its expenses eight thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty cents. Of this amount two thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars was lost by the traveling season of the company through Texas, and one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars by the Opera Bouffe engagement in November. The deficit in the dramatic year proper is therefore but four thousand four hundred and ninety dollars—an insignificant sum, indeed, when the unusual length of the season and the general depression of the times are properly considered. Compare this meagre result with the twenty-seven thousand dollars loss on Mr. Owens's season, immediately preceding ours; the eighteen thousand dollars loss of Mr. Lawrence Barrett's; or the disasters which bankrupted the opening season of the house, and you must needs admit that instead of having "well-nigh wrecked" the fortunes of the theater, we have conducted it nearer to a positive success than has heretofore been reached in its experience. We are not advised of the *Picayune's* standard of "liberal management," but venture the assertion that in every particular into which liberality could enter as an element of prosperity, in the number and variety of its star engagements (bearing in mind that Sothern, Miss Neilson, Booth, Jefferson, the Oates troupe, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence, were not to be had upon any terms), in the completeness and excellence of its dramatic company; and in the care and elaborateness with which each production was put upon the stage, our season will not only compare with any by which it has been preceded, but will long be remembered as one of the most ambitious and satisfactory by which the higher tastes of the community has yet been appealed to. We shall carry with us the consciousness of having striven, at a heavy loss to ourselves, to exalt the reputation and morale of the theater, and the belief that our efforts have won from the esteem of the public a juster recognition than has been accorded us by the critics even of the reputable press. Respectfully,

C. W. TAYLEURE & CO.

Joe Murphy's New Piece.

At Cincinnati, week before last, as we learn from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Mr. Joseph Murphy produced his new play, *Kerry Gow Dhuv, or the Blacksmith of Kerry*. Those who go to see it with an idea born of the fact that a realistic horse-shoeing scene is advertised—that they are to witness a play of the ultra sensational school—are agreeably disappointed. The "sensations" promised are provided and are very effective, but the new Irish drama will hold the stage on a more substantial basis. It is brimful—aye, overflowing—with a wit that is as fresh as it is sparkling. Its pathos is simple and touching. Its love making is in the matchless imagery of the green land where the scene is laid. The love-making of the Frenchman is unequaled in its flow of worded protestation; that of the Italian in its fervid expression and passion. The Irishman of the stage and of poetry unites the power of both, and throws over both the glamour of tenderness, a pure worship and a respect for the beloved, of which neither of the other warm-blooded nations dream. It is in illustrating this fact that Boucicault has won his noblest laurels, and Fred Marsden has, in *Kerry Gow Dhuv*, shown an aptitude for a success in the same field that will put the great Dion to his mettle, especially in the direction of originality. Several flaws in the first night's performance disappeared in the second, and we have rarely witnessed a grattier or more affecting drama. The house rang again and again with laughter and cheers. The following is an outline of the story: "'Patrick Drew' is a gentleman farmer in pecuniary distress, who, in educating his son, 'Raymond Drew,' mortgages his estate heavily. He has been a lover of the turf, and gives to his son a horse, known to be the fastest in the county, to be entered at approaching races, a nobleman agreeing to purchase the animal at five thousand pounds provided he wins the race, which is a sweeping or trotting race, best two in three heats. 'Dan O'Hara,' the Gow Dhuv, is betrothed to 'Norah,' 'Patrick Drew's' daughter. The girl is beloved by 'Valentine Hay,' the Vulture,' who, rejected with scorn, causes pikes to be hidden in the Gow Dhuv's shop, and has him arrested for treason and thrown into prison. The blacksmith makes his escape only to find 'Hay,' who has purchased the mortgage, threatening its immediate foreclosure unless the hand of 'Norah' is given him. The old gentleman haughtily refuses, and the family and the lovers put their last hope on the issue of the coming race, because the price offered for their horse, should he win, with the stakes. But the 'Vulture' has another string to his bow. He purchases a famous London trotter and enters him for the race. This horse, who can beat 'Raymond's,' is by good luck recognized by the latter, who has seen him in London. By another stroke of good fortune he drops a fore shoe while *en route* to the course, and is taken to the shop where 'O'Hara' (whose innocence has been developed after his escape) is at work. 'Major Guff,' a friend in need, gives the blacksmith a hint as to a weak point, and the latter shoes the horse to lose. This gives the opening for the great realistic scene, in which 'Mr. Murphy' turns a shoe from the crude iron on the stage and nails it on so as to 'press' the sore point in 'Starlight's' foot. The race come off. 'Norah' is waiting with her maid 'Alice Doyle' for the news, joyful or fatal, which is to be sent to her by her lover, who has taken three carrier pigeons with him to the track, three miles away. The first pigeon flutters in with the message. 'We have won the first heat. The second brings the terrible tidings, 'We have lost the second,' and the third, which has fluttered out of the over-eager 'Gow Dhuv's' hands, brings nothing, but suggests despair. The beat of galloping hoofs is heard without, and 'O'Hara' rushes in with news of a joyful result. The money won is not quite sufficient to meet the mortgage, and the hour of settlement has come. The blacksmith's hard earnings make up the difference, and everything is lovely, especially when soldiers file in and arrest 'The Vulture' for the false imprisonment of 'Dan.'"

