THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

is published daily and weekly by the Memphis Appeal Publishing Company, at the Appeal Building, No. 14 Union St., Memphis.

THE DAILY APPEAL

Is sent by mail to subscribers, one year, $10; six months, $5 00; less than six months, $1 per month; with SUNDAY EDITION, $12 a year. Served by carriers anywhere in the city and suburbs at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week; Sunday edition included.

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 private guarantees of good faith.

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

W. R. 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. DUPREE, E. C. JAMES, } News, River, Commercial and City Editors.

THURSDAY MORNING, : : JUNE 30, 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 it 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.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

Georgia papers have surely exaggerated the extent to which the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens' health is impaired. His letter to the APPEAL, in another place, is by no means indicative of that physical weakness of which the press has recently spoken, and surely his intellect is as unclouded as when he was the peerless leader of the populace and of legislative assemblies.

YESTERDAY'S APPEAL contained a statement taken from another paper, giving distances by several routes from Chattanooga to the Pacific coast. The paragraph contained many inaccuracies. The air line distance, near the 41st parallel of latitude from Council Bluff to Benicia, is 1410 miles, and by railroad route 2632 miles. The cost of a road along this line is estimated at $116,000,000. The surveyed railroad route along the 38th and 39th parallels from the Mississippi to San Francisco, is 2080 miles. On this line there is a point 10,032 feet above the level of the sea, and a tunnel at an elevation of 4179 feet. If anything were impossible this road would be pronounced impracticable. The route along the 35th parallel, from Fort Smith to San Francisco, is 1550 miles on an air line, and 2066 by surveyed railroad route. The estimated cost of this road for this distance is $106,000,000, and the highest point above the sea is 7550 feet. From Fort Smith to San Pedro, along the 35th parallel, the railroad distance is 1820 miles; the cost $92,000,000. From Fulton, along the 32d parallel or Gulf coast route, the railroad distance is 2021 miles, and the cost, as given by Lieutenant Parke, who surveyed the line, is $81,835,750. From Fulton to San Pedro, on the 32d parallel, the railroad distance is 1596 miles, the cost $68,000,000. From Fulton, along the same parallel to San Diego, the distance 1633 miles, the cost $69,000,000, and road for 571 miles of its length penetrates an arable country. The best country is along the 32d parallel route from Fulton to San Francisco, which, for 831 miles of its length, passes through rich arable plains. From Fort Smith to San Francisco, along the 35th parallel, a distance as the railroad will run, of 2066 miles, there are 646 miles of the route through a good farming country. The first Southern Pacific road built will probably be along this route. The work is now in progress, and a bill amendatory of the act incorporating the Atlantic and Pacific company, and investing it with additional grants is now pending in Congress. To have access to this road, the Little Rock road must be extended beyond Fort Smith into the Indian territory penetrated by the Atlantic and Pacific line which comes down from St. Louis and Springfield, Mo. There are herculean tasks to be achieved by Memphis, but each one accomplished renders the next a lessened exaction upon our energies, and therefore the necessity for that great road to the Southeast Atlantic which Forrest builds, drawing rather branch lines from all roads west of the Mississippi. It is the road to Kansas City that makes Mobile anxious to reach Memphis, not only because Mobile thus secures a direct route over the Union Pacific to San Francisco, but to the grain and bacon fields of the new Northwest. For the same reason, operating upon the new Northwest, its anxiety to reach Memphis depends upon the construction of the road to Selma and the sea.

MOBILE is in an awkward attitude. Governor Alcorn threatens to build a city on the Gulf coast between Mobile and New Orleans, and to concentrate there the whole railroad system of Mississippi. The scheme is by no means impracticable, at least coast surveys pronounce the project feasible. Such a city will destroy Mobile and absorb much of the wealth of New Orleans. Worse than this for Mobile, Stanton's road from Chattanooga, which will double the wealth of Alabama within ten years, never reaches Mobile, leaving the unfortunate city one hundred miles to the left. Forrest's Memphis and Selma road, equally subversive of Mobile interests, leaves the unfortunate city far away on the right. What must Mobile do? To stand still is inanition and death. In what direction can she move forward? Memphis opens a gateway to the Northwest through which Mobile may send the wealth of the West Indian and South American States and distribute in every ocean inlet and among Spanish American cities everywhere, the breadstuffs and bacon of the new Northwest. Mobile must move. Forrest and Stanton have each placed a living firecoal on the terrapin's back.

