THE DAILY APPEAL

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THE WEEKLY APPEAL,

Published every Wednesday morning, is sent to subscribers at $2 50 a year; to clubs of two or more, $2 a year.

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KEATING, ENGLISH & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

F. A. TYLER, - - - - EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, : : FEB. 17, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff.....MARCUS J. WRIGHT.
County Trustee.....A. WOODWARD.
For Tax-Collector.....W. D. STRATTON.
County Court Clerk.....JAMES REILLY.
Clerk Criminal Court.....W. T. AVERY.
Clerk 1st Circuit Court.....B. T. REAVES.
Clerk 2d Circuit Court.....P. D. BOYLE.
Clerk 3d Circuit Court.....J. McBROOKS.
Constable 5th Civ. Dist.....P. KEARNS.
Magistrates 14th Civ. Dist...T. FLEMING.
W. L. STEWART.
Constable 14th Civ. Dist...J. W. RAMSEY.

IT will give us great pleasure to approve the action of our Board of Mayor, Aldermen and Council. But, in order to that we must first see, or think we see, the wisdom of their acts. Integrity of purpose, which we accord to them, and good intentions, will not fill the measure of public duty. A distinguished doctor of divinity once declared (what he knew, of course, or he would not have said it), that "hell is paved with good intentions." What we want is practical and sensible legislation; and we hope our Boards are not about to run off on tariffs and privileges after the fashion of the State Convention.

We want immigration to fill up, and capital to build up the State, county and city. How are we to have these, if we discourage investments and tax enterprise to death? We owe a heavy debt, it is true, and we must provide for it. It would take ten per cent. of the whole property of the city to pay this debt, if forced on the market now; and it may be, for want of bidders, even more. We want a breathing spell, extension of time, light taxation for a while, so that the city may grow to such proportions that the debt will be but lightly felt. A policy which will bring in labor and capital freely, will soon make Memphis so large, that a few millions will not be felt, by reason of the immense amount of income paying property to tax, making the burden light by equitable distribution. Such a policy is indispensable to the growth of our city, and the contrary will make us poorer, and make us stay poor. If capital comes in, it will make business, and immigrants will come in to do it. If immigrants come they will bring capital with them. Real estate will then advance in value, and thousands will come to buy it, and tens of thousands to build it up. We shall then want houses, and mechanics to build them, and we shall have both. But these good results will not come singly. Manufacturers will also come in, and invest their money in building factories and buying materials and employing artisans and feeding families, in a city which will then be a hive of industry and vigorous enterprise and life. It will be the center of the greatest network of railroads on the continent, as it is of a body of soil unequaled for its combined extent and fertility on the map of the globe. Railroads will spread their arms from our doors northward to the Lakes, southward to the Gulf, eastward to the Atlantic, and westward to the Pacific Ocean. And branches will spring from every trunk, like so many limbs from the trees, until every county is crossed and chequered over, and every man's door is within convenient and speedy reach of a market. On the whole trunks and limbs and branches, on all the surface of the broad land, and even on the long line stretching toward the setting as the rising sun, there will not be a half mile without a house in sight, nor a county which does not swarm with inhabitants, and ring with the hum of industry and the cheerful songs of the contented plowman.

These things are coming and will come in spite of us, and do what we may to retard them. But every measure of repression will take so much from our share of the advantages, and we can so manage as to be sold out before the arrival of the good time which is coming, and so that, like many who have gone before us, the houses and city we have built already shall prove to have been built for the enjoyment and profit of others, wiser than ourselves, who are to take our places. This result, so far as the present owners of our city property are concerned, we can easily bring about. Pile up taxes, so that none will bear them patiently, as has been done, and you will drive more to follow on the track of those who have gone already, leaving their curses on a city whose taxation is unendurable, and which has compelled them to sacrifice their property at prices far under its cost, in order that they might escape to some city or country where it is possible to realize a small percentage after paying their share of the expenses of government. Only those will remain behind who cannot sell, where all are sellers and none are buyers. The policy pursued in this city since the war has combined with the heavy State and government taxation to bring about this result, which we suffer even now. All admit and deplore the fact. And we presume none are more willing than our city officers to find and apply the remedy, if any possibly can be found.

