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LAWYERS.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. McKISICK, LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,

Attorneys at Law,

IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 2 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

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JOHNSON.

What he Thinks of the Political Situation.

He will probably Ventilate our State Affairs.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

GREENVILLE, March 25, 1869.

As I have previously stated, A. J. receives a great many callers, and talks freely to all, concerning his past life and the condition of the country. He says he is out of public life for the present, and is, what he has not been in a long time a free man. In conversation he frequently alludes to himself as a "freedman."

Of the public debt, he says that it is to be funded. It will be like every other national debt in the world, never paid; but that the people will be heavily taxed to pay the interest from year to year, without diminishing the principal. He says the talk about a national debt being a national blessing is all a humbug, as it is no more a blessing than an individual debt is to the debtor.

He regards Tennessee as particularly unfortunate, with her bad men in high places, a forty million dollar debt, militia eating up the substance of the people, and two-thirds of the tax-paying whites disfranchised. Such a government, he says, can only be supported by force.

Of the franchise law now in the Supreme Court of the United States, he says that he does not fear the case upon its merits, but it may be lost on a question of jurisdiction. If the Court are of the opinion that they have jurisdiction, he believes that, inasmuch as such a law is in plain violation of the Constitution, it will be so declared, and that we shall have a free ballot in Tennessee.

He thinks that the Constitution is in danger at the hands of a domineering Congress. In old Whig and Democratic times we used to meet together, and discuss questions in regard to the construction of the Constitution; one would contend for a rigid, and the other for a liberal, construction. That is not the question now before the American people, but it is as to whether we have got any Constitution at all or not. He thinks the next two years will decide the fate of that venerable instrument, and has great hope that it will come out triumphant. He says the American people do not appreciate the danger we are in; that we are continually drifting toward centralization, and losing sight of the Constitution, instead of keeping it always in view.

As to his future course he is not disposed to be very communicative, and will not say definitely whether he will take the stump or not this summer, but intimates pretty strongly that if the people of the State want him to, he will. He says he is not so old but what there is a good deal of life in him yet, and to the people of Tennessee he owes all that he is, and will do all he can to remove their burdens from them.

Johnson seems to have a very comfortable time in his quiet home; but the knowing ones say that private life will be to him what dry land is to a fish. I talked to an old acquaintance and personal friend of Johnson's about this matter, and he said: "If you knew Andy as well as I do, you would have no doubt as to his future course. I was in to see him last night, and I never knew him to look more stout and healthy in my life, though I have known him ever since he came over the mountain, and unloaded his cart here in Greenville. He is now the picture of intellectual strength and robust manhood. A man with as active a mind as his can't be still—that is, if his body is able to carry him about. He has now no employment, and Greenville is too small a place to contain so large a man. Of course he will remain here a while, but mark what I tell you, he will be heard from before many months. He will remain still till he becomes well posted as to the way the Radicals are managing the affairs of the State, and then he will turn loose on them when they least expect it. He killed Know-Nothingism too dead to kick in this State many years ago, and he'll go for the Leagues the same way."

If A. J. should take a notion to ventilate the affairs of this State, there is no room to doubt but that he would create quite a stir, and I believe he will do it. For a while he will let Congress alone, and turn his entire attention to Tennessee, where there is plenty of material for him to work up. Besides this, the ranks of the Radicals are not in a very good condition to receive a charge from him, for they are torn and weakened by internal broils and feuds. They will have to let "by-gones be by-gones," in earnest, and turn against the common enemy, or be overthrown.

FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

He Casts his Lot with the South.

