# MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, : : JUNE 24, 1871


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

THE Boston *Post* says: "Whitelaw Reid is perplexed to reconcile Greeley's speeches with the *Tribune* editorials." So are the readers of both.

THE Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer* says of the new departure, "It is virtually an acknowledgment of ten years wrong, and a practical indorsement of the Republican policy." That is just what it comes to. But then the b'hoys know better than the old statesmen how to manage public affairs for the common good.

### Progress of the New Departure Winning Process.

The Pepublicans of Pennsylvania do not seem to be mollified worth a cent by the two steps of the New Departure over to their side. Thus the *State Journal*, Governor Geary's organ, at Harrisburg, states the issue as follows:

The Republican party expects to meet the Democracy as traitors, discuss them as traitors, and whip them as traitors. That's the issue.

So the charge of treason must be added to the list of live issues. Perhaps it would be better to take another departure, and just "accept" the secession as an "accomplished fact" and dead issue. That will be a soft way of softening the situation.

### Go Jine 'Em.

The policy of the New Departurists is to win victories by going over to the enemy, by adopting his theories in part or in whole as accomplished facts. The New York *Herald* reporter represents Judge Orr as saying:

The only hope I see for the State of South Carolina is *for all hands to declare themselves Republican*. As matters now stand, the carpet-baggers and niggers have everything their own way.

The case is certainly an extreme one, and requires a desperate remedy. The Savannah *Republican* also states another case as follows:

We recollect once to have heard a distinguished Georgia Whig, who had often suffered defeat at the pools, declare, with an oath, that there was but one way to whip the Democrats, and that was "to jine 'em." It turned out that he eventually followed his own prescription, and we believe the country was pretty well agreed that the Democracy were thoroughly whipped soon after.

### Expenditures.

The Radical press is continually assuring us that the Government expenditures are being reduced. But the figures furnished from the Treasury Department show that the total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869, were $63,025,789, while those for the fiscal year just closed amount to the enormous sum of $292,113,269. If from this later amount be deducted the interest paid upon the public debt ($127,702,338), the cost of collecting the internal revenue ($7,000,000), and an estimated increase on account of army and navy pensions of $2,000,000, (the gross amount paid pensioners the last year, being put down by the Department at $28,000,000 in round numbers), there will remain the sum of $135,410,931 as the amount of expenditures beyond those of the legitimate results of the civil war. These figures prove that, instead of reducing the expenses of the Goverament from a war basis, the Radicals are increasing them each year.

THE charge against Davis and Stephens, that they express a hope of a final triumph of "the lost cause," might well come from the Republican ranks, reeking with Radical venom. It might well have been gotten up for political effect by the adherents of Beute Butler. But how is it to be accounted for that such a charge *comes from Southern men?* Do they not all know there is no truth in it, and that both these gentlemen have earnestly advised obedience to law, and have asserted no principle that John Adams and Patrick Henry would not have advocated and Warren and Marion defended with their lives? The "accomplished fact" theory had its origin in the Republican ranks. This, that Democrats would overthrow the government, just now suits Republican view equally well. It comes from the same source. We call public attention to the fact that certain pretended Democratic journals join with Governor Geary's organ in denouncing Southern leaders as "traitors," for no fault but that of adhering to "the Constitution as it was." The *Courier-Journal*, followed by some lesser lights, throws them off as enemies. This denunciation of friends looks rather like preparation for another "new departure." If they will go to the Radicals the sooner they go off the better.