But the answer and the argument is that we are in debt. Well, we ought to pay our debt. But, in such an issue, we are unable to see any good reason why the city should pursue a policy which would be unwise for an individual. A farmer, a merchant, a manufacturer or banker who was in debt should pay as soon as he could, and all he could. But, if he could honestly avoid it, would the farmer pay out all he had and disable himself from making a second crop, or the merchant, manufacturer or banker utterly disable himself from the prosecution of his business, and so from paying his whole debt in order to pay promptly only a part of it? Too heavy taxation "kills the goose which lays the golden eggs" for the city. The utmost possible limit for taxation, as all experienced despots have found, is that which, while it gives revenue, still encourages industry and production, and leaves to the capitalist and laborer sufficient inducement and profit to secure the prosecution of his business. To pass this limit is to repress energy, diminish production, drive capital to seek investment elsewhere, and destroy the country. The issue is not problematical. The result of such policy is no matter of conjecture and guesswork, but is indubitably certain and inevitable. No national debt was ever paid, and no city debt ever will be paid by a process of oppressive taxation. *The only way to pay, is to reduce taxes so low as to encourage the influx of population and capital.* Resources will then become abundant, because light taxes make large populations and abundance of property to tax. The whisky tax of the Government has sufficiently illustrated this proposition, and the postoffice revenues have increased by reducing the tax on letters from twenty-five cents down to three. If our object is to pay the city debt, and avoid the necessity of repudiating it from actual inability to pay, this is the way and the only way to do so. Prohibitory taxation destroys income from taxes; and that is prohibitory to business and growth, which is so inconsistent with individual interests and pursuits as to leave no reasonable margin for profit. This is plain common sense, which our city fathers, whether versed in the principles of political economy or not, will do well to heed. Its laws are founded in the motives, self-love and powers which control all men, and which are so the laws of God that they cannot be departed from with impunity.

We have taken it for granted as true that the officers of the corporation desire and design to promote the interest of the city so far as they may be able. We therefore invite their attention to the principles at which we have hinted, as contravening the possibility of any good results from the tariff proposed by the "Ordinance to fix the rates of taxation on taxable privileges," which passed its first reading in the Council, and was referred to the Ordinance Committee. The tax is both too high and wrong in principle, as it affects insurance companies, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, cotton and real estate brokers, rental agents and collectors, brokers, steamboat and passenger agents, hotel porters, railroad agents, theaters, livery stables, billiard tables, omnibuses, undertakers' vehicles, free delivery wagons, skids and tarpaulins, woodyards, second hand furniture stores, cotton sheds, express companies, labor brokers, patent sellers, street cars, game and fish stores, barbers' shops, insurance agents, hand carts, auctioneers and fruit stands. These are all more or less useful, and many of them indispensible to the welfare and business of the city. It will cost more by injury to the city to inflict these taxes than it will to do without them. In a city whose inhabitants are comprised of two classes—those who board and those who take boarders—we think boarding-houses should hardly be taxed as a "privileged" occupation, which ought to be repressed, and we are at a loss to see the reason for discouraging hotels and restaurants, unless it is to give a monopoly of business to one or two houses. In a city which boasts itself as a great cotton mart, and which we desire should continue to grow in that as well as other directions, it would seem impolitic to treat cotton brokerage as not to be encouraged by premiums, but rather restrained by heavy license duties. And when we are complaining of the evil of real estate being in too few hands, and when withal, by heavy taxation, we have driven many to sell, while we have made it almost unsaleable, we think the real estate owner should not be further taxed through the agents, unless land owners ought to be driven off altogether. Steamboats and railroads must have their agents and hotels their porters, all of whom are harmless individuals. It is a part of the machinery of such institutions. Like a factory, machine shop or foundry, they pay a tax on their capital, and it would seem the machinery and agencies by which they operate should be exempt. A portion of our population, who might easily be worse employed, desire the recreation if not instruction of the theater, and the exercise of the billiard room. Is it wise to repress what may be promotive of health, sociability and cheerfulness, and restrain men, by innocent amusements, from the haunts of vice, and undertake by a severe tax to make everything so vinegar-faced and sour that the very pigs will squeal at the thought of it? When our country cousins have made their cotton, and send it to us, they like to have it safely housed, and when they come along with it they rest more comfortably when they know the faithful steeds which brought them in are snugly put away to good food in warm stables. Is it policy and calculated to bring business to the city to tax them through the keepers of the sheds and stables, for the privilege of bringing their cotton and money in to be spent with our merchants? Travelers who visit us need omnibuses; merchants benefit their customers free of cost with parcel wagons; the goods of trade are protected on delivery by skids and tarpaulins; we burn wood, and need wood-yards; some are too poor to buy furniture at first hand; and we find at last the undertaker a sorrowful necessity. But nothing by this bill, from the cradle to the grave, seems fit to escape the penalty put on "privileges." Labor brokers seek to bring in immigrants, express companies hasten the arrival and departure of goods; patent sellers introduce valuable improvements; the street cars accommodate our ladies and children; the game and fish stores feed us; the fruit stands promote health and give pleasure to the palate; the hand carts save us fatigue at low rates; and the barbers improve our ugly visages. But by this ordinance they are all included in the list of privileges, a penalty is put on the pursuit of such avocations, they are classed with gambling hells and drinking saloons, as if all alike pernicious, and therefore the proper subjects of prohibition! What then should not be taxed as a "privilege," from the lady's lap-dog, ribbons and chignons, to the dray-horse, the laborer and the street beggar? This bill sweeps the board. Its principle is one which, if carried out, will destroy trade, capital, immigration and prosperity completely. We learn by a gentleman from Nashville that the Convention begins to relent as to the merchants' tax, and may reconsider it. Is our City Government now to impose taxes equally as onerous and destructive? We tell them that is not the way to run the city in the highway to the great future, which we trust is in store for it. Let the city debt be funded. Let the expenditures be economical, rather than penny wise. Let a fair valuation be made and an *ad valorem* tax assessed and collected on all property, and nothing be depended on for revenue as a privilege, except what it is sound public policy to discourage, and, our word for it, we shall be able to get along—population, capital and business will increase, taxes will be sufficient and promptly paid, our city debt will be paid off soonest, and we shall go on to a prosperous future. We do not hesitate to say the passage of this ordinance will be a very damaging blow to Memphis.