The Hancock Club, says the New Orleans *Bee* of the 28th ult., through their President, Capt. Pinckney Smith, invited Gen. Blair to partake of their hospitalities last night. The General accepted the invitation and was received with great cordiality. A full turn-out of the members testified to the esteem in which their distinguished guest was held. A sumptuous supper in honor of the occasion was laid in the rooms of the club, corner Carondelet and Gravier streets. Full justice having been done thereto, the President, in a few words, gracefully expressed the pleasure of the Club in meeting Gen. Blair, to which that gentleman replied with much good taste and feeling. He said in substance that he had taken his place in the ranks of the army of the United States in good faith, for the purpose of preserving the Union of the States on the basis of the Constitution, and that the war ended by the surrender of the Southern States without their being required to consent to any dishonorable conditions. Subsequently new oppressive conditions had been imposed on the South by the dominant faction in Congress, to which he had not given his assent. Those conditions were not such as the North should exact nor the South agree to. He had therefore cast his lot with the South, preferring to share her fate and participate in the disfranchising acts and other disabilities to which Congress had seen fit to subject her. Gen. Harry T. Hays responded on the part of the Club, complimenting Gen. Blair as an honorable foe. An hour or two was passed most agreeably in the interchange of friendly sentiments.

HENNINGSEN.

Why he Failed in the Confederacy.

Gen. Henningsen is an old soldier of fortune. He was born in England of Swedish parentage, and when a youth volunteered in the civil war in Spain, where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He also served under Kossuth in Hungary and with the Russian army in the Crimea.

At the beginning of the late war he entered the Confederate army. Here he did not for some reason rise to that eminence which his friends expected him to attain. We never exactly understood the reason, but we have been enlightened by the Charleston *News*, of March 23d, which says of him:

"Gen. Henningsen was no favorite of the Confederate Government. He advised that 600 000 rifles, 800,000 blankets, 400 pieces of field artillery, and 5 000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition should be bought at once and paid for by the hypothecation of cotton. These ideas were communicated to Gen. Toombs, and by him to President Davis, who said that Henningsen was a fool. When this tale was told to Henningsen, he retorted that Davis was an ass, which, coming to the ears of the President, cut off all hope of promotion, and ended his career in the Confederate army."

IMMIGRATION.

Southern Lands in the Northern Markets.

Objections to the South Answered.

Farms and a Welcome for all Good Men.

By permission of a good friend, who feels a warm interest in everything that affects the welfare of Memphis, we are enabled to publish the following correspondence. The first letter is from an intelligent lawyer and former officer in the United States army; a gentleman of some experience in life, and who has the credit in his section of being very conservative. The ideas of the people of the South to which he gives expression, are those which, unfortunately for us, are prevalent among classes whom we think we should take special pains to disabuse of the false impressions that give rise to them. This is done to some extent by the rejoinder of the gentleman "A," to whom we owe it that we are able to publish a correspondence that we hope will be productive of good results to our people and section. We unite with "A." in urging the settlement of our vacant lands by industrious and thrifty farmers from the North and the West, as well as by immigrants from the more crowded countries of Europe. "There is room for all of us," and fortunes for all. Climate, soil and people, "the best in the world," invite. Here is the correspondence:

MACON, Ga., March 21, 1869.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 29 inst., came to hand in due time. We will do all we can to assist in the sale of any lands you may have in your hands, but the prospect is not very flattering at present, as there is little inquiry for land in the South. All the emigration from here is westward, upon the line of some of the established or proposed railroads across the prairies. Like you, I think that in many places South there are good chances for the investment of either small or large amounts of capital in in lands that will in a short time be greatly increased in value; and this idea was entertained by a great many of the citizens of the North at the close of the war; and a great many of our best citizens, those who would be valuable acquisitions to any country or society, would in all probability have sought homes in many of the Southern States, but that very soon reports began to come back from there of the unsettled condition of society, the insecurity of life and the strong prejudice against Northerners settling there, existing throughout the Southern States, which greatly discouraged emigration in that direction, and their attention has been turned to the lands of the great West which the new railroads are opening to civilization and improvement.

To what extent these reports are or have been true I am unable to say, but I am certain that enough confidence has been placed in them to deter many from going that otherwise would have located there, and who would have been of infinitely more value to that country than the sharks and office hunters who rushed down there at the close of the war to make their fortunes out of the misfortunes of those who suffered by the war. Farmers and mechanics, and all that class of steady working men that have made our own Prairie State what it is, are, in my judgment, the men whom the South should encourage to come in and settle, and who by their good working habits would soon bring a great degree of prosperity to any State or country. Let the people, both North and South, once understand each other rightly, and know that they are free and secure in any part of the United States to follow their own desires in any legitimate business, and all will be benefitted, and the unpleasant feelings engendered by the war will soon vanish, except from the minds of those who have been sorely tried, and in their cases will be greatly modified.

