THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

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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.

THURSDAY MORNING, : : : JULY 14, 1870

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

T. A. R. NELSON, JAS. W. DEADERICK, } Eastern Division.
A. O. P. NICHOLSON, PETE TURNEY, } Middle Division.
THOMAS J. FREEMAN, J. L. T. SNEED, } Western Division.

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.

Authorized Agents of the APPEAL will have a properly sealed paper from A. D. WITHERSPOON, Business Manager. None others should be recognized.

GERMAN citizens of St. Louis have held meetings, which declare sympathy with faderland in the threatened war between Prussia and France. So far as facts are known on this side of the ocean, Prussia is wholly in the right, and there is no justification for Napoleon's conduct. If his tenure of power be insecure, if he fear that his son may not reign in France, and that these results flow necessarily from the accession of a German Prince to the Spanish throne by which France may be hemmed in on all sides by Prussian power, the misfortune to Napoleon's dynasty is no fault of Bismarck or Germany. If Napoleon have facts in his possession satisfying him that the Prussian monarch has wrought these results, and induced Spain to seek a King among German Princes, devoted to the Prussian Empire, then Napoleon's fury is not irrational and his hot haste to concentrate terrible armies on the Rhine results not only from palpable danger to his dynasty but Bismarck's machinations have been quite as offensive as acts of open hostility. It is very well, therefore, for American-Germans, and Germans who vote here are surely Americanized, to await patiently a full exposition of all facts incident to this probable conflict, destined to be the mightiest, most terrible, destructive and briefest in which kings and potentates have ever involved helpless, innocent subjects. It is very important that intelligent men and women should make themselves conversant with causes that lead to this great struggle. It will furnish themes of endless discussion and excite hardly less interest in America than in Europe. This will be true not only because of the intellectual influence now wielded by Germans in American social and political life, but because we are now in hourly intercourse with the old world, and as familiar with daily incidents in Paris, Berlin, London, Madrid, Rome and Vienna as with occurrences in New York, Boston and Washington.

There is no delusion in these warlike dispatches from Europe. Recent terrible fluctuations in French securities have impoverished multitudes. Palpably enough it is the conviction of the financial world that the repose of Europe may be fatally disturbed at any moment. We do not mean to say that all European States must inevitably be drawn into the maelstrom—England may escape, but every fact affecting the relations of different kingdoms, leads to the conclusion that a war once begun, the whole of Europe, sooner or later, must share its woes and calamities. The great security for the maintenance of peace consists simply in the force of the world's opinion, each month and year growing more potent and more strongly concentrated. This consolidation of thought, promoted by the telegraph, steamships, railways and the press, renders it dangerous even for monarchs to assume, needlessly or rashly, the opprobrium of beginning war on frivolous pretexts. France must have a more plausible reason for attacking Germany than any now presented to the world. In Prussian States such a war would be prosecuted with unbroken unanimity and with a vigor and zeal that would make all Germany drop meerschaums and lager glasses and hie away to the confines of France. German unity will be perfected by the first blow struck in such a conflict, and if we are not imperfectly informed as to the origin of these troubles Napoleon, like Grant, has forgotten, most unwisely and inopportunely, that "the empire is peace." We do not believe, from the sentiments entertained and expressed by intelligent Germans of this city, that the people of Germany would spend a *groschen* to invest the cranium of Hohenzollern with the Spanish diaden. But if the French, when the little German potentate is crowned King of Spain, declare war against Germany, then every Prussian and German imbued with passions common to our race and devoted to hallowed memories of faderland, will stake his life on the issue. In this we approve the conduct of Germany, and in these facts consists the danger impending over France. Blucher pace, in 1813, dug the grave of a French dynasty. He might have annihilated France. Would another Blucher, in such a war as we contemplate, prove as generous?

