THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1870

To satisfy our esteemed cotemporaries of the APPEAL that we want peace, we propose that we agree, now, to lock arms and shields and stand upon the platform of principles and take the name that may be adopted at Nashville by the State Convention on the 13th of September. Will you agree to this proposition? Answer "immediately or sooner."—*Whig and Tribune.*

OUR cotemporary at Jackson has read the APPEAL to little purpose, or he would not make a proposition which implies doubt as to the course we intend to pursue. For three months the APPEAL has urged the holding of a State Convention, and invoked harmony. We have defended Brown and Quarles when unjustly assailed. We have vindicated Governor Harris from the aspersions of the *Whig and Tribune's* coadjutors. We have expressed the disgust and loathing which the people feel toward the contemptible time-servers who would write "unclean" on the backs of Yancey and Jeff. Davis for the great crime of being "original secessionists." We have deserted no principle of the Democratic creed, interpolated no new one, and have attacked no one except an editor of the *Whig and Tribune* when he was whisking about the District like a fiery comet, sowing the seeds which have ripened into a rich harvest of strife and discord. The *Whig and Tribune* says "let us have peace" with all the mock gravity and hypocrisy with which Grant made the same invocation—and then asks us to lock arms and shields with it in support of platforms and names. We don't care a pepper corn about names, but we are one of those old fogies who had rather be defeated on principles than triumph by accepting a situation, accomplished facts, and a violation of the Constitution, which is nothing more nor less than sugar-coating and swallowing Radicalism. There will be "peace" and a harmonious locking of arms and shields when the *Whig and Tribune* ceases its sneers and misrepresentations of prominent Democrats. In the very paper which the above extract appears, W. T. Avery, R. F. Looney, A. H. Douglas, R. D. Baugh are called "a notable squad of political dead beats," M. D. L. Stewart is accused of "fixing up a nice little game," and men who have controlled the old Whig party are called "hyenas" and "asses," who turn their heels upon it and go to kicking it. Only a few days since, the *Whig and Tribune* called the party dray horses of Memphis "party hacks." Its course is factious and insulting, and while such offensive words as "hyenas," "asses," "dead beats" and "party backs" are bubbling from its lips, it talks about "peace," and "locking arms and shields." "James, have you sanded the sugar?" "Yes, pa." "Have you wetted the tobacco?" "Yes, father." "Have you watered the rum?" "Certainly." "Then come into prayers." This is the political religion of the saint at Jackson. He has thrown the sand of discord into the Democratic sugar; he has mixed powder and wormwood with the tobacco which Conservatives should smoke; he has poured water into the strong rum of principles; and now he doubles up on his marrow-bones like a jack-knife, gets on his knees, lifts his white hands on an angle with his proboscis and ears, raises his lustrous eyes with all the rolling phrenzy of a beef at the slaughter pen, and prayeth thusly: "O, thou spirits of Jackson, Grundy, Polk and Jones, hover around and about us, and give us peace; and thou, O Memphis APPEAL, fly from Sodom; rush to our outstretched arms; bring along with you your 'hyenas,' your 'asses,' your 'dead beats,' your 'party hacks,' and 'lock arms and shields' with your contrite and sanctimonious brother."

THE people in this country only exact fairness at the hands of the newspaper press. The New York *Times* and the *Standard*, of all the New York newspapers, seem fairest and freest from unworthy prejudices. The *Tribune* denounces the French as ruffians and is wholly valueless as an exponent of facts. Any one must confess that all Europe is profoundly interested in the result of a struggle which will enable the Prussians, if victorious, to menace the integrity of every European State. The family of Hohenzollern has not been famed for its delicacy when dealing with those subjected to its mastery. Whatever our prejudices as these affect Napoleon or our opinions of the character and worth of the two nations at war with one another, we would deplore that result which may make either participant in the struggle too potent for the security and freedom of the smaller European States.

