PUBLIC LEDGER.

By Whitmore Brothers. LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION. Ten Cents Per Week.

VOL. II. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1866. NO. 146.

ELECTION NOTICE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT passed by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee at its last Regular Session, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, I will on Saturday, the 15th day of September, A. D. 1866, hold an election throughout the County of Shelby, at the regular precincts, to determine the removal of the County Seat of Shelby county from Raleigh to Memphis.

The following named gentlemen are appointed Judges of said election:

District No. 1—R. W. Bond, W. E. Gaither, J. H. Lipphe; Deputy Sheriff, Thomas Epperson.

District No. 2—Daniel Corbett, H. P. Thompson, S. R. Lignow; Deputy Sheriff, William F. York.

District No. 3—Charles Crenshaw, G. R. Wynne, S. C. Bolton; Deputy Sheriff, C. A. Hill.

District No. 4—Wm. Stovall, James Carroll, F. Hester; Deputy Sheriff, N. M. Satterwaite.

District No. 5—Engine-house No. 6—Thomas Foley, John Varner, John Weintland; Deputy Sheriff, John W. Taylor.

Engine-house No. 3—John Ganey, G. D. Johnson, D. W. Dritt; Deputy Sheriff, Col. Halsey.

District No. 6—H. B. Williford, Sam. Allen, W. H. Sneed; Deputy Sheriff, B. W. Pryor.

District No. 7—E. Pulliam, J. B. Mercer, James Holloway; Deputy Sheriff, G. M. Bartlette.

District No. 8—F. P. Thomas, J. M. Thompson, S. C. Horne; Depaty Sheriff, P. R. Peyton.

District No. 9—M. Rogers, Phillip Jones, M. L. Williams; Deputy Sheriff, W. H. Webber.

District No. 10—T. C. Bleckley, B. B. Nevill, J. Applewhite; Deputy Sheriff, Jas. Moore.

District No. 11—W. H. Walker, W. C. Harrison, J. H. Townsend; Deputy Sheriff, L. A. Rhodes.

District No. 12—Wm. Connell, Thos. Holeman, J. W. Elam; Deputy Sheriff, Doyle Pearson.

District No. 13—W. S. Walton, L. Layman, Clayridge; Deputy Sheriff, C. F. Stephenson.

District No. 14—Engine-house No. 2, Shelby street—T. A. Hamilton, Michael Burke, John P. Tobin; Deputy Sheriff, Wm. Koch.

Engine-house No. 7—Martin Kelly, Joseph Tarr, W. W. Jones; Deputy Sheriff, James Riggs.

District No. 15—R. H. Gliason, D. Thomas, J. D. Danbury; Deputy Sheriff, W. B. Cotton.

District No. 16—Elijah Brooks, J. H. Goodlett, W. Moon; Deputy Sheriff, Dr. Wesley Moore.

District No. 17.—J. Massey, W. S. Smith, —Corlish; Deputy Sheriff, Erwin Oakley.

Deputy Sheriffs, Judges, Clerks and Voters, will be required, in all things, to comply with the law of the State, defining and limiting the elective franchise.

Deputy Sheriffs will make their returns to me at the Sheriff's Office, in the Greenlaw Block, Second street, Memphis.

P. M. WINTERS,
Sheriff Shelby County.
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PUBLIC LEDGER.

PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY,
—BY—
William A. and Edwin Whitmore,
Under the firm style of
WHITMORE BROTHERS,
—AT—
No. 13 Madison Street.

The PUBLIC LEDGER will be served to City Subscribers by faithful carriers at TEN CENTS per week, payable weekly to the carriers.

By mail, SIX DOLLARS per annum, or Fifty Cents per month, in advance.

Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable. Rejected manuscripts WILL NOT be returned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

First Insertion	10 cents per line
Subsequent Insertions	5 " " "
For One Week	30 " " "
For Two Weeks	45 " " "
For Three Weeks	60 " " "
For One Month	75 " " "
Each subsequent month	60 " " "

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the SPACE occupied, at above rates—there being twelve lines of solid type to the inch.

Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

Special Notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion.

To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

All advertisements should be marked the specific length of time they are to be published. If not so marked, they will be inserted for one month, and charged accordingly.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted in the PUBLIC LEDGER as items of news. But anything beyond the mere announcement will be charged for at the rate of 20 cents per line.

Advertisements published at intervals will be charged ten cents per line for each insertion.

All bills for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand.

☞ All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to
WHITMORE BROTHERS,
Publishers and Proprietors.

RENT DAY IN NEW YORK.

Some Enormous Figures—Who are the Great Landholders.

Cor. Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.]

