THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 41.

Daily Appeal.

THE GAS MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Charleston S. C.

The memorial of the undersigned consumers of gas in the city of Charleston showeth unto your honorable body—

That from the time when the Gas Company went into operation, there has existed, as your memorialists think, just grounds of dissatisfaction among the consumers. A review of these causes of complaint are not necessary for our present purpose. It will be remembered that they had at one time to the establishment of another company; and the community looked to the competition which was expected, as sufficient to correct the evil. By the union of the two companies that hope has been frustrated; and as the cause for dissatisfaction not only continues, but is greater than before, the alternative presented to the citizens is, submission to a great grievance or an appeal to the City Council for a redress of the evil complained of. This refuge your memorialists deem to be easily attainable, and it has been demonstrated by the experience of other cities.

Your memorialists promise that it is not their intention to bring a vexatious suit upon the Gas Company. The evil they think is traceable to the workings of the gas system, whenever, as is the case here, the company furnishing the supply is not under public control. Those who read the newspapers with any degree of attention must have noticed that, during the last spring, complaints of gas companies were frequent, and we might add, almost universal, in Europe and the United States. To such an extent and so simultaneous were these complaints at that time, as to have attracted attention to results similar in various countries, whose domestic and municipal arrangements were altogether dissimilar. In Charleston, we know by experience how much interest it excited. It became a common topic of conversation. Your memorialists cannot but regret, and desire to correct any excitement in the minds of one portion of our community toward others filling different relations toward them. And they are well convinced that it is the obvious duty and policy of all consumers and producers of gas to concurrate in removing such cause of dissatisfaction. In the spirit of calm inquiry, they wish to bring the subject before your honorable body and the public. It is their wish, as it is their interest, in this proceeding, not to excite, but to allay the feelings which have been produced and increased.

The cause of complaint which led to the formation of the new company was the inferior quality of the gas. More recently, the increased amount of the gas bills has been the source of vexation. This continued until the gas bills for the quarter ending first of March, 1858, when all of our people were amazed by the greatly increased quantity charged. It would be difficult, without resorting to means of comparison presented only by the Gas Company to state accurately the ratio of increase. That it was considerable and that it was largely, in excess of all clearly shown. But it would not be venturing too far to say, that all other things being supposed equal, the bills of March 1st, 1858, show, by comparison with those of the corresponding quarter of previous years, (the only just way of making the estimate,) an increase of from 30 to 40 per cent. This we consider a safe statement. This, naturally suggests itself, how is this to be explained? That the company must have deceived itself in fancying that the dissatisfaction must have been influenced by the general dissatisfaction, is shown by the decrease of the bills at the quarter ending on June 1st. Those of September 1st have not, we hear, been sent at the time this memorial is prepared.

The first explanation we would furnish is inattention to the meters in private residences by the Gas Company. Those who have given any attention to the meters, know that they are of complicated mechanism—so much so, that perhaps not one citizen in one thousand can explain them or keep them in order. In regard of this, it has only to be borne in mind how often the lights go out, and it becomes necessary to send to the office for those who understand them, to ascertain the cause of the irregularity, and to correct it. Your memorialists will furnish a single example. They have heard on good authority, that the pressure of water in a meter should be regulated with great exactness, that too much will cause too great a flow of gas, and too little (provided it be not all exhausted when the lights go out) will have the same effect. In the face of this, we ask how can a private family regulate the meter? And yet is it not the experience of all, as it certainly is ours, that unless specially sent for, the agents of the company visit the premises but once a quarter, and remain only long enough to ascertain the quantity registered.

The next difficulty is the incorrectness of the meters. The art of manufacturing meters, like all other branches of mechanical industry, is progressive, and some meters are country. We are far from charging on the Gas Company any corrupt or even intentional participation in the progress of mechanics, by which proficiency has been attained, not only in the art of manufacturing meters, but in its arts also. But we have heard, consequentially, unknowingly, which we think they feel or slow meters may be manufactured at will. Nay, that the manufacturer has been known (we are not referring to this city) to inquire which kind were wanted, the fast or the slow, as we do, all suspicion of unfair practices, we are assured that imperfect meters have often been in use here. The instances are few where the evil has been corrected. We now ask your honorable body to consider that a very large proportion of our meters have been in use ever since the company went into operation. If, therefore, meters have often been known to register incorrectly, and if the company does not exercise suitable supervision over them, both of which your memorialists are undeniably true, is there not a sufficient explanation of the error?

