THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

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THE DAILY APPEAL

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THE WEEKLY APPEAL,

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

We have no traveling agents. Remittances must be by draft or postoffice order. Money at the risk of the sender.

ADVERTISING RATES,

In the DAILY APPEAL, $1 per square, 20 cents per line, or 15 cents per line, according to place. In the WEEKLY, one-half the rates of the DAILY. Advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL, are charged one-sixth additional to above rates. Terms: Cash in advance.

CORRESPONDENCE,

Containing important NEWS, solicited from any part of the Globe. Writer's name and the name of the place required on every communication as a guarantee of good faith.

All letters on business should be addressed to M. D. WRIGHTSPOON, Business Manager; and communications and letters for publication, EDITORS APPEAL.

W. H. HUNT, PRESIDENT.

F. A. TYLER, SECRETARY.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FISHER AMES TYLER, MATTHEW C. GALLAWAY, } Political Eds.

J. M. KEATING, R. T. ENGLISH, L. J. DUPEE, F. L. JAMES, } News, River, Commercial and City Editors.

MONDAY MORNING, : : : JUNE 27, 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.

OLD Whig and Democratic issues which divided the patriots of the country on both sides, have passed away. In the South old Whigs and Democrats are now of one mind on issues then existing. There is no National Bank to oppose or favor. The difference as to internal improvements is obsolete. There are no Southern Whigs to advocate a tariff for protection. Every Southern Whig as well as every Southern Democrat, now wants what is as near free trade as possible, and is ready to advocate only a tariff restricted to the necessities of the revenue. Every Whig as well as every Democrat wants retrenchment and reform. There can be no difference except as to name, and one name expressive of patriotic views is as good as another. And if either old name is chosen in the South, it is the best sense to choose that which formerly belonged to the majority of the people South, for it would be absurd to revive the name of Whig, which never had any definite meaning in this country, and go back to the dictionaries to hunt what that meaning was. Which of the two great existing parties into which the country is divided advocates a reformation of the government and a return to patriotic practices, and obedience to the undying principles of the constitution which are stronger than the sword, is all that need now be asked by any one who would sustain the policy and objects always professed by Whigs. It is not names that we care for, but the well being of the country and triumph of the right. Hence we expect to see the great body of old line Whigs true and zealous for the march to power of the great anti-Radical party which is organized all over the country, and which is strengthening so rapidly as to give strong assurance of victory. Only a few men therefore who may have hopes of promotion, which they could not otherwise obtain are found now disposed to quarrel about a name, and advise the Quixotic attempt to rupture the Democratic party which is now as much in the hands and subject to the control of old Whigs as of old Democrats. The duty is plain, and the motive to revive old Whig prejudices, when the body of Whigs are joined with Democrats for patriotic purposes, is as transparently selfish as it is impracticable for any good. The Milan (Tenn.) *Times* has the following sensible article on this subject, which represents truly the prevailing sentiment of Southern Whigs. The northern have gone to John Brown and Charles Sumner. The *Times* says:

Once when the issue was between the Whig and Democratic parties, when the only question was not whether we should have a government at all, but as to the best policy of administering the government, we would have scouted the idea of linking ourselves with the Democrats. Born a Whig, raised with Whig principles, and believing the party the better calculated of the two to successfully conduct the affairs of the Republic, we were ready to do battle in the cause and to fall with the party if needs be. But these times have passed and the issues of that day and time have also passed away, and greater and more absorbing ones have presented themselves. In the warfare now raging between the Democracy on the one hand and the Radicals on the other, the issue has always been "government or no government." The Radical party has tried to avoid the issue, but each time they have ignored it, the Democrats have brought them back to it, until to-day it is the undisguised only issue before the people. The Radicals, while shouting their blatant loyalty, have cried down their opponents with the potent cry of "Rebel," and have, while protesting their love for the republic, steadily gone from bad to worse, until to-day the very life of the nation is imperiled. To-day they cannot avoid the issue. The "raw-head and bloody bones" of secession can no longer shield them or aid them in shifting the issue, and the question asked is universal, "To what are we tending?" On the one side, warring upon the interest and life of the republic, stand the Radical—upon the other, guarding the vitals of the nation, stand the Democrats. The issue is fairly and squarely made, the party lines are being drawn, and the contest is waxing hot. The question now is with every man with which party he shall unite his destiny. To all that love the republic, all who look back with regret at the almost total subversion of the principles and form of our government, the answer can only be to cast their destinies with the Democracy. It is the only organized party to-day that presents a front to the foul rifraldry, filth and corruption at Washington. The prestige of Radicalism has fled away, and everywhere the Democracy is triumphant. New York, Connecticut, Oregon and California have come out from under the wickedness of the corruptionists and joined hand with the only party to which we can look for safety. For us we shall be found henceforth, together with all old Whigs that may love their country, battling for and with that party. Tennessee must and will go the same way. Discontented and unscrupulous and ambitious men may do otherwise. We would not control them if we could. The Democracy, say what we may, is the chief station of the nation, and the only hope of the true lovers of the country. Around its standard are all the good and true men of the nation, Whigs and Democrats, united in one common cause. Let us first save the country, and then talk of minor issues; and the only way to do this is to vote with the Democracy.

