MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 8, 1873.

VIRGINIA POLITICS—THE AMERICAN STUMP IN DISGRACE.

The canvass for governor and other State officers in Virginia has opened. Both parties have nominated strong tickets, and the contest will be full of bitterness. It was decided in Washington that R. W. Hughes should be the Radical candidate, and the delegates marched into the convention and carried out the orders of their master like little men. Hughes is a poor speaker, but a powerful writer, and he will rely more on his pen than his eloquence. Encouraged by the fact that Virginia at the last Presidential election cast her vote for Grant, the Radicals are sanguine of success. But if the conservatives harmonize in support of their nominees, they will achieve an easy and certain victory. The Radical party in Virginia is composed mostly of negroes. Out of one hundred and twenty thousand Radical votes cast in Virginia, it is safe to say that one hundred thousand will come from the colored voters. As the negroes furnish nearly all the Radical strength, they claimed the right of nominating one of their own race as a candidate. But the greedy whites could not see it, and the colored race was studiously ignored by a convention which exhibited the injustice of requiring the negroes to do all the voting without securing any portion of the honors and spoils of office. In this the carpetbaggers and low trash that constitute the white Radicals of Virginia have presumed too much on the stolidity of the colored man. Their rapacity has betrayed them. Their insatiate greed for office causes a monopoly; has inspired indignation and discontent among those by whose votes alone the offices are to be attained. The negroes see that the proposed division of the spoils means that they are to do the voting, and carpetbaggers to fill the offices. It is the old story of the Indian and the white man dividing the fruits of a hunting expedition. "I will take the turkey, and you may take the crow," said the white man, "or you may take the crow and I'll take the turkey." "It sounds fair enough," said the puzzled Indian, "but somehow you haven't said turkey to Indian once." The Radicals are beginning to say to the colored people, "You may do the voting, and we will take the offices, or we will take the offices and you may do the voting." They do not say office to the negro once. The manner in which the negro has been dishonored and repudiated in Virginia in the house of his friends is in keeping with the general policy of the Radical party. What has occurred in Virginia has been seen in Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, in New England, and, indeed, in all the northern States where the Republican party is powerful, and where the colored population is one of its certain elements of power. "In none of these States has a colored man been elected to a State office or to congress. In only one of them, Massachusetts, has a colored man been elected to the legislature; and in none of them is it the practice for the Republican conventions to nominate, or even to think of nominating, colored candidates for high or low offices. This careful exclusion of the black race from official honors in the northern and central States is the more remarkable when contrasted with the violent efforts made by the Republican authorities at Washington to maintain colored men in office in some of the reconstructed States; either with or without the consent of the people." Notwithstanding the colored voters are made "hewers of wood and drawers of water," used as a cat's-paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire, they march up to the polls and, like whipped curs, obsequiously lick the hands that smite them. Whenever the Radicals cannot get the offices themselves, they would foist the negroes upon the people; but in Virginia and the northern States they scrupulously ignore the negro, because to place him on their ticket is to repel white Republican votes. The hypocricy and contempt which the Virginia Radicals have manifested toward the colored voters, by excluding them from all official honors on the State ticket, will produce much angry dissatisfaction, and no doubt be the means of giving the conservatives an easy victory. Certain it is, the canvass, now begun, will be one of unusual animation and interest. In the first place, almost every citizen of the proud old commonwealth is a thoroughly-informed politician. Nearly every white citizen is independent in worldly circumstances, and but few can be found who do not subscribe to a newspaper and make politics the staple of thought, study and conversation. Virginia exerts, too, a very large influence upon the politics of the Union, and her people very naturally feel great pride of opinion and regard with peculiar interest the course of political events. Interesting as the canvass may be, it will be transferred from the rostrum to the newspapers. Indeed the press has nearly superceded all necessity for joint discussion between rival candidates. Much as we rejoice at the power and progress of the press, we mourn to see that it is to prevent a return of those grand old days when Wise went flaming through Virginia, and Polk and Jones addressed mighty multitudes at every town and village in Tennessee. In other days the people used to look for the coming of their gubernatorial candidates, and the nominees for other State offices, with as much eagerness as children gazed for the approach of the menagerie. But the press has made a sad innovation upon the times when, after the adjournment of court, the sheriff, in a stentorian voice, would inform the people that speaking would commence. Straightway the excited populace would rush pell-mell to the stand and secure the best places for seeing and hearing the debate. As soon as comparative order was restored, the candidates, amid much applause and enthusiasm, marched to the stand, armed with scrap-books under their arms. Then the fearful work of pommeling, pounding and devouring each other went on for five or six hours, amid the shouts, applause, yells and laughter of the excited audience. In those days the stump was the nursery of genius. It was the common platform upon which all politicians stood. It was from the stump that S. S. Prentiss poured forth his grand Homeric eloquence, a freshet in force and a sea in abundance. It was the stump that taught James C. Jones how to utter those oracular sentences of gushing eloquence which electrified the hearts of Tennesseans. It was on the stump that James K. Polk used to remind his enchanted hearers of the power, beauty, strength and foliage of the stately oak, whose place he had usurped. But alas! the stump looks as lonesome as a monarch in exile. The press has made stump-speaking unnecessary, and for the future the unoffending stump will not be stamped by the rude hoofs of excited political orators.

CORN and cotton crops are most promising in Henderson county.

DESTRUCTION OF NEW ORLEANS.

Under the caption, "A Bad Sign," the New York *Herald* says:

> It is said that the inscription "for sale," or "*for rent*" is posted on more than six thousand houses and stores in New Orleans. The people of New Orleans and of Louisiana have been too busy for the last seven or eight years with their party politics and their quarrels and fights over the public plunder to pay much attention to any other business. The consequence is this extraordinary increase of empty houses and stores in the commercial metropolis of the State.