I doubt not but that these reports have been greatly exaggerated, and a little effort on the part of Southern men and journals would do much to clear up this misunderstanding, and bring about a better state of feeling. The best way to get rid of inefficient and lazy help is to induce a better class to come in, and the worthless ones must get out and make way for them.

I shall be very glad if, when you have leisure, you would employ a little time giving me any information you may think valuable or interesting concerning any part of the South, and if I can in any way return the favor I will be only too glad to do so.

I would like some information as to the price of farming land, either improved or unimproved, in the neighborhood of Memphis, or of other places you are familiar with, and anything you may choose to say about crops, culture, etc. By farming land we here always mean that without timber on. It would be almost an impossibility to get a farmer here to entertain for a moment the idea of clearing a farm. Also, please give me the price of vacant lots and blocks in Memphis, reasonably convenient to business localities.

I remain, yours truly,

MEMPHIS, March 30, 1869.

My Dear Sir: It is true a feeling which you call prejudice has existed, and to some extent still exists, against Northern people, in the minds of our people. This was to be expected. Human nature is not so charitable as to forgive and forget injuries, fancied or real, in a very short time. But that feeling has been "greatly exaggerated" in the Northern papers. The time has never been when the "farmer or mechanic," coming from your section and seeking to better his condition in the South, was not welcomed by the great masses of our people. If that class of citizens had come amongst us in the outset, and the "sharks and office-hunters" had staid at home, the era of good feeling would be much nearer at hand. As it is, this latter class of emigrants have well nigh found their level. Our people have, in three years' experience, found out that these are the disturbing elements in our society, and the great obstacles in the way of a revival of business and prosperity in our section. Let your people now be fully persuaded of this fact. It is a truth upon which they can place the most implicit reliance. No people on earth were ever more ready, willing, anxious, eager to receive and welcome an increase of population than we are now to receive and welcome the laboring and business men of the North into our midst. Every inducement possible is held out to such classes; and we will do everything in our power to encourage them and render their residence amongst us agreeable and profitable.

As to the "security of life and property," I believe it is as well insured to the good citizen in the South, no odds what may have been his birth place, as in any other part of the Union. The only exceptions to this rule are in districts of country where the administration of the laws have been entrusted to the hands of those "sharks and office-hunters" who have been successful in their hunt.

I will answer you privately and specifically as to the price of real estate hereabouts. Yours truly, A.

—Prof. Lyman is visiting Europe to expend the $5000 donated by a Western gentleman for apparatus for the Sheffield scientific school.

—The Greek recitation room of Prof. Dimock, at Williams, is to be made beautiful with statues, paintings, and Hellenic art.

—The Trustees of Asbury University, Indiana, have decided to contract for a new college building, to cost $100,000, the corner stone to be laid in June.

SPRING FASHION

Bonnets, Gloves, Dresses, Laces, Crinoline and Chignons.

From Harper's Bazar.]

BONNETS AND HATS.

The first bonnets donned for spring are trimmed with broad ribbon. The Fanchon of last season is stylishly modernized by adding a coronet of straw and flowers, a bow and streamers of ribbons behind, with long strings fastened low down in front by a bow with fringed ends. Straw-colored ribbon, with scarlet and black poppies, thin Tuscan straws to be worn with black silk suits and straw-colored kid gloves. White chip with coronets of ivy or of fern leaves, the tendrils covering the bonnet and extending down the black lace circlet in front, are much admired. Evening bonnets are of the embroidered tulle, white, with thick raised dots of shaded colors, or the striped Malines, black or blue, with frosted threads. A novelty this season is striped crape, pearl-color, pink or blue, with shaded pencilings of darker tints. Crape lisse will be worn more than plain crape. Young ladies and misses wear the rough, saucer-shape fez in gray straw, trimmed with quilling of gray satin around the crown, a cluster of pink rose-buds in front.

VEILS.

