ARE ROTHSCHILD

Convicted of Murder in the First Degree—The Story of the Killing of Diamond Bessie.

Cincinnati *Enquirer*, 25th: A dispatch received at this office last evening from Marshall, Texas, announces that the jury in the Rothschild murder case, on trial at that place, after being out for fourteen hours, had agreed on a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. The dispatch also states that Rothschild's counsel have given notice of appeal. We have already given in our telegraphic columns reports of the testimony taken in the case, and of all the proceedings, since the murder was committed, looking toward bringing the alleged murderer of Annie Moore to trial. Now that, after the lapse of almost two years, a jury have laid the murder where it belongs, the following resume of the circumstances attending will prove interesting to our readers, as Rothschild is a citizen of this city:

THE MURDER OF DIAMOND BESSIE.

The circumstances attending the killing of Annie Moore, or "Diamond Bessie," as she was most generally called, were extremely brutal. The girl, who was about twenty years of age and rather pretty, had quite a passion for diamonds, hence the *sobriquet* "Diamond Bessie." She was a "sporting woman," and boarded at several of those fashionable "houses" in this city, where she was visited by Rothschild, who was, in the parlance of such establishments, known as her "friend." Where he first met her is not known, but she came to this city with him on a steamer from New Orleans in the spring of 1876, she pawning her baggage to the captain on the arrival of the boat here for the fare of the two. She had some diamonds with her, which she soon afterward deposited with Gilmore, Dunlap & Co. as collateral for a loan. She and Rothschild then went to a room on Seventh street, and Rothschild afterward took her to Frank Wright's to board. He visited her there, and the pair used to quarrel frequently, Rothschild on several occasions beating her in a terrible manner, she claimed, in order to force her to give up her diamonds to him. Miss Wright told at the time that Rothschild used to whip Bessie because the wages of her shame were not larger, and would reproach her with the fact that other girls in the house made more money than she. After leaving the Wright mansion, Bessie went to one or two other "houses" here, where she stayed a short time, and finally went to Chicago. She returned to this city and got her diamonds out of pawn, and then after paying another visit to Chicago, left that city on the eleventh of January, 1877, accompanied by Rothschild. Before leaving Chicago, she told the landlady of the house where she stayed, that Rothschild had offered to marry her, but the woman warned her that it was only her diamonds he wanted, and not to be fooled by him. When she left Chicago she had in her possession a solitaire diamond ring valued at four hundred dollars, a cluster diamond ring valued at six hundred dollars, a heavy gold locket and chain valued at two hundred dollars, and a pair of gold bracelets to which were attached, beside other articles of jewelry, valued in all at about fifteen hundred dollars. The pair started for Texas, and arrived at Marshall on the seventeenth of January, registering at the Brooks house as A. Rothschild and wife, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The next day Rothschild endeavored to hire a horse and buggy to drive over to Jefferson, sixteen miles distant, and wanted the livery-stable keeper to send a man over on the next train to bring the horse and buggy back, but the latter refused to, owing to the bad condition of the roads. The pair then staid at Marshall until the nineteenth, when they went over to Jefferson, and went to a hotel, where the man registered as A. Monroe and wife, St. Louis, Missouri. On that night they were overheard quarreling continuously in their room. On the twenty-first they went to a restaurant and got a couple of bottles of beer and some lunch put up, and started across the bridge over the bayou and out on the Marshall road. The woman acted all the time as if she was afraid of her companion, and spectators got the idea that she was afraid he was trying to drug her. When last seen they had gone into some timber back of the road, where the body of the woman was afterward found. The man came back to the hotel late in the afternoon, and, when asked where he had left the woman, said she had stopped with some friends across the bayou, and remarked, another time, he did not believe she would ever come back again. It was noticed that he wore on his fingers two diamond rings, one of them a fine cluster, which had been conspicuous on the woman's finger the day before. He was very restless, and paced his room most of the night, and the servants noticed in the morning that he had burned a lot of papers in the grate during the night. He remained at the hotel until the first train left on the following Tuesday morning at four o'clock, when he started off, checking his trunk for Little Rock, and from thence to Memphis. As the woman had been seen down by those who saw her in his company as a sporting woman, nothing was thought of her having left him, and after his statement that she stayed with friends, no further questions were asked him about her. On the sixteenth of February, almost two weeks later, an old colored woman, who had gone into the thicket of timber alluded to above to gather some kindling, found the body of a woman just beyond a small knoll, that hid it from the road, from which it was distant scarcely one hundred yards. There was a small bullet-hole in the left temple, the course of the bullet ranging downward, precluding the idea of suicide; and, further, the face was terribly bruised up, one eye being gouged out on the cheek. The hair was singed off near where the bullet entered, showing that the pistol had been held close to her head when the fatal shot was fired. The body was in a remarkable good state of preservation, and there was no difficulty in recognizing it as that of the woman who came with the man registering as A. Monroe. The earrings, breastpin, gold chain and cross, diamond rings and all her other personal possessions, even to her pocket-handkerchief, were gone. Within fifty feet were found the beer-bottle, pickle-bottle and the paper in which the lunch had been carried, with remnants of chicken, crusts of bread and cake, and various other *debris* of the repast which they had evidently eaten together, scattered around. The body was taken up, and, after being photographed and a description of it taken, was placed in a metallic case, subscribed for by the citizens, and buried.

