PUBLIC LEDGER.

By Whitmore & Co. LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION. Fifteen Cents Per Week.

VOL. V. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1868. NO. 146.

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 rates.

PUBLIC DIRECTORY.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE INSERTED IN this Column at 75 cents a line per month.

ASBURY CHAPEL (METHODIST), COR. Hernando and Linden streets.

ALL ORDERS FOR BRICK LEFT WITH J. C. Neely & Co., 280 Front street, will be promptly attended to. 109-129*

CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 291 Main street, J. H. Edmondson, agent.

CLAPP, VANCE & ANDERSON, ATTORneys-at-Law, Selden Building, 15 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

CALVARY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), COR. Second and Adams sts., Rev. Dr. White.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH, 179 Union street, Rev. J. T. C. Collins, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, COR. LINDEN and Mulberry streets, Rev. Dr. Caskey.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION CHURCH, Union street, bet. Third and Desoto.

CONGREGATION BEN EMETH (ISRAELITE), cor. Second and Monroe sts.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN Church, Court st., bet. Second and Third.

DEAN & CO, WM., 193 AND 193½ POPLAR street, dealers in Groceries, Teas, etc.

DICKINSON, J. W. & BRO. COTTON Factors, 216 Front street.

DONAGOOLE & CO., DRUGGISTS, ETC., 391 Main street, bet. Gayoso and McCall.

DUNCAN, ROBERT P., ATTORNEY AT Law, No. 15 West Court street.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE, UNDERTAkers, 37 Union street.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, SECOND street, near Poplar.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND st., near Adams, Rev. A. B Miller.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR. of Poplar and Third streets.

FLANNERY, JOSEPH, PRACTICAL Plumber, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter, 53 Jefferson street.

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Banking House, 19 Madison street, E. M. Avery, Cashier. John C. Lanier, Pres't.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), HERnando street, bet. Pontotoc and Vance.

GUMBINGER, J., DEALER IN SPECTAcles, 217½ Main street.

HEATH, LEWIS & FRAZER, ATTORneys at Law, S. E. cor. Second and Union.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY 17 Madison st., S. B. Williamson, Pres'

INSURANCE.—LINDSEY & VREDENBURGH, Agents, 11 Madison Street. 150

JAMES & ROOSA, MANUFACTURERS of Farm and Spring Wagons, 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.

LOEWENSTINE, J. H. & BROS., DR Goods, 231 Main street, Clay Building.

LITTLETON & CO., INSURANCE AG'TS, 22 Madison street.

MADAME ANNA, FORTUNE-TELLER, No. 63 Gayoso street.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, UNDERtakers, 300 Second street.

MEMPHIS & OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT, head of Main street.

MOORE & WEST, INSURANCE AG'TS, N. W. cor. Main and Madison sts.

PICKET, ED. BURKE, ATTORNEY AT Law and Solicitor in Bankruptcy. Office, No. 5 Courthouse, cor. Union and Second sts.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OFfice, 16 Madison street.

PACKER, H. B., DEALER IN PITTSburg coal, No. 233½ Main st.

PAINT STORE, PAINTERS' MATERIals. McDonald & Cole, 44 Monroe st.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 4½ Madison street.

POSTOFFICE, COR. JEFFERSON AND Third streets, R. C. Gist, Postmaster.

RANKIN, STURGIS & CO., FRUIT PREserving House, No. 400 Shelby st. 80-2

ROBESON, SNEED & CO., DEALERS IN Clothing, 305 Main street.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., AUCtioneers, 276 Second street.

RUSSELL, GROVE & CO., GAYOSO PLAning Mill, 212 Adams street, east of the Bayou.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. Main and Beal streets.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC) corner Desoto and Linden streets.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC), COR. Adams and Third streets.

ST. MARY'S GERMAN CHURCH (CATHOLIC), cor. Market and Third streets.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), Madison street, east of Third.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), Poplar street, near Alabama.

