THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1873. VOL. 33.—NO. 256

The Daily Appeal has a larger circulation than all the other Memphis daily papers combined.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Landrum, the eloquent and excellent pastor of the Central Baptist church, was happily made chairman of the citizens' meeting at the Operahouse yesterday afternoon. His appeal to the people was tasteful and most effective. Liberal subscriptions were made by citizens present, and committees appointed to canvass the several wards for aid. The old Howard association of 1852 and 1867 was recognized as the proper agency for the distribution of charities, and employment of nurses. The poorest people in the most obscure dens of Happy Hollow will be cared for, and the beneficence of true practical charity will be illustrated in the conduct of gentlemen, who, in former years, have spared this people infinite suffering, and alleviated the woes of many a helpless, poverty-stricken, friendless man and woman. Let none fail to respond to the appeal for help. There was never a time when more good could be effected by generous deeds than now, and every citizen should contribute freely to mitigate the woes of the helpless and unfortunate.

CONVENTION OF FARMERS.

The farmers of Tennessee met in convention yesterday at Nashville, and adjourned after a permanent organization was secured. The honor of the presidency falls upon a West Tennessean, whose interest in agricultural affairs has made him conspicuous ever since he turned his sword into a pruning-hook. General Jackson will be found the right man in the right place. The constitution and by-laws are to be a bone of contention, and we are sorry to say there are signs that the politicians are trying to secure the management of the convention for their own purposes. This ought not to be allowed. The delegates were warmly welcomed by the people of the capital, and no doubt their stay there will be made very pleasant. The State and city authorities, we understand, have also combined to do all in their power to make the convention a success.

FIGURES AND FACTS.

If the panicky readers of the APPEAL will stop for a moment in their headlong haste, and think a little, they will see that there is no real ground for the conduct which to all abroad magnifies the number of deaths, and makes it appear as if our whole population is stricken with yellow-fever. In Shreveport there is a population of only five thousand, and there the mortality has reached an average of thirty each day. At this rate our mortality would be three hundred and ninety per day, setting our population down at sixty-five thousand. Now, as it has not yet averaged six each day, it will be seen that there is no cause for the panic that has nearly blighted our prospects and ruined our trade.

COTTON.

Our cotton men will find on the second page a column or more of statistics from the New York *Financial Chronicle* that will prove of interest to them. We give it as supplementary to what we published yesterday and what we gave in our Annual Statement on the first instant. This completes the figures for the year 1872-3, which, notwithstanding the epizootic, the smallpox and the cholera, was for us, on the whole, a very prosperous year. Let us hope that this, which commences so disastrously, will prove even as profitable.

HON. GEORGE W. JONES.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent in Lincoln county, in regard to the gentleman whose name heads this article, in all of which, it is needless for us to say, we do not concur. By all who know the "old watch-dog of the treasury," he has ever been regarded as a man of the people, scrupulous, and honestly careful of their interests. The letter is only interesting as it proves how ready aspiring men are to "hit a head when they see it."

OUR FARMERS.

State Farmers' Convention in Session at Nashville—First Day's Proceedings.

Election of Officers—The Constitution and By-Laws to be Debated—Politicians Working.

NASHVILLE, September 16.—The farmers' State convention, met in the hall of representatives at six o'clock today. On motion, Dr. Lea, agricultural editor of the *Union and American*, and formerly at the head of the agricultural department under Fillmore's administration, was made temporary chairman. A committee of seven were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the State organization. During the absence of the committee a stormy debate ensued relative to the real object of the convention. The object of the farmers' meeting was for consulting relative to transportation, labor, industrial education, restoring soils, stock, etc.; but the political element are endeavoring to give the convention a political cast, and the constitution and by-laws reported by the committee point in that direction. After a great deal of discussion, they were passed over until to-morrow. The convention was permanently organized. The following officers were elected: General W. H. Jackson, president; M. T. Johnson, Colonel W. Charlton, East Tennessee; Colonel John Fry, N. W. Head, Middle Tennessee; A. R. Haynes and John Douglass, West Tennessee, vice-presidents; E. Blade, secretary. Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC BUBBLES.

