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GALLAWAY & KEATING,
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MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : : MAY 21, 1878.

NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE REPORT.

Secretary Toof has handed us the report for the eight months ending April 30th of the National cotton exchange, from which we learn that the total net receipts at United States ports up to that date, from September 1st, were 4,088,482 bales, against 3,855,752 the year before, and 3,944,084 in 1876. Total exports, 2,994,058 bales, against 2,622,728. Stock at ports, 434,352 bales, against 574,146. Total overland, direct from producers, 549,840 bales, against 530,393. Total spinners' takings for northern consumption, 997,750 bales, against 1,024,245 last year.

THE FUSION AGAINST DEMOCRACY.

After many years of wandering in the political wilderness, the Independents have found a party that suits their fastidious tastes. They have gone and done it—joined the National party. Hereafter we are to hear no more of the Independents. The political guerrillas who have fought the battles of Radicalism under the Independent banner have surrendered to the Nationals, and hereafter they will be the most servile partisans. They are lubricating the political machine, and it will soon be run against the Democratic party, which will not be half so damaging as the old Independent machine. Many years ago, when the unconquerable Democracy vanquished all its enemies, the fag ends of all other parties combined under the banner of know nothingism. This new party was as prolific in promises as the Nationals. It talked about the corruptions of the old parties, insisted that it had risen upon the ruins of both, and was not responsible for the rascality of either. Men who had been rejected by other parties, who had played the renegade to both, flattered themselves into the belief that they had found in this new hodgepodge a stairway to power and plunder. But the elections came on, and the purified office-seekers, who had charge of the new party of political saints, were ingloriously defeated. The chronic haters of Democracy have resorted to the same strategy, and the same result will follow. Knowing how unpopular Radicalism is in the south, they propose to rally under the banner of the Nationals. Just as the know-nothings did, they are twaddling about the corruptions of the two old parties, and arrogate to themselves all that is great and good in politics. But this new combination will share the same fate which has overtaken the ephemeral organizations that have lifted their puny voices against the Democratic party. There can be no cohesion in this new combination, made up of antagonistic factions. Many workingmen joined the Workingmen's party from honest motives, but when they attend a meeting of the Nationals and look around them and see Eaton and Garrett, Smith and Pierce, and Williamson, ministering at the altar, they will ask, Is this the feast to which we have been invited? When such Democrats, honestly deceived, see that they are used as cat's-paws to restore Radicals to power, they will swiftly return to the Democratic party, which has redeemed the south from the curse of Radicalism, which proposes to recover its ascendancy in Shelby county by the votes of men it once disfranchised and in 1869 voted against enfranchising. The new combination strikes no terror to the heart of the Democracy of Shelby county. It has triumphed over the combined hosts of Radicalism, sustained by the bayonets of Grant's administration, and it has no fear of an ephemereal organization made up of the fag ends of parties, led by disappointed office-seekers. An effort will be made to hitch on the National party as a tender to the Hayes locomotive. This will be obnoxious to many Radicals who are hostile to the President and regard him as an amiable hypocrite who has betrayed his party. If the Democracy of Shelby county will nominate good men—a strong ticket—on the thirteenth of June, no combination improvised for the occasion can defeat it. All the troubles that beset the country can be traced to Radicalism. During its infamous rule the people of Tennessee and of the entire south were disfranchised, persecuted and plundered. Military men were elevated to civil offices, rings were formed, conscienceless corporations were made, permeating every State in the Union and every Territory. Seeds of corruption were sown broadcast, while young and old were invited to reap the harvest of national debauchery. They were not slow in going to the seductive feast, proffered, Delilah-like, to their tempted lips. The allurements went on till, robbed of all rights, these people in their numerical power sprang like unfettered giants to their feet, exclaiming in the majesty of their might, the nation is a fraud, and its head a usurper. Allured by unfulfilled promises, seduced by pillagers and plunderers in high places, who kept the spoils and then turned with sneers upon those they had betrayed, the cities and the towns had been left festering with feverish expectancy for favors never bestowed. Bonds aggregating into the billions were fastened upon the people, who pay the taxes by hard toil to those who hold them and pay no taxes. The Radicals of Shelby county who approved these outrages, shared in the persecutions and participated in the plunder, hope to recover their lost power by rallying under the National banner, which they are silly enough to believe will be supported by the Democrats they disfranchised and persecuted. The Democratic party is laboring to rescue the workingmen and the great interests of the whole country from the wretchedness and distress into which the profligacy of the Radical party has sunk the labor of the country. There is no reason for any man who voted for Tilden deserting his party. If the Democrats have been deprived of the power necessary to inaugurate reform and to restore prosperity to the country, the fault is with the Radicals, who stole the Presidency. In the future, as in the past, the Democratic party will express its abhorrence to everything that countenances violence; that allows dishonesty, and suffers the perpetrations of frauds, perjuries or thieving. It contends for an honest and wise administration of the government; it is opposed to the Radical party, no matter whether it is seen protecting rascals and rogues in preying upon the people, or holding sovereign States with bloody bayonets to earth, or pushing through frauds and perjuries its defeated candidate into the Presidency, or sending forth its maniacs and murderers to revel in the overthrow and anarchy of society itself.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

