MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1872.

THE TRUTH.

Mr. Voorhees, in his Terre Haute speech, objected to Mr. Greeley, that he insists on the education of whites and blacks in common, whether they like it or not. He says:

"Mr. Greeley is so much in favor of the principles which it [Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill] contains, that within ten days after his nomination he went into a negro church at Poughkeepsie, New York, and there declared them as his own, with especial emphasis in behalf of mixed schools."

The *Tribune* says this extract does the philosopher injustice, and in order to prove it, quotes the following extract from that Poughkeepsie speech, from which it will be seen that Greeley leaves this question of mixed schools to those who favor that, to us, very objectionable and impossible mode of education, and that he is of opinion that there are, and always will exist, insuperable objections to it. Here is what he said, and *all* he said, with respect to schools:

In the next place, we must consider the fact that the African people in our country will remain for an indefinite period a peculiar people. Certainly, I trust that with the outgoing of slavery and the political changes necessarily resulting therefrom, there will be less antagonism, less repulsion, between men of different races than there formerly was. I trust the day is not far distant when the common rights of blacks in public conveyances and in public meetings and institutions will be recognized as they were not recognized of old, and as they are but imperfectly recognized still. I trust that their political equality, lately established, will lead to a recognition of their equality in other respects than this; but, after all, while I desire and expect that invidious and galling distinctions will gradually fall into disuse, I still believe that there are differences of race which political equality will not efface, but which will remain long after the memory of slavery has faded to a faint tradition. "Blood is thicker than water;" and the time will probably never come when men of races so diverse as ours and theirs will mingle socially with the same freedom that men of either race mingle with their own people. There will always be recognized a decided difference, which need not be disparity, need not be inequality, but still a difference. I hope the time will come when our educational institutions and seminaries will be open to men of all races with a freedom, with a hospitality, which has never yet been enjoyed. I trust the time will come when no man's color will exclude him from any church or any religious organization whatever. But though that time should come, I am not at all sure that the colored race will not, as they now as a rule, prefer their own society, and prefer to have churches and seminaries and colleges of their own. Nor am I clear that this would not be a wise choice. So then, I say, with regard to our common schools, where a rural district contains but twenty-five or thirty families, it is simply impossible, where two or three of those are colored, to have separate schools; and in those cases, to say that black children shall not go to school with white children, is to say they shall not have any schooling whatever. But in communities such as this, while, if I were a black man, I should not ask for a separate school, yet I should still say if the whites chose to have separate schools I should not object to it. I should only ask that the schools for my children should be made as good, as efficient, as the schools provided for other men's children. Then, if the majority chose that the minority should be educated in separate schools, I would say, "Gentlemen, be it as you please; I have no choice in the matter." A gentleman or a lady never discusses the question, Was it proper to refuse the invitation to my neighbor's party? He or she accepts the fact, and lets the reason take care of itself. Precisely so with regard to religious fraternity or association for maintenance of divine worship. I would advise the colored race never to make a distinction, and never to refuse one. If the whites chose that the blacks shall not be members on equal terms of general congregations, I would accept exclusive congregations, not as my choice, but as the choice of the dominant race."

The last five lines contains good advice for the negro. If they want to improve and do well, they will busy themselves at their daily work, whatever that may be, and leave to theorists like Sumner the pursuit of an *ignis fatuus* he nor they will ever catch up with. Oil and water do not mix, and the whites and blacks and never will. Greeley says so, and all right thinking men agree with him.

THE MILITARY RECORDS.

