MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY MORNING, : JULY 26, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President—HORACE GREELEY.
For Vice-President—B. GRATZ BROWN.
For Governor—JOHN C. BROWN.
For Sheriff—W. J. P. DOYLE.
For Chancellor—SAMUEL P. WALKER.
For County Trustee—A. WOODWARD.
For Tax-Collector—GEORGE R. POWELL.
For Privilege Tax-Collector—J. H. MATHES.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

State at Large—GEN. W. A. QUARLES.
" " COL. JOHN M. FLEMING.
First District—JOHN A. McKINNEY.
Second District—A. CALDWELL.
Third District—A. L. SPEARS.
Fourth District—
Fifth District—
Sixth District—N. N. COX.
Seventh District—
Eighth District—W. W. McDOWELL.

THE ELECTION TRAIN—A. P. CURRY AS A MEMBER OF THE RADICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The friends of A. P. Curry, the Radical candidate for Sheriff, are squirming. One of them has written us an anonymous letter, which is a literary curiosity. The document is subject to public inspection. The writer will never succeed as an assassin, for he is fool enough to repeat in his anonymous letter an anecdote which he has been often heard to tell on the streets. Neither anonymous letters nor scowls dark as the evening storm-cloud, will prevent us from discharging our duty. A. P. Curry has heretofore been a proscriptive, vindictive Radical. His record is offensive to Democrats, and we intend to deal with him as an obnoxious partisan. Three years ago Colonel Curry, while Sheriff of Shelby county, was a member of the Radical Executive Committee. Indeed, we do not know that he has yet resigned that position. Colonel Curry showed by the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties, that the confidence which secured his appointment was not misplaced, for he was a valuable member of the committee. He worked day and night to elect Stokes Governor of Tennessee, because he was opposed to enfranchising "traitors," as he stigmatized the Confederate soldier. Curry had been elected Sheriff by the negro vote. Disfranchisement suited his purpose, and so anxious was he to retain power and to keep the rebels from the ballot-box, that he chartered railroad cars for the purpose of importing fraudulent negro voters into Memphis. Never will we forget the indignation which was occasioned by Curry's attempt to import negroes into Memphis, where they could have an opportunity of repeating their votes for Stokes. So fierce was the abuse of Colonel Curry, he was constrained to write a weak and silly card in justification of his action as a member of the Radical Executive Committee. That card was published in the Memphis papers, and on the twelfth of August a prominent citizen of Memphis wrote the following reply to Colonel Curry's card:

EDITORS AVALANCHE—In your issue of the seventh instant appears the card of Sheriff A. P. Curry in regard to an attempt to import a large number of negroes from Mississippi to vote in our recent State election. Mr. Curry wishes "to be set right before this community" in this matter. This is commendable, and surely is likewise the desire of the people of Shelby county that he should clear himself of all imputation of complicity in that nefarious transaction. He is an officer sworn to obey and protect the laws of the State of Tennessee, and any derogation from his strict line of official duty not only affects his reputation as an officer and a good citizen, but likewise brings to some extent disgrace upon the people whose officer he is. But does his card exculpate him from the charge? Does his explanation satisfy anybody? He says:

"As a member of the County Republican Committee, I was selected to see the Superintendents of the different railroads, and to make an arrangement with them for additional cars on the regular trains to bring voters from country precincts who preferred voting in the city, feeling that they could do so with more freedom than in the precincts where they lived.

"Believing that citizens of the county had a legal right to vote at any voting place in the county they saw fit, I had no hesitancy in complying with the request, and with that view made the arrangement."

In the first place, I would ask Mr. Curry if he really believes it to be compatible with the position or becoming in a Sheriff to attach himself to a committee of partisan politicians, wherein he is required to exercise the influence of his official position to sustain party intrigues and purposes? Every one knows the power of a Sheriff when prostituted to evil designs and practices, and how easily and stealthily it may be brought to bear in elections. An execution is held up to favor some political friend, to the injury of a political opponent, or an opponent rigidly and unnecessarily oppressed, unless he will agree to vote with the Sheriff. And although he may not exercise his power in these and many other cases where he could, if disposed to do so, his very position is suspicious, and every consideration of propriety and prudence should forbid any active participation in elections. His politics and preferences for individual candidates may be known, and like other gentlemen express himself fully and freely on all proper occasions in regard to them, but further than this, should be condemned and denounced by every correct thinking man. He should consider himself as the Sheriff of the county and people, and not a tool of party organization, to force by alternate oppression and indulgence, an unwilling people into the support of his own party. I do not make any charges against Sheriff Curry, because I do not know what he has done. We know this, however, that he is in very bad company for the Sheriff of Shelby county to be in. Having the power to do mischief, and associated as he tells us with the "Republican Committee," a band of unscrupulous and unmitigated rascals, it is quite enough to create apprehension and alarm in the mind of every honest and law-abiding citizen in the country.

