MEMPHIS APPEAL

—BY—

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : : : MARCH 10, 1876.

MR. DANA, our recently appointed minister to England, is described by the Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Times* as not a popular man, being aristocratic and exclusive, and by many thought snobbish; but his enemies acknowledge him a man of culture, irreproachable character, and honest by instinct. He has always been a strong partisan, and supported the truly loyal and regular ticket, except when he ran against Butler as the independent candidate in the Essex district some years ago, and was badly beaten. In the last campaign he spoke for Rice and Grant, but for which fact he would not probably have been nominated. Mr. Dana is an extreme high churchman, touched on many points with Anglo-phobia, and doubtless would make an acceptable minister to the English, though the Americans will not admire his extreme reserve on the whole. His appointment has brought heart-burnings to the Morton-Butler wing of the Republican party, for he has always opposed Butlerism, and contested his district in 1870. He lives in Butler's district, and is noted as a scholar of the Motley school. He was an intimate friend of Sumner, and high in Boston's Brahmin ranks.

IF THE enemies of the south and the Democratic party, who take especial delight in persecuting Mr. Ben Hill, of Georgia, would surrender themselves a moment to the spirit of fair play, and publish all that he says on the side of union and peace, the public would form a better judgment than it can otherwise, of one of the ablest and most intelligent of our public men. A case in point is furnished by what he said recently in a letter to Mrs. H. S. Kimball, acknowledging the receipt of a southern flag, captured at Milledgeville by the Union soldiers under Sherman. He said: "I can truly say I have no mission in public life but to aid as far as I may be able in restoring public peace, and in promoting the public good. The people of the north cannot afford to ask the people of the south to yield their manhood, for that would prove themselves of the north unmanly. The people of the south cannot afford to yield their manhood, for that would be to confess themselves unworthy. Let the people of each section admit the great truth that we differed honestly; that we fought bravely, and that our differences are settled, in good faith, on the basis of the constitution as it is." There is not a word of this that any good citizen cannot subscribe to.

THE POSSESSION of a national currency has proved an advantage to the country. A citizen can travel, as he ought, from State to State, and everywhere the money he left home with is of the same value. Whatever difference they may be as to the quantity of national currency that ought to be issued, common sense men, uninfluenced by mere notions and impracticable theories, wish that a genuine national currency should be retained. In the struggle of opinions upon the subject of issuing a larger or smaller amount of this currency, some zealots at Washington propose to throw embarrassments in the way of retaining the national currency, that would, if carried out, add to the causes of commercial distress which are now afflicting the country, new and still more serious obstructions to the public welfare. The supreme court of the United States has decided that the issue of legal-tender notes, by congress, was authorized by the war power with which it is invested. The war being over, the troublesome partisans in question talk of contesting the validity of all legal-tenders issued since the return of peace. It is proposed to effect this object by a refusal of citizens to receive legal-tender notes in payment of debts. It is claimed that when a legal-tender note is returned to the treasury in payment of taxes, it cannot legally be reissued. Should the court decide that this objection is sound, when greenbacks were paid in for national taxes, there would be no authority that could legally reissue them, or to issue new notes in their stead. This would bring about a contradiction of the currency, under circumstances, and with a rapidity that would prove calamitous in its consequences to commerce, and to the interests of every family and every individual in the country. Such a result the keenest partisan could not desire. Only those who are enemies to the United States could wish to see such a fate befall its people. But this would not be all—if the government has no power to reissue greenbacks, such as have been so circulated would not be lawful money, and could not be legal-tenders. This would make nearly all the greenbacks now out valueless as currency, and creditors could refuse to receive them. This would bring us to specie payments, with a catastrophe so violent that all credit would be shaken, and a national panic would steep the whole land in disaster. The immensity of the shock is what will preserve us from it. As a cotemporary has observed upon this serious subject: "The supreme court is constituted precisely as it was when it reversed the decision that the legal-tender acts were unconstitutional in their application to debts contracted prior to their passage, and decided that they were constitutional with respect to all debts and dues save those expressly excepted by the terms of the acts themselves. A court which could render such a decision will almost certainly hold that congress is sole judge of the question whether a necessity for a paper tender act exists, and of the time when such necessity ceases to exist."

