MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR SHELBY COUNTY.

For Sheriff,
W. J. P. DOYLE.

For Chancellor,
SAMUEL P. WALKER.

For County Trustee,
A. WOODWARD.

For State and County Tax-Collector,
GEORGE R. POWELL.

For Tax-Collector on Privileges,
J. HARVEY MATHES.

GREELEY AND BROWN OUR CANDIDATES.

The nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention is so certain that it is unnecessary to argue in favor of such a policy. Several Democratic State Conventions will be held during the present week, and if they instruct for Greeley, he will receive in the Baltimore Convention not only a two-thirds majority, but nearly a unanimous vote. The public press has shown that a short time since the Democracy of Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri were in a hopeless minority. A portion of the Republican party in each of these States became disgusted with the proscriptive Radicals, and nominated gubernatorial condidates of their own—Walker, Senter and Brown. The Democrats of those great States did not hesitate from any fear of the destruction or "betrayal" of their party, to indorse these nominations. The consequence was the election of "straight" Democratic legislatures by overwhelming majorities, the utter disbanding of the carpetbag and scalawag organizations, and the control of their public affairs once again by the intelligence, the virtue and the property of their people. The delegates from these States will support Greeley at Baltimore for the same reason that they supported Conservative Republicans at home, and they know it is the true policy and the only one certain to crush the military and Senatorial rings now preying upon the vitals of the republic. Morton and all the Radical orators and newspapers are continually arguing that the election of Greeley would inevitably restore to power the old State rights "Copperhead" Democracy. All the Grant journals, with little variation, harp upon the same string. It is wise to find out what an enemy wants you to do and then do exactly the contrary, and if there is one thing the Grant party long and pray for it is the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore. The Grant mass of the Southern Democracy are in favor of the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Baltimore Convention. They have suffered too long to risk any chance of throwing off the galling yoke of military despotism, and they believe that the Cincinnati nominee is willing "to clasp hands across the bloody chasm," and call off the blood-hounds from their defenseless prey. If Hampden and Imboden, Beauregard and Johnson can support Greeley upon the Cincinnati platform, what Democrat need blush to stand by their aid in the struggle of the people against the mercenaries of Radicalism. Gladly would the National Democracy nominate and elect some true man who has stood by the Constitution and warred with corruption, during the long dark night of despotism. But this is impossible at the present time, and as we cannot storm the fortress of the enemy by direct attack in front, it is wisdom and good policy to take it by a well-managed stratagem. The Baltimore Convention meets twow eeks from today. The nomination of Greeley and Brown is a fixed and inevitable fact. Let the Democracy of Tennessee prepare themselves to follow the lead of these standard-bearers. Let us be ready to give them a cordial support, and to vote against every candidate for office in Shelby county who would prolong strife, enmity and hate by voting for Grant and Radicalism.

IMMEDIATE LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

A difference of opinion has existed among our Democratic friends as to the policy of early legislative nominations, and that difference has had the effect of preventing action by the Executive Committee upon the subject up to the present time. And although the APPEAL, in one or two articles, urged the propriety of placing our entire ticket in the field by the twentieth of June convention, yet not finding complete unanimity in the party to that end, it ceased to press its views, it being urged by candidates for county officers and their friends that too wide a door might by that course be thrown open for swapping and unfair and unjust combinations, thereby, perhaps, imperiling our truest and best men.

Now, however, although the county candidates have been nominated but three days, sufficient development has been made of the manner of the canvass, as our antagonists would have it, to justify the wisdom of the policy suggested by the APPEAL weeks ago, and those who then were the most persistent in their opposition, now insist that every Democratic candidate to be voted for, whether in August or November, shall, at an early day, be selected and put to work to help out our candidates nominated last week.