The last and remaining explanation we shall offer, is equally just and plausible, and neither others we could mention, is deficiency in the illuminating power of the gas, necessarily requiring the consumption of a greater bulk of gas to produce a given quantity of light.

As your memorialists do not lay any claim to science, they offer this explanation from the suggestion of a eminent chemist, Professor Aiken—who presented a paper before the Scientific Association at Baltimore last spring, in language which bears a remarkable resemblance to our complaint. He says:

"In common with a large number of our citizens, my attention was directed, some short time since, to a somewhat sudden, inexplicable and enormous increase in the amount of our quarterly bills for gas consumed—an increase equal at times to an advance of 100 per cent. over the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. As it would have been absurd to suppose a simultaneous derangement of all the meters over an extensive district, it was obvious that the increase could be due only to some error in the registry of the gas, but in its illuminating power, etc.," as quoted above. The Professor goes on to say: "Feeling that I had been made the victim of a most successful scientific operation, I had great curiosity to know how the thing had been done, and set myself to work to ascertain, if possible, what causes could be acting to diminish the illuminating power of the gas."

The report of the distinguished Professor enters into the detail of his experiments; they are curious and instructive. The paper is too long to be embodied in this memorial, though it is appended to it, and your memorialists trust that such this it will be published for the information of all interested. We make a few extracts:

"My attention," he says, "was principally directed to the question, to what extent will the illuminating power of gas be impaired by keeping it in contact with water for noted periods? That it does deteriorate when time goes on, is a fact well known."

Speaking of good gas, he says:

"For if such gas, when first made, will give the light of one candle, by the consumption of 600 cubic feet, there we have reason to hope that it will require 800 cubic inches to give the same light."

He then goes on to say, that on four successive days he filled a decanter with a certain quantity of gas in contact with water, and on the evening of the twelfth day it had lost 10 cubic inches, indicating a loss of 8 per cent. of the original bulk. The loss of the illuminating power is then explained, as follows: The recovers were numbered 1, 2, 3, 4; when transferred from the street main the power was equal to 20.71 candles. No. 1, standing the day, was tried and found to be equal to only 3.50 candles; gas No. 2, standing two days, was then found equal to 8.20 candles; gas No. 3, standing three days, was equal to 1.90 candles; and gas No. 4, standing four days, was equal to 1.74 candles. The Professor then adds:

"It thus appears that the illuminating material of our coal gas is so rapidly abstracted by suffering it to remain in contact with water, that the same volume of gas which to-day will give me the light of nearly eleven candles, by standing until to-morrow will give the light of only three and a half candles, and if left standing four days will give light of only one and three-quarter candles; while the only means left to the consumer to get the light he requires, from the deteriorated gas, is to burn twice as much of it, as we burn to-day all when it we take into consideration the well known fact, that gas of less illuminating power has less density, we have another cause operating to increase the consumption."

"Again, as we diminish the illuminating power of the gas, we increase the heating power, as this necessarily brings with it a higher temperature, given to the burners, a higher temperature to the gas passing through them, and, again, an increased rapidity in the same. It is then manifest that the public are placed in a pecuniary unfortunate position, since all the mistakes that are likely to occur in the process of manufacture, are mistakes that must inevitably increase the bills of the consumer and the profits of the manufacturer. If the workman fails to raise the heat with proper rapidity; if he overlooks a retort, and allows the heat to continue a little long; if, towards the close, he allows the heat to rise a little too high, the result is inevitable—the product is deficient in illuminating power. Or, if in one day a little more gas is manufactured, it will inevitably required, the surplus remains in the gasometer to vitiate the supply of to-morrow. To what extent this vitiating action operates, may be inferred from the fact that I have never been able to obtain from our gas pipes an illuminating power equal to the minimum of that reported by the engineer of the gas company. In my trials, the power has varied from that of 13 candles down as low as that of nine candles, instead of ranging from 14 to 17 candles. This difference is perfectly intelligible, if we assume the last quantities to represent the gas when first made, and my results to represent its value as delivered to the consumer."