ENGLISH papers of friendly political relation to Goldwin Smith, while not upholding Disraeli, are emphatic in condemnation of the Professor's letter to the ex-Premier. The most this vain book-worm seems to have accomplished is the fastening upon himself of Disraeli's designation of "social parasite." Go where he will, say what he may, hereafter Goldwin Smith will be known as "The Oxford Professor," and this will carry with it all the characteristics of Disraeli's portraits.

THE vote in the United States Senate on the abolition of the franking privilege was an insult to every man and woman who has occasion to make use of the Postoffice. The people are compelled to pay three times as much postage as is necessary, that an army of office-holders may scatter broadcast over the land, free of postage, documents, speeches, and franks, documents, which are of no earthly use. Good, if it was published at an unlimited expense, is worth $2 50 per year. An exchange tells us that old settlers of the east at Brooms are in prevails. Every year in which occurs a month with two moons is believed to be specially productive in babies. With excellent provision for childless parents, the happy influences of the moon that thus twice is born in a month, are reflected below, and a baby is apt to be in order in every house. The belief is as strong as it is strange. The Germans of the east have in it a faith that is abiding, and the years in which this lunar phenomenon occurs, always results in a huge crop of babies. In January there were two new moons, and 1870, therefore, must be a season in which married life brings its happiest fruition, and the children of the American eagle proportionately increase.

Edwin Booth, on being asked if he ever forgot his part, said: "Sometimes a word escapes from me. The other night, in the soliloquy, a couple of lines passed from my mind, and I could not recall them. There is no feeling more agonizing than this. It paralyzes you instantly. A good actor will escape by introducing some stage business, but the mere tripping is enough to dampen the performance for the rest of the evening."

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Extracts from a Private Letter from Central Mississippi---The Radical System of Gathering Taxes---A Model Carpet-bag Official---Thrilling Incident.

A LATE number of the APPEAL contained an article, which has been very widely copied, taken from the Cincinnati *Railroad Record*, in regard to the Southern Pacific railroad. While the writer of that article professes to be in favor of a Southern Pacific road, is he not taking the most effectual means to defeat it? We would be glad to see the Southern Pacific road built under the auspices of "Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee or Wade Hampton," or of W. F. Maury, who has been its great advocate, but does not the writer in the *Record* know that there is no probability, not even the slightest, that this or any future Congress will place the Southern Pacific road under the management of these men, and is not the advocacy of that policy equivalent to opposition to the road? If we secure the road through the Southern country we are satisfied for it to be built by New York or Boston, London or Paris, though our individual preferences would, of course, be for such men as those mentioned by the *Record*.

One might suspect, in fact, that this article of the *Record* is an adroit scheme to defeat the Southern, by inducing Congress not to pass *any bill* at this session for the benefit of the Southern route. By asking what we know we cannot get we get nothing. The attack upon Fremont and the Stantons is gratuitous and uncalled for. The Stanton road, like other roads in Alabama, receives the benefit of State aid; but it is not built alone by State aid, as every well-informed man in Alabama knows. Since these men received the advantages spoken of by the *Record*, they have been instrumental in appreciating the value of Alabama bonds until they are now above par, and it seems the South should be anxious to have this road built, and if Northern men aid us we should not reject their assistance. It is very easy to denounce men engaged in great works as speculators, but perhaps the very men who denounce them wish to *speculate*. If General Fremont, or Mr. Stanton, if New York or Boston can secure the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad they will deserve the thanks of the South, and no doubt "Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee or Wade Hampton" would bid them go forward in the great work of supreme practical beneficence. We may well be suspicious when northern writers demand more for the south than southern people for themselves, and when we find Northern writers willing to see the Southern Pacific road built, under the auspices and management of southern men alone, we suspect that such exponents of northern opinion are not very anxious to see it built at all. A highway common to the southern States will be built from San Diego, California, to some point in Texas, and thence connecting roads will diverge to Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Cairo. It is earnestly to be desired that all conflicting southern interests may be reconciled and the road placed in the hands of men who will build it with the greatest speed and in the best manner.