The reason why this 1st of August may be styled the great quarter-day is that it was the first maturity of the rents due under the new leases issued on the 1st of May, in most of which an enormous advance was maintained. Hence the rents collected on this occasion was vastly greater than any heretofore known. Among the items of the occasion we may mention Lothrop & Luddington's check for $7000 for one quarter's rent of marble store in Broadway, paid to James R. Whiting, the noted lawyer. Another for $6500, paid by the Secretary of the Brokers' Board for the use of their room (only one room and in the second story), 50 feet by 60 in Broadway; to which may be added $40,000 collected from the tenants in Trinity building for the same time. This building is 40 feet by 160, and five stories high, and returns every year nearly its original cost in the way of rents.

For a week before quarter-day the landlords were busy preparing their collection rolls, and when the long-looked for time arrived, the clerks sallied forth to reap the golden harvest. Mr. A. T. Stewart took in about $50,000. The Lorillards received as much more, while the Stuyvesant collections probably amount to twice that sum.

The consistory of the Reform Dutch Church collected not less than $30,000. Trinity Church receipted from a rent roll which covers nearly acres of serried blocks, and teeming with tenantry. W. B. Astor's were on the rush for a long time; since one brief day does not suffice to call on 500 tenants and take in $200,000. At four o'clock the collectors could be seen entering the Prince street office with their portfolios swelled by the pile of checks and bank notes, which were immediately counted and credited to the tenants. Among the best things in the Astor list is the hotel of that name, which is good for $95,000 a year. The Park theatres, so called because built upon the site of the old theatre, are of nearly equal rental; and the grand marble warehouse in Broadway, occupying the site of Wm. B. Astor's former residence, is another heavy item, say $25,000 per year.

The greatest variety in real estate is found on the list of A. T. Stewart, who owns, in addition to other property, two marble warehouses, a theatre and two churches. One of the latter is of Baptist origin, the other of Unitarian. Mr. Stewart allowed the latter to be converted into a theatre, where for a short time the Thespian muse, in the person of Miss Lucy Rushton, took the place once occupied by Orville Dewey. The theatre, however, failed, notwithstanding Miss Lucy's attractions, and the church stands vacant. The other theatre is commonly known as Niblo's Garden, from its former rural and floral character. But the only garden to be seen here consists of a few fir trees growing in painted tubs. Mr. Stewart is now the largest holder of Broadway property, having made within the past ten years heavy purchases.

The amount of rent paid the various real estate owners at the last quarter-day will equal $40,000,000, of which the largest amount will be immediately loaned on interest or devoted to buying real estate. And now that the day is past and the rent all collected, the landlord's misery removes itself—"three months before another dollar comes in—how long, how long?" Such are the sorrows of the New York landlords.

Villainies of Radicalism.

Incited by the infamous Forney, the Radicals have repeatedly threatened they would break up the Philadelphia Convention, and only a strong police force has no doubt alone prevented their doing so. But how outrageously they have behaved the following will show.

A special dispatch from Philadelphia to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"To-night the crowd is immense, and speaking from the balcony of the Continental has been in progress since 6 o'clock. United States Marshal Gooding, Hon. Mr. Perine, George Francis Train, and Hon. A. J. Rogers, and others, have furnished the oratory. At this time—eleven o'clock—the addresses still proceed with no apparent dimunition of the crowd. During the progress of the speaking, early in the evening, the roughs endeavored to get up a fight, and during the confusion that ensued the pickpockets operated very extensively, and were finally marched off under arrest, to the number of twenty or thirty.

"Since the above was written a large gang of men have marched into the crowd at the Continental, and endeavored to incite a riot by hurrahing for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. Failing to provoke a row in this way, they resorted to cheers for Forney, groans for Andrew Johnson, and finally moved off at the conclusion of the speech cheering for Thad. Stevens. The crowd, in sympathy with the Convention, refrained from any defensive movement, but should there be a repetition of the outrage, there will undoubtedly be a free fight, as the attendants upon the delegation are in force to the number of fully fifty thousand within the city limits.

"Forney has just made a speech to this ruffianly throng, in which he said that they had submitted for the last two days to a burning outrage and insult at the instance of bloody-handed Southerners, who were now being fed and caressed in their midst."

And the well-known special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "Mack," glories in the shame of his own party as follows:

"A number of speeches have been made to night, but none of them of sufficient importance to warrant a telegraphic report. Messrs. Lew. Campbell, of Ohio, James S. Rollins, of Missouri, and General Rousseau, of Kentucky, made strong Johnson addresses in a public hall at the corner of Sixth and Race streets. A large and attentive audience was present.

"A great deal of speaking was done at the hotels. The crowds were of a mixed character, the Republicans, judging from the nature of the interruptions, being in the majority.

