MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, : : MAY 17, 1871

THE Washington *Chronicle* (Grant's very Radical organ) says:

In the South Carolina Tax-payers' Convention Hon. G. A. Trenholm, formerly Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury, fully accepted universal suffrage, and said that "*in view of all the circumstances of the war the clemency of the North toward the South was such as history furnishes no examples of.*

We have prayed and still pray, "God deliver us from such clemency." If the above be true, which we doubt, we might also add, "and from such friends as Trenholm."

THE Grant men who, under the lead of Tom Murphy, manage the collection of customs of New York city, went down the bay of New York on Wednesday last to meet Sheridan, who returned from Europe in the Russia. They tried hard to get up a stirring enthusiasm, but failed utterly, notwithstanding the widow of the "late lamented" and her son "Tad" were of the party. The war fever is dying out, and factitious and fictitious reputations with it. Notwithstanding Buchanan Reid's poem and picture of Sheridan's ride, the little chap would fall into oblivion were it not for his massacre of the Indians as famous as Pelissier's smoking of the Arabs in the Algerian cave.

THE announcement that Horace Greeley will deliver a lecture in this city about the first of June excites keen interest among intelligent people. Mr. Greeley, now that Prentice is no more, stands confessedly first among American journalists, and while he is not an orator, he is not the less a profound and accurate thinker, and the most forcible and thoughtful of American writers. His sentences are the equivalents of columns that emanate from ordinary journalists, and while his philosophy has been characterized by a degree of transcendentalism in which we have never concurred or sympathized, his integrity of purpose and character are rarely questioned. He has steadily asserted the supreme absurdity that a protective tariff was a supreme benefaction, and believes that African slavery was the incomparable sin. He has been as honest in all this, no doubt, as we in differing from him, and there are few citizens of the United States to whom we would listen with greater pleasure than to the famous veteran editor of the extraordinarily erratic *Tribune*, which was willing that the seceding States should depart in peace, and yet was foremost in hounding on the dogs of war.

THE capture of Fort D'Issy, it is thought, seals the fate of Parisian Communism. Further resistance to Thiers' Government seems hopeless. The resignation of General Rossel, Cluseret's successor, is significant of the downfall of Paris. The people at last are thoroughly tired of war, disgusted with constant defeat, and sickened by want and suffering. Within the week, the mob of Paris may slaughter their favorites of the past month, and proclaim the glory and supremacy of Thiers. Each hour we look for the intelligence that MacMahon has seized the French capital. General Douay was appointed some days ago to lead the storming column, and thus the Commune, supposed not long ago to contain the germ of republicanism, to grow vigorous and strong and overspread all Europe, suspends for a time its offices, whether for great good or measureless evil. Louis Blanc, writing of the deplorable condition of Paris, says "that those within the Assembly and those without, who would give their lives to see this sanguinary problem solved in a pacific manner, are condemned to the torture of being unable to perform a single act, to utter a cry, to say a word, without running the risk of provoking manifestations contrary to the objects they propose, or without rendering themselves liable in this manner to irritate the malady, to envenom the wound."

The situation is indeed only misery, deep, direful and wretched misery for France, from which it is feared she can only be rescued by the strong arm of Germany, whose greatness will be hereafter measured by generosity illustrated in the relations of the victors and vanquished—even as the Sherman-Johnson treaty in 1865 designated the two greatest men, to whom revolution gave immortal renown.

MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS—THE STRUGGLE FOR COMMERCIAL EMPIRE.