Anna Dickinson's New Play and Her Debut.

Chicago Tribune.

Miss Anna Dickinson, as you have heard, will make her first appearance on the dramatic stage at the Globe theater, in Boston, on May 8th, in the tragedy of *Anne Boleyn*. The occasion will be unique in this, that it is not only the lady's *debut*, but she has written her own play. When I say that she has written it, I mean that the entire tragedy is hers—the conception, the plot, the situations, and every word of the text. She has had no aid whatever, and no professional playwright has ever seen it. I called on Miss Dickinson last evening at the residence of a friend, with whom she is stopping, on Murray Hill. She has rested this winter from her labor on the platform, and she shows the effect of leisure in the recovery of a degree of health which she has not enjoyed for years. She is once more plump, rosy, young, thoroughly cheerful, exuberant, and full of vitality. You know well enough the story of her remarkable career. She has addressed public audiences for seventeen years, and is now thirty-three. While teaching school, she was first brought out in a speech at an anti-slavery convention in Philadelphia, which Mr. Garrison heard, and induced her to come to Boston and speak from Parker's pulpit. She was then not eighteen, and doubting the wisdom of so early an appearance, her friends strove to withdraw her and send her to school; but she had tasted of the intoxicating hasheesh of applause, and had learned her power; moreover, it was not a favorable time to wait. Great questions were pending. She was received everywhere with enthusiasm, and for years held her place in the front rank of popular speakers. The ordeal was one which no other young woman in the world ever passed through. Miss Dickinson's success as a lecturer resulted from her personal earnestness. She possessed enthusiasm. She spoke on current topics always for a moral purpose, and at critical points in her address she touched the hearts of her hearers to an unusual degree. She could thrill. There were splendid passages into which she seemed to pour her whole soul. Miss Dickinson has for years wished to adopt the drama as her profession, but has been restrained by the objections of Quaker relatives and affectionate friends. She has doubtless foreseen that didactic oratory could not long be in demand. People cannot afford always to be excited. Both appeal and invective wear out. At last she found that she had really nothing more to say that the people wished to hear, and with this discovery she resolved to realize the dream of years by going at once on the stage and there seeking scope for the dramatic impulse that still moved her. This original five-act tragedy of *Anne Boleyn* is an attempt on Miss Dickinson's part to vindicate the integrity and purity of the second wife of Henry VIII. She claims that the true history of her life does not justify the equivocal name which the world has generally awarded her. The dialogue and dramatic movement of the play are spirited. It kindles and develops a good deal of intensity of feeling. The points are made with great directness. Although lacking the conciseness and rhythm of poetry, the speeches are remarkably terse and sometimes almost Shakespearian in condensed energy and pithiness. The aim of the play, as I have suggested, is to rescue "Anne Boleyn" from the position she has occupied in tradition, of being a mere flirt and coquette, with no motive higher than personal ambition and trickery—a trifler whose girlish vanity was so tickled with the idea of being called queen that she willingly made herself a mistress of the king. "Anne" is here represented as being a true, loving, faithful woman, the victim of a foul conspiracy, unwittingly drawn into the net and coil of circumstances, desiring to marry her true lover, "Percy of Northumberland," but overcome by the intrigues which Woolsey and Cromwell employed to forward their base designs. Of course "Anne" is painted as somewhat given to levity, and possessed of a Parisian freedom of manners; but she is represented as a brilliant, able, vivacious, virtuous, affectionate, and accomplished woman, who resisted the importunities of the king for years, and finally fell a victim to slander. The baseness of priestcraft is powerfully set forth. Among the dramatists personæ are "Sir Thomas Boleyn," "Percy," "Woolsey," "Cranmer" and "Cromwell." In preparing to explain the motives and conduct of a woman whom Miss Dickinson feels has been misunderstood and traduced, she has studied unremittingly, and has made herself familiar with the requirements and business of the stage. Meantime, whether she wholly succeeds or not, Miss Dickinson holds herself ready to return to the platform at any time whenever a great question arises that calls for polemical treatment.