THE decision of the Supreme Court in the legal tender case appears to convey the conclusion that issues of "greenbacks," in a state of peace, are not legal tenders, which discourages any speculative hopes of a further inflation of the national circulation. It is also open to question whether the decision may not affect the constitutionality of the proposed further issues of national bank circulation. National bank notes are now a legal tender between the banks, to the banks, and, with some limitations, to and from the Federal Government. It would seem that no new issues of national bank currency can possess these partial legal tender functions, the inference being based upon the same grounds as prohibit the issue of any additional absolute legal tender notes by the Government. In this view of the case, the proposed additional issue of $45,000,000 to the national bank circulation for the benefit of the South and West, so far as such issues becoming legal tenders is concerned, will be null and of no effect. As in the case of the issues of the Bank of Tennessee, classed "before" and "during" the war, brokers and bankers will hereafter discriminate and classify greenbacks "during" and "after" the war.

THERE is now an unusually large quantity of cotton lying on the levee, waiting shipment to New Orleans, which has been brought out of the Arkansas and White rivers, and which we understand the Wharfmaster, under an order of the Board, has no discretion but to remove. We also understand that three or more boats are now on the way up from New Orleans to receive and take it down the river. The consignees here have been at extra expense to watch it, and have offered and in some instances paid as high as three dollars a bale to get it off, but, for want of transportation, have so far failed. Any additional tax imposed on this cotton will discourage shipments to this port, which ought to be avoided. And to send it to the warehouses will cost the owners another half dollar a bale. We are willing our drays and warehouses should prosper. But they will not be profited in the long run any more than the city, by imposing tariffs on the Arkansas cotton *in transitu*. Will not the city government extend the time for removing this cotton until the boats get up?

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate purporting to have for its object the promotion of commerce among the States, and cheapening the transportation of mails and military stores. It authorizes the construction of a first-class railway from Washington to New York, by a company with a capital of $10,000,000, provides for a railway and telegraph line from Washington to Pittsburg, to be called the Washington and Northwestern Railroad and Telegraph Company, and also for a railroad and telegraph line from Washington to Cincinnati. The strict construction doctrines of the Constitution are no more. The right is no longer in debate. Congress asks no questions of this sort. Since it is supreme, why not? But while Congress seeks to promote commerce, our State Convention puts it under the ban. How is that? Does not the negro suffrage Convention have the fear of Congress before its eyes?