### The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad

A Chattanooga correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* states that the amount of Stanton's indebtedness in that place does not reach $200,000, whilst he has paid there more than a million of dollars and added to the taxable property of the town near a million of dollars. The cost of his road has been $40,000 per mile, which has been caused by the rapidity with which it has been built, which forced him to make purchases at high rates, and sell his funds, particularly the second mortgage, at a great sacrifice. The road could have been built at much less than it has cost if it had not been hurried so rapidly and the time of its construction had been six instead of two years. What the company has lost by this hasty building of the road has been gained by the country in the comfort and convenience of having it so soon completed. W. J. Sykes, in a recent letter published in the Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, estimates the indebtedness of the company at $11,800,000, and says that he is informed it will take $500,000 to put it in good running order and fully equip it. He expresses the opinion that the assets of the company, if properly managed and not forced into a sale, will more than pay all the liabilities. If, however, they are forced into the market immediately, they will be sold at a heavy sacrifice. And this, we hope, will not be done.

### Narrow Gauge Railroads.

We are satisfied, from investigating the subject, that roads with a gauge of three feet will do far more business than is now done by any of our Southern railroads, at one half the cost of running the roads. Sooner or later the three feet gauge will supersede nine in ten of our railroads, if it does not on all. If the Memphis and Charleston, the Memphis and Louisville, the Mississippi and Tennessee roads are converted into roads with a three foot gauge, they would pay two or three times as much to the stockholders as they now do, besides reducing the cost of transporting freight and passengers. There is no use in expending twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars a mile in building a railroad, when a better one can be built for ten thousand dollars a mile. The letter of Mr. Meriwether, which we published some weeks ago, shows that they are not only cheaper, but that they are *safer* and better. We hope railroad men will examine these questions fully, and not expend any more money on railroads than is necessary. The value and importance of a road does not depend on its width, but on its speed, safety, convenience and cheapness. In all of these respects the three foot gauge is preferable to the five foot gauge. Engineers and practical railroad men all agree in this opinion. Why then are there any attempts *now* made to build railroads which must be changed or superseded in a few years? This is an important question, and deserves the consideration of all boards of directors of railroad companies, not only of those that have to be built, but also of those that are already constructed.

### A Brush at a Goat.

There are some people who are much gifted with gab about live issues, and yet do not undertake to define one. They cannot even tell what their live issues are. They don't know. So they retreat under a cloud of pretended issues. They set up figure heads to be knocked down, and banter their quietly disposed fellow-citizens to show how the "constitutionality of the Constitution" is to be passed upon, and how the negro can be deprived of his vote. If the last is one of his live issues, will the author of the inquiry please inform the public why he would make it so, when the "constitutionality of the" Tennessee "Constitution" is settled on that subject, and nobody is proposing to disturb that settlement? We understand the professed object of raising live issues to be some public and patriotic good. It would be quite reputable to show the utility of agitating this negro suffrage issue before entering on it. Is the object to play into the Radical hands and make professedly Democratic newspapers their witnesses and assistants? In one breath, negro suffrage is a dead issue, and in the next and by the same authority set up as a live one, for the shallow purpose of a hopeless personal advantage, through a process of editorial pugilism. We may take it up as a matter of pastime, not on the present challenge, but when we find a foeman worthy of our steel. But in the meantime we pronounce the charge that we are disposed to disturb the negro suffrage subject a false charge, and one known to be so by its author, and one which sprang from the cesspools of Radicalism to come running to us through a new departure sewer. We are ever ready to meet issues which are both true and honorably stated. But we haven't patience or spare time to stop and kill all the chop logic damphools that wiggle in the pools and sewers.

### One of Grant's Pets.

The Board of Indian Peace Commissioners is now in session at Washington. By the provisions made by Congress it is their duty to award contracts for supplies, and no contract can be made or money paid over without the sanction of this Board. Many bids have been made by which thirty to sixty per cent. would be saved to the government from the prices paid by Grant's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Parker, last year. But this man has set them all aside in behalf of his favorites. He was on Grant's staff during the war. The New York *Sun* presents the following statement:

Among the bids submitted to this Board of Commissioners, those for the transportation of the Indian goods from the places where they are to be delivered by the contractors to the points of distribution where they are to be handed over to the Indians, were of much importance. The Commissioners obtained bids from all the great transportation companies. That of the Pennsylvania Central railroad was the most advantageous for transportation from the seaboard to the Missouri river; while for transportation west of the Missouri river, the Commissioners recommended that the Quartermaster's Department of the Army should perform the service, since its contracts allow it to add at the fixed rates all goods for Indians to the supplies required for soldiers. All these matters being satisfactorily determined, not merely in the presence of General Parker, but with his express assent, the Commission adjourned, supposing that the contracts would be executed in strict accordance with their action. It appears, however, that they had barely adjourned when Parker proceeded to overset their arrangement for transportation, and to give the contracts to other parties. For the Pennsylvania Central he substituted the Erie Railway Company; and for the Quartermaster's Department, the Northwest Transportation Company. This was not done upon new biddings, but simply upon his own motion, and for reasons which are not known, but which, with a man like Parker, can very well be imagined. Of course the Board of Commissioners were not consulted, and as this whole proceeding has been taken without regard to law, the Erie Railway Company and the Northwest Transportation Company may perhaps find it difficult to get their pay. But, however this may be, the transaction is one which illustrates in the most instructive manner the style of men whom President Grant keeps in office, and the mode of conducting the public service which he approves and encourages.

The New Departure platform was adopted in Ohio simply to enable Democratic orators to get rid of the discussion of the "rebellion," of Andersonville horrors and the like. It was known that Southern States would adhere to the Democratic party in any event, and the new platform was adopted only to simplify issues presented and avoid prejudices. In Kentucky the contest is made on the Democratic platform of 1868; in Ohio, on the Vallandigham platform. We shall soon see with what degree of wisdom the New Departure has been made.

In the United States Court, at Cincinnati, the case up, on Tuesday morning, of the Government for $50,000 damages, incurred by a deficiency in the amount of receipts returned by William Frizell during his term of office as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth district. Frizell is, of course, the principal defendant in the case, and his bondsmen are co-defendants.

Tim. Finnagan is the champion nose-bruiser of Virginia City.

## WASHINGTON-LEE UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Week—Results, Condition and Prospects—Honors Conferred, and who Upon.

Commencement Sabbath—Sermon of Dr. Granberry, of Richmond, Va.

[Special Correspondence of the APPEAL.]

LEXINGTON, VA., June 17, 1871.

A stranger, dropping in upon our mountain town at this time would be at once impressed that something unusual was on the *tapis*. The crowds about the principal hotel, the throngs of gayly dressed belles and beaux who walk the streets, and the general holiday air to be seen on every side, tell plainly that something special is about to turn up. He would not mingle long with the gay throng before learning that "Commencement Week" at Washington and Lee University is just beginning.

A large part of the endowment of the college was lost by the war, and its buildings were sacked and its library and appafatus destroyed by General David Hunter in the summer of 1864. When the trustees assembled in 1865, the prospects of the college were dark indeed. But a brilliant suggestion made by one of their number was at once acted upon, and General R. E. Lee, who had just laid aside the sword he had used so nobly in defense of his native State, was called to the Presidency of the institution. He accepted the call and entered upon the discharge of his duties in September, 1865. Since that time the course of the college has been upward and onward. Ten new professorships have been established, the course of instruction has been remodeled to meet the advanced demand of science and art, and it is the design, so soon as the finances will permit, to introduce into the University course a thorough and practical training for the agricultural, commercial, and mechanical pursuits of life. The patronage which the college has received since its reorganization has been most encouraging. As many as 411 students have matriculated during one session, notwithstanding the prostrate condition of the finances of the South.

The death of its illustrious President last October was certainly a serious loss to the College. Those who supposed that General Lee's position here was a mere *sinecure*—that his illustrious name was used to attract students, and that he had nothing further to do with them—knew little of the man and the conscientious devotion with which he met *every* duty imposed upon him. His mind and influence was *everywhere* in all that concerned the interests of the College, and if R. E. Lee had never accomplished anything else, his work at Washington College, both in what he actually accomplished and in what he planned, would have written his name high upon the roll of fame.