General D. B. Sacket has just made an inspective tour among the national cemeteries. His report contains much interesting information. The cemeteries at New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Memphis and Mobile were embraced in the inspection. He reports finding all these cemeteries in first-rate order. The one at Vicksburg is a magnificent necropolis. The citizens look upon it as a Yankee institution, but they are nevertheless proud of it, and strangers visiting the city are shown through it the first thing. It is beautifully terraced, and already three growths of grass have been mown from it this season. In a building on the grounds are preserved all articles of value found on the persons of the thousands who fell victims to the siege of that city. In this collection are watches, finger-rings, coins, knives, locks of hair, and similar trinkets without number, and some of these may yet serve in enabling friends to identify the remains of their dead relatives. The general gathered complete statistics of the dead in all the cemeteries visited by him. He learned that the Chalmette cemetery at New Orleans contains the remains of 12,131 soldiers, of which number 6731 are known, and 5400 unknown. In the cemetery at Mobile only 841 bodies were buried, 745 of which are known, and 92 unknown. At Baton Rouge 2943 soldiers were buried, of whom 2459 are known, and 844 unknown. The necropolis at Port Hudson is packed full of the remains of darkies, who were led to the slaughter by some blundering general. The number interred there is 3804, of which only 596 are marked "known." The grounds at Natchez contain 3088 bodies, and of these the superintendent has names of only 308, the other 2780 being recorded among the "unknown." But the greatest collection of dead men's bones is at Vicksburg, where 16,593 were buried, and of whom only 3803 are known, the word "unknown" being inscribed on the headstones of 12,703. At Memphis, of the 12,972 graves 5755 contain "known" deposits and 8817 unknown. There are 5225 graves at Mound City, Illinois, and 2463 of these contain soldiers who are known and 2763 are marked unknown. General Sacket speaks highly of the superintendents of all these cemeteries. They are men who are only eligible to the position by reason of their having lost a leg, an arm or a head, or all three of them.

THE election for member of the British house of commons for the county Down, Ireland, resulted in the election of Lord Castlereagh, conservative, who received 6076 votes against his opponent, Andrews, liberal, who received 4701. The seat is thus wrested from the liberals.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to decorate the Union and Confederate soldiers' graves at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, Sunday. It has been decided to give the occasion a religious aspect by selecting only clergymen to conduct the exercises.

SENOR ZAMACOA, Mexican minister at Washington, says his advices from Mexico show that the revolutionists have utterly failed, and have no support whatever in any of the States of that republic.

FRANK M'VICKER, the youngest son of the well-known Chicago manager, J. H. M'Vicker, and brother-in-law of Edwin Booth, died in Boston, Saturday, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

THE Socialistic Labor party at St. Louis indulged in a grand picnic Sunday. The reporters failed to discover any evidences of an armed organization.

ROBERT PETTIT, pay-director of the United States navy, died in Washington Sunday after a long illness. He entered the navy in 1837.

HAYES.

A "Confidential Friend" Tells All About how the President Feels About the Coming Investigation —He Charges the Southern Democrats with Ingratitude.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The *Times's* Washington special says: "A gentleman in the confidence of the President, and having perfect knowledge of Mr. Hayes's views respecting the recent proceedings of the Democratic majority of the house, said this evening that the President, while maintaining his natural equanimity of temper, was not inclined to look lightly on the situation; that he did not think it was a matter to treat with indifference, as great events in history had sprung from smaller beginnings. Tracing the movement from its birth, the President has been struck with its rapid growth, and he points to the significant circumstance that such independent and influential men as Alexander H. Stephens are already powerless to stay the caucus mandate. Whatever the result of the investigation might be, whatever disclosures might result therefrom, the President entertained no fear that anything could be brought home to him. If any person made any promises in his behalf, or entered into any bargains, they did so without his knowledge, and he hoped their acts would be exposed. The President regards the action of the southern Democrats in supporting the investigation scheme as ungrateful in the highest degree, irrespective of other considerations. When he assumed the executive office he found the south, or at least a large portion of it, distracted and torn asunder by political strife almost bordering on revolution. He gave the south peace. South Carolina, and especially Louisiana, were restored to the rule of the native population, the carpetbagger ceased to be an element in southern politics. The President, of course, acted strictly from a sense of public duty and claims no reward at the hands of the south for doing what he was bound in conscience to do, but he cannot avoid being a witness to the ingratitude evinced by the representatives of the south to a man, who, above all others, has had their welfare and happiness, in common with the rest of the Union, sincerely at heart. With reference to his title, the President conceded that it could be contested, but that there was only one way to test the question, and that was by writ of *quo warranto*, which was the only remedy provided by law. When he became President, the act creating the electoral commission specially declared that nothing therein was to be construed as impairing or affecting any right then existing under the constitution and laws to question by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States the right and title of himself and Mr. Wheeler, if any such right at that time existed. The President admitted that Mr. Tilden's only remedy at present was by writ of *quo warranto*, and such writ was a prerogative writ and not obtainable as a matter of right, but only in the discretion of the court, and he doubted whether any court would grant it. The President also concedes the power of congress to pass a retractive law to provide for otherwise testing the title to the Presidency, as the office can never be said to be in the past, but is always in the present. As to his impeachment being ordered by the house, the President has not the remotest idea that such an occurrence is even among the possibilities. The President is fully alive to the exigencies that may arise, and will see to it that the public peace is maintained and the laws enforced at whatever cost. He proposed to follow the policy already marked out by his administration, and will take no backward step."

