THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

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THE DAILY 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.

MONDAY MORNING, : : : JUNE 20, 1870

CROP REPORTS, ETC.—We would be pleased to receive from our friends in the country, reports concerning the prospects of the growing crops. The importance of placing our readers in possession of a thorough knowledge of the actual prospect of our agricultural interests cannot be too highly estimated and is so apparent that we will gladly receive any authentic reports of the condition of the crops for publication.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months can have the DAILY APPEAL mailed to their address at the rate of twenty-five cents per week.

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* has been permitted to publish from the proof sheets of the second volume of the forthcoming work of Alexander H. Stephens the following extracts having relation to the treatment of prisoners during the war. The subject is important, and the views of Mr. Stephens worthy of great respect. We presume our readers will be pleased to peruse it at the expense of excluding our usual amount of editorial matter. We quote from the *Constitutionalist* as follows:

Mr. Stephens—This whole object of the treatment of prisoners, which has become so prominent a feature in considering the conduct of the war on both sides, from the turn which has been given to it, I may as well dispose of here, at once and finally. This I do by stating broadly that the charge of cruelty and inhumanity toward prisoners, which has been so extensively made at the North, against Mr. Davis and the Confederate authorities, is utterly without foundation in fact. From the commencement and throughout the war, the whole course of Mr. Davis toward prisoners shows conclusively the perfect recklessness of the charge. His position on this subject, in the beginning, clearly appears from what we have seen, and that fully sustains this statement. The efforts which have been so industriously made to fix the odium of cruelty and barbarity upon him, and other high officials under the Confederate government, in the matter of prisoners, in the face of all the facts, constitute one of the boldest and baldest attempted outrages upon the truth of history which has ever been essayed; not less so than the infamous attempt to fix upon him, and other high officials on the Confederate side the guilt of Mr. Lincoln's assassination! Whatever unnecessary privations and sufferings prisoners on both sides were subjected to, the responsibility of the whole rested not upon Mr. Davis or the Confederate authorities. It is not my purpose to go into a full history of the subject. This would take more time than is at all necessary. A few leading facts will settle the matter.

Let it be borne in mind, then, that the Confederates were ever anxious for a speedy exchange, and that after the interruption of the exchange under the cartel first agreed upon, as before stated, another arrangement was entered into by the Federals, under pressure of public sentiment at the North, when the excess was against them. This was, afterward, likewise broken. It was broken, not by the Confederates, but by the Federals upon some pretext or other. Throughout the struggle, Mr. Davis' conduct and bearing upon this point, not only challenges the severest scrutiny of the fair minded of this day, but will command the admiration of the just and generous for all time to come. In addition to what has been shown heretofore, what higher evidence on this point could be desired than that furnished by his congratulatory address to the army of Gen. Lee, for the successes achieved in the battles around Richmond, when McClellan, with his newly organized hosts of at least one hundred and twenty thousand men, made the second unsuccessful attempt to take the Confederate Capital in 1862, and when over *ten thousand Federal prisoners* had fallen into their hands? In this hour of triumph, mark the significant, as well as magnanimous, and even chivalrous language, which came spontaneously from his heart on that occasion:

"You are fighting for all that is dearest to men; and though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and to the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor."

Prof. Norton—Yes, but how did he act toward the same prisoners afterward? What did he do to relieve the horrors they suffered in Libby and on Belle Island, almost in the range of his sight, to say nothing of the sufferings of those at Salisbury and Andersonville, of which he must have been apprised? Why was his humanity and magnanimity so deaf to the appeals and dying wails of these men, which went up from those places, so near his own doors, and almost within his hearing?

Mr. Stephens—The horrors of Libby and Belle Island, as well as of Salisbury and Andersonville, so pathetically set forth by many, and great as they really were, were not his fault, or in any way justly chargeable upon him.

Prof. Norton—Whose fault was it? Was he not at the head of the Government? Did he not know of these sufferings, and who but himself could be justly responsible for them?

