THE DAILY APPEAL

Is sent by mail to subscribers, one year, $10 six months, $5 00; less than six months, $1 per month; with SUNDAY EDITION, $12 a year. Served by carriers anywhere in the city and suburbs at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week; Sunday edition included.

THE WEEKLY APPEAL,

Published every Wednesday morning, is sent to subscribers at $2 50 a year; to clubs of two or more, $2 a year.

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KEATING, ENGLISH & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

F. A. TYLER, - - - - EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, : : : FEB. 15, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff.....*MARCUS J. WRIGHT.*
County Trustee.....*A. WOODWARD.*
For Tax-Collector.....*W. D. STRATTON.*
County Court Clerk.....*JAMES REILLY.*
Clerk Criminal Court.....*W. T. AVERY.*
Clerk 1st Circuit Court.....*B. T. REAVES.*
Clerk 2d Circuit Court.....*P. D. BOYLE.*
Clerk 3d Circuit Court.....*J. McBROOKS.*
Constable 5th Civ. Dist.....*P. KEARNS.*
Magistrates 14th Civ. Dist...*T. FLEMING.*
W. L. STEWART.
Constable 14th Civ. Dist...*J. W. RAMSEY.*

ON Friday the State Convention resumed the consideration of the following paragraph of section 28 of the Legislative report of Finance Committee:

Capital invested in the buying and selling of merchandise shall be estimated for taxation at the highest value of the stock of merchandise on hand at any one period in the year preceding its assessment, and merchants shall pay in addition to an ad valorem tax thereon a specific tax, which shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, to be graduated as the Legislature shall direct; but peddlers and privileges may be taxed in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by law.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee spoke in favor of the above proposition, and desired to discriminate in favor of the merchants of Tennessee against those of other States. Mr. WARNER insisted that it was framed for the benefit of Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville wholesale dealers, and would oppress the small dealers in the country. Mr. HEISKELL insisted that heavy taxation of merchants only raised the price of goods to the farmer, without benefit to the farmer. He said that Tennessee merchants had built up a vast interest in Tennessee and deserved protection. To tax them heavily would discriminate against them in favor of merchants of other States, and consequently damage all classes in Tennessee. Mr. BRANDON preferred that the matter should be regulated by the Legislature. He favored the old system of taxing merchants according to the invoice cost of their goods. He thought the report of the Committee increased the taxable property of the farmer, while, at the same time, the tax on merchants is lightened. Mr. BROWN, of Davidson, offered in lieu a provision that "the business of farming, mechanical and agricultural pursuits and the learned professions shall not be considered privileges under the Constitution," which was rejected by 14 to 17. Such a vote on so reasonable a proposition indicates that the Convention is as blind as a bat. If these pursuits should be deemed and held as "privileges," then no business, no avocation whatever deserves to be encouraged, and all enterprise, and all pursuits, which augment the wealth of individuals and the State, should be repressed. Such decisions indicate a degree of stupidity of which the black-and-tan South Carolina Legislature should be ashamed.

In the afternoon session the above clause was amended by inserting the word "privilege" after the word "specific;" thus changing it so as to embody in the organic law the recognition of the business of merchandizing as so far against public policy as to warrant a penalty—a "specific privilege tax" of five hundred dollars. Even this did not satisfy Mr. CARTER, who offered, in lieu of the whole paragraph, the following:

But the Legislature shall have power to tax merchants, peddlers and privileges, in such manner as they may from time to time direct.

And this absurdity—this placing merchants on a level with peddlers, jugglers, showmen and fortune-tellers—Mr. NETHERLAND warmly advocated! He did not approve merchants being taxed only on the greatest amount of their capital, like other people, as if they were a useful class of population. He called lightening the tax on merchants "class legislation," when merchants and the friends of merchants asked nothing but perfect equality with all classes, and stand ready to pay more promptly than others a fair and equal tax with all other capital, interests and business, demanding no favors or reduction for their class as compared with any other useful business whatever. NETHERLAND ought to be sent to school to learn the elementary principles of political economy. He would tax Tennessee merchants even beyond the penalty of $500 per annum for the crime of selling goods, in order to benefit the farmers! He does not know that he is himself the true advocate of "class legislation" in the most odious form, and that his plan will destroy all values, land included; in a country where agriculture and commerce may not thrive together and have equal protection and countenance. We are pleased to see that our Representatives, STEPHENS and HEISKELL and BATE, took a more sensible view of the matter, and advocate a common protection of merchants and farmers, rather than the injury or oppression of either. If the Convention is not statesmanlike enough to see that protection of all and the oppression of none enters into the trust which has been confided to them, and is the spirit of the powers and instructions given them by the people, the State is sold, and it will be its misfortune if they remain in session any longer. We would treat the Convention with all respect. But in order to the respect of the people it must respect itself. The following resolution of Mr. SAMPLE was rejected:

That capital invested in buying and selling of merchandise shall be estimated and taxed according to the capital invested during the fiscal year; and merchants shall pay, in addition to an *ad valorem* tax thereupon, a specific tax, which the Legislature shall regulate by law.

On the above proposition of Mr. CARTER, Mr. POSTON moved the previous question.

And on the next day, Saturday, CARTER's proposition carried by 41 to 29, Messrs. STEPHENS, HEISKELL and BATE voting with the minority. The vote is as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Brandon, Branson, Britton, Brooks, Burton, Carter, Chowning, Cypert, Deanderlek, Dromgoole, Fentress, Fielder, Finley, Fulkerson, Garner, Gibson, Gordon, Henderson, Hill of Warren, Hill of Gibson, Ivie, Jones of Lincoln, Jones of Giles, Key, Kirkpatrick, Kyle, Mabry, McNabb, Martin, Meeks, Morris, Netherland, Nicholson, Parker, Sample, Staley, Taylor, Thomason of Maury, Waters, Warner—41

NOES—Messrs. Bate, Baxter, Blizard, Brown of Davidson, Brown of Henry, Carroll, Gibson and Madison, Burkett, Campbell, Coffin, Dawson, Dibrell, Doherty, Gardner, Gant, Gibbs, Heskell, House of Williamson, House of Davidson, Robertson and Montgomery, Kennedy, Porter of Haywood, Porter of Henry, Seay, Shepard, Shelton, Stephens, Thompson of Davidson, Turner, Williamson, Wright—29.

So it is determined that the Legislature shall have power to tax merchants, peddlers and privileges in such manner as they may from time to time direct." All others must be taxed equally and fairly according to the valuation of their capital and property. But mercantile business may be unequally taxed and discouraged in Tennessee in the discretion of the Legislature. The Convention has come near laying the "last feather on the camel's back." Perhaps it will not submit its action for ratification by the people.

THE State Convention has authorized contracts for interest at a rate as high as ten per cent. A higher limit would have been equally unobjectionable and more beneficial, because free trade in money, as in other articles of commerce, encourages industry and progress. We have in this an inducement for capital to flow in to the aggrandisement of the State. But the principal use for money is in commercial transactions. And the same Convention, which has legislated against the absurd usury laws, now turns round and authorizes the Legislature to tax without limit to its discretion, the mercantile classes who use the money!

Certainty as, to the future, equality and stability in law making, so that capitalists can prosper permanently as well as presently, and that they may know how to make their calculations, is of all things the most indispensible. Under the present state of things in Tennessee will capital flow in? Will it be invested in commercial pursuits, when it is already announced that the Legislature is unrestrained in fixing penalties, and may at any time levy taxes so high as to make such business unprofitable? What is to be gained by giving comparative free trade in money, when its use in trade is discountenanced by penalties sufficient to drive it to other States? The truth after all is that there is but one road to prosperity, and that is to let everybody buy and sell money, goods and everything else, freely, and just as they may think best for their own interests. Taxes should be for revenue, equal to all, sufficient for government, and there should be no other, and no more. In reducing the usury laws the Convention has sensibly approached free trade. In authorizing the unequal taxation of merchants, it has stupidly gone in the opposite direction. It has legislated with a view to popularity and the effect on classes—not sagaciously with an eye to the public interest, in the maintainance of those great principles which lie at the foundation of all advancement of States. Think of facilitating the influx of capital, and, at the same time, legislating to depress and discourage a pursuit of the principal business in which capital is to be employed! We think the Convention had better adjourn, and turn its business over to the Memphis Board of School Visitors.

THE main points of the "legal tender decision" are briefly these:

First—The issue of greenbacks in 1862 by the Government was, as a special war measure, justifiable and quite within the spirit of the Constitution.

Second—The special occasion for the exercise of extraordinary powers having passed, Congress has not the power to increase the present issue by any more legal tenders.

Third—All money contracts entered into prior to February 25, 1862, are to be held to be coin contracts, and settled only in coin.