When the Board of Trustees met to consider the interests of the College after the death of General Lee, they did what might have been expected from the enlightened wisdom which they had hitherto shown—they elected General G. W. Custis Lee to succeed his father in the Presidency, and changed the name of the Institution to "Washington and Lee University," and took such measures as would fully carry out the views of the Great Chieftain and make the child of his old age and last affections in every respect worthy of his name and fame.

General Custis Lee has proven himself worthy to succeed his illustrious Father. Of fine natural ability, one of the most accomplished graduates ever sent out from West Point, a hard student all of his life, one of the best teachers in the country, and of wonderful powers for at the same time attracting and governing young men—General Lee has given the highest satisfaction to both students and professors, and impresses all with whom he comes in contact with the idea that he was born for a *University President*. Only thirty-eight years old, of fine health, indomitable energy, and large views, it needs no prophetic ken to predict that the work so well begun by his illustrious father will be nobly accomplished by the son, until "Washington and Lee University" shall, indeed, become a fitting monument of the great chieftain whose body sleeps beneath its chapel and whose spirit still lingers amid its classic shades.

The session just closing has been a most successful one. They have had 352 Undergraduates and 4 Resident Masters—representing 22 States, two Territories, France and Canada—and it would be really difficult to collect together so many young men among whom there would be less dissipation and more studiousness and gentlemanly bearing than among these young men. The moral and religious tone among them has been unusually high, the Young Men's Christian Association has been very flourishing, they have sustained Sunday-schools and prayer-meetings at destitute points, and the community have looked upon the students, not as an element of disorder, but as real conservators of the peace and religious interests of town and county.

The examinations for the degrees this year have just closed, and have resulted as follows:

Master of Arts—I. T. Bartlette, of Louisiana.

Bachelor of Arts—E. P. Clarke, of Missouri; R. H. Fleming, of Virginia; F. W. Lewis, of Virginia; M. Matthews, of Tennessee; W. T. McCutchan, of Virginia; T. Roane, of Virginia; W. W. Gray, of Kentucky; and D. L. Wilson, of Virginia.

Bachelor of Science—W. M. Dunlap, of Virginia.

Bachelor of Philosophy—F. Roane, of Virginia.

Civil Engineer—W. J. Bennett, of South Carolina, and W. M. Dunlap, of Virginia.

The small number who take these degrees give ample proof of the high standard of scholarship required.

"Commencement" proper begins to-morrow with the Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Dr. Granberry, of Richmond, Va., and the address before the Y. M. C. Association by Rev. Dr. Grasty, of Kentucky.

The exercises will close with "Commencement Day" proper on next Thursday. We will send you daily notices of the proceedings.

SHIRLEY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

LEXINGTON, VA., June 19, 1871.

To-night the anniversary of the Y. M. C. Association of the University was held in Lee Chapel. This Association was organized in 1866, at the advice and with active assistance of Gen. Lee, who seemed very anxious for some organized effort to accomplish what he declared to be his prime object in coming to Washington College—"That all of the young men might be led to become true Christians."

Until the day of his death this Association was the object of the deep solicitude, daily prayers, and liberal contributions of the great chieftain, and its success has been due in no small measure to his influence.

The annual report of the President (Mr. S. K. Winn, of Georgia,) shows that the Association has been in a most flourishing condition during the past year.

The interest in the Association and the reputation of the speaker attracted a fine audience to-night.

After prayer by Rev. J. Wm. Jones, Dr. Grasty came forward, and for nearly an hour enchained his audience with a most admirable address—chaste, eloquent, pointed and practical.

The prospect for a brilliant commencement brightens each hour. There are a great many strangers already in town and others are arriving by every stage.

The literary societies of the college have their celebration to-morrow night.