THE propriety and decency that characterize the President's conduct cannot be questioned. He was, not long ago, in Chicago, and though upward of three hundred shysters addressed to him the proposition that they would sever all matrimonial obligations that hammed his actions, he persistently refused to accept the intervention of the depraved lawyers, though they were willing to take their fees in executive patronage. It often happens, at Long Branch, that the President is very much "fatigued." In fact, such is the extent and debilitating influence of this "exhaustion" that he must shut himself within doors for a week. We are told now that such is his debility that he cannot return to Washington for ten days. Grant's labors are great and his afflictions fearful.

WE cannot too strongly urge upon every individual member of the Democratic party the imperative necessity and importance of each attending the mass meeting to-morrow, called for the purpose of nominating and electing delegates to the State and District Conventions. Let every man attend, with the determination of promoting harmony. There should be no rings or cliques organized to control the Convention. Everything should be done openly. In conventions it is often the case that there is a wheel within a wheel. We have never seen this anomoly in machinery, but we have seen a great many little wheels moved by a larger one, in all sorts of ways, and by a variety of motive power, especially in political machinery; and it is in this kind of machinery only that may be found the phenomena of a wheel within a wheel, or, in other words, a party within a party. There should be no organized party within the party which meets to-morrow. The Convention is not held for the benefit of men, but for the purpose of giving success to principles. A man who has formed or expressed an opinion is an unfit juror in a trial for murder, and sometimes we are almost forced to the belief that a man who has formed or expressed an opinion for or against an aspirant for office, is not a fit delegate to a convention; for he goes there a blatant partisan, caring more for the success of men than the promotion of harmony. But as the Convention to-morrow will be forced to select men who have their favorites, let us, by all means, unite upon the soundest and most judicious men of whom the party can boast. We say to our party friends, turn out, every man of you, and assist in electing such men as delegates, in whom you and the party generally can rely with implicit confidence. Select men for delegates both to the State and District Conventions, in whose hands the great interests which are at stake will not be jeopardized by rashness, indiscretion or inexperience. All are interested in selecting sound and reliable men for delegates—men in whose hands may safely be trusted the responsible duty of placing candidates in nomination for Governor and Congressman. Nominations will be equivalent to an election, if the Conventions are harmonious. Too much care cannot therefore be taken in selecting men for this high responsibility. All our prejudices and personal preferences must be kept out of sight. Individual interests must be merged in considerations of the general good. Turn out, Democrats, to-morrow *en masse*. There should be no scramble or squabbling. Select delegates who know how to sacrifice, when necessary, men for the good of the party. Again we invoke harmony in our deliberations to-morrow.

MR. JNO. P. KENNEDY, whose attractive story, "Horse-Shoe Robinson," has delighted many a Southern fireside, was older than we supposed. His books wore the aspect and genial cheerfulness of immortal youth, and not a little were we amazed when he died and the story was told that he was born in 1795, and was one of the defenders of Baltimore in the battles of North Point and Bladensburg. He began the practice of law in 1816, and yet, long ago as this seems, it seems only yesterday when he was one of those moderate, good natured people who constituted the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore. In Congress Mr. Kennedy especially distinguished himself as the earnest friend of Mr. Morse, securing for him the appropriation which first illustrated the value of telegraphy. His best books are "Swallow Barn," "Horse-Shoe Robinson," and "Life of William Wirt," certainly the best American biography ever written. Mr. Kennedy was kindly and gentle as a woman in his temper and disposition, and universally beloved in social as admired in public life.

THERE is a deal of nonsense written, as of other public matters, about the European war. We are only concerned as philanthropists, and because interested in the permanent peace and prosperity of Europe. If Prussia dismember France and appropriate Alsace and Lorraine, Napoleon's successor will wage war at the earliest opportunity to regain the lost districts of the humiliated empire. Such a peace as that which Prussians would inaugurate cannot endure, and therefore we have hoped that England, or Russia and Austria and Italy would intervene and impose conditions of peace that would make the world confident of its future protracted repose. The French people have many and grievous faults, but they have surely done more for freedom in the last hundred years than any people of Europe. Prussian monarchs of the reigning house have throttled freedom, even beyond the limits of Poland. We would have peace and freedom prevail in Europe, and these consummations are hardly to be expected if Prussia overwhelm and dismember France.