The receipts of cotton at St. Louis the present year have increased nearly one hundred per cent. over those of last year.

Mr. A. Sherrill, of Columbus, Texas, was dangerously stabbed by an itinerant showman named McKenney, on the eleventh instant.

Alex. E. Shepherd yesterday morning took the oath of office of governor of the District of Columbia, administered by Judge McArthur, at the residence of Ex-Governor Cooke, in Washington.

J. R. Dodge, statistician of the department of agriculture, has returned to Washington, from Vienna, and is carefully examining and comparing the crop reports for June, July, August and September.

James W. Johnson and James Y. Yates who were arrested in New York on the charge of uttering forged Central railroad bonds, have been admitted to bail, the former in thirty-three thousand dollars and the latter in nineteen thousand dollars.

The Broadway hotel at Lexington, Kentucky, burned Sunday night. Loss twelve or fourteen thousand dollars; insured for twenty-five hundred dollars each in the North British, Old Dominion, Kentucky and American Central, and three thousand in the Lancanshire, England.

Advices from Hearne, Texas, state that there is no clue to the man Powell, who man'dered the two Johnsons. The coroner rendered a verdict that one Mary Prime was accessory to the murder, and had her arrested and lodged in jail. She was in company with Powell at the time of the shooting. The Johnsons leave large families—one six, and the other four children.

This newsy little paragraph was received by telegraph from San Francisco on Monday: "The State fair opens today at Sacramento. To-morrow the Republican State convention will nominate a candidate for judge. The supreme court meets at the same place. Wednesday, the Democratic State convention will be held. Jack Sheppard, at the city gardens, successfully accomplished the walking of one thousand miles in one thousand consecutive hours. He suffered extremely during the latter part of the walk."

FROM LINCOLN.

George W. Jones, the "Watch Dog of the Treasury," as a Candidate for Governor.

Sketch of his Career as a Politician—Severe Criticism—An Enemy to Progress.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

LINCOLN COUNTY, TENN., September 15.—As Lincoln county is on the proposed narrow-gauge route from Memphis to Knoxville, you would, perhaps, like to have an occasional from "old Lincoln," famous for her Democracy as well as for being situated on the aforesaid proposed route. This route completed, would be the very life of this county, and I have not a particle of doubt a decided majority of her people would vote a sufficient tax to build it entirely across her limits if a majority vote would decide it. But how soon do chickens sometimes come home to roost. Nothing would do the sturdy yeomanry but they must send Hon. George W. Jones to the convention to make the new constitution that was to relieve us of Radical despotism. His age and experience were needed there, they said, forgetting that a new era had dawned upon us, and new men were needed to direct affairs—men not fossilized in the effete notions of the past. Why, the secret of Mr. Jones's popularity with the people, besides his tact at shaking hands with every yeoman, and his familiar way of inquiring after the health of Betsy and the children, consists in his fogyism. He is opposed to railroads and corporations of every sort. He was one of the leading spirits in inserting that provision into the constitution that requires a three-fourths majority of the voting population of a county to levy a tax for railroad purposes. Now, the people of this county are vitally interested in bisecting their county from north to south with the Duck River narrow-gauge, and from east to west with the Memphis and Knoxville narrow-gauge, and their sovereign voice is obstructed and the legitimate majority that prevails on all other occasions is defeated by the shortsightedness and old-fogyism of an effete politician. Again are we reminded of the leading characteristic of the domestic fowl. These remarks are called forth by the bitter disappointment felt on all hands at our inability to get those two roads through in the only way railroads ought to be built, viz: by the people *en masse* paying their "bob," since it is the whole people who are benefited thereby. But it seems some of the people of this section are not satisfied with their little experience with Mr. Jones in the constitutional convention. It has been proposed to run him for governor, and I see one of your city colemporaries treats the proposition with gravity. The *Avalanche* man may possess his virtuous soul in peace. Mr. Jones did not vote against the new constitution, for the reason that it granted negro suffrage. I will set him right on that subject. In his opening speech for the convention Mr. Jones squinted sharply toward negro suffrage. But when his opponent, Colonel Holman, pressed him to the wall on it, and they were about to get up a clamor on him, he dodged clear out of it, and said he was as much opposed to negro suffrage as anybody, but thought the convention would have to adopt it in view of the certainty of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, thus carrying water on both shoulders. No, Mr. Jones voted against the constitution on the insignificant, contemptible, miserable plea of opposition to the poll-tax pre-requisite to the right of suffrage. Or, rather, he bolted the convention, and refused to vote for or sign the constitution. Now, let us see what was the main purpose of assembling that convention by the sovereign voice of the people of Tennessee, and what was their condition, and the circumstances that surrounded them at the time: It will be remembered that the people of the State were at that time groaning under the despotism of Radical misrule. They were robbed of the American birthright, of the elective franchise. They were powerless to help themselves. Like unto the deliverance that was vouchsafed to the children of Israel, a way was opened up for our deliverance seemingly by a superior power. The dominant party was divided asunder without our agency, and by supporting Senter we wrested the State from the power of the Radicals, elected a legislature opposed to further misrule that empowered the people to call a convention, for what purpose? It was to annul by their sovereign representatives in convention assembled that fiendish schedule appended to the constitution of 1834, by the *legal* of '65, that deprived the freemen of Tennessee of the right of suffrage. In other words, it was to restore to the people their best liberties. The opportunity seemed to be tendered us by an overruling Providence. Leased then, we might have groaned for generations under the same despotism without relief. If Mr. Jones's example had been followed by the other delegates, it would have been lost, and to-day we would have been under Radical usurpation and misrule.