TOWNES & TORRANCE, COTTON FACtors, 206 Front street.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS—A LARGE AND superior stock at Thurmond, Foster & Co.'s Tobacconists, 7 Monroe street.

VENABLE SAW MILL, ON WOLF RIVer, north of the Bayou.

WHITMORE & CO., STEAM JOB PRINters, 13 Madison street.

YEOMANS, S. P., ATTORNEY, OFFICE, (with Wright & McKissick), Kit Williams Block. 9-f

STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

PRICE—$25, $35, $40, $50 and $100,

According to Style and Finish.

PATENTED MARCH 12TH AND NOVEMber 19th, 1867. The stitch is alike on both sides, and

WILL NOT RIP OR UNRAVEL.

It combines Simplicity, Durability and Beauty, and fully warranted for three years.

M. M. BEACH & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts,
294 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents Wanted. vi-41

No. 2486—In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee—Catherine Cleary, for self and as administratrix, etc., vs. John A. Dickinson et al.

IT APPEARING FROM AFFIDAVIT IN this cause that the defendant, Jno. A. Dickinson, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that he make his appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in March, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the PUBLIC LEDGER.

A copy—Attest:

A. ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. BLACK, D. C. and M.

HALLUM & WARRINGTON, Solicitors for complainant. 122-oaw147*

Receiver's Sale.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, 24TH INSTANT, on the corner of Jefferson and Front streets, sell to the highest bidder, that valuable Banking House and Lot, on the corner of Jefferson and Front streets, known as the Franklin Insurance Company's Banking House.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest; also bond and good security, and a mortgage on the property until the purchase money is paid. I will also sell at the same time and place, that large Fire and Burglar Proof Safe; also, the counter and fixtures and all of the Office Furniture.

Sale between 10 a.m. and 12 o'clock m.

N. B. The above property can be bought at private sale if desired.

150 I. B. MERCER, Receiver.

JOHN GRAHAM,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 350 Main Street (up stairs).

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING done to order, and in the best style. Mr. M. BERNSTEIN, who is a No. 1 cutter, is in our employ. 139

PUBLIC LEDGER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

—BY—

E. WHITMORE AND F. A. TYLER.

Under the firm name of

WHITMORE & CO.,

—AT—

No. 13 Madison Street,

The PUBLIC LEDGER is served to City subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable weekly to the carriers.

By mail (in advance): One year, $8; six months, $4; three months, $2; one month, 75 cents.

Newsdealers supplied at 2½ cents per copy.

Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable.

Rejected manuscripts WILL NOT be returned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

First Insertion	$1 00	per square
Subsequent Insertions	50	" "
For One Week	3 00	" "
For Two Weeks	4 50	" "
For Three Weeks	6 00	" "
For One Month	7 50	" "

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the SPACE occupied, at above rates—there being twelve lines of solid type to the inch.

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 inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

All advertisements should be marked the specific length of time they are to be published. If not so marked, they will be inserted for one month and charged accordingly.

Advertisements published at intervals will be charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

All bills for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand.

All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to

WHITMORE & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

GEN. LONGSTREET was at Gen. Grant's last reception, and was very cordially received.

A MAN named Reisor shot and killed Henry Ewald, in Somerville, on Monday, about a law suit.

WESTON'S pedestrian feats are explained by a statement that he was once collector for a newspaper office.

THE New Jersey Legislature has refused to repeal the law which prohibits the sale of liquor on election day.

THE Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger* says that "Brick" Pomeroy will soon remove his LaCrosse *Democrat* to Cincinnati.

THE Treasury Department gives the estimated expense of the revenue cutter service for the current year at $1,327,090.

ONE of the Philadelphia theater managers distributes five hundred loaves of bread to the poor every Wednesday morning.

LADIES, dresses are no longer worn flat over the hips in Paris, but receive a graceful expansion there by proper artistic means.