The reason given by Sheriff Curry for his zeal and anxiety in procuring cars to bring voters from the country precincts to the city, is certainly the most feeble and weak that was ever given for doing anything when a reason was demanded. He says because they (the negroes) could vote "with more freedom in the city than in the precincts where they lived." Was there ever anything more puerile? Urged by this powerful reason, Sheriff Curry charters five railroad cars to go to Collierville, a precinct in the extreme corner of the county, near the Mississippi State line, to bring negroes to Memphis to vote, where they could vote with more "freedom." It is true that here in Memphis, at former elections, the negroes from Mississippi have voted with the *greatest* freedom, as some have been known to boast that they had voted as often as six and seven times, in different wards at the same election, and this is the *freedom* the Republican Committee selected Sheriff Curry to engineer through, and which he tells us he "had no hesitancy in complying with," and he therefore "made the arrangement."

It is usually taken for granted that the Sheriff of a county is very generally acquainted with the voters and the strength of the various precincts. Sheriff Curry then, we must suppose, knew the thing of the voting strength of Collierville, which is shown in the late election to have given one hundred and forty-five for Senter and twelve for Stokes. Now, is it within the bounds of Radical credulity to believe that Sheriff Curry dispatched *five* railroad cars to Collierville to bring to Memphis twelve Stokes negroes to vote for Stokes "in the city," where they could vote "with more freedom" than they could at Collierville?

There is no dodging the fact that these five cars were engaged, and we may well congratulate ourselves that the effort on the part of Sheriff Curry most ignominiously failed of its object; as, doubtless, the introduction of five car loads of Mississippi negroes into the city, excited and urged on by white scoundrels, would have produced riot and bloodshed at the election polls, to the discredit of Memphis and to the joy and gratification of our cowardly and malicious enemies throughout the whole country. JULIUS.

Curry would now create the impression that he cares nothing for politics, that as Sheriff he would not be a partisan. But three years ago when he was Sheriff, and at the same time a member of the Radical Executive Committee, he chartered railroad cars to prevent the enfranchisement of the men whom he knew would vote against him. Was it not a pitiable spectacle to see the Sheriff of Shelby county attempting to throw several hundred negroes into Memphis on the day of the election. This is the present candidate for Sheriff; the man who, instead of being an example and an admonition, insults the community, and proves himself to be doubly unworthy of his high station, by attempting in an exciting election to rally against the public peace, the ready and riotous elements, then seeking for an excuse to break up the foundations of society. Three years ago the people of Memphis looked upon an election with alarm. The ballot-box presented the appearance of a riot. The Radicals paraded the streets, and the firing of pistols and guns reminded one of the skirmish that precedes the battle. At such an hour it was the duty of the Sheriff to force the negroes to remain at home, and vote at their own country boxes. But Curry wanted them here in Memphis, where they could vote ten instead of one time, and, as Chairman of the Radical Executive Committee, he chartered railroad cars for the purpose of flooding Memphis with fraudulent negro votes, thus instigating those excesses which it was often feared would drench our streets in the blood of our fellow-citizens. On Thursday next, that public opinion which A. P. Curry insulted by his conduct in 1869 will be avenged by his defeat and the triumphant election of Jack Doyle, who engages, while Sheriff of Shelby county, never to charter railroad cars to import into Memphis negro voters.

THE THROUGH ROUTE TO NORFOLK.