The Professor adds: "The difficulty suggests its own remedy, and that would be to have a standard of quality established by the proper authorities, taking the illuminating power as the basis of the calculation, and then to have the requirements of such standard insured by a nightly examination, if necessary, on the part of some one entirely disconnected with the manufacture. In other words, the photometer can be made as valuable to the consumer of gas as the hydrometer is to the spirit merchant. As high-wines sold with its proper proof in any mixture between the spirit he wishes to buy, and the water he is unwilling to pay for, so the consumer of gas can distinguish with the photometer between the true illuminating material and the worthless heat-producing gases, hydrogen and light carbureted hydrogen, that make up the bulk of the ordinary coal gas."

Your memorialist having quoted so much at length the views of Professor Aiken on account of their obvious application to the evils of which we complain, would bring in the attention of your honorable body only one more matter—that is, the degree of pressure on the street mains. This we have every reason to believe, if unduly increased, will be productive of injustice to the consumer upon the principle so fully set forth and explained in the foregoing remarks.

You memorialist concludes with the hopeful, by the aid of the a similar research upon which they have so freely drawn, they have furnished some explanation of the abuses, admitted to exist by all consumers, and which cannot be questioned by the Gas Company. Your memorialists would respectfully suggest the necessity of some measures to correct the evils complained of. Starting in the position which your honorable body occupies to the company and the public, both could and would look to you for impartial justice between them, and both should be equally desirous for the removal of injury in such a manner. The memorialists would, therefore, pray your honorable body to take such measures as are indicated in the recommendation of an impartial inspector, under such regulations as your wisdom shall suggest for the correction of the evil.

And your memorialists will ever pray, and so forth.

Signed—Wm. E. Martin, J. G. A. Moore, O'Hear, Roper & Stoney, L. W. Hayne, Henry T. Street, John H. Honour, Richard Roper, Jas. Raven Matthews, James O'Hear, Matthew Gaynor, William Gregorie, and others.

The foregoing paper was prepared in the summer, but it was deemed advisable to postpone the presentation of it until now.

As it invites an investigation of what the memorialists consider existing facts, no effort has been made to get other signatures than those presented. For, if the memorialists are right in their views, the whole community is interested—and if their opinions are incorrect, the signatures of all the gas consumers could not make them so.

As Act to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to establish and enforce an inspection and measurement of gas meters in that city.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be, and they are hereby authorized to establish, and enforce within such distances, and therein and thereby to enforce by proper penalties, an inspection and measurement of carbureted, hydrogen or illuminating gas, and of meters for the measure of gas in that city, and also provide for the appointment of one or more inspectors and measurers, not exceeding four for the purpose, whose duties, salaries and compensation, shall be fixed as otherwise may be provided for by the said ordinance or ordinances.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That in any case in which the said inspectors and measurers, or any one of them, shall have ascertained said gas to be below a proper standard, to be settled by the said ordinance or ordinances, or said meter to be defective, no more shall be had for any bill or account for supply of gas during such deficiency of meter or inferiority of gas, than shall be equitable and just; and the corporated company shall shut off the supply of gas so supplied to the person or persons who may refuse to pay for such inferior gas or according to the measurement of such defective meter, such person or persons or incorporated company shall be held liable to damages to be trebled by the court or justice of the peace before whom any action relating to the refusal to supply the said gas may be brought, and that after the expiration of thirty days or at the rendering of any such judgment, no further recovery shall be had.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall go into effect from and immediately after its passage.

Southern Trade and the City of St. Louis—Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

(From the St. Louis Republican, February 14.)

For several days past, Mr. Gates, editor of a paper at Jackson, Tennessee, has been in this city calling upon our merchants for the purpose of soliciting advertisements for his journal. In conversation with different gentlemen, members of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, Mr. Gates informed them that a large section of country which makes up Western Tennessee had been recently, by means of railroad connections, brought into direct and rapid intercourse with St. Louis. Heretofore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, were their only points. By the new route it was intended to address a particular locality within ten and fifteen hours distance from St. Louis for the purpose of attracting to this market that valuable trade.