The American social science association met in Cincinnati yesterday, and will remain in session all next week.

THE SANDSTONE FRAUD.

A Few Prominent Features of Sherman's Meanness Shown Up as a Preliminary to a History of the Fraud he has Sought to Perpetrate on Memphis.

A Sharp Effort to Anticipate the "Tennessee Marble" Bill by Ordering the Use of Illinois Sandstone in the Construction of the Memphis Customhouse.

Tennessee Marble Preferred by a Number of Prominent Architects, Even at an Increased Cost of Fifty Per Cent. — But One Opinion Favoring the Illinois Stuff.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—John Sherman is not only a fraud, but a sneak. He is a type of Radicalism that in its personal features is more detestable than Radicalism itself, if that were possible. He is not, and never has been, straightforward or manly in his dealings, even with men of his own party. He prefers chicanery, underhand, sneaking and double-dealing, and as a consequence is to-day the most detestable of all the public and characterless persons with which Washington is filled. Member of a fraudulent administration, he is a fraud and a libel upon statesmanship. He is the result of years of fraudulent practices. He came here so poor that he was compelled to borrow the money that paid his way from his home in Ohio, and now he is ranked among the millionaires of the country. An implacable enemy of the south, as his brother the general is and always has been, he was prompt to avail himself of the chance Grant made for him to become a visiting statesman to New Orleans, and there bulldozed a fraud for which, if there is any virtue in legislation, he will have to answer as an impeached public servant. The air of bravado which he at present assumes will not serve him long when the enormity of his offenses are made apparent, as they will be by his letter to Anderson, of West Feliciana, in which he offered this person a place in recompense for stealing votes or forging returns. He will before a year passes away break down and sneak away into retirement, or be driven by the public verdict into merited disgrace. The place he received from Hayes in return for the frauds which he originated, aided and practiced in New Orleans, he will be compelled to surrender, branded as infamous. But it was not to recall the notoriously criminal acts in connection with the Presidential election of this fraudulently-made secretary of the treasury that this letter was begun. The purpose of it is to call public attention to the sneaking attempt he made to substitute the perishable sandstone of Illinois for the substantial marble of Tennessee in the construction of the Memphis customhouse. It is to call attention to the fact that his order to build with this sandstone was given while a bill to substitute marble for brick was on its passage through the house, it having passed the senate after extraordinary exertions by Governor Harris. Casey Young promptly, as his attention was called to this sneaking act of questionable authority, this surreptitious move to defraud the people of Memphis, wrote to the fraudulent secretary, and in justly-indignant terms called his attention to an act condemned by all the precedents that dictate deference and courtesy between the several branches of the government. Of course the letter of our representative had no effect to stay the hand of the fraud who occupies the place of secretary of the treasury. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Young secured the appointment of a sub-committee of the committee on public grounds and buildings, the members of which have taken the matter in hand to prove, and have so far proven, that in selecting Illinois sandstone instead of Tennessee marble, the fraud of the treasury has attempted another fraud. The testimony given before this sub-committee is voluminous, but to the point. By the kindness of the committee I have been put in possession of copies of it, from which I proceed to make extracts that show how unfit the supervising architect of the treasury is for the place he fills as a fraudulent architect, a libel upon the profession of which he pretends to be a member, as his chief—John Sherman—is a libel upon all phases of public life and official station. Colonel Thomas Lincoln Casey, of the engineer corps, in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District, said he preferred marble to any other description of building stones, and condemned sandstone as too porous and more likely to disintegrate and degrade. He would regard it as a measure of economy to pay twenty-five per cent. for marble over sandstone, especially sandstone like the sample from Illinois before him, which he thought would easily disintegrate under the action of the weather—freezing and thawing—and that it would absorb a large amount of water. He did not think this Illinois sandstone fit for building purposes, in Memphis especially, where the climate, like that of Washington, was variable in winter, and characterized by violent extremes of heat and cold, and where excessive moisture was a general feature at that season of the year. Without subjecting it to tests, he regarded the specimen of Tennessee marble before him as a very good, a very excellent building stone. It seems to be a fine-grained marble of close texture. The crystals don't appear to be large in it. It is compact and apparently free from impurities. He classified the sandstones that have any commercial value, and stated the best to be that of the finest grain, which will absorb the least amount of water, and is generally of the greatest specific gravity and weighs most. That will be the most durable, but even to that he preferred marble, though it should cost twenty-five per cent. more. He called attention to the sandstone used in both center fronts of the capitol, in the center of the south front of the patent office, and the Sixteenth street front of the Treasury building. All these, except the latter, are painted to protect them from decay. But even with several coatings of paint they are disintegrating. Upon a cross-examination by Mr. Lathrop, Colonel Casey could not be moved from his direct testimony, and declared marble like the specimen from Tennessee before him equal to the best granite. Major John G. Park, also of the corps of engineers, sustained Colonel Casey's testimony. He thought it would be a measure of economy to construct a building like the Memphis customhouse of marble rather than sandstone, even though the cost were enhanced by twenty-five per cent. The specimen of Tennessee marble before him impressed him most favorably. In public buildings he preferred to use granite, marble or brick, in the order given, and would not like to use sandstone, because of its tendency to disintegrate and degrade—to crumble away under the action of the weather, heat and cold. He admitted that there were buildings of sandstone, but experience condemned its use. On cross-examination by Mr. Lathrop, he said that the durability of marble depended upon its freedom from fissure and fracture, upon the character of its crystalization, whether it is fine-grained with small crystals or coarse-grained. Mr. W. A. M'Gowan is a stone-cutter of twenty-three years experience, divided between New York, Washington and North Carolina. He is familiar with the quality and durability of all kinds of building-stones, and prefers granite and marble to all others, and looks upon them with equal favor. He prefers marble to sandstone, because it will last for ages, whereas the latter (the best of it) will not stand more than ten years. "The trouble with sandstone," he says, "is this: If you put it in thin blocks, five or six inches thick, it will dry out, and then it will last a considerable length of time, but when you put it down near the ground where the moisture can get into it, or where you use blocks ten or twelve inches thick, it seems never to get dry, or in such a condition that when winter weather comes the stone disintegrates and the outer surface of it is forced out. The working of sandstone creates a kind of thin skin on the outside, the moisture gets in between the body of the stone and that skin, and the consequence is that the frost operates upon the moisture, then off comes the front. That does