WHAT a strange hallucination must have taken possession of the mind of a Whig who will not support his own principles, and work where he can be most efficient in the patriotic harness, for no better reason than that honest Democrats, who were his former antagonists, have now come to his aid against the corruptionists. The party now known as the Democratic is composed in the South of true men of all old parties. How much better would it be if it was called by another name? It would have the same materials and membership. Is it not the first duty to combine, and a most grievous offense to disorganize? Let every lover of his country rally to the standard on which alone rests our hope of saving democratic, republican government from the corruptions of anarchy or the tyranny of imperialism.

THE Litchfield *Sentinel* points out one instance of the manner in which leaks are created in the Treasury of the nation. That journal says: "Hon. Truman Smith, after serving in the Senate of the United States for several years, took a speculation and soon got cleaned out very effectually. His friends wanted a place for him; so Mr. Sumner and that class of Radicals were adroitly enlisted in a scheme to create a new court having jurisdiction over slave trading on the coast of Africa. Mr. Smith was appointed Judge of this court at a salary of three thousand dollars a year. His duties consisted in opening his court once a year, adjourning it immediately, and drawing his pay."

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Extracts from a Private Letter from Central Mississippi---The Radical System of Gathering Taxes---A Model Carpet-bag Official---Thrilling Incident.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter to one of the editors of the APPEAL, dated Kemper county, Mississippi, June 16th.

"I get the APPEAL tolerably regularly now. I see that Mississippi and her affairs are very much canvassed in it. Let me see if it (the APPEAL) has any influence in urging upon the people to give something more than a passive attention to the rascality of the present tax gathering in this region. It is one more item in the long list of oppression and robberies that we are groaning under. The tax collector comes to us to collect a poll tax of $2.75 and brings to our next neighbor a charge of $4 10 for the same, accompanied with a threat that if it is not paid immediately he will seize his (the neighbor's) hogs, which are his sole dependence for meat; that he collects $10 on a tract of 160 acres of barren land; that his collections are everywhere varied and outrageous, and that he is collecting from poor country physicians, whose practice does not pay them $200 a year; that this same noble official, meantime on his rounds, turns his hand to peddling patent medicines; is agent for a petty lottery, and takes subscriptions to a book for which he is canvassing—*all without paying a cent of license* to do the same.

"Yet we have a quiet time—no disturbances between the whites and negroes, and no sign of ill feeling among them. Everybody, of both colors, seems intent on only one thing—making a good crop. The negroes are remarkably well behaved. We live near the public road, and numbers as passing at all hours of the day, and whenever I meet one I never fail to receive a respectful salutation."

Another letter, from the same section, written, like the former, with no view of publication, contains an account of the following

THRILLING INCIDENT,

(written with no view of publication, however. The "Massie" is an infant some two years old.)

"I wonder that I've written half a page without telling you of a small break in the monotony of our lives by a visit from a panther, and no baby of its kind. Last Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, the weather being quite warm, and the stillness so intense, Massie and I stretched out for a nap. I, it seems, was the drowser of the two, for, unknown to me, Massie slipped down and went out to play alone, around the back of the house and kitchen. To understand what peril the child was in, you must know there is a pig-pen, containing two pet pigs, occupying the space between the smoke-house and the fence (which is of pickets). I don't think she had been out over five minutes when I missed her from my side and brought her in the house, walked to the front window, not over twenty steps from the same fence, and just as I looked out saw my chickens scattering, and an animal bounding along to the road fence, thirty or forty feet off. I first thought it was a large brindle dog of one of my neighbors, but as it mounted the fence I saw it was a huge 'varmint' of some kind. He crossed the road, carrying one of my biggest chickens, clambered another fence, went through a sand bottom, the condition of the soil of which is such that the tracks are there now, went over another fence, a hundred yards from my post, and disappeared in a willow thicket. Five minutes more, and my baby would have been the victim of the horrible creature's rapacity. Everybody, white and black, who have passed here since, have been asked to stop and examine the tracks, and the universal judgment is that "that panther was no baby." I went out and traced him where he had come down the broad, open road, *in front of the gate*, which must have been while I was trying to coax Massie to sleep, went up around the field, got over and came down back of the kitchen, to the pig-pen, but seeing a more convenient prey he made off with it."