THE Pennsylvania *Argus* argues that the white race in this country, in view of the history of the past and hopes for the future, will never agree that negroes shall control the destiny of the nation, and continues: "We have faith in the masses of the people. We believe them to be honest; and so believing, we are filled with the hope that they never will surrender their patriotism to the blacks. But there is danger. Dark clouds are gathering in the nation's sky. Bad men have been intrusted with power. They are invoking heaven, earth and hell to assist them to demoralize and degrade the white race of the United States, to overthrow our beautiful system of free government, and to establish on the ruins thereof a centralized despotism. If the efforts of these aristocrats succeed, white men will not only be placed on an equality with negroes, but will be ground down by an oppression more severe than ever rested on the backs of Southern slaves."

MONSIEUR GAILLARDET's special Parisian dispatch to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, published in our telegraphic columns, should be carefully read by everyone. It doubtless defines with perfect accuracy both the physical and moral condition of Paris, and Paris is France.

WE are gratified in being able to announce this morning, as shown by our special telegrams, that the meeting held at Brownsville yesterday terminated most satisfactorily. Many of our party friends, from every part of the district, were present, and perfect harmony pervaded their deliberations. The time and place for holding the District Convention and the ratio of representation, questions likely to produce discord, were satisfactorily arranged. These matters being settled, we now see nothing in the way to prevent future harmony. We congratulate the Democracy everywhere on the harmonious action of our friends in council yesterday. It argues well for an easy victory in the approaching election. But we must not sleep on our arms. We must encamp upon the battlefield. We must perfect and preserve our organization. We conjure and adjure our friends throughout the District to be on the alert. Let us be united and ardent and well disciplined. We should not be over confident. Let us not only maintain but increase our majorities. We must unite as one man, and dropping all minor issues and forgetting past feuds, present one flag, one candidate, one motto, and rally under one banner as a band of brothers. This is the last great battle with Radicalism. One more fire along the whole line and the enemy will be forever routed and dispersed.

MAJOR GENERAL ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, died a few days ago in Hancock, Georgia, in the seventy-second year of his age. Not very many years ago, by his inter-marriage with Mrs. Nichols, of Nashville, he became known to many of our citizens. He was the grandson of Ethan Allen, of immortal memory; was graduated at West Point in 1817; from 1837 to 1840 he supervised Indian affairs; he served in Florida and Mexico on Scott's staff, and in 1854 resigned his place in the army and devoted himself to the study of alchemy and Swedenborgianism. He was the warm personal friend of President Lincoln, and often his adviser, as of Scott and Stanton. It was in reference to a furlough granted Hitchcock by Scott, that the latter and Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, quarreled. What effect Scott's personal antipathy to Mr Davis had upon his conduct, we may never know; but General Hitchcock, by producing a breach between Davis and Scott, may have influenced to greater extent than men have imagined, the fortunes of the South and of the Union.

It seems to be the settled policy of the courts of northern States to prohibit investments by counties in railway enterprises. Indiana, Michigan, and at length Illinois, through their highest courts, have pronounced against the validity of contracts by which counties tax their inhabitants for the purposes indicated. It would be very well, now that railway-building schemes are suspended by the course of events in Europe, to have this question, as Memphis roads may be affected by it, thoroughly investigated. It is almost unanimously agreed that Shelby county will make each citizen who pays taxes a shareholder in the Memphis and Selma road. Will the shape of the contract between the county and railroad company affect its validity? Are there peculiar features of constitutional law that give direction to the action of the courts of Indiana, Michigan and Illinois?

WAR GOSSIP.