Real lace veils fasten behind the chignon, and serve with both round hats and bonnets. They are straight at the top, short in front, round just beneath the chin, sloping away to a point behind. The patterns in thread lace are very small dots with narrow vine border. Very pretty ones are sold for $3 50. Others cost $15.

GLOVES.

The fashionable kid gloves for visiting, for the theater and opera, are pale buff or Tuscan straw-color. The embroidery on the volante is black or white, as one fancies. For shopping, the dark Etruscan brown, Pomona green and cedarberry colors are selected. An excellent kid glove, with two buttons, is made for children of all sizes, from almost an infant up.

THE POLONAISE HOUSE DRESS.

The Polonaise is a graceful shape for house dresses of wash materials. This is simply the polonaise of last season extended to the length of a dress skirt. It differs from the sacque wrapper pattern in having side bodies; from the Gabrielle only in the sloped seam behind. Imported dresses of pique and muslin are made in this manner. The French use a great deal of the old-fashioned, wiry book-muslin for morning dresses.

THE CHEMISE RUSSE.

The chemise russe, or blouse waist, of Swiss muslin and of black grenadine, is embroidered in colors this season. A pretty Swiss blouse has wooden dots, black and scarlet, outlining a broad collar and cuffs on the coat sleeve.

Black grenadine blouses have Pompadour squares and bretelles outlined by wreaths of field flowers, daisies, and of myrtle, worked with silk floss. The price is from $5 to $10.

LINEN AND LACES.

Linen collars are turned down straight all around, an inch of linen with a fluted or pleated ruffle of the same width. Others are edged with Valenciennes, or edged with embroidery. The new styles are more fanciful than the plain tucked collars worn of late. Square cuffs have ruffles, embroidery and lace at the wrist to match collar. The marine collar, pointed on the shoulder, appears again this season.

A startling novelty in handkerchiefs is a small square of cambric with wide border of black lace. The finest Cambric is used, and the handkerchief costs $30. Cheaper ones at $10 are ordered from Paris. The popular cambric handkerchief has a hem two inches wide, with tucks above it.

POMPADOUR TRIMMINGS AND COLLARS.

French leaders of fashion talk of a return to medieval styles, to the day of Henry III. and the Medici; but this is averred for another season, and during the summer we shall see an increased future for the pastoral costumes of Louis XV. At present everything is christened Pompadour and Watteau.

WATTEAU SASHES.

Wide sash ribbons striped in the pale Watteau colors are the choicest of the season. With neck-tie and hat ribbon to match, they complete a white toilette most charmingly. Other sash ribbons of white *poult de soie* of rich color with thick cords of straw color on the edge. Solid black sashes have Pompadour clusters in each end, or else a cashmere figure.

NECK-TIES.

Square silk cravats are among the importations. They are in bright plaids, in Roman bars, and in Pompadour brocades. They are to be loosely knotted about the neck like the yacht handkerchief of last summer. Two dollars and twenty-five cents is the price.

CRINOLINE.

Very small hoops are worn both for the house and street. The tournure is large, but there is no increase of size from the hips downward. A twin spring skirt, two springs in each hoop, the hoop placed far apart on broad tapes, is very popular. It is light and flexible and does not get out of order easily. Another style has a tournure that may be worn or not, at the pleasure of the wearer. Skirts of crinoline or hair cloth are also worn, but hoops are preferred for warmer weather.

CHIGNONS.

The hair is as elaborately dressed for the street as for full evening toilette. Chignons are as large and high as ever, and must continue so while bonnets remain at their minimum. The newest chignons are smooth and shaped like enormous bows, with long, thick ringlets down the center, but the style generally worn is a crimped or braided chignon with short curls falling over it from the top. Crepes and frizzed curls in front.

W. H. W.—1869—T. N.

An Alabamian goes Merchandising on Two Nickels.

From the New Orleans Bee.]

