THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FISHER AMES TYLER, MATTHEW C. GALLAWAY, } Political Eds.
J. M. KEATING, R. T. ENGLISH, L. J. DUPRE, F. L. JAMES, } News, River, Commercial and City Editors.

TUESDAY MORNING, : : : : JUNE 7, 1870

GOVERNOR ALCORN has been expounding his views affecting proposed modes of reclaiming the lowlands of the Mississippi. However multiplied and indefensible the Governor's political vagaries, he has thoroughly studied facts incident to the mysterious ways of the Father of Floods. Very properly, as many think, he does not commend the Kellogg scheme involving the creation of a "mammoth moneyed monopoly" giving wealth to the few and failing to enrich the many. He said that "Congress must soon adjourn; that nothing would be done this session, and nothing could be expected during the short session to follow." In 1872 Governor Alcorn will be Senator Alcorn, and then, it is inferrible from the speech as reported, we may expect to have this subject well and wisely disposed of. Barring the modesty of His Excellency, we appreciate his eminent fitness for the task he would assume, and are ready to confess that of all men he is best qualified to define a system of legislation which will make the valley of the Mississippi richer than that of the Nile. He will add cotton States to the Union, enrich this city and Vicksburg, promote the interest of New England mill-owners, and prepare a paradise for negroes such as the world has never known before. He wants no bonds and no corruption fund and no huge corporation to shape the fortunes of his State and people at will. He hopes that the simple purity and honest worth of the present government of Mississippi may be maintained unimpaired, and while other Southern States have drifted into maelstroms of speculation and debt, he congratulates his hearers on the financial condition of Mississippi, which owes no bonds created by its Republican government. The charge is made that reconstructed State governments are dishonest, but no share of this accusation affects Mississippi. Under the plan he proposed, and which the Legislature now considers, every landholder becomes a shareholder according to his wealth. It is a system of agricultural insurance, by which tax-payers become underwriters for one another. "Our own agents control and make the managers of levees responsible for wrong doing." Gov. Alcorn beleives that Congres will grant the boon asked by the Legislature of Mississippi and aid the people in building this mighty levee high and strong enough to protect the lowlands against any flood that has visited the valley within the memory of man. The Governor warned members of the Legislature against the wiles of managers of great schemes like this of Kellogg, and said that this was an age of speculation, of bonds, of credit and corruption, and hoped that lawgivers of Mississippi would spurn any offers that might be made for their purchase. The Governor of Louisiana has declared his purpose not to sign the bill creating Kellogg's corporation with fifty millions of capital, and we presume that the grand conception by which a ring proposed to become, practically, masters of this valley and its fortunes will now be forgotten, save as one of the mighty visions of speculation which have risen up before us in recent years like morning mists that often overshadow the swamps of the Mississippi.