[illegible] yesterday the following letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in response to one from Judge Clayton, of Holly Springs, which lately appeared in the APPEAL. In this letter is also inclosed from the pages of the forthcoming work the extract which is subjoined:

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., June 25, 1870.

To the Editors of the Memphis Appeal:

Gentlemen: I have just seen a copy of your paper of the 21st, in which is published a letter from Hon. Alexander M. Clayton, of Mississippi, that is very properly entitled to some notice from me.

In this letter Judge Clayton quotes from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* what purports, as he quotes it, to be an *extract* from the second volume of my work upon the war upon the subject of the election of Mr. Davis to the Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, and after giving the *extract*, proceeds to say "There is great error in this statement, unintentional no doubt," etc.

Now I have not sent a copy of the issue of the *Courier-Journal* to which he refers, but I wish to say to you and to your readers, as I have written to Judge Clayton, that there are no such words used by me in the book alluded to, as these said to be an *extract* from it. All who wish to know exactly what I said upon this subject, as well as all others treated of, had better consult the book itself than rely upon any other source for correct information in regard to it.

What he said in the second volume of my work upon the war upon the points referred to by Judge Clayton, I herewith append, that you may give it entire to your readers, if you think it of sufficient public interest to do so. I think if Judge Clayton had seen this, he would not have written his letter.

Yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

In the second volume of the "Constitutional view of the late war between the States," by Alexander H. Stephens, the following account is given of the election of President and Vice-President of the Confederate States. Pages 428-433:

The next step was the election of officers under that Provisional Government. The Provisional Constitution was adopted at a late hour on Friday night, the 8th. A motion was then made to go immediately into the election of officers, but upon suggestion that it would be better to know each of the State delegations time to confer among themselves, it was resolved to defer the election until next day, Saturday, the 9th. On that day, as is known, Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, received the unanimous vote of the six States then present, for the office of President; and in like manner I was elected to the office of Vice President. Mr. Davis was not at Montgomery. He was in Mississippi. It was generally understood from statements made by the Mississippi delegation, as well as from others who knew his personal views upon the subject, that he did not desire the office of President. He preferred a military position, and the one he desired above all others was the chief command of the army, which the States might deem it necessary to organize.

Major Heister—Pray tell us, Mr. Stephens, if you have no objection, how this came about; how Mr. Davis came to be chosen President, and you Vice President, under these circumstances?

Mr. Stephens—I have no objection to giving you my opinion on the subject, as to how Mr. Davis came to be chosen under the circumstances. It is, however, only an opinion. I was somewhat surprised myself at both results as they occurred, but as I took only a very small part in the elections any way, I cannot speak of my own knowledge as to but few facts connected with either. The conclusion I came to, from all the facts I learned from others before and afterward, was that the selection of Mr. Davis grew out of a misapprehension on the part of some of the delegates of one, or, perhaps, two or three of the States, in their consultations of the night before, as to the man that the Georgia delegation had determined to present. A majority of the States, as I understood, and afterward learned, were looking to Georgia for the President.

Major Heister—Who was the man Georgia had determined to present?