We had thought that the New York *Herald* occupied so high a position in the world of journalism that it would not dare to evade the truth, and still less utter a patent falsehood. The suppression of truth in the above paragraph is the equivalent of the grossest misrepresentation. It is very well to condemn a people because they do not bear with perfect patience an intolerable yoke, imposed by strangers and thieves, through the intervention of savages; but when these people are so humiliated by poverty, robbery, insult and wrong that would absolutely stultify themselves, and agree on paper to become the social equals of these thieves and of ex-slaves, it is shameless of the *Herald* to add insult to such injuries. All over the world, whithersoever civilization bends its aggressive steps, the *Herald* leads the way, and in every city on the globe the story must be bruited abroad that New Orleans owes desolation and decay to the inherent vices and selfish "greed for office" and gold of its own people. But one monosyllable in the rich vocabulary of the mother-tongue can properly characterize such an assertion. It is sanctified by Greeley's name and memory, and was written, "You lie!" True there have been "quarrels and fights" for office and plunder in New Orleans, but they whose property is destroyed had no participation in these foul conflicts. It was Warmoth's ring of desperate thieves, or Kellogg's, of highwaymen who robbed and impoverished the city and its people. Native Louisianians, the old original white people, the property-holders now bankrupted, were not participants in events which dishonor the age, and will make Grant's administration *quoad hoc* forever infamous. Name one single white Louisianian who shares in the spoils of office, and he is deemed a perjured wretch by his fellow-citizens. The struggle for office and plunder has been among those who ruled the negro, and the efforts of the whites have been to control the negro to such an extent that a few Louisianians, for the protection of the rest, might be invested with power. Durant and his associate in schemes of plunder, the syndic of the federal court, have accumulated enormous wealth. Warmoth went to New Orleans a beggar, and left a millionaire. He enriched countless favorites. Kellogg is equally generous to himself and others, and the whole system of government of Louisiana, as conducted by these unknown scoundrels and adventurers, is a system of unmixed knavery and robbery. A city is destroyed, and New York is well-pleased. Its greatest newspaper absolutely commends the fact to its readers as the fault of the sufferers. In truth the east would destroy New Orleans, even as it would gladly dam up the Mississippi, and yet western soldiers, who won all the battles of the war, fought that the west might have an open river to the sea. Even Grant himself, ten days after the battle of Belmont, said that his sole purpose was to open the Mississippi, and now Grant closes it, and the crime is ascribed to the people of New Orleans by Grant's chief exponent, the *Herald*. President Lincoln's views of the political fortunes of New Orleans, and of Louisiana, were quite different from those entertained by the *Herald* and enforced by Grant. Asking the *Herald's* attention, we give a letter written by Mr. Lincoln in 1864:

> EXECUTIVE MANSION,
> WASHINGTON, November 21, 1864.
>
> DEAR SIR—Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehensions that federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for congress in that State. In my view there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of congress from there to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is the conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of congress, and to swear to support the constitution, and that other respectable citizens are willing to vote for them and send them. To send a parcel of northern men here as representatives, elected as would be understood (and perhaps really so) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and dangerous; and were I a member of congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat. Yours very truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
>
> HON. G. F. SHEPLEY.

Mr. Shepley, military governor of Louisiana, was endeavoring to rehabilitate the State government. Who can believe that this is the same country, the same "Union," the same Grant! Was Grant's New Orleans conduct the result of a "military necessity," the "unhappy war" having not yet found a conclusion? Too true!

"While to a tortured people's prayers
He whispers 'Peace,' and stops his ears,
Like Pilate, he'd Barabbas free,
But shed the blood of purity."

The following correspondence contains a stinging rebuke of Grant, given by Stanton, and of the *Herald*, if they have the sensibility to feel it:

> NASHVILLE, July 14, 1866.
>
> LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRALT—Some of the house of representatives of the Tennessee general assembly conduct themselves in a very refractory manner, absenting themselves to prevent a quorum, thus obstructing business. The governor cannot manage them with the means at his disposal, and has applied to me for military assistance. Shall I furnish it?
>
> GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

The following answer was immediately given:

> WASHINGTON, July 17, 1866.
>
> General Grant will instruct General Thomas that the facts stated in this telegram do not warrant the interference of the military authorities. The administration of the laws and preservation of the peace in Nashville belong properly to the State authorities, *and the duties of the United States forces is not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the political authorities of the State*, and General Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them.
>
> E. M. STANTON, Secretary War.

FOR FRONT ROW.

It is not by stealing papers left at doorways alone that robbers gain intellectual breakfasts; it is not alone by borrowing, that they annoy neighbors and friends and cheat the printer; it is not alone by loitering about the doorways or offices of those who pay for newspapers, that publishers are robbed by the meanest thieves. These modes of stealing are trifling in number and results. There is a great body of men profited daily and hourly by the city press which contributes not one copper to its maintenance. It costs the APPEAL twice as much more to publish telegraphed market reports and financial facts, that appear daily, than all the merchants on Front street pay into the APPEAL'S coffers, and yet there is hardly a house on Front street which does not pay for the DAILY APPEAL. Main street, for which the APPEAL really does least, pays it most. And while we expend two dollars for every dollar received from Front street, there are, unfortunately, ignorant gentlemen who would have us squander more coppers on that astringent thoroughfare. If these good people, who

THE MEMPHIS DAILY

give so little and expect so much, would exert themselves to extend the circulation of the APPEAL, making all their customers subscribe, as they might, they would pay a debt of honor and do the city and its trade infinite service. A city's wealth, progressiveness, public spirit, morals and character, its condition, whether prosperous or retrogressive, is determined by the appearance, ability, tone, temper and character of its newspapers. If these good people—bankers, cotton-factors and commission-merchants—would extend the area of Memphis's commercial power and win wealth for themselves, let them not only frown upon deadbeats, the newspaper thieves and borrowers, but make all merchants and farmers of the interior with whom they correspond readers of the APPEAL. We would take infinite pleasure in serving those who will thus serve us, and in serving us serve most the city we inhabit.