THE aforesaid BUTLER, who has frequently been referred to as belonging to the lower order of animals, has, like SUMNER in the Senate, recently received a thorough castigation in the House. It has been thought his hide was so like the rhinoceros as to be impenetrable. But Messrs. FARNSWORTH, COX and FITCH have opened on him their rifled guns, and produced such effect that the bomb-proof General has retreated under cover, *a la mode* Fort Fisher. Even the Speaker did not interfere to save him, as shot after shot penetrated; and his political associates themselves enjoyed the fun hugely. Both BUTLER and SUMNER are about to be dropped from leadership. Their power is on the wane, because the members are beginning to see that their constituents relent, and will not countenance further usurpations.

A DISPATCH received from New York yesterday, informs us that a special term of the Supreme Court, held in Brooklyn on Monday by Judge PRATT, the recent decision of Chief Justice CHASE, holding that the principals and interests of all contracts entered into prior to the passage of the legal tender act of July 11, 1862, are payable in gold, was practically applied in the case of JOHNSON LEAKE vs. ALFRED DOUBLEDAY and others. The plaintiff sued for the close of a mortgage of $4000, dated July 1, 1857. Judge PRATT gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for principal and interest, to be paid in gold, or the equivalent of gold in greenbacks, acting under the Supreme Court decision above referred to.

THE great bridge across the Ohio, near Louisville, will be formally opened to-day, and, it is expected, with demonstrations by the people of the "Falls City," such as will signify their gratification upon its completion, and their appreciation of the benefits likely to accrue to them and to the South from it. We send hearty congratulations upon the occasion.

IT is a misfortune to Tennessee, and especially to Memphis, that the principles of political economy are so little understood by our law makers, as is apparent from the action of the State Convention on the one hand, and that of the city Legislature on the other. In the face of continued protests from the commercial communities of Nashville and Memphis, the State Convention has authorized a reversal of the recent beneficial enactment of the Legislature, affording merchants relief from a very unjust tax, and the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council propose instead of reducing, to increase the burden imposed upon our capital and industry, in order to meet the interest of a usuriously-made debt, and continue to us good government, peace, law and order. In another article we treat this measure of the City Fathers more fully. Here we will invite scrutiny and inquiry into so much of it as affects insurance, a business that from our city extends in every direction to the surrounding country, affording relief to the orphan and the widow, and to the merchant, who, by fire or other casualty, may meet with loss beyond the limit of his capital to repair.

The tax at present imposed by the city upon the insurance interest, amounts to one per cent. upon the premiums received. That proposed (averaging it between the home and foreign companies,) is 1¼ per cent; which in addition to $375 per annum paid for license to the county, to $750 per annum, and 1½ per cent. paid to the State, makes in all $1125 per annum, and 2¼ per cent. upon all premiums received. The tax with which our commerce was burthened, of which we have been in part relieved, but which the Convention proposes to reinflict upon us, was not more than three fourths of this amount. The wide extent and ramification of commercial pursuits, considered as in contrast with a limited insurance business, it was not one-fourth as heavy. There is no one interest in the State that is so afflicted, and there is no one interest that could stand up under it. Instead of increasing, the burden should be lightened. We will suppose that a foreign life company is about to commence business in Memphis. First, there is to be made a deposit of $20,000 with the State Comptroller; then the payment for a State license of $750; then of $375 for a county license, and to the city $100 for every solicitor employed to solicit in the city, making a total outlay of $21,125 before an application can be taken; and this with the knowledge that the harder it works, the more premiums it takes, the more such company is to be taxed at the end of the year, at the rate of 2¼ per cent. We know of several companies that have, by the operation of these licenses and taxes, been driven from our city and State, companies that would have been the means not alone of security against loss of life and property, but would (as those in the State now do) have extended aid to industries, speculations and undertakings, for which our present limited banking capital is wholly inadequate. What we would have done, how progressed socially and commercially without the aid of our home and foreign insurance companies it would be difficult to tell. We doubt whether our progress would have been much more than half what it is, were it not that insurance capital has been judiciously used, not alone to insure our lives and property, but to sustain by loans a commercial growth that demands a banking capital seven-eighths greater than we now enjoy. We ask, in behalf of this really great interest, in behalf of all the interests that are so intimately interwoven with it, that the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council, instead of increasing, shall, this evening, reduce the tax upon the insurance and business of like useful character; and we beg (in the language of petitions) that the Legislature, now in session, shall reduce the State tax and license on life and fire insurance, and that the foreign shall be put upon a plane with the home companies, so that all shall depend alike upon capital, solvency and energy for success.