It follows from this last that the outstanding obligations of the States, contracted prior to the operation of the act of Congress must, if pressed, be paid, principal and interest, in gold. The following is a complete table showing what such obligations of the States are:

Pennsylvania	$9,680,000
New York (less sinking fund) about	14,889,000
Louisiana (exclusive of Consolidated Bank and Citizens' Bank loans)	3,918,000
Massachusetts	11,986,000
North Carolina	10,116,000
Arkansas	3,483,000
Maine	1,186,000
Vermont	627,000
Ohio	10,114,000
Maryland	6,128,000
New Hampshire	989,000
Indiana, about	1,500,000
Georgia	2,545,000
Iowa	500,000
New Jersey	1,380,000
Missouri	12,733,000
Illinois	5,061,000
Rhode Island	30,000
Michigan (including school fund)	3,182,000
Connecticut	4,000,000
Tennessee Railroad $20,165,000	
State proper 3,840,000	
	29,496,000
Kentucky	2,805,000
Kansas	150,000
Virginia	32,808,000
South Carolina, about	4,124,000
Alabama	4,175,000
Total	$185,534,000

We publish the above statement for the benefit of financial men, but particularly to call attention to the fact that the decision which threatens to operate disastrously in more ways than one to the financial affairs of the country, increases the "green-back" debt of our State, estimating the price of gold at 29 per cent., just $4,699,218; making it, instead of $39,000,000, over $43,500,000. With this and the re-infliction by the Convention of the odious, burdensome and intolerable merchants' tax, we have a load greater than we can carry. If relief does not come quickly, and in forms and ways in exact accord with our condition and growth, repudiation is inevitable. Memphis is worse than bankrupt, Shelby county is on the verge of it, and the State is fast rushing into it; and yet we do not hear of a sensible suggestion from any quarter for the relief of either or all.

FORNEY'S *Chronicle* is highly delighted at the fact that almost simultaneously with the election of REVELS in Mississippi, and the Fifteenth Amendment in that State and Georgia, "another notable step in the progressive elevation of the colored race is announced from South Carolina. In that classic land of the RUFFINS, the HAYNES, the ORRS, etc., a colored man has been elected to the Supreme Bench." The peace warriors are delighted to see as many marks of degradation imposed on the South as possible. That which the eloquent PRENTISS demanded of Congress in a certain event has come to pass, not only for Mississippi, but for all the Southern States—the stars have been stricken out from the banner of the Union; but the stripes left behind, as fit emblems of their degradation.

THE Convention of Saturday adopted a proposition giving power to the Legislature to levy a tax on incomes from all bonds and stocks which are not taxed *ad valorem*. This excludes the capital of the United States bonds. A poll tax of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar was authorized. A proposition authorizing a two-thirds vote of citizens of towns to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors was voted down. The Finance Committee voted in favor of a proposition that no bonds shall be issued to any railroad company, which, at the time of its application for the same, shall be in default in paying the interest upon State bonds previously loaned to it, or shall hereafter and before such application sell or absolutely dispose of any State bonds loaned to it for less than par. The minority reported adversely, setting up constitutional objections.

THE Missouri Legislature has taken up woman's rights in the most sensible and practical way, in providing that the wages of female teachers shall be the same as that of males, where the qualifications and services performed are the same. That is all right. In New York, where the sex not only holds woman's rights conventions, but enters the medical profession and mounts the pulpit, we see it stated that an association has gone to banking. They have the best credit, and half a million capital paid in. The firm consists of WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & Co., and knows "no such word as fail." It has created a great stir "on Change," said to be second only to the "black Friday" distresses. And it is intimated that the example may be imitated in other cities.

A LONDON journal contains a letter from a Newgate convict who has lately emigrated to America by the help of what is called the "Sheriff's Fund Society." His letter brings to light the fact that English felons are systematically sent to this country by that Society, on their discharge from custody. According to his own account, he has gone to work and behaved well since his arrival. But how others of his class have done who have been sent over does not so clearly appear. As all our cities are educating home felons fast enough, we can dispense with any helps from England or elsewhere. And if there is a means of preventing such immigration, it would be well to adopt it. Here is at least another chance for Congress to enforce one of its higher laws, with less mischief than customary.

THE Radical pioneer, WENDELL PHILLIPS, has raised his voice in favor of reconstructing Tennessee. In the last number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* he remarks:

Reconstruction must, therefore, go on indefinitely. We commend the case of Tennessee to the immediate attention of Senators and Representatives.