INDIANS ON THE BORDER.

Three Men Killed and 28 Mules Stolen at Fort Sill—The Murderers Gone to Texas.

From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald of the 18th.]

We are indebted to Major Frank A. Rector, for the following extract of a letter from Colonel Boone, formerly agent for the Indians, to Major R., dated Fort Sill, June 5, 1870. The letter says:

"I shall not go in (Dr. Shirley's store), as the Indians are all gone. Before leaving, they killed Bradley, in charge of the mill, and two men from the beef herd, taking with them 28 head of mules. Quite a party of Horse Back's and Tosoway's bands, with 10 Cheyennes had gone toward Texas, and I almost fear to near from there."

Col. Boone is an old Indian agent, and has been acquainted with the Indians for twenty years. Bradley, who was killed, attended to Dr. Shirley's mill, and the two men who were killed were herding cattle that were kept there to feed these very Indians who committed the depredations.

From the San Antonio Herald, of the 13th instant.]

On Monday night about 11 o'clock a party of Indians visited the settlement of Mr. Coker, about 12 miles northwest of San Antonio, took off the horses from the settlement, those of Coker, Green, Hoofman, Brown and others. The citizens started promptly in pursuit of the Indians, as also sending a runner to the city to ask aid of the military. General Graham, in command of our post, acting with the utmost promptness, sent a detachment yesterday morning, and it is earnestly hoped that the Indians may be overtaken and punished. These border Indians are getting sharp in trickery. An incident of Monday night will explain. Mr. Green had a valuable white horse staked in sight of his house. The Indians having captured previously an old white mare of Mr. Gallagher's, took her to the spot where the white horse was and made a "swap"—so as to deceive Mr. Green, and thereby elude pursuit.

Masculine Housekeepers.

The experience of men at amateur housekeeping never fails to prove the invincible superiority of women in that line, at least; and they generally come out of it with a hightened respect for female ability. A gentleman with literary tastes and achievements, and a quiet and gentle humor, was abandoned to his resources lately, away down in Maine, and thus tells his daughter the story: "You ought to have seen me during my temporary bachelorhood. One whole week suddenly left to keep house all by myself. Well, well, how much a person can do when put to the pinch! I became so much in love with the skillet and frying pan that I spent much of my time in considering their merits, passing as lightly as possible over their propensity to burn my fingers; I actually began to learn, experimentally, the meaning of certain old saws about 'fat in the fire,' etc. I tried some sparerib and roasted some sausages. I had several times half a mind to soar into the region of biscuits, but, out of pure modesty, did not make the attempt; had I done so, there might have been a blot on the fame of Professor Blot—it is well for us both that I refrained so modestly. And then as for washing dishes—I made an extraordinary discovery, which was of such great service to me that I feel sure it must be equally serviceable to others; that is how to keep them perfectly clean and nice. I simply let them remain on the shelf, just as your mother placed them before leaving. As to making the bed, I learned how to do that long ago. I, however, ventured a slight improvement, and that was each day to put it off until the next. In this way I got through the week very easily, but it was awful hard on the bed."

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

W. F. BOYLE. L. H. CHAPMAN.

BOYLE & CHAPMAN,

Successors to Cowperthwait, Chapman & Co.,

279½ MAIN STREET.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PRINTERS

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

THE latest published books and newest stationery always in our stock.

Special orders for books shall have prompt and careful attention. Call and examine our styles of Printing and Manufactured Blank Books before giving your orders elsewhere.

We can offer every inducement to wholesale buyers, our stock being complete in every respect, and one of the largest in the South.

☞ DON'T FORGET 279½ MAIN ST. ☜

je17

HOTELS---SUMMER RETREATS.

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 [je29] 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, stand 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, $15; per month, $60.

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

JOSEPH L. KING,

je10 Knoxville, Tenn.

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. Yachting, 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. [my26] WEST & SWENY.

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. AYCLETT.

JOHNSON'S WELLS,

Situated 9 Miles North of

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA,

WERE opened for the accommodation of visitors June 1, 1870. 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.

TERMS:

Board per day	$2 00
" " week	12 00
" " month	45 00

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

TESTIMONIALS:

MADISON, ALA., May 9, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to enclose your wells of water, for which I owed relief to 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 consultation 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, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I said 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 reducing 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. JOHN G. FISK.

je6

FOR RENT AND LEASE.