Mr. Stephens—Georgia, at the time had not acted in the matter. Her delegation did not hold their consultation until next morning. Mr. Toombs was the man whom they then unanimously agreed to present; at least there was perfect unanimity on the subject, with all the delegates in attendance. Two, Mr. Hill and Mr. Wright, were absent. I now speak of my own knowledge. I was at this meeting of the Georgia delegation, and therein was acted the only part I took in the matter. That was by making the motion for Mr. Toombs' nomination to the Convention, supposing that it would be unanimously acceptable to that body; but in this meeting it was stated after my motion was made, that two or three of the States in their consultations, which had been held the night before, had determined to present the name of Mr. Davis. The fact only, without any reason for it, was stated. It was stated also, only as something which had been heard, but not positively known. On this announcement, a committee of our delegation, of which Mr. Crawford was Chairman, or perhaps he alone (I am not certain whether any or how many more were united with him), was appointed, to ascertain if what had been heard in relation to the action of the delegations of the other States referred to, was true; and if it was, it was understood, as the instance of Mr. Toombs, that his name was not to be presented by Georgia, and that our delegation would vote for Mr. Davis, and have no contest on the subject.

In this meeting of our delegation, after the announcement alluded to had been made, and the course in reference to it had been resolved upon, Mr. Kenan moved, that in case what had been stated as rumor should be found to be true, and the name of Mr. Toombs should not be presented for the first office, then mine should be for the second. This motion was cordially seconded by Mr. Nisbet, and was unanimously agreed to, after a distinct understanding arrived at, by what I said in reference to it, which was, that in no event was my name to be presented, unless it was first ascertained positively that Mr. Davis' name was to go before the Convention, and not that of Mr. Toombs, and further, that my name would be unanimously acceptable to the States and their respective delegations. These points the committee of our delegation was instructed speedily to inquire into and report upon, to the delegation at the Capitol, before the hour of the meeting of the Convention. Soon after the adjournment of our delegation, Mr. Crawford reported to me, that upon inquiry, what had been stated in our meeting was found to be true, and that Mr. Toombs had forbidden the presentation of his name, and further that my name was acceptable to all the States, and to every member of the Convention, as far as he could ascertain, and he believed it to be acceptable to every one. Being thus informed of these facts, I did not that day go to the Convention. The election, however, as is known, was made by ballot. On the call of each State, the chairman of the delegation presented the vote of the State for each officer to be chosen, and upon counting out the votes, the result was as before stated.

What I learned afterward from others, upon which I have expressed the opinion I have, was that some members of the delegations from South Carolina and Florida, and I believe Alabama too, had heard that Georgia intended to present the name of Mr. Howell Cobb, whom these members, from old feelings of some sort, produced in some way in past party conflicts, were unwilling to support. The same objections did not apply to Mr. Toombs. They were perfectly willing to vote for him. As all these members were willing, however, to harmonize upon Mr. Davis, it was thought best and determined by these delegations, therefore, to present his name, notwithstanding his known preference for another position.

I will here state that Mr. Cobb is a man of very marked and positive character. There is nothing negative about him. His convictions are always strong, and his action is governed by them. When he determines upon any line of policy, he pursues it with all his energies, openly and boldly, without regard to opposition, and with very little inclination to win by conciliation those who differ from him, whether in or out of his own party. His joining the Constitutional Union organization in 1850-51, and other like acts, had caused strong personal opposition to him in the Democratic party, even when there was no disagreement upon a common line of policy. This kind of opposition existed not only in this State, but in the adjoining States. From his general course and characteristics stated, there was generally more opposition to him, on bare personal considerations, in the ranks of his own party than out of it. But for him and his influence, I think the Georgia platform would not have been adopted in 1850; and, but for him and his influence, I also think that secession would not have been carried in Georgia, in 1861. Apart from his own active agency in this latter matter, his influence I have no doubt controlled the action of his brother, Thos. R. R. Cobb, and brought to bear upon this question his tremendous agency, to which I have alluded. He and I have been on the kindest personal relations all our lives, ever since our college days at least. We have often been thrown in concert of action politically, and often in opposition. We have often discussed questions during the most exciting times before the people, occupying opposite sides, but never did a word pass from the lips of either, on such occasions, to interrupt even for a moment our personal kind feelings. In all our differences, I considered him a truly honorable and magnanimous opponent, and not only esteemed him personally very highly, but regarded him as one of the ablest men in the United States. His election as President of the Confederate States would have received my cordial approval, as did that of Mr. Davis. But of all the men in the Confederate States, I thought Mr. Toombs was by far the best fitted for that position, looking to all the qualifications necessary to meet its full requirements.