Mr. Pittman thought there was a misapprehension on the part of Messrs. Maddox, Clark & Co. and others, in regard to the movement. They were moving in this matter. It was only proposed to bring to our own doors the merchants of Tennessee and Kentucky, for the purpose of trying the market and examining which it offers. Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin annually poured into our garners. If we could make this a market for southern merchants to purchase their provisions, it would be a means of increasing our trade with those States whose interest it would then be to ship to this point for ready sale. It was the object of the meeting to bring here southern buyers to meet northern sellers; and he thought that the original object should be carried out. He should oppose a circular addressed to the whole country.

Other gentlemen submitted their opinions, to the effect that, as far as it regarded the country which has been of late made so readily accessible to the merchants of this city, by means of railroad communication, they would favor extending the hand of sympathy and an invitation to trade in our market, and thought it perfectly proper that, in view of these new relations, a circular should be addressed to those merchants, setting forth the many advantages of trade here, and the facilities which were presented for profitable commercial intercourse.

The resolution was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS.

(From the N. O. Picayune.)

The new impulse given to the commercial and industrial progress of cities and States, by the closer business relation effected by railroad communication, has been already noticed. Little, however, has been said of the mutual influence of the increases in harmonizing opinions upon vexed political and social questions. The Professor adds: "The difficulty suggests its own remedy, and that would be to have a standard of quality established by the proper authorities, taking the illuminating power as the basis of the calculation, and then to have the requirements of such standard insured by a nightly examination, if necessary, on the part of some one entirely disconnected with the manufacture. In other words, the photometer can be made as valuable to the consumer of gas

the sympathies of a population is presented in the history of Cincinnati. Before railroads were projected, that city held commercial relations almost exclusively with New Orleans. Shut out from frequent communication with the North Atlantic seaboard, and looking to the mouth of our great river, or to Baltimore, as the natural outlet for the garnered wealth of one of the richest valleys of the continent, her sympathies were exclusively southern. She was essentially, in her views and propensities, a southern city; and these strong affinities, engrafted upon her people, long kept her from the influence of northern opinion.

But the appearance of New York in the valley of Ohio, first through the Erie canal, and afterward, by the more rapid communication of railroads, commenced to work a decided change in her character. The work, however, was slow, as the influence of the East had to be communicated from the lake shores across the State by slow and almost imperceptible propulsion.

The sudden springing up of flourishing towns on the southern borders of these inland seas—from their foundation, little else than suburbs of New York and Boston, so far as customs, habit of thought and political ethics are concerned—brought her in nearer contact with the peculiar opinions of those great centers of population; and after drawing off being the great distributing commercial point, second only in the west to New Orleans, were dissipated, she insensibly became assimilated to northern in her sympathies, and lost her affinity with the South.

The effect which can now be witnessed as the result of increased business communication between Cincinnati and the north-eastern seaboard towns, is one that is sure to follow the perfect development of the great railroad system pushed well toward completion in the United States. The struggle, apparently only for the trade of the Great West, by the projection of road after road that shortens distances between commercial marts, and brings the fertile valleys and plains between the Ohio and Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains nearer to the seaboard, is one of deeper and higher importance than it seems. It is a rivalry for the supremacy of opinion. It is a conflict of different systems of labor and social institutions.

The weight of population will soon be in the West; the balance of political power will also soon be held by those whose territories are drained by the Mississippi. According as New Orleans, Baltimore, Charleston and Mobile, or New York and Boston, connect themselves with the teeming millions that are to fill this vast and yet undeveloped region, will the extreme of the North, or the more conservative doctrines of the South prevail in this republic.

The movements of railroad enterprise, viewed in this light, cannot fail to possess new interest—to be a matter worthy the attention of the statesman as well as of the merchant. To the South, there is reason for hopefulness in the progress towards speedy completion of a system of railroads which intersects and connects the whole West with the South, offering facilities for markets, and inviting a closer connection, which the East cannot afford, except at vast expense and great sacrifices. To prevent the rivalry of the southern system of roads, steam has been introduced upon the Erie canal. The result will be, if the tendency of the West, to sympathize with the more moderate opinions of the South, attempts are made to create a discrimination on the part of the Government against the enterprises that are developing her commercial and political power.