Mr. Jones could not content himself with a vigorous protest against the poll-tax clause and stay to insure the great work he had been commissioned to do by his constituents, viz, the work of restoring to them a will in their own government. Some people cannot reconcile Mr. Jones' indifference to the liberties of the people by whom he had been so often honored, and whom he professed to love so much. To my mind it is easily apparent. He had been beaten by a new order of men in the selection of a president of the convention, and the same order of men had refused to be led by him in parliamentary tactics during the session. Consequently he was soured, lost his equanimity, and inadvertently disclosed his real indifference to the vital interests of his people by quitting the convention. Yes, his real indifference to the restoration of the people's lost rights. Mr. Jones, to be consistent with his own theory of government, could not have been otherwise but indifferent. It is not generally known, perhaps, that Mr. Jones approved and applauded the infamous, bloody-minded coercion speech of Andrew Johnson's just before the beginning of the late war. He was dragged into the struggle for southern liberty. The only reason he ever gave for going with the south was that he went because his people went. If he had lived in East Tennessee he would have taken the same course that Andrew Johnson did, for he was with him in theory. He never put it upon an obedience to the sovereign will of his State. His only justification of the south was upon the right of revolution. "Having failed in a revolution that I advised you against, you are guilty rebels, your disfranchisement is just and just punishment." I never did regard him as a fit instrument for the relief of the southern people from their past difficulties, nor do I regard him as the man to hold the people of Tennessee *en masse* against that Radicalism that would again insinuate itself into power in the State. They have by a sky high order of integrity is needed as an example in these corrupt times. Mr. Jones is not chargeable with peculation in office. But let us see if the artifices of the demagogue employed to make the reputation of the "watch-dog of the treasury" are the only test of a higher order of integrity. Last fall he wrote and published a letter in the interest of his master, Andrew Johnson, in his infamous work of disrupting and defeating the Democratic party, in which he charged that the whole opposition to Johnson was based upon his Unionism. A more groundless and malicious charge could not have been conceived. Its falsity is apparent to the dullest mind, in the fact that every prominent Confederate and the whole mass of the Confederate soldiers were at that time warm supporters of Horace Greeley, who was a Union man and an original Abolitionist. It was he and his master who were opposed to the Greeley movement, which was of an hundred fold more importance to the south than the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States congress. A man who will thus tamper with the south in a time of high excitement, when the public mind is easily misled, it does seem to me is not entitled to that character for honesty that Mr. Jones's friends claim for him. The philosophy of Mr. Jones's honesty in public life is that niggardly economy by which he has made the name of the "watch-dog" of the treasury. If his system of economy had prevailed the country would have been fifty years behind its present state of improvement, enterprise and progress. But he is opposed to progress and enterprise or anything else that doesn't pander to the fogyism of the yeomanry. A more arrant demagogue does not live in the State, except his master, Andrew Johnson. Beside his criminal dereliction in the constitutional convention, he has never lost an opportunity to prove his dereliction to the Democratic party. He was opposed to the movement of reconciliation in the nomination of Greeley. He was one of the few prominent men of the State that followed that ambitious demagogue, Andrew Johnson, in his effort last fall to impersonate the Democratic party of the State to Johnsonize it. And yet it is proposed to give the nomination of the party to a man who so recently disregarded the obligation of a nomination and aided in disrupting the party. The party will demand a man whose fealty is better approved than Mr. Jones's. There is an element in the party that I would conciliate. It is an element founded on a principle and not on any man's personality. It is the Union element of the party. I don't think the old-line Whig element of the party can demand any further conciliation. We have divided the emoluments of the party most liberally with them. The Union men have complained to some extent that we have ignored them. I would therefore select some Union man whose fidelity to the party has been well tested. I know of no man who fills the bill so well as Hon. Dorsy B. Thomas. The Democracy of "Old Lincoln" will support him to a man. But more anon, from