WE publish this morning a very able and interesting letter from General William A. Quarles on the political situation, to which we call the attention of the readers of the APPEAL. It will be seen that General Quarles proposes to cling to the Democratic party as the only refuge of the Southern people. The proposition to form a third party or to revive the old Whig party is suicidal. All concede the patriotism of the old Whig party. The noble men that constituted this organization stood by their principles with a faith and devotion that was sublime. We deplore that such a grand old party, so true to the Constitution and the best interests of the country, is not in power. If there was such a party now organized, we would proudly march under the Whig banner, and fight Radicalism under the lead of old Whigs. But the Whig party is disbanded. It is as dead as the bones excavated at Herculaneum. The Democratic party, throughout the Union, has never abandoned its organization. It has always commanded the support of the Southern people, and we can see no good to result in disbanding an organized party, and reviving a defunct party, less popular and not more patriotic and powerful for good. If there are many Whigs who hate the name of Democracy, would there not be still more Democrats who hate the name of Whig? Names are nothing; principles everything, and let us abandon all these petty jealousies about names. For many years, and especially for the last eight years, the Democracy of the Union have battled for the Constitution and for States' rights under the great chart of our Union; they have never swerved from their advocacy of the right, nor been turned aside by any considerations of local policy or expediency. Planting themselves firmly upon the great foundation principle and compromises of the Constitution, they have often suffered defeat rather than concede one iota to fanaticism. Let croakers and factionists growl as they may, there will be but two parties in the Union—the Democratic party and the Republican party; and in the terse language of the Mobile *Register*, "whosoever by any means, direct or indirect, contributes to divide the Democratic party of the country, which is the only organized white party having its ramifications in every State from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, does thereby contribute to the perpetuation of Radical rule and ruin at Washington, and of Radical despotism over the States of the South." The Democratic party is a fixed fact in the past and present history of the Republic. It is founded upon immutable principles, coeval and interwoven with the organization of the institutions of the country. Its doctrines are embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Upon a basis so solid and impregnable the waves of opposition beat in vain. Whether in municipal, State or Federal elections, the issues presented and supported by the Democracy are essentially the same. Hence the unity of this great party, which is, as it always has been, and will continue to be, the exponent and support of the invaluable political inheritance handed down to us by our forefathers, and which it is the imperative duty of every man enjoying its blessings to cherish, protect and preserve. In merited triumph, or in temporary defeat, the Democratic party remains true to its faith and confident of its recuperative powers and final victory. Whilst the belief in the capability of man for self-government endures, so long will the Democratic sentiment be the predominating influence in the United States. To doubt it is to distrust the intelligence of the people. All men know that in practice, as well as in theory, the object and aim of the Democratic party is to benefit the "many," not the "few." It is the stern foe of "special privileges," no matter what specious guises they may be presented in. Under its workings and benignant guidance, the growth of the country and the expansion of liberal ideas and sound conservative principles of government have been unexampled. All this talk about a new party, about reviving the old Whig party, means simply Radicalism. It could end in no other way. There can be no middle party in any true sense. We here in the South cannot make nor run an Independent party. Any middle party between Democracy and Radicalism is only a half way house, at which travelers will stop on their way to Republicanism. Every Independent or Whig movement suggested in this direction is designed to attack the Democratic party, and the very moment the fire opens, the Republican flag will be run up. At present there are innocent and honest men, interested in this maneuvering—men who will protest that they never could be induced to join the Republican party; but they will find themselves there before they know it, and just as certainly as they go into any movement opposing the Democracy. But we have no room for further comments, and will close by again calling attention to General Quarles' letter. It discusses in a clear, logical and vigorous style all the subjects appropriate to the occasion, and its frank and dignified tone cannot fail to create a favorable impression upon all thinking men.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

THOSE who assert no principles may be supposed to have none worthy to be asserted. That political party may always be regarded the safer which erects its platform and stands squarely upon it. The simpler yet more comprehensive the platform, the less it is complicated by unmeaning phraseology, or rendered intricate by the introduction of sophisms, the weaker will be its impression upon the popular mind, and the more worthless it becomes as the expression of opinion. It has been the boast of the Democracy, that their platform has uniformly been simple, earnest, and but a reflection of the Constitution provided for the direction of our government. Save when swayed by unwise counsels this has been the nature and character of the Democratic platforms, and they have almost, or quite as often been the harbingers of victory. At the meeting of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, a platform was adopted in accordance with the times—not indeed a mere time-serving, temporary chart, to be thrown aside as useless after its mission is performed, but expressing in plain and unmistakable language the abhorrence with which the Democratic heart revolts at the usurpations and innovations upon our system of government by the Radicals. It is not necessary to detail the time-honored principles of the Democracy re-asserted, in which the relative rights of the States and the Federal Government are defined, but the present infamous tariff as well as its proposed substitute, is denounced, and the labor and industry of the country defended from monopoly and the vilest robbery. The unendurable system of Internal Revenue is properly stigmatized. The profligacy of the present administration is sternly denounced, and the growth of corruption signally rebuked. The act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment is pronounced "unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive—an invasion of the rights of the States, subversive of the best interests of the people," and its unconditional repeal is demanded. The power of the Federal Government to tax bonds is asserted, and it is demanded of Congress that "a share of taxation equal to the fair average amount levied in each State on money loaned shall be assessed and collected from all investments in bonds." The National Banking law is sought to be repealed, by which a saving of many millions of interest will be secured. These are the main features of the Ohio Democratic platform. It is one on which all who love their country and free institutions can stand without a blush. It is anti-Radical in every particular, and may well challenge that party and its advocates to point out anything better which they offer. It is commended to all who oppose Radicalism. Come and enrol yourselves under the Democratic banner. Too long have misrule and robbery done their worst to sacrifice the country to selfish interests; the incubus must be thrown off; and it remains with the Democratic party—the people—to accomplish that great task which will fling aside forever the lawless usurpations with which mean and reckless selfishness has too long chained and shackled the noble principles of a long-asserted and approved free government. The following are the resolutions of the Ohio Democracy alluded to by General Quarles, and which he requests us to publish:

THE PLATFORM.