It is urged, and we think unanswerably, that unless our legislative ticket is put in the field between this and August, that those gentlemen aspiring to senatorial and representative honors will lie low, taking no part in the coming campaign, leaving the entire work for our county candidates and their friends, whereas if a convention is called by our Executive Committee for a week or ten days before the August election for the purpose of nominating a legislative ticket, it will have the effect to stir up and bring out numerous embryo candidates, and set them and their friends to work firing up our party cohorts to zeal and activity; and when the candidates are all once fairly in the field they will make the August campaign as a matter of vital interest to themselves, intensely partisan, and as we have a good round majority in the county, as certainly and triumphantly successful.

It is vain to attempt to disguise the fact that with the siren song of "no party" in the coming contest the result is far from certain, and as an open, earnest advocate for the election of *every name* upon the ticket nominated by the late Democratic Convention, the APPEAL would again respectfully press upon the consideration of our excellent Executive Committee the exceeding importance of early action upon this subject. Give us a full Democratic ticket at our masthead, Legislative and county, and it will bring hundreds of potent elements actively to work for the candidates, which would otherwise lie dormant, defeat the "no party" policy of our antagonists, and secure an overwhelming triumph for Doyle, Walker, Powell, Woodward and Mathes, and thereby insure an easy victory for November. A convention and nominations or primary elections—which seem now the most popular idea—about the twenty-fifth of July, with a rousing ratification meeting two days before the election, and all will be right. Every Democratic nominee will be overwhelmingly elected, and in November neither our vanquished Radical opponents nor the traitors in our own ranks will be heard from.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The spontaneous uprising of the masses of Shelby county in favor of the Democratic nominees makes their election no longer a question of doubt. The Democratic ticket is receiving the enthusiastic support of every man who opposes Radicalism. They will be voted for by all men who condemn the administration as false to its pledges and unfaithful to its high responsibilities. All men who would relieve the country of the blight of military oppression, are with them. All men who would restore the government to honesty and simplicity of management, and redeem our national name from the disgrace of misrule, will vote for the ticket. It is a source of gratulation among Democrats that the excellency of the material composing our county ticket is not questioned by the opposition. Indeed, it is impossible for them to raise such an issue. A better ticket could not have been made under any circumstances. It is one of which any county in the State might be proud, and of which the Democratic party of Shelby is justly proud. But Democrats must not depend upon the personal strength of their chosen standard-bearers for success. Because we have succeeded in securing the services of good men for the campaign it behooves us as friends of those men to signify our appreciation of them by doubling our efforts to secure their election. Because we believe the majority for our ticket will be large, there should be no want of discipline, no lack of organization, and no failure of individual effort to augment that majority. Let every vote be polled that we can possibly secure. If we feel sure of two thousand majority let us take pride in making that majority three thousand as a compliment to the men who make up the ticket which even the enemy confesses is a strong one. Push on the column.

BREAKING BULK—NARROW-GAUGE.

In the convention at St. Louis, Colonel Hurlburt, of Georgia, was asked what would be the disadvantages of a narrow-gauge road by being compelled to break the bulk when the freight was taken from a narrow-gauge road to a broad-gauge road. Colonel Hurlburt replied that the cost of transporting freight in the South over a narrow-gauge road was one cent per ton per mile, and on a broad-gauge road one and one-half cents per ton. Take a road one hundred miles in length, and the freight of the one road would be one and a half dollars, and the other one dollar per ton for the entire distance. The expense of breaking bulk where the facilities for transfer were good was about five cents per ton. He would undertake to transfer it from one car to another for that. Now, suppose it costs ten cents per ton, and suppose the freight be broken at each end of a narrow-gauge road one hundred miles in length, there is still left a difference of thirty cents in favor of the narrow-gauge. Colonel Hurlburt gave some interesting facts in relation to the dead weight on broad-gauge roads. In the Southern States on passenger trains the average dead weight on broad-gauge roads was five thousand pounds for each passenger. In the Northern States, on those roads over which there is a good deal of travel, it was from three to four thousand pounds for each passenger. The ordinary box cars of a broad-gauge road weigh twenty thousand pounds, and an engine twenty-five tons, while on a narrow-gauge road the weight of engines and cars was less than one-half. A loaded train on a narrow-gauge would be no heavier than an empty train on a broad-gauge. This advantage in favor of narrow-gauge roads was immense. The cost of keeping a broad-gauge road up was largely in excess of that of the narrow-gauge.