Whether what I learned about the matter in reference to this indisposition on the part of some of the delegates to support Mr. Cobb, which thus induced the presentation of the name of Mr. Davis, was really true or not, I do not know. I did not inquire specially into it, but from what I heard and the sources from which I heard it, I believed it to be true, at the time, and hence the opinion I have given you. There was, however, no canvassing or electioneering in the usual sense of these words, I think, by any one. Of this, indeed, I feel quite confident. General harmony next to the obtainment of a competent man was the object of all. By all Mr. Davis was regarded as eminently a Conservative man.

This embraces substantially all the facts I know about the election of both President and Vice President, and how in each case it came to be made as it was.

THE well informed Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says encouragingly: "There can no longer be any doubt that the elements of opposition to the rotten party now domineering over the people are abundantly sufficient to sweep the country at the next Presidential election. It is equally apparent that those masses of men heretofore affiliating with the Radical organization, but who have become disgusted with its imbecility, profligacy and recklessness, are not disposed to throw any difficulties in the way of a perfect union of all the materials favorable to the restoration of the Government to an honest and constitutional basis. From a somewhat extensive inquiry I cannot find a single influential politician of the latter class who will not cheerfully *co-operate* with the Democratic Conservative party, in the next national struggle, upon a platform and candidates entirely satisfactory to its masses and their trusted leaders.

"Regarding this matter as already substantially settled, it becomes the *more* important that the future National Executive should be supported by a sympathizing Congress. The history of this Confederacy, though brief, contains many examples of the inefficiency of an Executive, however honest, capable and patriotic, when thwarted at every turn by an antagonistic National Legislature. It may not be that the Senate can be purified so soon as the spring of 1873, but it is undoubtedly within the easy power of the present opposition to Grant's administration *to regenerate the House of Representatives* even so early as the coming fall. With an Executive and the popular branch of Congress in harmony, a Senate, however constituted, could not long resist the will of *people of the States*. It is in this view that the recent caucus of Democratic and Conservative members of Congress have recommended prudence and the utmost activity in selecting *and electing* proper candidates for Congress and the State Legislatures at the approaching elections. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this admonition."

He adds that "co-operation of all the elements of opposition to the Radical faction" is the word with every man who really desires the pacification of the country on rational and permanent principles. And that laws of further aggressive action in the line of reconstruction it is thought are incapable of enactment—thanks alone to the uprising of the people in all quarters.

COMMENTING on the address of the Democratic members of Congress, the *Age* says: "In all the close Congressional Districts, a full vote will be a defeat for the Radicals, and that vote can be reached by increased activity on the part of the friends of a united country and a constitutional government. The suggestions in reference to elections in the Southern States are just, wise and politic, and will be followed with the most happy consequences. As a whole, the address is fully up to the requirements of the occasion, and will start the campaign in such a manner as to inspire all the true friends of the nation with fresh hope for the future."

Speaking of the situation in Pennsylvania, and in allusion to bad selections of men on the Radical ticket, the same firm Democratic paper says: "The facts have made a lodgement in the public mind. They cannot be displaced or prevented from affecting the actions of a large class of citizens who, heretofore, have voted for the candidates of the Radical party. These men are now willing to co-operate with the Democratic party if proper persons are named to fill the various offices. They will not change from an incompetent Radical to an incompetent Democrat. They could not be asked to do so. They will not indorse wrong, riot and rowdyism on the Democratic side while repudiating these acts on the part of the Radicals. Such a course would be inconsistent and unworthy of sensible men. It, therefore, we wish to enlist this large and influential class of citizens in behalf of the Democratic ticket, it must be done by prudent action at the nominating elections and at the conventions. The first step is the choice of good delegates. Men must be selected who have the good of the party at heart, not the nomination of a particular man for interested purposes. Such men can be found and chosen if every Democrat will take part in the contest. A few hours is enough to effect this important result and start the column in the proper direction. Too often a few persons, and they not representing the wishes of a majority of the Democrats of an election division, settle the whole matter of delegates. They meet in secret, put up the individuals and have them returned. When this is done bad men invariably creep into the Conventions and trouble follows. This is no time for such conduct. We can carry the city by a different policy, and that must be inaugurated."