DR. NUTALL, secretary of the board of health, yesterday called on us in reference to our article on the "yellow fever," and exhibited two reports of the health-officer of New Orleans, the latest for the week up to and inclusive of the twenty-seventh ultimo, in which we find one death from yellow fever. There is nothing unusual in this, nothing on which to base even a supposition for the anticipation of an epidemic. There is hardly a week or a season of any year when there is not one or more cases of yellow fever in the Crescent City. That does not argue that it is likely to be epidemic. We personally know that sporadic cases have occurred in years when there was no epidemic, and everybody at all familiar with the subject knows that since the war the yellow fever has at no time been what it used to be in violence before that period. Even though there were ten cases of yellow fever per week in New Orleans we should not fear epidemic. It must always be remembered in any calculations about the fever in New Orleans, that there is in that city a population of two hundred and fifty thousand people, and that before that or any other disease could be declared epidemic, or regarded as likely to become epidemic, the death rate from it would have to be in excess of all other forms of disease, and approach one hundred or more per week. This is not the case now, nor is it likely to be. New Orleans never was more healthy than it is now, and never farther beyond the reach of epidemic of any kind. If she were only as free of politicians, and as little likely to be troubled by them, we should feel justified in predicting for her an immediate return of her old-time prestige, glory and renown.

IT IS cheering once in a while to meet with a word of approval. The Chicot *Times*, in copying our article in defense of the people of Arkansas against the attack made upon them by the Macon (Georgia) *Telegraph*, says: "For the preceding article we thank the APPEAL most heartily. The people of Arkansas, both white and black, *are* as quiet and law-abiding as those of any State in the Union. Had her own journalists been more interested in the development of her resources, and the securing of the much-needed immigration, than in the realization of their pet schemes, their continued and injudicious appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people had not been made, and our State would not to-day bear the reputation of being the embodiment of all the evils that flesh and governments are subject to. Were the rest of the journalistic world as ready to be just as is the Memphis APPEAL, Arkansas, with her wealth of resources, would be now the 'bright particular star' in the constellation of States."

THE colored people of the city held a meeting on Wednesday in regard to their public schools, a report of the result of which will be found in another column. It will be seen that they are fully alive to the importance of education, and are sensible of the efforts made by the citizens at large to afford them as easy access to a good practical school system as white people have. They express themselves satisfied with what has been done for them, but respectfully urge that where it is possible the board of school-visitors should appoint colored teachers for their schools. In this we think they are right. When colored men or women fit themselves properly for the duty of school-teaching they should be encouraged by employment. As to the matter of school-buildings, we can safely leave that with the board, satisfied, as we are, that they will do the best they can with the means at their disposal.

THE two papers of New York city the last that uttered protests against the invasion of the south and in behalf of peace in 1861, are first and most persistent in protesting against patent, palpable, coming Cæsarism. They yielded to the force of popular passion and hates and drifted into the bloody current that swept over these States, and again will they be silenced, and the third term may inaugurate the empire, the *Herald* and *Tribune* standing by in "golden silence," while power smiles and States become the nation, and, with one short step, the empire.

THE people of Henderson county are thoroughly interested in Major Sykes's narrow-gauge railway scheme, and are resolved to have a line leading to Memphis. Hon. Peter Pearson, for many years the representative of the county, is actively engaged in the prosecution of the task. He wields deservedly great influence, and wisely employs it in promotion of the wealth and intelligence of his people. The road is designed to constitute part of the Raleigh and Brownsville line.

NEW STATE.

The Memphis Press—Some Opinions Asked For.

EDITORS APPEAL—Having now devoted sufficient space to editorials and extracts from other papers to show the absurdity of the new State movement, as intimated in your issue of the fifth instant, there remains another phase of this movement upon which I would like to obtain your views. I desire to know your opinion of that city and that press which, having the people of other communities to meet them for the purpose of consulting together on a topic of common interest, and having held a public meeting and appointed a long list of its most distinguished citizens as delegates to the assembly, and having, in every way, induced others to attend, not only wholly failed to be on hand to meet their invited friends, but now make the paucity of numbers, occasioned by their own conduct, the ground of ridiculing their too-confiding neighbors, and, without any conceivable cause, now attack, without ceasing, the scheme which they so lately encouraged. I have my own notions about such conduct, but would like to obtain those of the Memphis APPEAL. F. L.

HERNANDO, August 5, 1873.

A translation of the decree of the president of the republic of Spain, instructing officials in Cuba to return to alleged insurgents their property which may have been taken from them and confiscated on the ground of suspected disloyalty, has been furnished our government. The decree provides for a board of high officials to hear complaints and claims. The board is instituted mainly to decide upon the identity of claimants, and is very liberal in its provisions.

TEXAS.

Judge Hardin, an Old Texan, Contemporary of Sam Houston—Texas Law and Pleading.