Mr. Stephens—It was the fault of the Federal authorities in not agreeing to, and carrying out an immediate exchange, which Mr. Davis was, at all times, anxious to do. The men at the head of affairs at Washington were solely responsible for all these sufferings. Upon these officials, and upon them only, can these sufferings be justly charged! Neither Libby, nor Belle Island, nor Salisbury, nor Andersonville would have had a groaning prisoner of war but for the refusal of the Federal authorities to comply with the earnest desire of the Richmond government for an immediate exchange upon the most liberal and humane principles. Had Mr. Davis' repeated offers been accepted, no prisoner on either side would have been retained in confinement a day. This all the facts clearly show. All the sufferings and loss of life, therefore, during the entire war, growing out of these imprisonments on both sides, and they were great on both sides (it is not my wish to understate or underrate them on either), are justly chargeable to but one side, and that is the Federal side.

Prof. Norton—But if the Federal authorities did refuse to carry out an exchange of prisoners, for any cause whatever, this certainly did not justify the Confederates in adopting a regular systematic policy of starving the unfortunate men taken by them in arms, and of withholding proper medical remedies and attention from the wounded and sick, nor mitigate, in the least, the savage cruelties which were perpetrated upon them by such men as Wirz?

Mr. Stephens—It certainly did not, or would not have justified such policy or acts. But it is not true that there was any such thing as the systematic policy, you speak of, either in starving the well, or withholding medical remedies and attention from the sick and wounded. The policy of the Confederates in these particulars was established by law. By an act of Congress, passed soon after the war was inaugurated, as I have shown, it was provided that prisoners of war should have the same rations in quantity and quality as Confederate soldiers in the field. By an act afterward passed all hospitals for sick and wounded prisoners were put upon the same footing with hospitals for sick and wounded Confederates. This policy was never changed. There was no discrimination in either particular between Federal prisoners and Confederate soldiers. Whatever food or fare the Confederate soldiers had, whether good or bad, full or short, the Federal prisoners shared equally with them. Whatever medical attention the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers had, the Federal prisoners in like condition also received. When the supply of the usual standard medicines was exhausted and could not be replenished in consequence of the action of the Federal Government in holding them to be contraband of war, and in preventing their introduction by blockade and severe penalties—when resort was had to the virtue of the healing herbs of the country as substitutes for more efficient remedial agents, the suffering Federals shared these equally with like suffering Confederates! Did the requirements of perfect justice and right go beyond this? Could humanity ask more?

As for particular instances of cruelty on the part of subordinates who may have been untrue to their trusts, that is a very different matter. There were unquestionably very great wrongs of this sort on both sides. Wirz, to whom you have alluded, may have committed some of these. How this was I really do not know. He, by the by, was not one of our people. He was a European by birth, who obtained position in our service through letters of recommendation, which warranted confidence in his intelligence and good character. I know nothing to his discredit in either of these respects, except the allegations you refer to. Whether they were true or false, as I have said, I do not know. It is due to his memory, however, to recollect that his own dying declarations were against the truth of these accusations. This, moreover, I can, and do venture to say, that acts of much greater cruelty and barbarity than any which were proven against him, could have been easily established, and would have been established on his trial against numerous subordinates on the Federal side, if the tendered proof had not been rejected. I have been informed by returned Confederate prisoners of unquestionable truth and veracity from Camp Douglas, Rock Island, Elmira, and Point Lookout, of numerous instances which came under their immediate observation of much greater atrocity than anything alleged against Wirz. These acts, many of which were of the most inhuman and barbarous character, were perpetrated by Federal subordinates having control of Confederate prisoners at these points. There may have been, therefore, and I do not question but that there were, great wrongs of this sort on the part Confederate subordinates, as there certainly were on the part of the Federals; but what I maintain is, that such conduct never met the approval of the Confederate authorities. They never, in a single instance, *sanctioned*, much less *ordered* well demeaning and unoffending prisoners of war to be confined in unwholesome dungeons, and to be manacled with cuffs and irons, as was repeatedly done by orders from the authorities at Washington, in utter violation of the well-established usages of modern civilized warfare! But apart from this marked difference between the two governments in their highest official character, in sanctioning and ordering acts of wanton cruelty, I insist upon the irreputable fact that but for the refusal of the Federals to carry out an exchange, none of the outrages or wrongs you speak of, and none of the sufferings incident to prison life on either side, could have occurred.