Theatricals in London.

London Special of Sunday to New York Herald.]

Miss Mary Kemble, or Kate Field, as she is known to her friends in New York, made her first appearance on the London stage on Thursday last at the Gaiety theater. She assumed the *role* of "Volante" in the *Honeymoon*, Genevieve Ward taking the part of "Juliana." As her *debut* was entirely unannounced and unheralded she must be said to have won a complete success. Speaking of her first acting the *Athenæum* says: "This actress showed much intelligence and vivacity, and her performance evinced a genuine feeling for comedy." The *Globe* says: "There were some traces of nervousness, but her impersonation was bright, animated and intelligent." Other papers say she played with arch unexaggeration and vivacity, and looked the part to life. Our opinion is all this and more. She brings to the English stage just those intellectual qualities which are now so much needed. Miss Emma Abbott makes her *debut* at Covent Garden on Tuesday evening next in *Figlia del Reggimento* and not *Dinorah* as previously cabled. Mlle. Rosavella (Blanche Tucker) appeared in concert at Floral hall to-day. Mr. Jefferson closed his engagement at the Princess to-night, and "Rip" will therefore be missed for a while.

"Queen Mary" in London.

Tennyson's new play, founded on his dramatic poem of *Queen Mary*, was brought out at the Lyceum theater in London Tuesday last. The New York *Herald* publishes a notice of the production, procured by cable and extending over three columns. Mr. Tennyson has had a number of collaborateurs in the preparation of his work for the stage. Mrs. Tennyson, George Eliot, and many other literary people, assisted with their advice. Mrs. Bateman, manager of the theater, gave the play every advantage of scenery, decoration and costume, and brought it out in a style of magnificence even surpassing that of the Shakespearean revivals recently undertaken by her. The costumes are exact copies of old costumes now existing in Pomfret Castle, Hampton court palace, Windsor Castle, Stafford house and the National South Kensington gallery, and are also taken from pictures and potraits found in the same places. The scenery representing exactly old London before the fire—old streets, old rooms of the period and the old guildhall—is taken from old pictures, actually in existence. The company that gathered to witness the first performance of the play was one of the most brilliant ever assembled in a London theater. Among these present were Robert Browning, the poet; George Eliot (Mrs. Lewes), the novelist; John E. Millais, R.A., and Frederick Leighton, A.R.A., the painters; Lady Hamilton Gordon; Mr. Furnival, director of the Shakespeare society; Arthur Hallam Tennyson, son of the laureate; Mr. Russell Sturgis, of Baring Brothers; Tom Taylor, the art critic and playwright; Miss Braddon, the novelist—in short, most of the prominent litterateurs of London, together with representatives of the English, French, German, Italian, Russian and American press. At the rising of the curtain, "Le Sieur de Noailles," the French ambassador, is discovered, and opens with the lines from the third scene of the original play:

"If Elizabeth lose her head,
That makes for France,
And if her people, angered thereupon,
Arise against her and dethrone the Queen,
That makes for France.
And if I breed confusion anyway,
That makes for France."

