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TUESDAY MORNING, : : : JUNE 14, 1870

E. A. JAMES, of Chattanooga, member of the House, at Nashville, will probably be Stokes' successor in Congress! The whole character of Congress will be changed. A gentleman supplants the bald buzzard of the mountains.

IF the railroad and bond thieves, who have plundered Tennessee, should loaf on Madison street, with pockets stuffed with stolen bonds, will worshippers of mammon bow before them and shall we receive them as gentlemen, while Ahrens, who stole only $2000, rots in a felon's cell?

THE charges which have been so often repeated, that attempts had been made to bribe members of Congress to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, begin to be doubted on the ground that Jordan and his junta have nothing in money or property to buy members with. No other reason for the doubt is assigned.

GRANT, in his proclamation against the Fenians, says "that with her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the United States IS at peace." Never before was the plurality of the United States denied. No President ever resorted to bad grammar to convey a worse political idea. Obliteration of State lines was a confessed calamity, and the people assented to the use of the word "nation" as a convenient rather than an accurate term, but Grant transcends all others, either, in ignorance of grammatical rules, or of constitutional law. His stupidity may run *pari passu*, in both directions.

MAJOR SYRES, in his recent speech at Aberdeen, stated that the counties of Lowndes and Monroe, in Mississippi, would save $80,000 per annum in fuel by securing access to the coal fields of Alabama by means of the Elyton road. The sum thus saved will be annually augmented, as population becomes dense, until a little road, costing four millions, will pay for itself by cheapening fuel alone. This Elyton and Aberdeen road is part and parcel of Forrest's Selma road, and the benefits to result from its construction inure to Memphis, and to the manufacturing prosperity of this city, and are as invaluable to us as to the people of Eastern Mississippi.

WE are in a fair way to have "Church and State" revived. Twenty colored D.D.'s, of New Orleans, have issued their politico-religious circular to the "Christian Republic of Louisiana." They advise the churches to perform the "religious duty" of making nominations, appointing committees, etc., and say the church "reserves to itself the right to approve or reject nominated candidates." With the Southern negroes the preachers are kings. They say: "We look with pain and indignation on the tendency to exclude men from office on account of color, and we here denounce as anti-Republican and unjust any efforts to discriminate between men on account of race. We pledge ourselves to make this a prominent feature in the coming campaign."

A LARGE number of the Radical leaders now consent that Grant, as a President, is "a failure." How is that, when he has succeeded in everything he has attempted? Did he not set up the standard of loyalty before honesty, and has he not a great multitude of followers? Did he not set out to reward his friends, and has he not appointed them on the "truly loil" principle, without regard to honesty, and given them an opportunity to steal as much as they please? We believe in "giving the devil his due." A man that gives his friends the revenue officials, a chance to steal two millions in New Orleans, another million in New York, and millions elsewhere throughout the country, setting up king nabobs at his will, is no failure. We protest that Grant is as great a statesman as he was a General.

WHAT a rich idea is that of Gov. Alcorn, in Mississippi, attempting to revive the old Whig "party." Names have lost their old significance. The great body of the Southern Whigs are addicted to principle, and follow the lead of a patriotic instinct. The bad have sloughed off to the Radical party—Alcorn, Brownlow, Schenck, and a few others of the old line—and they are now cheek by jowl with Grant, Butler, Logan and other Old Line Democrats. The issue has changed from Whig and Democrat to patriot and Tory. And now, we have these on the Tory side calling themselves Republicans, while the true Democrats and the true Whigs have combined against them under the Democratic banner, and we have Millard Filmore side by side with John Quincy Adams and Thomas Ewing. The Democrat of to-day is the good Whig and the good Democrats of yesterday—that is all. The chaff of the old parties has blown off, leaving the wheat to win back, pure government and liberty. No man cares for the name but only for the significance of his banner.

