MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDN'SDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1872.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION—HONEST OFFICERS WANTED.

The Tax-Payers' Association is still busy at work, and if there be any maladministration among the county officers they will yet ferrit it out. It is the duty of the press to lash corruption wherever found, and while the APPEAL has been ready to defend all honest county officials, it will spare no man, should the facts plainly convict him of peculation. The people have resolved to put down the robberies of office-holders, for they have become alarmed. The taint of corruption has spread like a vicious pestilence, and it has brought with it its necessary consequences of disorganization and inefficiency, even where there is no actual venality, the suspicion of corruption hangs heavily and impairs the feeble, slim forces of honesty and integrity. An upright, honest man can scarcely take office anywhere now, no matter how great his public spirit, for his consciousness of purity and integrity will not protect him from the suspicion that necessarily attends upon corrupt communications. Misrule has brought undeniable weakness, and national failure has followed close upon national mismanagement. The necessary reform for the present inveterate abuses must be a reform by the cautery and the knife, and must be preceded by a general return of public opinion to a condition of wholesome severity and implacable resentment against venality of all kinds. In Dante's terrible vision of hell, the severe poet has launched his bitterest invectives and most sweeping condemnations against the barterers, sycophants and corruption-mongers of his time. These, indeed, were the worst curse of the Italian States, and did them far more injury than all the violence, brutality, disorder, and intestine feuds with which they were vexed. And the secret of the general maladministration which is now dragging the United States so rapidly down to ruin and ignominious degeneracy is the venial leniency extended to just the same kind of criminality that Dante condemned. It is not discovered frauds that hurt, but the unpunished proclivity to fraud that prevails universally. It is not riot, nor Ku-klux, nor Tweed, nor Murphy, nor Leet, that makes our festering sore, but the deep, inward, corroding gangrene of which these things are mere outbreaking surface-pimples. How can we look for an amendment of the civil service when the Chief Executive is charged with having exchanged appointments for donations, and with bartering offices for houses and lots? How can we dream of purifying the franchise, when the whole "government" dabbles in elections? Or of improving the contract system, so long as the President takes stock in a sandstone company, and the Secretary of the Treasury "operates" on Wall street, and the Secretary of the Interior devotes his attention to Southern railroad speculations? The people of the United States have arose in their majesty to put down the knaves who are robbing the national treasury and the people of their liberties, and when a county officer is convicted of the corruption which disgraces the national administration, woe to the man who can be bribed to shield the villain before a grand jury; woe to the citizen who dares to vote for the retention of a defaulter in office. The incorruptible office-holder will be taken care of by the people, but a fearful retribution await the knaves. "Purification" is the watchword of the people. The day has past when the public offices, from the highest to the lowest, can be sold as asparagus or herring in the market, and the day has come when no man in Shelby county can be re-elected to office unless his official record be as immaculate and stainless as the icicles that hung upon Diana's temple.