POSITIONS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

Our dispatches this morning show that not less than five battles have taken place west of Metz since Sunday last. The first was at Pagny on that morning, when the Prussian advance was undoubtedly checked. It is evident that after this combat the German forces were moved rapidly in a northwestern direction, with a view to strike the French line of retreat at some point yet farther west. The two armies must have met at Longeville on Monday, where the Prussians were again repulsed, and from where they repeated their tactical flank movement upon the right of the French. Of the battle which took place on Tuesday we have comparatively full official reports from Paris. The locality is said to be between Doncourt and Vionville, but it is not stated what Doncourt is meant. Vionville is situated some twelve miles west of Metz, on the road to Verdun. Some four miles north of this place is a village called Doncourt. Ten miles west by south of Vionville is another village called Doncourt aux Templiers, on the road from Pont-a'Mousson to Verdun, and only three miles from the Metz and Verdun road. We are of the opinion that the battle took place between Vionville and Doncourt aux Templiers. This would give the French army a front covering its line of retreat, whereas a line to the other village would have made it impossible for any fighting to have taken place at Mars le Tour, which lies three miles west of Vionville, on the same road to Verdun, unless the French line of battle had formed a sharp angle, with the apex at Vionville.

That our opinion in this is correct seems confirmed by the statement made by Count Palikao to the Corps Legislatif on Thursday evening. The Count stated that the Prussians "had tried to retreat to Mthiel," a town of some size on the Meuse river, southeast of Doncourt aux Templiers. This would imply that the Prussian line faced to the north and the French to the south, thus placing the latter in front of and covering their line of retreat. It is true that this position is very near to Metz, but it certainly proves that the French line of retreat has not yet been cut off, even if the army of Bazaine has not yet succeeded in extricating itself from the Prussian flank movement. We are somewhat puzzled to account for Bazaine's remaining in the vicinity of Metz when it seems probable that his line of retreat was less exposed to attack on Sunday night that it was on Tuesday last. It may be, as suggested by a London paper, that he has been endeavoring to get on the flank and rear of the Prussians, with a view to compelling them to fall back for the purpose of covering their base of operations. If this has been his intention we are inclined to believe that he has been unsuccessful, and has been compelled to resume his retreat with greater danger of being cut off from Paris than ever before. The dispatches, however, are so confused and contradictory that it is almost impossible to form any clear idea of the situation. But one thing seems certain, and it is that up to five o'clock Thursday evening the French line of communication with Paris was open, as we have dispatches dated at the general headquarters up to that hour.

As regards the official dispatch from King William, dated at Pont-a-Mousson, and referring to an engagement near there on Tuesday, in which the Prussians took ten thousand prisoners, seven (or seventeen) cannon and two eagles, it is evident that he spoke of the engagement near Gravelotte, and not of the battle between Thionville and Doncourt aux Templiers. A Berlin newspaper publishes particulars of this engagement. Of the engagement between the main bodies of the armies there have been no official reports whatever from the Prussian commanders, and this fact will be readily ascertained by any person who will carefully examine the telegrams. This silence would seem to bear out the French claim of having repulsed the Prussians in their endeavors to force back the right wing of their enemy.

As we make it out there was a battle west of the Moselle on Sunday, there was another on Monday near Longeville, two on Tuesday and one Wednesday. Of this last engagement we publish the official report from Marshal Bazaine, dated at Verdun on Wednesday night. It thus appears that the French have not fallen back any farther, and from the reports that the battle was renewed on Thursday it would appear that they either do not wish to or cannot continue their retreat. While it is evident that in the engagements which have taken place from Sunday to Wednesday (we know nothing of the result of Thursday's battle) fortune has favored the French; we do not believe that the army of Marshal Bazaine is yet absolutely safe. If it is, then there is no doubt that he does not wish to retreat, and that he believes himself strong enough to cope with the combined armies of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz.