General George W. Andrews, of Auglaize county, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following platform of principles:

The Democracy of Ohio, coming together in the spirit of devotion to the doctrine and faith of free representative government, and relying for success upon discussion and the intelligence of the people, deem the present convention a fitting occasion to reassert the following time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution.

That the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the dependents and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful powers.

That the Constitution of the United States is founded on the fundamental principle of entire and absolute equality of the States of the Union, and it is not competent for Congress to impose upon them any conditions in respect to their internal concerns which the Federal Constitution has not imposed.

That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and an asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privileges of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books; and in order that we may more distinctly declare our views of the measures and policy of the present Administration:

Resolved, That we denounce the present tariff as well as the substitute lately introduced in the House of Representatives from the Committee on Ways and Means, as a gigantic robbery of the labor and industry of the country; that they are solely designed to advance the interests of a few thousand monopolies; and that this should be no longer submitted to; and that no candidate for Congress nor for any other office is worthy of support who is not in favor of a low revenue tariff which closely approximates to free trade; that in the arrangement of any revenue tariff all the necessaries of life should be absolutely free of duty.

Resolved, That the internal revenue system of the United States is unendurable in its oppressive exactions; that it should be immediately remodeled; that its annoyances of stamps, and licenses and taxes upon sales and incomes should be abolished; that the tax itself should be collected by the State and county officials, and that the multiplication of officers is wholly unnecessary except to eat out the resources of the tax-payers; and that we pledge ourselves to effect a thorough reform in this particular.

Resolved, That we denounce the prodigacy in the present administration of the Federal Government; the corruption which has entered all its official stations; the favoritism which, overlooking fitness for office, has appointed to positions of public trust the friends or fools of those who control the public patronage; and the imbecility which directs the destinies of the Republic without an apparent purpose, and manages its affairs with such embarrassment and disaster to the material interests of its people at home, and with such disregard of the rights and liberties of its citizens abroad.

Resolved, That land monopoly is one of the great evils of our country and against the spirit of our institutions; that the whole of our public lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homesteads for actual settlers; we therefore denounce the recent action of Congress in making grants to manmoth railroad corporations, which are already too powerful, and may become dangerous to a free people.

Resolved, That we regard the act recently passed by Congress to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment as unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive; an invasion of the rights of the States, subversive of the best interests of the people, and therefore demand its unconditional repeal.

Resolved, that the powers of the Federal Government to assess and collect taxes on the bonds of the United States is clear and unquestioned, and we demand of Congress that a share of taxation equal to the fair average amount levied in each State on money loaned shall be assessed and collected from all investments in bonds.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the system of National banks and demand the immediate repeal of the law creating them; and that in place of the notes of such banks treasury notes of the United States shall be substituted.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio sympathize with the efforts of all people struggling for self-government, and we denounce the trackling of the Federal administration to Great Britain and Spain, and the efforts of the party in power to reduce whole States in our Union to a condition of vassalage to the General Government.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democracy of Ohio are extended to our Senator Allen G. Thurman, and the Democratic Representatives in Congress, who, though in a small minority, have bravely contended for the principles of the Democracy and the interests of the people.

Resolved, That upon the foregoing platform we cordially invite all the electors of Ohio, without regard to past differences, to vote for the ticket this day nominated.

The resolutions were adopted with a few dissenting voices. After a short speech by Heisley, the Convention adjourned.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

Letter from General Wm. A. Quarles---The Fight to be made between the Democratic and Radical Parties.

MEMPHIS, June 6, 1870.