not occur with either marble or granite, and hence those materials will last for centuries." He does not think sandstone a proper material to be used in the construction of a building like the Memphis customhouse, and he would regard it a measure of economy to build of marble, even at an additional cost of twenty-five per cent. He was sure the Illinois sandstone, judging by the sample before him, should not be used in a public building. He had refused to bid on the Memphis customhouse if it was to be built of sandstone, because if the building was under construction for twelve months by the time you got to the top the bottom would have begun to decay. Of the specimen of Tennessee marble before him (which it has been proposed to use in constructing the customhouse), he says: "That is one of the finest building materials I have ever seen in this country; it is just as good as Italian marble. There is a building of this material in Knoxville, and you can see how the stone stands there." As to sandstone, he referred the committee to New York, where they would find plenty of it in a disintegrating state after only ten or twelve years use. The Freedman's bank building, in this city, which is built of Seneca sandstone (the same in which there was so much corrupt dealing), is an exception, because it is an oxide of iron that is as hard as marble. On cross-examination Mr. M'Gowan stated that for the wear and tear of sandstone the committee had only to examine the Fifteenth street front of the treasury building, which had not been painted for some time. A close inspection of it would discover to them large holes. It had not been painted recently because the government had determined to reface it with granite. Henry R. Searle is an architect residing here. He has had many years experience in his profession, and unhesitatingly prefers marble to sandstone. He did not like the specimen of Illinois sandstone before him. He had been examining it for some time, and would not like to use it. He had had much of sad experience with sandstones, and would not recommend even the best of them for use in a public building like that contemplated in Memphis. He would not use the Illinois sandstone, of which they had a specimen before them, unless obliged to. He liked the Tennessee marble because it was a better stone, heavier, more compact and stronger. "This," he says, putting his hand on the Tennessee marble, "is a good specimen of building material. I don't think there is any comparison between the two stones. And he thought it much the cheaper of the two, even though it cost twenty-five per cent. more. There was only one description of sandstone that he would or could recommend, and that is the argillaceous stone which underlies the lime rock in New York, and which is taken out at Medina and Lockport. It goes by the name of Medina sandstone. It is very fine stone. It is mixed with clay, and is not a regular granulated sandstone, but it is as hard as granite. There is no sandstone that is equal to granite or marble. There is nothing equal to these stones. Even the finest quality of pressed brick laid in cement will not last as long or resist the elements so thoroughly. Mr. Alfred B. Mullett was examined at length. He was formerly supervising architect of the treasury, and the man who drew the plans and for a while superintended the construction of the new State department (the handsomest building in the country). He had as much experience in various kinds of building stones as any man in his profession. He preferred marble to sandstone, and would not use the latter only under compulsion. He would use marble at a cost of fifty per cent. over sandstone, and would not think of using the Illinois sandstone, samples of which they had before them. Sandstone should never be used in public buildings. In London the impolicy of using such a stone is now apparent. The new houses of parliament, constructed at an immense cost, of sandstone supposed to be the very best building material, are crumbling away. Scientific experts had pronounced it excellent, but use has belied them. He examined the sample of Tennessee marble before the committee, and said he "considered the Tennessee marble found near Knoxville, of which this is a sample, the most beautiful and durable marble for building purposes in the United States. I used it in the customhouse at Knoxville, and tested it thoroughly, and I know of no marble in the country which runs so uniformly, or requires so little selection. I should be glad to see it selected for some important building in this city. I think Colonel Casey's estimate of it correct. It is very dense, the crystals are close, it absorbs scarcely any water, and I can find no practical difference between pieces taken from different parts of the same quarry, and but little between specimens taken from any of the quarries around. It appears to be an enormous upheaval of one great original bed." Mr. Mullett paid the people of Memphis a handsome tribute for presenting the very eligible site for the customhouse, and said it was the noblest gift ever made to the government for such a purpose. On cross-examination Mr. Mullett said it would not do to build the Memphis customhouse of brick; that, in fact, could not be done without altering the plans radically; and that it was better to build it of Tennessee marble than Illinois sandstone, even though the cost was increased by fifty per cent. "It," Mr. Mullett concludes, "if the government can get this marble, as against this sandstone, at any fair price, I think it ought to get it. If you could see two buildings put up, one of this sandstone and the other of this marble, I do not think you would hesitate one moment to pay the difference in price and take the marble. Indeed, I do not think you would want the sandstone at any price. I wish you could see the building at Knoxville, built of this marble. I consider it, so far as material is concerned, one of the handsomest in the country, and I don't think that any building material has ever been discovered and used in the United States that for durability and beauty equals the Knoxville marble." Mr. Clemence A. Didden, an architect of this city, preferred sandstone for public buildings, but when pressed to the wall admitted that it was liable to disintegrate, when marble and granite would not. And yet he preferred it. He talked sandstone strong. He said architects used it generally on public buildings, but when asked to name a public building in this country constructed of that perishable material, said he could not name any, but he had seen some in Europe, perhaps the houses of parliament, which have had to be covered with some sort of a chemical solution to prevent the walls crumbling away. Mr. Didden didn't know how to square fancy with fact, and as a friend of Illinois sandstone was a dead failure. He was the only exception to the general condemnation of Illinois sandstone and recommendation of Tennessee marble. He is a fraud, and was trying to sustain the fraudulent secretary in his attempt to defraud the people of Memphis and Tennessee. Mr. Didden said the Illinois sandstone was a very good stone (of its kind, but then it is a bad kind), while the Tennessee marble he pronounced about equal to so much iron and just as compact. He also finally admitted that sandstone would not last as marble would, because it would decay and the latter would not. And yet so well had he been instructed that he held out to the last that he preferred the decaying to the enduring material. He was a swift witness and sure for the fraudulent secretary, and played fraud so plainly that every one present saw and admitted it. Summing up, it will be seen that the secretary stands condemned by experts for ordering sandstone in place of marble, and that there is only one explanation of the matter, and that lies in a job something akin to the Seneca sandstone job, which promised so much but yielded so little. When Casey Young gets his report (of which this testimony will form part) before the house, the bill which passed the senate providing for marble will no doubt pass; then Mr. Sandstone Secretary Sherman will have no option but to see that our customhouse is built of enduring and beautiful Tennessee marble. "The best in the world, sir."