A BROOK trout nearly twenty-six inches in length, and weighing seven and a half pounds, is said to have been caught near Middletown, Conn.

BALTIMORE, the newspapers of that city say, expects to become the first tobacco market in the world, when her new European steamship line is in operation.

A CINCINNATI physician reports a discovery that dusting a patient frequently with lycopodium will not only allay the irritation in small-pox, but will prevent pitting.

BLIND TOM is in Pennsylvania and Tom Thumb in Indiana. The two Toms have under consideration the propriety of massing their forces and making a raid on the South.

THE Selma (Ala.) *Times* states that it is informed on good authority that large landholders in Greene county, in that State, are offering to give the use of their plantations for next year to any one that will agree to pay taxes on them.

The Toronto *Telegraph* says small-pox is committing fearful ravages in some quarters of that city, though very few people are aware of the fact. The scourge is of the most violent form, and has spread to an extent never before experienced in Toronto.

MISS JANE PROCTOR, who was captured by the Cheyenne Indians twenty years ago, is now stopping near Emporia, Kansas. She escaped only a short time since. Miss Proctor thinks some of her family lives in South Kansas, but does not know where. Her father's name is B. B. Proctor.

A NEWSPAPER on a novel principle has been started in London. It proposes to insert, free of charge, advertisements of reputable shopkeepers, being paid by the latter a commission on the amount of purchases by readers of the paper, who will receive from sellers checks, on the co-operative system, entitling them to share in the distribution of a reserve fund.

THE *Round Table* speaks thus of Gen. Grant: "If he does not hold himself bound to surrender back to the President powers which he derived solely from the President, he may not be ready, at the proper time, to surrender to the people powers with which they may intrust him. Instead of being a safe man, he may be the most dangerous man in the country to whom the people could confide their interests."

Manufacturing.

The following excellent and forcible communication from one of our thorough practical men should command attention. It contains food for thought and action. If heed is not given to such plain lessons of common sense as this, we shall despair of enterprise in Memphis. We have the interests of the city at heart. It is because of this that we agitate and will agitate this subject while we have any hope of doing good by it. The writer points out the plain way out of the woods. The LEDGER has been doing it for weeks. Is it possible, in so plain a case, that no good is to result from it? Are we to rest satisfied with crying, like so many spoilt children, about hard times, when we have it in our power, by the exertion of common energy, to command a permanent and brilliant success?

MESSRS. EDITORS: In my former notes I have to some extent pointed out some of the natural resources we possess as a city for manufactures, that are possessed by no other point or place in the United States that is at all accessible at all seasons of the year; thereby giving us the advantage of easy distribution, at all seasons, to every point of the compass. Then, why have we not engaged largely in manufactures heretofore, and why do we not now enter the list as a manufacturing city, are questions I propose to discuss to some extent. Then, first—before the war, with our peculiar labor system, agriculture was better adapted to the then existing regime, and our rich lands produced the great staples of cotton, sugar and rice in great abundance; and the controlling idea was cotton, which always found a ready market, and we, as a section, cared little for other pursuits, feeling perfectly content with our own peculiar civilization and pastoral pursuits. But the war came, and with it the destruction of our labor system and the almost entire destruction of our great staples; and it is to-day a self-evident fact, that if cotton is ever again grown to its former extent, it must be cultivated by other labor than the present freedmen.