THE present and proposed Radical tariffs oppress the rich and ruin the poor. The consumers pay the greater part of the tariff burden, and the poor are the chief consumers. The Internal Revenue system is oppressive in the extreme, embodying the most odious of all the features of taxation, in placing its burdens on industry and enterprise rather than on capital, and thus checking the growth of cities and the prosperity of merchants, farmers, mechanics and laborers. Its stamp taxation is more infamous than Great Britain ever sought to impose on the colonies. The corruption and imbecility of the Radical government is equal and proverbial. It wastes the public lands and resources, supports speculators and millionaires at the expense of the laboring poor, and builds up monopolies. It usurps the powers of States, without which they must be reduced to mere provinces, and is tending to a complete consolidation of all the departments. It throws the public debt on the poor and medium classes, by exempting from taxation the holders of United States bonds. It supports a horde of officers of National Banks at an expense of thirty millions a year wrung from honest labor, and expends for regular officials, many of whom are unnecessary, and for other purposes, $315,000,000 a year more! For the coming year the Secretary of the Treasury estimates three hundred and fifteen millions as the expenditures, and $333,000,000 as the income! A cotemporary makes the following comparisons:

During the ten years ending June 30, 1869, the greatest annual expenditures of the Government, exclusive of payments on account of debt, were $71,901,130. The least were $42,002,168. The average for the ten years were about $55,000,000. From 1839 to 1849 the average annual expenditures about $27,000,000, and from 1829 to 1838 they were about $19,000,000. In 1830 the expenditures of the Government were $13,230,534. In 1870 they are $315,000,000, an increase of *twenty-two hundred and fifty per cent.* in forty years. Prior to 1854 the expenditures never reached $60,000,000. In 1858 they were $71,901,130, and in 1859 they dropped back to $66,348,226; and in 1860 to $59,848,475; in 1861 they rose again to about $66,000,000. Assuming, then, that the legitimate average annual expenditures of this period were about $66,666,666, and adding to this fifty per cent. for increase of population—a very unnecessary allowance—making $100,000,000, and adding again fifty per cent. for increase of prices, a more than liberal allowance—we have the sum of $150,000,000 as a liberal and extraordinary estimate for the necessary expenditures of the Government. To this we might add $30,000,000 to go to the sinking fund. The amount of bonds already purchased is $111,000,000. This, with an annual additional of $30,000,000 at compound interest, would pay off the interest bearing debt in twenty-five years. It is plain, therefore, that $180,000,000 per annum is an expenditure sufficiently large to cover everything that a tolerably extravagant administration could desire. To this we add $120,000,000 for interest on debt, and we have a grand total of $300,000,000. The receipts this year are estimated at $333,000,000. In other words, the people are taxed annually $33,000,000 more than is in any way necessary.

In view of facts like these, is there no need of retrenchment and reform? Ought a party to live and control this country which thus governs for itself and its favorites, and not for the people, as the servant of the people? Can a man pretend he has in his bosom any single spark of patriotism who can supinely allow such a state of things to exist, and do nothing to resist or amend it? The Democrats of Ohio have made the following points in their platform, which defy denial. No man can pretend to any purity of heart and look honest men in the face without blushing, who denies their truth. And no man can have a reasonable pretense of honesty, who refuses to carry out to the full the principles they assert, as follows:

1. Against the present high tariff, and the substitute therefor, lately introduced into the House of Representatives from Ways and Means Committee; and in favor of a low revenue tariff closely approximating to free trade, and making all the necessaries of life absolutely free of duty.

2. Against the unendurable exactions of the internal revenue system; for the abolishment of the annoyances of stamps, licenses, and taxes upon sales and incomes, and in favor of making the collections, as remodeled, by State and county officers.

3. Against the profligacy, corruption and imbecility of the present Government officials.

4. In favor of holding the public lands as a sacred trust to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and against the recent action of Congress making grants to mammoth railroad corporations, already too powerful, and which may become dangerous to a free people.