While General Badeau, Grant's historian and apologist, has been allowed to take several trunks full of the more important of the archives of the War Department, ostensibly for the purpose of helping him in the preparation of the future volumes of the biography of his master, other and more scholarly men have been refused even access to them upon the plea that there was a stringent rule forbidding it. In some cases the applicants brought Senatorial influence to bear, but always in vain. So far, therefore, as is known, no person outside of the department, except the gentlemen belonging to the military ring, have been allowed access to these records. If they do not fix them up in such a way that no future historian will find anything reflecting discredit upon their military career, it will not be for lack of opportunity. Indeed it is the belief in Washington that it is more for this purpose than any other that the missing documents have been abstracted. Testimony recently taken before the Military Committee of the House, directly at variance with that of Adjutant-General Townsend, would seem to lend some foundation for this belief. General Townsend, it is stated, said that the only papers he knew to be missing were the six hundred letters and the Buell record, whereas, the recent testimony would appear to show that he must have had knowledge of the loss of the headquarters report, one witness stating that he called the General's attention to the fact that they were missing. And it further appears that Badeau is responsible for these lost records; that he had carried with him to London five or six chests full of the most important papers belonging to the War Department; at least he took them away and never returned them. It also appears that General Badeau, not satisfied with the cart-load of reports, letters, and proceedings of courts of inquiry, which he had taken, wrote for more after his arrival there; and another chest full was shipped to him from the department. Some months after, he was requested by letter to return the records in his possession, when he replied that he had returned them. They were never received by the department, and there is no evidence that he ever shipped them beyond his assertion. Administration papers are in vain trying to cover up and explain away this loss of important papers, and members of the committee, who are administration Republicans, are assisting them; but we have a hope that, now the Liberals and Democrats have begun to act in unison, they will be defeated, and we shall have the satisfaction of learning how Badeau makes history from official sources, and at whose instance documents that might serve the purpose of future and honest historians have been "lost," in the war sense of that word, in order that Grant's military reputation may not be handed down to posterity as that of an incapable butcher.

EVERY number of the so-called *Journal of Civilization* contains a cut, a caricature or editorial villifying Horace Greeley. There is a reason for this beyond the advocacy of the cause of Grant by that paper. It is thus given by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "In 1844, James Harper, of the firm of Harper & Bros., and the great head of the publishing house which issues this weekly, was the 'Native American candidate' for Mayor of the city of New York. The Democratic candidate was John L. Coddington. The Democrats had had the majority in the city. The game of the 'Natives' was to disband the Whig organization and bring all its strength to elect Mr. Harper by the fusion. To this movement Mr. Greeley through the columns of the *Tribune*, was an inflexible antagonist on account of his opposition to Nativism. He brought out a distinguished Whig candidate for Mayor in the person of Morris Franklin, and for Mr. Franklin, through his influence, five thousand votes were obtained. This seriously jeopardized Harper's election, but he was, nevertheless, chosen by some five thousand majority. The Harpers, however, keenly resented this course upon the part of Mr. Greeley, and ever since have been his implacable enemies, never omitting an opportunity, in their *Journal of Civilization*, to assail and vilify him. It is well, at the present time, that this cause of their hostility should be generally understood by the voters of the country."

THE NEGRO VOTE IN TENNESSEE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing of the negro vote in this State, is correct when he says that the mass of the negroes know as little of Greeley as of Longfellow or the Arctic explorer, Hall. His name, to most of them is new, and his services as an abolionist they know nothing of. They remember Lincoln as their liberator, and regard Grant as next in rank, because the carpetbag thieves of the South have told them so. The correspondent, whoever he may be, has guaged the negro element of our population, and defines their political status truthfully. He says: "In this State he will not get more negro votes than Etheridge did when he ran against Brownlow; or Senter, when he ran against Stokes; or Brown, when he ran against Wisner. The North is in a fair way to be deceived about this, and the sooner their minds are set right the better. What arguments may be addressed to the negroes, setting forth the life-long service of Greeley in their behalf, will amount to nothing. One name is as new to them as another, and one record as efficient as another. Outside of candidates for county officers, where they know the fact through the medium of personal intercourse, you cannot catch the negro vote by nominating a negro's friend. In the rural districts where the leagues have been broken up, where there are no Federal office-holders, and where the Democrats hold undisputed sway, Greeley will get negro votes, just as Seymour did in 1868, just as Etheridge did in 1867, and just as Brown did in 1870; but they will be so few as to make no perceptible inroad upon the thirty-six thousand who are a solid phalanx for the Radical party, believing as they do that to assume any other attitude would be to assist in a movement to undo all that has been done for them politically." We must not count on the negro vote.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, writing under the head "What we have seen in the farmer of Chappaqua," tells that in an interview with that personage in April 1870, he remarked, "We have been imposed on by a class of new comers in a manner so shameful, that we feel more favorable toward a return of those we have than any steps to import others." To which Greeley rejoined: "Yes, you have been cursed with a bad class from the North, and they have done you more harm than good. But you will get clear of them before a great while and then your colored population will think more of work and less of politics." Yes, we will get rid of them by the election of Greeley and Brown.