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

There can no longer be a particle of doubt as to the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention. County meetings everywhere, and State Convention after State Convention have declared for the Cincinnati ticket until the result is no longer a question of doubt. Horace Greeley unquestionably combines all the qualifications to assure success, and this belief has taken possession of the public mind everywhere, and it now terrifies the followers of Grant, as the handwriting on the wall startled Belshazzar and his dissolute court. To nominate a Democratic ticket at Baltimore would be the most stupendous folly ever committed by politicians. To change front on the eve of a battle is as dangerous to political as to military affairs. A great army of volunteers, comprising Liberal Republicans, Reformers, and Democrats, has already been formed, and is eager for the contest. It is now in the field with a fixed plan of campaign. The signal of attack is alone wanted to move on the enemy's works. Shall this powerful force be disbanded in the desperate hope of reconstructing another army, with a new leader, and thus incur the risk of a disastrous defeat? Let every patriot soldier who has enlisted for the war ask himself that question calmly, and weigh well the consequences which it involves. Not a single valid objection can be urged against Horace Greeley. Purity of private life, integrity, fitness, popularity and ability are universally conceded, even by those who would gladly find cause of objection. The young men are hearty in his support. The workingmen are organizing thoroughly. Pennsylvania will give him more than ten thousand majority, while Indiana stands ready to do likewise, and to overthrow Morton and his profligate crew. Shall this great opportunity be sacrificed, and will the Baltimore Convention take the responsibility of such a sacrifice? With wisdom there, victory is certain. With a new element of distraction, defeat is inevitable. These are the alternatives, and there is no escape from them. The prospect for the defeat of Radicalism could not be better. While every Democrat would have preferred a Democrat to Greeley, all things being equal, yet when we remember the *status* of parties in Congress, it is really better for the Democracy that Greeley should be the next President than a straight-out Democrat. With the aid of the Liberal Republicans, we have a majority of the House of Representatives, whereas it would take the whole of the Presidential term to secure a majority of straight Democrats in the House and several terms to secure the Senate. The majority of Radicals in Congress is so large, counting all Republicans as Radicals, that a Democratic President would have his hands tied so securely that he could not make an appointment except that it pleased the Radicals to confirm him, and they might go the length of impeachment if they chose, on any frivolous grounds, and oust him from his office. But with Greeley we are secure of the House and are materially strengthened in the Senate, and before the close of his term we may secure a majority of that body. For these reasons we are satisfied that it is better to have a Liberal Republican President next term than a straightout Democrat, even if we could have elected the latter. He would have been powerless to have rewarded his friends, and would have held his office at the sufferance of the Radicals. A more cheering prospect never presented itself to an afflicted country. The blight of Radicalism is about to be lifted, and a new era to dawn upon us. Nor will it come too soon for the South. We can have no conception of the misery and degredation that Radicalism has imposed upon those people. They are lorded over by a swarm of harpies worse than the ten plagues of Egypt, and under the pretense of taxation and bonded debt their property has been virtually confiscated, and they plead with us to take the "outstretched hand" which Greeley and the Liberal Republicans are holding out to them. The Democrats of the North and West have heard their cry and are coming to the rescue, and a day of jubilee will dawn upon them such as they have not seen for many weary years. To use the stereotyped language of a cotemporary, the prospect is most "cheerful," and the people are "sloping over" with delight.

TILTON ON GRANT.

We publish elsewhere, from the *Golden Age*, edited by Theodore Tilton, a terrible article against Grant. We call the attention of the reader to this article, as the issues of the canvass are given with truth and force, and the parallel between "Cincinnati" and "Philadelphia" is well drawn. Tilton for three years has been an ardent admirer of General Grant. He shouted for his election to the Presidency four years ago, and has tried to sustain his administration. But its corruptions have been so brazen and infamous that Tilton, with all his partiality, is constrained to wash his hands of Grantism; and it will be seen from the article we publish this morning that he considers no denunciation too strong, no accusation too damaging. This powerful article, from the pen of one of Grant's former partisans and personal admirers, is another indication that the people are on the eve of one of those sudden and terrible uprisings, one of those wonderful and overwhelming exhibitions of popular power which only occur at rare intervals and on important occasions. No slight necessity, no trivial inducement could bring together such incongruous and dissimilar elements as have been united in support of Greeley. The cry of corruption in office has been raised, and it has been re-echoed from one end of the nation to the other. Venality is boldly charged; the rights of the nation are alleged to be in danger—on the one side from official dishonesty, on the other from the abuse of centralized power. The same danger that united the quarrelsome barons of England, has brought Democrat and Republican, German and Irishman, immigrant and native, into the same fold. The old writ of liberty, the *habeas corpus* of the common law, the sole security of personal safety, is threatened with destruction, that an American President might follow the example of the rulers of Mexico, and elect himself to office by a pronunciamento.

STARTLING.

A Mississippi Congressman had the curiosity a few days ago to inquire at the treasury about the condition of the accounts of the several Collectors of Internal Revenue who have held offices in his district. He learned that all of them are in default, and was furnished with the following list, showing the amount due from each to the government: H. H. Sleppard, appointed November, 3, 1865, seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and one dollars and twenty-two cents; W. W. Willis, appointed May 1, 1868, sixty-two thousand thirty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents; W. C. W. Hicks, appointed August 28, 1869, six thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents; R. R. Emery, appointed November 14, 1869, fifty-eight thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-eight cents. He was informed that suits had been instituted to recover these amounts, but he has never heard of any such suits, and can learn nothing of them. In fact, these Mississippi Federal place-holders are too constantly engaged in managing school-funds of counties, and too seriously occupied with the affairs of loyal leagues to attend properly to duties incident to their positions. Then it becomes eminently proper on the part of these scoundrels to divert public attention from their own villanies by crying ku-klux. They harass or frighten poor, ignorant fools into confessions of guilt as the only means of escape from the clutches of ignorant, corrupt jurymen, gathered for the simple purpose of establishing falsehoods that may be used in promoting Grant's Northern popularity and in justifying his conduct to ward the people of this despotic government of the South. Very recently two of the most active agents of these kuklux prosecutions were inimitable scoundrels; the one, an assassin and thief; the other, a highwayman and robber—both known as such throughout the State. And yet people ask why the South prefers Greeley to Grant.