It is only necessary to take the map and note the convergence of the great trunk lines of road projected between the Mississippi and the eastern branches and those on the west of that great stream, to become convinced that the natural dependence of this whole region upon southern cities will soon be most signally tested by the enterprises which are now progressing toward completion.

If we would settle questions that have, since 1821, saved this Union, and at times seemed to threaten its dissolution—if we would destroy the influence of eastern fanaticism and establish the constitutional doctrines of the fathers as the cherished opinions of the ruling mass of the people, we should favor by every possible means the great system of internal improvement which is rapidly linking the West and the South together in the bands of a common interest. The battle is not to be fought between North and South on the Congressional arena alone—nor are the strongest arguments to be addressed to the intellect in the halls of legislation and through the press. It is in the West itself that a great question is to be determined. The commerce and the steam engine will do more than politicians or Senates.

Could the South see this as it actually exists, we doubt not it would produce a decided change in its policy—a change which, while it would promote more than was promised of political advantage, would develop wealth and industry in a most signal manner. We should therefore look upon these great enterprises not as mere stock-jobbers—interest ourselves in them not with a calculation only of pecuniary gains, but as the great duty of souls-in patriotism, which, while it defends itself, would also protect the Union.

W. F. PLUMMER. W. W. ELDRIDGE. W. C. ANDERSON. Pickett, Tenn. Memphis. Memphis.

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DRUGGISTS,

(At the sign of the Eagle.)

No. 261 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE in store and are now receiving a fresh and complete supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

PAINTS AND OILS.

FINE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,

Fancy Articles, Combs, Brushes, and Pomades.

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Surgical, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments,

(for medical purposes)

Spices and Roots, Herbs.

and all other articles of their line of business. They respectfully solicit the patronage of Planters, Physicians, Merchants and of the public generally.

Our Prescription Department is under our own supervision, and we have every facility for putting up medicines with the utmost care, skill and fidelity. Physicians may rely on our orders, who will have their attention to Prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.

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MINOR S. POPE,

(Late of Louisville, Ky.)

Cotton Factor, Commission

—AND—

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

And dealer in

Bagging and Rope, Bourbon Whisky,

Domestic and Foreign Wines, Brandies, etc.

No. 2 Howard A. Frazier's Block, Main Street, between Union and Gayoso,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

50 BALES Prime Feed just received, and very cheap for cash.

200 BARRELS Flour, superfine brands, just received and for sale by M. S. POPE.

150 COILS J. A. Cox' Machine Rope, superior quality, offered low by M. S. POPE.

100 HALF BOXES G. B. T. Bacon, in store and for sale by M. S. POPE.

150 BARRELS Whisky, assorted qualities, received and for sale by M. S. POPE.

30 KEGS Lizzie's celebrated Spread strawberry Butter, for sale by M. S. POPE.

20 HALF BOXES Lizzie's premium spiced and pickled Beef, put up specially for Family use, for sale by M. S. POPE.

100 SACKS of Eagle Coffee, on hand and for sale by M. S. POPE.

20 CASES Pickles and Sauces, Jams, just received and for sale by M. S. POPE.

AT COST! AT COST!!

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER,

AT

C. C. CHURCHILL'S,

No. 261 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Sundries.

100 BAGS prime Rio Coffee;
50 pockets Old Java Coffee;
75 barrels prime family Flour;
25 half " " "
100 boxes prime Cheese;
500 dozen Window Glass;
175 Demijohns;
50 boxes Sperm Candles;
50 " Pearl;
50 boxes assorted Fresh Pickles;
200 bags Table Salt.

Just received and for sale low by

C. K. DONOHUE,

Corner of Main and Gayoso sts.

Removal.

WM. POOLEY,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and patrons of Memphis, and the public at large, that he has moved from his old stand, 267, to his new shop on the south side of Main st.