THE CANVASS FOR CONGRESS.

Colonel Duncan K. McRae Strongly Recommended.

EDITORS APPEAL—A Congressional District, embracing a great commercial emporium like Memphis, should be represented in Congress by the ablest talent of the district. Our interests are varied, and it is important that we have in the House of Representatives a giant, who can grapple with great questions, and who has that precise logic, copious and rhetorical diction and erudition so necessary to give character to the district and to carry on a successful debate. Colonel Duncan K. McRae is unquestionably the man for the occasion. This distinguished citizen is so deeply immersed in his profession as a lawyer, that he has not had time, even if he had the inclination, to engage in a scramble for a seat in Congress. Were he to announce himself an aspirant, he would develop a strength which has heretofore been dormant, because it has been understood that he is not an aspirant. It is conceded by all that Colonel McRae is one of the foremost men of the district. He is a forcible, logical orator, speaks with great freedom and ease, and in a rapid, forcible and earnest style. He is one of the most cultivated, accomplished, best educated men at the bar, and withal, a sociable, warm, pleasant friend and companion, possessing ready and agreeable conversational powers. He is in all things independent with out defying public opinion; free to express his thoughts, without waiting to see how the wind blows; respectful to all, without subserviency to any. Indeed, all the elements of a noble manhood meet and mingle in him in beautiful proportion. In a word, Colonel D. K. McRae is just the man which the Memphis district needs in Congress, and in behalf of the people he is most earnestly entreated to lend the use of his name to the many friends who would work for his nomination were it known that he desired the place, or would serve if nominated.

NINTH DISTRICT.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Schurz is for Greeley and Brown, all rumors and statements to the contrary, notwithstanding, and he does not favor the Free Traders or any others who are trying to draw off strength from that ticket.

Alabama papers are all anxious for the election of Dr. Sykes to the United States Senate. His acknowledged ability, and known integrity, are recognized by the people of Alabama, and will afford his friends a pleasure in tendering to him a richly deserved tribute of respect. Dr. Sykes in the Senate would be a power in the land.

The Lexington, Kentucky, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says of General John C. Breckinridge's views: "While no man has a right to speak for him, it is, however, understood here that he favors the Greeley and Brown ticket, and does not think it the part of policy or prudence to put a straightout Democratic ticket in the field."

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser* says the policy of Hon. W. H. Barnes, one of the first men in Alabama in point of ability, is to indorse the action of the Cincinnati Convention and make a square fight between Horace Greeley and U. S. Grant. Pugh, Cochran, Baker, Seals, Waddell, and hundreds of other leading men in East Alabama, hold the same opinion.

Of the seven members of Lincoln's Cabinet, as originally constituted, five survive, and, with one exception, they are all opposed to Grant. They are: Seward, Chase, Blair and Welles. Simon Cameron, the exception, who was turned out of the Cabinet on account of alleged misconduct, is one of the military ring, and therefore an ardent supporter of His Excellency. But the men who retained Mr. Lincoln's confidence to the last are all opposed to his successor. This fact speaks volumes.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* and Rome *Courier* are urging that the South should control the action of the Baltimore Convention. The former says: "This is the practical question: Shall there be three tickets before the people, or only two tickets? We are in favor of only two tickets." The latter says: "As we have before said, we do cordially approve this platform—approving it, we do not care for the men who have been selected as its candidates, only we know that they are honest enough to carry out the principles thus laid down."

Ex-Senator Buckalew, the nominee of the Pennsylvania Democracy for Governor, is a gentleman of high personal character, and it is probable that the Liberal Republicans of the Keystone State will support him as against Hartranft, the Radical nominee. Even Forney says that the nomination of Hartranft was one unfit to be made, and it is repudiated by nearly all the able Republican journals in the State.

The Wilmington (North Carolina) *Star* lets off this *jeu d'esprit*:

"——Keep the whiteness of your hat,"
for some there be of the genus political *gamin* (these believe in gaming) who will toss mud at you

Just as freely
As H. Greeley
At Chappaqua
Maketh grim war
On *long tenuches* sup rabounding,
All the editors astounding,
The world to show
What he doth know
About the fine art of farming.