On Wednesday last, in an article commenting upon the new schedule of the Charleston railroad, we promised to recur again to the subject of the through route from Memphis to Norfolk, which must become sooner or later the great Northern and Southern highway of the nation, traversing, as it does, a country that, for picturesque scenery, interesting localities and agricultural and mineral wealth is not surpassed by that through which the Pennsylvania Central, the New York and Erie, and New York Central passes. Of this fact we are perfectly cognizant, by recent travel over all those roads. It is true the States of New York and Pennsylvania are more thickly settled and are better developed than Virginia or Tennessee, and that, consequently, thrifty towns and cities abound as an offset to our scattered, but often picturesque villages; but, neither in mineral wealth or agricultural, can the Keystone or Empire States surpass the Old Dominion or the Volunteer State. Traversing the rich alluvian of the Western District of Tennessee, the Charleston railroad strikes the "everlasting hills," near Florence, Alabama, a most favored and delightful section of country for wealth and health, and thence on through a high and mountainous region, rich in building stone and marble, coal and iron. At Chattanooga it connects with the first of the lines that, united to it, complete the tie that binds us to the Atlantic—the East Tennessee and Georgia, and, at Knoxville, with the East Tennessee and Virginia, and at Bristol, with Mahone's combinations, known as the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad—a name significant of the work the Southern Security Company, in their lease of our Charleston road, have determined to accomplish. About Chattanooga, and in the neighborhood, the scenery is sublime, and peculiar as it is sublime challenges the admiration of the tourist, who will find not only plenty to satisfy his taste for the grand in nature, but watering-places at which he cannot fail to enjoy the company of cultivated men and women, forming a society as charming as the scenery and surroundings are delightful. And so all along this series of roads. At every twenty miles, sometimes nearer, there are springs of more or less excellence as to the efficacy and healing properties of their waters. Many of those of Tennessee have been favorably known for years, and though not, perhaps, as fashionable as the wells of Virginia, historic as the summer resorts of the great men of the Republic past and present, yet destined to fullest restoration to the ancient renown that crowded their hotels in the days of stage coaches and private conveyances. But it is not of these particularly, nor of the seats of learning of all classes that are scattered with equal profusion in this mountain region that we desire to call attention, though they are by no means of minor importance; nor of the magnificent farms that attest a closeness of cultivation fast approaching that of the almost perfection of the farms of Pennsylvania and New York. But to the fact itself, that through this magnificent and heaven-blessed land there passes a continuous line of railroad from Memphis to Norfolk, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, that guarantees rapid and safe travel for passengers, with all the modern comforts of sleeping-coaches and elegantly-appointed cars; and the delivery of goods in New York or Memphis, on the ninth day after departure for either point. To accomplish this desirable dispatch, much of the best railroad ability of the country has been enlisted, and an accumulation of engines and cars that, from personal inspection we can safely say is equal to the best on any of the great lines of the North or Northwest. Every observant man who has traveled on Mahone's road must have been especially struck with the marked superiority of his rolling stock and the generally excellent condition of his roadbed—solidly ballasted, the rails joined by the fish-bar joint—and the neat and business-like appearance of the stations. The work of his own supervision, and begun with but little money in hand, it is something he may justly feel very proud of, and upon which the people of Virginia may felicitate themselves. No less solidly constructed and well appointed are the roads from Bristol to Chattanooga, and our own Charleston, which, under the new management, will be put in first class order, it being the determination of the Security Company and General Mahone that their lines must rank with the very best in any part of the world. Local travel and freights are rapidly increasing as the country recovers from the effects of the war, and to this, no less than the through travel and traffic, will the company address itself with a view to its becoming a paying route as well as an accommodating one. To these features of the new arrangement we invite the earnest and particular attention of farmers along the line and merchants in all the towns and cities between here and Norfolk. At New York, Mr. Buffalo, a most accommodating gentleman, and agent of the great through route, will give all necessary information as to freights, and greatly facilitate shippers, as will Mr. Fitzgerald at Baltimore. We hope the increased patronage in freights and passengers on this very important line, will be such the coming year as will lead to the conviction that it has at last entered upon the work it was originally projected for.

THE VOTE OF SHELBY COUNTY IN AUGUST, 1869.

In August, 1869, the contest was made in Tennessee between Senter and Stokes—between enfranchisement and disfranchisement. The discussion between Senter and Stokes was bitter. The feeling of the disfranchised toward those who opposed their enfranchisement amounted to personal dislike. But the election came off on the sixth of August, and Senter triumphed over Stokes and disfranchisement by nearly seventy thousand majority. The vote in Shelby county stood as follows:

Governor—Senter, 7304; Stokes, 3362. Senter's majority, 3942.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 6734; McDowell, 3359. Tipton's majority, 3375.

Senator—Cubbins—7295; Hamilton, 3171; Low, 227. Cubbins' majority over Hamilton, 4088; Cubbins' majority over all, 3872.

Floater—Sherrod, 7273; Reeves, 3195; Ryder, 206. Sherrod's majority over Reeves, 4078; Sherrod's majority over all, 3872.