Considerable commotion was occasioned in commercial circles yesterday by the appearance of a buyer hailing from Decatur, Ala., who gave his name as W. H. Wells. Mr. Wells bought largely and rapidly at the house of W. H. Stokes. He wanted iron and nails, and got introduced at the agency of the rolling mill. He wanted groceries, and purchased of F. H. Keen & Bro., as also of Glazebrook & Co. and Terry, Wheat & Chesney. At Hackett & Dores' he purchased liquors. He also made a bill at Overall & Morian's establishment. He gave a pretty large order at Gardner & Co.'s for groceries, but here suspicions were aroused and the goods were not put up, and these suspicions were communicated to others. The purchases amounted to several thousand dollars. But officers Elnow and Hines, of the Metropolitan Police, at length put a stop to his operations, and took Mr. Wells in charge at the corner of Ninth and Main streets, and found him accommodations at the jail upon the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. He was in possession of several pieces of paper representing ample funds. One check for $31,000 was signed by Jas. H. Todd, and several for smaller amounts were found in his possession. His available means were two nickels. The dealer is thought to have been quite recently an inmate of some penitentiary, and the probabilities now are that he will be returned to a similar institution.

—Andrew Johnson, of Greenville, Tenn., has been appointed orator for the next commencement of Davidson College.

—An old memorandum book which Frederick the First used in the early part of his reign, was sold the other day at a book auction in Leipzig for $240.

CASTE AMONG NEGROES.

What it is in the South and the West Indies.

From the New Orleans Times.]

While the negroes are inveighing and passing laws against all distinction of race, it is a notorious fact that they, of all other people, carry the pride of blood to the greatest excess. In a letter written to the New York *Times* by a Charleston correspondent, he illustrates this fact by depicting a condition of affairs among the colored circles of that city, which is a perfect reflex of our own. He says:

"White blood is so highly prized by the legislators of to-day that I have yet to see the first black negro woman receive any civilities from them. Although several of the lawmakers themselves are pure blacks, they all seem to prize this caste of blood so highly that their wives and sweethearts are, invariably, of a lighter shade. The pride of blood is visible in every possible way. The mulatto no more considers the negro his equal (except for voting purposes) than the white man does. Of course there is more social intercourse, because the mulatto comes of the black race; but whenever they acquire a separate residence the mixed race always looks askance upon the 'black nigger.' While the entire colored race—or all the colored races—vote together, they do not always intermarry, except when a pure negro acquires property or position, and then he can marry the brightest 'yaller gal' in the country. In this way there is a perpetual ferment of a social kind going on, and the trouble is endless."

In all the West India Islands, where the political barriers between the white and black races have been obliterated, the pride of caste asserts itself in a curious and almost ridiculous manner. The communities there will be found split, not only in two divisions, but a half a dozen, each one of which regards the next darker in shade as unfit associates. The severity and exclusiveness with which the social lines are drawn are amusingly absurd to a stranger, but plainly establish the fact that the recognition of the white race is an established principle with the negro, which neither legal enactments, enlightenment nor time can destroy.

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In remitting by mail, a postoffice order or draft, payable to the order of D. Appleton & Co. is preferable to bank notes, as, if lost, the order or draft can be recovered without loss to the sender. In ordering the JOURNAL, the name should be clearly given, with the post office, county, and State in full. mh29

BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Herman Caro and Morris Caro, individually, and as partners under the name of Herman Caro, Bankrupts. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Herman Caro and Morris Caro, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 18th day of March, A. D., 1869.
WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
mh19 3t 2 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of John A. Auer, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Auer, of the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 18th day of March, A. D., 1869.
WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
mh19 3t 2 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of M. D. Shelby, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of M. D. Shelby, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869.
WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
mh19 3t 2 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of S. J. A. Coopwood, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of S. J. A. Coopwood, of the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 18th day of March, A. D., 1869.
WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
mh19 3t 2 Assignee, Etc.

INSURANCE.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONN.,

JANUARY 1, 1869.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	622,974 39
Tot Assets	$1,622,974 39

ASSETS.

