

**PUBLIC DIRECTORY.**  
ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN  
A. B. COLLEGE, 75 cents a line per month.  
A. B. CHURCH (METHODIST), COR.  
Hernando and Linden streets.  
ALL ORDERS FOR BRICK LEFT WITH  
J. C. Neely & Co., 220 Front street, will  
be promptly attended to.  
B. RIGGS & PETERSON, COAL DEALERS,  
Office 11 Madison street.  
CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 30  
Main street, J. H. Edmondson, agent.  
CLAPP, VANOR & ANDERSON, ATTOR-  
NYS, 215-217, Second Building, 12 Madison  
street, Memphis, Tenn.  
CALVARY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), COR.  
Second and Adams sts., Rev. Dr. White.  
CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH, 19  
Front street, Rev. John Collins, pastor.  
CHRISTIAN CHURCH, COR. LINDEN  
and Mulberry streets, Rev. Dr. Caskey.  
CONGREGATIONAL UNION CHURCH,  
Union street, bet. Third and Devoto.  
CONGREGATION BEN EMMETT (ISRA-  
ELITE), 100-102, Second street, Collins, pastor.  
CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN  
CHURCH, Court st., bet. Second and Third.  
DEAN & CO., W. M., 104 AND 106 POPULAR  
street, dealers in Groceries, Tea, etc.  
DICKINSON, J. W., & BRO. COTTON  
FACTORY, 100-102, Second street.  
DRUMGOOLE & CO., DRUGGISTS, ETC.,  
301 Main street, bet. Gayoso and McCall.  
DUNCAN, ROBERT P., ATTORNEY AT  
LAW, No. 15 West Court street.  
FLAHERTY & WESCHE, UNDERTAKERS,  
103 and 105 1-2 Popular st.,  
MEMPHIS, TENN.  
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, SECOND  
street, near Poplar.  
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND  
street, near Adams, Rev. A. B. Miller.  
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR.  
Poplar and Third streets, Collins, pastor.  
FLANNERY, JOSEPH, PRACTICAL  
Plumber, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter, 63  
Jefferson street.  
GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,  
Banking House, 75 cents a line per month.  
GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), HER-  
NANDO street, bet. Pontotoc and Vanoc.  
GUMMINGER, J., DEALER IN SPECI-  
ALTY, 215 Main street.  
HEATH, LEWIS, & BRAZER, ATTOR-  
NEYS AT LAW, S. E. cor. Second and Union.  
HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, 17  
Madison st., S. R. Williamson, Pres.  
INSURANCE - LINDSEY & VREDEN  
BURGH, Agents, 11 Madison street, 10  
Poplar and Third streets, Collins, pastor.  
JAMES & BROS., MANUFACTURERS  
of Farm and Spring Wagon, 92 Jefferson st.  
KRAUS & CO., DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,  
etc., 213 Main street, near cor. of Adams.  
LOWENSTEIN, B. & BROS., DRY GOODS,  
Corner Jefferson and Main streets.  
LOWENSTEIN, J. H., BROS., DR.  
LITTLETON & CO., INSURANCE AGENTS,  
22 Madison street.  
MADAME ANNA, FORTUNE-TELLER,  
No. 63 Gayoso street.  
MCCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, UNDERTAKERS,  
208 Second street.  
MCCAFFREY & OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT,  
head of Main street.  
MOORE & WEST, INSURANCE AGENTS,  
N. W. cor. Main and Madison streets.  
PICKET, ED. DUBK, ATTORNEY AT  
LAW, and Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Office,  
No. 5 Courthouse, cor. Union and Second sts.  
PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF-  
fice, 16 Madison street.  
PACKER, R. B., DEALER IN PITTS-  
BURG COAL, No. 235 1/2 Main st.  
PAINT STORE, PAINTERS' MATERI-  
ALS, McDonald & Cole, 41 Monroe st.  
POLICE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No.  
43 Madison street.  
POSTOFFICE, COR. JEFFERSON AND  
Third streets, R. C. Gist, Postmaster.  
RANKIN, STURGIS & CO., FRUIT PRE-  
serving House, No. 400 Shelby st., 80-2  
RORSON, SNEED & CO., DEALERS IN  
Clothing, 305 Main street.  
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., AUG-  
menters, 278 Second street.  
RUSSELL, GROVE & CO., GAYOSO PL-  
aning Mill, 212 Adams street, east of the  
Bazou.  
SCHUMM, JOHN, CABINET-MAKER, NO.  
20 Union street. Show-cases always on hand  
and for sale cheap for cash. 90-1  
SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
cor. Main and Beal streets.  
ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC)  
corner Beal and Linden streets.  
ST. PETER'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC), COR.  
Adams and Third streets.  
ST. MARY'S GERMAN CHURCH (CATH-  
OLIC), cor. Market and Third streets.  
ST. LUKAS CHURCH (EPISCOPAL),  
Madison street, east of Third.  
ST. MARY'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL),  
Poplar street, near Alabama.  
TOWNES & TORRANCE, COTTON FAC-  
tory, 206 Front street.  
TOBACCO AND CIGARS - A LARGE AND  
superior stock at Thurmond, Foster & Co.'s  
Tobacco Store, 7 Monroe street.  
VALUABLE SAW MILL, ON WOLF RIV-  
er, north of the city, for sale.  
WHITMORE & CO., STEAM JOB PRIN-  
ters, 13 Madison street.  
WOMANS, S. P., ATTORNEY, OFFICE,  
(with Wright & McKinnis), KH. Williams  
Block.  
STARSHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