5. In favor of the unconditional repeal of the recently enacted enforcement law, it being unconstitutional, unjust, oppressive; an invasion of the rights of the States, and subversive of the best interests of the people.

6. In favor of a taxation of United States bonds, equal to a fair average of the amount levied in each State on money loaned.

7. In favor of abolishing the national bank system, and substituting treasury notes of the United States in lieu of national bank notes.

8. Sympathy with the efforts of all people struggling for self-government, and denunciation of the truckling of the administration to Great Britain and Spain, and of the efforts of the Radicals to reduce whole States to a condition of vassalage to the General Government.

He who opposes these principles is in sympathy with despotism, oppression, and the public plunder and the devastation of common thieving. Shame on the rogue who dares to resist such propositions of simple and plain honesty. He can find no excuse but the necessity of feeding the Radicals who infest the public crib, and enabling them to control the elections, in order that they may go on and plunder the country more and more, and from year to year, until, instead of diminishing, by the tax on the hard earnings of the people, the National debt shall reach still larger proportions.

With nearly a hundred millions more to spare, after allowing most liberally for all legitimate and illegitimate pickings and stealings, Congress will not repeal the income tax, the tax on sales and gross receipts, legacies and successions, which, in many cases, are sufficient to retard industry, and always repress enterprise. Our Congressional masters want the extra millions for their creatures to use in bribery and corruption. The corrupt Whittemore, of South Carolina, almost escaped punishment on the ground of having used his bribe money for just such purposes in carrying an election on the Radical side.

Radicalism covers a multitude of sins—it is loyalty, patriotism and religion. It is rascality embodied into a hideous party which disgraces this country as no other land ever was disgraced. There are but two sides in this issue. The Democratic is the honest and respectable one. The Radical is one which to take will ruin young men and every man who has a hope for any decent future. Under such circumstances, honest men and true men will combine as patriots do against a common foe—as Christians do for the more vital principles of a holy religion. There are the two armies—one for corruption in order to pelf and for consolidation in order to power, and the other for the eternal principles of truth and justice which underlie the liberties of all mankind. He whose soul is small enough to ask for names and therefore hesitate to choose what side to take is too small print to read, and would have cried beef! beef! even under the eloquence of Henry, lightening and thundering for liberty!

We subjoin the following well timed and sensible article from our friend Colonel Wisdom of the Jackson *Tribune*, who always speaks candidly as well as truly. In his allusion to the old Whig party, the writer, always a Whig until the Whig party abolitionised, heartily sympathises. He denies that support of the present Democratic party involves desertion of any Whig principle now in issue. He affirms that refusal to support it is a refusal to contend for everything which Whigs ever regarded as essential and vital to their party or the country. The *Tribune*, referring to the Ohio platform, says:

We undertake to say that there is not an Old Line Whig in Tennessee who does not indorse this platform. Then why refuse to stand on it? Simply because it is the enunciation of principles by a party of men who style themselves Democrats. Now, we have said repeatedly that a party name was a meaningless, evanescent thing, and not a matter of much moment. The name "Republican" is good enough, perhaps the very best that any party could adopt, but ought it to seduce a man into the sloughs of Radicalism? On the other hand, the name of Democrat should not repel a worshipper from the shrine of truth, or stand as a stumbling block in his way when his feet are going in the right direction. We were raised a Whig—we love to recur to memories that cluster around a banner that waved ever on the "outer wall," and whose embattled hosts, in the South, fought their *last* fight for the "Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." But the Whig party, save its Southern wing, was sectionalized before the war, and had gone over to the Republican party. It had deserted Webster and Clay, and had followed Seward and Greeley. Mr. Webster had denounced and renounced it, and Clay, on his death-bed, had done the same to Gov. Jones, of Tennessee.

This is the truth of history, and any effort to revive it would be disastrous.

Aye, but we are told that the Democratic party "brought on the war," and hence is responsible for the "Iliad of woes" that followed in its train.