Editors Appeal: In your issue of the 4th inst., you refer to me as one "whose name is often spoken of in connection with the next Gubernatorial contest," and express a desire that I, together with the honored gentleman whose name you associate with mine, should make known our views in regard to "conventions, to Democracy," etc.

It had been my purpose to say nothing through the public journals, but silently to await the action of the people, and to govern my own conduct and future relations with the next State canvass by the indications derived therefrom. The great objective point being harmony of action, rather than the advancement of personal ends, or personal preferences, the question as to who shall be the candidate is one of secondary importance. Is he a true and faithful man? Is his record one of stainless honor and unimpeachable integrity? If these questions can be affirmatively answered, so far as it regards the mere *personnel* of the candidacy the qualification is sufficient. If, however, mere personal preference is made the test, harmony of action can never be obtained, and defeat is inevitable. But beyond and above this, there is safe ground upon which all of us can stand and defy at once all fractious elements and the disciplined and unbroken front of our opponents; and that is the ground of principle—not mere shadowing theories of government, but well matured, well defined principles, eliminated from the experience of the past, and wisely adjusted to the exigencies of the present.

Heretofore, I mean from 1865, the people and the public men of Tennessee have, from the very necessity of the case, been compelled to be governed by policy; to advance step by step in the direction of right rule and right legislation, until we have arrived at a point when policy must sink and principle assume its ancient sway and authority in the land.

A difference of opinion between members of the same party may well be tolerated as to mere policy, but a difference of opinion as to principle will as inevitably result in demoralization, disorganization and defeat as that such a difference exists. A proposition so palpable as this needs but a moment's reflection to obtain the assent of every mind. A party is a union of men, holding the same elementary principles of government, and organized for the purpose of carrying these principles into the legislation of the country. A difference of principles would, therefore, not only result in want of party harmony, but still more fatally in want of harmony of legislation.

From this view of the matter, I readily reach the conclusion that it is now time that we should organize our party upon principle, and, in making this organization, any difference of opinion as to mere policy which may have obtained in the period of our exodus, should not interfere in the least, or be made a test.

But what shall this organization be? Shall it be a mere State organization? or one placing us in line with an organization already existing, battling for principles similar to those we entertain, and coextensive with the Union? It seems to me that the question answers itself. We know that the only relief to be had from national grievances is through national legislation, our State authority is helpless—emasculated. Then every individual we add to the national organization is that much support given to the mighty arm of justice and truth, already upraised to strike off our chains and unbind our bonds. In every State North, in almost every State South, this organization exists—exists, not in a waning and drooping condition, but in all the freshness and vigor of perennial youth. In the two last State elections North—in New York and Connecticut—with defiant shouts and invincible determination, this organization has placed its victorious banners upon the very battlements of the foe; and Ohio, the young giant of the West, has echoed the "war cry," and is even now marching on to the front. Shall we, for whom this battle is mainly fought, for whom these noble armies are to-day in the field, be recreant?—recreant, when the fray grows warm and the hour grows red with the fury of the fight?

Then let us place ourselves in line with the great National Democratic party, and push on the fight till the victory be won, and the brotherhood of the people again restored. What other national or even State organization now exists? None save the Republican. Need I say that if the old Whig organization had survived the war and that of the party to which we have both ever belonged, been lost or absorbed, how proudly and gladly we would have placed ourselves in its line and fought under its flag? Would we be ashamed of the leadership of the great men who illustrated its purity and its patriotism, and whose names are the bright jewels of the treasure house of our national fame? Would their great leader Clay and their great expounder, Webster, have stood idly by at such a crisis? Rather would the one have sounded the rally with the clarion notes of his eloquence and gathered the clans from the mountains and valleys of the South, to the rescue of the other who ere this would have taken up the sword and put on all the mighty armor "which Archilles alone could bear" in defense of a Constitution he illuminated with the brightness of his intellect and defended with the matchless strength of his logic. The Democrat who would refuse his support to anyone merely because he formerly belonged to the Whig party, would be recreant to the high and solemn duties of the hour and in all my association with the people I have found no such man, nor do I believe that many such exist in either of the old parties. The old issues that divided these grand old belligerents sleep in the grave of the past, and he who for personal promotion would disturb their quiet repose, is unworthy the name of patriot, and deserves, as he will receive, the condemnation of the people.—The principles which mark the Democratic, as a distinctive party, and upon which its present organization is based, receive the sanction and support of almost every Southern man, and of so large a minority of the Northern masses that it will require but a small per centum of gains to give a national triumph to the party. What we most need in the South is to be reindoctrinated.