THE grain fields of the South, though the area of country devoted to such crops is small, never promised a more abundant harvest. If we may have abundant cereals and thus cheap bread and bacon, the loss of a large share of the cotton crop signifies nothing. Bread brings emigrants, and the less the cost of living, the greater the number of small farmers drawn into the South. The heavy rains that injured the cotton crop were fortunate in effects upon grain fields. It is only to be regretted that even more grain will not be garnered. With plenty and peace, and the reproduction of good government under the sway of Democracy, the South will soon be richer and more prosperous than ever before.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans and Montgomery, Ala., complain of dull times.

There will be a through train from Monroe, La., to Vicksburg, by the 4th of July.

The chief sensation in New Orleans is the fresh meat from Texas already slaughtered.

The youngest child of Mr. Bassil, traveling from Baltimore to New Orleans, died in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 26th.

The fine old Boatner House, in Assumption parish, was destroyed, together with the library furniture, several days ago.

The new city government of New Orleans, which promised to reform all the abuses of the old, is as bad as its predecessor.

Miss Susan Raynor, daughter of the late Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, was married in New Orleans, on Tuesday last, to Dr. Joseph Jones, of that city.

It is probable that Gen. Bragg will be appointed Superintendent of the Atlanta water works. He has approved a plan which had been submitted to him by the committee.

Mr. Wm. B. Walker, a brother of Hon. Alex. Walker, the well-known journalist, and a brother-in-law of Dr. Warren Stone, of New Orleans, died a few days ago. He was one of the most successful planters in Louisiana, and a highly respected citizen.

Charles Morgan, the steamship king of the South, has now four new steamers in process of construction for the Texas trade—two to run between Indianola and Corpus Christi, one for the Brashear City and Galvestion passenger trade, and one for an outside freight boat.

MISSISSIPPI.

The *Pilot* is still affected with inflammation of the eyes.

Trains now run through from New Orleans to Jackson in nine hours.

John W. Landy has been caught, and bound over for horse stealing at Jackson.

Rumors are afloat that Fisher will be solicited to return to the *Pilot* along with Stafford.

Passengers from Jackson to Memphis now get through in 12 hours and 25 minutes.

Mayor Clifton, of Jackson, since his induction into office, has been doing a lively business.

The section of country immediately north of Jackson has been visited with heavy rains for two or three days.

The Corinth (Miss.) *News* suggests the name of Col. Wm. M. Inge as a suitable Conservative candidate for Congress for the State at large.

State Senator Morgan, of Mississippi, is about to marry a negro wench. "None but the" carpet-baggers "deserve the (colored) lair."

The Corinth *News* says that a coal oil explosion occurred in that town, and a colored man named Roby was within range. He was buried last Monday.

The opposing parties on the railroad bill pending in the Legislature are negotiating a compromise, since they find there is no possibility of carrying it over the veto. Great will be the fall of many lobby members.

The *Vallonian* says: "There has not been a Life Insurance Agent in town this week. The country is so healthy that a graveyard can't be started, and the doctors talk of emigrating to some locality more profitable to the practice of physic."

An act to relieve persons against escheats in certain cases, and an act to discontinue and punish gift enterprises, were passed. The latter includes every species of lottery or chance game that may be carried on in the State.

Judge Hill has ordered the United States District Court to be adjourned from the fourth Monday of June inst., to the first Monday of July, on which day parties, jurors, and witnesses summoned to the fourth Monday of June are required to attend.