It will be observed that in the reports of the several engagements which have been fought, no mention whatever is made of the army of the Crown Prince. It is undoubtedly moving on Chalons, and the question now arises whether the French forces there are strong enough to give battle. Marshal McMahon's army has certainly arrived there, and we are of opinion that the Marshal commands the entire force, from the fact of General Trochu having been relieved and placed in command of Paris. McMahon's old force consisted of what remained of his old corps (the First) after the battle of Woerth, the Fifth, under General de Failly, and the corps of General Douay, recently stationed near Belfort. In addition, he must have the fourth battalions of each regiment of the army which were in depot when the invasion began, and which were announced as concentrating at Chalons. These are all troops of the regular army, and must certainly number at least 125,000 men. To these must be added such of the Garde Mobile as have been organized. It is claimed by the French, before McMahon and Bazaine's armies were divided, that there were 200,000 men at Chalons. If this statement be correct the army now under McMahon must be very strong. It must be at least as strong numerically as the army of the Crown Prince, which is stated at two hundred and fifty thousand. We are, therefore, inclined to the opinion that McMahon will give battle to the Crown Prince, though not at Chalons. It is altogether possible that the French have already advanced from that place to the fortress of Vitry-le-Francois, near the junction of the Paris and Metz and Paris and Basel railroads. But whether it be there or not we ought certainly to hear of the whereabouts of the Crown Prince before Tuesday next. At present his whereabouts are enveloped in complete mystery. No reports of his army come to us from Paris and none from King William's headquarters. Any speculation as to the probable route his forces are taking would, under the circumstances, be a mere waste of time.

THE KING'S REPLY TO THE POPE.

LONDON, August 19, 1870.—King William's reply to the Pope is as follows:

"*Most August Pontiff*—I am not surprised, but profoundly moved at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and of peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal?

"God witnesses that neither I nor my people devised or provoked war. Obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we take up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country, ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure.

"If your Holiness could offer me from him who so unexpectedly declared war assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions, and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquillity of Europe, it certainly will not be I who will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in bonds of Christian charity and sincere friendship.

"WILLIAM."

OPINONS OF THE NEW YORK FOREIGN JOURNALS UPON THE WAR.

We give the following from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of Saturday:

"We continue to read attentively the North German journals, and find in them many interesting observations. We must recognize, and we do so with real satisfaction, that their general tone, with the exception of some discordant variations, is now, more than it was at the beginning of the war, worthy of two great, chivalrous nations, which political events have precipitated against each other, without their ceasing to mutually entertain the respect dictated by reciprocal esteem. Let each fight under his own flag—nothing better! But let us fight with courteous arms, and on whatever side victory alights, let us act so that the unfortunate may be able to say, as the great conquered one of Pavia said, 'All is lost—except honor.'"

The *Staats Zeitung* remarks upon the pretended superiority of the German army, and thinks that the French army is still under the unfavorable impression of last week. Then it says: "As Frenchmen would not show themselves merciful if they were conquerors, they must expect, now that they are conquered, to lose some of their provinces."

"Now that they are conquered" is a little audacious and has a strong smell of the bear-skin. And now we sincerely thank our colleague for the consolations which he charitably sheds upon our anticipated tomb. "Let not the Frenchmen," he says, "be too much troubled. They will have purchased at this price a durable peace, and will be henceforth safe from all attacks from Germany." Great thanks for your compassion, but we do not wish for peace at that price. We should prefer to conquer it without undergoing such an amputation, and if unfortunately we were obliged to submit to it, be sure of one thing, and that is, that like Jephtha's daughter (meaning, probably, Rachel), we would not be comforted. Recollect the words of Morceau, which we cited the other day, "There is only one thing that can console a Frenman for a defeat, and that is a victory."

The *New Yorker Demokrat* throws cold water upon the enthusiastic confidence of its colleagues. It says: "They have been in too great a hurry to chant the song of triumph, to hail the death of the Emperor, the revolution at Paris, the proclamation of the republic, the end of the war, the fraternity of peoples, and a multitude of fine things, all that is possible. But the war is not ended, nor nearly so, and the Prussians will do well to make haste if they wish to profit by their first advantages."

The *New Yorker Demokrat* is right, but is it not a curious thing to see with what persistence people obstinately regard as a war of politics and a war of dynasty, a war which, from the French point of view, is conclusively a national one? This presumption is so strong among foreigners that the Arbeiter Union advises Prussians "not to be in a hurry, and to wait tranquilly until French internal embroilments shall do their business for them. The events of Paris will facilitate their task by adding to the difficulties of the Emperor."