There was a meeting of a portion of the stockholders in the Memphis and Ohio railroad yesterday and so few were present that no action was taken in reference to the matter that caused the convocation. The Company's directors meet to-day. The trade with Louisville has been closed, the road has passed into the hands of strangers and it only remains for the innocent stockholders to confirm the action of their representatives. That these have acted wisely and well we have not a doubt. The consolidation of railways, unless cities that built them would be destroyed, is often a matter of inexorable commercial necessity. Louisville and Memphis henceforth have a unity of interest, very like that which renders Chicago a suburb of Boston or New York. Louisville can hardly be enriched without conferring wealth upon Memphis. If the wealth of the country must flow toward New York and thus through Louisville, it is not less true that there is another New York rising up in splendor and majesty on the shores of the Western Ocean, and to this Louisville finds its gateway through Memphis. Louisville, too, by perfecting means of intercommunication with Memphis, draws to the latter city the imperial wealth of the West. With imperfect means of transit to the East and Europe, the wealth of Western empires would seek more Northern or Southern routes to the ocean. Palpably enough, St. Louis and Louisville seek to control the resources of this portion of the valley of the Mississippi. Even now St. Louis extends railway lines southward on the eastern and western shores of the great river. Louisville contests the palm for supremacy even here, and this contract made with Louisville becomes in effect an offensive and defensive alliance and Louisville, in promoting her own interests, is forced to aid in drawing to Memphis the measureless wealth of the Occident. By this conflict, thus directed, between Louisville and St. Louis, Memphis has everything to gain and therefore our local interests compel assent to this consolidation of roads which the stockholders, for many different reasons, will as strongly approve. Parenthetically it is proper to suggest, in view of the struggles of rival Northern cities for supreme power in this portion of the valley of the Mississippi, that no conduct on the part of Memphis, Little Rock Helena and other neighboring towns and cities could be more absurd than that which a Helena newspaper suggests. Our fortunes are necessarily identical. If Helena and Little Rock, and Jackson and Holly Springs prosper, even so will Memphis be aggrandized. The danger is not that these neighboring towns will destroy one another, but that all will be engulfed by St. Louis or Louisville. Our policy is to cooperate, and, while we would do nothing to prevent the development of the country's resources, in every direction, by St. Louis, it is our province to escape commercial domination by the very agencies to which St. Louis resorted when Chicago was expelled from Missouri and Kansas, and from the Indian Territories west of Arkansas, by the railway-building energies of the metropolis of Missouri. We have the same natural advantages over St. Louis, partly furnished by Louisville, which St. Louis had over Chicago, and Memphis need only be true to herself and her people need only act as one man, to achieve for this prosperous, heaven-favored city a destiny as brilliant as that which has made the world believe that St. Louis will yet become the central seat of American empire.

THE APPEAL AND ACCOMPLISHED FACTS.

The Little Rock *Gazette* has announced itself an "accomplished fact" paper, and in a lengthy article of the 13th strikes in a sort of left-handed way at the APPEAL, while it pretends to answer the strictures of the *Journal*, which, in order to serve the purposes of its party, purposely misrepresents us. We never made a "confession" as to the future of the Democratic party, because there was nothing to confess. The *Journal*, attributing its own method of party trick and hugger-muggering to the Democracy, and remembering that dark-lantern loyal-leagueism is one of its principal means of party discipline, would have its readers believe that the Democracy also has its secret leagues and dark-lantern operations; hence the assumed "confession" of the APPEAL, which the *Gazette* hastens to disavow with all the zeal of a convert, to "accomplished facts." As we did not make a "confession," we hope the *Gazette* will calm its fears and dry its tears. What we did say about the amendments was in strict accordance with the platform of the Democratic party, adopted on the 5th of July, by a convention of the party, assembled in New York city. Here are the words of the convention, words that must stand as the declaration of the party until they are repealed or modified by the party in 1872:

"THAT WE REGARD THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS OF CONGRESS, SO CALLED, AS USURPATIONS, UNCONSTITUTIONAL, REVOLUTIONARY AND VOID."

To prove to the *Gazette*, and its coworkers in the iniquity of "accomplished facts," that we are right in our opposition to this dogma, and that we are right according to the declarations of the party, and therefore consistent with our avowal of fealty to Democratic principles, we have quoted the above, which is as plain as to the amendments as the explanation of "Truthful James" as to the sharpness of the "Heathen Chinee" who would not be euchred. But the *Gazette* quotes from the recent Congressional address. Well, what of it? When, in the history of the Democratic party, did the Address of Democratic Congressmen take the place of the platform of the party? Can the *Gazette* tell us? No, nor the *Courier-Journal*, nor the *World*, so enamored of themselves and their say-so that they would break up and ruin a great organization when it is facing the enemy and is ready to deliver battle. But, we deny that the Congressional Address is at variance with the platform of the party adopted in 1868. The Congressmen say (we quote from the *Gazette* itself):

We earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union to spare no effort to maintain peace and order; to carefully protect the rights of every citizen; to preserve kindly relations among all men, and to discountenance and discourage any violation of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the constitution *or any of its amendments*.

We indorse every word of this. We obey the laws in our own person, and we council obedience in all others. We hold that every law should be obeyed. If any prove oppressive, the remedy lies at the ballot-box. There is the place for redress of grievances; beyond that lies the broad and bloody plain of revolution. We have tried that, and, having failed, are content to fight hereafter within constitutional limits, respecting even the usurping constitutional amendments and the laws made in pursuance of them. But while we do so, we shall strenuously insist upon their repeal, because they are fundamentally wrong and were consented to by the people under duress. And this we will do because it is not only our own wish and will, but because the Democracy in Convention assembled in 1868, ordered and declared it the settled policy of the party. The *Gazette*, if it would be Democratic and lead its readers in the straight path of Democracy, must confine itself to the Democratic platform, which has pronounced against the amendments and the oppressive reconstruction acts, which never could have been passed under the "Constitution as it was."