Hence, with the loss of farm labor, cotton crops are small, and will not, for years to come, be sufficient to sustain, much less to add to our population as a city, simply by its exchanges and distribution. And we must add another calamity to loss of labor by making *sovereigns out of slaves* (we have to-day a pauper population that was unknown to us before the war, and is to-day consuming the very vitals of the body politic). Then with much of our fertile lands lying waste; our onerous taxes consuming what is left; our stores being vacated; our mechanics out of employ; our merchants with posters at one-half their windows: "Goods at Cost, at Less than New York Prices"—with all these things staring us in the face; *yea, more*, with our skilled laborers departing from us day by day, thus decimating our population, I ask the question: Why don't we manufacture, and thus give employment to hundreds of idle hands, and food to hundreds of hungry mouths? I again ask: Is it honest to stand and see your neighbor's house burn, and even not cry fire, or help put it out? I feel, sirs, that blight is gathering over our goodly city and section, and unless we cease to send our earnings and raw material to other sections, for them to shape to our use, the blight and mildew will have consumed us to such an extent that we shall have nothing to send. Then, again, I say we must manufacture and give employment to the idle hands, who have the skill to execute and brains to direct, and make your own brooms, ax helves, soap boxes and household affairs, and in so doing save to your section at least 75 per cent. of all the manufactured articles consumed by us as a people. Well, why don't we manufacture? Everybody admits its practicability, its feasibility, yes its absolute necessity. Why, then, do we not manufacture? I will try to answer this question. But when I do so, don't get vexed at me if it hits you, neighbor. Possessed of your goodly blocks of iron-front stores, until your rents have been counted by the tens of thousands; and you have been adding, year by year, more blocks, adding beauty and wealth to our goodly city; and you realizing from these a handsome income. All this is and has been right and legitimate; but, friend, times have changed, and a new policy must be adopted. If you would continue to realize on your past investments, you must not only patronize your present young factories by preference (all else being equal), but you must invest a part of your means in new manufactures, thereby aiding the hardy sons of soil to build up in your midst factories that will compete, when fairly started, with any on the continent. And when you invest ten thousand dollars in a factory, don't draw out twenty in its wares until it can stand alone. And as you invest be assured that it will pay a handsome profit, but it will not pay two and a half per cent. per month for a while. And when you invest, do it as you would buy a home for wife and babies. Let it be well located, and don't be too particular about an expenditure of a few extra hundred dollars to put up the very best machinery, but be assured that is the very cheapest. Take into your confidence a thorough, practical man; make him interested in its success, remembering that soft hands and unsoiled linen is better adapted to the play-house than the factory, and not forgetting this other idea, that the mass of men who are competent to work a factory are poor, and generally so from the fact their brains have been more employed in producing rather than secreting. And last, but not least, men of capital, don't forget the fact that your fine stores are poor property untenanted, and however much you may doubt it, it is the laborer and mechanic that builds cities, and unless you invest in something to retain population your streets will grow in grass. WM. FARRIS.

Sentiments of a Neutral Paper.

So grossly evil and pernicious to the interests of the whole country that even the neutral press is beginning to speak out. See the following decisive expression of the *United States Economist*, which represents the agriculturists and business men of the Northern States rather than the politicians:

The serious nature of current legislation in Congress compels us to depart from our custom of leaving the discussion of party issues to other journals. It is impossible to witness the lengths to which partisan zeal is now carrying the majority in Congress without grave misgivings as to the future of the country. It is a significant illustration of the maxim that "revolutions never go backward," that within the present month the House of Representatives has passed bills interfering with the free operation of the Supreme Court and depriving the President of his constitutional prerogative as Commander-in-Chief, so far as respects several of the States. Congress is thus following up the defeated revolution of the South by acts as directly revolutionary, in fact and in tendency, as anything ever attempted in the insurrectionary States. The Supreme Court is extra constitutional, the Constitution having left the majority of votes in the Court to be regulated by the usage of legal tribunals; and the Reconstruction bill is flatly anti-constitutional, being in direct opposition to the express letter of the charter of the Union. If these measures be adopted, the fact is plain that we are in the midst of revolution. Congress will then have done upon its own responsibility what the Constitution requires shall be done only by a two-thirds majority of the State; the constitutional powers of the States will have been trampled under foot, and the Federal Legislature will have asserted its supremacy over the constitutional powers of the Chief Magistrate, over the States from which it derives its powers, and over the Constitution itself. This constitutes Congress an absolute power like the British Parliament, and places the country under a form of government totally different from that provided in the Constitution of the United States.