**PUBLIC LEDGER.**  
PUBLISHED  
EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
E. WHITMORE AND F. A. TYLER,  
Under the firm name of  
**WHITMORE & CO.,**  
No. 13 Madison Street,  
MEMPHIS, TENN.  
The Public Ledger is served to City subscrib-  
ers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS  
per week, payable weekly to the carriers.  
It is not to be returned to the carriers.  
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First Insertion.....\$1.00 per square  
Subsequent Insertions.....50 " " " "  
For One Week.....1.50 " " " "  
For Two Weeks.....3.00 " " " "  
For Three Weeks.....4.50 " " " "  
For One Month.....12.00 " " " "  
Notices in local column inserted for twenty  
cents per line for each insertion.  
Special Notices inserted for ten cents per line  
for each insertion.  
To regular advertisers we offer superior in-  
ducements, both as to rate of charges and man-  
agement of their advertisements.  
All advertisements should be marked the  
specific length of time they are to be published.  
Advertisements will be inserted for one  
month and charged accordingly.  
Advertisements published at intervals will be  
charged one dollar per square for each inser-  
tion.  
All bills for advertising are due when con-  
tracted and payment demanded.  
Whitmore & Co.,  
Publishers and Proprietors.

**THE PRESIDENCY.**  
**Military vs. Civil Prestige--**  
**Shoulderstraps for the**  
**Chief Magistracy.**  
**President Making--An Inter-**  
**esting Chapter of our**  
**Political History.**  
From the N. Y. World, 16th inst.  
Now that the Republican party is  
fully committed to General Grant, we  
think the occasion opportune for ex-  
ploding the theory that military prestige  
adds to the strength of a political candi-  
date. We will examine every case since  
the first formation of parties under our  
government, and we expect to convince  
all who will attend to the figures, that  
a party has never been materially  
strengthened by the military reputation  
of its Presidential candidate.  
Before exhibiting the evidence, we  
wish the reader to estimate the truth of  
this remark--that there has never been  
but one instance of the election of a  
President who had no other public record  
than that of his military achievements.  
We lay General Washington out of  
consideration, because he was never a  
party candidate. A long succession  
of civilians succeeded him, which was  
first broken by the election of Gen. Jack-  
son, in 1828. But General Jackson, at  
the time of his election, had had a much  
longer civil than military career. In  
1790, he had been appointed District At-  
torney of Tennessee, then first farmer  
into a Territory, in 1796. He was  
elected to the Senate in 1804, and  
most influential member of the conven-  
tion that framed the State Constitution;  
he was then immediately elected Repre-  
sentative to Congress, the new State being  
entitled to but one; after serving a year  
in the House he was elected to the United  
States Senate; he afterwards resigned  
the Senatorship to become a Judge of the  
Supreme Court of Tennessee, retiring  
from this last position to private life in  
1805. Here were fifteen years of begin-  
ning when he was but twenty-three and ex-  
tending to his thirty-eighth year--in-  
cluding that part of a man's life which  
usually moulds his character into its final  
shape. His military career was a mere  
episode. Including the Florida war, it  
comprised but five years. In 1823 he  
again entered the Senate of the United  
States. It will be seen from these state-  
ments that General Jackson had served  
as long in that of President, although  
he was President two terms. The ap-  
titude for civil office which raised him  
to a United States Senatorship as soon as  