Such is the hope of our enemies, a hope perfectly legitimate in face of the foolish attempts which are manifested, and which, under the influence of some incorrigible malcontents more anxious for the success of their own Utopias than for the grandeur of their country, would profit by the difficulties of the times, even at the cost of aggravating them, by creating a dangerous diversion at home.

WHEAT WANTED.

THE highest market price paid for wheat at Benjes' Mill, Nos. 73, 75 and 77 Second street, Memphis. Choice Family and Graham Flour, Cornmeal, Shorts, Chop Feed and Bran always on hand. [jy27] JOHN ING.

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The attention of planters is called to the "Peeler Gin," made by Mr. Pratt expressly for the Peeler, Molina, and other varieties of long-staple cotton.

Mr. Pratt has made upward of 17,000 Gins for India, Egypt, Mexico, Brazil and the Southern States, which have given general satisfaction. His Gin took the $50 premium and diploma at the Shelby County Fair at Memphis, and the $40 premium at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon.

It is a good rule to try all things, and hold fast to what has been approved and answers the purpose for which it is made. This is claimed for Pratt's Gin, and admitted by practical planters who have used it.

Orders for Gins, from 40 to 80 saws, and Gum Bands, at New York factory prices, promptly filled. Gins repaired by a skilful Ginwright.

Address, Memphis, Tenn., care of Farrington & Howell, 205 Front street.

G. W. TRUEHEART, Agent for Daniel Pratt, of Alabama.

jy1 daw

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Cotton Gins!

THE superiority of the above justly celebrated Gin Stands is acknowledged by all who have used them during the past 30 years.

They took the first premium at the Shelby County Fair in October last.

We are now prepared to take orders for any size, to be in readiness for use in the coming crop.

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A FULL and Plain Treatise on the Laws of Health and Disease, and the theory and practice of Medicine, especially adapted for family use. As a household medical work it has no rival. It is indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the country, North, South, East and West. Its merit and reliability are thus placed beyond question.

This work is needed in every household. It is sound economy for even the poorest family to buy it. No book offers greater inducements to agents. Send for circulars, with terms and testimonials, to NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 271 and 273 Second street, Memphis, Tenn. aug5 daw

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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 Infant's 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.

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CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loins, 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, Grave or Dropsy may ensue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

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

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

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no other remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified 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. G. 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.

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

☞ NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS DONE UP IN STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Carolina Life Insurance Co.

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President,

M. J. WICKS, 1st Vice-President. | J. T. PETTIT, 2d Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary | J. H. EDMONDSON, General Agent.

ELLETT & PHELAN, Attorneys.

DIVIDEND, - - 40 PER CENT.

Assets, - - $856,464 82

PRINCIPAL OFFICE---No. 42 MADISON STREET

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1870.

Cash Capital, : : : : $500,000

ASSETS.

Real estate		$720,000 00
BANK STOCKS.		
300 Shares Yale National Bank, New Haven	$35,000 00	
200 " National New Haven Bank	28,250 00	
150 " New Britain National Bank, New Britain	17,250 00	80,500 00
STATE AND UNITED STATES BONDS.		
77,000 United States 5-20s	$87,187 50	
26,770 Virginia State Bonds	25,528 72	
20,000 South Carolina State Bonds	17,800 00	
10,000 Alabama " "	7,700 00	
20,000 Tennessee " "	13,200 00	151,416 22
50 Shares New Haven Safe Deposit Co.		5,000 00
Cash on hand and in City Bank of Montreal		16,274 34
Cash in hands of Agents		180,000 00
Loans on Mortgages		22,650 00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds		16,000 30
Call Loans		7,068 30
Agency Supplies, estimated		5,000 00
Interest and rents accrued		13,792 32
Agents' Balances and sundry investments		64,546 73
Office Furniture, Safes, etc., ($15,928 90,) estimated		10,000 00
Salvage on Fire and Inland Losses, estimated		50,000 00
Bills Receivable, ($41,778 45, estimated		35,000 00
Total Assets		$1,324,326 71
LIABILITIES.		
Unpaid losses		$122,473 19
Other liabilities		180,000 00
Total liabilities		$302,473 19

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

L. W. CLARKE, Secretary | C. S. BUSHNELL, President.
E. B. COWLES, Ass't Secretary. | S. E. MERWIN, Jr., Vice Pres't.
S. L. TALCOTT, General Agent and Adjuster.