WENDELL can "hold his horses." The Convention is reconstructing us without the intervention of MAYNARD, SMITH, BEAST BUTLER and the like.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: "It is understood that several ex-Confederates will shortly make an effort to recover property located in this district, which was confiscated and sold by the Government while the owners were in the South. Purchasers of such property are considerably agitated on the subject, and it suits for the recovery of them are successful the ownership of property of a great aggregate value in different sections of the country will be affected thereby."

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

They do some things better in the old country. For example, the *Pall Mall Gazette* asks if there are no involuntary speeches made in the House of Commons; and pursues the query with a mild emphasis by asking if all the members of that body "voluntarily deliver the speeches we read with pain, amusement, or surprise the next morning at our enslaved breakfast tables?" The skeleton of that question must have haunted many a reader of Congressional speeches.

The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday asks: "What does Mr. Forney think of 'plantation manners' now, we should like to know? Stewart on Sumner, and Sumner on Trumbull, and crack and crack about in the Senate; and Cox on Butler, and Bingham on Butler, and Butler on both, with a specimen of the true blue 'Shoo-Fly' minstrelsy, in the House; and no end to the noise and bad blood—is all this not a little worse than 'plantation manners?' Even Drake was disgusted and felt 'degraded.'"

The paragraph has found its highest development in America. The Englishman regards it with suspicion as a dangerous innovation which may in some way impair the integrity of the British Constitution. The Frenchman strings brief paragraphic sentences on a thread of narrative or criticism. But the paragraph as a separate unit is indigenous to this country. The philosophy of its being might be readily derived from national conditions, habits and tendencies, but as a literary fact it is obvious.

Freemasons will be interested to know that Mastai Ferretti, better known as Pope Pius IX, once belonged to their order, having joined it in Philadelphia when he was a Papal Nuncio to this country, and that he continued to be a Mason two years after he became Pope. These assertions are made on the authority of the *Fra Paolo Sarpi* of Venice, a Catholic journal devoted to ecclesiastical reform, and, if true, they are certainly very peculiar, especially when taken in connection with the well known devotional character of the Pope in his earlier years.

Babes now at the Southern mother's breast, truly says the New York *Democrat*, will grow up the most earnest enemies of the Pharisees of New England, and for like wrongs done their sires will have revenge upon the descendants of those Pharisees. This spirit has been instigated and fostered by the North, and the North will be the sufferer. It cannot always rule and domineer as now. The Southern soldier's sword will be passed down from father to son, during generation after generation, until there shall be freedom for the South or revenge for her wrongs.

In social life in Paris, this winter, the balls and *soirees* given by the Polish exiles have been the most brilliant. There has been a sensible decrease in the number of parties given by wealthy Russian and American residents of the French capital. There has recently been quite an influx of Turkish and Egyptian notabilities, and the latter have begun to "receive." An invitation to the house of one of these Pachas or other Oriental dignitaries is now more highly prized by the *Jeunesse doree* than a ticket to a ball at the Tuileries or an invitation to the "*Lundis*" of the Empress Eugenie.

Lord Lytton has perpetrated an injustice to Sir Robert Walpole by repeating the association of his name with a base maxim which, in reality, he never uttered. The title of Lord Lytton's new comedy is, "Walpole; or, Every Man has His Price." This sentiment, or this saying, has been so often attributed to Walpole, (generally to Horace Walpole,) especially in this country, that it is hardly worth while to give the fact in the matter with any expectation of correcting the popular misapprehension about it. But the actual remark which Sir Robert Walpole made was in referring to certain quack-patriots of his day, that Walpole said, "All those men have their price."

Exclusive of the two Atlantic cable companies, not less than ten submarine telegraph schemes, with a capital of $35,000,000, have been promoted or completed within a few months. The capital of the British Indian submarine telegraph from Suez to Aden and Bombay, is alone put down at $19,000,000; the Falmouth, Malta and Gibraltar line at $3,900,000; the West India and Panama line at $3,300,000; the British Indian extension from Ceylon to Singapore at $2,500,000; the China submarine telegraph at $4,900,000; the China and Japan extension of the Great Northern Telegraph at $3,500,000, and the Panama and South Pacific at $1,900,000. This wonderful activity is exciting some alarm lest the work be overdone, and the London *Economist* advises quiet people not to meddle with cable companies.