The following list of graduates in law was made public to-day:

A. H. Boyd, of Va.; P. D. English, of Arkansas; J. Fletcher, of Arkansas; S. B. Gibson, of Virginia; John Green, of Arkansas; A. C. Houston, of West Virginia; R. M. Johnson, of Indiana; G. K. Macon, of Virginia; S. McCormick, of Virginia; W. B. McChesney, of Virginia; E. G. McDonald, of Arkansas; S. L. Mestrezat, of Pennsylvania; W. L. Prather, of Texas; J. V. Ryals, of Virginia; J. B. Stubbs, of Texas; J. R. Tucker, jr., of Canada; J. S. Vaameter, of Kentucky.

COMMENCEMENT SABBATH.

We were blessed on yesterday with a beautiful Sabbath—the few clouds which hung on our mountain tops only serving to make the day more pleasant.

It has been customary for all of the churches to suspend on "Commencement Sabbath" their usual services, in order that their congregations may hear the Baccalaureate Sermon, which is preached by some minister representing in turn one of the four principal Evangelical denominations.

Among the many things which General Lee did for the increased usefulness of the institution over which he was called to preside, was his effort to *unsectarianize* it. To this end he invited the four pastors in Lexington to alternate in conducting the daily chapel services, and had it determined that this Baccalaureate Sermon should be preached by some representative of the four denominations in turn. And it was always a source of great pleasure to the noble chieftain to witness the cordial relations between the pastors and churches of Lexington, and to see the young men of the different Christian denominations mingling together so fraternally in their Christian association, Sunday schools and prayer meetings.

The University has certainly been fortunate in their Baccalaureate sermons. The first one was preached in 1867 by Rev. Dr. Broaddus, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, who choseas his text, * * "And of one Jesus which was dead, whom Paul affirmed to be alive."

In 1868 Rev. Dr. Charles Minnegerode, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Virginia, preached the sermon from the text: "None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."

In 1869 Rev. Dr. John L. Girardeau, of the Presbyterian Church, Charleston, South Carolina, preached the sermon from the text: "Oh! thou that hearest prayer, unto Thee shall all flesh come."

In 1870 Rev. Dr. W. T. Brantley, of the First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia, preached the sermon from the text: "Show thyself a man."

It was expected that Rev. Dr. J. C. Granberry, of the Grace street Methodist Church, Richmond, Va., would preach this year a sermon worthy of the occasion, and fit to be classed with those that have gone before. The reputation he has won as chaplain to the University of Virginia, chaplain in A. N. Va., and an earnest worker in the Federal prison (to which he was carried when wounded and captured on the battle field) and as pastor of several of the most important churches of his denomination, had raised high expectations, which were not disappointed.

The service was held in the Presbyterian church, as being the largest house in town. The spacious building was crowded with a deeply attentive congregation. He announced as his text, Jer. ix. 23, 24: "Thus saith the Lord, Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might; let not the rich man glory in his riches. But let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord which exercise loving-kindness, judgment and righteousness in the earth; for in these things I delight, saith the Lord."

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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 find, 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, $9; by the day, $1 50. Address M. F. RYNN, 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. jel4

MAMMOTH CAVE!

THE best route to this Greatest Natural wonder of the world is via L. and N. R. R. to Glasgow Junction, 40 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, Billiards, Croquet, Target Practice, Base Ball, Ten Pins, etc. Finest Fishing and Hunting within a few minutes' walk of the Hotel. Strawberries and Game during season. Purest atmosphere and most invigorating climate on the continent. Temperature is the region of the Cave is always 59°. 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, but besides its wonderful tonic properties as a remedy in general debility, anæmia 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 Alexandria Railroad from which point there will be two daily lines of Stages, morning 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 ..... $50 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. R. BRICK, Pres't.