J. M. K.

Relics of By-gone Black Hills Miners.

Sioux City (Iowa) *Journal*: Mr. Witcher gave us an interesting account of the evidences recently found, that men had gone into these mines years ago, but never came out of them. Accounts have been published in the Black Hills papers, but never in any paper outside of the Hills. In Rutabaga Gulch, between Deadwood and Bald Mountain, an old tunnel has been discovered, thirty feet into the side of the gulch, evidently made years ago. About forty miles above Deadwood an ancient stone cabin has been found, and evidences that it was built by a party of brave adventurers, who, satisfied with the richness of the country, boldly penetrated into the wilderness, braving the danger from Indians and the severe winters, and falling victims, most probably to the former. In other places, broken picks have been dug up, from an evident burial of many years. The remains of what was evidently a log barricade have been found, the logs and trees in the vicinity being filled with leaden bullets; while behind the barricade were the skeletons of two men with bullet holes in the skulls. These are believed to be the skeletons of white men, who attempted to defend themselves from the Indians, but fell in the defense. Near the stone hut is a rock on which is chiseled "1852," and a portion of a memorandum book was found with the date 1852 still legible upon it, but with the other writing defaced and erased by time. In excavating for a theater at Deadwood a few weeks ago the diggers unearthed a bottle of Perry Davis's pain killer six feet below the surface, and came upon a place where there had been a fire at the same depth. Broken pickaxes and hatchets were also found there. Ol[illegible] been found, where claims had evidently been worked for some time, and in some places new mines suddenly run out, giving evidence that parts of them had been worked by somebody in the distant past. There are trails of trees having been blazed, and these blazes show evidence of having been made as long ago as the date above given, or thereabouts. Other striking proofs are found of some civilized people having twenty or thirty years ago known something of the valuable mineral deposits in that country, and having, "in the mad pursuit of wealth," gone there to unearth the treasures and lost their lives in doing so. Certain it is that they never came out. Swift and sure the Indians swooped down upon them, and left none of them to tell the tale, while the imperfect relics and marks of these expeditions alone point to the fact that these men were there and that the Indians wiped them off the face of the earth, and for almost another generation kept the secrets of the hidden treasures locked up in the then almost impenetrable wilderness.