The New York *World* says: "Under the recent decision of Chief Justice Chase, the savings banks of this city might insist that moneys loaned by them on bond and mortgage before the passage of the legal tender act should be repaid in gold. That they will not do this, however, is evident, inasmuch as those who deposited gold with them before the war would at once insist upon receiving gold for their deposits. The banks will, therefore, be in no hurry to establish a precedent which would injure them more than it would benefit them. Certain private lenders of money may, however, take advantage of Mr. Chase's decision. Such a course would certainly lead to long and vexatious litigation, the result of which could by no means be confidently predicted."

The three States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, have been made a sort of bowling ground for the play of the railroad kings. A year ago, strong efforts were made to cut the Pennsylvania Central off from the Northwest altogether; but now it is stronger than ever, and by the recent lease of the Little Miami and the Columbus and Xenia Railways its hold upon Cincinnati is fixed immovably. The Pennsylvania Central owns the Cincinnati and Zanesville Road, and by this lease has two routes from Dresden, on the Panhandle line, to Cincinnati. A line from Zanesville to Dresden is now building, and an additional line of sixteen miles from Richmond to Connersville, on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Road, would put the great bugbear into Indianapolis outside of all existing arrangements. This line, it is said, is to be built.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS!

CHEAPER NOW THAN EVER.

I WILL OFFER, FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS, Carpets, Carpeting at extremely LOW PRICES, as follows:
Best Velvets at $3 30 per yard;
English Body Brussels at $2 00;
English Tapestry Brussels at $1 75;
Three-plys from $1 75 to $1 85;
Ingrains from 65c to $1 10;
Hemp Carpeting at 30c per yard;
Oilcloth, Matting and Shades in proportion.
Call and see for yourselves. TERMS CASH.

E. FEGAN,
jal6 260 Second Street.

WM. K. THIXTON,
MANUFACTURER OF
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
And General Upholstery and
FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT
No. 44 COURT STREET,
Next Southern Express Co., MEMPHIS, TENN.
ja19

AMES, BEATTIE & CO.,
396 GAYOSO BLOCK,
OFFER ALL KINDS OF
Furniture, Carpets,
WINDOW SHADES,
Oil Cloths, Mattresses, Etc.,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
de19

SEED STORE.

R. G. CRAIG & CO.,
379 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE
—DEALERS IN—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
GARDEN AND
GRASS SEED, FERTILIZERS
—AND—
AGENTS FOR BRINLY PLOWS.
R. G. CRAIG & CO.,
de12 daw 379 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

R. D. WARD & CO.
—DEALERS IN—
GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD
SEEDS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Fertilizers, Fruit Trees,
PAPER, PAPER BAGS, ETC.
232 MAIN ST. 232
MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE

We have just received a large shipment of
TWO AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS,
Of every superior make, which we are offering low. R. D. WARD & CO.,
ja12 232 Main street.

230 MAIN STREET.
THE GREAT RED STORE.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that on March 1st I shall discontinue my
MAIN STREET STORE,
And that until that day I shall sell my complete stock of
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Custom-made Shoes, etc., etc.,
At prices far below those of any house in the city. This is a
POSITIVE CLOSING SALE,
AND NO CATCH-PENNY ADVERTISEMENT
feb6 WILLIAM FRANK.

GROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS.

N. HILL. N. FONTAINE

HILL, FONTAINE & CO
Successors to WILLIAMSON, HILL & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
326 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE
HAVE for sale, and keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of everything in their line, dealing especially in such articles as
Bulk Meats,
Bacon,
Mess Pork,
Jowls and Rumps,
Lard.
Louisiana Sugars,
Refined Sugars,
Rio Coffees,
Molasses and Syrups.
Kentucky Bagging, M. and M., Ky., Py., Loudeman, and J. and D. Flax.
Rope and Arrow Ties,
Nails and Spikes,
Flour and Meal,
Mackerel
North Carolina Roe Cut and Gross Herring.
Canned Goods
Copper-Distilled Whisky,
Rectified Whisky,
Robinson County Whisky.
Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.
no27 daw HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

TO THE TRADE!