SENATOR BROWNLOW has reached his home in Knoxville. His health is better than for years past. He walked from the railroad station to the carriage that bore him to his residence. His nerves are steadier than for many months, and he may yet survive those who have hoped to occupy his vacant seat in the Senate of the United States. He is incapable of mischief now, and his sayings are only pitiable. He and Revels sit together, and it's a pity that Revels' term is so short, as it would be a calamity if Brownlow should die. The pretty pair, reflecting honor on the age and country, are purely representative men, embodiments of the genius, and taste, and passions and statesmanship of Radicalism. No party could exist with such blessed figureheads in the Senate Chamber to sicken and disgust every intelligent American who looks down from the gallery and beholds these two impersonations of debased partisanship and sectionalism. For the first time, Brownlow is accomplishing, with his black adjunct Revels, a great good for his country. His breath is a "torch" to light the flame and his foul words, the "turpentine" that envelopes and consumes the corrupt organization of which Revels, Brownlow and Butler represent accurately every element, black pollution, infernal hate and unmixed knavery. May Brownlow long be spared!

THE fact, in view of the recent mysterious disappearance of $20,000 in greenbacks from the Treasury Department at Washington, managed by women, should not be forgotten that female employees in this vast sea of paper money have never been accused of theft. Covetousness is not very often a distinguishing characteristic of the sex. We never knew but one *materfamilias* whose weakness for pewter was such that she starved her boarders first, and then, naturally, starved herself. Women don't love gold like men. Whatever virtues may be wanting and however grievous their many faults, the kleptomaniacal propensity is not so strong or widely diffused among women as among men. Such is the opinion of Government functionaries at Washington.

IF WAR occur between France and Spain, our fellow-citizen, Jordan, the Cuban General, is free to say that France will speedily hold the Queen of the Antilles. The objection which naturally presents itself to this beautiful supposition of Jordan is discoverable in the fact that France, having heard of the Monroe Doctrine, would be loth to involve herself in a contest with the United States on the one hand, while fully matched by Prussia on the other. We would not object to relief proffered Jordan and his associates, but France, seeing that she can gain nothing, will undertake nothing. Jordan blunders sometimes.

THE CHINESE.

Description of John at Work---The Condition of Things in North Adams.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

NORTH ADAMS, July 6.—The last of Mr. Sampson's seventy-five Chinese shoemakers having been set at work to-day, and the whole number being now industriously employed, some ideas of their capability and efficiency can be formed, all this having been mere conjecture in the past. To-day completes three weeks from the first entry of the Mongolians into the shops, and to-day there are several "teams" who no longer require the supervision of an instructor, but work on their own hook, and turn out equally good work with the average of that performed by the Crispins. In fact, Mr. Sampson declares that his work never averaged as good in quality, under the old dispensation, as now. As to rapidity, of course the orientals are inferior, as yet, to their predecessors. It has been thought best to allow them to take their own time, merely requiring that the work shall be well and thoroughly done, and allow them to gain speed thereafter. But if the Chinamen be not as rapid as the Crispins, they make up in persistent, unremitting industry, which, in the long run, will enable them to make a fair showing, at least as to quantity of work turned out. To-day the last detachment of fifteen, who have hitherto been in blissful ignorance of the art, were brought into the shops, and, under the tutelage of their brethren who have already acquired it, are plunging into its mysteries.

These Chinese are a most observant and imitative people. Their little, oblique, almond eyes take in a great deal of what is going on around them, and on occasion they prove that their memories are alike quick and retentive and their facility for execution good. With their utter ignorance both of the craft and of our language, it is a matter of surprise how speedily and thoroughly they have mastered the technicalities of the business, and what they are shown once they rarely forget or need to be shown a second time. Hence their progress in acquiring the trade has been as rapid as that of average English-speaking apprentices, and has far exceeded the expectations of Mr. Sampson, or his Superintendent, Mr. Chase.

