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 16 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 address required on every communication as proof of good faith.

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

W. B. HUNT, PRESIDENT, and W. 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. G. JAMES, } News, River, Commercial and City Editors.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, : JUNE 29, 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 correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce of this city and that of Mobile, inaugurated by the latter, has a deal of significance. Through many years Memphis has complained bitterly of the conduct of those who shape the policy of the Mobile and Ohio road. It has cost merchants in Macon, Mississippi, two hundred miles north of Mobile, as much money to have a package shipped from Memphis as from New York, and planters along the line of the Mobile and Ohio road, south of Corinth, find it impossible to ship cotton to Memphis, or draw supplies from this cheapest grocery market in the valley of the Mississippi. While Memphis has suffered, Mobile has not escaped detriment. Memphis has been forced to seek an independent means of access to the rich cotton growing districts of Eastern Mississippi, and it is proposed through General Forrest's road, to give Selma those advantages of access to the grocery market of Memphis which Mobile refused to accept. It has been alleged, with what degree of truth we cannot tell, that Mobile was originally induced to prefer Cairo to Memphis, as the northern terminal city of its great railway, by Milton Brown, whose antipathy to the people of Memphis grew out of political causes which many old citizens may comprehend. In any event the diversion of the trade of Mobile from Chicago wrought infinite mischief to this city, and Mobile has suffered hardly less than Memphis. The road itself, instead of being profitable, is practically the property of its bondholders, and none pity and all condemn that reckless, remorseless selfishness which characterized the management of the corporation through many years past. Of necessity, as happens to cities which would obstruct the natural course of trade, railway managers have discovered that the violation of commercial, as of moral laws, is surely accompanied by fixed, inevitable calamities. The road itself is profitless, and Selma and Montgomery and Pensacola take advantage of the selfish folly of Mobile, and undertake to secure the very ends which Mobile sacrificed to the vainglorious purpose of competing with New York for the wealth and traffic of Chicago. If Selma secure the completion of a direct road to Memphis, and Mobile still rely for greatness upon its Cairo trade, while Stanton marches onward smashing things from Chattanooga to the sea, forgetful of Mobile as the objective point of his campaign—if these contemplated ends be consummated and Mobile remain inactive, the venerable city a queenly emporium of trade almost a century ago must sink into utter insignificance. There is a way of escape for Mobile. It must have direct access to the grain and bacon fields of Kansas, and of the new northwest. It must make Memphis the point at which the fruits and wealth of the Gulf Coast, and of the Indies, and of South American States are exchanged for products of a harsher climate beyond the Mississippi. Mobile must compete with Selma and Savannah for the trade of Memphis. The Gulf must rise up against the Ocean. The way to victory is short, direct and easy. It is only needful to build a little railway line from Grenada to Meridian, and the distance between Mobile and Memphis is lessened one-third. Infinitely better would be an original railroad between the two cities. How can it be built? This is the question which merchants of Memphis and Mobile, over a few bottles of generous wine, may discuss some day next month, very leisurely, and a graver theme never concerned the two cities. This subject is further discussed in our commmercial column.

WE publish, from the Nashville *Union and American* a letter from Bill Stokes which is of intense and startling interest. Bill does not seek to ingratiate himself with the Democrats—he only intends to set all the rebels free, and get up a general jollification—"nobody hurt." He prefers straight out rebels to "*quasi* Union men and mischief makers" any how. And he has presented bills for amnesty for "from five to twenty names" every Monday morning ever since he wrote the Duncan letter. Whether he received Monday commissions he does not say. But that is unnecessary, since the question of the debating clubs whether disinterested benevolence is possible does not apply to such a case as his. He intends to introduce "another bill with four classes excepted." For the rest see his letter.

P. S. Since writing the above Stokes won't do it.

IN the following card, published in yesterday's *Avalanche*, Judge SCRUGGS makes certain mistakes, which may be pardoned to youthful indiscretion:

BOLIVAR, June 27.