IN STORE AND ARRIVING, AND FOR sale at St. Louis, Cincinnati or Chicago prices, transportation added:
50 tierces Lard,
250 cases Caddy Lard,
100 kegs Leaf Lard,
Also, at lowest market rates:
500 barrels Flour—assorted brands;
100,000 pounds Bulk Shoulders, Sides and Hams,
150 barrels Pink-Eye Potatoes,
200 barrels Peach-Blow Potatoes,
100 bags Coffee,
50 pockets O. G. Java,
50 barrels Refined Sugar,
50 barrels New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Golden Syrup,
150 kegs Nails,
300 kits Mackerel,
50 half barrels Mackerel,
75 boxes Excelsior Soap,
50 boxes Olive Soap,
300 cases Canned Fruits,
100 barrels Whiskies—all grades,
Together with a general supply of
Groceries, Plantation Supplies
AND LIQUORS,
To which the attention of the trade is respectfully solicited. The odious importation tax having been removed, we are determined to give our customers the benefit of reduced prices, and will hereafter fill orders at figures equal to any other Western market, transportation added. An examination of our stock and prices will convince our friends of this fact.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
268 Front Street.
Ledger copy. ja23

Four doors north of Worsham House, Memphis.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants
No. 209 MAIN STREET,
Late with D. A. Tillinghast, Formerly with Cossitt, Ellis & Co.
FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,
GROCERS, LIQUOR DEALERS,
TO THE TRADE.
We have on hand and offer for sale at
LOWEST MARKET RATES,
1500 bbls. FLOUR, all grades,
1000 bbls. SALT,
1000 bbls. POTATOES,
500 pkgs. MACKEREL,
300 pkgs. MOLASSES,
150 hhds. SUGAR,
300 bags COFFEE,
200 bbls. WHISKEY.
Also, a general and complete assortment of goods usually kept in our line.
STEWART BROTHERS & FIZER.
feb4

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Fine Gold Watches
AND CHAINS.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.
Old firm Pooley, Barnum & Co.,
265 MAIN STREET, COR. COURT

New & Rich Jewelry.
ja25

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EAGLE BOOT & SHOE STORE,
344 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.
J. W. VOEGELI,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Gentlemen's and Ladies'
BOOTS AND SHOES
He also keeps on hand a large and well assorted stock of CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR ALL WEARS. ja23

WANTED---AGENTS.

$250 PER MONTH, to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. PRICE ONLY $15. Great inducements to agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch;" will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine. 100,000 sold, and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an agency. Send for circulars. ☞ *Beware of imposters.* ☜ Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; or St. Louis, Mo.
jal1

INSURANCE.

North British and Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
LONDON AND EDINBURGH
ESTABLISHED 1809.

Subscribed Capital, (gold)	$10,000,000 00
Fire Reserve Fund, "	1,685,767 71
Fire Reserve Premium "	692,573 77
Total Assets, "	14,805,224 39
Total Income for 1868, "	4,111,492 61

JOHN G. LONSDALE,
AGENT,
No. 43 Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
feb11

$10,000 for $10!
Premium when the Classes are Complete, which are now being rapidly filled up.
ADVANTAGES.—The advantages of this Association over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are: No panic can break it; the fees are so small, and required to be paid at such long intervals, that any man can secure to his family a competency upon his death.
MASONIC MUTUAL
Life Assurance Association
OF MEMPHIS.
OFFICE---No. 324 FRONT STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. P. T. Scruggs, of Scruggs & Duncan.
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A. Hatchett, Esq., of Busby & Hatchett.
Ed. Pickett, jr., of Messick & Pickett.
OFFICERS:
D. C. TRADER, Pres. H. M. RAGAN, Sec'y.
H. G. TRADER, Treasurer.
DR. W. H. HODGES, Examining Physician.
de6 d w s

DISSOLUTION---COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.

WE have this day sold our stock, interest and good will in the stove and tinware business to Messrs. WALT & CO., who will conduct the same at the old stand, and for whom we bespeak a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us. M. R. Brannon has charge of the assets and liabilities of the firm, and will attend to the winding up of their affairs, at the office of Walt & Co., 272 Front street. R. BRANNON & CO.
MEMPHIS, January 10, 1870.

WALT & CO.,
272 Front Street,
(Opposite Packet Landing.)
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
OFFER their well assorted stock of cook and heating stoves, sheet iron ranges, tin and copper ware, mantles and grates, cutlery, house furnishing goods, coal, lard and linseed oils, and a complete tool stock, to the trade, at low cash figures.
Special attention paid to JOB WORK, in all its branches.
Mr. Richard Brannon is interested in our firm, and will be glad to serve his old friends and customers. Respectfully,
feb9 WALT & CO.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

☞ The firms GALBREATH, STEWART & Co., Memphis, Tenn., and STEWART, GALBREATH & FIZER, New Orleans, La., have this day been dissolved, by mutual consent, Mr. W. B. Galbreath retiring.
Either member of the late firm is hereby authorized to use the firm name in settlement of business.
W. B. GALBREATH,
WM. STEWART,
ANDREW STEWART.
JOHN C. FIZER.
MEMPHIS, February 1st, 1870.