A Natchez letter says: "Major E. J. Castello (white man) gave a reception on Thursday evening to Hon. H. R. Revels, negro, and about twenty of his friends. No distinction on account of race or color. Wines, fruits, cakes and other delicacies were spread out in profusion.

The Handsboro *Democrat* says: We learn that about eighteen miles of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, from Mobile in the direction of Pascagoula, is finished and an engine running. It is thought by those who seem to know, that the trains will be running to Pascagoula river within six weeks.

It will be remembered by our readers that Russell McGowan was shot a few days since by Wm. Hemphill, at the town of Byram, Hinds county. The sheriff immediately dispatched deputies to the locality, who failed to arrest Hemphill, but we understand that afterward he surrendered himself to Mr. John A. Herrin, the newly appointed Justice of the Peace for that beat.

A darky named Jim Brown, having no fear of the law before his eyes, but rather desiring to display his superiority as a marksman, stood some six feet from "a man and brudder," and emptied the contents of a Springfield musket into his appetite. Eighteen buckshot was more than his appetite would conveniently accommodate, and he sat down to rest. The funeral was not expensive.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says the man Richardson, whom, it is said, is deeply interested in the general railroad bill, is getting in decidedly bad odor. A newspaper was being shown around to-day, in which Richardson's name figured in a manner not calculated to prejudice the public mind in his favor. The paper is an old copy of the Arkansas *Republican*, and the statements in reference to Richardson are over the sworn signatures of prominent men in that State.

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.☜
jel7

DRY GOODS.

A FURTHER

REDUCTION!

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN

& BROS.

☞ Wishing soon to begin the intended improvements about our store, we are compelled to

Reduce our Immense Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

And have therefore made another

SWEEPING

REDUCTION

Our entire stock has been

MARKED LOWER!

We will offer THIS WEEK

Extraordinary Bargains

—IN—

House Furnishing Goods

Dress Goods,

White Goods,

Lace Shawls,

Parsols,

Embroideries,

Handkerchiefs,

Ribbons,

Notions,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

B. Lowenstein & Bros.

242 Main St., cor. Jefferson.

☞10,000 yards handsome DRESS GOODS at 12½ cents per yard, but worth, more than double the money. Ladies, don't fail to look at them.

FURNITURE.

AMES, BEATTIE & CO.,

396 Main St., Gayoso Block.

OFFER ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, Etc.

AT LOWEST RATES,

AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
ap

KINCH BITTERS, JOE. W. SALLS ACT.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELLOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, etc.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one free of postage) for 50 cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

☞ *Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.*

Before applying to the notorious QUACKS who advertise in public papers, or using any QUACK REMEDIES, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 N. Eighth street, bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.	Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.	Price 25 Cents.
Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.	Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and Children.	Price, 25 Cents.
Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	Price, 25 Cents.

It is the Great Infants and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.

Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. my5daw

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 & Benadorf, or A. CORDES
my13 Bethel Block, Room No. 11.

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. 340 MAIN ST.,

Corner Jefferson, - Memphis, Tennessee.
jel5

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, cheap. 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,

my6 BALTIMORE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Fine Gold Watches

AND CHAINS.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.

Old firm Pooley, Barnum & Co.,

265 MAIN STREET, COR. COURT.

New & Rich Jewelry.

feb24

WALTER M. PHILLIPS. DAVID L. ST. JOHN

PHILLIPS & ST. JOHN,

Wholesale Coal Merchants,

No. 20 MADISON ST.,

Memphis, : : : : : Tennessee.

☞ The only Dealers in Mount Carbon coal. ap4

ESTABLISHED 1841.

FORSYTH'S

STANDARD SCALES,

Of all kinds. Nearly 30 varieties, adapted to every business. Every scale warranted correct, STRONG AND DURABLE.

CHILLS, BIDDS, & CO.,

Corner Monroe and Front streets,

Sole Agents for Memphis and Vicinity.

Old stock, street scales, cost $100 each, for sale low. jel5daw

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, H. G. MILLER, 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 we ill make it to the interest of merchants to give us a call. jel6 SCHOOLFIELD, HANAUER & CO.