A LARGE Building, suitable for a manufactory; is in a good locality; two nice two-story Dwellings, and a number of vacant lots to lease, on good terms. Apply to Marx & Benedort, or A. CORDES, my17 Bethel Block, Room No. 11.

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. Will stock always on hand. [ap16 d&w

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

THE second general meeting of creditors of Howell, Wood & Co., Bankrupts, will be held at Memphis, in District of West Tennessee, on the 1st day July, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of T. J. Latham, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh (27th) section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," Approved March 2, A.D., 1867. SAMUEL W. LAMBETH, Assignee.

Memphis, June 15, 1870. je15

INSURANCE.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Compa'y of Memphis.

CAPITAL, : : $300,000 00

F. S. DAVIS, : : : : : President.
JOHN R. STEBBINS, : Vice President.
W. B. WALDRAN, : : : Secretary
W. J. LITTLEJOHN, : Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

F. S. DAVIS.....President First National Bank.
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T. E. DILLARD.....Dillard, Pinson & Co.
J. J. MURPHY.....President Memphis Bank.
JOHN R. STEBBINS, THOS. COCKE, F. W. SMITH.
mh18

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, $2 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 18 and 35 years in one class, and all between 35 and 55 years in another, and so on up to 65 years, which is the limit; and every class to be varied 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 delinquencies of members; and said fund is loaned on 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. G. TRADER, President.
H. M. RAGAN, Secretary.
H. G. TRADER, Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. P. T. Scruggs, of Messrs. Scruggs & Duncan; A. Vaccaro, of Messrs. A. Vaccaro & Co.; J. S. Stanton, of Stanton & Moore; A. Hatchett, of Busby & Hatchett; Ed. Tickell, jr., attorney-at-law, 53 Union street.

W. K. HORNER, M.D., Medical Examiner. Office, No. 38 Madison street. ap13 d w s

J. HENRY HAWLEY,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

1 and 3 Madison St., Memphis.

ALSO, AGENT FOR

F. W. BRUNE & SON'

Maryland Steam Sugar Refinery,

my8 BALTIMORE.

BAVARIAN BITTERS!

TRY THEM! NONE BETTER

HOFFHEIMER BROS.,

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ST. LOUIS,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

NEW FIRM,

J. J. BUSBY, late Busby & Hatcher. M. D. JOHNSON, DeSoto county, Miss. L. H. COX, Memphis, Tenn.

BUSBY, JOHNSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION Merchants,

No. 274 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Refer, by permission, to Merchants' National Bank, German National Bank, DeSoto Bank and First National Bank, Memphis; S. H. Tucker, Banker, Little Rock, Ark. je8

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 hereafter under the name and style of Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co.

W. W. SCHOOLFIELD,
LOUIS HANAUER,
JACOB HANAUER.

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

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 we ill make it to the interest of merchants to give us a call.

je8 SCHOOLFIELD, HANAUER & CO.

McCALLUM & KING,

REAL EATATE BROKERS

And Rental Agents,

For City and Country.

Office, Hotel de Europe, cor. Jefferson and Third streets, Memphis, Tenn.

WE have for sale an attractive list of Real Estate, embracing Memphis City property, some highly improved; Small Farms lying near the city. A large and easily accessible tract of finely timbered land, very low. Also several fine Cotton Plantations, situated in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

☞ Houses for Rent, and a number of Lots for Lease on long time. je8

Notice in Bankruptcy.

In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., the 21st 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.

N. W. Horse Nail Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT HAMMER'D HORSE NAILS

OUR Nails are manufactured entirely from "Benson" iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the

"STAND RD" HORSE NAIL.

☞ Office, 66 West Van Buren street. Factory, 66 to 68 West Van Buren, corner Clinton street, CHICAGO.

N. COAWITH, Pres't. A. W. KINGLAND, Sec'y. G. W. SEALEY, Supt.

☞ Send for sample card and price list. my cu7d

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 6.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Meacham & Treadwell vs. The Estate of H. J. Tucker, dec'd, et al.

IT appearing from the affidavit in this cause that the names, and place of residence of the heirs of H. J. Tucker, dec'd, are unknown, and who may be interested in the fund herein; that S. A. Ball is a citizen of Mississippi, and a non-resident of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, within the first three days of the regular term of said Court, commencing the first Monday in October, 1870, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest:

EDWIN A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By L. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.

Logwood & Micou, Solicitors for complainants. je1c

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 [illegible] pain and inflammation [illegible] Bill for Div[illegible] 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 know 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 at 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 thus 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. D. R. 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, Phil