*Editor Avalanche:* After my interviews with the editors of the APPEAL, I was surprised to see in their issue of Sunday morning a semi-official order to the rank and file of the party to vote for Judge Swayne. Positively there is not the plain directness of "by authority" about it, but it is none the less meant and understood. That it is the work of the senior of the APPEAL is most manifest to me; the junior would not have aimed that blow at me. As the editor is not a resident of the circuit and has no vote in the election, I am at a loss to find a cause for this intermeddling, unless he thinks that his Memphis ring has a right to rule the voters of this circuit, or is inclined still to pursue me for refusing to submit my name last May to a party convention for a judgeship; although when the nominations were made, I declined the race and voted for all the nominees. I desire to state here, once for all, that I seek no newspaper puffs, nor the aid of any "clique or ring." I am a candidate before the people of the circuit, and, thanks to an experience of nearly forty-two years, I am far better known than the senior editor of the APPEAL, and can count my friends with him, ten to his one. Respectfully,

P. T. SCRUGGS.

What Judge Scruggs can mean by allusion to "interviews," we are at a loss to perceive, since neither to Judge Swayne nor to himself have we ever come under any obligation to be neutral, or to support either against the other. Besides, there are two other candidates in the field: Messrs. Flippin and Steele. Judge Scruggs mistakes in alluding to our article as dictation, and he equally mistakes when he says it was so "meant and understood." The APPEAL is independent enough to speak as it thinks, and sensible enough never to attempt, otherwise than by reason, to influence an intelligent community. If we have complimented Judge Swayne, so we might also compliment our friend Scruggs in a day or so, if he would not run off in a huff, and declare himself an "independent" candidate, and refuse praise, and defy Democratic opposition together. He says we intermeddle; but we tell him the home of the APPEAL extends among thousands hundreds of miles away, and far beyond the limits of the Fourteenth District. He is rather indiscreet, for one having "an experience of nearly forty-two years," in drawing a distinction as to the *animus* of the editors in a matter about which they are agreed; and he is welcome to count friends with one who never flattered or fawned for an office, or went out friend-hunting in his life.

Being so much "better known" than the senior of the APPEAL may elect him over Swayne, Flippin and Steele for aught we know, provided those who know the Judge know much that is good of him. To be too much known is not always advantageous you know. But, seriously, we think Judge Scruggs is a man of capacity and character enough to make a good judge if he should prove the favorite with the people. And at present, we are not disposed to ignore him in this contest, notwithstanding the fact that he has impertinently undertaken to win popular favor by thrusting the odium of opposition to him on an individual, who has never sought to disparage him half so much as by so doing he has disparaged himself. It may as well be understood that the APPEAL usually speaks on consultation and with one mind.

THE glaring crimes of Radicalism need only be recapitulated to compel a verdict against the extraordinary $8 50: a [illegible] Radical power is as impossible as the complete triumph of Democracy is assured. The Republican party is simply the executor *de bonis non* of the original Abolition party, founded on a single fallacious idea. Social and political equality is an impossible basis of government, and as a partisan theory, wholly indefensible. When different races of mankind are aggregated to fuse the masses into one is wholly impossible, and not more desirable than possible. The power of the party attempting the task is broken because of utter failure to attain its ends, and because it exasperates the race having greatest intelligence and the greater share of power. Another fatal blunder which was a crime, was the liberation of slaves by "one fell swoop." Laws were enacted which made it dangerous to employ a negro; and by law not only were civilized whites sought to be reduced to a level with barbarous, unlettered blacks, but these black savages were invested at once, as far as unhallowed legislation could accomplish the end, with perfect equality of social, political and industrial rights, and the lowest type of people were invested at once with the worst possible characteristics. They became, four millions of them, by the breath of Congress, politicians and paupers. The necessary result of Radical insanity, injected into all this legislation, the enactment of local laws against vagrancy being prohibited, was that the industrial system of the whole country were uprooted. Capital in the North, as anxiously as in the South, seeks labor. In very truth Radicalism has but one central idea and that is negro supremacy. The currency, tax laws, public debt, foreign relations, Cuba, San Domingo, railways and public lands, all constitute subjects of partisan discussion in reference to which Radicalism has no opinion, and no defined policy. The government is carrion, and Radicalism a mad wolf preying upon the reeking, filthy mass. Without a central idea, without any great thinker to lead it, with its leaders, such as they are, at war with one another, Radicalism is doomed, and the triumph of Democracy assured.