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. There 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. J. 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. ap15

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 Europe and the Trade, show an increase of the circumference of the Hooped Skirts. Tourures, either attached to or separate from the skirt are fashionable, and a width of from 2¼ to 2½ yards around the bottom of the skirt has been adopted, though many ladies prefer 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 Dufond, can be found in the manufactory only; also, French Corsets for Misses, Breast Protectors, panlers and Shoulder Brace, indispensable to dealers. [m26.] LOUIS LANGE.

ORDER OF SALE.

No. 15, Mem. ch. D.—In the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Jackson.—Elizabeth J. Brock vs. A. J. Wall et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree in this cause, entered on the 29th day of May, 1870, and renewed on the 31st day of May, 1871, I will sell,

On the 8th day of July, 1871,

within legal hours, to the highest bidder, at the south side of Court Square, in Memphis, Tennessee, opposite the present law office of Messrs. Kortrecht & Craft, the following described property, to-wit:

The east end of lots Nos. 115 and 116, in the Saunders addition to the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, beginning on Adams street, on a line with the west line of Promenade street, and running thence with the line of Adams street on the south side 49 feet to the center of an eight foot alley; thence along the center of said alley parallel with the line of Promenade street, 56 feet; thence parallel with Adams street, 49 feet to the west side of Promenade street; thence along the west line of Promenade street, 56 feet to the beginning.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of seven months, bond and approved security required, and a lien retained for the payment of the purchase money. Equity of redemption waived.

This June 8, 1871.

JNO. H. FREEMAN, Clerk.

Humes & Poston, Scott & Wheatley, Solr. for complainant. jel1

RAILROADS.

Memphis and Louisville

SUMMER SCHEDULE,

June 12, 1871.

Train leaves Day Express ..... 4:00 a.m.
" " New York ..... 12:45 p.m.
" " Nashville ..... 5:50 p.m.

Elegant sleeping cars run through to St. Louis and Louisville on the 12:45 p.m. train, and to Nashville on the 5:50 p.m. train. The 4 a.m. and 5:50 p.m. trains do not run on Sunday. my18

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Memphis, May 18, 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 | 3:00 a.m. | 6:25 p.m. |
| Freight daily (except Sunday) | 4:20 p.m. | 5:40 a.m. |

ap18 JAS. JONGES, 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 (city time):

Leave Hopefield (opp. Memphis) ..... 9:00 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 8:30 a.m.

Freight train leaves Hopefield on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4:00 a.m.

For tickets and information apply at the Company's office, 35 Madison street, at Ticket office of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 275 Main street, or at ticket office of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 275 Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE, General Superintendent.

JNO. H. PERRY, Gen'l Ft'g and Tkt. Agt.

JOB PRINTING.

Franklin

BOOK BINDERY

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

—AND—

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

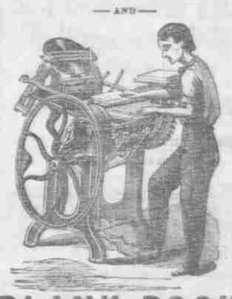
S. C. TOOF, PROPRIETOR,

No. 15 West Court Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Call and examine Specimens. m15

PRICE, JONES & CO., Job Printers,

—AND—



BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

NOS. 7 and 9 JEFFERSON STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN. my23

SEWING MACHINES

THE FINKLE & LYON MANUFACTURING CO.'S

'VICTOR' Sewing Machine!

WITH its recent improvements, is the simplest, most durable and complete Family Sewing Machines of all the varieties now in use; and to any one wishing to purchase a reliable and first-class Machine, containing all the

Latest Improvements and Inventions

Without the complications of springs, cogwheels or delicate and troublesome adjustments, the "VICTOR" Machine is offered without a rival. It is the only Lock-stitch Machine that has a straight "self-setting" needle, which cannot ever set wrong.

Parties wishing to purchase a first-class Family Sewing Machine, should not fail to call and examine it before purchasing any other.

For sale on reasonable terms by the F