The chief *cause* of the war was the election of a *sectional* candidate on a *sectional* platform pledged to the overthrow of slavery, either by John Brown raids, or by drawing around it a "cordon of free States," thereby excluding it from the territories—the common property of *all* the States and confining it within a contracted area, where it must languish and perish. The South grew alarmed at the election of Lincoln and his probable policy. As a people we went into secession to save our institutions from anticipated evils.

The movement was one of great unanimity. Whigs and Democrats vied with each other in "firing the Southern heart" and precipitating the cotton States into "revolution." We have one word *only* to say about the conduct of old line Whigs and Democrats in regard to the war. If they believed the war was wrong, and gave in their adhesion to it, from a sense of fear, or to save their property, they were *traitors to their conviction of right*, and they ought to be ashamed to denounce others "for bringing on the war." Why did they not resist the current of secession? Why did they not head off the movement? Why did they cower in the sign of their country's peril?

The truth is, the war was the uprising of a gallant people against the encroachment of unscrupulous power. It was the effect of a cause, and the blood of the thousands who fell is on the "lintels of the doorposts" of Abolitionism. The war was inevitable, and it is in bad taste to mouth at men who were conspicuous in the struggle in which you were perhaps a soldier from choice.

The first men of distinction who gave up their lives in behalf of the South from Tennessee were Whigs. The names of Rains, Zollicoffer, Peyton and Hatton shine brightly on the roll of fame. Did they fight against their convictions of duty? Were they mere camp followers, holiday patriots, or mercenary soldiers? A profound belief in the justice of their cause made them mingle in the fray. It will not do to impute to them unworthy motives. The war then commended itself to Old Line Whigs as being right, and dying in it, they stand justified before God and man. Why then this cant about men "bringing on the war?"

THE death of Charles Dickens fell like a great stone into the well of the world's heart, and has so splashed the water in its eyes that it can hardly see and comprehend the lesser grief involved in the death of Wm. Gilmore Simms. Never has the sun set on two sadder days than these which so nearly follow one another, destined to be ever memorable for grievous calamities that have befallen mankind. The world weeps over Dickens' bier, and Carolina and the South that William Gilmore Simms is no more. In a narrower sphere he was as thoroughly well known and as much beloved as the great Englishman. Simms was born at Charleston in 1806. He began to write verses at seven years of age, and during the war of 1812, recited its incidents in simple rhymes. His family was poor, his childhood sickly, his education imperfect, and he became a druggist's clerk. He was a lawyer on his 22d birthday, and in 1828 an editor of the Charleston *Gazette*. Then his books began to appear. Perhaps his best poem, "Atlantis," a story of the sea, appeared in 1832. His first prose story was "Martin Faber," followed by many volumes of romance, history, biography and miscellaneous literature. He has produced two dramas, "Norman Maurice" and the "Fall of the Alamo," and has adapted Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens" for the stage, with numerous additions of his own. Simms' most successful story was "Yemassee," full of delineations of Indian character. The "Damsel of Darien," the "Huguenots in Florida," "The Maroon," "Vasconcelos," "The Partisan," "Mellichampe," "Katherine Walton," "The Scout," "Riders of Congaree," "Guy Rivers," "Richard Hurdis," "Beauchampe; or, the Kentucky Tragedy," "A History of South Carolina," "Southward Ho!" are some of his many books. He contributed to "Appleton's Cyclopedia" all the articles touching the statesmen of South Carolina. Mr. Simms was a most indefatigable worker, as all must believe when we have not stated even the titles of half the popular books and pamphlets which he has given the country. In private social life he was singularly ingenuous, sincere and generous to a fault. His conduct in private life was blameless, and however great his fame, his chiefest honors were won in private social life.

