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.

We have no traveling agents. Remittances must be by draft or postoffice order. Money at the risk of the sender.

ADVERTISING RATES,

In the DAILY APPEAL, $1 per square, 20 cents per line, or 10 cents per line, according to place. In the WEEKLY, one-half the rates of the DAILY. Advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL, are charged one-sixth additional to above rates. Terms: Cash in advance.

CORRESPONDENCE,

Containing important NEWS, solicited from any part of the Globe. Writer's name and address required on every communication as private guarantees of good faith.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, : FEB. 23, 1870

THE NEWS.

Letters from Rome say an early adjournment of the Council is probable.

In France there is one Jew to 240 of the population; in England one to 728; and in Austria one to 31.

Governor Senter has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Thos. Crawford, accused of murdering Clark Anderson, in McMinn county, on the 29th of last month.

Mr. A. G. Morrow, General Agent of the Clarksville Confederate orphans, has secured the Masonic Hall at Louisville, in which concerts by the orphans will be given on the 28th inst., and on the 1st and 2d of March.

Thomas C. Coleman, a young man well and favorably known in Nashville, died very suddenly at his residence, about four o'clock yesterday morning, of congestion of the brain, in the thirty-third year of his age.

The first meeting on Long Branch race course will commence July 5th. The proprietor gives in purses and added money to be run for, $15,000. During the meeting a purse of $5000 for a four-mile heat will be given.

A Chicago dispatch of yesterday says: "No great observance of the day. The Zouave battalion, an independent military organization, are having a grand parade. Many flags are flying, but business is not suspended."

News received from Nassau states that General Quesada and five companies arrived there on the 9th instant in small boats. It is reported that the steamer Anna has again been seized on the declaration of one of her crew.

A telegram from Paris received yesterday says the Abbe Friederich, theological advisor to Cardinal Hohelhal, who is suspected of furnishing correspondence concerning the Council to the *Gazette de Augsburg*, has received orders to quit the Roman territory.

A telegram from New York yesterday informs the public that the Erie troubles have again been partially revived, in an action by George F. Gray vs. Fisk, Belden & Co., in the Superior Court, to recover a balance of some thirty thousand dollars, growing out of operations in Erie stock.

A dispatch from Providence, R. I., received yesterday, says that one William Smith, while under the influence of whisky, shot his brother dead, in Fall River, last night, for preventing his beating his mother, and then drank a bottle of poison, dying in about six hours. Both men had families.

Count Otto Von Delow, the bogus Prussian Count, and cousin of Count Bismarck, who succeeded in marrying a young and rich lady of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and in swindling the family out of some $10,000, was arrested yesterday morning, and is now confined in jail to await examination.

The Nashville *Banner* of Sunday says: "The first twenty miles of the South and North road were completed south from Decatur, yesterday, and trains are now running that distance from Tennessee river. This entitles the company to aid amounting to $16,000 per mile, under the internal improvement law of Alabama."

A London dispatch, dated the 21st, says: The *Telegraph* is assured that Lord Derby will accept the Conservative leadership in the House of Lords. Baring Bros. have introduced in the market the Massachusetts loan on the Fitchburg Railroad. The Times indicates a feeling of increased security on the part of the Irish tenants since the commissioner for examining the system visited the country.

The cold snap Monday was felt throughout the country. Thermometer in New York city stood 10° above zero at seven a.m., 22° at noon, and 15° at ten p.m. The cold was more severe in the West than in the New England States. The cold continued yesterday morning, and the thermometer at eight a.m. was 10° above zero in New York city.

A steamer from Brazil brought back to New York yesterday a cargo of ex-Confederates who went off after the close of the war to settle in Brazilian territory. After suffering terrible privations they were shipped home by the Imperial Government. Several companies of Southern emigrants who located themselves in other parts of Brazil are doing well, and will remain.

Yesterday, the anniversary of the birthday of Washington was observed in New York city as a legal holiday, banks and courts were closed, and business generally suspended. The Eleventh regiment paraded, as also the veterans of 1812. Washington's "Farewell Address" was read in Trinity Church at 11 o'clock, with appropriate patriotic musical accompaniment, and the chimes were rang after services.

A dispatch from Paris, dated the 21st inst., says the conscripts in the camp at Lyons became disorderly yesterday, sang La Marseillaise and made other noisy demonstrations. Several were arrested. There was a grand fete at the Tuileries last evening, in honor of the Arch-Duke of Austria. The annual report of the French Cable Company comments upon the retrospective character of the American policy in relation to that company.

As a result of Black Republican misrule, the Washington Iron Works of Newburg, N. Y., have suspended payment. Unfinished contracts to the amount of $65,000 have been placed in the hands of J. Bigelor & Co. for completion. The company employed 270 men, most of whom will be retained for the work of completing the contracts. The liabilities of the company are stated to be about $95,000. It is also stated that the assets, if sufficient time is allowed for their conversion, will more than cover the amount. The concern was, during the war, one of the largest in the country, employing at one time 1500 men. The property is owned by Homer Ramsdell, one of the directors of the Erie.

The old established fish-joint for uniting the ends of the rails in the track of a railway, has been greatly improved by a new invention called a "Spring Nut," that revolves or tightens by the pressure or concussion of passing trains instead of working loose—an object long sought after by railway managers, and which is proving to be a great success. Some twenty or thirty of the largest roads in the country are putting them down. Another improvement by the same inventor is an "Oscillating Car Brake" that automatically works upon both the wheel and rail. It is claimed that with less pressure upon the wheel a train can be stopped in half the time that is required by the one now in use. The South Side, Virginia, Wilmington and Weldon; South Carolina, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and other railroads are now fitting up cars with this brake.