THE Narrow-Gauge Railroad Convention at St. Louis was planned in the APPEAL office, and the first notices of the convention appeared in the pages of this journal. St. Louis was designated by us as the place of meeting because St. Louis becomes the center of American opinion as well as of American wealth and commerce.

SNAPPISH.

Florida is introducing Mexican bread fruit.

In Brussels, the milk-carts are pulled by dogs.

"Feminary" is the latest for female seminary.

A Vermont bear lunched on nine sheep near Rutland last week.

The establishment of a botanical garden in New York, similar to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, is proposed.

Composite ships with an iron frame and wooden planking are exported from this coutry within the last six months.

A colored orator of extraordinary power, Henry Cartwright, is said to have been discovered in Racine, Wisconsin.

Meerschaum pipes, once so fashionable, have now become classed with silver cups, presentation articles for show, not use.

A certain military biographer owes the War Department some important papers, and it is considered in general Adam Bad owe.

In the Wyoming Legislature, the other day, when a man insisted he was not out of order, his opponent jerked off his coat, shouting, "Mr. Speaker, if some reliable man will hold these duds, I'll teach him he is out of order," and the point was carried.

Henry Ward Beecher lately said: "I notice particularly feets like this: that we think of New Orleans as a very bad city, and of Boston as a very good city. But I would rather undertake to cure the wickedness that exists at the bottom of society in New Orleans than what exists at the bottom of society in Boston. The wickedest men are usually found at the bottom of the best communities. Why is this? Because good men, growing stronger, and sympathizing with each other, confederate, and form a crust of virtue, and piety, and intelligence; and they stand absolutely separated from those who are below them. There is a great space between the top and bottom of society, under such circumstances. There is no fellowship between them. The consequence is that the bad are set free from the restraints which sympathy, if it existed, would place upon them. Therefore, in cities that are preeminently good the bad are worse than they are anywhere else."

At Coburg it is believed that Queen Victoria will abdicate at an early day, and then pass the remainder of her life at Castle Rosenau, where Prince Albert was educated.

The mother of Laura D. Fair is reported to be dangerously ill with fever in San Francisco. Since sentence of death was passed upon Mrs. Fair, Elisha Cooke, one of her counsel, Harry Byrne, who prosecuted the case; Judge Sprague, of the Supreme Court, who was instrumental in granting her a new trial, and a son of A. P. Crittenden, her victim, have died.

THE GALLOWS.

Phœbe Campbell Hanged for the Murder of Her Husband—A Ghostly Story.

Her demeanor on the Scaffold—History of the Crime, Confession, and Imprisonment.