HOW IT CAME OUT.

Rothschild returned to this city and went about his business as usual, acting in much the same manner as he formerly did, visiting sporting houses and places of amusement, although he seemed to be nervous and timorous. He imagined that some one was following him to kill him, and would frequently ask people if they saw the man who was shadowing him. On the sixteenth of February he was in Aug's club-house, and then asked somebody if they did not see the man following him. He drank two or three drinks during the day, and about half-past two o'clock in the morning went out and sat on the steps. A few moments afterward the report of a pistol rang out, and on Fred, the bar-keeper, going to the door, he found Rothschild sitting there with a pool of blood at his feet and a pistol by his side. The bullet had entered back of the right temple, and, passing around the front of the skull, had lodged under the bridge of the nose. He said a man with black whiskers had shot him. He was removed to his home, and it was at first thought his wound would be fatal. In the meantime, the body of poor "Diamond Bessie" had been found, and inquiries having been set on foot by the Texan authorities, suspicion pointed toward Rothschild, who was placed under police surveillance at his home, and on his recovering sufficiently to be moved, and after he had been identified by parties from Texas as the man last seen in company with the murdered woman, he was removed to the city hospital, and from thence, on his recovery, to Texas on a requisition from the governor of that State. His case has dragged along through the Texas courts ever since, no expense being spared in Rothschild's defense, and the result is announced above.

Lord Ullan's Daughter—The Facts in the Case Set Forth in Prose.

Old City *Derrick*: A chieftan to the Highlands bound, cries, "Boatman, do not tarry, and I'll give to thee a dollar and a half to row us across the lake."

"Now, who be ye would cross Loch Gyle this dark and stormy night?" asked the ferryman, with much curiosity.

"What is that to you, you bald-headed snipe of the valley?" replied the chieftan, growing pale around the gills. "If I pay you a good round sum for your services it appears to me your interest in the matter should end there. Do you require the pedigree of every man, woman and child you take across in your infernal scow? If it wasn't that I am in a hurry I'd smack your jaws for your impudence, but as it is, 'displaying a handful of coin, "as it is, I'm the chief of Ulva's Isle, and this—Lord Ullan's daughter. His horsemen hard behind us ride, and should they overtake us here in the glen it would go hard with us."

Out spoke the hardy Highland wight, while he unlocked his skiff and told them to get in, "I'll go, my chief, I'm ready; but, considering the terrible storm, I hope you will make it two dollars, although, as a matter of fact, I do not venture forth for a mere money consideration, but for your winsome lady. I have been there myself to some extent, and can appreciate the situation, so, by my word, the bonny bird in danger shall not tarry. Sit a little more in the middle to trim the boat, please, and here we go!"