THE principal business of Congress, as well as of the legislatures throughout the country, at this time is that of investigating frauds. Corrupt practices are in universal fashion and high feather, and nothing else is expected. Pretense of investigation follows to preserve appearances—nothing more. Nobody expects the rogues will be punished, especially when they do business on a large scale. A new development, in connection with the San Domingo imbroglio, is now expected at Washington—all similarly to no purpose. An American citizen has been imprisoned on the island, with the connivance of one of Grant's secret agents, who was suspected of being a witness, and to prevent his appearance before Congress and testifying to circumstances which, if proved, would defeat the treaty. The Senate has raised a committee to "investigate," as usual, and a friend of the administration was appointed chairman, instead of Mr. Ferry the mover of the resolution, in order that the whitewashing process, which is to follow of course, should be made as easy as possible. Mr. Thayer inquired why the complaint had not been made to the President direct. In answer, the Baltimore *Gazette* quotes the following by authority statement:

"Mr. Ferry (interrupting) said, if the Senator (Mr. Thayer) would only be patient and wait until the committee was appointed, if appointed at all, all necessary information would be forthcoming. He (Mr. Ferry) *had now in his desk the papers bearing upon the point suggested*, but did not now desire to consume the time of the Senate by an elaborate explanation. The Senator would ascertain at a proper time that since last December *efforts had been made to obtain the release of Mr. Hatch*, which efforts were successful some time in May, and he would ascertain *there was abundant reason for the presentation of the memorial of Mr. Hatch to the Senate*. His own judgment, in view of all the circumstances, was that the course which had been taken in the presentation of the memorial *to the Senate* was proper and justifiable."

Again the *Gazette* quotes the garrulous Cameron, who has got all he expects from *this* administration, as follows:

"He said that while holding a position under the Government, he himself had been censured by his own friends in the House of Representatives for doing certain acts; that that censure stood on record yet, and probably always would, *to his own injury*, notwithstanding the then President of the United States, in his sense of justice, sent a message to the House stating that *the very acts complained of were done by his order and under his direction. It was now proposed to do the same thing with General Babcock, who was acting under the orders of the President.*"

The Senatorial Committee is at work, and *can* make "astounding" developments if it only proves honest and fearless enough.

Theoretically Chief Justice Chase is a Democrat, a strict constructionist, a *quasi* Free Trader. He abandoned the Democratic party on the negro question alone. He found it impossible to try Jefferson Davis because of his views as to the guilt or innocence of the Confederate President as defined by American Constitutional law. Chase is also a hard-money, Tom-Benton Democrat, and yet when necessity compelled him he was the greatest paper financier the world ever saw. The *Courier Journal* says that Mr. Chase occupies a very curious position. Two parties claim him—the slow Republicans and the fast Democracy. Yet each admits that his election by either would destroy both. If the Democrats take him that is the practical abandonment of organized Democracy. If the Republicans take him that is the destruction of organized Radicalism. His election would really overthrow all parties and organize new ones.

A MEETING of stockholders and Directors of the Memphis and Kansas City Railroad will be held at Wittsburg next Thursday, for the purpose of organization, to receive reports of engineers who have surveyed the routes, and further to take measures looking to the ways and means of building the road. In this matter the citizens of Memphis are most deeply interested. A delegation of citizens should be sent over to represent us.

A Curious French Law Case.

A curious case lately came before a French court. There are still to be found in France a considerable number of the descendants of the ancient noblesse, who, in spite of the abolition of the estates in 1789, and the ruin brought on their order at that period, have contrived to regain, and further to retain, very large landed property. This has been accomplished mainly by family arrangements, giving the head of the house the lion's share in consideration of his paying an equivalent in money to the other heirs, and still more by "prudent" marrying, for at this day no more thoroughly worldly marriages are concocted in any part of the world than in the Faubourg St. Germain. These marriages are almost entirely dictated by policy, and the wishes of the contracting parties are little more consulted than they were in England a century and a half ago.