On the night of the fourteenth of July, last year, Mr. George Campbell, a respectable and passably well-to-do farmer in the township of Missouri, a little village in the county of Oxford, Canada, was found murdered in his house. The news spread through the town like wildfire; all of the one hundred and odd inhabitants of the place were at once put into the greatest state of excitement, tickets were issued about to see that no one should escape, and so intense was the feeling that it would probably have been as much as life was worth for a stranger just then to have been caught there who could not instantly have given a satisfactory explanation of his business, his identity, and respectability. Poor Campbell was found on the floor with his head beaten into an unrecognizable mass with some weapon partly blunt and partly sharp—an axe evidently. It was not long before the finger of suspicion was pointed at Phœbe Campbell, the wife of the murdered man, and who as was tolerably well known, had not lived on the best of terms with him, having given him the gravest cause for hatred and contempt which a wife can give a husband. When questioned in regard to her knowledge of the crime she said that at dead of night, while sleeping beside her husband, she had been aroused by hearing a hoarse voice whisper, "We want your money." In the dim light she saw two strange men in the room, one of whom stood at the footboard of the bed pointing a pistol at her, while the other was bending over Campbell, and apparently pressing on his breast. Her husband struggled to rise, and bade the burglars begone; he cried out to give the alarm, and then the man with the pistol snapped it three times in rapid succession at Campbell's head, but each time it failed to go off. Then the two men pounced on her husband, and dragged him out of bed, he all the time struggling violently to get free, and calling to his wife to bring him an axe from under the bureau. She essayed to do this, succeeded, and was just about to use it on the murderers when one of them snatched it from her hands, and with it struck her husband several severe blows on the head. Meantime she had secured a carving-knife, and was coming to the rescue with it, when one of the assassins struck it from her hands and again assailed the now almost exhausted victim with the axe, and finally beat his brains out, while she was trying to quiet the fears of her children. Having accomplished murder the assassins then went through the house, ransacking everything to find money. Failing in this, and apparently convinced that there was no money to be found they left the premises, having first told Mrs. Campbell that should she attempt to give the alarm or leave the place till morning they would return and kill her too. The story was by no means a satisfactory one, and it so far failed to convince the Coroner's jury summoned to attend to the matter that the woman and her paramour, a man named Coyle, were regarded by the jury as the real murderers, and a verdict to this effect was returned.

On the following morning she told the County Attorney that her first story was false. It was, indeed, Coyle who had committed the dreadful deed, and had instructed her to give the account she had given of the affair. There was no doubt that Coyle was the real assassin, for she had distinctly seen his face and heard his voice. In her desperate strait the woman was involving herself in a web of lies which under no circumstances could shield her from the law, and, on the following day, seeing the flimsiness of both her former lies, she again summoned the attorney and made the thrice remarkable statement that the spirit of her dead husband had appeared to her and said that it was not Coyle who had done him to death. She accused a cousin named John McWain, who, after the form of a trial had been completed, was acquitted, as there was not the shadow of a reason to believe that he had anything to do with the matter. All the appearances were against the woman herself; her clothes were clotted with blood when she was found on the morning after the murder; it was evident that she had not slept with her husband on the night of the crime, for the bed had certainly been occupied by but one person, and it was the general belief that if any one had been accessory to the murder it was her paramour, Thomas Coyle. From the fifteenth of July, last year, to the first part of April, 1872, Mrs. Campbell lay in jail, and then the trial came on at London, Ontario. For a week the court room was packed, for the crime had awakened such a degree of intetest as never before had been felt in that part of the country. The woman was convicted of murder in the first degree, the evidence being entirely circumsrantial. Unfortunately for her, while lying in prison she had written several letters to Coyle, which were intercepted and used at the trial as evidence against her. She advised him to be bold, evidently feeling that when brought to trial he would be "infirm of purpose;" indeed, throughout the whole there is reason to believe that she played the part of Lady Macbeth in the tragedy. She said: "When the twelve jurymen look at you, stare them in the face, for if you look down they will swear you are guilty"—he "need have no fear that she ever would turn against him," although she had plainly done so when she gave her second story to the County Attorney. On April 6th the counsel summed up for the defense and for the crown. The jury retired and in an hour and twenty minutes re-entered the court room and rendered a verdict of "guilty." When asked what she had to say why sentence of death should not be passed on her she merely remarked: "I am not guilty." The court then passed sentence that she should be hanged on June 20th, next following, and advised the wretched woman not to hope that the sentence of the court would be altered; the case was as clear as the murder had been wantonly atrocious.

The prisoner had borne up bravely throughout the trial, and doubtless would have done so at that awful moment had not a fearful shriek reverberated through the room, and her mother fallen in a swoon when she heard the doom of her daughter. Then she grew deadly pale, but almost instantly rallied, and the two women were led away together.