By this the storm grew loud apace, the water-wraith was shrieking, and things looked most almighty dark. But still, as wilder grew the storm and as the night grew drearer, adown the glen rode at least a dozen men, with old Ullan at their head on a cream-colored mule. "Oh, haste thee, haste!" the lady cries, "though tempests round us gather, I'll meet the raging of the storm, but not my angry pa." So on they rowed amid the roar of waters fast prevailing, and when Lord Ullan reached the shore his wrath was dreadful to behold. And no wonder; for, sore dismayed, through storm and shade, he discovered his daughter out in the boat, with a smile on her lip and salt spray in her eye, and both arms around her lover. For a while it seemed that he would take it out of his hired man and the cream-colored mule, as he declared he would have the former beheaded as soon as he got home, and the latter he was hammering over the ears with a club. Presently he took another tack. "Come back! come back!" he cries in grief, "across the stormy water, and I'll forgive your Highland boy, my daughter! oh, my daughter! and also settle the bill with the ferryman."

But the young lady could not be caught so easily. Neither could the young man, who told the ferryman to press on, and then turning around in the boat, still keeping one arm around his sweetheart to prevent her falling out, called to the old gentleman:

"Much obliged for your kind invitation, my dear sir, but we will not come back at present. You can expect us, however, in the course of a week or ten days. Till then, adieu!" Lord Ullan called again. 'Twas vain; the loud waves lashed the shore; return, they wouldn't think of it. In fifteen minutes they were on the other side, the ferryman was wondering what he would do with a twenty-dollar gold piece, and the young couple were inquiring the way to the nearest justice of the peace.

THE MANIAC.

Stay, plumber, stay, and hear my woe—
He is not broke who bends to thee—
Come up and bring your tools along
And dwell awhile with mine and me.
Last night the Manitoba wave
Swept down, and wintry blasts arose—
We did not turn the water off,
And now the water-pipe has froze!

Stay, plumber, stay, and tell me why
This bill of items is so large:
There is, there must be some mistake,
Some error or some extra charge.
He does not wait—he turns away—
Is this some awful dream or joke?
Ha, ha! Ho, ho! to wait I pray!
Ho, ho! Ha, ha! I'm mad—I'm broke!

ONE OF CLAY'S CLIENTS.

A Cook in a Restaurant Who Has an Interesting Reminiscence.

Chicago *Journal*: "There is employed in a restaurant in this city, in the capacity of a cook, a man named Louis Octavius Woods. He is a Kentuckian by birth and an octoroon by blood. He is so very nearly white that a person would have considerable trouble in pronouncing him other than a white man. In 1843 he killed a white man in self-defense, was tried, defended by Henry Clay and acquitted. A reporter called at 162 South Clark street, where Mr. Woods is employed, and obtained the following particulars of the affair: The day that the killing occurred, Woods was standing in front of the house of William Emmerson, a prominent citizen of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, when a noted character named Charles Tanks, happened along, under the influence of liquor, and thought he would have some 'fun.' Drawing a bowie-knife, he made for Woods, slashing him once in the forehead, once in the arm, and again in the body. He was about to strike again, when Woods suddenly picked up a stick of wood and dealt his assailant a blow that killed him instantly. As soon as it become known that a 'nigger' had killed a white man, a large crowd assembled, and Mr. Woods says there is no doubt that they intended to kill him. He took refuge in Emmerson's barn, where the ladies of the heads of the families defended him until he was safely removed to jail. Here another attempt was made to lynch him, but it was not successful. Woods at this time was a very young man, was free, and had borne a good character. But the tide of public opinion in a slave State was strong against him. Henry Clay was then making an onslaught on old customs that were tainted with barbarity, and to him the old father of Woods appealed for aid. Mr. Clay, with the generosity which was characteristic of him, responded at once. The case was taken before the grand jury, a bill found against the prisoner, and in six weeks the trial came off. Mr. Clay had to contend against popular prejudice, that was bitter in the town where the killing occurred, and a time when a colored man had no rights that a white man, however brutal and depraved, was required to respect. He nevertheless decided to fight it out there. The point was at issue whether a colored man did not have as good a right to defend his life as a white man. In defence of his theory that he had, Mr. Clay made one of the most powerful speeches of his life, and the jury returned a verdict acquitting Woods without leaving their seats. That was thirty-five years ago. Since that time Mr. Woods has grown to be an old man. He has always borne a good character, and is a quiet and peaceable citizen. He says he has only been in Winchester twice since the affair occurred; then he did not tarry very long, as the people were still disposed to 'make it hot for him.'"

The Liberty of Judaism.