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Newspaper Stock in Litigation.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Suit was entered in the circuit court yesterday by John Hodnett, against the St. Louis *Times* company and Stilson Hutchins, the present proprietor of the Washington *Post*, to recover his share of the profits of the *Times* during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, alleged in the petition to have been fraudulently concealed by Hutchins, who was managing editor and had financial control of the paper at that time. The sum claimed is in the neighborhood of seventy thousand dollars. Hodnett owned one-third of the *Times* and sues for his share of the alleged profits. This suit has nothing whatever to do with the present *Times* company, but applies to transactions alleged to have occured several years before the paper went into the hands of its present management.

A Lawsuit for Only $35,634,338.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Complaint was filed yesterday in the twelfth district court in a suit in equity, in which John H. Burke is plaintiff, and James C. Flood, John W. Mackay, James G. Fair, Solomon Heydenfeldt, Charles H. Fisch, George W. Wells, Edward Barron, Cornelius O'Connor, the Consolidated Virginia mining company, Pacific mill and mining company, Pacific wood, lumber and flume company, Virginia and Gold Hill water company, and the Nevada bank of San Francisco, are defendants. The complaint is of great length, the substance of it being that plaintiff brings suit in behalf of the stockholders of the Consolidated Virginia mining company, to recover $35,634,338 wrongfully acquired by defendants in the management of the company's Virginia mine. Complainant also asks for the removal of the directors of the company.

The Kemper County Massacre a Text for a Sermon at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The services in memory of the late Judge Chisholm, son and daughter, murdered a year ago in Kemper county, Mississippi, were held this morning in the Metropolitan District Episcopal church. Rev. H. R. Naylor preached a short sermon before a large congregation, Mrs. Chisholm being present, and Bishop Haven pronounced an eulogy, in the course of which, he said: "We must defend the freedom of speech and the freedom of the ballot or we perish from the earth. To this coming perfection of national peace and power this sad event will contribute. This family group are martyrs to the American equality of right, to the Declaration of Independence and to the preamble to the constitution. It was for the cause of equal rights they fought, and the family fell. It was for the protection of every citizen at the polls, for the true democracy of the government of the majority of the voters, legally and fearlessly expressed, for the American nation; for the rights of mankind that this citizen of America, with his brave son and braver daughter, laid down their lives. Their cries of agony and death shall never be forgotten—never below, never above."

A Small Fire Attended with Serious Injury to Several Firemen.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 19.—The refrigerator warehouse of Dunn, Thompson & Co., and Park Place hotel, a four-story frame structure on St. Peter street, burned last night, the latter taking fire shortly after midnight. Loss to Dunn, Thompson & Co. about $10,000. Insurance in the Home, New York, $2000; Pennsylvania, $1500; North British Mercantile, $400; Liverpool, London and Globe, $1000. Loss on the hotel about $20,000, sustained by the owner, J. Edward Ingham. Insurance on the building, $7500; on furniture, $3500; the former in the agency of S. S. Eaton, the latter in a Massachusetts agency. Several firemen and others sustained injuries by falls and burns; one, John Briggs, being perhaps fatally burned. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary, as the building had been unoccupied for some time, and was to be sold at auction tomorrow.

Sitting-Bull Furnishing Traders with Goods by Wholesale.

WINNEPEG, MAN., May 19.—A trader from Cypress Hill says that Sitting-Bull camped north of there. The Indians in the vicinity all seemed friendly. Small bands were coming across the boundary bringing the spoils of their raids on Black Hills trains, including many wholesale packages unbroken. The Indians were so well supplied that the trader made advantageous purchases from Sitting-Bull of goods to sell in Manitoba.

Out of Tune.