This principle once enacted and put in force, and the States have no longer any reserved rights, and the rights and liberties of the people at large are absolutely dependent upon the central Legislature. To what dangerous lengths such powers might be carried it is by no means difficult to foresee. If Congress has the power to deprive the President of his military authority over the South, it has equal power to appoint the general of the army with supreme control over the North. And in such case where do our liberties stand? If it be necessary, for political ends, to make General Grant dictator over the South, and it should prove desirable on like grounds that he should supercede the authority of the President in the North, the only guarantee we have that the Northern States would not be similarly dealt with, is the fact that such a usurpation might meet with forcible opposition. It amounts therefore, to this, that the only security of the North against Congress is in its ability to defend its rights. Congress has as much right to appoint any other person to superintend the government of the South as General Grant, and has no more right to appoint such person to govern the South than to govern the North. It is thus apparent that there is but a step between establishing a Southern dictatorship and a dictatorship over the whole country. Only the occasion and the political necessity are needed for the realization of the latter condition of affairs.

These aspects of the political situation are the more serious from the fact that the revolutionary expedients are resorted to merely for the purpose of the retention of power by the now dominant party. We are by no means favorable to Medo-Persian constitutions, but when changes are made in a national charter it should be done upon broad national grounds and by the consent of the people at large. When such modifications are made for the purpose of carrying an election which would otherwise go against the party making them, the foulest treason against the rights of the people is committed. What impartial thinking men regard as the really serious feature in the present condition of affairs, is the fact that a large majority of Representatives should hold the Constitution in such utter subordination to purely party objects. This expedient would probably have never been resorted to had it not been that Congress has discovered that public opinion in the North is turning directly against its policy. Sooner than shape their policy to the sentiments of their constituents, they plot to secure the election by unconstitutional means. It is a startling revelation that our legislators should prove capable of such a disregard for public opinion, and such revolutionary expedients for the retention of power. It is a sad exemplification of the demoralization among our public men that has been brought about by the events of the last six years. It is but too clear that we have now come to a condition in which there is nothing too sacred in the Constitution, in the form of our Government and in the rights of the States and of the people, not to be sacrificed to the objects of party.

We are not, however, among those who look upon this sickening condition of things without hope. We have faith in the intelligence and loyalty of the people, and in the corrective power of public opinion. The people are calm and self-possessed amid these revolutionary attempts, and may seem to inexperienced eyes even indifferent; but they are quietly relying upon their power at the polls, knowing that whatever abuse of power Congress may attempt, the power ultimately rests with them, and they do not mean to surrender it. Our people are too well capable of self-government to permit the power to pass out of their hands.

None but Tyrants Dread the Press.

There is no stronger evidence of the tyrannical and despotic spirit of the Radical party than its dread of the public press. Tyrants, in all ages, have ever dreaded its power and influence on the public mind; and hence, in times of despotic rule, the press, in some countries, are silenced by the hand of tyranny.

A free press is the palladium of civil and religious liberty; and so deeply were the framers of the Constitution of the United States impressed with this idea that they wisely incorporated in that sacred chart of Liberty, that no law should ever be passed abridging the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. The Radicals in the United States, especially in the South, would be glad to have this guarantee to the press torn away, if they dared do it. Finding that they can not silence the press directly, they have attempted it by petty meanness. For instance, Gen. Pope, when he took charge of his unconstitutional military district, very soon issued an order, known as "49," in which he ordered all the legal advertisements in the States composing his district to be published in none but "loyal" papers. This was intended as a bribe to win over Conservative papers, and a threat to starve them out if they didn't come to his feast. Poor old tyrant! he little knew how his plan would work, which, instead of accomplishing the object in view, damaged his cause and bankrupted some of his dupes. No sooner was this infamous order issued than Radical papers sprung up in various towns within the tyrant's district. Fellows, who had done no fighting on either side, during the war, but by the grace of Federal commanders were permitted to run the blockade, swindle and steal, went pell-mell in for printing offices, and invested their ill-gotten gains—thinking they had found a gold mine in the way of legal advertisements. They started their dirty papers and got the legal advertisements, but soon found that it was not near as good a business as running the blockade and stealing from rebels.