THE press of the State, as shown by its past utterances, will condemn the policy of the Convention. Few intelligent people assert the wisdom or propriety of the distinction drawn between merchants and other citizens, and as a question of right, no one class of citizens can thus burden unequally and rob another class. If the public were subjected to detriment by merchants, and the avocation existed by sufferance, rather than by common right, there might be some justification for unequal exactions sought to be imposed. On the contrary, merchants are as essential to public well-being as farmers, and are more generous in all public benefactions. Railways, churches, schools, and every scheme of benevolence derives tenfold more support from merchants, in proportion to wealth and numbers, than from all other descriptions of people. Why this prejudice of ignorance and stupidity against commerce, cheap goods, and thus lightly burdened farmers, we cannot understand.

THE Tipton *Record* would have the botchwork of the Constitutional Convention adopted, whether approved or not. It says that the Supreme Court of the State may retrace its steps, uphold the franchise acts and again restrict suffrage. There are said to be about forty aspirants for judicial honors in the Convention, and none of these are Radicals. Their action in reference to Judgeships to be vacated is the only measure of the Convention distinguished by any sort of boldness. All else is timidity, or, as in the case of merchants' rights, gross wrong. If the Constitution thus far created be submitted to the people, and the whole power of mercantile classes be concentrated against it, the work of the Convention will have been in vain. The *Record* condemns the conduct of the Convention, but prefers the new Constitution simply because it fears franchise acts. We do not concur in the conclusion.

OFFICE MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 336 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 5, 1870.

An election for FIVE DIRECTORS, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of MARCH, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 3 o'clock p.m.

☞ Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy.

A. L. CUMMINS, Secretary and Treasurer

feb6

DRY GOODS.

GOOD NEWS For All!

THE GREAT REDUCTION SALE —AT— B. Lowenstein & Bros' TO BE CONTINUED.

Being Compelled to Make Room for our Immense SPRING IMPORTATION, Soon to arrive, we shall continue our Great Reduction Sale —FOR— TWO WEEKS LONGER.

All those in quest of Great Bargains Would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK —HAS BEEN— MARKED LOWER

B. Lowenstein & Bros. 242 & 244 MAIN ST.

Entrance to the Wholesale Department 244 Main st. feb6

HIDES AND LEATHER.

D. B. THOMAS. B. F. GROSS

THOMAS & GROSS MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER AND DEALERS IN Leather & Shoe Findin's

Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip Skins, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, Tanners' Oils, Etc., 366 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Cash paid for Hides and Leather in the rough. se19

ASHBROOK & WHITE, Successors to GEO. PHILLER & Co., —DEALERS IN— Hides and Peltries

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Hides, Furs, Deer Skins, Beeswax, Tallow, Wool, Etc.

Constantly on Consignment, Harness, Bridle, Skirting and Sole Leather, ADAMS STREET, Between Front Row and Water St., se1 MEMPHIS, TENN.

EARTH CLOSETS!

THE EARTH CLOSET is a completely successful substitute for the Water Closet, and (from its cheapness and efficiency) it must ENTIRELY SUPPLANT THE COMMON PRIVY.

COMMODES, which may be used in any room and fixtures by which an Earth Closet may be set up in any convenient place in the house, are sold so cheaply that they are within the reach of all. They are absolutely FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR, And are, in all respects, Much Better than the Water Closet.

EARTH CLOSET CO., Hartford, Conn.

MEMPHIS, 273 Main Street.

CHICAGO, 138 LaSalle street.

feb2 NEW ORLEANS, 2 Carondelet St.

FRUIT TREES.

A LARGE stock offered for spring of 1870 at reduced rates. Apple and Peach, $15 per 100; Pear, Cherry, Apricots and Plums, 50 cents each, $40 per 100. Catalogues sent on application. B. C. BLEDSOE, Proprietor

ja15 Shelby Nurseries, Collierville, Tenn.

COTTON FACTORS.

CHARLES H. DORION, Jr., (Late of Mosby & Dorion), Cotton Factor, Office, 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, UP-STAIRS, 304 Front St., 304 MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

☞ Bagging, Rope, Ties and Supplies furnished customers. de11

MILAM, BOWLING & CO., COTTON FACTORS, —AND— General Commission Merchants, 266 Front Street, Corner Court, - - - Memphis, Tenn. oc19

A. M. BOYD. F. M. WHITE. J. N. DAVIS BOYD, WHITE & DAVIS, Cotton Factors —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 296 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ All consignments covered by Open Policy, and in store covered by Insurance, unless otherwise instructed. de13

WASH. S. TAYLOR. W. L. RADFORD W. E. M'GUIRE. TAYLOR, RADFORD & CO., COTTON FACTORS, —AND— General Commission Merchants, 15 MONROE STREET, between Main and Front, Memphis, Tenn. Bagging, Rope, Ties and Supplies furnished on reasonable terms. Special attention given to filling cash orders.