THE Memphis APPEAL, of the 3d, says: "We agree with Mr. Stephens that the Democracy can accept the Thirteenth Amendment and reject the succeeding ones." Perhaps the APPEAL will say *how* we can "reject" them.

We find the above extract in the Augusta (Ark.) *Bulletin*, edited by our former fellow citizen, J. T. Trezevant. The Democratic party can "reject" the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution just as it can "reject" any other amendment adopted by perjury, fraud and in utter violation of the mode prescribed by which amendments to the Constitution are to be made. The Constitution prescribes the manner as follows:

Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Suppose that a bare majority of Congress had "proposed" the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments; and suppose further, that only a majority of the States, instead of three-fourths, had ratified the amendments, does the *Bulletin* pretend to say that the Democracy would "accept" such amendments? Would the *Bulletin*, in such a contingency, ask the APPEAL "how" to "reject" such amendments? The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments have been fastened upon the Constitution by fraud and usurpations, by means just as illegal and unconstitutional as if they were placed there by a resolution "proposed" by a majority of Congress, and ratified only by a majority of the States, and we are asked "*how*" we are to "reject" such a usurpation and unconstitutional outrage. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, "rejected" all the amendments and the reconstruction acts of Congress, when, after being indicted, he bid defiance to them and showed so plainly that they were unconstitutional, null and void, that the Radicals withdrew their indictments and ceased to prosecute him. Without the Enforcement Act, the Fifteenth Amendment would be a dead letter upon the Constitution, and the Democracy of Tennessee is so hostile to the Fifteenth Amendment, so anxious to "reject" it, that, in the last Democratic State Convention, held in Nashville on the 12th of September last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the act recently passed by Congress to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment as unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive; an invasion of the rights of the States and subversive of the best interests of the people. We therefore urge its unconditional repeal.

In thus denouncing the act enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment, the Tennessee Democracy characterized the amendment itself "as unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, an invasion of the rights of the States, and subversive of the best interests of the people," and the Democrat who acquiesces in such an infamous measure is a traitor to his convictions. The real, honest, earnest opinion of the Tennessee Democracy in reference to that infamous perversion called the Fifteenth Amendment is, that it is a fraud and an outrage. This opinion was rendered when the Legislature refused to ratify the amendment. Yet, the Tennessee Democracy is called upon to stultify itself, to become the receiver of stolen goods by accepting a measure which it has branded "as unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive; an invasion of the rights of the States and subversive of the best interests of the people."

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are such gross usurpations, so grossly and notoriously violative of the Constitution, that instead of "accepting" them, the Democracy everywhere should imitate the example of Linton Stephens, and appeal to the courts of the country. Radical as the Supreme Court is known to be, the Judges as sworn officers who have a reputation to preserve, would unhesitatingly declare these amendments null and void, because they were engrafted upon the Constitution by means unknown to the Constitution and in utter violation of that instrument. The Democratic party has always been punctilious in its observance of the law and the Constitution. It pronounces these amendments unconstitutional, and it is in honor and duty bound to war upon them until the Supreme Court decides them constitutional. The Democratic creed inculcates the principle that the Constitution establishes a Union of co-equal States—a Union of co-ordinate departments—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary—all independent of each other. It reserves to the States certain rights which were to remain unimpaired and not to be interfered with by the General Government. But we now have instead of these a Union of central and despotic powers, with the Executive and Judiciary under the absolute control of the Legislative department of the Government. Congress is not only the Legislative power, but it controls the Executive and Judiciary. States have dwindled down to mere corporation authorities, and State sovereignty is a principle of the past. Our whole theory of Republican government has been subverted, and the party is fast hastening to Imperialism and Centralism under a Congressional oligarchy. The Democratic party will have lost the Promethean fire of principles when it asks us "how" we are to "reject" usurpation and despotism; "how" we are to "reject" unconstitutional enactments. If the Democratic party be not a sham and a fraud, it will not stop to inquire "how" it is to work when the temple of liberty is on fire. If it is worth a pepper-corn it will "reject" the reconstruction acts, the Constitutional amendments, everything that is violation of the organic law of the land. It it possesses any virtue that should commend it to the confidence of the people, those virtues consist in the propositions of restoring to the country the principles and government of civil liberty as committed to us by the fathers of the Republic. If the Democratic party is to succeed at all, it must succeed on the distinctive principles which place it in direct antagonism to the policy of the party in power. Success would be but an empty triumph except upon the principles that the legislation of the country, for the past ten years, has been a series of blunders which has rent the country with the direst confusion and disintegration, and kept the nation in a constant turmoil and of sectional strife, and bitterness. The mission of the Democratic party is therefore unmistakable: to regard the legislation of Congress, that of reconstruction especially, as unconstitutional, null and void, as proclaimed by the National Democratic Convention of 1868, and to make a bitter war upon amendments to the Constitution that have been made in utter disregard of justice, law and the requirements of the Constitution.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen against sanctioning the ratification of the Alabama treaty, in case the arbitrators are bound by rules or conditions other than the law of nations and the English municipal laws existing during the civil war in the United States, when the alleged depredations upon American commerce were committed.