Don't let the "*World*, the flesh and the devil" demoralize your —— hat. And don't let the fierce winds of Indiana and Georgia cross fire on you and blow off that hat. Hand on your hat and hat over your heart, be ye steadfast even unto the end.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The New York undertakers lately had a fight for the possession of a corpse.

President Clarke has withdrawn his resignation from the Agricultural College of Amherst.

Mr. Edmund Yates has retired from business pursuits, and will devote himself solely to literature.

Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of the jewelry loaned the London International Exhibition belongs to Miss Braddon, the novelist.

Dr. Nelaton, the eminent French surgeon, is reported in failing health, and is devoting the remainder of his life to the translation of "The Odyssey."

Mr. Richard Bedingfield gives public notice of his relationship to Thackeray, and states his desire to lecture on the writings and character of his distinguished kinsman.

Clifford B. Fulton was committed in New York Saturday by Justice Ledwith, charged with passing a forged check for sixty-five hundred on the National Shoe and Leather bank.

Mrs. John Tyler, widow of the ex-President, together with her daughter and grand-daughter, have been received into the Catholic church at Georgetown, District of Columbia.

An old gentleman is living at the Astor House, New York, who registered his name on the books of the hotel the first day it was opened, and has been there ever since, a period of thirty-four years.

Lieutenant W. H. Bronson, United States Navy, for his gallant capture of the pirate steamer Forward in 1870, has been presented with a handsome silver service by the merchants of Mazatlan, Mexico.

In consequence of a reduction of the estimate by the Board of Apportionment, the Police Commissioners of the State of New York will be obliged to reduce the police force ten per cent. in order to keep within the appropriation.

Judge Asa Holt, an old and valued citizen of Macon, died at his residence in that city on Sunday morning. He had outlived the usual age of man, and his death was as much the result of the decay of nature as from any positive disease.

A large portion of the village of South Salem, Madison county, Ohio, was destroyed by fire late Friday night. Nineteen of the finest residences, a dry-goods store, a grocery and other buildings were burned. Loss, twenty thousand dollars. Partially insured.

William Cullen Bryant thus freely expresses his opinion of Ben Butler: "He is a man whose word is believed nowhere where his name is known, and whose career has been such that millions of people actually believe him to-day to be a common thief."

The Cotton Association of St. Louis have decided to offer ten thousand dollars in premiums for cotton this year, the same as last, the cotton to be exhibited at the annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be held early in October.

Indianapolis possesses a veteran razor-grinder named Daniel Woods, who was born at sea, near Newfoundland, in 1770. He served twenty-five years in the English army, and was one of Napoleon's guards at St. Helena. He has one hundred and thirty-two sabre cuts on his body, and eleven bullet wounds.

A Key West dispatch says the Cuban government has prohibited the journals from publishing any other quotations than those of the Royal Board of Brokers. The President of the Havana railroad charges brokers with fraudulent quotations in order to mislead the merchants and impose on the public.

The Imperial army band of Prussia, the band of the Garde Republicaine of Paris, one of the famous Guards' bands of London, the Royal Irish Constabulary band, and Johann Strauss with his orchestra from Vienna, are all on the way to Boston, to take part in the Gilmore Jubilee. It will be a grand show.

A Boston dispatch says that on Saturday evening William H. Wadleigh, discount clerk of the Merchants' National Bank, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of eighty-seven thousand dollars in United States bonds. Wadleigh was arrested and held in default of twenty-five thousand dollars bail. The defalcation was the result of stock speculation.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Augusta, Georgia, waterworks have been successfully applied as a motive power for the running of light machinery. Mr. James L. Gow, proprietor of a job printing establishment in that city, using the water from an ordinary street pipe, is enabled to run all his presses at a great saving of labor and expense.

On Wednesday morning, near Jackson, Mississippi, Polly Brown, an orphan girl yet in her teens, residing with her uncle in the neighborhood of Beaver creek, Jasper county, was going over to a neighbor's house near by, when she was overtaken by Jane Davis, a negro fiend, who attempted to perpetrate a nameless outrage upon her person. Before all the clothes off her, but failed of his purpose. The little heroine battled successfully for her virtue until succor came. The villain was not, but ought to have been, lynched.