When the tones of a musical instrument become harsh and discordant, we say it is "out of tune." The same may be said of that far more wonderful and complicated piece of mechanism, the human structure, when it becomes disordered. Not only actual disease, but those far more common causes, overwork, mental anxiety, and fast living, may impair its vigor and activity. The best remedy for a partial collapse of the vital energies, from these as from other causes, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is at the same time an agreeable and mind-cheering cordial, and the best possible invigorant in all cases of debility. It is an incomparable stomachic and anti-bilious medicine, eradicates fever and ague, and prevents subsequent attacks. It remedies with certainty and thoroughness bowel and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatic troubles, and many other bodily ailments. It also counteracts influences which predispose to disease.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D. Bible House, New York.*

THE FAMOUS
MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.
Which for nearly half a century has wrought such WONDROUS CURES of KIDNEY DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA and CANCER, may be had of all druggists. Its curative properties are almost miraculous. For pamphlets containing remarkable cures address MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, Franklin county, Vermont.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand disideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAIR BALSAM.

PARKER'S

Parker's Hair Balsam is the Best and cleanest preparation ever made for Restoring Gray Hair to its original color. It is entirely harmless, and free from the cheap and impure ingredients that render many other preparations injurious. It is exquisitely perfumed, and so perfectly and elegantly prepared as to make it a toilet luxury, indispensable to those who have once used it. It removes Dandruff and stops the Hair falling. It renders the Hair vigorous and beautiful. It preserves its luxuriance when abundant, and restores its Color and Life when Gray, harsh and decaying.

Sold by all Druggists.

HAIR BALSAM.

NOTICES.

Special Notice to Tourists.

THE Lake Superior Transit Company is running Ten Splendid Passenger Steamers between Buffalo and Duluth and intermediate ports. Five sailings weekly. For information apply to
E. T. EVANS, Gen'l Manager, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, TENN. May 14, 1878.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. Friday, May 24th, for building two wooden bridges; one over the bayou on Second street; the other over the east fork of the bayou on Calhoun street. Separate proposals must be made for each bridge. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the City Engineer. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
JOHN R. FLIPP[illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.
It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 2 to 4 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.
A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!
On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.
A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.
Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.
Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

NO CURE-NO FEE! Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital: 187 East Washington street, Chicago, for the cure of all Private, Chronic and Special Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, and Lost Manhood, permanently cured. Dr. Olin a graduate of the Reform School, and uses no Mercury; has the largest practice in the United States. LADIES requiring treatment with home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send Fifty Cents for MARRIAGE GUIDE! 275 pages, illustrated. MARRIED LADIES and gentlemen send Fifty Cents for Sample of Rubber Goods and Circular of important information, by express. Consultation free and confidential. Reliable Female Pills, $5 a Box.

MARRIAGE SECRETS A Book of nearly 300 pages, numerous engravings; reveals secrets which the married and those contemplating marriage should know. How to cure diseases. Hundreds of Recipes. Sent securely sealed for 50 cents (money or postage stamps).
Address C. A. BOHANNAN, 621 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth street, [illegible]

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST!
The American Soft Capsule Company's
PURE CAPSULATED MEDICINES
In Metallic Boxes. Full directions.
Castor Oil, Codliver Oil.........25c
Oil Turpentine, Bals. Capaiba...25c
Oil of Cubebs with Copaiba.....50c
Oil Male Fern with Kamala......75c
Finest Oil of Sandalwood........$1
ASK FOR THE AMERICAN "STAR" TRADE MARK, and see you get it.
For sale by all Druggists.

SAUCE.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851:
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce
THUS GIVING THE CONSUMER NOT ONLY THE BEST, BUT THE MOST ECONOMICAL SAUCE.
Lea & Perrins
SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
9 College Place and 1 Union Square, NEW YORK.

SUMMER RESORT.

Bailey Springs
(NEAR FLORENCE),
Lauderdale County.........Alabama.
Round-trip Tickets........$12 50.
Correspondence solicited. ELLIS & CO

BON AQUA SPRINGS
THIS charming summer resort, located eight miles from Bon Aqua Station, thirty-nine miles from Nashville, on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, will open for the reception of visitors on June 1, 1878. The association have this year built a very attractive 2-story hotel to meet the increased demands of its visitors. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their recuperative effects upon delicate men and women, shattered and exhausted constitutions, as well as for the cure of diseases of the alimentary canal, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea, constipation and summer complaints of children, diseases of the kidneys and skin, and menstrual disorders, etc. The elevation is 600 feet above Nashville. Atmosphere, cool, dry and salubrious.
BOARD—Per month, $35; per week, $10; per day, $2. Special rates for families. Children and servants, half-price.
Railroad fare for the round trip, $12. Correspondence invited. Address "Bon Aqua Springs Association," or A. GENNETT, Business Manager, Bon Aqua Springs, Tenn.
Dr. A. Morrison, Resident Physician. For those who enjoy horseback or buggy riding, a first-class livery-stable will be kept by Elias Napier. Special accommodations for those who take their own vehicles.