At the time when the murder was committed Mrs. Campbell was a rather tall and finely formed woman, in perfect health. Even had Canadian juries been as favorably inclined to listen to pleas of insanity in all cases of murder as our own juries are, and had counsel been inclined to enter such a plea in this case, it would have been of no service to the woman, for it would evidently have been a preposterous one. She was in perfect physical, and therefore presumably in perfect mental health. Her brain was very large, much larger than that of the average women; her will was strong; but, as was plainly shown by her action on the morning after the commission of the murder, it was in the accomplishment of her purpose that all her strength lay. She neither knew enough to provide means of escape nor to construct a plausible theory of the way in which the dreadful crime had been done. At the moment when she most needed her strength of mind and will it failed her, and she broke down from that certain hight on which all murderers stand, and crumbled away into a weak and dying woman. She was hard-hearted and selfish, and in her latter days took to religious observances because she was scared into them by fear of death and what might come after death. When she heard the noise of the hammers at work on the gallows in the rear of London jail, where she was confined, she burst into an agony of tears, but soon broke out with a rabble of hymns, which she sang in a firm and steady voice. The execution was strictly private, as is provided by law. As soon as all was over, the black flag was run up over the jail and the bell was tolled for an hour. A professional hangman had been secured from a distance, but he was not skillful enough to provide merely an amount of rope sufficient to do the work.

HOW SHE DIED.

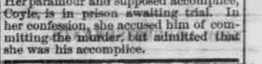
The condemned woman walked from her cell to the scaffold, pinioned and without assistance, her step firm, her countenance ruddy and healthful, and her whole demeanor that of a person in good spirits, satisfied with herself and all around her.

On the scaffold her clergyman made a statement corroborating her last confession, and bidding farewell to all, and advising all to take warning from her unfortunate position, and requesting all to meet her in heaven. The drop fell at twenty-seven minutes past eight in the morning. The rope was apparently too long, as her feet nearly touched the ground, though her neck was instantly broken, and she died without a struggle. Her paramour and supposed accomplice, Coyle, is in prison awaiting trial. In her confession, she accused him of committing the murder, but admitted that she was his accomplice.

UNDERTAKERS.

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

Flaherty, Marley & Sullivan,
FUNERAL
UNDERTAKERS,



No. 317 SECOND
NEAR MONROE.
Carriages and Furniture Cars for Hire.

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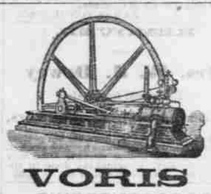
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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.

MACHINERY.



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my8 Peoria, Illinois.

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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. Embodying 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. m28 d&w

COTTON GIN.

PRATT'S SOUTHERN-MADE
GIN.
This Gin, of light draft, makes a good sample, and will pick more lint from the same amount of seed cotton, and in less time than any other gin. It does not break the roll nor choke, is simple in its construction and not liable to get out of order.
It is a good rule to try all things and hold fast to what has been approved, and answers the purpose for which it is made. This is claimed for Pratt's Gin, and admitted by practical planters who have used it.
Steam Engines and Machinery
made by Talbott & Sons, Richmond, Virginia, for sale. These engines, with the latest improvements and of superior workmanship, have taken the premium over all others at fairs where they have been exhibited.
Orders for gins, engines, machinery and gum bands promptly filled. Gins repaired by a skillful gin-right. Address Memphis, Tenn.
G. W. Trucheart,
jul5w Agent for Daniel Pratt, Talbott & Sons

NOTICES.

Lands Forfeited for Taxes Since 1865.

I AM this day in receipt of the list of land forfeited to the State for taxes for 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 claiming lands forfeited since that date may redeem them on liberal terms, as per act of the recent Legislature. Those who do not redeem within forty days from date, will have bills filed against them, as the law provides.
June 3, 1872.
PATTON ANDERSON,
Rev. Com. S. C.
Office: No. 19 Circuit Court Building, corner Union and Second streets. jun

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the Southern and Western and the Memphis Stock Yards will be closed on Sundays, and no business transacted whatever on that day.
FLAUT & LA CROIX.
BURKLE & PREY.