Hebrew Leader (New York), December 20th: "Some of our secular cotemporaries, in calling attention to the fact that the Jews now enjoy religious freedom in nearly all countries of the world, wonder what the Jew will do with it. That is a question easily answered. The Jew will enjoy it in the land in which the Almighty has cast his lot, and be content with it, and he will go on teaching its blessings to others, as he has been doing for these many centuries. He has no revolution to effect—not even in Palestine. He came to create no new kingdom, to overthrow no old monarchy. He is content with the citizenship, the home, the land, the duty which the Lord his God has given him. In America he is a law-abiding citizen, who loves this land and its institutions, and hopes that it will be the home of his children, to the latest generation. He would not exchange it for any other land of earth, for this is *home*, and here he enjoys, in its fullest sense, the liberty which the law of revelation taught his forefathers in the days of Moses, freedom of the individual conscience, and responsibility to God alone. This is true liberty—the liberty of Judaism. The *Express* says (in a kindly spirit, and in an article which does great credit to its manly liberality) that it is important to know how the unrestricted liberty the Jews now enjoy will affect the future of religion generally. We answer, unhesitatingly, that it cannot but be for the welfare of all concerned. If people outside of the Israelites would read our sacred books carefully, and study our religion in the same manner, they would learn much to their advantage, not merely in regard to morals, but in regard to civil liberty and civilization. And this, we believe, will be one of the best results of the unrestricted liberty of opinion and action which is now being accorded to the Jews in all countries which lay any claims to civilization. It is a consummation most devoutly to be desired, and some day the world will acknowledge the debt it has so long owed to Judaism, in the example, set for so many centuries, of patient endurance under persecution, and of always standing up for civil and religious freedom and human progress."

How to Cook a Husband.

Toledo *Blade*: "The first thing to be done is to catch him. Having done so, the mode of cooking him so as to make a good dish is as follows: Many good husbands are spoiled in cooking. Some women keep them constantly in hot water, while others freeze them with conjugal coldness; some smother them with hatred and contention, and still others keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up with tongue sauce. Now it is not supposed that husbands will be tender and good if treated in this way, but they are, on the contrary, very delicious when managed as follows: Get a large jar, called the jar of carefulness, (which all good housewives have on hand), place your husband in it and set him near the fire of conjugal love; let the fire be pretty hot, especially let it be clear, above all, let the heat be constant, cover him over with affection and subjection; garnish him with the spice of pleasantry, and if you add kisses and other confections, let them be accompanied with a sufficient portion of secrecy, mixed with prudence and moderation."

DYNAMITE AND DEATH.

The Fenian Brotherhood Adheres to its Original Intention to Free Ireland by Force and Destroy England.

The following is an official address of the Fenian Brotherhood: "We find by the copies of the Dublin *Irishman* lately received here that many of the Irish newspapers pretend to see in the so-called 'new departure' plan proofs that at last the Fenians had come to recognize the 'folly of endeavoring to upset English rule in Ireland by physical force.' In answer to this we desire to state distinctly and emphatically, for the information of the friends of Irish freedom the world over, that the Fenian Brotherhood of America have had nothing whatever to do with this so-called 'new departure,' nor have they any faith in parliamentary agitation, whether the agitator be a home-ruler, an obstructionist, or a nationalist. Our views are identical with those set forth in the accompanying manifesto, just received from Ireland, through James Stephens, an extract from whose letter we append.

George Smith, John Murphy,
John D. Driscoll, John Barry,
Felix Quinn, Michael D. Ronan,
Edward Whalen,
Council of the Fenian Brotherhood.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, NEW YORK, December 12, 1878.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS—: I might have started before hearing of the insane baseness of this "new departure," but that might not have been so well after all. Their action is turning their own friends against them, and filling the I. R. B. with indignant life. The day before yesterday I received the manifesto, writ in and brought out without a line from me, but sent to me for approval, and to make such changes as I deemed necessary. Now, I wrote yesterday, saying that if written by myself I should make certain modifications, but the manifesto being all their own I would not alter a line of it. * * * Yours faithfully and fraternally,

JAMES STEPHENS, O. C., I. R. B.

PARIS, November 29, 1878.