	Market value.
Real estate owned by the Company	$305,500 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	87,374 96
United States 5-20 bonds	325,875 00
Missouri State "	19,950 00
Tennessee " "	18,900 00
Wisconsin " "	12,000 00
Virginia " "	17,085 00
National Bank stocks	381,189 50
Canada "	84,272 75
Cash on hand and in bank	70,818 58
Cash in agents' hands and in course of transmission	220,108 36
Interest accrued	37,812 25
All is redeemable	41,570 75
Premiums unpaid at home and branch offices	109,041 80
Rent accrued	2,302 00
Salvages on fire and inland losses undetermined	51,451 44
All other property of the Company	25,971 88
	$1,622,974 39

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due	$68,832 00

Subscribed and sworn to by
D. R. SATTERLEE, President.
WM. S. GOODELL, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, January 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Home Insurance Company, located at New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Home Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.

H. T. TOMLINSON, AGENT,

No. 17 Madison Street,

mh27. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

INTERNATION'L INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

ON THE

Day of December, 1868.

THE name of the Company is "INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY." It is located in the city of New York.

The amount of its Capital Stock is	$ 500,000
The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is	500,000

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents or other persons	$ 37,473 32
Real Estate unincumbered	None.
Bonds owned by the Company, to-wit:	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, par value $528,500	
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, par value 104,400	
U. S. 6 per Ct. 30 year Bonds 215,000	
Virginia State Bonds 37,100	
New York County Bonds 8,500	
$891,100	
Market value	$903,432 50
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, being the first lien on unincumbered Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	$ 8,000 00
Debts otherwise secured	192,400 00
Debts for Premiums	21,862 98
All other securities	14,483 95
Total Assets	$1,177,492 74

Liabilities:

Amounts due or not due to banks or other creditors	None.
Losses adjusted and due	None.
Losses adjusted and not due	None.
Losses unadjusted and not due	None.
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	$155,797 90
All other claims against the Company	19,838 10
Total Liabilities	$175,636 00

The greatest amount insured in any one risk.
The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village.
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block.
[No arbitrary rule on these points. This Company is governed by a prudent regard for the construction, occupancy and exposure of risks.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

GEORGE W. SAVAGE, President, and WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary, of the International Insurance Company, of the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual Cash Capital, invested in State and United States Stocks and Bonds, or in Bonds or Mortgages of Real Estate, unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and that they are the above named officers of said Insurance Company.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Pres't.
[L. S.] WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of January, 1869. As witness my hand and official seal.

THOMAS L. THORNELL,
[L.S.] Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, January 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the International Insurance Company, located at the city of New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said company have complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on insurance companies, and I further certify that S. R. CLARKE & CO., agents of said company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said International Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.

S. R. Clarke & Co.

AGENTS,

No. 18 Knickerbocker Building,

Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
mh25

SADDLERY, ETC.

C. N. CASE, Jr., & CO.

No. 177 Main Street,

Near Overton Hotel, Woodruff Block,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddlery, Harness, Bridles, Collar

Whips and Hardware.

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LUMBER, ETC.

Lumber, Lumber

OLDEST lumber merchants in the South. Yard established in Memphis 1847. Building Material of all kinds. Dressed and rough Flooring, Doors, Shingles, Ceiling, Blinds, Laths, Weatherboarding, Glazed Sash, Fencing. We don't intend to be undersold. Yard and office foot Washington street, near river.

p15 dawtm M. K. & J. W. COCHRAN.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

NO. 254 SECOND STREET,

Irving Block, - - Memphis, Tenn.

HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE AND IN BOND,

600

BARRELS

YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,

AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKEY.

IRVING BLOCK.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

YANNISSEE WHISKEY

HAVING LEARNED THAT PARTIES IN LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND THIS CITY pretend to sell the "Yannissee" Whisky, we hereby give notice that we will hold suit for damages against any RESPONSIBLE party we may discover attempting to sell this brand of Whisky, and will publish them as selling a SPURIOUS article. We have had the sole use and control of the "Yannissee" brand for nearly twenty years, and none is genuine without our brand on the barrels.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

M. MAGEVNEY, Late of A. Vaccaro & Co. J. W. ROGAN, Late of A. J. Enoch & Co.

MACEVNEY & ROGAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

— AND DEALERS IN —

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, TOBACCO CIGARS, ETC

*320 FRONT STREET, - MEMPHI