Tom Allen, the pugilist, publishes a card denying the reported challenges by him to Mace and O'Baldwin.

ARKANSAS.

A Sensible Letter Writer—Helena and Memphis—Absurdity of Rivalries and Jealousies—Future Splendor of Both Places.

Crops and Possibilities of Arkansas—A Magnificent Country,—What It Needs.

CROSS COUNTY, ARK., May 12, 1871.

Editors Appeal—I have been looking carefully at your map or diagram in your issue of May 4th, exhibiting the railroads built and building which find a center in Memphis, and contribute to swell its importance and business. They need no explanation. They speak for themselves. But it seems to me you might have added another road, which, though it does not directly by itself point to and center at Memphis, yet, I am certain, will increase largely the business and contribute liberally to the prosperity of your city. I refer to the Helena and Iron Mountain. I am aware that this has been regarded in Memphis with some jealousy and disfavor. Having St. Louis for its northern and Helena for its southern terminus, it has been supposed that these two cities would reap all the benefits derived from the building of this road. It has been thought that, running north and south on a line some forty miles west of Memphis, its tendency would be to run everything it should carry straight by and away from that city, adding largely to the great business of St. Louis, and assisting

HELENA TO BECOME A DANGEROUS RIVAL

to Memphis. Let us see if probabilities justify such a conclusion. The cotton grown in the region which this road traverses now reaches Memphis by being shipped from Wittsburg by the St. Francis, from Forrest City by the Little Rock road, and some by the way of White river. Some of this is wagoned a distance of one hundred miles before it reaches its shipping point. The country may be said to be almost entirely tributary to Memphis. Their cotton goes thither to find a market. Nine out of ten of the country merchants make their purchases in Memphis. The people have a confirmed Memphis habit of regarding everything. They depend upon Memphis for everything. If they ever go away from home to see the outside world, they go to Memphis. They have learned at least the names of Memphis merchants, but not those of any other city.

THE APPEAL, THE WESTERN METHODIST AND THE BAPTIST

find their way through here, but scarcely any papers from any other place, except the State papers from Little Rock. Now, is it likely that all these relations and connections will be broken up by building the Helena and Iron Mountain railroad? How? Its first connection will be made at Forrest City, and it is expected that the cars will be running between that place and Helena before Christmas. Will not the traffic of St. Francis county, below Forrest City, and that of the upper part of Phillips county be quite as likely to take a short cut to Memphis, over the Little Rock road as to seek Helena altogether to establish new relations? The road will not stop to be finished before it will begin to hunt its way northward, up through the northern part of St. Francis, through Cross, Poinsett, Green, or, perhaps, Randolph counties. It is expected that it will be mostly graded to the north line of Cross by the first of October? Now when the people of these upper counties are able to reach Forrest City by rail, while before they have had only wagon transportation to this place and to Wittsburg, is it likely they will quit going to Memphis all at once, when it is five-fold easier to go thither than it was before? We all know the force of old habits well strengthened and confirmed. Memphis may safely calculate upon these to enable her to keep the trade which has so long been hers, and also to carry with it the increasing trade and business which the opening of this important road will create through the excellent country which it traverses. St. Louis is not a cotton market. There is scarcely a probability or a possibility that she ever can be. Certainly she can never compete with Memphis. If Helena even had the natural advantages of Memphis or New Orleans, she could never become the rival of either; for they have got such a start that she could never overtake them. So I think Memphis ought to regard the Helena and Iron Mountain as one of her most important roads. What she wants most is country. A city can never grow to respectable proportions without a large, populous and productive country around and tributary to her, unless she is exclusively a manufacturing city or dependent upon ocean commerce. Memphis has a large area of country around her. It can scarcely be said to be rich save in possibilities. It must be penetrated and crossed by railroads in every direction.