In the turmoil and smoke of a great revolution in the almost life struggle since our people, as I have said, have had to look more to the policy of the hour than to any political creed, and this remark is especially applicable to the young men who were boys when this revolution began. With characters formed in "times that tried men's souls," "purified as by fire," what may not the nation expect at their hands in the development of its grand and almost fabulous resources? These constitute the life-guards of the "Arch of the Covenant." Into their hands it is about to pass, and shall we not look over its table and see that no false priest has interpolated or corrupted its text. The great doctrines which constitute the distinctive differences between the Democratic and Republican parties can easily be found; none of them, like the Sybiline leaves, have been destroyed. They have been, and still are, in the hands of the faithful, and but a few days ago received the sanction of the purest and most patriotic men of Ohio. Upon this platform of principles we might, in my humble judgment, stake our State canvass, and proudly maintain the next national contest. I will ask you, Messrs. Editors, to publish this platform in the issue of your paper in which this appears, as presenting an epitome of "political" doctrines as pure in their substance as in the strong Saxon language in which they are expressed. So much for national politics.

I submit if any expression of opinion in regard to State policy would not be premature, in view of the fact that the new Constitution has just been published and none of us have given it that mature consideration which its importance demands, or can be expected to point out, in so short a time, the legislation the changed conditions of things may, and probably will, imperatively require.

This much, however, may safely be ventured, that the State should be divorced from the internal improvement schemes, to which she has been so long wedded, and her interest protected from the manipulations of rings and lobby brokers. I would pay promptly and in good faith every dollar for which the State is legally bound, but claim for the State the same right individuals have to protect themselves from frauds, imposition and unauthorized acts of agency. This whole subject is now before the Legislature of the State, and the wisdom of that body may find, before the assembling of a convention, a safe way from the wilderness of our financial situation. But principles, however pure and right they may be, are dead things without the vivifying influence of party, and the work of a party is dead work without organization. As well might you expect an army to win victories without discipline. The Republican party is thoroughly organized, thoroughly disciplined, its line is rarely broken, or, if broken at all, almost immediately reformed; and if a party, with all its damning heresies and errors, can wax so strong, by mere power of organization and discipline, what may we not expect from organization in the promulgation of principles having the interest of the whole people in view, and meeting all the exigencies of our situation? I know our recent triumphs over this party in the State has given us great heart, and I fear, too great confidence; it will not do to underrate its power. It is still a live party, full of energy, full of capacity, full of boldness of plan and execution. But parties must have their candidates as well as their creeds, and as there must almost always be a great diversity of opinion as to who the candidate shall be, and it is inconvenient, if not impossible, for the masses to meet and make a nomination, it has been found convenient to elect delegates to represent the masses in convention, and all men of true party fealty must, and should submit to the umpirage of this body.

I believe, Messrs. Editors, I have now complied fully with your request in placing before you my views as to party and convention, national and State politics. In the short compass I have given myself, these things could be but glanced at, not elaborated, and I claim no merit for them but that of frankness and sincerity.

As to my being an aspirant for the high position you mention, in one sense I am, in another I am not. If my name or my services can be made useful to the party; if greater harmony can thereby be obtained, or in any other way the interests of the party subserved, I have no right and no inclination to withhold it. But if it is to become an element of discord; if it is to weaken one feather's weight the power of our influence, I *am not an aspirant*, but a willing and earnest followee of the chieftain who shall bear the banner in the fight.

In conclusion permit me to thank you for the words of compliment you so gracefully and kindly bestow upon me. I should be most happy to believe that I deserved them. Applied to the distinguished gentlemen you name in the same connection, they are but words of fitting and appropriate eulogy: to me, the generous prompting of a comrade and friend.

Very truly yours, W. A. QUARLES.

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NOTICE.
OFFICE MEMPHIS CITY R. R. CO., Memphis' Tenn., May 31, 1870.—The annual election for Five Directors in the Memphis City R. R. Company will be held at the office of the company, on the 2d day of June, 1870, at 3 o'clock p.m. [my31] J. G. SMITH, Sec'y.