Raw-Hide Law and Facts—No Shakespearean Spouting Permitted—Plain Sailing.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

FORT WORTH, August 2, 1873.—Our district court to-day adjourned, after a session of three weeks pretty busy work. Our district is composed of the counties of Ellis, Dallas and this (Tarrant) county, Judge Hardin Hart, presiding. He is an old Texan of the strictest sect, is a contemporary of Houston, Fannin, Crockett, Travis, etc., and can regale you for hours with old-time Texas stories. He has been on the bench a "term or two" before, and has been in the State senate more than once. He was a consistent Union man during the war, for which he was rewarded by a Republican governor in the place he now holds. He is a true partisan, and stands by his colors, notwithstanding the political odds against him in this district, and it is overwhelming. He is a character as peculiar and distinctly defined as Davy Crockett himself. In 1865 the kuklux, so-called, fell aboard of him, and deprived him of his right arm; yet with his left he continues to hold aloft the scales of justice in a style, though "peculiar," yet all agree he is incorruptibly honest. This being the case, the manner and style can be ignored. The plan of Texas pleading is charmingly simple. All manner of suits over one hundred dollars are brought in the district court and are decided by a jury, law and equity being blended. You get at the gist of the action without circuity, and at the first term without a strict showing for continuance. The penal laws are very strictly enforced. Every manner of stealing, without regard to the value of the article, sends to the penitentiary for not less than two years. This enables people to sleep these delightful summer nights and enjoy the southern breezes without their doors being barred, and with none to make them afraid. The juries allow few to escape on technicalities; in fact, the penal code, which is *sui generis*, is like a huge well-kept seine, it catches all the little fishes and the whales, too. Texas is determined to redeem herself from the traditionary slur that has so long been clinging to her lone-star escutcheon. So let those who believe these old-time stories of desperate characters come and witness but one criminal court, and they will go away with a respect and dread of the law and its ministers. Our district-attorney, John T. Ault, a young Georgian who came out since the war, is so zealous, and is such an able advocate of the State, that many an unfortunate citizen is in danger before his logical and adroit presentments. Flowers and figures are discarded in this primitive condition of things; it is all rough, raw-hide law and facts, and the Shakespearean spouter would make better headway among the Comanches; they would not comprehend his true position, while this kernel-splitting people would at once "Come down to brass-tacks rived," said "old Hardin" to an attorney who was traveling out of the record in his flourishes. He knew what it meant and "came down." It is the "second period" of a new people that indulge in the beauties and flourishes of rhetoric. When luxuries begin to take the place of necessaries, cushions in place of raw-hide on chair-bottoms, viands in the stead of plain muscle-making food, filagree-work on the houses instead of the plain, demure, but solid dwellings. Then comes the ornament. So let the fledglings that are pluming their imaginations in the fashion they expect to sway the western juries by their fine, frenzied figures, lay all these gently down and wait till the next generation demands such, else they will be invited by some legal rail-splitter, like "Old Abe," to pull some of those fine feathers from the wings of his fancy and place them in the tail of his judgment.

HERNANDO.

News from North Mississippi—The Crops—An Encouraging Prospect.

Political Movements—Black and White Candidates—The New State Movement.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

HERNANDO, MISS., August 5th, 1873. Believing a few paragraphs from this interesting village and surrounding neighborhood may prove of some interest to your merchants and citizens generally, I respectfully indite them as follows:

From DeSoto Front the reports of the crops are that they will turn out better than a few weeks ago. Cotton that has been well cultivated will make a fair crop, provided no more rain fall for a short time. Corn will make only a half crop, and during the late wind and rain, on the first much of it was blown down. The Lake Cormorant bridge is almost finished, and when so done, communication will be had with Hernando and the Mississippi river.

From Love's station reports are that the crops are looking very fine, in fact, the best in North Mississippi. On the thirtieth of July a negro was shot by another negro for stealing his wife. The "shootist" ran away, and the "shooted" still lives.

From Lewisburg reports state that the excessive hot, dry weather, which had lasted for a season, has subsided, and copious showers fall every day. Although the rain was too late for the corn crop, cotton has come out surprisingly, and the farmers say that if too much rain does not now fall the crop will be better than last year. The turnip crop has been greatly neglected.

From Irwin's store a writer says that by the unpromising condition of the crops DeSoto cannot feed herself until the first of May, probably not through the winter. Cotton is small and corn not good.

From Horn Lake reports are that the rains have been fine, and crops growing, at least, cotton. Watermelons are very plentiful. Peaches are also plentiful. Mr. Newel, of Memphis, is shipping weekly some two or three hundred boxes, and selling them at one dollar and twety-five cents per box. The first political speaking of the campaign in this part of the county came off Saturday, and E. J. Jones and Alex. Rankin (both colored) did the "gassing."

Around Hernando, the farmers report the cotton doing excellently well since the rain, but that the corn crop will be about the shortest ever made in that county. On Monday the chancery and supreme courts held sessions, and drew a large attendance from the surroundings. Florey, a noted Rad of this State, was invited to speak, with others of his ilk, and Governor Powers in particular, on Friday night last, and when the speaking was over all socially inclined adjourned to a neighboring saloon to drink up fifteen dollars worth of liquor that was contributed by some liberal office-seekers, when a fight ensued between two bullocks named Wise and Jones, and during the *melee* Florey and the invited crowd picked up hats and whatever else they could lay hands on, left the town exclaiming that "they would never catch them coming to another d—d county meeting." There are at present seven candidates (three negroes and four whites) for nominations for sheriff the coming election, and the parties so running have declared that if they are not (one and all) nominated, they intend running independent tickets. The new State movement meets with a unanimouse feeling, and the prayers nightly uttered are that the project will be a success. A correspondent in the *Press* of Thursday will give the APPEAL a "dig" for saying what she ought not to say, or doing what she ought not to do in an adjoining State, and especially against what the people of this section think—the APPEAL working against the great interest of Memphis, and her surroundings in particular.