he attained the age prescribed by the  
Constitution, would probably have borne  
him to the Presidency if he had never  
won the victory at New Orleans. The  
same civil abilities which made him a  
Senator at thirty, sufficed to raise him to  
the Presidency at sixty-one. Or, at any  
rate, it may be conceded that he was  
elected President without any civil  
experience, as General Grant will be, if  
elected at all.  
The next General elected to the Presi-  
dency was William Henry Harrison,  
who also had more civil than military  
experience. It is well known that his  
military services had no perceptible  
influence on the canvass. His election  
was owing to the spontaneous outburst  
of public discontent which followed the  
great financial revulsion of 1837, from  
which the country had scarcely begun to  
recover in 1840. "Log cabins," "hard  
cider," and Mr. Van Buren's "gold  
spoons" made a far greater figure in  
that wild campaign than the military  
career of his enemy, General Harrison.  
We admit that General Taylor's repu-  
tation and public services were wholly  
military; but he is the only man ever  
elected to the Presidency without con-  
siderable previous experience in civil  
office.  
Having got through these prelimi-  
naries, we proceed to prove by an array  
of election statistics, that the military  
prestige of no candidate for President  
ever added materially to his popular vote.  
We begin with General Jackson, the first  
man with a military record that was  
ever run as a party candidate. He is the  
example most frequently resorted to  
to prove that military candidates are  
strong. If we can dispel the delu-  
sion in his case, we may get  
a candid hearing for the subse-  
quent demonstrations. General Jack-  
son was three times a candidate,  
viz: in 1824, in 1828, and in 1832.  
Now, whatever political potency there  
may have been in his military record, it  
ought to have been greater in the first  
canvass, when he was defeated, than in  
the two subsequent ones, when he was  
elected. It is as true that his military  
achievements as of other events,  
that the impression they make becomes  
fainter with the progress of time. As a  
military candidate, General Jackson  
should have been stronger in 1816 and  
1820, when he was not thought of, though  
his laurels were fresh, than in 1828, when  
he was first elected. If, as has been  
often asserted, it was the battle of New  
Orleans that made General Jackson  
President, it ought to have elected him  
President, and his vote on the first trial  
should have been larger than at either  
of the subsequent ones. But the record  
shows that he received only 99 electoral  
votes, in 1824, against 162 for other can-  
didates; that in 1828 he received 175  
against 63; and in 1832 he received 219  
against 63. It will be seen that his in-  
fluence and popularity constantly grew,  
while the impression made by the battle  
of New Orleans was more and more  
fading out of the public mind by the lapse  
of time and the emergence of new events  
and questions, to engross attention. It  
is absurd to explain General Jackson's  
election by his military prestige, when it  
is seen how little that prestige did for  
him the first time he was a candidate.  
Nobody can believe that the country had  
a more lively appreciation of the New  
Orleans victory in 1828 than in 1824;  
much less that a deepening admiration  
made the difference between 99 electoral  
votes at the first and 178 at the next  
trial. General Jackson did not owe his  
election to his military exploits, but to  
personal characteristics, peculiarities in  
most respects, the reverse of those of  
General Grant.  
General Taylor, the only man ever  
elected President on his mere military  
record, may be thought a triumphant il-