It is a novel and pleasing sight that the bottoming room in Mr. Sampson's factory presents. All around the spacious apartment, which is on the second floor, and lighted on three sides, are "teams" of the yellow-skinned apprentices, industriously pegging away, each at his own particular bench, and passing the work along to its next stage. Each "team" consists of three men, each of whom performs a certain part of the bottoming, and together completing the shoes ready for the finishers. In the center stand two pegging machines, which are already managed with much skill by a couple of the Celestials.

The foreman and interpreter, Ah Sing, or, as he now calls himself, Charley Sing, is a tall, good looking young fellow, who speaks, reads and writes English with considerable facility. He is very quiet and unassuming in his manners, but has excellent government over his Oriental brethren, and is the principal medium of communication between them and the white instructors and foreman. He was unfortunate enough to have his right thumb crushed in the cam of a pegging-machine, two weeks ago, by the sudden starting of the power by a green hand whom he was instructing. He carries his hand in a sling, and says it is "Welly sore, but getting better." He wears better clothes than the majority of the Chinamen, and enjoys some privileges and comforts extra to theirs.

Notwithstanding the influx of visitors with which the factory has been daily overrun, the Mongolians lose very little time in noticing them. Ordinarily, they keep steadily at work, looking at nothing else, and seemingly unconscious that outside barbarians are in the room, or that anything on earth, save shoemaking, is worth living for. When the visitors approach a "team" and manifest particular interest in them, they simply look up with a pleasant smile and nod and perhaps a cheerful "how do," and go on as before. They converse sparingly and always pleasantly. In fact, Mr. Chase avers that he has never heard an unkind word exchanged or seen any trace of discordant feeling since he took charge of the Asiatics at San Francisco. Their language sounds no more unpleasant than Spanish or German, and is certainly as musical as either.

All the men are young, none over twenty-two, save the two cooks, who are over thirty, and are the only married men in the party, and a few are boys of from fourteen to eighteen. The cooks, being elders, comparatively, are much respected therefor, act as judges, in a measure, of any trifling disagreements that may arise, but as yet there has been no occasion for their services. The dress of the "Johns" consists of a loose blouse of flannel denim, loose trousers of something between a Zouave and a sailor cut—that is, they are baggy all over and wide at the bottom—flannel shirts, white stockings and Chinese shoes, with felt, soles three-quarters of an inch thick and black cloth uppers, and common felt hats. Their blouses and trousers are generally dark-blue in color, and their hats black, though a few light ones are seen. All wear the national queue or pigtail, which grows from the round unshaven spot on the crown of their head, the rest being carefully kept shaven. These queues are from four to five feet in length tightly braided, and finished off at the end with cord or ribbon. When at work, and in fact generally, they are worn coiled around the crown of the head, giving a ludicrous resemblance to a lady's chignon. Their faces are almost invariably as smooth and destitute of beard as a woman's. They are quite short, but generally plump and round-faced, and their appearance not in the least repulsive.

After working hours, quite a number of them can frequently be seen on the street, and they make the necessary purchases of clothing, etc., at the stores very quietly. They seem much impressed by the factory girls whom they have seen, and their almond eyes convey many glances of admiration when they meet them. Last night I observed a couple of Mongols in an apparently animated conversation with two blooming operatives, and heard them repeat the merry "good-nights" of their fair enslavers with evident delight. But not always does so enviable fate await them at the hands of the softer sex. A day or two ago, as a little party of them were leaving the print mill of Freeman & Co., a bucketful of dirty water descended from an upper story window, fell upon the head of one of the Orientals, who took it very meekly and manifested no resentment. It is but justice to the proprietors, who had been courteously gratifying the curiosity of their Celestial guests by showing them through a part of the mill, to say that they made every effort to discover the offending girl, but in vain.

The gait of the Chinaman is a peculiar halting, constrained toddle, reminding one of the locomotion of a hen hoppled by the frugal swain as a protective measure in defense of his vegetable beds. When in a hurry they swing their hands directly fore and aft, and as they generally go hand-in-hand, like school children, their appearance on the street is quite ludicrous. The citizens usually regarding them as inoffensive and docile, are disposed to give them all the assistance needed in acquiring information.