To the People of Ireland:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—Ireland has had one record for seven hundred years—that of continuous struggle against English domination. In that struggle our forefathers have at all times borne an honorable part. You are bound, by every sacred tie and every noble aspiration, to follow in their footsteps. The issue is now put plainly before you. On the one side you are invited to join the ranks of the constitutional agitators, the divided home-rulers, Parnell, O'C. Power & Co., and their new transatlantic allies, who, by this invitation, declare that they have abandoned all hope of recovering the freedom of our country by the only means through which it has ever been achieved by any enslaved nation, namely, a resort to arms when such a course might be adopted with effect. On the other hand, you are requested by the Irish nationalists of Ireland to be prepared to assert your principles and rights, whenever the opportunity shall arrive, by the same weapons and by the same means which your English enemies used when they deprived you of your national independence. Many inducements have been held out to you during recent years to depart from the paths of duty, and lend your aid to the schemes of false-hearted demagogues. Constitutional agitation has appeared in our midst, in many forms and under various disguises, but it has always produced the same demoralizing result. It made its last appearance under the specious name of home rule, and pretended to represent the patriotic aspirations of the people of Ireland. But the so-called national demand, made from the home-rule platform, took a strange and unnatural shape, viz., a closer connection with England and a surrender of the right of Ireland to separation. This delusion, however, could not last, and it is now almost entirely disposed of. To avert its destruction, it is proposed that a compact be entered into—an unholy alliance be formed—between the home-rulers and the Irish nationalists! In this crisis it is our duty to make our countrymen aware that such a proposal will never be entertained—such a surrender of the principles of the Irish people can never take place. Those who make any such proposal only do so on their own responsibility, and thus act without any authority whatsoever. Individuals may apostatize, but the Irish people will spurn them and move onward without them on the path that leads to freedom! Time may have cooled the hot blood of some of our late compatriots or perhaps the hospitalities they enjoyed in the castles of Great Britain may have instilled into their minds grateful sentiments which they have by this proposal endeavored to express. But the Irish people do not share these feelings, notwithstanding the frequent attention which they have received at the hands of the English rulers. The movement which is styled the "new departure" openly and systematically advocates a parliamentary agitation, thereby placing, so far as in their power, the destinies of a nation in the hands of time-servers and of self-seeking aspirants for political honors. We have confidence that you will continue to uphold the true standard of national freedom. Irish nationality and English connection are absolutely irreconcilable. In the words of James Stephens, the greatest organizer of revolution in Ireland: "We must be true to ourselves, to our principles—never playing fast and loose with what is the most sacred bond of all society, our honor, our pledged word, our oath. It will not do to be a sworn 'rebel' in private and a sworn 'loyalist' in public. There is no profit and much shame in political thimblerigging. Woe to the people whose leaders (?) succeed in dragging them into such foul and slimy ways. The true patriot leader will always aim at what is greatest and best, and try to realize the great and the good by the noblest and purest, as well as the most practicable means, knowing well that if kings or their ministers may effect revolutions by crime, it is only by the exercise of great public virtue that an oppressed people has ever risen or can rise to freedom." We must all, as Irishmen, take a firm and decided course in the present crisis of our national affairs, disavow all connection with and relation to all classes of agitators on a constitutional basis, whether prompted by ambition or ignorance at home, or dictated in the same interest by some of our fellow-countrymen abroad, who, having once suffered for the cause of Ireland, now appear willing to desert their former patriotic principles at the bidding of an expiring American faction, which, by its treacherous conduct at a memorable period in our history, was the cause of precipitating a struggle which could have ended only as it did, a disaster and disgrace to the nationality of Ireland. By order of the

EXECUTIVE OF THE I. R. B.

IRELAND, November 18, 1878.

Natural History—The Baby.

Detroit *Free Press*: "What animal is this?"

"This is a baby. It is now about three years old, and at the wickedest point of his earthly career?"

"What countries does the baby most inhabit?"

"He can be found in every inhabited country on the globe, the same as mosquitoes and boils."

"Can they be tamed?"

"Yes, quite easily. After a little judicious discipline they cease to struggle and become subservient to the will of man."

"Does the baby eat grass?"

"Yes, or anything else. They swallow pocket-knives, thimbles, buttons, spools, or any other subject a little smaller than a teacup. If offered milk they seldom refuse it."

"Do they graze during the day, or only at night?"

"They are always grazing, paying not the least heed to the hour. When not actually eating they generally give utterance to a peculiar cry. Strange men often jump out of their beds at midnight in the coldest weather when hearing that cry."