THE EXACT STATUS of the bill to refund the internal revenue tax on cotton, is the subject of general inquiry from parties both North and South who are interested in its passage. The bill is still pending, and action by the Ways and Means Committee of the House will be reported to them early in the December session. Both Houses have been committed in a direct manner to its passage, and particularly to the unconstitutionality of the tax. The defeat of the Morrill amendment to the deficiency bill was the first indication of the feeling in favor of the proposition to refund. The great bulk of the cases brought before the Court of Claims are cotton claims, and the fight against the amendment was made directly in the interest of the cotton-producing class. The next, or second, and most conclusive evidence of the feeling in the premises, is to be found in the fact that the amendment to the omnibus bill prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from collecting the two cents per pound tax on cotton, judgments obtained before the Court of Claims, was passed by the almost unanimous vote of both House, both political parties accepting and committing themselves to the position originally taken by Mr. Dawes and others when the tax was first imposed—that it was not constitutional.

THE BATIMORE CONVENTION.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following figures from the States which have held conventions to send delegates to Baltimore, and the probabilities of the remainder:

For Indorsement—Tennessee 24, New York 70, Pennsylvania 58, Louisiana 16, West Virginia 6, Indiana 30, Iowa 22, Kansas 10, Florida 8, South Carolina 14—total 253.

Against Indorsement—West Virginia 1, Delaware 6—total 7.

It will be seen that there are 253 delegates to Baltimore for Greeley and Brown, and seven against them. The States heard from are in all parts of the Union. They are the reflex of those which are yet to elect. Within the next four weeks we shall hear from Nebraska, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and Alabama. They will all be for Greeley and Brown. The result is just as well known as if they had appointed delegates. Those who are well versed in what is going on concede to Mr. Greeley thirty-five States at Baltimore out of the thirty-seven. Two States, Delaware and New Jersey, will probably, in the first instance, be against him, and there may be a few scattering delegates from other States. We do not believe that in the convention of 732 delegates there will be thirty who are against the indorsement of Greeley and Brown. It is going to be next to a unanimous thing.

DR. L. D. HUSTON.

There are not men of purer morals or of more stainless fame than those that constituted the court which tried and acquitted the Rev. Dr. Huston, of Baltimore. We must deem their decree final and conclusive, until other and further developments render stories told of many designing persons, who have undertaken to levy blackmail upon preachers and others, incredible. It is no new thing in Eastern cities, this process adopted by the wicked of forcing God's ministers to pay for exemption from slander. Such incidents are not unknown even in Memphis. Dr. Huston having the boldness to deny the demands preferred by the unblushing woman, and being sustained after careful investigation of the facts by the wisest, best men of his church, it is due to him, as a man and Christian, that his conduct and courage should be applauded, even as his supposed vices were not long ago anathematized by the virtuous and good of all classes.

STAND FAST.

The APPEAL has taken no part in the contest for offices for which candidates will be nominated to-morrow. Correspondents have used our columns freely; but in no case has the APPEAL editorially asserted its preference for any aspirant. The APPEAL's anxiety that the wisest, truest and best men should be nominated is evident to those who know what toil and anxiety it costs journalists who must necessarily become partizan adherents of the candidates. It is a sort of selfishness therefore that impels us to ask each member of the convention to make no bargains, but adhere resolutely to the best and worthiest candidates, and to those best fitted for offices to which they aspire.

RICH.

A Sensible Letter—It Tells of the Country and Town—Curious Incidents.

Valuable Facts for the Consideration of Memphis Thinkers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 17.

EDITORS APPEAL—Since my last letter to you, there have been abundant rains in this portion of the State and as far east as Chattanooga. The prospects for crops are very fine in all portions of the country.