"OLD LINCOLN."

THE STEAMER IRONSIDES.

Sunk in Lake Michigan off the Port of Grand Haven in Forty Fathoms Water.

Statements of the Clerk and a Passenger Named Ripley—The Captain a Hero.

CHICAGO, September 16.—Specials from Grand Haven, Michigan, give the following account of the foundering of the propeller Ironsides, off that port, yesterday:

THE CLERK'S STATEMENT.

N. B. Watkins, clerk of the boat, says: We left Milwaukee at forty minutes past nine o'clock last night, with nineteen passengers, and a crew of thirty men, and were due in Grand Haven between five and six o'clock this morning. The cargo consisted of three thousand bushels of wheat, five hundred barrels of flour, one hundred and twenty-five barrels of pork, and some miscellaneous articles. This was a very large cargo for the boat. A moderate breeze was blowing from the southwest, which constantly increased, until it became a terrific gale before daylight. I did not get up until nine o'clock, when the boat was reeling fearfully. I immediately went below, and found the men working at the pumps. The water had already put out the fires, and

THE ENGINES WERE USELESS.

I then went to the office and got the passenger register, money and manifest, and went on the hurricane-deck, where I found Captain Sweetman getting in the foresail. He was thoroughly self-possessed, and the men obeyed orders promptly. We then made about three miles toward the shore. The signal of distress had been raised at half-past nine, and at about ten o'clock the passengers all put on life-preservers, for it was quite evident the

BOAT MUST GO DOWN.

At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock the captain ordered the boats to be manned. In the first boat all the lady passengers except one were placed, and in the second boat were ten or twelve passengers and a part of the crew, while I took charge of the third, which carried seven passengers, including the lady, and two of the crew, besides myself,

ALL OF WHOM WERE SAVED.

After I had pushed off, I saw two or three other boats leave the wreck, in one of which I supposed the captain to be. My boat was hardly half a mile from the Ironsides when she sank sternforemost about five miles from shore. It was ten minutes past twelve when

SHE DISAPPEARED.

She was estimated to be worth about one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, was thoroughly overhauled last winter, and was considered one of the staunchest boats on the lake.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

Mr. F. N. Ripley, of Lowell, Massachusetts, a very intelligent young man, who was one of the saved, gives the following additional particulars: "The sea was so rough a little after midnight that I could not sleep, though accustomed to the water. Before daylight the boat rolled so desperately that every movable thing was

SMASHED

about the vessel, and it was impossible to cross the cabin. It was between seven and eight o'clock when we came in sight of the harbor, and it was so rough that it seemed utterly unwise to attempt an entrance. We could see the lighthouses and the vessels on the beach, and wondered that no one came to our relief.

IT WAS A SAD SIGHT.