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W. C. FOLKES, Commissioner for Arkansas. 0e22

FURNITURE.
AMES, BEATTIE & CO.,
396 Main St., Gayoso Block.
OFFER ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE,
CARPETS, Etc.
AT LOWEST RATES,
AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
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BAVARIAN BITTERS!
TRY THEM! NONE BETTER
HOFFHEIMER BROS.,
CINCINNATI,
I. HOFFHEIMER & BRO.,
ST. LOUIS,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
my1 daw

STEINWAY PIANOS
E. A. BENSON,
317 - - MAIN STREET - - 317
Has just received a large assortment of
Steinway & Son's Gold Medal Pianos,
Ernest Gabler's Prize Pianos,
Wm. T. Emerson's Gem Pianos,
Prices ranging from $350 to $800 each. Now is your time to buy at reduced rates.
—ALSO—
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Burditt's Combination Organs,
Together with the largest and most complete stock of SHEET MUSIC and MUSICAL MERCHANDISE in the South.
N. B.—Country merchants and dealers wishing to replenish their stock will do well to give me a call.
Six good SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale—prices ranging from $100 up to $400 each. Send for Catalogue and Price Lists.
Pianos tuned and repaired by Geo. W. Benson, the best tuner in the South. my7

HUME F. HILL,
COMMISSIONER FOR THE
District Court of the Unit'd States
COMMISSIONER FOR THE
Court of Claims at Washington,
Commissioner of Deeds for the Severa States and Territories, and
NOTARY PUBLIC
Special and prompt attention given to the taking of Depositions, or Commissions from other States.
OFFICE: No. 1 COURT STREET,
Near Front street, Farrington & Howell New Block. de2

AGENCY FOR THE
EAGLE
Cotton Gins!
THE superiority of the above justly celebrated Gin Stands is acknowledged by all who have used them during the past 30 years.
They took the first premium at the Shelby County Fair in October last.
We are now prepared to take orders for any size, to be in readiness for use in the coming crop.
McCOMB, KELLER & BYRNES,
322 1-2 and 324 Main Street.
my5 daw

E. Meyer,
WHOLESALE
DRY-GOODS,
No. 302 MAIN STREET.
Intending to change my business, I offer my entire stock of Dry Goods, Notions and White Goods for cash or approved paper, at extraordinarily low prices.
The attention of the trade is directed to this stock. my27

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established 15 years. Address M. HOUSE, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau street, New York city. mh30

Carolina Life Insurance Co.
OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President,
M. J. WICKS, 1st Vice-President. | J. T. PETTIT, 2d Vice-President.
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ELLETT & PHELAN, Attorneys.
Assets, - - $778,383 04
PRINCIPAL OFFICE---No. 42 MADISON STREET.

CARPETS!!
CARPETS!!
For the next 30 DAYS I propose to sell CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, etc., at NET COST FOR CASH---say: Body Brussels, $1 75 and $2; Tapestry Brussels, $1 35 and $1 50; 3-plys, $1 50 and $1 65; all-wool Carpets from 80c to $1 35, etc., etc. I invite the public to call and examine them. I mean what I say.
E. FEGAN,
260 SECOND STREET.
Terms, Strictly Net Cash.

BANKS.
BANKING DEPARTMENT
—OF THE—
Jackson Insurance Company.
I. B. KIRTLAND, : : President.
WILL DEAL IN
Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, Bonds, Stocks, Scrips, and Bank Notes.

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS.
DIRECTORS:
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Vice-President.
W. W. THACHER, Cashier.
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EMMET BANK,
No. 1 and 3 Madison Street,
STANTON BLOCK.
Thos. Fisher, Pres't.
SELLS Sight Drafts on Ireland, and Three and Sixty Days' Sight on London, at New York rates; and can draw in sums to suit purchasers on all the principal cities and towns in Continental Europe.
Also, transacts a general Exchange and Banking Business. je2

REMOVAL.
THE City Bank has removed from the corner of Jefferson and Front streets to the new Bank Building, No. 9 Madison street.
S. H. TOREY, President. E. C. KIRK, Cashier.
J. A. HAYES, Jr., Assistant Cashier.
CITY BANK,
New Bank Building, No. 9 Madison St.
TRANSACTS A
GENERAL BANKING
AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
And Deals in Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds, City and County Scrip, and
SOUTHERN BANK NOTES.
DRAFTS for sale in sums to suit, on England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and all parts of Germany. Also, Gold Drafts on New York. de21

COTTON FACTORS.
PARTEE & HARBERT,
COTTON FACTORS,
ap13 11 Union Street.