No. 260 Main Street,

between Court and Madison streets, one door south of the Bank of Commerce, where he will keep on hand everything in his line of business, and warrant all operations, to merit the former patronage of

MERCHANT TAILORING,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Having entered into the business of his master in this city, he would respectfully return his sincere thanks to his many friends for the liberal patronage received, trusting that a continuance of faithful attention to business, and a desire to please, may receive a just share and liberal increase of patronage. Having a large stock of the finest importations on hand, he flatters himself that he will be able to meet the wants of the most fastidious.

Those in need of the best articles of Kid Gloves, and other articles of Gent's Furnishing Goods, would do well to give him a call.

Having enclosed more heavy loans from the credit system, he would inform his friends that hereafter he will adopt the Cash principle of doing business, and, relieved must yield for.

Persons having dealt with us, and who are strangers, it will be expected that a deposit be made of one-third of the amount of the order, or a satisfactory reference. Business hours 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

A. P. ALDRIDGE.

Suburban Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made on the 1st day of February, 1858, and recorded in book N—4, page 81, in the Register's Office of Shelby county, I will sell two lots of LAND, about a mile and a half from Court Square, adjoining the property of Dr. Cocke, fronting on the Lake Shore road, and the same formerly owned by Dr. Cocke, and now the property of Wm. Wallace, of Woodland on the same terms. Call at my office over Wasmuth's Drug Store.

feb19-dtd-td. R. P. HAYNES, Trustee.

USEFUL PLACE—LUXURIES

—AND—

COMFORTS STREET. We are now receiving from our shelves a choice lot of Red Fish, Red Snappers, Spanish Mackerel, Oysters, &c., and will, by every opportunity, receive the same, and have them ready for our customers, and wish them distributed.

feb19 E. H. SPICER, agent.

HILLMAN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bed Cleaved Bedsteads,

Chairs, Bureaus, Tables, Cornices, Gilt Cornices, Sheet Iron Coffins, Sheet Iron Ware.

Vines, Brackets, Glasses, &c., No. 36 Front Row, Memphis.

We would respectfully inform our customers and the public generally, that we have now in store a large and well assorted stock of best Tennessee Iron, which we keep constantly on hand, also a full stock of Nails, Castings, Sheet Iron and Iron Ware.

Also, various patterns of Flower and Cotton Scrapers. We are also agents for the Powell Patent Cary Plow, (steel) a superior article. All of which we offer for sale upon as favorable terms as can be had in this market.

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The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

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WM. RICHARD P. DILL.

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3.	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	36 00	50 00
4.	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	62 50
5.	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00	48 00	54 00	75 00
10.	16 00	24 00	27 00	32 00	40 00	48 00	56 00	64 00	72 00	80 00	100 00
13.	20 00	28 00	32 00	40 00	48 00	56 00	64 00	72 00	80 00	88 00	112 00
17.	24 00	32 00	40 00	48 00	56 00	64 00	72 00	80 00	88 00	96 00	125 00
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M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

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MANUFACTURER of CHAIN PUMPS, at wholesale or retail, No. 111 Adams street, would inform the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country, that he is prepared to furnish Pumps at as reasonable prices as can be purchased elsewhere. He also keeps on hand a full stock of Carpenter work at short notice. Give me a call.

S. FOLWELL,

No. 111 Adams street.

feb5-dtf

Memphis Insurance Company.

OFFICE—Company's Building, Jefferson street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CAPITAL $150,000.

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INSURES against Fire, Marine, and River Risks. Keeps its funds at home, and, as heretofore, will pay all just losses promptly.

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mar25-1y D. P. Townsend.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF MEMPHIS.

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Capital, $200,000.

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S. M. GATES, J. W. CROCKER,
T. W. WILKINSON.

THIS Company, organized, combined and thirty of the business men of Memphis, is now ready for business, with ample security to the insured, and the cash on hand to pay promptly losses. Its charter secures the interests of the public for Fire, River and Marine Risks, and promises a prompt settlement of all losses. aug13-1y

OLD HEN

For Sale or Rent.

500 ACRES OF LAND in Shelby county, adjoining the Island 24 five miles above the city (known as "The Old Hen," well improved with 100 hands, business hands. Apply to

G. N. ROBINSON & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, 264 Main street.

Attachment Notice.