My continued ill-health necessitates my retiring from business, and in doing so I have much pleasure in recommending my successors, Messrs. STEWART BROS. & FIZER, Memphis, Tennessee, and Messrs. STEWART & FIZER, New Orleans, Louisiana, to my friends, and hope they will continue their business with them. I will be found at the office of Messrs. STEWART BROS. & FIZER, No. 11 Union street, Stonewall Block, till further notice.
W. B. GALBREATH.

Copartnership Notice.

☞ WILLIAM STEWART, HUGH STEWART, ANDREW STEWART and JOHN C. FIZER have this day entered into copartnership under the firm styles of STEWART BROS. & FIZER, Memphis, Tenn., and STEWART & FIZER, New Orleans, La., being successors to Galbreath, Stewart & Co., Memphis, Tenn., and Stewart, Galbreath & Fizer, New Orleans, La., for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Grocery Commission and Cotton business, at the old stand of Galbreath, Stewart & Co., No. 11 Union street, Galbreath Block, Memphis, Tenn., and a cotton factorage and Commission business at No. 46 Union street, New Orleans, La. They will always keep on hand a large stock of goods, comprising a full and complete assortment of every article in their line of business, which they will sell upon the most favorable terms. Especial attention will be given to the handling and sale of cotton.
This branch of their business, in the Memphis house, will be under the care and control of Mr. Hugh Stewart, who, from over sixteen years' experience, feels confident of his ability to manage the same to the satisfaction of their customers.
Mr. Andrew Stewart will, as before, have charge of the cotton business of their New Orleans house.
The Grocery Department of their Memphis house will be under the management of Wm. Stewart and John C. Fizer, as formerly. They solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old house of Galbreath, Stewart & Co., Memphis, Tenn., and Stewart, Galbreath & Fizer, New Orleans, Louisiana.
STEWART BROS. & FIZER.
No. 11 Union Street, Stonewall Block, Memphis, Tennessee.
STEWART & FIZER,
No. 46, Union Street, New Orleans, La.
FEBRUARY 1st, 1870. febldaw

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE undersigned having this day sold their stock of goods, business interests and good will to Messrs. John Robertson and Joseph Bruce, who succeed to the business under the name and style of ROBERTSON, BRUCE & CO., the firm of TOBIN, LYNN & CO., is thereby dissolved by mutual consent. The new firm of Robertson, Bruce & Co. assume all the liabilities of the old firm, and are alone authorized to collect and receipt for the debts due the old firm.
We take pleasure in thank all our friends for their liberal patronage, and cheerfully commend our successors to their favor.
TOBIN, LYNN & CO.
January 31, 1870.

NEW FIRM.

JOHN ROBERTSON. JOSEPH BRUCE.
BY the foregoing, it will be seen that we have bought the entire stock of goods, business interests and good will of Tobin, Lynn & Co. We propose to continue the business at the old stand, 346 Main street, and solicit a share of the public patronage and favor. ROBERTSON, BRUCE & CO.
Memphis, Tenn., February 1, 1870. febl

[OFFICIAL.]

ORDINANCE.

AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER XIV. ART. I, PAGE 98, BOUND CITY ORDINANCES.
IT shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and subject to a penalty of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars, to employ and keep female waiters in saloons and tippling houses, to serve spirituous, vinous or malt liquors to customers.
To be connected with or participate in any ball, open or masked, or dancing assemblage of both sexes, in, near to, or adjoining saloons or tippling houses, not authorized by the mayor of the city.
Approved, Memphis, February 7, 1870.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.
Attest:
L. H. RICHARDS, City Register. feb9

COTTON FACTORS.