THE confessed possibility of Butler's becoming the highest cabinet officer of the government and chiefest of Grant's advisers is the palpable confession of two facts; first, that Grant himself so thoroughly admits his own incapacity for tasks of statesmanship that he makes him whom the President most detests the President's chief adviser. If these be not Grant's conclusions they are of his party and organs and therefore the statement that Butler must succeed Fish. It is also palpable that Grant has learned what mankind has always asserted that civil and military skill and capacity are not necessarily concurrent or coexistent. While Grant's professional genius is questioned, save that he excelled in persistency of purpose, none have doubted his dullness as a politician, and he was never supposed to be heaven-endowed with any single quality of a statesman. The extraordinary aspect of Butler's present relations to Grant consists in the fact that Grant, in appointing a prime minister whom he must admire as a politician, selects Butler, whom he detests as a man and despises as a soldier. Does not Grant confess, in this act, that a great soldier, as he deems himself, may not be a statesmen, even as he confesses that while he despised the bottled up Butler, he admires the law giver unbottled? Grant draws a distinction between the hero and statesman fatal to his claims to fitness for the place he occupies.

THE address of the Democratic Senators and members of Congress, in another column, will arrest the attention of the readers of the APPEAL. The issues presented are all real, and rather under than overstated in importance. These gentlemen speak encouragingly for the future, and plainly intimate that success will be assured if we have harmony, discretion and energy, in the management of the fall elections.

## OUR LITTLE ROCK LETTER.

**Red Hot Weather---Decline of Radicalism---Younge's Theatrical Troupe---The Appeal in Demand at the Hot Springs---Street Railroads---A Forced Marriage---A Big Business for 1870---Singing Schools---Railroad Interests---Keno and Beer---Negro Police as Waiters.**

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, June 25, 1870.—Red hot! I think I hear you say. If you do not say so, it will be only your utter abhorrence of anything which savors of slang that can prevent it. *I* say it, and mean it too: nothing else will come near expressing the quality of the weather now upon us. To the high range of the mercury can Mr. Younge attribute the meagre audiences which have greeted his really meritorious company during the few nights of their engagement. The Geologists (with a big G, because it means the denizens of *the* Rock) have not, actually, energy enough to keep the flies off themselves, so relaxed have become their nervous systems from the effects of the intense heat, and it is only tossing ten-dollar bouquets to a milch-cow to slather dead-walls and fences with gorgeously colored posters, expecting to gather a crowd of people and a wad of greenbacks when the doors are opened. They won't collect in crowds this weather—can't make 'em do it. A circus *might* be some inducement for a few to assemble together, but a respectable dramatic entertainment—never!

I like to write about ice-cream, and whisky-punch, and the two-day summers they have up in Sitka, such weather as this, but then I don't know much about the two first luxuries, and it's too much trouble to "treat up" the last, so I'll let these cold subjects rest for the red-hot (there it goes again, that red-hot) topic of politics.

Powel Clayton, Governor, by the grace of sundry accidents of this commonwealth, is being closely watched by his political friends, who are exceedingly anxious, or appear to be, as to what direction the Gubernatorial cat will take in a supposed-to-be impending jump. You remember, no doubt, the beginning of the "Conservative" movement in Tennessee—the cracking of the political ice which foretold the breaking up of the long, hard Radical winter. Well, the rounds of the ladder by means of which the Governor has mounted to his elevated position are said to commence to think that he who has used them is now about to desert, if not to destroy them. He is said to be on the fence, carefully weeping the situation, and fully prepared to cast himself into that field which promises the best prospective political pasturage. That he overlooks entirely, and fails to observe at all the sign-board "Trespassers, Look Out!" so conspicuously posted in the Democratic domesnes, is to be wondered at by those who are not sufficiently up to political snuff to get a pinch, no matter whose box is going round. That he does not see the warning is almost certain, or he would not long remain in doubt, but hasten to leap, neck deep, back into the slum from which he is said to have partially emerged, when his sharp ears caught the premonitory mutterings of the storm which, having purified the atmosphere of your State, is now about to sweep over Arkansas; that the kite of which he is the tail, may be blown to "kingdom come," is not wishing him half the harm that he and his party here put upon this people.

I forgot to say, when speaking of Mr. Younge and company, that the party leaves here to-day for Memphis. Mr. Y. asked me to accompany them on the way, and I am sorry to have to say that their professional excellences have been so little appreciated. But then, you know, "it's so blarsted 'ot!" Mr. Y. will, from Memphis, go to New York, and, it may be, thence to Europe, which latter will depend, however, upon the turn of events after he reaches the East.