Lamb & Upshaw, Attachment before J. Hurley, vs. Attachment. Justice of the Peace for Shelby
A. B. Chambliss. Tennessee.

IN the above stated cause an attachment has been issued and levied upon the effects of the defendant, Chambliss, the affidavit of the plaintiffs, alleging the non-residence of the defendant, and that he is a resident of Texas, as shown by a memorandum in the affidavit; and the said defendant is required to appear at my office in Memphis, on the 22d day of March, next, to replevy the property levied upon, or the same may be proceeded with ex parte. feb26-4t

Linseys and Jeans.

50 BALES Linsey; 50 bales Jeans. For sale low by

E. H. APPERSON & CO.

Osnaburgs, Osnaburgs.

150 BALES Osnaburgs, Landerdale, Fruitvale and Cornelia Factory Osnaburgs, in store and for sale low to the trade. E. H. APPERSON & CO.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS are solicited for the paving of the Mississippi Road Bed, from the Gayoso road to Wolf River bridge, a distance of about three thousand feet in length by the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, and for sale at the office of the Superintendent, in Memphis, on the 21st day of March, and work to be completed within twelve months.

A. J. DUNCAN,
J. KORTRECHT,
A. M. FOWLER.

feb13-dtd

Notice to Steamboatmen.

3,000 COPIES GOOD BILL HEADS, printed by A. Schnieder, Sandners & Co., on hand 24, neat, cheap, and convenient, at the Bank, and on a small box head about midway of said stack, which we have had our wood cut from, and have purchased three new No. 1 wood cuts, and will be ready to keep Steamboat Bill Heads at the foot of the Towhead, or first bluff below, on the opposite side of the river from Memphis, at Benton's Point. The boat will have with all cards back. Our friends commanding boats would do well to call and make regular engagements, and save themselves $2 of the hands.

A. M. ALEXANDER,
feb17-dtd HOLT BACKBERS.

Choice Suburban Lots

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell 224 50-100 acres of LAND, lying about two miles and a half from the Court House, on the Lake road, in compared of two tracts, subdivided into twenty-eight lots, ranging from 5 to 20 acres, at $100 per acre. Persons desirous of purchasing, can get any number of acres, either cleared or covered with timber, and many of the lots have been cleared and fenced. Terms, one-third cash, to be one-third Cash, or 90 days' paper; balance in one and two years, with interest.

I will also rent for one, two or three years, either twenty-one or thirty-five acres, as may be desired. On these tracts are situated two good dwellings, one with kitchen, negro cabin, necessary out-houses and cisterns.

For further information, call on Messrs. Broadwell & Pollinton, two doors from the Commercial Hotel.

feb24 R. VOLLINTINE.

20 BARRELS Cuppenas, P. & W. Ale, for sale by

H. F. FARNSWORTH & CO.

Sundries.

25 DRUMS and Boxes prime Cod Fish;
100 kegs Belmont Nails, assorted sizes;
25 boxes Tin, 1 Plate;
50 boxes Pearl Starch;
100 boxes assorted Lard No. 1 Bacon;
15 cases "Heut Saturerne" Wine;
25 cases Claret Wine;
30 bbls. extra White Honey;
25 boxes prime Rock Butter;
20 cords Manual Wood.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries, in store, and for sale by

CHAS. MCLEAN,

feb8 No. 36 Front Row.

For Sale, or Exchange for South Memphis Property.

5 ACRES of Land, adjoining Sojourner in the neighborhood of the Third Presbyterian Church.

Call on JAMES YOUNG,

Real Estate Agent,

No. 11 Madison street, up stairs.

Sundries.

75 BOXES No. 1 Palm Soap;
50 boxes Fresh Rose Butter;
36 firkins and kegs Solid Packed Butter;
50 boxes prime Western Reserve Cheese;
60 boxes assorted Star Candles;
20 boxes Halloni;
45 cases Fancy Brandy;
10 tierces prime South Carolina Rice;
15 barrels Molasses.

Also, on consignment, a lot of Pearl Starch, and a few barrels No. 1 Ale, just received and for sale by

CHAS. MCLEAN.

feb8 No. 101 Front Row.