lustration of the power of military pre-  
stige. It may be said he must have been  
elected by his military antecedents, since  
he had no other. Every effect being due to  
some cause. But, this reasoning will ex-  
plode as soon as it is examined. An or-  
ganized political party can always poll a  
great number of votes by the force of  
party discipline and attachment to its  
principles, irrespective of the personal  
strength of its candidates. The positive  
cause of General Taylor's election was  
the strength of the Whig organization,  
which coerced such men as Webster to  
support Taylor, although he purely de-  
clared it a nomination not fit to be  
made. The aggressive and effectual  
cause of General Taylor's election was  
the division of the Democratic vote be-  
tween two candidates. The total Demo-  
cratic vote was greater by 150,000 than  
the Whig vote. Whether General Tay-  
lor's military reputation increased the  
Whig strength can be best ascertained by  
a comparison with the vote of 1844. In  
1844, Mr. Clay was weakened by the vote  
for Birney. The popular vote in that  
canvass stood as follows:  
Clay.....1,200,000  
Birnney.....62,000  
Total Whig.....1,262,000  
Clay.....1,200,000  
Birnney.....62,000  
Total Democratic.....1,262,000  
In 1848, the popular vote was:  
Taylor.....1,200,000  
Van Buren.....291,250  
Total Democratic.....1,511,250  
Taylor.....1,200,000  
Van Buren.....291,250  
Total Whig.....1,511,250  
An inspection of these figures shows  
that the Whig vote was 1200 less in 1848,  
when Gen. Taylor was the Whig candi-  
date, than it had been in 1844, although  
by the growth of population it ought to  
have been considerably larger. Gen-  
eral Taylor's candidacy seems therefore to  
have weakened the Whig party instead of  
strengthened it. The whole growth of  
population, and more than the whole  
growth of population, went to swell the  
Democratic vote, and Gen. Taylor was  
elected only because Mr. Van Buren  
allowed himself to be put into the race to  
defeat Gen. Cass. Gen. Taylor's brief  
administration affords no encouragement  
to those who are willing to run a mere  
military candidate without political ex-  
perience. Mr. Clay, in one of his private  
letters, described him, just before his mel-  
ancholy close, as the strangest adminis-  
tration he had ever seen, and said that it  
had the confidence of none of the Whig  
leaders except Mr. Seward, who had  
himself lost the confidence of all the rest.  
And yet Gen. Taylor was one of the most  
thoroughly honest and worthy men in  
the country.  
The next military candidate was Gen-  
eral Scott, a more illustrious soldier than  
General Taylor, and having far better  
gifts for a political station. But he was  
more disastrously beaten than General  
Taylor would have been in 1848, if the  
Democratic party had not been divided.  
We pass General Fremont, whose mil-  
itary reputation in 1856 was too insignif-  
icant to do him either good or harm.  
In 1860, all the candidates were civil-  
ians; and in 1864, the military candi-  
date, to our great regret, was badly de-  
feated, and the civilian elected. We  
now find, in this full review of the facts,  
no reason to think that the military pre-  
stige of a Presidential candidate lends  
any strength to the party that runs him.  
Military glare is like the lights and  
scenery of a theater, which cease to in-  
terest the spectators as soon as the play  
begins.  
The "Black Crook" Enforcing the Laws  
of Fashion.  
From Town and Country (New York).  
Masquerades fast succeed each other,  
a relief from the toilsome German which  
ruled the opening season. After seeing  
the Black Crook and Golden Branch  
for so many months, the fashionable  
world is clamored with legs and arms  
golden erie, chest and armetts of gold-  
Medieval costumes, copied from pictures  
of the saints, are refined and rich in  
color, and the antique Greek and Egyp-  
tian, or the present Slavonic dresses,  
offer scope for the most luxurious fancy  
and artistic imagination.  
An Editor turns Cotton Planter.  
The editor of the Washington (Wilkes  
county) Gazette tried his hand last year  
at cotton planting, made a good crop, and  
gives the result as follows:  
We took the cotton fever last spring,  
in common with the rest of the world.  
And our experiment was truly suc-  
cessful. We planted 2-3-10 acres, worth  
of mature, and \$15 worth of Dickson's  
profit seed, got a good stand, kept it clean,  
and anticipated large profits. By the  
time our crop was ready for market our  
total expenses were \$117.15, and the  
quantity of cotton was two bales, weigh-  
ing 1067 pounds. The net sales of the  
crop were \$102.80, leaving us \$14.35 in  
debt by the operation.  
The Government, however, cleared  
\$26.47 as its share, and we paid the ex-  
pense of collection. That was about 26  
per cent on the capital invested--more  
profits than we make in any business yet  
discovered.  
Verily, a man who plants cotton mort-  
gages himself and his whole capital, and  
works on Government account--black  
same rate as above, we are very thank-  
ful our crop was so small. One hundred  
bales of cotton would have swamped us  
utterly. We shall continue to edit our  
paper this year, but shall not plant cot-  
ton at all.  
Is "A Moral Story," by the younger  
Dumas, a married woman is represented  
as writing to her lover, explaining why  
she will not follow him. "I am not free,"  
she says; "my family, society, public  
opinion, and--must I say it?--my hus-  
band, too, have claims on me." The  
nonchalance and careless indifference  
with which the husband is slipped in  
among the things which prevent her  
elopement, find no parallel out of a  
French novel.