☞ All consignments insured, unless otherwise instructed. oc9

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 42 NORTH COURT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. The Largest and Oldest INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE SOUTHWEST. Established Ten Years. Where Invalids Can Obtain Scientific and Commonsense Treatment at a Moderate Expense.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Lumbago, Sciatica, Tic Doloureux, Gout, Mercurial Rheumatism, Nerve-Ache.

In all arthritic complaints, as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc., this practice is almost perfect. The most intense pains are almost instantly relieved—enormous swellings are reduced—limbs which have been contracted and stiff for years are relaxed. Cases of twenty, thirty and forty years' standing, have been cured by me after all other means have failed.

A great accomplishment is my triumph over pain, by which I can often, in a few moments, soothe and carry off the most excruciating sufferings.

If this system did nothing more than to relieve pain, it would stand superior to any other systems extant.

Paralysis.

Hemiplegia (Half Palsy), Paresis, Paraplegia (Local Palsy), Paralysis Agitans.

In every form of Paralysis, this is the only treatment which amounts to anything—restoring action and vitality.

In the treatment of Fits and affection, I use my Medicated Baths, medicated with various substances, as taraxilin, chlorine, iodine, ammonia and hydrargyrum, in connection with medicated electricity and galvanism, and other fine remedial agencies.

I will contract to cure any case of paralysis provided there exists no organic lesion.

Catarrh,

Stopped-up Head, Running of the Nose, Constant Hawking and Spitting, Constant Blowing of the Nose.

Thousands suffer from that most annoying, disagreeable and offensive complaint—Catarrh, without knowing what it is.

Often the secretal mucous, flowing down the throat clogs up the lungs, and lays the foundation for consumption.

The most skillful physicians fail to cure it. Recently, several "Ear Doctors" of this city, have turned their attention to the treatment of catarrh, and demand most fabulous prices from patients.

I cure any case of obstruction—stopped-up head—clearing passages of greenish, thick, thin, or glairy mucous from the nose, internally or externally—pain or fullness between the eyes—constant blowing of the nose—inflammation of the nasal passages—ulceration of the schneiderian membrane, etc., in the course of a few days.

Scrofula.

Strumo, Glandular Swellings, Running, or Crusty Eruptions, Salt Rheum, King's Evil.

The Scrofula taint, inherited or otherwise, filling the with untold misery, is, by all usual medical treatment, hopelessly incurable.

The only true cures which I have ever seen, are those which have been performed by me.

I will contract to cure, without fail, every case of Blood Diseases, even the most terrible forms of Leprosy, Erysipelas, Eczema, Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, Abscesses, and every form of red, scaly, or disfiguring eruption, in from forty-eight hours to a few weeks.

Mercurial Diseases.

Salivation (Ptyalism), Mercurial Eruptions, Mercurial Aches in Bones, Mercurialization.

Mercury, injudiciously used, has filled the earth with wrecks of humanity. Thousands suffer from its effects, who have been unconsciously drugged by their physician. It is vain to attempt the cure of the majority of diseases while it remains in the body.

Although I have heard of several so-called antidotes for mercury in the human body, I have never yet seen a physician who could eliminate it from the system.

I can satisfy any patient or physician that I can absolutely extract mercury, lead, zinc, and other mineral poisons, in every case. One bath which I employ, even draws the lead from the white paint in the bath-room.

Cancers.

Noli-me-Tangere, Lupus, or Wolf Cancer, Scirrhus Cancer—Fungous Cancer, Rose Cancer—Spider Cancer.

I make a great specialty in the treatment of every description of cancer and tumors, and have a special department devoted to this branch of disease.

How many cancers and tumors are wrongfully treated by certain charlatans styling themselves "Cancer Doctors."

After being pronounced incurable, I will take any one of these cases in hand, and make a permanent cure.

My terms for treating cancers, etc., will be based on the age and condition of the patient, and the positive certainty of cure.

Generative Affections.