It will be seen from the above figures that Shelby county gave a majority of nearly four thousand against A. P. Curry and his policy of perpetual hate and disfranchisement. How can the men who rolled up this four thousand majority find it in their hearts to elect to the office of Sheriff the champion of disfranchisement—the member of the Radical Executive Committee, who chartered railroad cars for the purpose of importing negroes to vote in each ward for Stokes. If Curry can carry Shelby county in 1872, Stokes ought to have carried the county for Governor in 1869.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The card which appears in another part of the APPEAL this morning, signed by all the members of the Bar of Memphis, and many of those of West Tennessee, is an indorsement of Mr. McFarland for Judge of the Supreme Court that cannot be disregarded by the people, and will not, if we know them, and we think we do. This indorsement is purely professional, given, as we understand, without solicitation directly or indirectly, and prompted solely by a desire to secure for the State in her highest Judicial seat, the services of a lawyer ripe in all the knowledge and experience necessary to final adjudications on important questions of law or points in litigation. These lawyers know each other well, and are the best judges of the fitness and capacity of such of their brethren as are aspirants for judicial positions, and to secure their unanimous indorsement is to secure a patent more potent with the people, especially with those who think, than all the orders of universities or potentates. Unanimity among professional men who antagonize each other every day is something very rare; it is, therefore, all the more to be prized, not only by the honored recipient, but by the people before whom he comes for their suffrage. We trust and believe the full effect of this card from our Bar will not be lost upon our people, and that the result will show itself on the day of election.

GRANT AND CATACAZY.

Several Leaves from the Pamphlet Recently Published by the Ex-Russian Minister.

The Most Shameful of all the Grant Infamies—A Timely Exposure.

There are some depths of infamy to which we had thought that even the Grant administration could not have sunk. We never suspected Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, of being a man of brain, but we believed him to be a gentleman, and, as such, a lover of truth, of honesty, and of manhood. Of General Grant we expected nothing but avarice, nepotism, sensuality, and a vulgar self-seeking, which disgusts every honorable man. From Fish, however, we hoped for better things. In this we have been disappointed. General C. M. Clay, a few days ago, exposed in part the secret of the Catacazy scandal, and we gave our readers the substance of that exposure. We did not, however, suppose that it was by half as bad as Mr. Catacazy proves that it was, and that it reflected by half so much discredit upon the Washington administration.

Mr. Catacazy proves every one of his assertions, and the documents which he attaches to the exposure fixes the truth of his statements beyond any contradiction. From this statement it appears that General Grant and his Secretary, Mr. Fish, together with Grant's father-in-law Dent, sought to have Mr. Catacazy removed, and to imperil our relations with Russia because Mr. Catacazy would not aid them in perpetration of a fraud.

Of this fraud Mr. Catacazy gives the following account. He says:

A merchant captain by the name of Benjamin Perkins associated himself in 1865, with a Polish Jew by the name of Rakielvitch, a dismissed agent of the secret police of New York, as well as with a Mr. Kidder, a doctor of medicine and a merchant in gas-piping, in order to extort money from my predecessor in the United States, Mr. Stoekel, in proposing to him to furnish powder and arms for the Imperial Government.

Mr. Stoeckl declined these offers, while as to the powder and the arms, he sent Mr. Perkins to our military agent in the United States, Captain Lilienfeldt.

This latter gentleman accepted conditionally the proposition of a contract for thirty-five thousand carbines—that is to say, he accepted it while reserving expressly the right to annul this preliminary engagement. Being assured of the insolvency of Mr. Perkins, and of his inability to fulfill the projected engagement, Captain Lilienfeldt availed himself of this privilege of canceling the contract by declaring in writing to Mr. Perkins that their preliminary conversations must be considered as null and void.

Not one grain of powder, not one carbine, was ever delivered to the Imperial government, and in spite of a judgment without appeal of the Supreme Court of New York, a judgment to which Mr. Perkins adhered while receiving, under the name of an amicable compromise, a sum of two hundred dollars, his heirs formulated his rights after his death into a claim amounting to eight hundred thousand dollars.

The widow Perkins ceded these pretended rights in consideration of a small compensation, to an advocate named J. B. Stewart. In order to insure the success of this enterprise, Mr. J. B. Stewart placed it in shares, which he disposed of at a low rate in such a manner as to create powerful protectors interested in realizing the nominal amount of their value.

From 1866 to 1869 the Federal Government made, on three different occasions, advances, more or less earnest, in order to support this pretended claim. The Imperial Government responded to it with all the respect due to the demands of a friendly government, by refusals grounded on the absence of proofs and of all justice.

Soon after the accession of General Grant to the supreme magistracy of the Union, the Federal Secretary of State proposed to the Imperial Cabinet to submit the question to arbitration.

The Emperor, my august master, deigned to name me at this time his representative to the United States.