A. HATCHETT,
(Late Busby & Hatchett),
Cotton Factor,
276 FRONT STREET,
je2 Memphis, Tennessee.

HARDWARE.
COTTON GINS!
ALLISON BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. CARVER & CO.'S
IMPROVED COTTON GIN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
IRON, GUNS, CUTLERY, Etc.
270 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE
PLANTERS or merchants designing to purchase Gin Stands will do well to bear in mind that we are Sole Agents for "E. CARVER & CO.'S" IMPROVED COTTON GINS. The unequaled beauty of the stand of cotton ginned on these well known Gin Stands, the lightness of their improved running gear, increased yield of lint, and many other acknowledged advantages, make them more desirable than in former years, when, as now, they were the favorite. my9

PAINTS, PAINTS, PAINTS
READY MIXED COLORS for painting and beautifying interiors and exteriors of Houses, Barns, Out-buildings, Fences, etc., etc., called RAILROAD COLORS, which name has been COPY-RIGHTED as a TRADE NAME, and any infringement will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. These Colors are warranted superior to (strictly pure) White Lead for the three following reasons:
1st. Because they will cover ONE-THIRD (1-3) MORE SURFACE, weight for weight, consequently more economical.
2d. Because they will stand more exposure, and remain unfarnished MUCH LONGER.
3d. Because these colors WILL NOT FADE—will not sicken, which any one can satisfy themselves, by examining work done in this city over a year ago.
And lastly—We wish painters and those wishing to buy Paints to understand—these COLORS ARE NOT MUD PAINTS, but are PURE OXIDES OF IRON, combined with STRICTLY PURE ENGLISH WHITE LEAD, ground in PURE REFINED LINSEED OIL. Try them. WE WARRANT THE COLORS GENUINE GOODS, and worthy the confidence of the most skeptical.
For sale by G. W. JONES & CO., Wholesale Druggists.
my18 daw 257 Main Street, Memphis, Sole Agents.

INSURANCE.
MASONIC MUTUAL
Life Assurance Association
OF MEMPHIS.
Co-operative and Purely Mutual—Charter Perpetual—Forever Exempt from all Taxes by the Laws of the State,
$10,000 for $10!
EXPLANATION: $12 makes you a member of the Association—I. e. $10 for policy, $1 medical examination fee, and $1 contingent fee, said $1 payable yearly, in advance, for office expenses. On the death of a member an assessment of $2 is levied on every surviving member, which is the amount paid to the widow or beneficiary of the deceased member, thirty days being given to pay in the assessment of $2 after due notification. When the Association numbers several thousand, they will be classed according to ages, viz: All between the ages of 15 and 25 years in one class, and all between 25 and 35 years in another, and so on up to 65 years, which is the limit; and every class to be carried to 5000 members, then each policy will be worth $10,000. Until that time each policy will be worth double the number of dollars as there are members of the class; and at the death of a member the surviving members of his class only are assessed the $2. The policy fee of $10, or the greater portion of it, is made a sinking fund to provide for the deliquencies of members; and said fund is loaned at interest, the interest accruing therefrom, after defraying the expenses, coming back to the policy-holders as dividends. The advantages over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are: No panic can break it; the fees are so small, and required to be paid at such long intervals, that any and every man can secure to his family a competency upon his death. This Company is not restricted to members of the Masonic fraternity.
D. C. TRADER, President.
H. M. RAGANS, Secretary.
H. G. TRADER, Treasurer.
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W. R. HODGES, M.D., Medical Examiner; Office No. 37 Madison street. spl d w s

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Compa'y of Memphis.
CAPITAL, : : $300,000 00
F. S. DAVIS, : : : : : President.
JOHN R. ST