"What meaning is attached to this cry?"

"Men of deepest thought have agreed that it signifies to wake up the neighborhood and have some fun."

"Of what benefit to mankind is a domesticated baby?"

"They are of no earthly account for the first few years, but by-and-by they can slide down hill on a cellar door and carry articles out of the house and trade them for a wooden sword, or lose them in the grass."

"Do you know of any instance where the baby has attacked the household and killed or injured any one?"

"Such instances have been related by such eminent naturalists as George Francis Train and Texas Jack, but we don't put much faith in them. However, if the baby was maliciously and persistently provoked, there's no knowing what it might do."

"Are they a healthy animal?"

"No. On the contrary, no druggist could make enough profit in a year to buy him a pair of Arctic overshoes but for the presence of the baby in every household. There is hardly an hour in the day that the baby does not demand peppermint, paregoric, milk, sugar, cordial, cod liver emulsion, ipecac or something else costing money."

"What machinery is made use of to compel the baby to take a dose of castor oil?"

"There are several patent machines for the purpose, but most people follow the old rule of knocking him senseless, and getting the dose into his mouth before he recovers."

"Is the baldheaded baby more domestic than others?"

"Not a bit. He kicks around after the

C. C. C.

THOROUGHLY CLEANS COTTON
Of all Dust and Sand, Enhancing the Value of the Staple from One to Four Grades.
Makes Merchantable Cotton from much that is now abandoned when very dirty or beaten out by storms. Cotton gathered in ripened but unopened bolls is, by the use of the "C. C. C.," prepared so that any improved gin will produce samples of good grade and quality. The profit from the use of the "C. C. C." will pay for the machine in ten days constant use. For sale by
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366 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

LOUIS LANGE'S
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OPEN again with the largest stock of *Fine and Very Low-Priced* **Corsets**.
New lines of Abdomen Corsets, Nursing Corsets, Invalid's Corsets, Werley Corsets. Misses' Corsets, extra stout Corsets; Improved Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Skirt Supporters. Best Corset Steels in any city; Whalebone Corset Laces and Pads.
GOODS SENT C. O. D.

COAL AND WOOD.
J. W. ALLEY,
395 Main St. 230 Second St.
158 Beale Street.
DEALER IN BEST
Pittsburg and Cannel Coal.
Also, GAS COKE.
COAL delivered promptly in all parts of the city. Orders for Casks or carloads filled immediately.

Notice of Dissolution.
THE Law Partnership of Clapp & Meux is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. W. CLAPP,
J. P. MEUX,
W. L. CLAPP.
MEMPHIS, December 1, 1878.

NEW FIRM.
J. W. CLAPP. W. D. BEARD. W. L. CLAPP.
CLAPP & BEARD,
Attorneys-at-Law,
315 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most reliable and skillful specialist.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in manhood, or any cause which may have produced the following sad results: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Night emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Premature Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Wrinkles, Sexual Debility, Marriage impossible, etc., are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS, Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Gonorrhea, Fistula and other private diseases quickly cured.
It is not to be wondered at that so many fall victims to the quackish nostrums and pretended specifics advertised so lavishly, requiring great expense, time and exposure to cure, when it is incontrovertible that the most learned and skillful specialist 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 moderate, and all business strictly confidential.
A PRIVATE COUNSELOR
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Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer
Is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair-dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially indorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine flavor, quality and lasting character of excellence and flavoring*. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's *Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

Administratrix's Notice.
HAVING qualified as the Administratrix of the estate of Samuel Tighe, all persons indebted to his estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same; and creditors of said estate are required to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. December 23, 1878.
ELIZABETH TIGHE,
Administratrix of Samuel Tighe.
M. D. L. Stewart and G. P. Foute, Attorneys.

Administratrix's Notice.
HAVING qualified as the Administratrix of the estate of M. W. Kenney, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and pay their indebtedness, and to all creditors to present their claims to the undersigned or her attorney, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or the same will be forever barred. December 23, 1878. CAROLINE KENNEY,
Administratrix of M. W. Kenney.
M. D. L. Stewart, Attorney, etc.