DALY'S

AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY!

THERE is a limited territory in the Valley of the Mississippi which exclusively brings forth Rye of peculiar excellence, from which the distillation produces a WHISKY of such superior quality as gives it a reputation, which, as a few results of sell to the Whisky profession a proprietor will furnish on application. This Rye is a cross of the land in Cuba produces a tobacco, the flavor and quality of which, for cigars, is unrivaled, and which cigars is superior to that of the product of any other soil.

By a process recently discovered, and known only to the manufacturer of Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky, the grain from the chosen spot of this favored locality is made to yield an aroma, which, when added to one stand an instant's inspection.

It is now the standard article at all the first class hotels and clubs in the city of New York, and wherever it is introduced it at once assumes the leading position, to another trial of superior qualities, and the demand for it becomes a thing established.

Its medicinal properties are such, that while its immediate effects are pleasant and grateful, it exercises the happiest permanent influence upon the constitution.

I have analyzed a sample of "Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it to be a pure article, of the flavor, and without any deleterious admixture."

JAMES CHILTON, M. D., Chemist, N. Y.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Sole agents for the Aromatic Valley Whisky,

No. 7 Front Row, Memphis.

For sale by

A. VACCARO & CO.,
MEAGHAN & GALBRAITH, HENDRICKS & CO.,
COPELAND, EDMONDS & CO., J. BOBO & CO.,
J. P. CALLAHAN, H. H. POTTER.

feb16-3m

JAMES A. STREETT & CO.

No. 219 Main st.,

Two doors South of Planters' Bank

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Memphis and the country, that he has permanently located at the above, and hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

He will be constantly in receipt of the newest and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, from the best French and American manufactories. He will also keep a very handsome and choice assortment of

FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Particular attention paid to the

REPAIRING of WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Our Assistants in this branch have no superiors.

Engraving in all its branches,

feb7-tf JAMES POOLEY.

AT COST! AT COST!!

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER,

AT

C. C. CHURCHILL'S,

No. 261 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Sundries.

100 BAGS prime Rio Coffee;
50 pockets Old Java Coffee;
75 barrels prime family Flour;
25 half " " "
100 boxes prime Cheese;
500 dozen Window Glass;
175 Demijohns;
50 boxes Sperm Candles;
50 " Pearl;
50 boxes assorted Fresh Pickles;
200 bags Table Salt.

Just received and for sale low by

C. K. DONOHUE,

Corner of Main and Gayoso sts.

Dental Cards.

B. HOWCOTT,

DENTIST,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. N. HOWCOTT.

ALL dental operations performed at the shortest notice, and guaranteed. Office on Main street, opposite the Worsham House. 264-dtf

Drs. Bryson & Crowell,

DENTISTS,

217 MAIN street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Memphis, Tennessee. apl8-1y

R. H. SNEED. A. BURNS.

DRS. SNEED & BURNS,

DENTISTS,

Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICE Corner of Court and Main streets, opposite Wells & Bro. Entrance on Main Court street. Teeth inserted on Cheoplastic, Atmospheric and by gold. 264-dtf

Dentistry.

DR. J. C. COLE, late of the firm of Roper & Cole, will continue the business of Dentistry at the old stand, Main st. Teeth fully prepared superform all operations in Dentistry. Teeth inserted on the most improved plan, have a full and natural appearance, in artificial work, which requires but a slight to satisfy the mind of the utility and beauty of the plan. Office on Main street, in Fowlkes & Bearden's new building, two of the Gayoso House. mdl-dawly

DR. G. W. ACREE,

Dentist.

Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.

ALL operations performed with the best of skill. A possible pain and in the most skillful manner. Elements of the gums, inserted on Atmospheric principle. Artificial teeth, inserted upon the most approved plan, with gum and teeth, either old or new, is offered to repair the public with confidence in my skill, or at an inducement to call at my office. aug18

PIANOS.

JUST received from the celebrated factory of Hazelton & Bro., and Albert Weber, superior Brown Grands PIANOS. Please call and examine before purchasing.

[ocl] GREENFENDE, CAMP & CO.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT.....T. J. ATWOOD.

FEED STORE,

No. 1 Ex