A London dispatch gives substantially the text of Granville's note to Fish last Saturday. Granville states his objections to the Senate supplemental article, and says that under the circumstances the British Government must decline to sign the treaty, which is not in conformity with their views, and which does not express the principles which the American Government believes to be entertained by both parties to the negotiation, and which immediately being signed, would become subject to the regulations with a view to its alteration.

A strange phenomenon is reported to have occurred near Gallatin, this State, on the twenty-eighth ultimo. Strange sounds, or reports as of thunder, were heard in the atmosphere, but there were no clouds, which excites considerable curiosity. A Mr. Carter, who heard the sounds, as also many others of his neighbors, discovered the effects of a ball which proceeded from these sounds, which passed through a white-oak tree, cutting off limbs, and imbedded itself eleven inches in the ground. The ball has been sent to the office of the Gallatin *Examiner*.

The Knoxville *Press*, of the twenty-second instant, states that the Southern Railway Security Company have, at last, succeeded in purchasing and getting possession of the line of road between Paint Rock and Asheville, North Carolina. This acquisition completes their lines from Morristown, by way of Ashville, east, to Norfolk, and south to Charleston. Work will at once be commenced, with a view of speedily filling up the gaps, so that, in a short time, the two great thoroughfares will be opened. Only about sixty-five miles remain to be constructed to accomplish the desired end.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has purchased the Western North Carolina railroad. This purchase gives to the Pennsylvania railroad the important lines in North Carolina and the control of all the connecting lines north and south of that State. The Western road extends from Salisbury to Old Fort, one hundred and twenty-five miles. This road has cost the State six million dollars, and the political manipulation by which control was obtained of the directory which has turned the road over to the Pennsylvania Company is said to have been in fraud of the equitable if not also of the legal rights of the State.

In New York, Saturday, the janitor of the warehouse of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and Abraham Nelson, a merchant in good standing, doing business on Pearl street, were committed in default of fifty thousand dollars bail on the charge of burglary, which each confessed. Nelson had been engaged for some time, by means of false keys to the safe, through the collusion of the janitor, in obtaining the correspondence of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and full information regarding their business, using it to his own advantage.

Horace Mayhew is thus remembered by *Punch*: "Associated with this periodical from nearly its earliest days, he was for years an indefatigable and valuable contributor, and when fortune had rendered him independent of labor, he continued to share our counsels, and he never abated his earnest interest in our work. This testimonial is easy. But when we would speak of the manly simplicity and childlike affection of his nature, of his indomitable cheerfulness, of his ready generosity, and of his singular sweetness of temper, we can write only what must seem to those who knew him not, in excess of the truth, while it fails to do justice to our own knowledge of a beloved friend. But in the affectionate memories of us all his worth and loviness will be treasured while memory remains to us."

The following story of sorrow and absence of mind is told as a fact by the Portland *Advertiser*: "A short time ago a little babe belonging in this city died, and, as is sometimes the case, was laid away in the bureau drawer till the funeral. The day of the funeral came, and the bereaved mother was convulsed with grief over the little casket, and, sobbing, laid it away in the cold ground. On her return home, she thought she would go the drawer and gaze once more at the place which would henceforth be consecrated to it, when what should meet her eyes, when the drawer was opened, but the lifeless corpse of the child, that had been entirely forgotten in preparing for the funeral."

There is now performing at a Berlin theater a remarkable play, founded upon the story of the Chicago conflagration. After several acts, devoted entirely to red fire, harrowing incidents and fearful elucidations of historical and geographical points, the fire is ended by the Prussian Consul rushing upon the stage, mounting the engine and playing the hose, while another flag of Deutchland. This is supposed to revive the well nigh exhausted energies of those who are fighting against the flames, and, striking up *Wacht an der Rhine*, they again attack the blaze, and are, of course, victorious. Appreciative Berlin flocks to see this play, and implicitly believes that the Chicago fire was extinguished in precisely the manner indicated.