Self-abuse—Discharges—Stricture—Gleet—Sores—Spermatorrhœa (Seminal Weakness)—Syphilis (Primary and Secondary)—Impotence (Loss of Virility)—Premature Decay—Debility.

The press, the pulpit and the lecture-room are silent on the subject of diseases of the sexual organism. A false delicacy conceals the knowledge for which thousands thirst.

And how terrible are these diseases? Spermatorrhœa, shattering the entire Nervous system—impairing the mind—and causing self-destruction. Syphilis, eating up the body by piece-meal—losing bone, muscle and nerve, by inches—being literally eaten up alive, and torturing the brain with agony.

Charlatans, or incompetent physicians may essay to cure them, but in vain. The only hope and resort is in the humane and learned physician who understands their case.

Among those affections, none are worse than Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and emissions. Dr. Woodbridge says, "That the loss of one ounce of seminal fluid by abuse, is equal to the loss of forty ounces of blood."

The worst form is when the seminal fluid passes off unperceived in the urine.

Empirics, and characterless men, by working upon the fears of a mind, too often shattering the feebleness of the body, not only extort large sums of money, but, in nearly every instance, have complicated the disease, and rendered it more difficult to cure. I have never yet seen a case of Sexual Weakness or Impotency cured by any physician but myself.

All the affections of the sexual organs have been deeply studied by me for many years. I have made a discovery in the treatment of all syphilitic and virulent diseases which promises to overthrow all former preconceived notions and theories on the subject. I employ entirely new remedies, and never use nauseous copaiba, cubeba, turpentine and mercury. In every case I guarantee a perfect cure.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Dr. J. B. Russell, Consulting Physician; L. G. Warran, Secretary, assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians. The usual courtesy extended to the regular profession. ja4dws

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Office 76½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., established 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary, and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A medical pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, sent under seal, free of charge, for three stamps, etc., sent under seal for 25 cents.

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Have on hand and to arrive:
250 hhds. Louisiana Sugar,
500 packages Molasses,
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500 barrels Flour—all grades,
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And numerous articles not mentioned. ja18

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having associated with them Mr. M. L. SELDEN, the firm will hereafter be MAGEVNEY, ROGAN & CO. The business of the old firm will be settled at the office of Magevney, Rogan & Co.

MAGEVNEY & ROGAN.

M. MAGEVNEY. M. L. SELDEN. J. W. ROGAN. MAGEVNEY, ROGAN & CO., Cotton Factors, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC., 320 Front st., Memphis, Tennessee. feb12

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Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.

no27 daw HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

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IN STORE AND ARRIVING, AND FOR sale at St. Louis, Cincinnati or Chicago prices, transportation added:

50 tierces Lard,
250 cases Caddy Lard,
100 kegs Leaf Lard,
Also, at lowest market rates:
500 barrels Flour—assorted brands;
100,000 pounds Bulk Shoulders, Sides and Hams,
150 barrels Pink-Eye Potatoes,
200 barrels Peach-Blow Potatoes,
100 bags Coffee,
50 pockets O. G. Java,
50 barrels Refined Sugar,
50 barrels New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Golden Syrup,
150 kegs Nails,
300 kits Mackerel,
50 half barrels Mackerel,
75 boxes Excelsior Soap,
50 boxes Olive Soap,
200 cases Canned Fruits,
100 barrels Whiskies—all grades,
Together with a general supply of

Groceries, Plantation Supplies AND LIQUORS,

To which the attention of the trade is respectfully solicited. The odious importation tax having been removed, we are determined to give our customers the benefit of reduced prices, and will hereafter fill orders at figures equal to any other Western market, transportation added. An examination of our stock and prices will convince our friends of this fact.

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300 bags COFFEE,
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Also, a general and complete assortment of goods usually kept in our line.

STEWART BROTHERS & FIZER. feb4

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FRENCH HORTICULTURE! PLANTS! PLANTS! PLANTS!

GREAT exhibition of plants received per last steamer from France, such as Camelia, Magnolia, Azalea, Maronia, Rododendrum, Leonia, Hydrangea, etc.; a great variety of new Roses, Fruit Trees Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Apricots, Grapes, etc; 500 species (seeds and Roots) Flowers, and a quantity of other new plants from Europe and California, too numerous to enumerate. Mr. TURE, from Paris, Florist, Gardener No. 248½ Second street, between Jefferson and Court Square, invites amateurs to visit his fine collection. Prices very moderate.

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