Before furnishing me with my instructions, His Majesty ordered an investigation to be instituted, in order to thoroughly sound the Perkins affair.

Of this investigation I was named reporter. The Chancellor of the Empire signified to me in the following terms the orders of His Majesty:

"The Emperor," said he, "wishes that you should proceed in this matter with the most scrupulous impartiality. If, in right, or even in equity, we owe anything, whether a dollar or a million of dollars, we ought to pay without hesitating; but if this is an attempt at extortion, destitute of any just basis, we must not lend ourselves to it, despite our desire to be agreeable to the Federal Government."

It was in this disposition that the Commission of Inquiry was set to work. I must add that, for my part, I brought to it a sincere desire to find some way of resolving amicably an affair which I foresaw would bring about grave difficulties in the accomplishment of my mission.

The labors of the investigation ended in the evident demonstration of the complete inanity of this claim.

My instructions prescribed to me in consequence to explain to the Cabinet at Washington, in categorical, though friendly terms, the reasons which made it impossible for the Imperial Cabinet to satisfy the pretended Perkins claims or to submit it, in the absence of any just ground for it, to an arbitration.

On my arrival at Washington Mr. J. B. Stewart and his partner, Mr. L. Tassitro, demanded an interview with me, alleging as the ground of their request "their desire to produce new proof in support of their claim," and complaining of having never been understood by my predecessor. This I could not refuse.

A few days after, Mr. Stewart presented himself at my house. Without presenting any new proof, he tried to convert me to the idea of a compromise in saying "that the support of the administration was gained to their cause, that Judge Dent, the brother-in-law of the President, was interested in it, and that if I made too much opposition they would find means to break my neck."

I received with the same indifference these offers of compromise and these menaces.

* * * * *

The day after Mr. J. B. Stewart sent me a so-called affidavit of the interview, in which he attributed to me proposals that I had not made, and which, if made, I would have recognized the validity of the Perkins claim.

Knowing with whom I had business, I had taken precautions. A person placed in the next room had taken a note of the conversation, and Mr. Stewart, forced to submit to the truth, saw fit to withdraw his false affidavit.

After this I forbade to the advocates of the widow Perkins access to my house, and I answered none of their written communications.

Five months after, that is to say the fourteenth of March, 1870, I had a confidential interview with Mr. Hamilton Fish, of which I have rendered an account to the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Gortschakoff, in a report of the twenty-first of March, given below in the appendix.

It appears from this report—

That Mr. Stewart had sent back to the President, by the mediation of Mr. Dent, the brother-in-law of General Grant, dispatches which had been attributed to me.

That, in the faith of a false telegraphic rumor, spread at this time in the United States, announcing the retirement of Prince Gortschakoff and his replacement by General Ignatief, these pretended dispatches, of an inadmissable tenor, and which had been exchanged between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and myself, were placed under the eyes of the President, with the end of prejudicing him against the Russian Minister; and, in short, that the Secretary of State, while recognizing the apocryphyal character of these dispatches, was not willing to begin suit against the authors of these wrongs, "in order to avoid scandal," and under the pretext of the legal impossibility of being severe upon them.

At last Mr. Fish told me some days after that he had had Messrs. Stewart and Tassistro before him in order to interrogate them on the manner in which the dispatches had been procured, and that they had affirmed that they held them from the First Secretary of the Imperial Russian Legation.

I protested energetically against an assertion so calumnious. I said to Mr. Hamilton Fish that it seemed to me impossible that people even of that character should dare to attribute to an employee whose honor had always been undisputed such an act. I demanded of him, indeed, if he had not made a mistake, and if it was not some other individual bearing the same name that had been designated.

"No, no," replied Mr. Fish, "it is very certainly of the first secretary of your legation that they have spoken, for they have said that it has been in order to succeed you that he has betrayed you."

Informed immediately by myself of the fact of this odious imputation, the first secretary of the imperial legation presented himself with two lawyers at the house of Mr. Tassistro and obtained from him a formal retraction.

A similiar step was taken with the same result with Mr. J. B. Stewart.

I transmitted the affidavits of these interviews to the Secretary of State, while praying him in a letter (a copy of which is given in the appendix) to severely punish the culprits.

Under different pretexts Mr. Fish declined all pursuit and all inquiry.

Encouraged by impunity, the advocates of the Widow Perkins and their protectors had these false dispatches printed, after having eliminated from them the most improbable passages, and distributed them among the members of Congress in order to provoke a sentiment in favor of this enterprise.

This is the beginning and the middle and the end of the great Catacazy controversy. Out of the facts above stated grew the dispute which even more than the shameless course pursued by this country toward Englnnd, has tended to make American power contemptible and to prove that American honor has no representative in the administration at Washington. We regret that our space forbids us from publishing the entire statement of the Russian Diplomatist. It proves clearly and conclusively that the Grant administration, though incapable of dealing with great international questions, is capable of using fraud, slander and malice to accomplish the petty ends of our petty rulers at Washington.

Vexations of Erie.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The *Times* of to-morrow will contain the following: The present Board of Managers of the Erie railroad are about to bring suit against Daniel Drew for the one hundred thousand shares of stock, which it is claimed he illegally issued in 1865, while treasurer of the corporation. The papers in the suit are being prepared, and the matter will be pushed to an issue as quickly as possible. This issue, and the one which Drew made to cover his shorts when Vanderbilt was trying to obtain possession of the Erie railroad, and occasioned the flight of Fisk, Gould and Drew to New Jersey, Drew claims to be innocent of any illegal practices, and alleges that he paid the entire proceeds into the treasury of the company.

Soldiers and Sailors Humbug.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The following named prominent soldiers have accepted the invitation of the Veteran's National Committee to be present and address the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg on the seventeenth of September: Generals R. J. Oglesby, J. S. Negley, J. R. Hawley, J. A. Logan, W. Harriman, H. B. Sargent, J. White, E. S. McCook, W. D. Leggett, J. L. Beveridge, L. P. Noyes, J. C. Abbott, J. Cesburn, B. F. Rudy and E. Fairchild. Many other distinguished veterans have been invited, and their names will be announced as soon as their replies are received.

A Sunday Bathing Affair.

A party of men were bathing in Johnson's lake, Center township, near Walter's Chapel, Arkansas, last Saturday evening about five o'clock. When they got ready to come out and dress some of them commenced to throw mud on each other. A man by the name of King took shelter behind another of the party that was partly dressed to keep another, John Ingram, from hitting him with mud. This was kept up a while, when King demanded that Ingram should stop it, which not being done he said he would do it, and went to his pantaloons to get his pistol. Ingram supposing it was a knife rushed on him to prevent his opening it, when King shot Ingram in the thigh, on the inside, the ball ranging downward. It is thought Ingram will recover. King has been arrested.

An "Independent" Organ.

WHEELING, West Va., July 24.—A new evening paper, styled the *Daily Democrat*, published in the interests of the independent candidate for Governor of this State, John J. Jacobs, was issued to-day. It will be issued daily during the present Gubernatorial canvass.

EDUCATIONAL.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S SCHOOL

Will be continued during the

SUMMER MONTHS

For particulars apply at any time at the Schoolroom, No. 293 Third street. jy20

East Tennessee University—State Agricultural College.

THE fall term of this flourishing institution begins September 12th, with a large and competent corps of instructors.

For information address

EDWARD S. W. HUMES, President. jy19

TIPTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

COVINGTON, TENN.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL Open on Monday, August 5th, 1872.

GEO. D. HOLMES, Principal. jy18

V. M. I.

Virginia Military Institute

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

Applicants for admission to this institute for the next term are now being received. Reference may be made to Hon. Jefferson Davis, Dr. H. R. Hopson, Gen. Robertson, of Memphis; or to Col. J. L. Disney, W. A. Williamson and Col. Gallaway, of Fayette county; Hon. G. A. Henry, and to the various alumni in the State of Tennessee. Catalogues will be sent on application to.

jy18 FRANCIS H. SMITH, Sup't.

MEMPHIS FEMALE COLLEGE,

No. 259 Poplar Street.

THE next session of this Institution will begin on

Monday, September 9th.

The same system of thorough instruction will be pursued as heretofore.

A Catalogue, giving full information in regard to the course of instruction, the system of written examinations, the plan of awarding distinctions, gold medals and prizes, can be obtained at any of the bookstores, or by applying to the Principal.

A few boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM CARROLL, A.M.

jy7 d&w Principal.

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

W. E. WARD'S SEMINARY has closed its seventh year, 291 pupils. The maximum mark for a year being 100, the last Senior Class, 48 members, averaged 92. The largest and most successful School to the South. Fall session opens September 4th. For catalogue, address W. E. WARD, Nashville, Tenn. jy6 d&w

UNIVERSITY

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI,

OXFORD.