CHARLES H. DORION, Jr.,
(Late of Mosby & Dorion),
Cotton Factor,
Office, 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building,
UP-STAIRS,
304 Front St., 304
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
☞ Bagging, Rope, Ties and Supplies furnished customers. de31

MILAM, BOWLING & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
266 Front Street,
Corner Court, - - - Memphis, Tenn.
oct9

A. M. BOYD. F. M. WHITE. I. N. DAVIS
BOYD, WHITE & DAVIS,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 296 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
☞ All consignments covered by Open Policy, and in store covered by insurance, unless otherwise instructed. de13

WASH. S. TAYLOR. W. L. RADFORD
W. E. M'GUIRE.
TAYLOR, RADFORD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
15 MONROE STREET, between Main and Front, Memphis, Tenn. Bagging, Rope, Ties and Supplies furnished on reasonable terms. Special attention given to filling cash orders.
☞ All consignments insured, unless otherwise instructed. oct1

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S
MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
42 NORTH COURT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
The Largest and Oldest
INSTITUTION OF THE KIND
IN THE SOUTHWEST.
Established Ten Years.
Where Invalids Can Obtain Scientific and Commonsense Treatment at a Moderate Expense.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Lumbago, Gout,
Sciatica, Mercurial Rheumatism,
Tic Doloreux, Nerve-Ache.
In all arthritic complaints, as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc., this practice is almost perfect. The most intense pains are almost instantly relieved—enormous swellings are reduced—limbs which have been contracted and stiff for years are relaxed. Cases of twenty, thirty and forty years' standing, have been cured by me after all other means have failed.
A great accomplishment is my triumph over pain, by which I can often, in a few moments, soothe and carry off the most excruciating sufferings.
If this system did nothing more than to relieve pain, it would stand superior to any other systems extant.

Paralysis.
Hemiplegia (Half Palsy), Paresis,
Paraplegia (Local Palsy), Paralysis Agitans.
In every form of Paralysis, this is the only treatment which amounts to anything—restoring action and vitality.
In the treatment of this sad affection, I use my Medicated Baths, medicated with various substances, as turnbinth, chlorine, iodine, ammonia and hydrargyrum, in connection with medicated electricity and galvanism, and other fine remedial agencies.
I will contract to cure any case of paralysis provided there exists no organic lesion.

Catarrh.
Stopped-up Head, Running of the Nose, Constant Hawking and Spitting, Constant Blowing of the Nose.
Thousands suffer from that most annoying, disagreeable and offensive complaint—Catarrh, without knowing what it is.
Often the secreted mucous, flowing down the throat clogs up the lungs, and lays the foundation for consumption.
The most skillful physicians fail to cure it. Recently, several "Ear Doctors" of this city, have turned their attention to the treatment of catarrh, and demand most fabulous prices from patients.
I cure any case of obstruction—stopped-up head—discharges of greenish, thick, thin, or glairy mucous from the nose, internally or externally—pain or fullness between the eyes—constant blowing of the nose—inflammation of the nasal passages—ulceration of the schneiderian membrane, etc., in the course of a few days.

Scrofula.
Struma, Glandular Swellings, Running, or Crusty Eruptions, Salt Rheum, King's Evil.
The Scrofula taint, inherited or otherwise, filling life with untold misery, is, by all usual medical treatment, hopelessly incurable.
The only true cures which I have ever seen, are those which have been performed by me.
I will contract to cure, without fail, every case of Blood Diseases, even the most terrible forms of Leprosy, Erysipelas, Eczema, Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, Abscesses, and every form of red, scaly, or disfiguring eruption, in from forty-eight hours to a few weeks.

Mercurial Diseases.
Salivation (Ptyalism), Mercurial Eruptions, Mercurial Aches in Bones, Mercurialization.
Mercury, injudiciously used, has filled the earth with wrecks of humanity. Thousands suffer from its effects, who have been unconsciously drugged by their physician. It is sin to attempt the cure of the majority of diseases while it remains in the body.
Although I have heard of several so-called antidotes for mercury in the human body, I have never yet seen a physician who could eliminate it from the system.
I can satisfy any patient or physician that I can absolutely extract mercury, lead, zinc, and other mineral poisons, in every case. One bath which I employ, even draws the lead from the white paint in the bath-room.

Cancers.
Noli-me-Tangere, Lupus, or Wolf Cancer, Scirrhus Cancer—Fungous Cancer, Rose Cancer—Spider Cancer.
I make a great specialty in the treatment of every description of cancer and tumors, and have a special department devoted to this branch of disease.
How many cancers and tumors are wrongfully treated by certain charlatans styling themselves "Cancer Doctors."
After being pronounced incurable, I will take any one of these cases in hand, and make a permanent cure.
My terms for treating cancers, etc., will be based on the age and condition of the patient, and the positive certainty of cure