It is suggested that sawdust of pine and of fir timber be mixed, and that a compound be prepared composed of nine parts moist sawdust, thirty-three seven parts of water, seven of one part hydrochloric acid, making forty-three seven parts altogether. These are to be boiled under steam pressure eleven hours, when it will be found that nineteen per cent. of the mass will be grape sugar. The acid is to be neutralized with lime, and the mash suppled with yeast. After ninty-six hours' fermentation, a distillation of the mash will produce sixty-one quarts of brandy of fifty per cent. strength, and free of any smell of turpentine. It is claimed that in all probability many other woods than pine and fir will prove even better adapted to the production of brandy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For State Senator.

WE are authorized to announce PEYTON SMITH, of Tipton County, a candidate to represent the counties of Tipton, Fayette and Shelby in the State Senate of Tennessee, subject to the action of the Convention. my3

For Congressman.

ROBERT P. LOONEY is a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap28

For Judge of the Supreme Court.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE: In response to the call of many leading citizens of the State, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson. Election first Thursday in August next. ROBERT McFARLAND.
Morristown, Tennessee. mh24

TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE: In response to the expression of a popular desire, sufficiently general and influential to control my action in the matter, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson. Election first Thursday in August next. J. H. COOK.
Chattanooga, March 11, 1872. mh12

Collector on Privileges.

WE are authorized t announce J. HARRIS as a candidate for Collector on Privileges, subject to he nominating convention. ap25

For County Tax-Collector.

ILA E. DOUGLASS is a candidate for State and County Tax-Collector, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

DR. L. L. BATTLE, of First Civil District, is a candidate for the office of Tax-Collector at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the County Democratic Convention. my17

A. D. HUNTER, of Civil District No. 2, is a candidate for County Tax-Collector, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. my7

H. L. PRIDDY is a candidate for Tax-Collector, before the nominating Convention, June 20, 1872.

A. J. HAYS is a candidate for County Tax-Collector, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap22

GEORGE R. POWELL is a candidate for Tax-Collector for Shelby county. Subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

OSCAR WOOLDRIDGE is a candidate for County Tax-Collector, Shelby county. Subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. mh31

Chancellor of Second Chancery Court.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby County. Subject to such action as the Democratic convention may take in the matter. Election first Thursday in August next. W. L. SCOTT.

E. A. BEECHER is a candidate for Judge of the Second Chancery Court. Subject to the decision of the Democratic covention.

GEO. W. WINCHESTER is a candidate for Judge of Second Chancery Court. Subject to nomination of Democratic convention. Election first Thursday in August, 1872.

SAMUEL P. WALKER announces himself as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Second Chancery Court. Subject to the action of the Democratic convention. my15

For County Trustee.

R. M. MASON is a candidate for County Trustee, subject to the Democratic Convention. Election first Thursday in August.

WE are authorized to announce A. WOODWARD as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Trustee at the ensuing August election, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention of June 20th.

COUNTY TRUSTEE—We are authorized to announce General R. M. BRADFORD as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the ensuing election. Subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

For Sheriff.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Shelby County at the ensuing August election, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention of June 20th. ap25

GEORGE L. HARRIS is a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby County, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. ap30

A. P. CURRY announces himself as an independent candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Shelby county. Election August, 1872. ap13

CHARLES L. ANDERSON is a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

WE are authorized to announce Colonel J. A. FORREST as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election, subject to the Democratic Convention. mh26

SHERIFF—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county, at the ensuing election. Subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.
mh24 JOHN S. HARRIS.

IN answer to many inquiries, I hereby authorize you to announce my name as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county, at the August election, 1872. Subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.
mh19 B. F. BALL.

ADVERTISE in the DAILY, WEEKLY and SUNDAY APPEAL, all three of them circulating largely in the surrounding country. They are the best advertising mediums in the Southwest.

LADIES' GOODS.

Mrs. Rose P. Thompson,
Dress Making, Millinery
—AND—
Fancy Goods of all Descriptions,
Children's Clothing, Tucking, Braiding, Embroidery, etc.,
No. 278½ Main Street,
Over Singer's Sewing Machine Rooms. Costumes for Fancy Balls and Parties, of all descriptions, made to order or rented, on shortest notice. My Dress-Making Department cannot be surpassed. TERMS, CASH. ap14

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of H. Fitzgerald & Co., Grocers and Commission Merchants of Memphis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, H. Fitzgerald and C. C. Bill having sold out their interests to J. T. Jefferson and J. H. Edrington, who will continue the business at same stand.