**THE GREAT SLAUGHTER IN CHINA.**  
According to our latest advices from  
China (Hong Kong, December 10), "the  
war in the north between the imperial  
and rebel forces is being vigorously  
waged." To show how vigorously we  
are told that a great battle at Shantung  
promontory resulted in the defeat of the  
rebel army, which lost eighty thousand  
men. But subsequently the imperialists  
were defeated in their turn "in several  
severe engagements, with heavy loss."  
A loss that may be described as "heavy"  
in comparison to that of eighty thousand  
men, which seems not to amount to  
much in China, must have been heavy  
indeed. Perhaps it is safe to put it at  
five times eighty thousand, more or less,  
or four hundred thousand. This  
Chinese rebellion has been going on  
for somewhat more than eighteen years,  
during which it has been estimated that  
from thirty to forty million lives have  
been sacrificed. If it continues for  
twenty years longer--and there seems to  
be no special reason why it should not,  
unless foreign intervention puts a stop  
to it--even the five hundred millions of  
Chinese population will begin to be per-  
ceptibly thinned out. Should the Chi-  
nese persist in destroying each other on  
such a scale of wholesale slaughter as in  
the recent battle at Shantung promon-  
tory, the Russian Czar may be con-  
strained, if only by motives of humanity,  
to step over the "Great Wall" erected  
as a protection against Tartar incursions,  
to overrun the empire and sack  
Pekin, like Genghis Khan in 1215.  
The Maine Historical Society has a  
piece of paper taken from the solid wood  
of a saw-log, received for sawing at Au-  
gusta some time ago. The paper bears  
the words: "1775, J. B. Dunkirk, with  
Arnold." Ninety circles in the wood  
were counted outside of it, the precise  
number of years since Arnold's expedi-  
tion up the Kennebec. The fact that the  
paper was presented by a preacher, Rev.  
W. A. Drew, precludes all doubts as to  
the story of the story of its origin.  
A Belgian paper says that most of  
Queen Isabella's children are very illit-  
erate.  
**DISEASES OF THE EYE.**  
DR. KEYSER, LATE A PUPIL OF PROF.  
V. GRAEF, in Berlin, has established  
his office at 279 1-2 Main street. He is pre-  
pared to treat all diseases, make all opera-  
tions, and physical examinations of the eye. Re-  
spectfully refers to the Medical Profession in  
the City, Office Hours, 11 o'clock to 5-3