The Conservative papers, at first, thought they would be ruined, but soon found that the order of Pope was working well for them. Their subscriptions swelled to numbers that they had never had before, even in the most prosperous times of the country, and the advertising from business men greatly increased. The Radical papers, of the African scent, so stank in the nostrils of the people that they would not read them; whilst business men, who didn't want to be classed with that party, avoided the advertising columns as they would a man with the small pox.

The whole plan of Pope to starve the Conservative papers was working so badly, that Gen. Meade, Radical as he is, revoked order "49" last week, leaving the legal advertising to be done as before Pope's order. The result is, the Radical papers, started upon the belief of making mints of money, have been disappointed, and are now left high and dry, without friends and without patronage—their greenbacks invested in printing offices that they can neither sell to profit nor make money out of.—*Jackson (Tenn.) Whig.*

Josh Billings Visits a Skating Pond.

Having heared so much said about skatin' parks, and the grate amount of helth and mussel they impart to the present generation at a slight advance on fust cost, I bawt a ticket and went within the fense.

I found the ice in a slippery condition, coverin' 5 akers of artificial water, which is owned by a stock company, friz to order.

Upon one side of the pond was erected a little grocery bildin' where the wimin sot on benches, while the fellows, kivered with blushes, hitched the iren to their feet.

It was an exciting scene. I was ready to holler bully, or lay down and roll over.

But I kept in, and aked with glory.

Helth was pictured on many a nobel brow.

As the female angels put out on the pond, side by side with the mail angels, it was the most powerful scene I ever stood behind.

The long red tapes frum their nex swam in the breeze, and the fethers in their jockeys fluttered in the breeze, and other things (too much to mention) fluttered in the breeze.

I don't think I was ever more crazy in my life on ice.

I felt like a kanal hoss turned suddenly out to grass.

Failure to Pay Premium Note Vitiates Policy.

In the Superior Court of Cincinnati an interesting suit was lately brought against the Home Fire Insurance Company. The plaintiff was the owner of a tannery in the town of London, Ohio, and effected an insurance upon it in the Home Insurance Company, and gave his note for the payment of the premium. When the note became due he was notified of it, and returned his policy, stating that he desired it canceled. The company informed him that they would not cancel it, but that they had a way to compel the payment of premium notes. Meantime the tannery burned down, and the plaintiff then proposed to pay the premium note, and receive indemnity for his loss, claiming that as the company had refused to cancel the policy it was in full force. The court (Taft) said that the rulings of our Supreme Court were such as to leave him no discretion but to decide that the failure to pay the premium note when it became due vitiated the policy. It was the language of the court that insurance companies must have their premiums before they can pay their losses, and, therefore, they are more liberally dealt with than other parties, judgment would be rendered for the defendant.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

DR. KEYSER, LATE A PUPIL OF PROF. V. GRAEFE, in Berlin, has established his office at 279 1-2 Main street. He is prepared to treat all diseases, make all operations, and physical examinations of the eye. Respectfully refers to the Medical Profession in the city. Office Hours, 11 to 3 o'clock. vi-9

T. B. MICOU,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 23 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
139 vi-139

Bricklaying.

IF YOU WANT A STEAM-BOILER, A kitchen range or a grate set, or a bread oven built, or flues remodeled so as to prevent smoking, a cistern built or repaired, or brick work of any kind leave your order at 191 Main street, or at JOINER & KIRKLEY'S, 3 Monroe st., or call upon (152) THOS. CURRINS.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. B. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS,

—GENERAL—

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

NO. 300 SECOND ST., NEAR MONROE,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE.

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS AND Wooden Coffins constantly on hand.