IT MUST HAVE MORE POPULATION,

more laborers; more industry, more skill, and when its productiveness begins to bear a proper ratio to its capabilities, then the dream of Memphis' growth and grandeur will begin to be realized. But Memphis is large enough now for the country she represents—I mean the country in its present condition. When there are four times as much cotton, ten times as much corn, twenty fold as many cattle, horses and swine produced on the same area—as there easily could be—a city like Memphis could find her hands full, and she would have to wake up and be forced to make herself large enough to accommodate the country naturally tributary to her. Every railroad that is built is valuable, not so much for bringing what it finds along its line as for what it *adds* and *creates* after it is built. Memphis wants all the roads she can get, not so much to bring business as to make business.

THE HELENA AND IRON MOUNTAIN ROAD

will open a portion of country heretofore almost inaccessible according to our modern ideas. For all crops, it is doubtful if any part of the continent excels it. It produces the grasses and all the cereals quite as well as the Northwestern States, when these are the only crops. While in addition to these, cotton and tobacco may be grown as profitably as in any part of the South. Speaking of tobacco, I am told by an experienced and skillful tobacco grower and manufacturer, that the land on Crowley's Ridge is not excelled by any in the United States for producing tobacco of superior quality and sufficient quantity. The level land west of it is likewise excellent, but while it may grow a little larger quantity, it can hardly equal the Ridge in the quality it produces. This gentleman has resided here for several years, and is well acquainted with the best tobacco localities in Kentucky and Tennessee. Any one who has seen the land in Montgomery, around Clarksville, Tennessee,

SO FAMOUS FOR ITS TOBACCO,

could not hesitate to give this the preference. *A priori*, I had decided that this was excellent for tobacco, and was very glad to have my opinion confirmed by authority so good. I know that some of the skillful Connecticut tobacco growers are contemplating Crowley's Ridge as a favorable point for their operations. There they make their land, but they cannot make their climate, and although they make big crops, the leaf is too coarse for anything except wrappers for inferior cigars. Look out for large shipments of tobacco over the Memphis and Little Rock and Helena and Iron Mountain roads. Look out for a large increase of trade to Memphis directly while the last road is building, and, especially, after it is finished.

SAT.

THAT NOISELESS,

INK MOTION, LOCK STITCH, straight Le Seelse, Sinse Sewing Machine, is controlled by parties who "will stay." True, we have "handled other machines," but seeking the best, have found it. Agents wanted everywhere. FRAZER & CO.,
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Are now ready for the Spring Trade, with heavy stock and good assortment of

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In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts, each $40,000
10 " " " 20,000
50 " " " 5,000
50 " " " 1,000
250 " " " 500
250 " " " 200
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each $300 to $500
75 " " Melodeons, " 75 to 100
250 Sewing Machines ..... 60 to 175
500 Gold Watches ..... 75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at $1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c, a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES—The following lately drew valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them: Andrew J. Burke, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas. M. Matthews, Detroit, $5000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION.—"The firm is reliable"—*Weekly Tribune, Dec. 29.* "Deserve their success"—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

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my3

NOTICE.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, May 16th, 1871.

AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Valley Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared on the Capital Stock of said Company.

H. GRONAUER, Secretary.

HARDWARE.

NOTICE--REMOVAL.

ALLISON BROS.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Guns, Cutlery, Castings, Hoes, Chains, Rope, Axes, Anvils, Bellows, Vises, Etc., Etc., Builders' and Plantation Hardware and Mechanics' Tools,

17 UNION ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We have removed from 279 Front street to the above well known location, where we will be pleased to see all our old customers and friends, as well as the public generally. ap12

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REMOVAL!

MISS M. PERDUE

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HER friends and patrons that she has removed her store to

No. 315 Main St.,

One door south of Peabody Hotel, where she will keep a fine stock of

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Call and examine her stock. ap14

MEDICAL.

WE have tested its virtues, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw.—Editor Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga.

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LIVER DISEASE is more prevalent throughout the country than any other malady, and always underlies it. Liver is regulated, health is almost invariably restored, and all other ailments yield to its influence. Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Dizziness, Coated Tongue, Sick Headache, Bad Taste, Jaundice, Colic, Flatulence, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Dry Skin, Eruptions, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs and Joints, Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Headache, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Limbs, Kidneys, Back and Loins, Gravel, Dropsy, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Mental Depression, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Malaria, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholera, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Mania, Melancholy, Madness, Hypochondria, Hysteria, Leucorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Impotence, Loss of Sexual Power, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Sleeplessness, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, Wasting in the Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy