MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, : : : : : JUNE 23, 1871

☞ We wish all merchants to understand that this office will not be responsible for and will not pay any debts created by any individual connected with the office, in any capacity, unless the same shall have first been presented to and accepted for payment by A. D. Witherspoon, Business Manager of the APPEAL.

One Issue.

There is really but a single issue before the country. It is not a "dead issue." It is one which has lived before us, and which will live so long as the flame of liberty survives to burn in the human bosom. That issue was lately stated by Judge Trumbull in the following form:

The question is whether we are to revolutionize this government, and no longer have a republic composed of separate States, but a centralized, consolidated Government—to strike out thirty-seven stars, and have but one.

Such is the live issue propounded by the Republican Senator from Illinois. Is it to his platform the New Departure men would go? Is it to save the Republic? We oppose a despotism where the people are willing to be free. The encroachments of the Federal power have augmented its strength in the direction of an irresponsible despotism. The control of government is not only oppressive and cruel in some cases, but it is also already irresponsible. No officer fears the consequences of his acts. The whole spoils theory of its administration is a crime. Submission to such steps of progress is a step toward slavery. We join hands with any men who will fight the despot, and are not stupid enough to expect to win by honey-fugling the arch demon and gaining him by the arts of hypocrisy. There is no reason why there should be any disagreement among those who love liberty and Republicanism. The thirty-seven stars will retain their individuality and brilliancy, or they will drop and be consumed forever in one baleful sun.

Policy.

The purpose of the New Departure men is avowed in Ohio to be to get rid of the everlasting cry of "rebel," "Andersonville," "Ku-Klux," etc., and to direct attention in the coming canvass for Governor exclusively to the oppressive tariff, and the intolerable abuses and knaveries which so signally distinguish the Radical Federal administration. By the circumlocution process of conceding the wisdom of interpolations already made on the Constitution, they propose to prevent the further depreciation of that instrument, and at the same time to bring all parties to support and obey the Constitution as it is, while they also thus obtain for the purposes of the present canvass such vantage ground as will enable them to smite the enemy hip and thigh, and extirpate Radicalism root and branch. This, to deplume it of all claptrap about dead issues and live issues, is the complete programme. We shall see how it will work. We shall learn in the present canvass whether there is to be blow for blow, or whether it is to be all a one-sided business, in which the New Departure semi-Radical converts will smite the enemy on the one particular cheek pointed out, and the Grant-Butlerites meekly turn the other. We shall see whether the ingenious New Departure trap will ever be sprung by the wary foxes for whom it was set openly before their eyes. They have been told the amendments will not be further debated on the part of the Democrats, because they are a little tender-toed on that subject, and the Radical blows hurt too much when delivered on that sore spot. We suppose the spoon and spoils thieves will now be compelled to strike the Democratic "outs" only on those places where the "outs" are invulnerable—if, indeed, not prevented from striking at all.

Moral.—When you get into a difficulty, inform your enemy that your head and heart will be left undefended, and then it will be impossible he should strike so as to hurt you, while you will be at liberty to pound him when, where and as much as you please.

Live and Dead Issues.

We have all heard a great deal said of late about live issues and dead issues. And most of us have been not a little curious to learn specifically what issues were the live and what the dead ones. This, it will be observed, is a matter somewhat important, since we are called on to adhere to the live issues and to discard the dead ones. And the idea has somehow got into the head of one of our cotemporaries that it has become necessary to begin a series of definitions. The first live issue we discover is whether failure of the New Departure to get far enough away from the Democratic landmarks of 1868 to assure success by winning the good opinions of Republicans "will be proof of its unworthiness." Well, that is sure enough one live issue, bran new—in which the Departure is put on trial. Another live issue is whether "the Supreme Court can decide on the constitutionality of the Constitution" without a sixteenth amendment. This is a profound question which not every legal jackanapes would have the consummate courage to get upon his hind legs and propound. It settles like a thunderbolt the obligatory force of an "amendment" to abolish the legislative and judicial departments on proclamation of the Executive, since no power exists to determine whether or by what means it has been adopted. Another newly discovered issue seems to be part live and part dead—thus "the question with the Northern Democracy was, shall the party die or live?" We are informed that "in resolving that it should live it became necessary to cut away the decayed parts, which had diseased the entire body!" That is to say, the Democratic party, having sloughed off all those who still adhered to the Jeffersonian ideas of the Constitution and of public liberty, now "stands erect" by the help of Republicans, who are expected to come in and supply their places and hold up in their behalf "the Constitution as it is" against "the Constitution as it was."

This live and dead issue discovery and pruning process thus drops all dead issues according to the live issue, *legalis homo*, "constitutionality of the Constitution" Solons. Another pretended live issue is whether the Southern people shall acquiesce in what comes of good or evil. But that which nobody disputes is only pretended as an issue, and is an unreal one. We might ask whether it is sensible and sane to confound that acquiescence which is due from the Southern people with a cordial adoption and approbation of all Federal measures, right or wrong. Does the duty of obedience to law enslave the soul as well as the body? Does the New Departure mean cessation of thought and freedom? Is that the way the new-light Democracy propose to "depart?"

Issues on Which Democrats Can Unite.

However much Democrats may disagree as to the policy of disposing of the constitutional amendments, it is evident from the tone of the Democratic press in all parts of the Union, that there will be a cordial unanimity in warring upon the present iniquitous tariff and the corruptions of the Radical administration. For asserting, a few months since, that the government as now administered was "reeking in corruption," Beast Butler read the APPEAL in the House of Representatives to prove that we were disloyal, and he was encouragingly patted on the back by a "fraud and villainy acceptor." But from one end of the Union to the other the Democratic press are united in exposing the abominations of the Radical tariff and in declaring that the government, as administered by the present Radical dynasty, as "reeking in corruption." It is evident that Grant will be the nominee of the Radical party in the next contest for the Presidency. The people will soon have a reckoning of his administration. The Democrats are making out a terrible account of the corruptions of his administration. They will bring the President before the country and judge him, not by his promises, but by his acts. As a sample of the general corruption of the President, we have only to refer to the recent disgraceful transactions in Arkansas, and we are indebted to the New York Evening *Post*, a Radical paper, for an exposure of the corruption of the administration in connection with this matter. It seems that while Powell Clayton was Governor of Arkansas, to prevent Democrats from carrying the State he demanded that the Congressional election law should be strictly enforced, and that the strictest watch should be kept upon the doubtful politicians in order to bring any offenders against the law to summary punishment. General Catterson, who was then the United States Marshal of Arkansas, and Mr. Whipple, who was the United States District Attorney, acted upon these instructions, and after the election began proceedings against all who were charged with cheating at the polls or in canvassing the vote. It seems that they were not careful to inquire what was the political belief of the offenders, but prosecuted many of the friends of Governor Clayton. When the grand jury of the United States District Court met a short time ago they found more than one hundred indictments, and among those indicted was Mr. Clayton himself, for a violation of the United States election law. When it became known that General Catterson and Mr. Whipple were pushing their investigations to this extent, there was much alarm among Clayton's friends, and Mr. Clayton demanded that the officers should stop their prosecutions. This they refused to do. Then suddenly, without any explanation, before the grand jury had finished its work, it was dismissed, and the court was adjourned. Following this came the news that Mr. Clayton had induced the President to remove the Marshal and District Attorney of Arkansas. Two of Clayton's personal and political friends have been appointed to their places. These events, with the corrupt official changes in Alabama, against which the Republican State Committee earnestly protested, and the suspicions connected with the offices in the tenth Ohio district, which were so severely criticised by the Republican journals, cannot fail to affect the confidence of the people in the honesty of the administration to reform the civil service. Thousands of similar cases will be brought before the public for the purpose of showing the corruption of the Administration and its shameless extravagance. The Radical party will be made responsible, not only for the corruptions of the National Government, but the corruptions of the Radical State Governments, from which it will be seen that the history of Radical rule, whether national or State, has been one of spoliation and robbery and that all the reconstruction measures have been so many expedients to enable the swindlers to plunder the people. North Carolina's reconstruction debt is $19,000,000, Tennessee's $36,000,000, South Carolina $20,000,000, Georgia $10,000,000, Florida $5,000,000, Louisiana $16,000,000, Arkansas $5,000,000, Mississippi $8,000,000, and Texas $7,000,000—more than $150,000,000 in the aggregate. Henry Clay, in the fervor of his great eloquence, gave utterance to the often quoted outburst that the election of a military chieftain to the Presidency was more to be dreaded than "war, pestilence and famine," and it seems in the election of Grant the prophecy has been fulfilled, for his crusade upon the South has been far more disastrous in its results than those wrought by the armies of Sherman. By cunningly-devised legislation, disfranchising the native whites, and substituting the rule of the bayonet for that of the law, a pack of thieving carpet-bag adventurers from the North, worthless and dishonest native scalawags and ignorant negroes were placed in possession of the State governments. The result was as might have been expected. Robbery and plunder ruled triumphant. Society was kept in continual turmoil. Thieving bills were passed by the Legislatures, until the people are loaded with debt which must, for generations, unless it be wiped out by repudiation, close the doors of the South to immigration. The whole career of the Radical party shows that it has been actuated by a greed for plunder, bent on retaining power at any cost and without regard to consequences. In opposing the corruptions of the Radical State and National administrations, the Democratic party will be a unit and will expect the co-operation of many honest Republicans. Whatever policy the Democratic party may pursue in regard to the reconstruction acts and the constitutional amendments, it will be united as one man in warring upon the extravagance and corruptions of the Radical administrations; an effort to keep the Federal Government and each of its departments within its proper sphere, and cause it to respect the reserved rights of the States, and of the people; to abolish all bank tariff and other monopolies; to abolish Freedmen's Bureaus and standing armies in time of peace; to arrest the extravagance and corruption that are wasting our substance; to bring about economy in administration of affairs; to restore credit to the Government and value to its currency; to protect the foreign citizen in his rights, both at home and abroad; to do equal and exact justice to all men, irrespective of color or race; and to keep this, as our fathers made it, an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and a dispenser of blessings to all who submit to its laws; and all who desire that all kinds of property may bear its equal portion of taxation.

600 COOLIES BURNED TO DEATH.

Particulars of the Latest Sea Horror—Burning of the Ship Don Juan.

Mutiny of the Coolie Passengers—They Fire the Ship and Perish in the Flames.

San Francisco (June 12) Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

Intelligence has been received here from two sources of the burning of the Coolie ship Don Juan, which left Macao on the 4th of May with a cargo of Coolies for Peru. The information came from Macao, from which place the crew, together with eight Chinamen, had escaped, and was also brought by fifty Coolies which had been rescued by a junk which was passing, and brought on to this port. The Don Juan landed at Macao, taking

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY COOLIES ON BOARD

for Peru. She was only permitted to convey them upon her change of flag, as the San Salvadorian ship Dalores Ugaree. She was not allowed to carry Coolies by the government of Macao, therefore she was sold to a Peruvian, or by the pro tem. Consul declared national, and hoisted the Peruvian flag. She left Macao on the 4th of May, being towed to sea by the steamer White Cloud, and on the 6th

SHE WAS BURNT TO WATER'S EDGE

Not more than fifty miles from Hong Kong. The coolies who have arrived in Hong Kong give various particulars of the catastrophe, which are worthy being noted, though they must of course be accepted with caution. It appears, however, so far as it is possible to judge, that the men are not in any way combined together, and though this contingency must always be borne in mind in accepting Chinese statements, there does not appear reason to conclude that in the accounts they have given to the superintendent of the jail and others they have done otherwise than stated facts, so far as under the exciting and terrible circumstances they could understand them. The theory is that the fire must have been accidental, and originated aft in a lazarette, where the stores and ship's materials were kept. They all aver that their treatment by the officers and crew was humane, and that they had nothing whatever to complain of, either as to their allowance of food or its quality or quantity, and their statement of their idea is that the whole affair was simply accidental. The other view in question, namely, that the

VESSEL WAS SET ON FIRE

by designing men among the Chinese is not impossible, but there is a difficulty in accepting this, from the fact that, as a rule, the bulkhead dividing the main hold from the lazarette would be of very hard wood, and from four to five inches thick, and would probably be thickly studded with broad nails, which would effectively prevent saws or other carpenters' tools being used without being easily heard over the ship. On the other hand, there is no doubt that any coolie could easily conceal as much flint and steel about him as would make a fire at any moment, and it is well known that they are most skillful in concealing material for getting lights. It is, therefore, quite possible that the fire might have originated among the coolies, either by design or accident, in which case it is quite certain that no evidence with regard to it would be got from any of these men. If the fire originated below, it would spread with the greatest rapidity, as the coolie or false deck, was usually made of soft wood, which would burn like torch-wood, as no doubt it has been in the ship since her last voyage and would be as dry as a chip. In reply to a question, one of the men first said they had no head men, and afterward, being closer pressed, stated that all the head men had been drowned. Very careful inquiry failed to elicit anything more definite as to the origin of the fire than given above, and the manner in which replies are given makes it evident that if an official investigation takes place, it will be found very difficult to get at the truth of the matter. Some of the men, however, are quite clear in this statement, that an explosion was heard when the fire broke out. With regard to the most important point, namely, the question whether the holds were opened to admit the escape of the men, the whole of them agree that a foreigner came and pried locks and bolts off with a crowbar calling out,

"RUN! SAVE LIFE!"

An incident of some importance is related in connection with this, namely, that some of the men were looking out of the gratings at the time to avoid suffocation from the smoke, this showing that the fire, whatever way it originated, must have broken out below and well aft. One of the men distinctly avers he heard an

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER

aft and also smelt a strong smell of it. Others again, say they did not hear any report; that they were nearly overpowered by the sickening smell of the ship's material burning aft. It is to be regretted that the European who had the humanity to open the hatches did not succeed in saving his own life, as he was overtaken by the coolies, who made a rush at the boat which was waiting for him, and a general scramble occurred to get it, the Europeans using arms to prevent the coolies getting in it, in the course of which one who has now gone to the hospital was hit on the leg. In the course of this scramble several Chinese were drowned. The boat, however, ultimately succeeded in getting clear of the ship, but had not gone far when it upset, in sight of but not within reach of the coolies. The coolies then seemed to have had a little leisure to look around, when they observed the other three boats at a distance. During this time all the materials of the ship were rapidly burning, and

A LARGE NUMBER PERISHED IN THE HOLD,

some of whom were no doubt suffocated, but from others the cries which were made were piteous. Many, however, jumped into the water and escaped, by drowning, the more horrible death by fire. While the luckless men were on the deck and on the bowsprit in this position one of the masts fortunately gave way, and the men at once made such efforts as they could to reach it.

CLINGING TO THE MAST FOR LIFE,

Having got to it they clung on with desperation, calling out as loud as they could to save life. They had not been long in the water before a fishing junk came up and they were taken off, two or three at a time, in a small sampan. The mast was held on the wreck by wire rigging, or it would otherwise undoubtedly have drifted away to sea. The coolies state that there were no less than

FIFTY EUROPEANS ON THE VESSEL,

so that it remains to be seen what became of them. Some, no doubt, were lost in the boat that swamped. We hear, this morning, that the man who was shot in the leg, and sent to the hospital to have his burns cured, is considered to have little chance of recovery. Should his death occur, doubtless a full investigation of the matter will be made before the coroner. From Macao it is reported that

THIRTY-FIVE OF THE CREW HAVE ARRIVED

there, and that they are unanimous in stating the coolies mutinied and set fire to the ship aft in hopes of forcing all forward and to take the vessel. It seems they thought the fire could be extinguished afterward. This statement of the affair is certainly not improbable, and calls for suspension of judgment until a full investigation has been made.

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SWAYNE'S MAMMOTH SPRINGS.

Henry County, Tennessee.

THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES NORTH of Springville Depot, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. Hacks meet the morning train from Memphis at the depot. Daily mail and express office there. No "style" to pay for at the Springs, but all needed comforts provided, and the finest shades and greenest park, and best and most abundant mineral waters for drinking and bathing. Board, by the month, but $25; by the week, $8; by the day, $1 50. Address M. C. BYRNE, Proprietor, at Springville P. O., Henry county, Tenn., and letters, etc., for the Springs, send to his care. Persons going up would do well first to call on Judge Swayne, 175 Main street. je14

MAMMOTH CAVE!