Prof. Norton—If there was no such systematic purpose to torture and literally to kill Federal prisoners, why were thirty thousand of them huddled together at Andersonville, in the sickly region of Southwestern Georgia, where, from the malarious influences prevailing under a burning sun, so many of them died, as must have been necessarily expected?

Mr. Stephens—Large numbers of them were taken to Southwestern Georgia in 1864, because it was a section most remote and secure from the invading Federal armies, and because, too, it was a country, of all others then within the Confederate limits not thus threatened with invasion, most abundant with food, and all resources at command for the health and comfort of prisoners. They were put in one stockade for the want of men to guard more than one. The section of country, moreover, was not regarded as more unhealthy, or more subject to malarious influences, than any in the central part of the State. The official order for the erection of the stockade enjoined that it should be "in a healthy locality, plenty of pure water, a running stream, and, if possible, shade-trees, and in the immediate neighborhood of grist and saw-mills." The very selection of the locality, so far from being, as you suppose, made with cruel designs against the prisoners, was governed by the most humane considerations.

Your question might, with much more point, be retorted by asking, why were Southern prisoners taken in the dead of winter with their thin clothing to Camp Douglas, Rock Island and Johnson Island—icy regions of the North—where it is a notorious fact that many of them actually froze to death?

As far as mortuary returns afford evidence of the general treatment of prisoners on both sides, the figures show nothing to the disadvantage of the Confederates, notwithstanding the limited supplies of all kinds, and notwithstanding all that has been said of the horrible sacrifice of life at Andersonville.

It now appears that a larger number of Confederates died in Northern than of Federals in Southern prisons or stockades. The report of Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, on the 19th of July 1866, exhibits the fact that, of the Federal prisoners in Confederate hands during the war, only 22,576 died; while of the Confederate prisoners in Federal hands 26,436 died. This report does not set forth the exact number of prisoners held by each side respectively. These facts were given more in detail in a subsequent report by Surgeon General Barnes, of the United States army. His report I have not seen, but according to a statement, editorially, in the *National Intelligencer*—very high authority—it appears from the Surgeon General's report, that the whole number of Federal prisoners captured by the Confederates and held in Southern prisons, from first to last during the war, was in round numbers, 270,000; while the whole number of Confederates captured and held in prisons by the Federals was, in round numbers, only 220,000. From these two reports it appears that, with 50,000 more prisoners in Southern stockades, or other modes of confinement, the deaths were nearly 4000 less. According to these figures, the *per centum* of Federal deaths in Southern prisons was under nine, while the *per centum* of Confederate deaths in Northern prisons was over twelve. These mortality statistics are of no small weight in determining on which side there was the most neglect, cruelty and inhumanity.

But the great question in this matter is, upon whom rest the tremendous responsibility of all this sacrifice of human life, with all its indescribable miseries and sufferings? The facts, beyond question or doubt, show it rests entirely upon the authorities at Washington! It is now well understood to have been a part of their settled policy in conducting the war, not to exchange prisoners. The grounds upon which this extraordinary course was adopted were, that it was humanity to the men in the field, on their side, to let their captured comrades perish in prison, rather than to let an equal number of Confederate soldiers be released on exchange to meet them in battle! Upon the Federal authorities, and upon them only, with this policy as their excuse, rests the whole of this responsibility. To avert the indignation which the open avowal of this policy by them, at the time, would have excited throughout the North, and throughout the civilized world, the false cry of cruelty toward prisoners was raised against the Confederates. This was but a pretext to cover their own violation of the usages of war in this respect among civilized nations.

Other monstrous violations of like usages were not attempted to be palliated by them, or even covered by a pretext. These were, as you must admit, open, avowed and notorious! I refer not only to the general sacking of private houses—the pillaging of money, plate, jewelry and other light articles of value, with the destruction of books, works of arts, paintings, pictures, private manuscripts and family relics; but I allude, beside these things, especially to the hostile acts, directly against property of all kinds, as well as outrages upon noncombatants—to the laying waste whole sections of country; the attempted annihilation of all the necessaries of life; to the wanton killing, in many instances, of farm stock and domestic animals; the burning of mills, factories and barns, with their contents of grain and forage, not sparing orchards or growing crops, or the implements of husbandry; the mutilation of county and municipal records of great value; the extraordinary efforts made to stir up servile insurrections, involving the wide spread slaughter of women and children; the impious profanation of temples of worship, and even the brutish desecration of the sanctuaries of the dead!