Olive Branch items are that the merchants are preparing for a fall trade. Merchants are wanted to offer premiums for the first bale of cotton. A negro stole a black horse from Elder Coopwood's place on the twenty-ninth of July, and a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars is offered. Look out for him, Memphis police. This part of the county is redeemed from the long drouth that threatened destruction to the crops; corn sustained the principal damage, and cotton, wheat and oats are cheering. The Olive Branch grange has organized, and full success is vouched for.

HISTORICAL.

Reminiscences of "Best in the World"—What he Knows of the Old Masters of Tennessee's Fortunes.

Jackson, Sevier, Roane, and the Ancient Back-Salary Grab and Grabbers—An Interesting Paper.

From a Special Contributor to the Appeal.]

MEMPHIS, August 7.—Inasmuch as the recent action of congress in regard to the "salary-grab," as I see it termed, is being discussed by you and others, I have concluded to submit a few facts for the calm reflection of your readers, upon a similar case, but not half so objectionable. The congress of the United States of 1815-16 passed what was known as the "compensation law," thereby changing the mode of payment of its members from the *per diem* to a permanent salary of three thousand dollars per annum. The American people, having just emerged from a war with Great Britain, and being sensitive and proud of their rights, were alarmed at this change, and were not slow in letting its supporters know their feelings. I have no means before me to refer to the names of the members from Tennessee, but so far as my memory serves me the only member re-elected was John Rhea, of East Tennessee; and the only one from Kentucky was Henry Clay, both by meager majorities, and in Mr. Clay's case, by great exertions of himself and friends, with a constituency devotedly attached to him. The opposition to this measure extended to all the States of the Union with a like result, and the consequence was the repeal of the law and the restoration of the *per diem*. I was then a citizen of what is now known as Middle Tennessee, and a voter (1817), but being now old, and having ceased to mingle in political strife, I venture to draw on my memory for what I state, hoping thereby to induce the people to reflect and see whither we are drifting. The last act of congress raising the pay of the President, members of congress and other officials to enormous amounts, and *retrospective* at that, had scarcely been known to the people before an effort was put forth by prominent men in the north, and some, even, in the blessed old commonwealth of Virginia and other southern States, to bring General Grant before the people for a third term. It is certainly paying a great compliment to General Grant to say that he is the only man who can be elected President in 1875, without throwing the election in the house of representatives. General Grant, like General Washington, General Jackson, General Harrison and General Taylor, was elected in consequence of military services rendered our country. Eight years' service satisfied Washington and Jackson, who retired after having "filled the measure of their country's glory." Let Grant do likewise, instead of destroying the past and future glory of his country, and the integrity of the constitution, already sufficiently impaired. If his friends want to give him a chance to do justice to the southern people, he has abundant time to do so during his present term and retire to private life without the painful reflection to harrow his old age that through him the liberties of his country had been destroyed by his unhallowed ambition. His election for a third term would seal the fate of this government and make the free men of America serfs. But *sic transit gloria mundi.*

C. D. M'LEAN.

JOHN SEVIER AND ANDREW JACKSON.

It is no doubt known to almost every voter in Tennessee that this State was admitted into the Union and a constitution adopted in 1796. At the first election under the constitution, Colonel John Sevier, of Washington county, was elected governor, and served the constitutional period of six years. His successor was Archibald Roane, also of East Tennessee, afterward a judge of the supreme court of this State. The militia laws of the State required the election of the field-officers of the militia throughout the State. John Sevier was a candidate in East Tennessee and Andrew Jackson in West Tennessee. Upon a comparison of the polls, it proved to be a *tie*, and, under the law, Governor Roane was required to give the casting vote. He cast that vote for Andrew Jackson, whereby he was elected commander-in-chief of the Tennessee militia. Both men were well-know in the State—Jackson as a lawyer, and Sevier as a revolutionary officer, having done hard service throughout the war, and particularly having distinguished himself in the battle of Kings Mountain. The contest for the office was warm, but free from bitterness, both being men of indomitable will. Sevier felt hurt at his defeat, and upon the result being known, remarked in a crowd at Knoxville that "if he could not beat *Andrew Jackson* for major-general he could beat *Archibald Roane* for governor," and then and there announced himself as a candidate, and was elected. Governor Sevier was a high-toned gentleman of the old school, and after the expiration of his service as governor, retired to his farm on the Wautauga river, having raised a large family, whose descendants are known and honored both in Tennessee and Arkansas.

General Jackson's fame is too well known to need recapitulation, and this is only penned as a "way-side reminiscence."

C. D. M'L.

LAKE COUNTY.

Splendid Crop Prospect—Corn and Cotton Promising Well.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

DISTRICT NO. 1, LAKE COUNTY, TENN., July 30, 1873.—I promised to give you the crop prospect of our little county. We have a different character of crops from what we have ever had. Formerly the entire crop was corn. Lake county has been noted for her corn-producing capacity. Three years ago the southern and eastern portion of the county commenced the experiment of raising cotton. I say experiment, for every person looked upon it as an experiment; and the result was they raised from twelve hundred to twenty-five hundred pounds per acre of seed cotton, and as corn failed to be remunerative on account of low prices. The planters of this part of the county planted the most of their crop in cotton this year, and the present prospect is entirely beyond our most sanguine expectations. I have conversed with several experienced cotton-raisers, some of whom have planted in the rich bottoms of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and they all say they are surprised to see such cotton in this latitude. General A. M. Darnell has been raising cotton opposite your city, a few miles back from Hopefield, has visited every cotton crop in this district, and he tells me the prospect for a bale to the acre is better than he ever saw it in Arkansas. I saw cotton on one place full six feet high, with fifteen full-grown bolls and two hundred squares and blooms to the stalk; and it is not the only place. You will find the same on any place when got in early and properly cultivated. W. A. Ridgeway told me that he picked two thousand five hundred pounds of seed-cotton to the acre, from five acres, last year, and says that his prospect on one hundred acres is as good, if not better, than last year at the same date. The corn in this district is looking well. The recent rains have brought it completely out of the kinks. We will make a fair average per acre. We will have plenty to do and lots to spare. Timothy, oats, millet and clover are as good as you ever saw, but the misfortune is too little planted. We have about twelve hundred acres in cotton in this district, and if we should make a bale per acre average, it would open the eyes of some of the cotton planters a little south of this.