NOTICE.

HAVING this day sold the whole interest in my drug store, No. 25 Main street, to Mr. Theo. Hoerner, the well-known druggist and druggist, I herewith return my best thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage bestowed on me, and respectfully ask them to confer the same to my esteemed successor.
J. A. J. SMITH.
Memphis, June 18th, 1872.

Referring to the above notice, I have the honor to inform my friends and the public generally that I shall continue the same business as my predecessors, at the old stand, No. 25 Main street; also my business at No. 44 and 56 Beale street. Both businesses will be conducted under my superintendence and special care, assisted by experienced druggists and gentlemen.
I also shall continue to pay particular attention to assays of minerals and chemical quantitative and qualitative analyses, with written reports.
Hoping to be favored with the same patronage as enjoyed heretofore,
THEO. HOERNER,
Graduated Chemist and Druggist.
Memphis, Tenn., June 18th, 1872. jul5

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

DENMARK, BROWNSVILLE & DURHAMVILLE RAILROAD, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., May 15, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 25th day of June, for the graduation of that portion of this line between Brownsville and Durhamville, 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 15th 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,
my17 Chief Engineer

POSTPONEMENT.

☞ On account of want of time to prepare the work for letting by the 15th 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 25th day of June.
jul2 W. D. PICKETT, Chief Engineer.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
—OF—
Black Iron Frame
GRENADINES
—AT—
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.'
WE ARE OFFERING
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
—IN—
FANCY GRENADINES,
Striped and Brocaded;
ALSO IN
Lawns,
Piques,
Percales,
Bareges
and Challies.
Parasols
and
Fans
at an
Extraordinary
Reduction.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
242 and 244 Main St., corner of Jefferson.

MILLINERY GOODS.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.
GOODS AT COST.
On account of continued delicate health of Mrs. Kremer, we have determined to
CLOSE OUT ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE GOODS
AT COST.
WEDNESDAY, 5th INSTANT,
We shall be prepared to commence the closing sale, and will continue until the whole stock is closed out. Our stock is complete in all its various branches; ladies will therefore have an excellent opportunity to get elegant goods at great bargains.
L. KREMER, 258 MAIN ST.

DRY GOODS.

SWEEPING REDUCTION
—IN—
DRESS GOODS
MENKEN BROS.
OFFER THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
Black Patent Grenadines at 15c per yard,
Black Iron Frame Grenadines at 25c per yard,
Black Silk and Wool Grenadines at 50c; worth $1,
All-Silk Grenadines reduced from $1 25 to 75c,
White-Ground Grenadines, with Colored Stripes, At 25c; worth 50c.
Colored Striped Grenadines at 10c per yard.
Black Mozambiques,
Black Trent Cloth,
Black Florentine for Mourning Suits,
Black Hernanis, Plain and Striped.
—AT—
Less than New York Cost.
FRENCH LAWNS
BEAUTIFUL STYLES AT 17c; LARGE STOCK OF LAWNS AT 10c, 12 1-2 AND 15c, TO CLOSE OUT.
ALL DRESS GOODS
Greatly Reduced.
LADIES' LAWN SUITS
LADIES' LINEN SUITS
—AT—
Unparalleled Low Prices.
Also, Children's and Misses' Suits, Ladies' Underwear, Lace Points, Lace Sacques, at popular prices; Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Fans, greatly reduced; and all other goods at attractive prices.
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261 and 263 Main Street, corner of Court.

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WM. M. BROWNE, Secy. J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.
ELLETT & PHELAN, Attorneys.
ASSETS, OVER $1,000,000.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 42 MADISON STREET.