All these enormities of a savage character against the very existence of civilized society, and so revolting to the natural sentiments of mankind, when not thoroughly infuriated by the worst of passions, and in open violation of modern usages in war, were perpetrated by the Federal armies in many places throughout the conflict, as legitimate means in putting down the rebellion, so-called!

Major Heister—You are severe against the general conduct of the war on our side.

Mr. Stephens—Yes; these are severe comments, and I must ask you for a little indulgence to me in expressing myself as I do. It is a sad thing to me to think of these subjects, and a still sadder thing to speak of them as I am compelled to do on this occasion. Severe as these comments are, there is, however, nothing extravagant in anything which I have said. It is all most lamentably true! All that I have stated, and much more, too, of a like character, were woefully realized by those who suffered from the deed of Sheridan's men in the Valley of Virginia, and by those who came within the range of the atrocities attending Sherman's conflagrations and devastations in his "grand march" through Georgia and the Carolinas, as well as by those who were subjected to the merciless ravages of Wilson's and Palmer's marauders afterward! Facts which have come to my own knowledge, established by indisputable proof, verify the statement in full, both to the letter and spirit. Private houses were sacked, pillaged, and then burnt; and after all family supplies were destroyed or rendered unfit for use, helpless women and hungry children were left destitute alike of shelter and food. I know men—old men, non-combatants, men who had nothing to do with the war, further than to indulge in that sympathy which nature prompted—who were seized by a licensed soldiery and put to brutal torture, to compel them to disclose and to deliver up treasure that it was supposed they possessed. They were in many instances hung by the neck until life was nearly extinguished, and then cut down with the promise to desist if their demands were complied with, and threats of repeating the operation to death if they were not! Judge Hiram Warner, one of the most upright and unoffending, as well as one of the most distinguished citizens of this State, was the victim of an outrage of this sort. He had had nothing to do with the war; but it was supposed he had money, and that was what these "*truly loyal*" "Union Restorers," so-called, were most eager to secure. Specifications, however, are unnecessary. Instances of a similar character are numerous and notorious. In some cases, where parties resisted, their lives, as well as their purses, watches and other articles of value were taken!

Major Heister—As to the burnings and conflagrations, and the destruction of private property, if they are to be set down as evidences of *sacage* warfare, these outrages were certainly not perpetrated exclusively by the Federals, or confined to their side. The Confederates did a good deal of this kind of work themselves in Maryland and Pennsylvania, to say nothing of other places.

MR. Stephens—That, to a limited extent, is also most lamentably true! But these acts of the Confederates were, as is well known, committed upon the avowed principle of retaliation. To this savage practice, if you please, and upon this principle only, they were most reluctantly compelled ultimately to resort. The "*lex talionis*" is recognized in such cases by the most civilized nations, though it be savage in its character.