DIRECTORS.

CORNELIUS S. BUSHNELL, President, New Haven.
EDWARD S. SCRANTON, of Edward S. Scranton & Co., Bankers, New Haven.
WILLIAM A. CLARK, Manufacturer, New Haven.
WM. O. ARMSTRONG, of L. W. & P. Armstrong, Shipping Merchants, New Haven.
PHILANDO ARMSTRONG, " " " " " "
WASHINGTON VALE, New York.
EDWIN MARBLE, of Hooker, Candee & Co., New Haven.
WILLIS M. ANTHONY, City Assessor, New Haven.
SAMUEL PECK, Manufacturer, New Haven.
SERENO H. SCRANTON, President Shore Line Railway, Madison.
SAMUEL E. MERWIN, Jr., of S. E. Merwin & Son, Packers, New Haven.
RICHARD M. EVERETT, Merchant, " "
WM. D. BENANT, Merchant, " "
DANIEL TROWBRIDGE, Shipping Merchant, " "
JOHN S. CARRINGTON, Proprietor Journal and Courier, " "
ATWATER TERRY, Builder, " "
WM. W. WINCHESTER, Sec'y Winchester Repeating Arms Co., " "
H. LYNDE HARRISON, Attorney, " "
HENRY P. HAVENS, Whaling Merchant, New London.
HENRY E. RUSSELL, of Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., New Britain.
JOHN P. TUTTLE, of Tuttle & English, New Haven.
A. R. TREADWAY, of Joyce, Stephens & Treadway, New Haven.
EDWIN S. MERSICK, of English & Mersick, Carriage Goods, New Haven.
GEORGE W. LYON, of Lyon & Hillard, Meriden.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Agents.
17 Madison Street Memphis, Tennessee.
H. T. TOMLINSON, Special Agent for Tennessee and Mississippi.

GROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

J. T. HILLSMAN, Memphis, Tenn. | J. H. MARTIN, Late of Gay & Martin.

MARTIN & HILLSMAN,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

Liquors, Plantation Supplies, Bagging and Iron Ties,

308 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.

☞ Referring to the above card, we offer our services to our friends and customers, hoping by close attention to their wants and interests to merit their patronage and support. J. H. MARTIN, J. T. HILLSMAN. au12

A. C. TREADWELL, late Meacham & Treadwell.
A. S. TREADWELL, of Treadwell Bros.
R. A. TREADWELL, of Treadwell Bros.
B. D. TREADWELL, of Treadwell Bros.

A. C. TREADWELL & BROS.

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

NO. 11 UNION STREET,

Stonewall Block, : Memphis, Tenn.

☞ From the above card it will be seen that A. C. Treadwell, late of Meacham & Treadwell, and Treadwell Bros. have united under firm style of A. C. Treadwell & Bros. To their friends who have heretofore patronized them so liberally, they return sincere thanks, and to them and to all who may favor us with their patronage, we pledge our best efforts to please. au2 daw A. C. TREADWELL & BROS.

Copartnership Notice.

JAS. A. HUNT, formerly of Batesville, Miss., has been admitted to an interest in our business, to date from July 1, 1870.

FARGASON & CLAY.

FARGASON & CLAY,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Cotton Factors,

330 FRONT STREET.

J. T. FARGASON. C. C. CLAY. J. A. HUNT. MEMPHIS, TENN. jy28

M. L. MEACHAM. E. E. MEACHAM. A. W. ROBERTS. J. H. POSTON.

M. L. MEACHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 9 Union Street,

Stonewall Block, : : : Memphis, Tenn. jy6

PLANTER'S BANK

The Creditors of the Planters' Ban

ARE hereby notified that, by a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the cause of W. W. HENRY 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