INSURANCE.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
Of St. Louis.
A. M. BRITTON.....President.
JOHN M. HARNEY.....Vice-President. U. G. McHATTON.....General Agent
S. W. LOMAX.....Secretary. N. J. COLMAN.....Attorney
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Being a well-established Company, with a large cash capital, offers by its
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Reliable Indemnity at the lowest cost, consistent with safety.
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A SPECIALTY.
The Renewable Term Policy gives so much insurance for so much money, for such a length of time. Plain, definite and available.
Insurance at the smallest cost ever yet presented. On this plan insurance is effected for terms of one, two and three or five years, and renewable for every succeeding term throughout life, without medical re-examination. The insurance is paid for as realized, the premium charged being the cost only for each term. By the mode of payment, all perplexing and unsatisfactory issues, as to dividends, surrender values and paid-up policies are avoided.
For information and circulars apply to
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
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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.

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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.

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 hill 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.

IRON WORKS.

CHICKASAW IRON WORKS,
RANDLE & HEATH,
98, 100, 102, 104 and 106 Second Street,
AND 49 AND 51 WINCHESTER STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Manufacturers of Machinery, Steam Engines, Saw-Mills, Horse-Powers, Shafting, Couplings Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, etc., and also manufacturers and proprietors of Heath's Patent Well Auger. County and State Rights for sale.
AGRICULTURAL—Cotton Presses, Gin Gearing, Pinions, Segments, Gudgeons, Bolts, etc.
HOUSEWORK—Columns, Lintels, Sills, Gratings, Ventilators, Sash Weights, etc.
All kinds of Steamboat, Railroad and general repairs done on short notice. Orders for brass and iron castings, and all kinds of wrought iron work solicited. Cash paid for old brass, copper and scrap iron. my19

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

UNION FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
CUBBINS & GUNN,
Nos. 160 and 174 Adams Street, Memphis, Tennessee,
Manufacturers of Machinery,
Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Shafting, Couplings, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, etc.
AGRICULTURAL. Cotton Presses, Cotton Gin Gearing, Pinions, Segments, Gudgeons, Bolts, etc.
HOUSE WORK. Columns, Lintels, Sills, Gratings and Ventilators, etc.
☞All kinds of Steamboat Work done promptly.
Orders for Brass and Iron Castings and all kinds of Wrought-Iron Work solicited.

PLANING MILL.

A HOME INSTITUTION.
GAYOSO PLANING MILL,
Nos. 312, 214, 216, 218 and 220 Adams St.
WILLIAM FARRIS. EGBERT WOOLDRIDGE
FARRIS & WOOLDRIDGE,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, SHELVING, DOORS
Sash, Blinds, Brackets, Tracery, Moldings, Mantels, Columns, Stairs, Balustrade Balusters, Newel-Posts, and Scroll Work of any desired pattern.
We keep on hand, for sale, in addition to the above articles, Glazed Sashes, Doors of all standard sizes; Standard sized Blinds, and over three hundred different patterns of Molding
Also, Dressed White Pine Lumber, Dressed Cypress Lumber, Dressed Poplar Lumber, Dressed Yellow Pine, Walnut and Ash
All of which we guarantee as represented.

GROCERS.

TO
WHOLESALE DEALERS
ESTES, FIZER & PINSON,
No. 276 Front Street,
OFFER FOR SALE:

3000 bbls. Flour;	200 sacks Coffee;
150 hhds. Louisiana Sugar, all grades;	200 bbls. Lard; 400 pkgs. Molasses, all grades;
50,000 lbs. clear side Bacon;	25 tcs. Davis' Star Ham;
300 boxes Soap;	800 boxes Candles;
1,500 kegs Nails;	300 boxes Tobacco;
500 kits Mackerel;	300 cases Oysters;
50 cases Snuff;	500 barrels Salt;
50 bbls. Mess Pork;	200 barrels Whisky;
20 bbls. Texas Peccans;	50 cases Sardines.

ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF
FRESH CASE GOODS.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND THE EAST.
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN
—AND—
CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROADS.
THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE
From all points South to
CHICAGO.
PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
RUN FROM
Memphis & Humboldt to St. Louis
WITHOUT CHANGE.
Pullman Sleeping Coaches and celebrated DINING CARS between St. Louis and Chicago, where all the luxuries of the season may be obtained while traveling at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Passengers by this line arrive in Chicago
ONE HOUR IN ADVANCE
Of all competing lines. Take this line and
Avoid 25 Miles of Steamboat Transfer,
and the annoying changes of cars incident to other lines.
☞ Ask for Tickets via Iron Mountain and Chicago and Alton lines.
Fare as low as by any other route. Baggage checked through to all points.
W. R. ALLEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, St. Louis, Missouri.
JAMES CHARLTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, Chicago.
W. H. QUARTERMAN,
6d8 Passenger Agent, 307½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD.
SUMMER SCHEDULE, JUNE 2, 1872.
Express Train.....leaves 3:25 a.m
Mail Train, daily.....3:30 p.m
Brownsville accommodation.....5:10 p.m
☞ Pullman sleeping-cars are now on all night trains.
☞ The 3:25 a.m. and 5:10 p.m. trains do not run on Sunday.
TICKET OFFICE,
237½ MAIN STREET.
JOHN T. FLYNN, Superintendent.
JAMES SPEED, Ticket Agent. jul2

HOTEL.

THE NEW WARREN HOUSE
McMinnville, Tenn.
THIS large and commodious Hotel, containing fifty two rooms, has just been completed, and is now being newly and elegantly furnished. It will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 25th of June.
Being located in the "Mountain District" of Tennessee (by many called the "Switzerland of America"), its advantages cannot fail to attract the attention of those who are seeking comfort, pleasure or health. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, the air pure and bracing; its fare will be excellent, and sulphur water of the finest medicinal character will be supplied fresh every morning.
To those having families, it may not be improper to state that McMinnville contains good schools and churches; and the teacher of Music, Drawing and Painting resides in the hotel.
Being easy of access by railway to all parts of the country; having daily communication with all the world by mail and telegraph, and being kept equal to any hotel in the State, private families or transient guests will always find the "New Warren House" a most pleasant, healthful and attractive summer home.
Terms per month.....$35 00
Terms per week.....12 50
Terms per day.....2 50
R. H. MASON, Proprietor.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

☞ Saddle Horses, Buggies, Transfer-wagons, Carriages and Hacks on the most reasonable terms. Also, a daily stage line from McMinnville to Beersheba for the accommodation of travelers, which will run in connection with the railroad. Careful and trusty drivers furnished with all vehicles, when wanted. GRISWOLD & HOUCHIN.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL
BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
THIS admirable Hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting the North, for modern elegance and economy, fashion and economy, as any first-class Hotel in New York. A visit is respectfully solicited.
R. M. TWEED,
Proprietor.
WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent.
MR. WILKINSON was for many years connected with the leading Hotels of the South; also the Burnet House, Cincinnati, and the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. jul5

PLOWS.

PLOWS. PLOWS.
GEO. S. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 2 Howard's Row, are sole agents for Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas for the celebrated Brown, Manly & Co.'s Double-Shovel Plow. Weighs 38 pounds. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. my27

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm of Malone, Thomas & Co. was dissolved on the first day of March, 1871, by the withdrawal of C. W. Malone, and the sale of his interest in said firm to John F. Thomas, the said Thomas assuming all liabilities and is authorized to collect the debts of the late firm, and from this date the firm name to be only used in liquidation.
C. W. MALONE.
JOHN F. THOMAS.
In retiring from the firm of Malone, Thomas & Co., I ask for my successors, John F. Thomas & Co., the confidence and patronage of my friends. C. W. MALONE.

NEW FIRM.

The business will be continued in the same office as heretofore by
JOHN F. THOMAS & CO.
(Successors to Malone, Thomas & Co.)
COTTON FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 15 Union St., Lee Block,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
☞ Special attention to filling orders.

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, still 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 REMEDIES, peruse 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. jul5daw