THE respect in which Pinchback, defeated applicant for a place in the United States senate, as a bloody-shirt Morton Louisiana Radical, has all the time been held by the Republican senators could not be better exemplified than it was yesterday by Senator Ferry, president of the senate *pro tem.*, who, as the telegraph informs us, "caused all the "door-keepers to be specially notified "that Pinchback is no longer entitled "to the privileges of the floor." Fancy the feelings of Bruce, of Mississippi, who so excoriated Grant and his cabinet a few weeks ago, when he heard this order. The almost indecent haste of it, as Bruce and Morton would say, is enough to collapse the Radicalism of the dust and fix their troubled souls in everlasting doubt of those around them. Pinchback thus kicked out of the house of his friends, and loser of thirty thousand dollars of back salary through their treachery, can afford to return to Louisiana and, as he once promised, "raise hell" among the niggers.

THERE is some talk in Washington of disciplining Ben Hill in the Democratic caucus to prevent him from furnishing any more campaign documents for the Republicans. There is a report that Ben has a speech prepared in which he defends the doctrine of secession. Commenting on this, a Washington special suggestively remarks: "*Grave suspicions are expressed among the Democrats that Ben has a method in this madness, which certain Republicans could explain if they would.*"—*Nashville American, of Wednesday.*

Something similar to the above statement has found its way into many papers at the south which have as little excuse as the *American* for its publication. They must know better. They must know that Mr. Hill is above and beyond the imputation conveyed in the last four lines, imputation as it is of a crime as base as that for which Belknap is under indictment in the courts of the District of Columbia. It is a plain imputation that Mr. Hill is under contract with some Republican leaders to betray the Democratic party by personal excesses of speech that shall furnish to the thieving enemies of our common country occasion for the perpetuation at the north of the sectional and war feeling. Such an implication suggests the grossest party treachery. Nay, more. It implies a treachery to prevent the final punishment of the thieving party by its utter defeat and rout at the ballot-box in November next. We take Mr. Hill's life-long record, and, with it, feel authorized to repel such an implication as utterly unworthy of association with the name of one whose very earnestness of conviction and expression is made the basis of it. We scout it as impossible, and, therefore, improbable. Meanwhile, we think it not unworthy of the immediate attention of Mr. Hill himself, who, because he promptly answered Blaine, is sought in certain quarters to be punished therefor as a political outcast and criminal.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to thank the Republican members of the house, as well as the Democrats, who assisted our member of congress in his efforts to secure an appropriation for a custom-house for this city. We had begun to despair of ever sharing in the distribution of government favors since the Republican party hereabouts held out the idea that unless we confessed their faith such a thing was impossible. Thanks, however, to the persistent and well-directed efforts of Colonel Young, it has turned out otherwise. We can share in the government dispensations of money expended for public buildings, and yet retain our political faith pure and unsullied. Colonel Young forced the needs of the Federal officers of Memphis in regard to proper quarters upon the attention of the house, and being seconded by such influential Republicans as Banks, Thornburg, Conger and Kelley, and such Democratic leaders as Holman, Morrison, Randall, Cox, Wells, of Missouri, and the whole Tennessee delegation, achieved what had been previously denied us. We thank these gentlemen for their votes and their influence in behalf of a measure that we feel warranted in assuring them they will never have occasion to regret having indorsed.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Four persons were injured by a railway accident near Madison, Indiana, Wednesday.

The Iowa senate did not concur with the action of the house providing for female suffrage.

In New York, Wednesday, a verdict was given in the case of the People against W. M. Tweed, for plaintiff, of $6,537,117.