I overheard a conversation the other evening wherein one of the gentlemen engaged expressed a most intelligent regret—a sorrow at once sagacious and tender, as he said: "I have only one objection to the Springs," said he (they were speaking of the Hot Springs), "and that is, I cannot have my 'APPEAL' but twice a week. *Any place*, without the APPEAL every day, soon becomes tedious to a Memphian!"

The books, etc., necessary for the organization of the street railway company, of which I have before spoken, are in the hands of the printer, and the corporation will soon be under active working way.

I have a long but somewhat interesting story of a marriage which was brought about by a persuader in the shape of a rifle—a duel between brothers of the reckless bride and halting bridegroom, the amputation of a leg and expected death of one of the fightists, and a row in the church between "friends of the family" in the portion of the incidents. Should the young man who last sent one of his "pins" to the grave in advance of his own going, conclude to follow soon, I will give the history, otherwise not—for I make it a point never to talk about one-legged men; they can't kick much but are generally handy "on the shoot."

With a culmination of the present prospects, your merchants can safely count on the biggest business ever known with Arkansas during the next season. Cotton, corn, cereals—all the staples are doing well, better than the best. May there be no drawback to this flattering hope!

If I were not afraid of a "lamming," I would tell you of the "bushels of fun" had at the "singing schools" (for these primitive sources of amusement are liberally patronized) held in various parts of the town. I tell you, it's jolly good sport, this whole singing school business; not that I know much of music, but, decidedly, that I do know and fully appreciate the accompaniments to these exercises of the *vox humani* as carried on atop of the Great Boulder.

The railroad interest here is one of the most extensive and active sort. The roads radiating from Little Rock are all in the hands of the very "livest" sort of men, and the work goes on accordingly. The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, the Cairo and Fulton, and the road from Little Rock to Pine Bluff, have all large numbers of men engaged at the road-beds, while the first named received, the other day, a steamboat load of iron, which is being rapidly placed in position, two miles a day being laid down. As a consequence, landed property is appreciating in value at a rate that will soon put it out of the reach of poor men to secure a home, except under the homestead law. This enactment, although passed by Congress for the benefit of the "pet coons" of the Radical party, is working great good to this State. Numbers of thrifty emigrants pass through here every day, on their way to secure a homestead on lands not yet taken up.

Keno is liberal. "Free beer," and "Supper at 11½ o'clock," are conspicuously posted on the walls of one of the "rival" "banks" now flourishing with us. Verily, a green bay horse can never be made to thrive like the business of pulling marbles out of a slung-jug!

In a former letter I mentioned the negro police, and gave them credit for what they did as officers. But I neglected to add that some of the night force eke out a few "shinnies" by doing duty as waiters. It is by no means pleasant, you must admit, for a gentleman whose disposition is of the festive order, to have behind his chair at dinner a lieutenant of police as waiter; a sergeant or common club-bearer would be objectionable even, for you perceive that the fellow who, at dinner, deftly sculls the crockeryware about for one, might by accident meet one coming from a convivial gathering late in the evening, and might insist on helping one to carry one's load of wine, or bear, to a resting place. I don't like the system of combining professions, and really wish the colored element would abandon either the club and whistles or the napkins and white apron.

If I had any more of these telegraph blanks on which I am writing you would not get off so easily, but I must, perforce, close. MATELOT.

Boston boasts of a chime of bells that for one hundred and twenty-six years have "rung the old year out and the new year in." The only occasion on which they have chimed a "light" tune was twenty-five years ago, when, on a false alarm of "the church on fire," the bells were made to play, "Oh, what can the matter be?" to appease the disappointed citizens who turned out to extinguish the flames.

AN Incident is related of the early days of Lafayette, Ind., and William Digby, one of its first settlers, how he and the Hon. John Petitt played cards ("seven up") three consecutive days in the house which the former was moving a distance of half a mile. The arrangements between the players was, that when Digby won the house should go forward toward its destination, but when Petitt won it should go back toward its former location. The fortunes of the game being in equipoise during the first day and a half, the house, although constantly moving, made no progress, but Digby, getting the lead about noon of the second day, kept it till the house reached its new resting place.

An Indiana Bergh lately caused the arrest of a drover, charged with maltreating his herds of cows. The judge announced that the utmost penalty within his power to inflict for offenses of this character was a fine of ten dollars. Our Western Bergh felt, however, that this would be letting the cruel drover off too easily, and argued that the abuse of each separate animal constituted an offense, triumphantly carried his point, and forced the inhuman herdsman to contribute for his drove of thirty cows $300 for the benefit of the State.