All danger of interference or violence on the part of the Crispins seems to be over. Very many of the latter have left town, and more are going every day, in search of work elsewhere. Others have taken up with other employment and are now working in the mills, driving teams or farming. A few are still idle, and are reported to be receiving aid from coffers of the order. I heard indirectly of one of these who declared that he had refused an offer of six dollars a day elsewhere; "for," he philosophically remarked, "the ten dollars a week I draw will support me here, and I ain't d—d fool enough to work when I can get a living without." Nearly all the Crispins here were foreigners, the majority French Canadians, and though some of the traders, and especially clothiers, will regret the loss of their patronage, the citizens generally are disposed to regard their departure with resignation. The other shoe manufacturers are overrun with applications for work from American boys.

MISSISSIPPI.

Corn crops need rain at Senatobia.

Federal Court removed from Oxford to Holly Springs.

Radicals are quarreling over the distribution of the spoils in Holmes county.

Durant has a market-house, and a fresh beefsteak can be had every morning.

The Goodman *Star* says that crops are looking fine, though a little rain wouldn't hurt.

Companies A and C, Fifteenth Mississippi regiment, met in Goodman on Saturday, the 23d inst.

A correspondent of the Vicksburg *Herald* is advocating a change in the Constitution of the State, making the judiciary elective as before.

A teacher wanted at Martinville—it is a good opening for some gentleman who understands the profession.

The Fayette *Chronicle* learns that a negro was killed by one of his fellows on Mr. Jeffres' piney woods place, the other day.

Hon. H. P. Jacobs, President, gives notice that the colored Baptists of this State will hold their next annual convention in Vicksburg, on the 12th of July.

Chancery Court at Panola is now in session. The court and the bar spent the first day in mutual complimentary addresses. "You tickle me and I'll tickle you."

Sheriff Mosely, at Meridian, shot a Mr. Perras, on the 2d, severely wounding him with buckshot in the back. It grew out of the riot at that place on the day previous.

A Radical paper emanates from Hernando, the first number of which has just reached us. With unnecessary particularity it assures us of its Republican tendencies. It was born of the Publishers' Bill, recently enacted at Jackson.

The Holly Springs *Conservative* says that on Monday night, a negro man named Harry Ringer living in Winona, while sitting in the midst of his family, was fired on from the door with a shot gun, by some unknown person, and instantly killed.

R. J. Bicknell, so well and favorably known in Central Mississippi, has recently purchased an interest in the large wholesale dry goods house of E. Meyer, Memphis, Tenn. "Bick" is a live business man, and will carry a large trade to his house. May he make a fortune, and live a thousand years to enjoy it.

The *Vallonian* says the cotton prospect has no doubt improved very considerably since our report of last week. The weather has been rather dry in that immediate locality, which has been favorable for cotton. Corn is looking finely still. There has been showers in sections around that point, but just in that section rain is needed.

The charter of the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad passed as originally introduced, with the exception that the section allowing the company to establish a ferry accross the river from their river terminus to that of the North Louisiana and Texas railroad, was stricken out and a provision was added that the passenger depot should not be moved from its present location, and all freight should be delivered within the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg. None of the sections proposed by the citizens of Vicksburg were adopted.

Acts to prevent the sale of spiritous liquor in the town of Coffeeville; to incorporate the Savings Bank of Yazoo county; to provide for the holding of an election in Monroe county, relating to subscription to the Aberdeen and Elyton railroad; to revise the charter of Vicksburg; to incorporate the Canton and Vicksburg railroad; to incorporate the ship Island, Mississippi City and Paducah Railroad Company; and to amend the charter of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company, passed. This is the company's bill with the ferry privilege stricken out.

Duke Ernest, of Saxe Coburg, the brother of Prince Albert, devotes nearly his whole time to his little theater in Coburg.

PERSONAL.

Barry Cornwall is upward of eighty and in ill health.

The Emperor of Morocco is going to arm his troops with the needle gun.