THE NEXT SESSION OPENS ON 20 OF OCTOBER, under the superintendence of

JOHN N. WADDEL, D.D.,

aided by eighteen Professors and Instructors in the various departments. The Schools of Law, of Engineering, of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, the regular University Courses, a Course of Instruction in Commercial Science and the Course of Preparatory Study, will all be in full operation. In all the schools, except the Law school, tuition is free for all Mississippians. University dues from all students vary from $24 to $34, in all cases. Board, including all charges, varies from $16 to $25 per month. In the Law School a fee of $30 per nine months is charged for tuition. The Diploma of the Law School is made by law equivalent to a license to practice law in any courts in this State; and by recent act of the trustees a two years' course of study in the Law School is not required absolutely, but a student may complete his course and get his diploma in one year, provided he passes a satisfactory examination.

For further particulars, for catalogues or announcements of the several departments, apply to Chancellor Waddel, in any number of the Faculty, or to THOS. H. FEGUES, jy16 Secretary of the Board, Oxford, Miss.

PARK AVENUE ACADEMY,

3½ Miles from Memphis, near Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

WM. CABUTHERS, A.M. ..... PRINCIPAL
THOS. C. MILLER ..... ASSOCIATE

The eleventh session of this school will begin on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, and continue twenty weeks.

The Principal is a graduate of Hampden Sidney College and of the University of Virginia. He has had ten years' experience in teaching, four of which he was a professor in the first-named institution.

For circulars apply to H. Wade & Co., McW. B. Galbreath, or Messrs. Taylor, Radford & Co.

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MAURY COUNTY, TENN.

The FALL TERM will commence on

Monday, the 2d day of September, 1872.

For Circulars, etc., address

Rev. GEORGE BECKETT,
Columbia, Tennessee. jy6

MELROSE INSTITUTE,

TRENTON, TENNESSEE.

Founded in 1869. | Chartered in 1871.

ALL the English Branches, with full course in Mathematics, Languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting in Oil and Water Colors, taught by capable teachers, carefully selected. Catalogue for last year numbered 174 pupils. Fall Session opens Monday, August the 26th, 1872. Course of study extensive; Faculty full.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Primary	$22 00
Preparatory	26 00
Freshman	31 00
Higher Classes, each	36 00
Latin and French, each	10 00
Vocal Lessons	7 00
Music—Piano, Organ or Guitar	25 00
Use of Instrument, daily practice	5 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, each	10 00
Painting in Oil Colors	15 00
Incidental Fee	1 00
Graduation Fee	10 00

Board from $15 to $17.

Daughters of ministers (of all denominations) in the regular pastorate, free of charge in the Literary Department, except for extras.

For full information apply for Catalogue to Dr. S. W. Caldwell, Pres. Board of Visitors, or to

jy18 d&w W. R. JONES, Principal.

YEAST POWDER.

For Purity and Strength

JOHN'S DUNHAM'S YEAST POWDER SAINT LOUIS

It is Unequalled.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

PROFESSIONAL.

FREEMAN RANDOLPH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SARDIS, MISSISSIPPI.

REFERENCES: Estes, Fiser & Pinson, M. L. Meacham, Hooles & Co. jy20

JOSEPH H. KILPATRICK

Attorney at Law,

Office No. 5 Planter's Insurance Building,

41 Madison street, Memphis, Tennessee

J. A. WILLIAMSON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Corner Madison and Second Sts.,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

THE interests of my father's estate required me to abandon for a time the practice of law. I resume it with renewed energy, and modestly ask for a *small share of the professional pie as a sanitary measure*. Will be pleased to serve my friends in any capacity, and shall keep for their convenience the Directory of all the lines of trade and business, and a list of the various articles sold or manufactured in the city. jy24

NOTICE.

THE firm of Furstenheim & Sexter is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Paul Furstenheim.

PAUL FURSTENHEIM,
SAM SEXTER.

Memphis, July 19, 1872. jy20

MILLINERY.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

WE are now offering our large assortment of real and imitation LACES and EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, and FLOWERS, Reduced prices. Also, HATS, BONNETS, BUSKELS and TIES—all of latest style.

For Most in close 1 out by the latter part of July. 20

Persons in want of bargains will do well to call at

N. PERGUEN,
jy20 balance No. 315 Main street.

GROCERS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE have this day associated with us in our business as Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors, at our old stand, 324 Front street, Mr. Robert R. Spillman, late of Godwin & Spillman, Los Bluff.

JOSEPH ROGERS,
Late of Rogers & Toney.
G. W. DANDRIDGE,
Late of Dandridge, Mitchell & Co.
R. R. SPILLMAN,
Late of Godwin & Spillman.