PHILIPS'
SOUTHERN FARMER.

FOR seven years past this deservedly popular journal has gradually grown into favor and increased in circulation and usefulness, until to-day it stands among the foremost Agricultural Journals of the South and Southwest,

As an Advertising Medium,

for all manner of Manufacturing Companies, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Blooded Stock, Nurseries, Household Conveniences, and every manner of late and useful inventions, there is no better journal to be found, as the thirteen States through which it is principally circulated are the most destitute in these improvements and inventions.

EASTERN DEALERS in the above lines would do well to remember this and act accordingly.

Price..$2 00 per year
Clubs of Ten to one address......... 1 50 per year

Address,
PHILIPS' SOUTHERN FARMER,
au7 daw 379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

COTTON FACTORS

TAYLOR, RADFORD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants

NO. 369 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

Manufacturers' Agents for the

IMPROVED WINSHIP GIN,

Which for light draft, fast ginning and cleaning of seed, is unequaled by any other gin in use, while it produces as good a sample as any of the standard gins of our country. Price, $4 per saw. Fully warranted.

Brooks' Improved Revolving Screw Press

This justly celebrated press, we present to the public greatly improved in convenience, which we feel assured will meet fully the wants of the planter.

Baxter's Steam Engine.

Is simple, durable, safe, and occupies but little space. The very thing for those wishing LIGHT POWER.

The J. C. Hoadley & Co. Portable Steam Engine.

This engine, so long and favorably known in the south, has been greatly improved, not only in material, but workmanship. It possesses all the power necessary for the heaviest work. Fully warranted.

Gum Belting Always on Hand.

☞ Send for Circulars. jy30

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Grocery and Cotton Factorage business, at No. 272 Front street, under the firm name of

RUTLAND, GRAHAM & CO.

W. C. RUTLAND.
C. C. GRAHAM.
E. T. FREEMAN.
J. J. SHOEMAKER.

W. C. RUTLAND, of Taylor & Rutland.
C. C. GRAHAM, Pres. Mechanics & Traders B'k.
E. T. FREEMAN, late with Taylor & Rutland.
J. J. SHOEMAKER, late with Stewart, Gwynne & Co.

RUTLAND, GRAHAM & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

272 Front Street, Memphis.

We will open on the 15th of August, with an entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

of STAPLE GROCERIES, selected with great care and purchased with the view of meeting the wants of wholesale buyers.

Our Mr. RUTLAND will have charge of the Cotton department. From his long experience in the business, we feel confident we can give satisfaction to all parties favoring us with their shipments.

RUTLAND, GRAHAM & CO.

THE firm of **TAYLOR & RUTLAND** will be found at the office of the above firm, where they will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends.

au1 TAYLOR & RUTLAND.

REMOVAL.

JOHN T. STRATTON, formerly of Stratton, McDavitt & Co.
JOHN L. WELLFORD, late Graham & Wellford.

STRATTON & WELLFORD
COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

240 Front Street, cor. Jefferson

EDUCATION.

J. D. STEWART'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

110 Alabama Street, Memphis, Tenn.

THE next Session of this limited and select HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, will commence on the

First Monday in September.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a liberal English, Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education.

The school building is ample; grounds extensive; furniture new and improved.

For Circulars, address the Principal. au3

TO THE PATRONS OF

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE,

OXFORD, MISS.,

And to Others Having Daughters to Educate.

THE authorities of this College have earnestly endeavored to afford to patrons a School for young ladies free from all unreasonable objections and in which may be found choice facilities for cultivating the intellect and heart of woman.

By the blessings of a kind Providence, success has crowned the effort—the institution for years having been justly numbered among the best. A choice patronage, which has steadily increased, and never more rapidly than during the last year, attests its worth. The buildings are in good repair and the rooms neatly furnished.

While the essential Departments of Literature and Science are of the highest grade, the special schools of Music and Painting are eminently attractive, and commanding the attention of the lovers of the Fine Arts. The school of French is also a success—being conducted by an accomplished lady of European birth and education.

In view of these facts, believing that the prosperity of the College does not depend upon my longer continuance in the Presidency, and wishing to devote my undivided attention to the ministry, I have felt constrained to resign. PROF. R. J. GUTHRIE, recently a member of the Faculty of the Mississippi University, and formerly Professor of Mathematics in this College, has been chosen by the Board of Trustees as my successor. He is cordially commended as a Christian gentleman, and an educator of fine abilities, to whose care you may confidently commit your daughters. I earnestly advise you to do so, feeling assured he will perform the responsible and delicate duties of President with fidelity and success.

Mrs. Bell and I will remain in the College for the present—Mrs. Bell continuing to officiate as Lady-Principal unless a successor of experience and efficiency in that Department is secured.

Next session will open September 10, 1873.
Apply to President Guthrie for Catalogues.

C. H. BELL.

Oxford, Miss., July 28, 1873. au2

GRAVES COLLEGE,

FOR BOTH SEXES,

At Mayfield, Graves County, Kentucky.

21st Session begins September 1, 1873.