General Sherman will spend the summer at Berkley Springs, Virginia.

Faber's speaking machine, in Germany, not only talks, but laughs and sings.

The Sultan paid a Russian violinist ten thousand francs for one evening's playing.

Dr. Nelaton, the great French surgeon, earned four hundred thousand francs last year.

Isabella says she likes Paris much better than Madrid, and wouldn't go back if she could.

News from Australia says that Tom Thumb was shaken by an earthquake there, the 22d of May.

Miss Ingelow is contemplating a story for children, the scene of which is to be laid in Florida.

The Viceroy of Egypt has concluded to make up with the Sultan, and is in Constantinople to do so.

Enouye, a Japanese youth, stands at the head of the list of the scholars of the Worcester, Mass., schools.

The little show Japs in St. Louis were attacked by the newsboys the other day, and the little Japs came out victorious.

The English papers insist that the Marquis of Bute is about to leave the Roman Catholics, notwithstanding his own denial.

Revels having failed to make arrangements with the Burnett House, Cincinnati, sojourns with Peter H. Clark, principal of colored schools.

Sir John A. McDonald will spend the summer in Prince Edward island. We will soon hear that the island wants to come into the Dominion.

General Butterfield lost the most of his property in the gold robbery in Wall street, Black Friday, and has gone to Europe to live on the wreck.

Bismarck won't go to England until the "little unpleasantness" between France and Prussia is settled; nor will Napoleon spend the summer at Ems.

J. N. having been interviewed, declares that if it were not for throwing too much prejudice upon the office, he would rather be a lunatic than be President.

Miss Lucy Forrest is a young American lady who has just received her diploma of M. D., and the right to practice in any part of the French dominions.

A St. Louis paper describes a letter of Horace Greeley's as looking "as if somebody had smashed a bottle of ink on it, and tried to wipe it off with a curry-comb."

D. Lannessan, a French physician, has just lost his life in consequence, it is said, of his excessive exertion to resuscitate a young girl who was nearly drowned in the Seine.

Filomeno is only eighteen. The jeweled decoration she wears was presented to her by Napoleon the Third the evening she played "By Command" at the Tuileries.

It is not probable that the Lafayette *Courier* really meant all it said when it said "Eleanor Kirk says Susan B. Anthony is woman's deliverer. From such, good Lord, deliver us."

The latest crime of the Chinese, according to Garrett Davis, is having "a language without an alphabet." But this is still not as bad as Grant, who has an alphabet without a language.

Olive Logan says she turned her back on Mrs. Joseph Young, No. 3, when introduced to her. With her natural vanity, Olive turned her handsomest side toward Mrs. Young.

Notwithstanding the modern war against the collegiate study of the classics, the latter is gaining favor—a chair of Chinese and Japanese having been established in Cornell University.

Victor Emmanuel got royally indignant at the theater the other evening, when some females in the box near him undertook to get up a flirtation with him, and they were ordered out of the house.

The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, in a flashy sermon on church music, attributes to Dr. Johnson the saying, "Let me make the songs of the people, and I care not who makes the laws." He should try again.

Grant's uncouth treatment of Gov. English, during the former's advertising trip to Woodstock, is easily accounted for. English may be a candidate for the Presidency. His crime is the same as Hancock's.

Among the pictures to be sold at the Dickens sale is a portrait of himself in "Used Up," painted by A. Egg, an artist of the Royal Academy. It was a pictorial ovation to the dramatic excellence of the great novelist.

The first official act of Attorney General Akerman, after he had assumed charge of the portfolio of the Department of Justice, was to call all the clerks and attaches of the office before him, and inform them that his name was Akerman, not Ackerman, as he is generally designated. He is annoyed that his fame has not gone so far as to assure the correct spelling of his name.

In various parts of England the surface of the country has undergone great changes in the last hundred years. A new county is being reclaimed from the sea on the coast of Norfolk and Lincolnshire. One consequence of driving away the water is, that the land shrinks. In Lynn many of the houses are "settling," the bridges are weakened, and the Corn Exchange "is sliding away from its front."