On last Thursday Hon. John D. Phelan, formerly Supreme Court Judge in Alabama, delivered a most interesting address before the Alumni Society, of the University of Nashville, on "College life in Nashville forty-five years ago." It contained many pleasing reminiscences, and was highly instructive and entertaining. At times it was touchingly pathetic, and again it was full of humor. Your townsman, George W. Winchester, was unanimously chosen to deliver the next annual address before the Alumni Society. It appears strange that the wealthy and liberal citizens of this cultivated, refined and intellectual city, do not endow their university on a munificent scale, and put it upon a solid and enduring basis. Why cannot the University of Nashville be made equal in every respect to any university in the land? The town of Chattanooga has subscribed, as I learn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Baptist University, and why cannot the city of Nashville subscribe even more than this amount to make the university that bears her name the first in the south west? Even in a financial point of view, it would be a good investment, because it would bring to the city an amount of trade that would soon be equal to the whole amount subscribed, but it is in a higher point of view that it should be encouraged, and that is to have here the most renowned seat of learning in the West. This is an ambition worthy of her sons.

PROGRESS OF NASHVILLE.

Nashville is beginning to pay considerable attention to manufactures of various kinds. I understand the cotton factory here is a decided success. Instead of one cotton factory there should be twenty. In fact, all the cotton raised in Tennessee should be manufactured in Tennessee, and there is no reason why it may not be done. Provisions and fuel are very cheap, and may be cheaper. We can get an abundance of the raw material at our doors. Our streams that furnish water power, run during the whole year, and we have every advantage enjoyed by any people to enable us to engage successfully in manufacturing.

LIVELY.

Chattanooga is going ahead of any place in the State in this respect, in proportion to its population. The consequence is that the town is improving more rapidly than any other place in the State. Within a few years the whole valley between the Tennessee river and Missionary Ridge will be a densely populated city. The only drawback that Chattanooga now has is the fact that the owners of real estate ask too high a price for it, and in this way prevent persons from buying and improving property. They drive away population. If they would sell a portion of their land at low figures, they would realize more on the remainder than they can get by their present policy.

WONDERFUL!

Chattanooga is now shipping iron to Cleveland, Ohio, at a cost of nine dollars a ton. Coal is delivered in Chattanooga at three dollars a ton, and it is thought it will soon be delivered cheaper even than that. Chattanooga has several iron works, but unfortunately has no cotton factory. Many improvements could be made in their streets and their buildings, which will take place in due time.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, will hear and determine all matters in regard to the Alabama and Chattanooga road at Mobile next Thursday. It is thought he will appoint a Receiver, who will take charge of the road until it can be sold for the benefit of the first mortgage bond-holders. It is said the road has been miserably managed during the last twelve months, and it becomes necessary to place it in different hands for the protection of the property. There is very little doubt but that the State will be made secure in any event, and the people are very anxious to have the road in good running order.

SENSIBLE.

Many are anxious for Stanton to have control of it, because they believe he will manage it better than any one else, and will pay some of the debts of the company outside of the State debt. There is no disguising the fact that this road has added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the value of property in Chattanooga; in fact, it has been the making of the place.

They are very sanguine about building the Chattanooga and Cincinnati road within three years. This will give new life to Chattanooga, and in connection with the Alabama and Chattanooga road, which will unite with the Selma and Gulf road, will furnish the most direct route to the gulf.

HO! PRESCOTT'S NARROW-GAUGE.

Speaking of the road from Cincinnati to Chattanooga reminds me of the fact that they are now building a road from Cincinnati to this city, which will come either by way of Lebanon or Gallatin. This will make the extension of the Nashville and Northwestern road, from Huntingdon, through Jackson to Memphis, a matter of paramount importance. In this way the Cincinnati and Memphis road will pass through Nashville and Jackson. This will also give Cincinnati the most direct route to New Orleans by the way of Jackson, Tennessee, and by the Mississippi Central and New Orleans roads; at the same time that it furnishes the shortest connection with the Southern Pacific at Memphis. It is thought now that the Nashville and Lebanon road will be extended to Bristol, thus making the road from Memphis, through Jackson to Nashville, the nearest route from Memphis to the Northern cities, both through Cincinnati and through Bristol. An examination of the map will open the necessity and practicability of these roads. In this view the Jackson and Memphis road assumes a grave importance as a part of a great through line to the Northern and Eastern cities. Whether the Nashville and Chattanooga Company, that now runs the Nashville and Northwestern road, will be able to extend it to Jackson and Memphis, I am not able to say, but, if necessary, they will certainly be aided by the people on the line of the road.

GREELEY.

There is such unanimity of the people in favor of Greeley and Brown, that there is no political excitement. Chattanooga is the only place where the Grant men exist in any numbers, and there it is doubtful which has the majority. [Bob Toombs must be potent in Chattanooga.] W. J. S.