H. N. B. WOOD, President. Full corps of competent Assistant Instructors, and high advantages, with very low terms.

For circular and particular information, apply to the President, at Mayfield, Graves county, Kentucky. au5

Mrs. Cuthbert's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

THE Seventh Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, September 8, 1873, with the same corps of teachers as last year. Number of pupils matriculated for scholastic year 1872 and 1873, 180.

For further information and catalogue, apply in person or by letter to

MRS. EUGENIA CUTHBERT,
jy20 1409 & 1411 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.

FRANKLIN
FEMALE COLLEGE

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

THE Twenty-Fifth Annual Session of this popular School for Young Ladies, will commence on **Monday, September 8, 1873,** with a full corps of teachers in every department.

The distinguishing characteristics of this school, and such as should be studiously regarded by parents in sending their daughters away from home, are the superior zeal and experience of the teachers, moderate terms, and the remarkably good society and good health of Holly Springs.

NO CHOLERA, or other malignant epidemic, ever visited the place.

Send for Circulars, or inquire further of
au4 WM. CLARK, A. M., President.

MEMPHIS
FEMALE COLLEGE,

No. 259 Poplar Street.

William Carroll, A. M., President.

THE Fifth Scholastic Year of this institution will begin on **Monday, September 8, 1873,** and close on Friday, June 12, 1874.

The same course of instruction will be pursued as heretofore.

The system of WRITTEN examinations will be rigidly adhered to, and medals and prizes awarded pupils for proficiency in the different departments.

The school is located in one of the most healthy and desirable portions of the city.

Boarders can be accommodated in the family of the President.

For full particulars as to terms, etc., see Catalogue, or apply to

WILLIAM CARROLL, A. M., President

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

—OF—

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS.

On and after MONDAY, JULY 28th, we will offer our Magnificent Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS
At Closing-out Figures.

HAVING FURTHER REDUCED THE PRICES OF OUR

LINEN LAWNS, PIQUES, PERCALES, GRENADINES, AND DRESS GOODS,

Ladies desirous of purchasing may be assured of

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN THESE GOODS

We have also made a Special Reduction in our elegant line of LADIES' AND MISSES

VICTORIA LAWN, LINEN, GRASS-LINEN & PIQUE WALKING SUITS

Which we are now offering at less than the cost of manufacture. We will also offer the most complete assortment of

LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES & UNDERWEAR

Ever shown in this market, at EXTRAORDINARILY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

242 and 244 Main Street, Cor. Jefferson.

HARDWARE—CUTLERY—GUNS—ETC.

JAS. G. BARBOUR. JAS. G. SIMPSON

BARBOUR & SIMPSON,

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

CUTLERY, GUNS, BUILDING MATERIALS,

Agricultural Implements, Etc.

231 MAIN ST.,

CLAY BUILDING, : : : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

REMOVAL.

HAVING removed our stock of Hardware and Cutlery to the large and commodious store **No. 231 Main Street,** Clay Building, we have in store and are receiving a much larger and much more complete assortment of goods in our line than heretofore, which we offer to Merchants and others visiting Memphis at **extremely Low Figures.**

A careful inspection of our SAMPLES and PRICES is respectfully solicited.

BARBOUR & SIMPSON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.,

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE!

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,

310 and 312 FRONT STREET, Memphis.

—AGENTS FOR—

Deering's Horse Engine, Gullett's Gins, Bradford's Grist Mills, Buckeye Reapers and Mowers, Universal Fan Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Steam Engines, Saw Mills and Machinery Generally, Marvin's Fire-Proof Safes.

1842 | THE OLDEST HARDWARE HOUSE IN MEMPHIS | 1873

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

WHITE, LANGSTAFF & CO.

[SUCCESSORS TO A. J. WHITE & CO.]

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

234 Front Street, Memphis.

—AGENTS FOR—

AMES' STEAM ENGINES.

Deering's Horse Engines, Branch, Crooks & Co.'s Circular Saws, Henry Disston & Sons' Circular Saws.

EAGLE COTTON GINS,
NEEDLE COTTON GINS,
CARVER'S COTTON GINS,
ISAAC STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS

Planters' Cotton Presses, Kirby's Reapers and Mowers, Buford's Black Hawk Cultivator, Etc.; Bain's Wagons, Gas Pipes, Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Vault Fronts, Fairbanks' Scales, Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose. Laflin & Rand Powder Company.

TOMLINSON'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

ESTABLISH'D 1863

TOMLINSON'S
INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 17 Madison Street.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

CAPITAL, - - $10,000,000

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES, $722,413 11.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

CAPITAL. - - - $10.000.000

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES, $1,360,000.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

258 AND 260 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

ASSETS, : : : : : : : : $3,213,185

H. T. TOMLINSON,
GENERAL AGENT,

No. 17 Madison Street, : Memphis, Tenn.

LOSSES ADJUSTED IN MEMPHIS AND PROMPTLY PAID

EDUCATION.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE,

Near Memphis, Tenn.

Rev. C. COLLINS, D. D., : President,

Assisted by Twelve Professors and Teachers.

THE distinguishing features of this institution are Superior Buildings, with Spacious Rooms, public and private; Good Order and Discipline; Parental Government; Thoroughness in all Branches—Literary, Scientific and Ornamental; Moral and Religious Training; General Harmony—productive of habits of study and cheerfulness; and comparative cheapness for advantages enjoyed.

Total Expense per Session of Five Months $165 00

This includes Board, Furnished Room, Washing, Fuel, Light, Physician's Fees, Nursing and Medicines, and Tuition in all the Literary and Scientific Studies, viz: English, French, Latin, Greek, and Singing in Classes.

Very superior advantages in the Departments of Music, Painting, Drawing, Etc.

Fall Session begins Second Monday in September. Spring Session begins Second Monday in January.