The entire establishment and good will of the Atlanta *Herald* was purchased at sheriff's sale, Tuesday, by the Atlanta *Constitution*.

Charles Brent, the Louisville Tobacco bank forger, is safe in the clutches of the law in London. He was traveling under the *alias* of Clarence Rivers.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Evening News* was damaged to the amount of four thousand five hundred dollars, in a suit for damages, in favor of Judge C. J. Reilley, Wednesday.

The French cabinet was organized Wednesday, and after urging the heartiest support of President MacMahon, proceeded with the work of restoring order and quiet in France.

The female institute at New Albany, Indiana, was damaged about ten thousand dollars worth by fire Wednesday. The People's insurance company, of this city, is interested in the furniture of the institution.

The committee of Democratic-Conservative members of the house of representatives of Louisiana have issued an address to the people of that State in refutation of Governor Kellogg's answer to the articles of impeachment. The address covers five columns in the newspapers.

The Currency Reform State Ticket in Connecticut.

MERIDEN, March 9.—The friends of an honest administration of the government, and of a practical, just and immediate reform in our currency, in convention assembled to-day, nominated the following State ticket: For governor, Charles Atwater; lieutenant-governor, Francis Gillitte; secretary of state, Lucien V. Peuny; treasurer, Loren F. Judd; comptroller, John H. Peck.

Another County Fund Embezzler.

TOLEDO, OHIO, March 9.—Andrew Stephan, formerly county treasurer, and William Kraus, senior proprietor of the late City bank, have been indicted by the grand jury of this county, the former for embezzling the county funds, and the latter for receiving and using the same. Neither party have been found as yet, and it is supposed that both have left the city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROWELL'S AMERICAN NEWS REPORTER AND PRINTERS' GAZETTE continues to be as useful as from the first it promised, and is still most welcome in the APPEAL office.

THE LUMBERMEN'S GAZETTE is the title of a handsome weekly published at Bay City, Michigan, now in its seventh volume, a number of which reached us yesterday by mail. We recommend it to lumbermen, builders, and all in any way concerned with the "timber trade."

THE MUSIC TRADE REVIEW continues to fulfill all the promise it held out in the first number, and though sometimes very harsh, almost uncouth in the language it employs in criticism upon executants, is an invaluable aid to all in the music business. Its technical reviews of sheet music cannot fail to tell in time in a department at present filled with chaff.

WE HAVE received from the publishers, 63 Victoria street, London, the February number of *The British Mercantile Gazette*, a handsome quarto, on tinted paper, published monthly, and containing over thirty pages of valuable information respecting manufacturing and commercial interests. Its editorial summary is especially attractive and instructive. Our British cotemporary asks the APPEAL to exchange with it, a request we acceed to with pleasure, for its carefully compiled trade reports cannot fail to make it a valuable addition to our exchange list. Plant Brothers are the publishers.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY system of the United States and Canada Exposed, by Thomas F. Meagher, is a handsomely-printed and carefully-bound volume of two hundred and ninety-eight pages, which, as its title imports, is a scathing review of a system that has the general support of the commercial communities of the Union, and is held in esteem for the valuable information furnished to subscribers every day. Mr. Meagher is in earnest, and, we believe, is convinced of the truth of all he says, but as we are not able to deny or verify his statements, and they rest solely upon his showing, the public will have to take them for what they are worth. The book can be had by addressing the author at New York.

THE second number of the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, now before us, contains "A Vindication of Virginia and the South," by the late Commodore M. F. Maury; "The Seven Days' Battles," by General E. P. Alexander, chief of artillery of Longstreet's corps; "Camp Fires of the Boys in Grey," by Private Carlton M'Carthy, of the Richmond howitzers; "Letter from General Joe E. Johnston;" "Correction by Commodore Catesby Ap. R. Jones;" "Capture of the Indianola," by J. L. Brent; "Tribute to J. E. B. Stuart," by Fitz Lee, delivered at Richmond, October 28, 1875; "Seacoast Defenses of South Carolina and Georgia," by General A. L. Long, chief of artillery. The next, or March number, will be devoted to a vindication of the Confederacy in regard to her treatment of prisoners of war.