RENTAL NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on
Saturday, January 4, 1879,
I, as Receiver of the Fain and Whitmore Plantations, situated in sight of Osceola, Mississippi county, Arkansas, will, in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Mississippi county, Arkansas, at its November term, 1876, proceed, within legal hours of sale day, to rent said Fain and Whitmore Plantations, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, in front of the courthouse in Osceola, Mississippi county, Arkansas; said plantations containing, respectively, about three hundred and fifty acres, will be rented separately; and the party or parties renting same will be required to give note, with approved security for said rents, and a lien retained on the crop raised on said plantations for the rents respectively thereof.
JAMES DR. DRIVER, Receiver, Osceola, Ark.
Parties seeking information inquire of Myers & Sneed, Att'ys, 279 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

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P. B. JONES, Secretary.

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, Cincinnati.

Administrator's Notice.
ON Saturday, December 28th, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock a.m., at the Donelson place, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the household and kitchen furniture, three head of cattle, one pony horse, five head hogs, and one spring wagon, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Applise F. M'Neill, deceased. WM. M. SLEDGE, SR., Adm'r.

Notice.
THE creditors of J. Q Shaw & Co., Somerville, Tennessee, will please file their claims, properly sworn to (with legal rate of interest), with me, at M. L. Meacham & Co.'s, by January 1, 1879. A *pro rata* distribution will be paid as soon as claims are filed. J. S. POSTON, Trustee.

Administrator's Notice.
HAVING been duly qualified as the Administrator of the estate of Wm. K. Tilxton deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to come forward and settle the same, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same with the undersigned, duly probated and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
GEO. W. NAILL, Administrator.
November 26, 1878.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

CONSISTING OF
TOILET SETS, CHINA CUT-GLASS, JAPANESE AND BOHEMIAN TOILET BOTTLES,
Handsomely Engraved—from four ounces to one quart—Grades and Prices.
Lava Smoking Sets and Boxes, Celluloid Combs and Brushes, in Russia Leather Cases, or separate. Together with a general assortment of Toilet Boxes, Perfume Cases, Infant Boxes, Russia Leather, Cologne and Bay Rum Bottles (cut glass and pressed), Ivy Stands (with flowers). For Bridal and Christmas Presents this assortment is not excelled. Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, large and varied assortment, selected in person. Also, **Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals**, selected with great care, and will be sold on *Reasonable Terms*. I have also PURE APPLE CIDER, made from selected apples. *Sees it made.*
Call and See! No Trouble to Show Goods!
D. F. GOODYEAR, Cor. Poplar and Main Sts.

D. T. PORTER. W. F. TAYLOR. G. W. MACRAE.
PORTER, TAYLOR & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Wholesale Grocers.
No. 300 Front Street.
Between Madison and Monroe.....Memphis, Tennessee.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY!
WILLOW WARE. **TOYS** WOODEN WARE.
At Wholesale,
Wheeler, Pickens & Co
348 Main Street.
The Name and Style of this Firm will be changed to SHERWOOD & CO. on January 1, 1879.

W. W. Guy. John W. Dillard. R. L. Coffin.
Guy, Dillard AND Coffin,
Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors,
260 and 262 Front st., Memphis.

W. B. GALBREATH. J. M. FOWLKES. W. J. CRAWFORD.
W. B. Galbreath & Co.
Cotton Factors,
11 Union Street, Memphis.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED CHAMPION COTTON GIN AND HULLER

L. H. HILL. W. B. MITCHELL.
HILL & MITCHELL,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,
322 1-2 and 324 Main St., Memphis,
Have a full Stock of NEW GOODS, which they invite their Friends and Customers to examine.

Mr. Irby Boyd has been Admitted as a Partner in our business from November 1st.
A. M. BOYD & SON.
A. H. BOYD. ALSTON BOYD. IRBY BOYD.
A. M. BOYD & SONS,
COTTON FACTORS
Have Removed to 336 Front Street, corner Union---Rooms 6, 7 and 8, Magnolia Block. Have never Closed during the Epidemic.

C. B. BRYAN & CO.
COAL! COAL!
We have a large Stock of St. Bernard and Pittsburg Coal. Also, Peytona Cannel Coal, which we offer at Wholesale and Retail. We have ample facilities for prompt delivery of orders. Orders for car-loads and casks promptly attended to.
Main Office: 13 Madison St.