One of the greatest of the feudal lords left in France is the Duke de Doudeauville, of the famous family of La Rochefoucauld, who keeps house quite in baronial style at his chateau in Central France, where, it may be added, the representatives of the old peerage are principally to be found. The Duke, who dispenses a splendid hospitality, and in the autumn has his house full of guests, is fond of music, and last year received and entertained a proposal from a musical contractor in Paris, by name Vicini, that he should bring a first-rate orchestra of six musicians to the chateau. A clause was inserted to the effect that if the Duke did not think the band first-rate it should return to Paris with traveling expenses paid; but nothing was said as to the sex of the musicians.

When he had arrived it appeared that the violinist was a young lady, who, to make everything proper, was accompanied by her mother as *chaperon*. The Duke at once demurred to the feminine element in his Vicini troupe, and intimated that, in addition to his not having contemplated the pleasure of entertaining a supernumerary in the shape of a guardian angel, he would, her presence notwithstanding, not be responsible for the consequence of the daughter being thrown into the miscellaneous society of his establishment, it having been agreed that the musicians would "mess" with the upper servants.

So Vicini and his band were packed off to Paris, and the indignant musician brought an action for $1600 against the Duke, but the court has dismissed his suit with costs.

A Political Bird.

The French papers announce the death of Jacko, the famous parrot of the War Office in Paris. Jacko was first brought into the office in 1839 by Marshal Soult, and he remained for forty years at his post unaffected by revolutions or party conflicts. After a time, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he came to be looked upon as an indispensable appanage of the War Department, and when there was a cabinet crisis, people used to ask who was to get, not the War Office portfolio, but the War Office parrot. Though he served under eighteen different ministers, he always remained consistent to the principles which were instilled into him when he first entered the office. Both under the Republic and the second empire, he remained a staunch royalist, and there were few members of his party who spoke their minds with so much frankness. One day his repeated cries of "Vive le Roi!" so annoyed Marshal St. Arnaud when he was War Minister that he ordered the indiscreet bird to be turned out. Jacko had a friend, however, in the porter, who took him into his lodge and taught him to add "de St. Arnaud" to his usual cry. The bird was then put back into his room, and as the Marshal was passing, screamed out, "Vive le roi de St. Arnaud!" "A la bonne heure," said the Minister, and Jacko was at once retaken into favor. Of late years the clerks tried to teach him "Vive l'Empereur!" but he never could bring out the entire sentence without tremendous efforts. He got on very well as far as "Vive l'Empe—," but at this point he seemed to choke, his feathers stood on end, and his eyes rolled with an anxious expression as if he felt his conscience reproaching him. At last, after several minutes' intense struggling, he would jerk out the last syllable "—reur" in a hoarse sepulchral tone. He died immediately after the Duchess de Berri, and on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon I., three days before the plebiscitum.

Private Claims before Congress.

It is easy enough in these days to push through Congress a bill taking twenty millions of dollars out of the pockets of the farmers and workingmen of this country and putting it into the pockets of half a dozen monopolists, who own the patent for manufacturing Bessemer steel rails. But the following story, which has been told us, shows that a just private claim of a friendless soldier's widow may wait many a year. The steamer San Francisco foundered at sea in 1853. She had on board United States troops, commanded by Colonel Gates, who was a brave officer of the army, since dead. The troops and officers lost everything; and as they were going to a far off station (California) the officers had taken with them valuable outfits. They sought to have their losses, incurred by no fault of theirs, made good. Colonel Gates filed his claim for $12,000 before Congress, while Jefferson Davis was still head of the Senate Military Committee, and there it has been hanging ever since—for more than fifteen years. So far as we are informed, its justice is acknowledged, but it is not reported. Why not? Are monopolists of steel, salt and pig iron the only ones nowadays who have rights to be respected?

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JAMES L. HALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
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W. B. TYLER, cashier Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky.
SEMONIN, DIXON & Co., Evansville, Ind.