WEATHER, CROPS, ETC.

SILAMORE, IZARD COUNTY, ARK., June 15, 1872.

EDITORS APPEAL—Arkansas is the best cotton State in the Union, but unfortunately the worst cursed by Radical rule; but to my subject: It has been raining almost incessantly, with scarcely two dry days in a week, since the tenth of May. The crops that looked so promising then, present a very different and sickly appearance at the present time. Plows, scrapers, double-shovels, and other implements used in the culture of cotton have been comparatively idle in consequence of the constant wet weather, which has given the weeds and grass the ascendancy in all the low lands, and it will be impossible, so late in the season, to save all the cotton planted and under way. Many of the farmers that I have conversed with, especially renters, contemplate and will finally be forced to plow up a considerable portion of their cotton and plant corn in order to have the means of support for another season. The prospect did not look so hopeless until this morning. Last night a severe storm, or, I may say a young tornado, passed over this section of country, which submerged and destroyed hundreds of acres of cotton. I never saw so much despondency. Small groups of farmers can be seen today on every street corner of our village discussing their melancholy situation, and the prevailing opinion this morning is that not more than half can be saved of the very large cotton crop planted this spring. The crop is blighted beyond all doubt, notwithstanding reports that have or may come in to the contrary. You can say to your neighbors, the commission men in particular, that they need not flatter themselves on a very large handling of cotton this season, unless the season changes very suddenly and continues favorable until the crops are laid by. Respectfully,

W. C. COR. OHAN.

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. my9

For Congressman.

ROBERT F. 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. mh31

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. B. COOK.

Chattanooga, March 11, 1872. mh12

Collector on Privileges.

WE are authorized to announce J. HARVEY MATHES as candidate for reelection as State and County Tax-Collector on Privileges, subject to the nominating convention. ap26

For County Tax-Collector.

ELA 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. my11

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 15, 1872.

A. J. SEAYS 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 Tax-Collector for 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 convention.

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 B. 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.

G. HOGAN respectfully announces himself a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

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. ap20

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 W. K. FORNEY 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.

m h24 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 E. F. BALL.

THE

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MEMPHIS, June 3, 1872.

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A COPARTNERSHIP is formed between J. S. Hatcher and Thomas H. Cocke, under the firm name of J. S. Hatcher & Co., for the purpose of transacting a Book and Stationery Business; said copartnership to take effect June 1, 1872.

J. S. HATCHER,
THOS. H. COCKE.

J. S. HATCHER,
Late of Cleaves, Smithwick & Hatcher.
THOS. H. COCKE, Memphis.

J. S. HATCHER & CO.

BOOKSELLERS

—AND—

STATIONERS

WE MAKE A

SPECIALTY IN LAW BOOKS,

No. 315 MAIN ST.

WILL BE OPEN AUGUST 1, 1872.

JOB PRINTING.

FRANKLIN

BOOK BINDERY,

Blank Book Manufactory

—AND—

JOB PRINTING HOUSE,

S. C. TOOF, Proprietor,

No. 15 West Court St., Memphis, Tenn.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Call and examine specimens. d31 daw

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSEPH H. KILPATRICK

Attorney at Law,

Office No. 5 Planter's Insurance Building,

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$30,000 WORTH

—OF—

DRY GOODS

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SACRIFICING PRICES.

OWING to a change to be made from the retail to the WHOLESALE JOBBING TRADE, our present retail Stock will be sold at immense sacrifices. We quote a few of the leading articles:

4-4 Bleached Domestic, -	10c.
Best Make Prints, - -	11c.
Grenadine Dress Goods, -	10c.
Grenadine Dress Goods, -	20c.
Grenadine Dress Goods—Very Cheap, - - -	25c.
Lawns, - - -	10c.
Laws,—1400's, - -	15c.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Ladies' Hose 10c a Pair.
Also at 15 and 25 cents.
High-cut Ladies' Balmoral Cloth Shoes at $2 25.
Do. Misses Shoes at from $1 to $2. Ladies' Suits, $3 50.
Ladies' Suits, $4 50.

The above are only a few of the articles to be sold at greatly reduced prices. Every article in the House is offered at correspondingly low figures, as the stock must be sold.

SOLOMON VENDIG,

No. 226, Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

WINE.

NATIVE WINES,

From the celebrated OAK HILL VINEYARDS, Parker, Russell & Co., Proprietors, St. Louis, Missouri.