NAPOLEON HILL. N. FONTAINE. JEROME HILL
HILL, FONTAINE & CO.
Cotton Factors & Wholesale Grocers
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
E. CARVER COTTON-GIN.
Nos. 296 and 298 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Grocers, Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
367 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

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.

Trustee's Sale.
BY virtue of the power conferred on me by the terms of a deed of trust, executed to me as trustee, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1875, by T. J. Yarbrough and his wife, S. J. Yarbrough, which is recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book 104, at page 11, I will,
On January 25, 1879,
between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m., of said day, at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, the property conveyed in said trust deed, and which is described as follows:
Part of lot No 3, in block No. 17, of the Butler Division of said city of Memphis, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of R. and W. Ammon's lot on Echols street, running north with Echols street 58 feet 9 inches to A. B. Jewell's lot; thence east to his southeast corner; thence south 58 feet 9 inches to R. and W. Ammon's north line; thence west with said line to the beginning on Echols street, about 163 feet; being the same lot described in a deed from J. F. Johnston, trustee, to B. E. Johnston, which deed is recorded in the register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book 105, page 474, to which deed reference is here made.
This sale is made at the request of the beneficiary, default having been made in the payment of the debt secured by the trust deed. The title to the property is believed to be good, but I will only convey as trustee. Equity of redemption waived.
S. D. JOHNSTON, Trustee.
December 19, 1878.
I. D. COSAWAY, Auctioneer.

Trustee's Sale.
BY virtue of the power conferred on me by a Deed of Trust, executed to me as trustee on the first day of September, 1873, by H. L. Brinkley and B. C. Brinkley, which is recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book 97, page 464, I will,
On Tuesday, January 28, 1879,
at 12 o'clock m., at the south gate of Court square, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property, to-wit: One undivided half of part of lot 468, part of bayou lot 481; beginning at the southwest corner of Madison and DeSoto streets; thence west with the south side of Madison street 140½ feet; thence south and parallel with DeSoto street 148½ feet to an alley; thence east 140½ feet to DeSoto street; thence with west side of DeSoto street 148½ feet to Madison street, to the beginning.
Also, one undivided one-half interest in lot No. 6, part of lot 485; beginning at the southwest corner of Second and Gayoso streets; thence with Gayoso street west 148½ feet; thence south 61 feet; thence east and parallel with Gayoso street 148½ feet to Second street; thence with the west side of Second street 61 feet to Gayoso street, to the beginning point.
This sale is made at the request of the beneficiary, default having been made in the payment of the debt secured by the deed of trust. The title to the property is believed to be perfect, but I will sell and convey only as trustee. Equity of redemption expressly waived. F. M. HEARN, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of the terms of a deed in trust, to me executed by L. A. Rhodes and wife, C. M. Rhodes, on the tenth day of February, 1873, which deed of trust is duly registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in deed book No. 93, page 177, I will on
Tuesday, January 7, A. D. 1879,
at the south gate of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, to the highest bidder for cash, the following property, situate lying and being in Shelby county, Tennessee, in the town of Germantown, and being lot two (2), block B on the plan of said town, and thus described; Beginning at the northeast corner of Spring and Cross streets, thence west with Cross street 198 feet to the lot of Thomas Brooks; thence along the line of said lot south 99 feet; thence east 198 feet; thence north 99 feet to the beginning.
Also the other lot in said town of Germantown described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the above described lot; thence south 78 degrees, west 3 4-100 chains to a stake; thence south 18 degrees, east 1 and 91-100 chains to a stake; thence north 78 degrees, east 3 4-100 chains; thence north 18 degrees, west 1 91-100 chains to the beginning. Also, a part of lots 6 and 7 on the original plat of said town, on which the storehouse of said Rhodes was located in February, 1873, fronting 30 feet, more or less, on Bridge street; thence westwardly between parallel lines 200 feet to Spring street, being the same property conveyed in trust to Wm. P. Paul, as trustee, by deed of trust recorded in Register's office, in book 56, part 24, pages 429 and 430.
Terms of Sale—Cash. Equity of redemption and dower interest barred, and title believed to be good although I sell and convey only as trustee.
D. H. POSTON, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.
IN pursuance of the terms of a trust deed executed to me by Walker B. Carter, on the 22d day of September, 1877, and duly registered, etc., I will, on
January 22, 1879,
at the southwest corner of Main and