For further information address the President. jy22

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

197 & 199 N. Charles Street, Baltimore.

MR. & MRS. WILSON M. CARY, } PRINCIPALS
MRS. GEN. JOHN PEGRAM, }

Exercises resumed September 15th.

This institution is conducted on the Collegiate system, with a corps of ten instructors in the English, French and German branches, five professors of Music, Painting and Drawing, besides Lectures and such other adjuncts as are deemed necessary. French is the language of the school and strictly required to be spoken. The scholastic course is carefully arranged with a regular sequence of studies on the progressive system, and is adapted to the admission of pupils of all ages, at any stage from the Primary Classes to the Senior Graduates. Class honors and distinctions are awarded at the close of session. jy29

GAINES INSTITUTE,

NO. 109 MADISON STREET, MEMPHIS.

MRS. MARY K. MEREDITH will open her

Finishing School for Young Ladies

the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, assisted by an able and accomplished corps of teachers.

No case of sickness among the young ladies of this school, requiring medical aid, during the past ten months.

Professor and Madame DeCastro,

graduates of the University and Conservatory of Music of Paris, will have charge of the French and Music Departments. They will train the voice according to the Italian school of vocalization.

For Catalogues, inquire of
au6 MRS. MARY K. MEREDITH.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. M'ME D'HERVILLY, Prin.

TIPTON
FEMALE SEMINARY,

Covington, Tenn.

THE Fall Session will open on **Monday, August 4, 1873.**

GEO. D. HOLMES, : : : Principal.

Our Institution is situated in a village remarkable for its healthfulness and morality; easy of access by Paducah and Memphis railroad, thirty-seven miles from Memphis. jy22

ST. LOUIS
UNIVERSITY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

BY members of the Society of Jesus, and incorporated by an act of the State Legislature in 1832, it has experienced uninterrupted success, and continues to offer the student every facility for acquiring a thorough

Classical and Commercial Education.

Bulletins are sent three times a year to the parents or guardians of the students, to inform them of the conduct, health and improvement of their sons or wards. An experienced physician daily visits the institution, and the greatest care and attention are bestowed on the sick.

TERMS:

Board and tuition per session, ten months...$250

The next session begins September 1, 1873.

Catalogues containing instructions to parents, and full particulars, will be sent free on application to

REV. J. G. ZEALAND, S. J.
President St. Louis University,
jy22 daw St. Louis, Mo.

PARK AVENUE ACADEMY,

3 1-2 Miles from Memphis, near Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

WM. CARUTHERS, A. M .... PRINCIPAL
THOS. C. MILLER .... ASSOCIATE

THE Twelfth Session of this school will begin on the **First Monday in September** and continue twenty weeks.

The Principal is a graduate of Hampden Sidney College and of the University of Virginia. He has had ten years' experience in teaching, four of which he was a professor in the first-named institution.

For circulars apply to H. Wade & Co., Mr. W. B. Galbreath, or Messrs. Stratton & Wellford. jy15

Educate Your
Daughters.

Nashville, Tennessee.

W. E. WARD'S SEMINARY for Young Ladies, closed on the 11th of June with 28 graduates and near 300 pupils. No school in the South, and only three in the North, have had as good success. No case of protracted sickness during the past year. Its pupils being in the city, enjoy the best advantages of their respective churches. Grade of the last Senior Class 926. Fall Session opens September 4th. For Catalogue address

jy16 daw W. E. WARD, Nashville, Tenn.

ST. AGNES ACADEMY
For Young Ladies.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tennessee. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the center of extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out and set with rare plants and shrubbery.

The course of studies comprises all the branches, useful and ornamental, that are usually taught.

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the **First of September,** the second on the **First Monday of February.**

Terms Per Session,

Payable half-yearly in advance:

For Board and Tuition in any of the following branches: Reading Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Criticism, Principles of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Plain Sewing, Marking, Etc., $75, $80, $90, and $100, according to the age or class of the pupil.

For DAY SCHOLARS, Tuition, $15, $20, $25 or $30, according to age or class, as above.

For further information, apply to or address the

"MOTHER SUPERIOR,"
au1 St. Agnes Academy.

WASHINGTON AND LEE
UNIVERSITY.

Lexington, Va.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

In this school, opening on the first Thursday of July and closing the first Thursday of September, classes in LATIN, GREEK, MATHEMATICS and MODERN LANGUAGES will be taught under the supervision of the faculty, preparatory to regular classes for next session.

Terms—Twenty dollars for each school attended.

WILLIAM DOLD,
June, 1873. Clerk of Faculty.

ROANOKE COLLEGE,

SALEM, VIRGINIA.

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION, 1873-'74

Begins Sept. 3d and Closes June 17th.

COURSE of Study as high as that of any College in Virginia.

Literary Societies of first rank. Extensive Libraries, Readingroom, Cabinet and Laboratory.

Location unsurpassed in America.

The abundance of the Roanoke Valley renders the expenses very moderate. For session of Ten Months (including Board, Tuition, Fuel, Lights, Washing, etc.,) about $200.

Students from NINETEEN States and Territories.

☞ For Catalogues and further information, address

REV. D. F. BITTLE, D. D.,
jy16 daw President.

KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE,

SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT.

AMONG its advantages may be enumerated a full Faculty, with superior men in every department.

An Unusually Full Course of Study,

A STRICT MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Freedom from the Manifold Temptations that ordinarily attend College Life in city or town.

The discipline of the camp, combined with the comforts and pleasures of home life, which can hardly be found elsewhere.

The twenty-eighth academic year will begin on Monday, September 1, 1873.

☞ Send for Catalogue to

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't,
je23 daw Farmdale, Franklin co., Ky.