WHITMORE & CO.,

Proprietors of the

PUBLIC LEDGER

PRINTING WORKS,

No. 13 Madison Street,

ARE DAILY EXECUTING ALL KIND of

JOB PRINTING,

IN A STYLE

Unapproachable in this Market

AND AT

LOWER RATES

THAN ALL COMPETITORS.

Our old patrons know and appreciate the above facts, and all 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 extended us, renders it in our power to offer inducements in prices which our competitors cannot afford to give. — WHITMORE & CO

RALEIGH SPRINGS.

GRAND SPECIAL SCHEME

—OF THE—

Raleigh Mineral Springs,

TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT

FEBRUARY 15TH, 1868

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.
ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector;
R. R PITTMAN, of R. R. Pittman & Co.;
GEO. H. LeGUERE, of Ward & LeGuere.

N. CORONNA, Treasurer.

DEPOSITORY, German Nat'l Bank.

F. Y. ROCKETT, Financial Secre

$34,500 IN PREMIUMS!

NUMBER OF PRIZES, 25!

CERTIFICATES, $5 EACH!

A Fortune or a Homestead for $5!

Capital Prize Valued at $20,000

Which amount has recently been offered for the Springs and Grounds immediately surrounding.

PRIZE No. 1.—The celebrated RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS, situated on the confines of Raleigh, late county seat of Shelby county, Tenn., nine miles northeast of Memphis, and two miles from Wells' station, on 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. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this health-inspiring retreat, and the present proprietor, Col. J. M. Coleman, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by medical skill. The ground surrounding the Springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh, rises to an eminence of pure air, and is as remarkable for its healthfulness as beauty of location. The Springs are in fine order, never failing, and are designated as follows:

Marble Spring,
Box Spring,
Magnolia Spring,
Arsenic Spring,
Sulphur Spring,
Freestone Spring

The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the longevity of the inhabitants. The oldest citizens of Shelby county are residents of Raleigh.

The Springs are as much resorted to by pleasure-seekers as by invalids, owing to beauty of scenery and various artificial as well as natural attractions. Connected with the Springs are a Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustic Arbors, Reading Saloon, Gents' Bowling Alley, Saloon, Billiard Room, Gymnasiums, Refreshment Tables, etc., while Wolf river affords excellent Boating and Fishing.

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, promenades, etc.

An analysis of the several springs, by distinguished medical men, shows that they are unsurpassed 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 Lebanon, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish this end.

A charter is before the State Legislature for the incorporation of the Springs, and a movement has been inaugurated looking to direct rail communication with Memphis.

For this prize, $20,000 was recently offered, which was declined, in order that the above scheme may be fully carried out.

PRIZE No. 2.—The elegant COUNTRY MANSION HOUSE AND LOT RESIDENCE of Col. J. M. Coleman is within a few yards of the Springs. The house is in first class order, contains ten rooms, and is beautifully embowered in shrubbery. The lot is well fenced and ornamented with fine shade and fruit trees, and affords all necessary outhouses, cisterns, etc. It is midway between the village and Spring Valley, on the main promenade. Value, $8000.

PRIZE No. 3.—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH.

PRIZE No. 4 to 25.—TWENTY-TWO COTTAGE LOTS, valued at $250 each. These lots are a portion of the village of Raleigh, delightfully situated, all fronting on thoroughfares, and will be drawn with the understanding that the winners shall have free access at all times to the Springs and belongings.

Details of the Drawing.

Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and the same number of blanks, including twenty-five inscribed with the names of the premiums, will be placed in another. From these wheels tickets will be drawn at the same time, and the number drawn will take the premium drawn simultaneously.

All moneys received upon the sale of these shares 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. Loewenstein & Bros., Rice, Stix & 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 registered letters, and postoffice or other drafts, payable to our order for larger amounts, at our risk, with address of town, county and State carefully written.

All orders for certificates, and communications should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT,
Financial Secretary,
At Phoenix Mutual Ins. Co., Bethel Block, 289 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. 116-f