"Mr. Rodgers, of New Jersey, attempted to speak, but was compelled to desist. He commenced a bitter attack upon the Republican party 'as a negro-loving party, and negro-voting party.' He had not gone far when he was assailed with yells and shouts of derision, intermingled with cheers for Thad. Stevens, and Gen. Geary, Gen. Butler, and other Radical leaders, and his friends, fearing a riot, induced him to withdraw. Speakers of a more moderate tone were permitted to proceed, with now and then an interruption, inquiring, 'how about New Orleans?' and, once or twice, a hurrah for old John Brown. These came from an organization known as 'The Boys in Blue,' composed principally of returned soldiers, belonging to the Republican party, who seemed to have turned out in large force, and to be determined to court, rather than shun, a disturbance.

"Attempts have been made to get Valandigham out in a response to a serenade, but he has declined to appear thus far. It is said by some that 'The Boys in Blue' have determined not to permit him to speak, but I do not know how much truth there is in the statement.

"The 'Boys in Blue' seem to have taken possession of all the meetings in the neighborhood of the hotels. A New York delegate is speaking from one of the balconies of the Continental, and the audience is constantly interrupting him with cries of 'You are a liar.' 'Hurrah for General Geary.' 'Hurrah for John Brown,' etc. He asked his audience if they were in favor of negro suffrage, and they cried out, 'Yes, niggers are better than rebels.'"

Change of Commanders at Richmond.

The Albany *Journal* dwells upon the "banishment" to Utah of that sterling officer, Gen. Terry, who, by his thorough going administration at Richmond, has made himself obnoxious to all unrepentant rebels. Of his successor, and of the reasons of the change, the *Journal* says:

"Gen. Schofield is a West Pointer, and a very respectable soldier. But he is also a 'Johnson Conservative' and an enthusiastic supporter of 'my policy.' During the earlier period of the war, as commander of the Department of Missouri, he incensed and embittered every loyal man in the State by his shameful intrigues with the rebels who are now leading the 'claybank' faction, and by his namby-pamby, shilly-shally method of meeting their atrocious combinations. Like McClellan, he was carrying on the war with kid gloves and tufts of grass. Afterward, as a corps commander under Sherman, he did some very good fighting; but he never was placed in a position which made him odious to the rebels. The same reasons which prompted the banishment of the lion-hearted and energetic Terry to the distant plains of Utah, undoubtedly suggested the appointment of his inefficient and incapable successor. And the rebels of Virginia have no reason to regret the change."

The Richmond *Whig* exults over the change in the following strain:

This has a very strong look like being "sot back," as old Sam Houston used to say. From being first in power in the old Commonwealth of Virginia; lording it over the Capital of the Confederacy, lolling in the cushioned seat of the Presidential mansion; gazed at by wondering tourists, and all that sort of thing, to a bark hut in the backwoods, with savages for subjects and squaws for admirers, is so great a difference as to remind us forcibly of those involuntary excursions that Russian officials sometimes make from the delightful *salons* of St. Petersburg to the bleak regions of Siberia. Such a change could not possibly be at the request of the party making it, nor by inadvertence on the part of those requiring it. We are bound to suppose that there is a cause; and if Gen. Terry will indulge us in his Yankee privilege of guessing, we guess the cause, in his case, is that he has persistently and consistently mistaken Sumner, Chase, Thad. Stevens, and their set, for the Government. Favor toward them has been his standard of "loyalty;" and the lack of such favor here in Virginia has been his ground for representing our people as disaffected, preverse and dangerous. We suppose the President, having discovered this, determined that a change was proper. We the more readily entertain this theory because it gives us reason to trust that the new commander is a man of different stamp, who will come among us prepared to look upon affairs from a different stand-point.

Did the Needle Gun do it?