THE best route to this Greatest Natural wonder of the world is via L. and N. R. R. to Glasgow Junction, 91 miles from Louisville; thence by easy stages seven miles through the finest mountain scenery. Mammoth Cave Hotel, newly fitted and furnished throughout, is first-class in every respect. Amusements of every kind—splendid Dancing Hall, Bowling Alley, Croquet, Target Practice, Base Ball, Ten Pins, etc. Finest Fishing and Sailing within a few minutes' walk of the Hotel. First-class Band during the entire season. Purest atmosphere and most invigorating climate on the continent. Temperature in the region of the Cave always 58°. Sulphur Water of any required strength recently discovered in the Cave and always on hand. Direct telegraphic communication in the Hotel. The very best Summer Resort in America.

☞ Be sure to buy your tickets via GLASGOW JUNCTION. D. L. GRAVES, Proprietor.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

Rawley Springs, Va., will be regularly opened for the reception of visitors, on the first day of June, 1871. Situated as it is in the mountains of the Valley, it is not only one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the State, but its great curative properties are becoming widely celebrated.

The analysis of the water by Prof. Mallett, of the University of Va., together with the experience of many eminent Physicians prove that it is "the Springs" for suffering females, not besides its wonderful tonic properties as a remedy in general debility, anemia and diseases peculiar to females, it is unsurpassed in the treatment of the various forms of dyspepsia, and particularly for those suffering from torpid and inactive liver, its action upon the liver, as well as the kidney, being prompt and decided. Very many remarkable cures could be cited of this class of troublesome diseases.

Rawley is now easy of access, situated only twelve miles from Harrisonburg, the present terminus of the Orange and Alleghany Gap Railroad from which point there will be two daily lines of Stages, meeting and evening; since last summer the buildings have been greatly improved, as well as the road from Harrisonburg to the Springs. There is also a Telegraph office at Harrisonburg. The accommodations will be strictly first-class under the management of Joseph N. Woodward, widely known as a hotel manager.

Resident Physicians:—Gordon & Williams, one or the other of whom will be in attendance during the entire season.

RATES OF BOARD.

Per Month	$30 00
Per Week	15 00
Per Day	2 50

Children and servants half price.

The people of Memphis and the South are respectfully referred to A. H. Kerr, D.D., and T. D. Witherspoon, D. D., both of whom have visited this celebrated Virginia Watering Place. A. S. RICKS, Pres.,

Board of Directors R. Springs Co. [jel7]

Bon Aqua SPRINGS.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF visitors. The celebrated Springs are situated in Hickman county, Tennessee, ten miles south of Dickson Station, Nashville and Northwestern railroad, at which point

GOOD HACKS

will always be in readiness to convey passengers to the Springs without delay. These are

FOUR SULPHUR SPRINGS,

one Colybeate, Limestone and Freestone Water. The efficacy of the waters is not surpassed by any in the South or West, and the air is as pure as the air on the Cumberland Mountains.

PRICE OF BOARD:

BOARD PER MONTH	$35 00
" " WEEK	10 00
" " DAY	2 00

Children under ten years and servants, half price.

REFERENCES.

Dr. IRWIN, M. I. WRIGHT, C. FRANCE, W. W. MCDOWELL and Hon. S. H. JONES. jel8

OTIS & CO. MEMPHIS AND NEW-YORK.

☞ We earnestly invite the attention of THE TRADE to the following: ☜

BLACK SASH RIBBONS,

COLORED SASH RIBBONS,

NARROW TIE RIBBONS,

TRIMMING RIBBONS,

CORD EDGE RIBBONS,

TAFFETA RIBBONS,

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS,

FANCY RIBBONS,

BELT RIBBONS,

CANTON SHADE HATS,

CANTON GIPSEY SCHOOL HATS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

LACE GOODS,

MACHINE TWISTS, Etc., Etc.

☞ TRIMMED HATS IN EVERY GRADE

OTIS & CO.,

327 Main street, Memphis

LLOYD, CLARKE & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA

—AND—

GLASSWARE,

321 Main Street, : Memphis, Tenn.

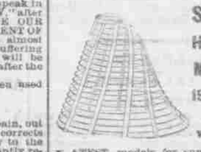
☞ We are now receiving a large stock of Fruit Jars, of the following well known brands, and for sale low:

Mason's Self-sealing Porcelain Top Fruit Jars.