The passengers stood in silence, with their life-preservers on, knowing that in a few moments they would all be at the mercy of the breakers, but all were calm and self-possessed. Captain Sweetman behaved with the utmost coolness and courage, and the crew obeyed every order readily. We were all

WASHED OUT OF OUR BOAT,

in which we left the steamer, when within thirty rods of the shore, but were rescued by those on the beach in the most gallant way. I was picked up unconscious, but am all right now. The captain said it was the roughest sea he had ever seen on the lakes. Those familiar with the shore say that the water where the Ironsides went down is at least forty fathoms deep.

SHREVEPORT.

Additional from the Doomed City—Report of the Howard Association.

Facilities for Transmitting Aid by the Telegraph—Nurses and Physicians.

DAILY REPORT OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, *via* NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—The following is the report of the Howard association for twenty-four hours ending September 15th: A. Kerr, J. A. Meyer, W. Dyer, G. Lee, Wm. Chambers, Charles Lewis, N. S. McClure, Addie Norris, Andrew Smith, T. R. Reid, C. H. Schoner, George J. Rae, Wm. Curtis, George Todd, Anna Burke, Victoria Andriott, Thomas Collins, E. G. Warner, Fred. Hoch, S. L. Fisher, Abram Weaver, L. Ross, Mrs. M. Martin, J. M. Lawton, R. J. Joyley; and Miss Mary Barcheser—all white. It is supposed the number of new cases are abating for want of subjects. There were thirty-five interments yesterday. The weather is cool.

FACILITIES FOR TRANSMITTING PECUNIARY AID.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—The Western Union telegraph company have made arrangements with Pike, Brathee & Co., bankers of this city, who have a branch house at Shreveport, to transfer, free of charge, all moneys received for the Shreveport sufferers. The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1873.

To D. Flannery, Superintendent, New Orleans:

A meeting will be held in Philadelphia to-morrow in aid of the Shreveport sufferers. I have promised to transfer money subscriptions by telegraph without charge. There is an earnest feeling of sympathy, and an intense desire to extend substantial aid. Is anything more than money needed?

D. H. BATES, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.

To D. H. Bates, Superintendent, Philadelphia:

Nothing but money is needed. Apothecaries and physicians, and, above all, nurses, the chief wants, and these are being supplied by the New Orleans Howards, who rely upon contributions here and elsewhere. Any money sent to the New Orleans Howard association, for the Shreveport sufferers, will be judiciously and effectively expended. The president of the New Orleans Howards leaves this evening. He will be accompanied by another supply of nurses, etc.

NURSES AND PHYSICIANS.

The Harvard association of New Orleans have so far sent thirty-three nurses, five physicians and three apothecaries to Shreveport. The last batch left here this evening.

Private dispatches from Shreveport reports the death of Rev. Father Duenneras and the serious illness of Father Pierre. No other priests are there. There are now two telegraph operators in Shreveport, Mr. Henry Davis, who went from this city several days ago, and Mr. Alf. Savill, from Memphis, who arrived this morning.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

[For full river news see third page.]

Rivers by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—River falling slowly. Weather clear and warm. Arrived: Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed: St. Joseph, Memphis, Glenroe.

EVANSVILLE, September 16.—Weather clear and pleasant. Mercury 86 to 74. River falling 2 inches. Port Rst—Up: Idlewild, 7 a.m.; Falls Pilot, 9 a.m.; John Howard, 4:30, dawn; Mary Alonzo, 4 p.m.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—River falling, with 6 feet 3 inches in the canal. 15 inches in the pass, down Indiana chute. Packet pilots report 8½ feet out of the river, and want tugboats home to Cincinnati. The Henry Probasco is hard aground at Flint island, one hundred and fifty yards out of the channel, and both spars broken. Arrived: Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Mary Miller, New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—River falling, with 6 feet in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, September 16.—Noon.—Arrived: City of Chester, St. Louis 7 a.m. Departed: Phillips, Vicksburgh; Red Rover, Tennessee 4 p.m. River falling, 4 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

THE GREAT HAVANA FIRE.

Additional Particulars of the Conflagration—Loss Estimated between Three and Eight Millions.

The Tacon Market a Total Loss—2000 Sufferers—Several Persons Killed and Many Injured.