In a recent review of the results of the war in Germany, the London *Times* takes occasion to say that the "needle gun is king," just as it used to say in our war that "cotton is king;" and it gives this as a reason why a young and chivalrous Emperor, who was six weeks before sovereign ruler of a State of thirty-six millions of subjects, and commander-in-chief of nine hundred thousand men, and the head also of a Confederation by which two hundred thousand auxiliaries could be added to his forces, was worsted in a ten days' campaign, and compelled to call in the aid of Napoleon. This is only another illustration of the way in which some leaders of public opinion swing, like a pendulum, from one extreme to another. The needle gun is no doubt an effective arm, as all well made breech-loading rifles are, particularly when, in addition to the time saved in loading, there is also time saved by dispensing with the percussion cap or priming. But it is very questionable whether any considerable part of the victorious course of the Prussian army in June and July is attributable to this new arm. It is very clear to an attentive reader of the history of the campaign that Prusssia was thoroughly prepared, with plans well matured, knowing well what she wanted and where she would strike, with her army corps well posted, so as to move with the utmost celerity upon the proper points; and that, on the other hand, Austria, although her action in the Diet precipitated belligerent movements, was in no sense prepared for such an emergency as arose; and had no means at all equal to the occasion; did not have her troops concentrated at convenient points; and had no apparent plan of campaign; was not in a condition to support her allies, nor were they in a condition to advance to her support. To these differences in the respective conditions of the two countries and their armies we are to look for the amazing results of that short campaign, rather than to the effects of the needle gun. It was the difference between plan and no plan; between well-matured thought and no thought at all; between the readiness to act and the resolve to act at once and a lamentable state of unreadiness and want of fixed purpose. In a word, the Prussians thought, acted and moved with all the rapidity of the swiftest movements of the first Napoleon, and the Austrians acted and moved as if they were yet afflicted with that weakness which Bonaparte spoke of when he said, "Those Austrians will never learn the value of minutes." They not only lacked knowledge of the value of minutes, but appeared also to place no value even upon days and weeks.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Cholera Preventives.

Cholera never attacks the body except in its time of weakness; hence, as from the fast of the previous twelve hours or more, the body is weakened, breakfast should be taken before going outside the door in cholera times, and it gives a power of resistance against the poisonous qualities of an infected night air, and for the same reason, when the body is weak and tired by the labors of the day, it should not only be kept from the night air, but should be fortified by a warm and early supper.

Exposure to the hot sun of a summer mid-day should be avoided, nor should any labor or occupation be continued until exhaustion. The time to stop work is when the feeling of tiredness first begins to force itself upon the attention.

Eat only plain nourishing food, such as meat, bread, rice, the starches, with milk, eggs, oranges and lemons. As fruit and vegetables in cities are sure to be more or less stale before they can be used, it is better to discard them altogether.

Personal cleanliness is imperative, and scarcely needs to be insisted on. But all these things are useless against uncleaned houses and yards. Each householder should make it a matter of conscience to keep his dwelling and place of business scrupulously clean from cellar to attic, and from the middle of the street to the rear of his lot.

Do not let the mind be perplexed by questions as to the contagiousness, or probability, or the infectious nature of the cholera, or as to the value of a quarantine, for none of these things will, of themselves, prevent an attack of cholera in any case; but bear in mind always that perfect and infallible exemption will be the result of personal and domiciliary cleanliness, of a plain and regular mode of living and of a composed, confident and fearless mind.

Significant Circular.

The following significant circular is issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 20, 1866.

It has been represented to this office that in some instances Assistant Assessors have used their official positions to secure the nomination to local offices; and it is urged that their relation to the taxpayer is such that they may use the position to their personal advantage if so disposed. It is also believed that the position of a candidate for office before the people is unfavorable to that strict impartiality which is so essential to the proper discharge of the duties of Assistant Assessor. The Secretary of the Treasury has therefore directed that notice be issued that the acceptance of a nomination for an elective office by any Assistant Assessor will be taken as evidence that he no longer desires to retain his position. Assessors are instructed to promptly furnish the name of an assistant who may accept or who is known to be seeking a nomination for any such office, in order that a successor may be forthwith appointed.

THOS. HARLAN, Act. Com'r.

Business in Boston.

While New York merchants are complaining generally as to the dullness of business in that city, the Boston wholesale houses of all sorts are reaping a golden harvest. The *Post*, of the latter city, says that business is just now exceedingly lively; in fact more so in some branches of trade than has been seen for several years. Southern and Western merchants are making very heavy purchases there. The aggregate sales of one day in boots and shoes is reported at $1,500,000. The clothing houses are equally active, more so than in some other departments of trade. Thus, if indications are not deceitful, wholesale jobbers in the East will be unusually busy in traffic for the next season. This trade opens with the first week in August. In the same connection, it is stated that the shipments of boots and shoes by the manufacturers of Worcester has been unprecedentedly large during Wednesday and Thursday of this week, amounting to 5322 cases. The rush will continue for several days, as there have been large stocks accumulated by manufacturers here for a few weeks past. Nearly 10,000 cases will probably be forwarded this week.

London Tea Drinking.

London sells and consumes an enormous quantity of tea, and during the first six months of the present year imported 68,980,637 pounds of black tea and 6,620,115 pounds of green. During the same period of last year there were imported into that city 57,626,026 pounds of black tea and 9,209,235 pounds of green. London tea drinkers prefer black tea to green, and those who cling to the latter, seem to be gradually growing smaller in number. Last year six pounds of black tea were imported for every pound of green, whilst this year the proportion is about ten to one.