Queen Isabella's abdication was executed in triplicate at the Basilewski Palace. One copy was sent to the Emperor, another to the Duke de Sesto, and a third to the Marquis de Miraflores, an intimate friend of the Queen. Its condition is that Don Alphonso, her son, shall be recognized as lawful king by the Constituent Cortes; if this is agreed to, Isabella agrees to live voluntarily in exile, and return to Spain no more.

Curiosities of American History.

American political history is full of curious and singular incidents. For instance: Three of our Presidents, all of whom participated in the Revolution, died on its great anniversary, the Fourth of July, namely, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe.

From 1801 to 1825, the Presidential office was filled by Virginians. During the same interval, with the exception of four years, the Vice Presidential office was held by citizens of New York.

Of the first six Presidents, four of them were taken from the office of Secretary of State, and the other two, being first elected, could not perform its duties. From this fact arose the precedent that makes the Secretary of State the first officer in the Cabinet, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is the case in Great Britain.

No less than five of the greatest American statesmen were born in the same year—1782: Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Martin Van Buren and Lewis Cass. From 1800 to 1865 only two persons filled the office of Chief Justice of the United States: John Marshall and Roger B. Taney.

The Capital of the United States was located at Washington, in pursuance of a corrupt bargain, by which two or three members of Congress, who lived adjacent to it, and whose districts would be greatly benefited by it, voted for the funding of the national debt for that purpose.

But two men in the United States have, as they say in Odd Fellowship, passed through the "chairs," been Governors of States, held a first-class foreign mission, been the head of the Cabinet, the Vice President and President—their names are Thos. Jefferson and Martin Van Buren.

Three Presidents died in office: Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln.

Three persons were elected Vice President before they came to be President: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren.

Three Vice Presidents died in office: George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry and Wm. R. King.

Three Vice Presidents became President by the death of their chiefs: John Tyler, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson—and every one of them pursued a policy adverse to that of the party by which they were elected.

Two of the Vice Presidents of the United States—and they were the youngest men who ever held the office—have been indicted for treason—Aaron Burr and John C. Breckinridge—and in both instances the Government broke down and dismissed the case without putting it before a jury.

One Vice President—John C. Calhoun—resigned his seat as President of the Senate to take a place on the floor, where he could have the privileges of debate, and there elucidate his State rights views under the constitution.

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SCHOOL NOTICE.
A Day School-room, on Adams street, July 18th, will commence a session of six weeks, terminating August 26th. Boys preparing for any class in college will be received. I particularly desire boys who intend to attend my school the next session. Parents can select any study they may desire. Reference may be made to Judge Thomas R. Smith, J. T. Leath, and other members of the Board of Education, Memphis City Schools. Terms, $10 for the term.
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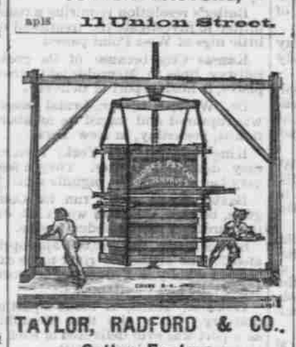

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The standard reputation attained by this unrivaled and infallible Yeast Powder during twelve years past, is due to its perfect purity, healthfulness and economy. Put up in 1 lb. tins, actual weight, as represented, and will keep for years. The quantity required for use is from one-fourth to one-half less than other Baking Powders.
Sold by Grocers throughout the United States.
DOOLEY & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Proprietors
69 New Street, New York.

$1000 Reward
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DRAKE'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cared cases of 30 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet.
Laboratory, 362 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md. ap29

Newell Screws —FOR— COTTON PRESSES.
The Only Reliable Press in Use.
ROBERTSON, BRUCE & CO., Agents,
jy8 346 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Attachment Suit.