Mason's Self-sealing Metal Top Fruit Jars.

Lyman's Self-sealing Tin Top Fruit Jars.

Standard Tin Top Fruit Jars, seal with wax.



SOUTHERN HOOP SKIRT Manufactory,

198 1-2 Main st,

NEAR WASHINGTON.

LATEST models for summer, 1871, both from Skirts and Dresses, allowing a slight increase of the circumference of the Hooped Skirt. Tourmures, either attached to or separate from the skirt, fashionable, and in width of from 2½ to 2¾ yards around the bottom of the skirt has been adopted, though many ladies prefer from three yards for trained dresses.

My stock of veritable French Corsets is complete again and the largest in the city.

Corsets by L'Oiseau, Werly, Mme Dusout, can be found in the manufactory only; also, French Corsets for Misses, Breast Protectors, panters and Shoulder Braces. Inducements to dealers. (m26.) LOUIS LANGE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

Notice.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.

At Memphis, Tennessee, 16th day of June 1871.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. S. McCadtrey, of Memphis, Shelby county, State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, jel1 Assignee.

BANKRUPT SALE.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Hesse, Levy & Co., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

BY virtue of an order made by said District Court on the 27th day of May, 1871, in the matter of said bankrupts, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, on

Tuesday, the 20th Day of June, 1871,

at auction house of A. S. Frankland, No. 195 and 197 Main street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., commencing at 12 o'clock:

Certain undivided interest of said bankrupts in and to certain lots of land in Shelby county, Tennessee, near the city of Memphis, beginning at a stake on Monroe street extended, 350½ feet east of the intersection of said street with the west line of a lot sold by Wm. Hughes to D. W. Shanks, running east 152½ feet to a stake, and running south at right angles with Monroe street, between parallel lines, 189½ feet from stake. Also, at the same time and place, the book debts, choses in action, etc., as per schedule of said bankrupts.

SIMON WEILER, Assignee.

A. E. FRANKLAND, Auctioneer, 195 and 197 Mainstreet. m31

$100 REWARD.

Will be paid for the arrest and confinement in any jail or prison of

W. T. MITCHELL—FOR FORGERY.

Said Mitchell formerly hailed from Coahoma county, Mississippi, but more recently from the neighborhood of Augusta, Ark., is about 5 feet 7½ inches in height, has dark complexion, black hair and eyes, with heavy black eyebrows and is fond of talking.

FORD, FORTER & CO., jel7d2tw1 35 Union street, Memphis, Tenn

RAILROADS.

Memphis and Louisville

SUMMER SCHEDULE,

June 12, 1871.

Train leave Day Express ..... 4:00 a.m.
" New York ..... 12:05 p.m.
" Nashville ..... 8:30 p.m.

Elegant sleeping cars run through to St. Louis and Louisville on the 12:05 p.m. train, and to Nashville on the 8:30 p.m. train. The 4 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. trains do not run on Sunday. my18

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Memphis, May 16, 1871.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1871, until further notice, trains on this road will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
New Orleans daily	2:00 p.m.	1:10 p.m.
Express daily	3:35 a.m.	4:35 p.m.
Freight daily (except Sunday)	6:30 p.m.	5:40 a.m.

my18 JAS. YONGE, Gen'l Supt.

Memphis & Little Rock RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Speed Increased.

Commencing Sunday, June 4, 1871,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Trains will run daily, as follows (city time):

Leave Hopefield (opp. Memphis) ..... 9:30 a.m.
Arrive at Hunterville (opp. L. Rock) 5:30 p.m.

RETURNING.

Leave Hunterville ..... 7:00 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield ..... 4:30 p.m.

Ferry-boat leaves foot of Union street promptly at 8:50 a.m.

Freight train leaves Hopefield on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8:00 a.m.

For tickets and information apply at the Company's office, 332 Madison street, at ticket office of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 275 Main street, or at ticket office of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, 302 Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE, General Superintendent.

JNO. H. PERRY, Gen'l F't and Tkt. Agt.

JOB PRINTING.

Franklin