THESE wines are not excelled, either in purity or excellent qualities, by any other wine of same kind, consequently have taken hold of public favor to large extent; consisting of Burgundy or Virginia Seedling, Claret, Concord, Herbemont, Delaware and Catawba. These wines are old. Wine-drinkers, desirous of supporting home productions will find them at No. 209 Main street.

jn9 DUFFY & CARY, Agents.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. FLAHERTY. P. J. MARLEY. J. J. SULLIVAN.

Flaherty, Marley & Sullivan,

FUNERAL

UNDERTAKERS,

No. 317 SECOND

NEAR MONROE.

Carriages and Furniture Cars for Hire.

PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide. A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, etc.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. It is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one free of postage for 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the afflicted and unfortunate: Before applying to the notorious QUACKS who advertise in public papers, or using any QUACK NEBRUSLES, persons Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his work. Office No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Walnut, St. Louis, Mo. jd7 daw

INSURANCE.

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President.

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ELLETT & PHELAN, Attorneys.

ASSETS, OVER $1,000,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 42 MADISON STREET.

WATERING PLACE.

BAILEY'S SPRINGS

Lauderdale County, Alabama.

THE HOTEL at this celebrated Watering Place is now open for the reception of visitors. The Waters are absolutely unequaled in their healing power over Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Diseases of Women, and diseases of the Skin and Kidneys. The location is in a hilly country, near a beautiful rock-bound creek, the air bracing and pure, the scenery delightful. Billiards, Bar, Ten-Pins, Music, Promenades, Dancing, and all the fashionable amusements are abundantly supplied, and the Table affords the best of Country Fare.

Route, via Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Florence. Stage Line nine miles to the Springs.

Board, per day, $3; per week, $15; per month, $50.

For further information, circulars, etc., address ELLIS & CO., Proprietors, or H. A. MOODY, M. D., Resident Physician.

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BOOTS—SHOES—HATS.

1872 | SUMMER TRADE. | 1872

HILL, TERRY & MITCHELL.

Wholesale Dealers

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS

No. 329 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS,

Have just received Large Additions to their Stock, which is now complete, and suitable for the season. We solicit the trade of MERCHANTS ONLY. Goods on orders guaranteed to suit.

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.

Lloyd, Clarke & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

821 Main Street 821.

We are now receiving a Large Stock of MASON'S PATENT PORCELAIN-LINED SCREW-TOP

FRUIT JARS,

And REID'S GLASS JAR with Wire and Tin Top, at VERY LOW PRICES.

HOTELS.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

RALEIGH, TENN.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ELEGANTLY REFITTED AND ENTIRELY REFURNISHED, and is now one of the finest Summer Resorts in the State. Good attendance is warranted.

It is Convenient to the Celebrated Springs,

the waters of which are of world-wide reputation.

BOARD PER MONTH, $40 00.

For further information apply to Appeal. T. W. GLASIER, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

DESMARK, SHOWNSVILLE & DURBANVILLE RAILROAD, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., May 15, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th day of June, for the graduation of that portion of this line between Brownsville and Durbanville, in Lauderdale county, a distance of fourteen miles. Plans, profiles, estimate sheets of work and specifications can be examined, and all other information furnished at this office, on and after the 10th day of June.

Bids must be based upon cash payments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids whose terms may not be considered satisfactory.

W. D. PICKETT, Chief Engineer.

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POSTPONEMENT.

On account of want of time to prepare the work for letting by the 25th of June, the time for receiving proposals for grading of this road is postponed until the 1st of July. Plans, profile, etc., will be ready for inspection on and after 20th day of June.

jn13 W. D. PICKETT, Chief Engineer.

NOTICE!

MR. R. P. WEBSTER'S engagement with us ceases from this date, and he is not authorized to transact any business in our name.

BARRETT & HIGGINS.

BALTIMORE, May 18, 1872. jn11 wa

NOTICE.

NOTICE is given to all purchasers of lots at the sale of Fred Smith, west of Orleans to the center of Goslen street, that on the 20th of June I will have the lot 7, first division of F. S. Latham, surveyed.

jn16 M. W. PATRICK.

Lands Forfeited for Taxes Since 1865.

I AM this day in receipt of the list of land forfeited to the State for taxes since the year 1865, inclusive, and I am prepared to receive all back taxes and costs due upon lands sold in Shelby county since that date, inclusive. Those electing lands forfeited since that date may red