**WHITMORE & CO.,**  
Proprietors of the  
**PUBLIC LEDGER**  
STEAM  
**PRINTING WORKS.**  
No. 13 Madison Street,  
MEMPHIS, TENN.  
ARE DAILY EXERCISING ALL KIND  
OF  
**JOB PRINTING.**  
IN A STYLE  
Unapproachable in this Market  
AND AT  
**LOWER RATES**  
THAN ALL COMPETITORS.  
Our full patronage and appreciation of  
the above facts, and we ask of others is for  
them to  
**GIVE US A TRIAL!**  
The Fastest Presses,  
Newest Styles of Type  
Large Stock of Stationery,  
Exceedingly Low Rent,  
Together with the large patronage extends  
us, enables it in our power to offer induc-  
ments in prices which our competitors cannot  
afford to give.  
WHITMORE & CO.

**COAL! COAL!**  
C. T. PETERSON,  
Dealer in the  
**Best Pittsburg Coal,**  
OFFICE--No. 13 Madison street.  
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH  
supply of No. 1 Pittsburg Coal, and am  
ready to supply all who may favor me with  
their orders, at the LOWEST market rate.

**UNDERTAKERS.**  
McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS,  
103 and 105 1-2 Popular st.,  
MEMPHIS, TENN.  
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE

**RALEIGH SPRINGS.**  
GRAND SPECIAL SCHEME  
OF THE  
Raleigh Mineral Springs,  
TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT  
FEBRUARY 15TH, 1868!

**UNDERTAKERS**  
UNDER THE DIRECT AUSPICES OF  
the following well-known Citizens of  
Memphis:  
Directors:  
N. CORONNA, Pres't German National Bank  
JOHN S. TOOF, of Toof, Phillips & Co.  
W. L. STEWART, late of W. L. Stewart Bros.  
ROBERT S. SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector.  
R. R. PITTMAN, of R. R. Pittman & Co.;  
GEO. H. LESQUERE, of Ward & Lesquere.  
N. CORONNA, Treasurer.  
DEPOSITORY, German Nat'l Bank.  
F. Y. ROCKETT, Financial Secy

**EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,**  
NO. 300 SECOND ST., NEAR MONROE,  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