Beersheba Springs!
ON THE
TOP OF CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS,
GRUNDY COUNTY, TENN.
Scenery, Mountain Air and Water Not Surpassed on this Continent. Ample Hotel Accommodations.
RATES FOR BOARD—$40 per month; $15 per week; $2 50 per day. Special rates to season boarders, according to location of rooms.
The Springs may be reached either via McMinnville, or Cowan and Tracy City, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Leave Nashville at 9:30 a.m., arrive at Beersheba at 6 p.m. Excursion tickets on sale at all important railroad points. Telegraphic communication. Full supply of ice on hand. Hotel open May 15, 1878. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Proprietor Maxwell House, Nashville, and Beersheba Springs.

WANTED.

Seed Cotton Wanted.
THE Bluff City Cotton Mill will pay cash for Seed Cotton delivered at, or shipped to, No. 81 Madison street, Memphis. THOS. J. FOSTER, Sec'y.

EMPLOYMENT.
I want 1000 Agents to Canvass for
THE COMPLETE HERBALIST.
I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses, no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

STARCH.

ERKENBRECHER'S
Bon Ton Starch
Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.
It is snowflake white.
It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.
It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.
It is packed in Pound Parcels. Full Weight guaranteed.
It costs less money than any Starch in the world.
It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.
It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches Twenty Million Pounds.
Andrew Erkenbrecher
CINCINNATI.
Erkenbrecher's World-Famous Corn Starch for Food

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
GREAT OPENING
OF THE
NEW STYLES SUMMER HATS!
Wonderfully Cheap!
WE HAVE OPENED SINCE FRIDAY LAST,
MILLIONS OF NEW HATS!
Which were bought by Mr. Kremer, now in New York, WAY UNDER PRICE. Every new shape worn on the universe for sale at our house.
OUR DRESS GOODS MUST be CLOSED OUT
before the season advances too far, and Dress Patterns sold lately for $10, $12 50, $15 and $20, will be sold this week for $5, $6, $7, $8, etc. Spring Silks fabulously cheap. New Ornaments! New Kid Gloves! New Lace Mits, etc.
Closing out, at original cost, all READY-MADE SUITS IN STOCK!
PARASOLS LOW. Just opened, extraordinary bargains in a new importation of BEAUTIFUL WREATHS. GREAT BARGAINS.
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BREAD!
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W. H. EADER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moldings
ALL KINDS OF
Rough & Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Etc
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358 and 360 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.
SEND FOR OUR NEW AND REDUCED PRICE-LIST.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE
750 Brls. "Nelson Distillery" Fire-Copper
BOURBON WHISKEY!
SPRING OF 1873--'74--'75--'76--'77
300 Brls. Yannissee Malt Whiskey
FREE AND IN BOND

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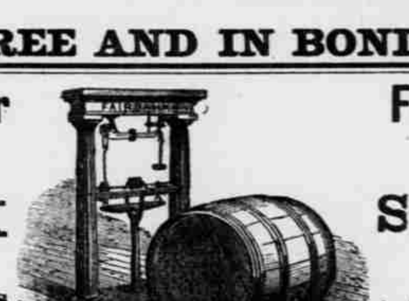

RAILROAD
TRACK SCALES
Stock Scales And other Extra Large
FURNISHED. at short notice.
One of the largest and most complete stocks of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Agricultural Tools and Implements to be found anywhere, always on hand.
Orgill Brothers & Co., 310-312 Front, Memphis

MR. MARCUS A. COCHRAN has been admitted as a member of our firm, to take effect from March 1 1878. The business will be continued as heretofore, under firm name of R. L. COCHRAN & CO.
R. L. COCHRAN. M. A. COCHRAN. SAM'L A. HATCHER.
R. L. COCHRAN & CO.
(Successors to M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN), Manufacturers
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, and all kinds of Packing Boxes.
Office and Yard at foot of Washington Street.
Saw and Planing Mill in Navy Yard.
Always have on hand a choice lot of Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lattice, Framing, Fence and Dressed Lumber, Rough and Dressed Pickets, Cedar Posts, Laths, Shingles Door and Window Frames, Moldings, Etc.

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Grocers and Cotton Factors
369 Front and 32 Clinton Sts., Memphis.

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PEARCE, SUGGS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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No. 258 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF COTTON

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A. C. & A. B. TREADWELL & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO A. C. TREADWELL & BROS.),
Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors,
No. 11 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.,
OFFER FOR SALE
10,000 bundle Iron Ties. 50 tierces Hams. 50 tierces Lard. 500 brls. Refined Sugar. 5000 barrels Salt.
5000 rolls Bagging. 1000 pails Lard. 100 hhds. Sugar. 2000 kegs Nails. 500 pkgs. New Mackerel.
2000 barrels Flour. 100 casks Bacon. 200 barrels Whisky. 1000 bags Coffee. 1000 pkgs. Tobacco.
Together with a full line of Case Goods.
Consignments of Cotton solicited, and liberal advances made on same. All [illegible] insured while in store, as well as that consigned to us by river, unless otherwise instructed.