WE RECEIVED yesterday a circular from Dunn, Barlow & Co.'s commercial agency in reference to what purports to be an expose of their affairs by one Thomas F. Meagher, a notice of which will be found in this column. Of course Dunn, Barlow & Co. deny the impeachment of Meagher, of whom they say: "Thomas Francis Meagher, *alias* Chas. F. Maynard, is, as his real name implies, the son of Irish parents, who resided in Montreal. Our first knowledge of him is that he was employed as messenger boy in the Montreal office in 1862; but, writing a good hand, he was promoted to a copyist's desk, and eventually to the charge of petty cash. In 1866 he came to New York and was employed as a copyist and reader off and on for several years. He was dismissed from the New York office, about a year ago, for dishonesty, and for attempting to corrupt the fidelity of some of his fellow-clerks." For further particulars, see Dunn, Barlow & Co.'s agents in Memphis or elsewhere.

THE initial number of *The Home Scientist*, a monthly journal of knowledge for the people, published at Wadsworth, Ohio, gives fair promise of success. Its purpose and scope are clearly set forth in the editatory to be "to meet a public want, which so far as we know have not been met; to occupy a field as yet unoccupied; to bring before the people in cheap form, and as far as may be in language unincumbered with technical terms, or words or phrases understood only by scholars, such scientific facts and useful knowledge as shall be attractive, instructive, and elevating; that the farmer, the mechanic, the workmen in our numerous manufactories, journeymen, apprentices and day-laborers, in their hours of relaxation, may at a trifling cost have at hand some thing from which they may derive such useful and permanent information as shall invigorate the mind and strengthen moral principle." Edward Brown and Jennie G Brown, are the editors, and John A. Clark, is publisher, Wadsworth, Medinia county, Ohio, being the address.

WE HAVE received from the author, one of our best local physicians, a copy of his pamphlet entitled, "A Review of Professor T. Gaillard Thomas's Remarks on Chronic Dysentery, by J. B. Mallory, M. D., Memphis, Tenn." The concluding paragraph of this pamphlet, in which the name of another equally reputable Memphis physician is mentioned, will indicate the scope and intent of it. Here it is: "Professor Thomas is a writer of distinguished ability. He has contributed largely to the advancement of our knowledge of female diseases and their treatment, and, in reviewing his essay, a feeling of reluctance as well as diffidence is experienced in giving expression to the disapprobation it has created. A greater degree of surprise would not have been awakened if he had published to the world that he had cured a case of intermittent fever of five years standing with the proximate principle of Peruvian bark, familiar to us all. With equal correctness and with equal propriety, he might have informed us that the valuable anti-febrifuge property of this important therapeutic agent was first ascertained and promulgated by the gentleman who has accomplished such wonderful results, by means of the 'topical application of nitrate of silver to ulcers of the rectum.'"

"TO THE BLACK HILLS," is now the cry in the northwest. And all information in regard to that auriferous region is largely sought for, and guides and maps are in demand. The latest and best of these reached us yesterday from A. J. Dallas, of the United States army, Omaha Barracks, Nebraska It is known as Masi's itinerary map of Wyoming, and shows the Black Hills, Big Horn, Panther, Wolf, Wind, and other mountains; also all the great mineral belts, agricultural and grazing lands of the west. Special features: Itineraries—How to get just where you desire to go. Distance and facilities of route; wood, water, grass. Temperatures—Showing climate, whether warm or cold, and extremes of each. Altitudes—Giving correct figures as to hight above the sea of very many localities. A safe and reliable guide, and the only one, to the miner, grazier, and farmer. Latest facts about the Black Hills from Prof. Janney's government expedition, and parties accompanying military escort, and practical miners, who have returned. Recommended by frontiersmen, officers of the army and settlers. It is sold at one dollar, and will be found an essential by all intending emigrants.