**UNDERTAKERS**  
FLAHERTY & WESCHE,  
103 and 105 1-2 Popular st.,  
MEMPHIS, TENN.

**UNDERTAKERS,**  
JOHN TRENT & CO.,  
Successors to DR. S. M. WHEATON.

**WHEATON NURSERY,**  
Two Miles South of Memphis, on the Horn  
Lake Road.  
JOHN TRENT, VADY THOMPSON,  
PROPRIETORS.

**Capital Prize Valued at \$20,000**  
Which amount has recently been offered for  
the Springs and Grounds immediately sur-  
rounding.  
PRIZE No. 1.--The celebrated RALEIGH  
MINERAL SPRINGS, situated on the op-  
posite of Raleigh, late county seat of Shelby  
county, Tenn., nine miles northeast of Mem-  
phis, and two miles from the village of  
the Memphis and Louisville railroad. These  
Springs are six in number, of various mineral  
and medicinal qualities, and are visited every  
Summer by thousands of seekers of health and  
pleasure, from all quarters of the country.  
They are within a few steps of the village of  
Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and also within  
a few hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds  
around the base of the eminence on which the  
village of Raleigh is situated, and empties into  
the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Num-  
erous remarkable cures of various diseases have  
been experienced by sojourners at this health-  
inspiring retreat, and the present proprietor,  
Col. J. M. Coleman, an ardent student of  
certificates of cures in cases which had been  
entirely given over by medical skill. The  
ground surrounding the Springs, and the  
entire village of Raleigh, rise to an emi-  
nence of pure air, and is remarkable for its  
healthfulness as a beauty of location. The  
Springs are, therefore, never failing, and are  
designated as follows:  
Marble Spring,  
Box Spring,  
Magnolia Spring,  
Arsenic Spring,  
Sulphur Spring,  
Frestone Spring  
The place has never been visited by epidemic  
of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its  
healthfulness is the longevity of the inhabi-  
tants. The oldest citizens of Shelby county  
are residents of Raleigh.  
The Springs are so much resorted to by plea-  
sure-seekers as by invalids, owing to beauty of  
scenery and various artificial as well as natural  
attractions. Connected with the Springs are  
Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustic Ar-  
bors, Reading Saloon, Gent's Bowling Alley,  
Saun, Billiard Room, Gymnasium, Refresh-  
ment Saloon, etc., while Wolf river, ever ex-  
cellent for fishing and boating.  
The ground accompanying the Springs, in  
the above scheme, and included in the First  
Prize, is fifteen acres in extent, overlooking the  
valley, and affords, in addition to a magnificent  
site for a grand hotel and other buildings,  
splendid facilities for a park, promenade, etc.  
An analysis of the several Springs, by distin-  
guished medical men, shows that they are su-  
perior in mineral and curative properties  
by any in the United States. There is no reason  
then why Raleigh should not become as  
famous as Saratoga, Sharon or Le'anon, and  
an largely patronized. It needs only capital  
and enterprise to accomplish this end.  
A charter has been before the State Legislature  
for the incorporation of the Springs, and a move-  
ment has been inaugurated looking to direct  
rail communication with Memphis.  
For this prize, the winner, if he has not  
been drawn, in order that the above  
scheme may be fully carried out.

**PRIZE No. 2.--**The elegant COUNTRY  
MANSION HOUSE AND LOT IN RESIDENCE  
of Col. J. M. Coleman is with a few acres of  
the Springs. The house is in first class order,  
contains ten rooms, six beautiful chambers,  
and is midway between the village and  
Spring Valley, on the main promenade. Val-  
ue, \$500.  
**PRIZE No. 3.--**ONE THOUSAND DOL-  
LARS IN CASH.  
**PRIZE No. 4 to 25.--**TWENTY-TWO  
COTTAGE LOTS, valued at \$25 each. These  
lots are a portion of the village of Raleigh,  
delightfully situated, all fronting on thorough-  
fares, and will be drawn with the understand-  
ing that the winners shall have free access at  
all times to the Springs and Drawing.  
**Details of the Drawing.**  
Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, rep-  
resenting the certificates issued, will be placed  
in a box, and the same number of blanks,  
including twenty five (25) with the names  
of the persons, will be placed in another.  
From 10 o'clock on the day of the drawing, and  
at the same time, and the number drawn will take  
the premium drawn simultaneous-  
ly. All numbers received upon the sale of these  
tickets will be placed in the German National  
Bank of Memphis, and will remain there to the  
credit of the Association until the drawing  
takes place.  
**References:**  
C. F. Chamberlain & Co., B. Lowengrass &  
Bro., Hies, Sigs & Co., B. Babb, G. Falls, E.  
M. Apperson & Co., O. C. Boone & Co.  
**NOTICE--**Persons ordering Certificates by  
mail can send greenbacks to the amount of five  
dollars in full, or they may send their order  
or other drafts, provided in our order for larger  
amounts, at our risk, with address of town,  
county and State.  
All orders for certificates, and communi-  
cations should be addressed to:  
F. Y. ROCKETT,  
Financial Secretary,  
At Plains National Bank, 103 and 105 1-2  
Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.