☞ Good club agents wanted everywhere. je9 daw

A VALUABLE COTTON FARM

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my Plantation, containing 1500 acres—400 of which are in cultivation, lying about four miles east of Australia, on Stoke's Bayou, Bolivar county, Miss. For further particulars apply to J. F. DOWDY, 264 Front street, Memphis, or to the undersigned, Okolona, Miss. A great bargain will be given; title perfect. je7 F. HODGES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE MEMPHIS CITY R. R. Co., Memphis Tenn., May 21, 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 23d day of June, 1870, at 3 o'clock p.m. [my23] J. G. SMITH, Sec'y.

HOTELS---SUMMER RETREATS.

Anthony House,

Little Rock, Arkansas.

JAMES A. HENRY, : PROPRIETOR

☞ REFITTED AND REFURNISHED, and every essential change made to render the guest's stay pleasant, and give satisfaction in every respect.

☞ Telegraph, Railroad, Steamboat and Stage Offices in the house. my22

BAILEY'S SPRINGS,

Lauderdale County, Ala.

THE most efficient waters in the world in the cure of Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Diseases peculiar to Females, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Skin and Kidneys.

Now ready for the reception of visitors. Inducements to families for the season. The rates for board: $15 per week; $50 per month. Capt. J. T. Farmer's coach line will connect at Florence with every train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and convey all passengers to the Springs.

For further information or circulars, address [je9] ELLIS & CO., Proprietors.

1870 MONTVALE SPRINGS, 1870

THIS favorite summer resort, situated in Blount county, East Tennessee, was opened for the reception of visitors on the first of June.

The marked beneficial result attending the use of these waters in functional derangements of the

Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin, and the cure of Chronic Diseases, attest their Medical Properties.

The buildings at Montvale have been repaired, refitted and repainted, and everything put in good order.

All the accessories for enjoyment and recreation at the best watering places will be found here.

The facilities for reaching Montvale this season are increased by the extension of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad, and regular trains are running to Maryville, whence passengers are conveyed in coaches to the Springs, nine miles distant.

RATES OF BOARD:—Per day, $2 50; per week, $16; per month, $60.

☞ Address, for pamphlets containing analysis and descriptions of waters, etc.,

JOSEPH L. KING, Knoxville, Tenn. je10

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE PUT-IN-BAY HOUSE, on PUT-IN-BAY ISLAND, LAKE ERIE, OHIO, sixteen miles from Sandusky, is the coolest resort in America, and will accommodate eight hundred guests.

There are twenty-two islands in the groupe, covered with vineyards and flower gardens. The lake is full of all kinds of fish, wild duck abound, and pure air never fails. Bathing, boating, bathing, billiards, bowling, native groves, ice-cream and wine-rooms, moon-light excursions on the bay are truly romantic.

It was here that Commodore Perry "met the enemy and they are ours," and many relics of the battle remain.

Terms much less than Eastern watering-places. Address the proprietors for a pamphlet. [my20] WEST & SWENY.

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

STITT & GAINES, Prop'rs, HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, is now open for the reception of guests. Everything has been fitted up in the most superb manner, and every convenience added to make guests comfortable. m17

IUKA SPRINGS HOTEL.

THIS splendid hotel, for the accommodation of invalids and seekers of pleasure, is now open for the season, by the undersigned, and every arrangement made to give the most complete satisfaction to all who may favor us with a visit.

A FINE BAND OF MUSIC

Will be kept constantly on hand during the watering season.

The Charges

Have been so reduced that it will be in the power of all to attend this favorite watering place. [my26] T. P. AYDLETT.

JOHNSON'S WELLS,

Situated 9 Miles North of

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA,

WERE opened for the accommodation of visitors June 1, 1869. A trial of eleven years has established the fact that the water of the Wells is unrivaled for the cure of

Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Diseases peculiar to Females, Scrofula, Chronic Sore Eyes, Neuralgia

AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

REFERENCE:—Drs. Searcy & Dement, and A. R. Burnett.