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.

DIVIDEND, - - 40 PER CENT.

Assets, - - $856,464 82

PRINCIPAL OFFICE---No. 42 MADISON STREET

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: $35 per week; $50 per month.

Capt. J. T. Farmer's romic 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 [jel6] 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 for cure of Chronic Diarrhea, allied Bowel Mortion Properties.

The buildings of 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.

BATHING BOARD—Per day, $2 50; per week, $10; per month, $30.

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

JOSEPH L. KING,
jel6 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 group, 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, ninepin, croquet, 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. jun24 WEST & SWENY.

IUKA SPRINGS HOTEL.

THIS splendid hotel, for the accommodation of 1000 visitors, with all the modern improvements, is now open for the season, to the undersigned, and every attainment 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 spend this favorite watering place. [may26] T. P. AYDLETT.

JOHNSON'S WELLS,

Situated 9 Miles North of

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA,

WILL open for the accommodation of visitors June 1, 1870. A trial of eleven years has established the fact that the waters 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	40 00

REFERENCES—Drs. Searcy & Deaderick, and A. H. Burrell.

TESTIMONIALS:

MADISON, ALA., May 8, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to enlarge your write of water, for with perfect confidence I do so. I have really been convinced of its superior medical virtues in the relief afforded Mr. Jared Doolittle, who was a case of mine in Southerton with Dr. Dupont, of Huntsville, twelve months before going to your Wells, suffering with Bright's old Disease of the Kidneys, a disease that is scarcely, if ever, relieved by the old remedial treatment, 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 general dropsy, to visit at once your Wells, as being the surest means of regaining their health and vigor. GEORGE E. SULLIVAN, M. D.

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

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., September 3, 1866.

DEAR CLAY: I had not known the luxury of a good appetite for more than twelve months when I resorted to the Wells. I suffered under what I supposed, but proved to be, the worst form of 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, to whose use 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 disease of the bowels. It is also more palatable, and much colder than most mineral waters. I believe it possesses as much virtue as any mineral water in this country, and time will prove it. C. C. CLAY, jr.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 19, 1866.

SIR: I feel pleasure in giving a certificate to the effect that your watering place has been of great benefit to myself the short time I stayed there. My complaint was Chronic Jaundice, which was fast resolving itself into Dropsy. When I came to your Wells my condition was truly sad, and my hope of so early an emancipation of so long seated a disease 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 June I was afflicted with scrofulous abscesses, for which I visited your Wells and was relieved. I have had no symptoms of it since. JOHN G. FISK.

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.

ROBINSON, BRAGG & CO.
jel1 306 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

This Yeast Powder is convenient, economical and wholesome. Try it, if you wish to prove its merits, firmly not only over other Baking Powders, but to the common methods of raising dough, in making light, sweet and nutritious Biscuit, Rolls, Corn Bread, Buckwheat, and other griddle cakes, and Cakes and Pastry of every variety. Put up in tins, full weight, as represented.

For sale by Grocers throughout the United States.

Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, 38 New Street, New York.

BAVARIAN BITTERS!

TRY THEM! NONE BETTER

HOFFHEIMER BROS.,

CINCINNATI,

I. HOFFHEIMER & BRO.,

ST. LOUIS,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

my1 daw

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

my15 16 Madison St.

J. W. CLAPP. A. L. MEUX.

CLAPP & MEUX,

ATTORNEYS,

15 UNION STREET, Memphis, Tenn.
W. Clapp will continue to practice in DeSoto and Panola counties, Miss. jel6

DISSOLUTION.

THE law firm of Logwood, Micou & Logwood this day dissolved by mutual consent.

T. H. LOGWOOD,
T. H. MICOU.
W. G. FOLKES.

May 18, 1870.

T. H. LOGWOOD. T. H. MICOU.

LOGWOOD & MICOU,

Attorneys-at-Law,

15 UNION STREET,

jel Memphis, Tennessee.

W. C. FOLKES,

Attorney-at-Law,

15 U