NEW YORK, September 16.—A letter from Havana giving an account of the recent great fire there, says the Tacon market, or Plaza Dal Vapore, was an extensive building of masonry, forming a square of about six hundred feet front on each side, and two stories high. It was built in 1837 for the general purpose of a market. An immense court was filled with booths, etc., while the lower floor and sides of the building comprised a variety of shops and stores of all descriptions, and in the upper stories lived the families of those who had their business and callings in the shops and stands of the plaza. Under the arches of the colonnade which surrounded the building were the stands and silver-plated showcases of vendors of varieties and dry goods, diamonds and jewelry of all descriptions, fine and brogan shoes, fancy goods, ready-made clothing, cigars lottery-tickets, and, in fact, about everything imaginable in the way of trade.

DIED.

LEWIS—At the residence of Col. M. C. Galloway, on Monday, September 15th, Mrs. LAURA A. LEWIS, aged about forty two years.

SHIRLEY—At her residence, No. 96 Promenade street, Monday, September 15th, at five o'clock a.m., Mrs. VIRGINIA A. SHIRLEY, in the forty-ninth year of her age.

ROSE—In this city, September 16th, MILTON F. ROSE, aged twenty-nine years. [Petersburg (Va.) papers please copy.]

MINER—On Tuesday morning, September 16th, MINNIE MINER, daughter of Mrs. E. H. and the late Dr. C. E. Miner.

The funeral will take place this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon at half-past two o'clock, from the residence, 136 Main street.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DOLAN—The funeral of the late JOHN DOLAN will take place from his late residence, foot of Poplar street, this (WEDNESDAY) morning at ten o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family of deceased are invited to attend.

SULLIVAN—The friends and acquaintances of TIM SULLIVAN are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Michael Kelly, 35 Commerce street, [Louisville and Cincinnati papers please copy.]

WEBB—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Webb and wife, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their son, THOMAS, and of Mrs. Webb, from the residence, No. 48 Front street, this (WEDNESDAY) morning at nine o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

THE members of Tennessee Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., will meet at their "Castle Hall," in FIELD BLOCK, for work in the third rank, this (WEDNESDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock

F. M. HALEY, C. C.
J. F. FISCHER, K. of R. and S. sep17

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION

Have established their Office at

No. 12 East Court St.,

where all applications for NURSES will be supplied at all hours, Day or Night.

By order of EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Coal Tar.

THE price of COAL TAR for purposes of Disinfection is $2 50 per barrel, or 25 cents per bucketfull. Apply at

GAS OFFICE, 261 Second street. sep17

MEMPHIS AGRICULTURAL —AND— MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING.

Morning—Class No. 297.

40 | 21 | 51 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 55 | 31 | 42 | 26 | 85 | 24

Evening—Class No. 300.

18 | 71 | 52 | 32 | 29 | 34 | 26 | 15 | 78 | 63 | 47 | 1

Memphis, this 16th day of September, 1873.

JAMES O. PIERCE. HENRY F. DIX.

PIERCE & DIX,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,
45 1-2 Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : : : TENNESSEE

Notice of Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of

WATKINS, MITCHELL & CO.,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent and limitation; and W. P. WATKINS, of said firm, is alone authorized to make collections, sign the firm name, and otherwise wind up the business of said partnership.

W. P. WATKINS.
JOHN M. MITCHELL.
V. L. DEYTON.

August 15, 1873. JNO. A. SIMS.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, FREIGHT OFFICE, Memphis, Tenn., September 17, 1873.

☞ From date until further notice, freight for shipment North will be received at the Wholesome on Second street.

sep17 H. F. SMITH, Agent.