The name of Mr. Disraeli's hero is to be found in the "Almanach de Gotha." "Lothair" is a name of the princely family of Isenberg; "Corisande" is the name of the ducal family of Gramont. Even St. Adelgonde, who plays Mercutio to this "Romeo and Juliet," is to be found in the calendar of the "Almanach." January 30 is dedicated to St. Adelgonde, and the metathesis is as obvious as Shakspeare's Caliban for *cannibal*.

*Blackwood* hints that we have not got through with "Lothair" yet; but that in a succeeding volume Mr. Disraeli is to pay some attention to the other eminent personages of our time, and that Bismarck and Lopez, Lee and Sherman, Blondin and Leotard, Herr Joachim, Patti, Lesseps and Mr. Fechter, will be all proved to belong to the most illustrious tribe of Disraeli.

DRY GOODS.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION SALE!

Menken Bros.

—ON—

Wednesday, June 23d

WILL HAVE A GRAND

CLEARING SALE

OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Spring & Summer DRY GOODS

IMMENSE REDUCTION---SUMMER STOCK TO BE SACRIFICED.

Japanese Silk Poplins, 75c—former prices, $1 25, $1 50.

Satin Striped Lenos, 25c—former price, 45c.

Linen Lawns, 25c—recently 45c.

Striped Mozambique, 17½c—value, 30c

Tamartines, 25c—former price, 50c.

Chintz Lawn, 12½c—worth 20c.

White Victoria Lawn, for suits, 25c—value, 40c.

White Marseilles, 20c.

Percales, small figures, 15c—recently 25 cents.

Real Lima Points, $10 and upward.

Merchants will do well to examine our stock.

Menken Brothers

Corner Main and Court Sts.

BROKERS.

H. L. GUION,

RENTAL AND COLLECTING AGENT

With Royster, Trezevant & Co.,

Real Estate Brokers, Auctioneers,

And Gen'l Commission Merchants,

NO. 240 MAIN ST.,

Corner Jefferson, - Memphis, Tennessee.

jel5

M'CALLUM & 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. jel

J. HENRY HAWLEY,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

1 and 3 Madison St., Memphis.

ALSO, AGENT FOR

F. W. BRUNE & SON'

Maryland Steam Sugar Refinery,

my26 BALTIMORE.

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

jel SCHOOLFIELD, HANAUER & CO.

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. ☜

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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 [jel9] 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.

jel0

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. [my30] 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. [illegible] Memphis, on the left [illegible] Mobile and Ohio railroad. [illegible] Sixth and Carolina [illegible] tion, 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 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 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 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. 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, Philadelphia.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, 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.

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H. T. HELMBOLD,

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 eulogize your wells of water, for with honest motives I do so. I have spent much time, study, and a superior medical virtues, in the relief afforded Mr. Jared Doolittle, who was a case of mine in conjunction with Dr. Dement, of Huntsville, for I were a 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, but producing general Dropsy of the most formidable character. I had desponded 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 do 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 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 palitable, 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, 1869.

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 distember 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 1868 I was afflicted with Scrofula. I attended your Wells and was relieved. I have had no symptoms of it since. JOHN G. FISK.

jel5

FOR RENT AND LEASE.

A LARGE Building, suitable for a manufactory; a Store in a good locality; two nice two-story Dwellings, and a number of vacant lots to lease, on good terms. Apply to Marx & Benedord, or A. COHNES, my27 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.

OGDILL BROS. & CO.,

Corner Monroe and Front streets,

Sole Agents for Memphis and Vicinity.

☞ Full stock always on hand. [jel8 daw

KINCH BITTERS. JOE W. SALLS ACT.

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 9 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. LAMBERTH, Assignee.

Memphis, June 18, 1870. jel5

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 [illegible] 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 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 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 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. 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, Philadelphia.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

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H. T. HELMBOLD,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

*Gen'l Agents,*

182 Broadway, New York.

☞ *Ask to see the new FULL-PLATE WATCH bearing the trade mark "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Crescent street, Waltham, Mass." It is by far the best Full-plate Watch made in the United States, and surpasses anything heretofore made in this country for Railway Engineers, Conductors, etc.* ap19 daw

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