WARE'S VALLEY MONTHLY for March is an unusually interesting number for Tennesseans, containing, as it does, a sketch by Chancellor William S. Fleming, of the great orator William T. Haskell, whose estimable widow is now State librarian, "Etruscan Gold," a poem by Lide, for many years a contributor to the APPEAL, and "Tempora Mutanter," a clever article from the pen of Sue F. Mooney, of this State, and one of the best contributors to *Ware's*. The rest of the articles are: "Insanity, N. C. Kouns; The Man in the Moon, Alfred H. O'Donoghue; A Constitutional Umpire Between the States and General Government, John C. Shackelford; Winters Evening, Gordon M'Donald; Clara, the Queen, chapters fifteen and sixteen, Edward Willett; A Regret, May Myrtle; The True Issues of the Financial Problem, Ben. E. Green; The Master of Daneton Park, Mary Patton Hudson; Just Twenty Years, chapters thirty-eight and thirty-nine. Our Rural Contributor; Notes of a Trip to China, A. P. Parker; From Wakarusa to Appomattox, Colonel R S. Bevier; The Three Great Schools at Work, J. O. Sweeney; Editorial, Personal and Social, Political, Ecclesiastical, Educational, Scientific Notes, Literary Review, Art, Music and the Drama, Bric-a-Brac." Charles E. Ware & Co., publishers, St. Louis.

THE March number of the *International Review* is, in point of interest, one of the best of a publication that is filling its place most creditably in the interest of science, literature and art. The opening article, by George Walker, of New York, is a very favorable and friendly review of Prof. Cairnes's essays on the Irish educational question and the American civil war. Of course we do not agree with all the conclusions and deductions in the latter, nor always with the manner of statement, but, making allowances for the strong anti-slavery bias of the lamented professor, we have to accord him at least the praise that is due to honesty and strength of conviction. A compensation for anything unfavorable to our section in Cairnes's way, however, be found in the "Old and the New South," by John C. Reed, of Georgia In this article we have something like justice and a fair presentation of our condition and prospects. "Bardism," by Aneurin Vardi, of New York, is a most interesting contribution, and just now a very opportune one in Memphis, on account of the impetus given to the study of poetry by the magnificent pageant of the Memphi on Mardi Gras. Other articles of equal interest in the special departments to which they are devoted are "The Chemical Action of Plants, Prof. August Vogel, Munich, Bavaria; The Nature and Synthetic Principle of Philosophy, Brother Azarias, Maryland; The Structure of the Universe, Prof. Richard A. Proctor, England; Victorian Poets, Letters and Social Aims, The Civil War in America, Manuel of the Railroads, Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, Memoirs of Rev. Charles G. Finney, Recent English Books, Recent German Books, Art in Europe, Scientific Progress." Barnes & Co., of New York, are the publishers.

PUBLIC SALES.

PROBATE COURT SALE

—OF—

33 BUILDING LOTS

No. 94, R. D.—In the Probate Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Elizabeth Ragland et al. vs. Samuella Ragland et al.

BY virtue of a decree for sale entered in the cause, I will sell, at public auction, in front of the courthouse door, on Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, on

Wednesday, March 22, 1876,

commencing at 11 o'clock a.m., the following lots in the Ragland subdivision, in the southeast suburbs of the city of Memphis, to wit: Lots Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, east ½ 13, and lots 19, 20, 26 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 2, 33, 34, 35 36, 37, 44, 45, 55, 56, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 81 and 82—all desirable building lots.

Should all of said lots not be sold on said first day of sale the sale will be continued from day to day until all are sold. For further particulars and description see posters and plans on file in my office.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years, with interest, purchasers executing notes, with two good and sufficient securities.

JAMES REILLY, Clerk.

Vance, Anderson, Meriwether & Scales, Sols. for complainants. fu22