H. Fitzgerald and Charles C. Bill assume all liabilities of the old firm, and Charles C. Bill is alone authorized to collect the accounts due and use the firm's name in liquidation of old business.
H. FITZGERALD,
CHARLES C. BILL.
J. T. JEFFERSON,
Late of H. Fitzgerald & Co.
J. H. EDRINGTON,
Osceola, Ark.

JEFFERSON & EDRINGTON
(Successors to H. Fitzgerald & Co.)
Wholesale Grocers
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton Yarns, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder and Printing Paper.
274 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN

TRADE SALES.

J. T. O'HAIR & CO.
[Successors to L. G. Baldwin & Co.]
AUCTION
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Manufacturers' Agents,
217 Second St., corner Adams, Memphis
REGULAR TRADE SALES
TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSEPH H. KILPATRICK
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 5 Planter's Insurance Building,
41 Madison street, Memphis, Tennessee.

EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Agents for Professor Parson's
Laws of Business.
With full directions and forms for all transactions in every State of the Union. By THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL.D.
A correct, economical and safe Counselor and Adviser.
So plain, full, accurate and complete that no person can afford to be without it. Employing the results of the labor and study of the most popular and successful writer of law books in the country.
Send for circular, with terms, etc.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Nos. 274 and 276 Second street, Memphis, Tennessee. mh26 ddw

WATERING PLACES.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,
Grayson County, Kentucky.
WILL be open for the reception of visitors on June 1st, with accommodations for six hundred persons as good as any hotel in any country. One hundred springs of mineral waters, unsurpassed by any, with splendid Chalybeate water within 150 yards of the hotel. A splendid string and brass band will be on hand during the summer months, which will furnish music for ball-room, etc.
BOARDING:

Per day	$3 00
One week	16 00
Two weeks	30 00
One month	50 00

Children under 12 years and servants half price.
Dr. J. H. North, formerly of Cleveland Water Cure, but now of Louisville, will be resident physician during the summer.
M. P. Clarkson will be found in the office to welcome his old friends and others on arrival.
cod W. S. VANMETER & BRO., Prop'rs.

A Virginia Mountain Retreat.
THE MONTGOMERY
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.
THIS delightful summer retreat will be opened for the reception of visitors on JUNE 1ST, 1872.
It is situated in the very heart of the ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, only one and a half miles from the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, and is accessible by means of a horse-car railway from BIG TUNNEL DEPOT, a ride of ten minutes.
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An experienced Caterer and first-class Cooks have been secured, and many improvements made since last season.
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY,
a Telegraph, Express and Postoffice, Barber-shop, Bath-house, Billiard-saloon, Bowling-alleys, beautiful Croquet Grounds, and a
Splendid Brass and String Band,
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Excursion tickets from Memphis to Montgomery White, via Memphis and Charleston Railroad from June 1st, $40 75.
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For further particulars, address
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ACCOMMODATION HACK LINE,
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☞THROUGH TICKETS prevent parties from exercising a preference. Hacks can be secured by telegraph. Fare by this line as low as the lowest.☜
mh24 WM. S. DAVIS, Proprietor.

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LONG BRANCH, NEW YORK.
THE undersigned is pleased to inform his friends and the public that his house will be reopened on the 15th day of June for the season. The general expressed satisfaction of my numerous visitors last year lead me to hope that I shall be patronized again by them. Therefore no exertions have been saved to make the sojourn at my house as agreeable as possible. Families and travelers who wish to favor me with their visit are requested to send orders for rooms as soon as possible to the "Arlington House," Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue, New York.
ap19 L. STINE, Proprietor

MONTVALE SPRINGS,
Blount County, East Tennessee.
This favorite summer resort will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th MAY.
Tickets to the Springs and return can be obtained at all prominent points.

Board per month, for May and June	$45
For July August and September	60
For three months	150

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Board per month of 30 days	80

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my17 J. R. PAYNTER & SON.

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