TESTIMONIALS:

MADISON, ALA., May 9, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to eulogise your wells of water, for with honest motives I do so. I have recently been convinced of its superior medical virtues, in the relief afforded Mr. Jared Doolittle, who was a case of mine in conjunction with Dr. Dement, of Huntsville, for twelve months before going to your Wells, suffering with Brights old Disease of the Kidneys, a disease that is scarcely, if ever, relieved by the aid of medical treatment, thereby producing general dropsy of the most formidable character. I had despaired of his ever being relieved when, to my astonishment, in a very short time, by the use of the water of your wells, he has been placed again on his feet, and is now able, to some extent, to prosecute his daily avocation. I feel no hesitancy, but would urge upon patients suffering similarly, to visit at once your Wells, as being the surest means of regaining their health and vigor. GEORGE R. SULLIVAN, M.D.

Read what the Hon. C. C. Clay, jr., says in regard to the curative properties of the water:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., September 5, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I had not known the luxury of a good appetite for more than twelve months when I reached the Wells. I suffered much from that common, but terrible disease, Dyspepsia. Before a week elapsed my appetite was voracious, and my digestion equal to my appetite. My father was suffering from Dropsy and Chronic Diarrhea. In three weeks he was entirely relieved from the latter, and almost from the former. I am satisfied by experience and observation that the water has extraordinary curative properties in Dyspepsia, Dropsy and diseases of the bowels. It is also more palatable, and much colder than most mineral waters. I believe it possesses as much virtue as any mineral water in this country, and time will prove it. C. C. CLAY, JR.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 19, 1866.

SIR: I feel pleasure in giving a certificate to the effect that your watering place has been of great benefit to myself the short time I stayed there. My complaint was Chronic Jaundice, which was fast resolving itself into Dropsy. When I came to your Wells my condition was truly sad, and my hope of so early an eradication of so long seated a disturber was forlorn. Your waters have certainly wonderful curative powers. To all who have Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia or Kidney complaints, I cheerfully recommend your Wells, believing at the same time in their efficacy in other diseases. SAM'L L. ROBERTSON.

MERIDIANVILLE, ALA., August 4, 1869.

SIR: In 1858 I was afflicted with Scrofula. I attended your Wells and was relieved. I have had no symptoms of it since. je8 JOHN G. FISK.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Greenbrier County, West Virginia,

FAMOUS for the Alterative Waters and Fashionable Patrons, were opened on May 15th; capable of accommodating, in view of the improvements made, from 150 to 200 persons. The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway now run to the Springs.

The location is 3[illegible] feet above the level of the sea, affording entire relief from summer prostrating heats.

Excellent Bands and extensive livery in attendance, and every arrangement for the enjoyment of guests. FANCY AND MASQUERADE BALLS during the season.

CHARGES:—$25 per week, and $80 per month of 30 days; children under ten years and colored servants half price; white servants according to accommodations. Address

my27 PEYTON & CO., Proprietors.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., the 31st day of May, 1870.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Myer Rosenbaum, Levi Rosenbaum and Simon Rosenbaum, individually, and as partners as Rosenbaum & Bros., of Memphis, county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District. je1 EUGENE LEHMAN, Assignee.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

FORSYTH'S

STANDARD SCALES,

OF all kinds. Nearly 200 varieties, adapted to every business. Every Scale warranted CORRECT, STRONG AND DURABLE.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Corner Monroe and Front streets,
Sole Agents for Memphis and Vicinity.
Full stock always on hand. ja16 daw

Carolina Life Insurance Co.

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President,

M. J. WICKS, 1st Vice-President. | J. T. PETTIT, 2d Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary | J. H. EDMONDSON, General Agent.

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.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

HATS AND CAPS,

261 MAIN STREET, WEBSTER BLOCK,

Memphis, Tennessee.

We are now receiving our