The first two scenes, and part of the third, of the original poem have been cut away bodily, and this is but one instance out of many of the freedom with which the knife has been used. Thus, in the second act everything relating to the rebellion is cut out, and the parts of "Wyatt" and "Kuyvett" are entirely omitted; in the third act, the first four scenes are remorselessly smashed; of the original fourth act, nothing is left but the short passage-at-arms between the two old women, "Joan" and "Tib," and a new fourth act is carved out of the first scenes of the fifth, to which Mr. Tennyson has made some additions. The new fifth act begins with the third scene of the poem, and then skips to the last scene of all, representing the death of "Mary." Mr. Irving as "Philip" and Mrs. Bateman-Crove as "Mary" won hearty applause and general commendation from the critics. The papers concur in praising Mrs. Bateman's splendid *mise en scene*, but predict only a short run for the play, owing to its inherent defects. Tennyson, however, has no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. The Poet Laureate was not present at the first representation.

Theatricals in Paris.

New York Herald Paris Special of Sunday.]

In theatrical matters little is doing in Paris. Foncier's new opera, *Dimitri*, is soon to be produced at the Gaite Lyrique, and Gounod's liberty hymn is pronounced a failure. It seems that *Hail Columbia* was unequal to the demands of orchestration, or the scorer unequal to the difficulties of *Hail Columbia*. Henry Stanfield, an American tenor, has made a successful *debut* at Florence, and Miss Minnie Hauck is in Paris on her way home.

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WM. M. FARRINGTON, H. T. LEMMON,
C. R. CHURCH, F. R. ROBINSON,
ENOCH ENSLEY, JNO. OVERTON, JR.
W. W. GREENLAW

Administrator's Sale.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on SATURDAY, 20TH DAY OF MAY, 1876, at the Auctionhouse of A. E. Frankland & Co. in Memphis, Tennessee, all the personal effects of the estate of Virginia A. Shirley, dec'd, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture and Gold Watch. Sale within legal hours.

my3 wed C. E. NASH, Administrator.

LADIES' COSTUMES!
ELEGANT NOVELTIES!
JUST OPENED!

MENKEN BROTHERS

INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR LATEST IMPORTATION OF

WALKING SUITS AND COSTUMES

Handsome Costumes, composed of Silks, Damasses, Fern, Cashmere and other novel fabrics.

LINEN COSTUMES

FOR STREET WEAR AND FOR TRAVELING.

MADRAS FOULARD SUITS

AN EXQUISITE NOVELTY.

BOYS' & GIRLS' SUITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Novelties in Infants' Wear, Pique Dresses and Cloaks, Boys' Centennial Suits, handsome and cheap.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

In New Shades, at popular prices. Black Grenadies, Quadrille and Damassee Grenadines

NOVELTIES OPENED DAILY.

MENKEN BROTHERS,
261 and 263 Main Street.

H. C. PEARCE, L. S. SUGGS.

PEARCE, SUGGS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
258 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF COTTON

B. J. SEMMES & CO.
297 MAIN STREET,
—IMPORTERS OF—
BASS ALE, HAVANA & DOMESTIC CIGARS
We are making a specialty in
OLD SOUR-MASH WHISKIES,
Which we are offering at lower prices than the unassorted liquors of this and other markets. Always on hand
A FULL LINE OF LOW-GRADE WHISKIES, Etc.

1876 - SPRING TRADE - 1876
We are now ready for the Trade with our usual heavy stock, selected for MERCHANTS EXCLUSIVELY.
BOOTS and SHOES,
MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS.
HILL, TERRY & MITCHELL,
283 MAIN STREET.

SLEDGE, M'KAY & CO,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Wholesale Grocers,
371 & 373 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS.
CHAS. J. PHILLIPS — Cotton Salesman
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO MESSRS. BROWN SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool, England.