Rogers, Dandridge & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors,

AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,

324 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

FLOUR, BACON, LARD,
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
SHOULDERS, MACKEREL,
WHITE FISH, MOLASSES,
SYRUPS, SUGARS,
COFFEES, TEAS,
SALT, CANDLES,
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
WINES AND LIQUORS,

And a Complete Assortment of Case Goods.

The attention of city and country merchants respectfully solicited. je20

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under firm name of Clarke, Ely & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. E. E. Clarke having disposed of his entire interest in said firm to Mr. James S. Richardson, late of Jackson, Miss.

E. E. CLARKE.
THAD. S. ELY.
W. O. HARVEY.

Memphis, July 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of ELY, HARVEY & RICHARDSON, who will continue the business of the late firm of Clarke, Ely & Co., at the same place (302 Front street), and will assume all liabilities to or from the late firm, and carry out any engagements made by them.

THAD. S. ELY,
W. O. HARVEY,
JAMES S. RICHARDSON.

Memphis, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

IN retiring from the firm of Clarke, Ely & Co., I take pleasure in recommending their successors to my friends and the customers of the old firm, and would say respectfully that I shall remain with the new firm during the coming season and have charge of the Cotton Department, as I have done for the past six years.

I would also state that Mr. JAS. S. RICHARDSON, the son of Mr. E. Richardson, of the firm of Richardson & May, New Orleans, brings a large capital into the concern, making it abundantly able to fulfill all engagements of the late firm, and largely increase the business, should they desire to do so.

Memphis, July 1, 1872. E. E. CLARKE.

N. R. SLEDGE, Como, Miss. A. N. McKAY, Hernando, Miss.
W. M. SLEDGE, late of Texas.

SLEDGE, M'KAY & CO.,

Cotton Factors

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants

371 and 373 MAIN ST.,

Jackson Block, corner Gayoso,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

Referring to the above card, this will inform the public that we will open our house on the 15th of August, with a large and complete stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies, which we will purchase from first hands, with cash, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Our Cotton Department will be managed by our Mr. McKAY, who has had 20 years' experience as a cotton factor. We intend to be as liberal in our dealings as any good house. We respectfully solicit business from the public. jy14 d&w1 SLEDGE, McKAY & CO.

FURNITURE.

Ames, Beattie & Co., 396

Main street, offer Bargains, Wholesale and Retail, in Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Oilcloths, Window Shades, etc.

COTTON GIN.

GULLETT'S

STEEL BRUSH COTTON GIN

The qualities of this Gin are equal, if not superior, to that of any Gin now manufactured, producing a sample of cotton that will command from ½c. to 1c. per pound more in our market than cotton ginned upon any other Gin. It runs light and picks clean. Price, $5 per saw. For sale by

jy14 ORGILL BROS. & CO., Agents.

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 chock, 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. Trueheart,
jy10w Agent for Daniel Pratt, Talbott & Sons

WINSHIP IMPROVED GIN,

Unrivaled for light draft, fast ginning, cleaning of seed and sample. Price $4 per saw.

BROOKS' IMPROVED

COTTON PRESS

The most convenient, substantial and popular press in use. Price $250, complete; without box, $200.

GIN AND PRESS GUARANTEED.

TAYLOR, RADFORD & CO.,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

No. 13 MONROE STREET,

Agents. jy20

RAILROADS.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD.

SUMMER SCHEDULE, JUNE 2, 1872.

Express Train	leaves 4:25 a.m.
Mail Train, daily	3:30 p.m.
Brownsville accommodation	5:00 p.m.

Sleeping-cars are now on all night trains.

The 4:25 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. trains do not run on Sunday.

TICKET OFFICE,

277½ MAIN STREET.

JOHN E. FLYNN, Superintendent.
JAMES SPEED, Ticket Agent. jy2

UPHOLSTERING.

W. J. ELLIOTT,

MATTRESS FACTORY

AND GENERAL

UPHOLSTERY HOUSE.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished. Carpets made and laid. Also, Mosquito Bars made to order.

No. 96 SECOND STREET, MEMPHIS.

PRIZES.

CONFEDERATE

MONUMENT!

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES in the grand scheme to erect a monument in Honor of the Confederate Dead of Georgia, and those soldiers from other states who were killed or died in Georgia, will take place in the CITY OF AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

On the 4th Day of December Next.

There will be NO POSTPONEMENT of the drawing.

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) in Currency, Real Estate and Cotton to be distributed.

In Currency	$131,000
In Real Estate	99,000
In Cotton	20,000
	$250,000