The truth, gentlemen, wars in their most mitigated form—viewed in any light, whatever, have a great deal of the savage character about them. They are most horrible scourges. They always spring from huge crimes against humanity, on one side or the other. They often, I admit, call forth the exercise of the highest faculties of the human intellect, and sometimes exhibit the noblest qualities of the human heart in the displays of fortitude, endurance, heroism, and the divine virtue of self-sacrifice for the good of others; but they are ever, upon the whole, even when most justifiably waged and humanely conducted, exceedingly demoralizing in their general tendencies and effects. They arouse and put into action the most fiendish elements of man's compound nature. Their almost universal tendency is to make demons of men. They are, certainly, the last instrumentalities that any people devoted to Constitutional Liberty, or the principles of Representative Government, should ever resort to for the purpose of maintaining and securing their objects. They are sometimes, as I said in a speech from which I read, necessary evils looking to these ends. This was the character of this war on the Confederate side. No resistance by arms, in my opinion, could be more just than this was on their part. But the great objects aimed at in all such cases are much oftener lost than attained by such resorts, even under such circumstances. This is my deliberate judgment. It was my judgment before the States were involved in this war, about which we can now neither speak nor think without the most melancholy reflections. Everything attending it, the long series of antecedents leading to it, as well as its general conduct on both sides, with its results up to this time, without considering the prospect of the future, all tend greatly to confirm me in that judgment. I do most earnestly hope, you may be assured, that the country may never be cursed with another. If the present and future generations in all the States will but profit, as they should, by the experience of the last eight years, they certainly never will be again so cursed.* The only way, however, in which this experience can be rendered profitable to those who now live, as well as those who shall come after us, is by fully and clearly understanding and studying the facts and truths which marked and characterized those most pregnant events from the beginning to the end, and by rigidly practicing the lessons which they inculcate. Many questions ignored and principles rejected by the leading public men in the Federal councils of this day, must be considered and reconsidered. The Government, under different counsels, must be brought back to the principles upon which it was established, if a repetition of this great scourge is to be hereafter averted. This is also my deliberate judgment. The only way in which wars are to be avoided in this country, is for rulers to abstain from usurpations of power. Magna Charta was trampled under foot for centuries in England; but its principles died not—they lived on, and though at the cost of the terrible scourge of many sanguinary conflicts, ultimately triumped. So it may be expected to be with the ever-living, imperishable principles of American free institutions.

But what I had in mind to say a moment ago in this connection, and in conclusion on the point now under our immediate consideration, is, that however horrible wars naturally and necessarily are in themselves, yet, in modern times, under the tempering and redeeming influences of the Christian religion, civilized nations have, by common consent, agreed upon certain customs and usages to which they conform in this resort, savage as it is at best. These are the usages of civilized nations to which I alluded, and which were so wantonly violated by the Federals, not only in their course upon the subject of prisoners, but in the other acts I mentioned.

Now, what I affirm is, that in no instance that I am aware of throughout the late war did the Confederate authorities countenance, much less sanction or order a violation of a single one of these recognized Christian and humane usages, not even in the retaliatory burnings in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. A comparison between the acts of the two governments in these particulars during the whole conduct of the war, will forever clearly exhibit on which side in the contest was the higher standard of "moral ideas," and with it the higher type of civilization, if you will excuse me for saying it, at this period in the common history of the people of the United States, so far as these were indicated by those who controlled the conduct of public affairs on the respective sides.

However disastrous the results were to the Confederates; however extensive the misfortunes, losses, sufferings and sacrifices which attended and befell them in this second bloody conflict for the sovereign rights of local self-government, on the part of the people of the several States of this Federal Republic whether composed of thirteen, thirty-three, or any other number; however utterly they failed to maintain this important principle, to which all that is truly great in the former history of the States is mainly attributable, and on which alone all sure hopes for general peace, prosperity and happiness, with good government for the whole in future, must be placed; however fruitless their efforts and blasted were their fondest anticipations in their highest objects of patriotic aim; however deplorable their present condition is, bereft of their estates and outlawed by the Government; and however worse the condition still to come may be for them, yet, notwithstanding all this, they have left to them that which is inestimable in value, far above riches, wealth or power, and of which no oppression or tyranny can deprive them, and that is a public character which, after having passed the severest ordeal that can "try men's souls, stands forth with that more grandeur which is ever imparted to the reputation of States as of individuals, by uprightness in conduct, integrity of purpose, truthfulness in words, and the "crowning glory" of unsullied honor.

Whatever other errors, faults, failings or shortcomings they may have had, no act of treachery, of perfidy, of hypocrisy or deceit, of breach of faith, or of turpitude—nothing of a low, mean, sordid or unmanly nature, can ever be justly laid to their charge in their State or Confederate organizations, either before or during the war; neither in the antecedents which led to it, nor in all the fury which marked its progress. Their whole public course shows them to have been a people as true, as brave, as generous, as frank, as refined, as magnanimous, as moral, as religious, and with all as honorable and patriotic, in the highest and noblest sense of these words, as ever struggled against odds, and thus struggling, fell in battling for the right. So the truth of history stands and will continue to stand forever! These are facts which time will never obliterate or destroy. This record of their past is no small heritage, if they have nothing else left for them to transmit to their children, and to their children's children, for generations to come!

*Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, of Baltimore, one of the members of the Legislature of Maryland, who was arrested and imprisoned during the "reign of terror" in that State, and who is distinguished alike for his patriotism, piety, learning and scholarly attainments, composed a poem while in one of the bastiles, on the curse of war, and embodying an earnest prayer for peace, which should be preserved and treasured by all, rulers and ruled, who would avoid a repetition of similar horrors.

U. S. Marshal's Sale of the Steamboat "Gallatin."

PURSUANT to an order of sale issued by the U. S. District Court for the District of West Tennessee, I will offer the steamboat "Gallatin," her engines, machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the door of the U. S. Court-rooms, in the Waldran Block, No. 402 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, on

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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.
jel EUGENE LEHMAN, Assignee.

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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.

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AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
ap

Cotton Presses--Newell Screws

THE attention of Planters is called to the fact that we are the sole agents in this city for the sale of this justly celebrated screw for Cotton Presses. This is no new or untried invention, but has been in use for thirty years, and the demand increases each year. There are now 400 of them in use, and last year not a single breakage was reported. We are prepared to fill orders at manufacturers' prices, with promptness, and would advise those wanting Presses to call and examine them, or send for Circular.
ROBERTSON, BRUCE & CO.,
316 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.
jel1

A CARD.

The following copy of a letter to the Memphis Ice Manufacturing Company will explain itself:

NEW YORK, June 9, 1870.

To the President and Officers of the Memphis Ice Manufacturing Company:

GENTLEMEN—Before leaving for Europe I notified the Arctic Ice and Refrigerating Company that they were infringing my patent by making and selling such machines as the one they showed me at Paterson, N. J. Having been informed by the Secretary of the Arctic Ice and Refrigerating Company that you are using that machine, I refer you to the letters patent granted me April 12, 1870, and notify you that upon the sale of ice made with that machine I will commence suit against you for an injunction, and for the damages I have sustained. Respectfully,
(Signed) D. G. HOLDER.
jel7 Address P. O. Box 993, New York City.

Notice.

HAVING admitted H. G. MILLER and HENRY THOMAS as partners in our firm, on the 1st day of June, 1870, the business will be conducted thereafter under the name and style of Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co.
W. W. SCHOOLFIELD,
LOUIS HANAUER,
JACOB HANAUER.

W. W. SCHOOLFIELD, H. G. MILLER,
LOUIS HANAUER, HENRY THOMAS,
JACOB HANAUER.

Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

256 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE call the attention of Merchants to our card, and to the fact that after this date we intend to do strictly a

Wholesale Grocery Business.

We keep one of the largest and best assorted stocks to be found in this city, and will make it to the interest of merchants to give us a call.
jel SCHOOLFIELD, HANAUER & CO.

PLANTERS' BANK

The Creditors of the Planters' Bank

ARE hereby notified that by a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the cause of W. W. BERRY AGAINST THE PLANTERS' BANK AND OTHERS, made with a view to a financial distribution of the assets, the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank, or any other claims or demands, of whatsoever nature, against said Bank, must file the same in the office of the Clerk and Master of said Chancery Court, by or before the

First Monday in October, 1870,

And that notice of this order be published in at least one of the daily papers of Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, and in the weekly papers of Franklin, Pulaski, Murfreesboro, Athens and Clarksville, continuously up to the first Monday in October, 1870.

MORTON B. HOWELL,
6t Clerk and Master.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor, also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most experienced Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no other remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified as the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections. M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. JAS. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANES, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS DRAWN IN STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

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, - - $778,883 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,

211 MAIN STREET, WEBSTER BLOCK,

Memphis, Tennessee.

We are now receiving our Spring Stock, the largest we have ever offered to the trade. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine before buying. mh29

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

E. M. Yerger & M. D. Welch,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

my15 16 Madison St.

DISSOLUTION.

THE law firm of Logwood, Micou & Folkes is this day dissolved by limitation.
T. H. LOGWOOD,
T. B. MICOU,
W. C. FOLKES.
May 28, 1870.
T. H. LOGWOOD. T. B. MICOU

LOGWOOD & MICOU,

Attorneys-at-Law,

15 UNION STREET,

je3 Memphis, Tennessee.

W. C. FOL