J. T. PETTIT & CO
(SUCCESSORS TO PETTIT & SIMPSON),
COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 1 Howard's Row. : Memphis Tenn.

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

CINCINNATI.

J. T. WARREN & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN FRUITS, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PICKLES,
Catsup, Sauces, Canned Goods, Fish, Seeds, German Produce, Soup-Stuffs, Condiments, Flavoring Extracts, Etc.
FANCY GROCERIES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Orders by Mail Promptly Attended To.
NOS. 64 AND 66 WEST SECOND STREET, CINCINNATI.

DOOR, SASH AND BLIND FACTORY
B. K. PLAIN. W. A. WILLIAMS. W. H. EADER.
W. H. EADER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND MOLDINGS,
Office and Factory---358 and 360 Second Street,
Memphis, - - - Tennessee.
FLOORINGS, MANTELS, MOLDINGS, CEILING, LATTICE-WORK, WELL-TUBING, Door and Window Frames, Weather-boarding, Base-boards, Turning, Shelving and Counters, Scroll-Work, Newell Posts, Balusters and Fence-Pickets; all kinds of Lumber, rough and dressed; Lath and Shingles. Framing Lumber sawed to order on short notice.
SEND FOR OUR MOLDING BOOK AND PRICE-LIST.

HARDWARE.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.
Manufacturers' Agents for
MOWERS AND REAPERS,
WHEAT THRESHERS,
WHEAT AND CORN MILLS,
BOLTING CLOTH,
STEAM ENGINES
For a week of Agricultural Tools and Implements and Hardware generally, in great variety.
310-312 FRONT STREET

MERCHANT TAILORS.

MURRAY & BIDDLE
Merchant Tailors,
No. 38 MADISON STREET,
MEMPHIS : : : TENNESSEE.
It affords us pleasure to notify our friends and the public that we have received our
SPRING GOODS,
comprising a large and varied assortment of the most elegant and stylish of new English makes of materials for gentlemen's wear, and have every facility for making up Suits in the most improved style and in a workmanlike manner.
We solicit an inspection from gentlemen desiring an elegant and fashionable suit of summer wear.
MURRAY & BIDDLE.

LUMBER.

MOORE, BASSETT & BREED,
LUMBER DEALERS,
Nos. 351 and 353 Second Street.

C. B. Moore, Late Superintendent of Memphis Woodworks.
G. L. Bassett, Late Agent Memphis Woodworks.
J. W. Breed, Late Master Car Builder L. N. R. R.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS Offered Dealers.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of N. Dewar.—In Bankruptcy.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of N. Dewar, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee.

W. WOODRIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 10, 1876. april 10

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of J. H. Willett.—In Bankruptcy.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. H. Willett, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee.

W. WOODRIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 10, 1876. april 10

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of R. H. Epperson.—In Bankruptcy.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. H. Epperson, of Madison county, Tennessee.

W. WOODRIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 10, 1876. april 10

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of J. S. Rosenthal.—In Bankruptcy.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. S. Rosenthal, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee.

W. WOODRIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 10, 1876. april 10

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of G. H. Becker.—In Bankruptcy.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of G. H. Becker, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee.

W. WOODRIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 10, 1876. april 10

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Joseph O. Threat.—In Bankruptcy.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph O. Threat, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn.

W. WOODRIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 10, 1876.

CHANCERY SALES.

CHANCERY SALE

—OF—

Real Estate.

No. 795, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—R. W. Price vs. O. H. Parker.

BY virtue of an interlocutory order for sale entered in the above cause on the 27th day of March, 1876, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on front door of the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse Building, Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, on

Saturday, May 27, 1876,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, to-wit: Begin at a point 14 chains and 32 links south from the northeast corner of lot No. 7, O. O. (southeast corner of John Rice's 300-acre grant No. 283); thence south 18 the center of a country road or avenue 16 links and 85 links to a stake; thence west 8 chains and 85 links