State of Tennessee, county of Shelby.
J. W. Dickinson, W. W. Williams, H. P. Dickinson, partners in trade under the firm name and style of Dickinson, Williams & Co., vs. A. Clark Brewer & Co.
BEFORE Edward Kiernan, Justice of the Peace in and for said county. Affidavit having been made in this cause, and attachment issued and duly returned, served by garnishment, defendants not found.
It is therefore ordered, that the said defendants A. Clarke Brewer & Co., appear before me, at my office in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, on the 24th day of July, 1870, and make defense to said suit, or the same will be tried ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published in the Memphis Appeal once a week for four consecutive weeks.
This June 23, 1870.
ED. KIERNAN, J. P.
jel6

DISSOLUTION.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between E. B. & J. W. Webber, under the name and style of E. B. Webber & Bro., in this day dissolved on account of the death of J. W. Webber. The business of said firm will be settled by E. B. Webber, the surviving partner, who will continue the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business on his own account at the old stand, No. 270 Front street.
July 1, 1870. [jy6] E. B. WEBBER.

Carolina Life Insurance Co.
OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President,
W. 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: $15 per week; $50 per month. Capt. J. T. Farmer's coach line will connect at Florence with every train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and convey all passengers to the Springs.
For further information or circulars, address [je9] ELLIS & CO., Proprietors.

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 game all 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. Price $2 50 per day; children and servants, half price.
my28 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. [my28] T. P. AYDELOTT.

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 recently been convinced of its superior medical virtues, in the relief afforded Mr. Jared Doolittle, who was a case of mine in conjunction with Dr. Dement, of Huntsville, for twelve months before going to your Wells, suffering with Bright's 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 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 feel no hesitancy, but commit 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 10, 1866.
SIR: I feel pleasure in giving a certificate to the effect that your watering place has been of great benefit to myself the short time I stayed there. My complaint was Chronic Jaundice, which was fast resolving itself into Dropsy. When I came to your Wells my condition was truly sad, and my hope of so early an eradication of so long seated a disember 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 is their efficacy in other diseases.
SAM'L L. ROBERTSON.
MERIDIANVILLE, ALA., August 4, 1869.
SIR: In 1856 I was afflicted with Scrofula. I attended your Wells and was relieved. I have had no symptoms of it since.
JOHN G. FISK.
jel5

BAVARIAN BITTERS!
TRY THEM! NONE BETTER
HOFFHEIMER BROS.,
CINCINNATI,
I. HOFFHEIMER & BRO.,
ST. LOUIS,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
my1-dawr

PLANTERS' BANK
The Creditors of the Planters' Bank
ARE hereby notified that, by a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the suit of W. W. EWBY AGAINST THE PLANTERS' BANK AND OTHERS, made with a view to a financial distribution of the assets, the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank, or any other claims or demands, of whatsoever nature, against said Bank, must file the same in the office of the Clerk and Master of said Chancery Court, by or before the
First Monday in October, 1870,
And that notice of this order be published in at least one of the daily papers of Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, and in the weekly papers of Franklin, Pulaski, Murfreesboro, Athens and Clarksville, continuously up to the first Monday in October, 1870.
MORTON B. HOWELL,
s10 Clerk and Master.

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

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COMMISSIONER FOR THE
District Court of the Unit'd States
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Court of Claims at Washington,
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NOTARY PUBLIC
Special and prompt attention given to the taking of Depositions, or Commissions from other States.
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Near Front street, Farrington & Howell dsl New Block.

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J. W. CLAPP. J. P. MEUX
CLAPP & MEUX,
ATTORNEYS,
15 UNION STREET, Memphis, Tenn. J. W. Clapp will continue to practice in DeSoto and Panola counties, Miss. jy21

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS,
261 MAIN STREET, WEBSTER BLOCK,
Memphis, Tennessee.
We are now receiving our Spring Stock, the largest we have ever offered to the trade. MERCHANTS will find it to their interest to examine before buying. mh31

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. WAL