JOHN LILLY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WINES & LIQUORS

358 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE following described Goods, stored with S. S. Miller, No. 3, Elliott block, corner Jefferson and Promenade streets, if not called for, will be Sold at Auction, on

Wednesday, October 1st, 1873,

by George O. Sale & Co., Auctioneers, 201 Main street:

Jas. C. Tucker, 1 box; A. S. Vigus, 9 packages; S. P. Field, 1 piano; R. C. Powell, 1 box; C. H. Doherty, 1 trunk; C. W. Gadsden, 1 box; D. W. Williams, 1 box; Duncan Dunn, 1 box; F. P. Babcock, 1 box; Ellis & Daman, 1 keg varnish; J. W. Armstrong, 1 sewing machine, 1 box; F. W., 1 box; G. W. Truchsert, 1 cotton gin; Mrs. Rachel Crochet, 3 trunks, 2 boxes, 1 trunk; J. Haynes, 1 box; Hill & Co., 12 boxes, 4 barrels bath brick; I. K. R., 1 roll leather; J. Coleton, 2 box trunks; J. H. Athy, 1 sack cancels; J. Dugan, 1 box; J. C. Phelps, Memphis, 1 chest, 1 box; J. C. Schendorfer, 1 box; Jas. S. Price & Co., Fort Gibson, 1 box; T. Twohig, 1 beer keg; Robert Gibson, 1 beer keg; J. Ward & J. 2 boxes glassware; Lucas, 1 coil rope; L. C. Frazier, 1 box; Chas. Musick, 1 lot goods; Maria Bradley, 1 kitchen safe; Mrs. M. H. Owens, 1 sewing machine, 1 cotton cutter; P. Gaspard, 1 box; R. R. Eggleston, 4 bundles picks and shovels; W. H. Foreman, 3 boxes household goods; W. McPeak, 1 box; W. F. Dugan, 1 chest, 1 box, 1 box; W. Hamlin, 1 keg, 1 box; F. Griffith, 1 cultivator; Bella A. Lord, 2 boxes; J. S. Grace, 1 box; Frank Ingraham, 1 box merchandise; Hugh McDonald, 2 bundles paper; S. H. Caldwell, 1 newell post; Tennessee Carbon Gas Co., 1 case gas fixtures, 1 bundle pipe; J. Hayden, 1 box; J. M. W. Co., Alcoedeus, 1 lot merchandise; no mark, 1 pulley and driver; Minnie Jackson, 2 barrels; S. A., 1 box; Williams & Ross, 28 casks bottles; Thos. Ragan, 1 gun, 3 boxes; H. Hawgood, 1 chest; A. R. R., 1 box; J. R. Spicely, 1 trunk; no mark, 1 valise, 3 carpetbags; T. L. Parker, 1 lounge; no mark, 1 barrel whisky.

HOSPITAL.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

I AM prepared to take charge of a few **Insane Persons.** Such accommodations as may be desired can be secured. On a long and extensive practice in the treatment of this class of cases, with a reference to the profession and community who know me, I must depend for public confidence. Address

DR. J. R. ALLEN,
sep2 1 West Court street.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA opens October 1st; continues through nine months. It is organized in schools on the elective system, with full courses in Classics, Literature, Science (with practice in Chemical and Physical laboratories), in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teaching and Agriculture. Apply for Catalogues to JAMES F. HARRISON, Chairman, P. O. University of Virginia, Albemarle county, Virginia. sep10

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL

ESTABLISHED 1852.

197 & 199 N. Charles Street, Baltimore.

MR. & MRS. WILSON M. CARY, MRS. GEN. JOHN PEGRAM, } PRINCIPALS

Exercises resumed September 2d.

This institution is conducted on the Collegiate system, with a corps of ten instructors in the Languages, Mathematics, French and German branches, five professors in Music, Painting and Drawing, Lectures Lectures and Practical Classes are designed necessary. French is the language of the school, and perfectly acquired to be spoken. The scholastic course is carefully arranged with a regular sequence of studies on the progressive system, and is adapted to the admission of pupils of all ages, with any stage from the primary lessons to the senior Graduates. Class honors and distinctions are awarded at the close of session. 1y29

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

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One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
10 Cash Gifts of $10,000 each	"	100,000
20 Cash Gifts of 5,000	"	100,000
50 Cash Gifts of 1,000	"	50,000
80 Cash Gifts of 500	"	40,000
100 Cash Gifts of 400	"	40,000
150 Cash Gifts of 300	"	45,000
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1,000 Cash Gifts of 100	"	100,000
11,000 Cash Gifts of 50	"	550,000
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