OPINION OF CHANCELLOR MORGAN.

Shelby County vs. Cherry et al.

This bill is filed on the part of the county of Shelby to restrain by injunction the defendants from collecting certain judgments obtained in the Municipal Court against the county.

It is alleged, first, that the county was never served with process; second, that the Municipal Court had no jurisdiction to render judgment against the county, and, third, that the claims upon which the judgments were based were not valid.

If either of the first two objections are good, the injunction will not be dissolved. The third objection will not and cannot be now considered, for if the county was properly served with process, and the Municipal Court had jurisdiction of the cause, that defense could then and there have been made, and if not then made the county cannot now, in this Court, avail itself of the defense. The rule is after judgment at law, relief is not to be had in equity, unless in cases where the party could not have made the defense at law, or was prevented by fraud, accident, or the act of the opposite party, unmixed with negligence on his part. 1 Head, 56, and authorities cited; 1 King Digest, 292, etc.

The first question then is, has the county been served with process? By section 402, of code, counties are made corporations and can be sued as other corporations. Section 402 directs that in suits against the county, the service shall be made upon the presiding officer of the county court. The code also provides that each county court, when there is no county Judge, shall elect one of its members Chairman, who shall preside in the quarterly and quorum courts in such counties; this officer is the representative of the county, and as Chairman, is the proper officer upon whom service should be made in all suits against the county.

In other counties (Shelby one), there are appointed Judges of the county court, who, by reason of his office, is Chairman of the quarterly court. In such counties the quorum court is abolished and all the duties, (which are probate) of that court, are imposed upon that officer. The County Judge of the last class of counties is the proper officer upon whom service, in suits against the county, is to be made. It is proper here to understand that service of process upon the Judge of the county court is to be made not upon him as County Judge, but because he is the presiding officer of the quarterly court; the code says: "Service shall be upon the presiding officer of the county court." The County Judge being the presiding officer of that court, service, of course, is to be upon him.

It must also be borne in mind that the duties imposed upon the County Judge, as financial officer of the county and general head and supervisor of the interest of the county, as embraced in Code from section 520 to 529, inclusive, are duties imposed upon him not as a County Judge, but as the presiding officer of the County Court, for they apply to the presiding Justice in such counties as have no County Judge.

Thus the law stood in 1867; and until that time if the county of Shelby had been sued in any of the courts the service would had to have been made upon the County Judge.

Does the act of March, 1867, change the law and relieve the County Judge of his position as presiding officer of the County Court? And does it go further and make the President of the Board of County Commissioners the head of the County Court, and the representative of the county? If so, the service of the writs from the Municipal Court was proper upon him, and the county has been brought into court, and must abide the judgment, if that court had jurisdiction.

The act of March, 1867, established a Board of County Commissioners, consisting of five members, one of whom it denominates the President of the Board. It vests this Board with all the powers and duties which were vested in the quarterly court, with additional powers enumerated in the act. And by section 26 the magistrates of the county are relieved from all further duties and obligations incident to the office as members of the quarterly court.

It must be borne in mind that previous to this time, by the act of the Legislature creating "the office of County Judge, the quorum court was already abolished. Then section 26 of the act of 1867 made the finishing stroke, and relieved the magistrates of Shelby county of all duties whatever as members of the County Court.

The question then arises, is the County Judge the presiding officer of the Board of County Commissioners. If so, he is still the proper officer for the service of the writ.

He certainly cannot be. The act provides for a President of this board and defines some of his duties—such duties as have heretofore been performed by the presiding officer of the County Court, and gives to the Board of Commissioners all the duties heretofore performed by the quarterly court. And incidentally with this would go to the President of the board the duties heretofore imposed on the presiding officer of the quarterly court. We may see this more clearly by considering the act of 1867 upon a county that had no county judge, the abolition of the County Court would in that case necessarily relieve the Chairman of the County Court of his position, he being a magistrate, the County Judge can claim no more; the duties that are imposed on him as Chairman of the County Court are no greater than those of a magistrate who acts as Chairman of the County Court.

The next question that arises is whether the President of the Board of County Commissioners is the head of the county corporation and the proper party upon whom service should be made. If he be not technically Chairman of the County Court, but is the head of the corporation, the county may be sued through him. The code provides that service can be had in this way, and the authorities have held that generally recognize such service in the absence of any statutory direction. The object being only to give notice to the corporation.

Upon this branch of the case we must still bear in mind that all the duties and obligations imposed upon the County Judge, independent of his probate duties (and indeed of these also), are by reason of his being the presiding officer of the County Court. Divest him of these and you strip him of his office; but his probate duties are saved by that provision of the act which retains the Quorum Court feature of the County Court. And that branch of the Court is confined exclusively to the probate business. The County Judge does not, therefore, represent the county of Shelby in its corporate character any more than the Judge of the Law or Municipal Courts; and service upon him in either view of the case we have taken would not have been proper.

The only service that could have been made must be upon the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. This Board represented the material and financial interest of the corporation. It was authorized to levy and collect taxes, to build and repair roads and bridges, courthouses, etc., etc.

In this connection I have considered other statutes passed by the Legislature, creating commissions in other counties similar to this, but do not think that they can enter into the interpretation of this act.

The other question presented is, had the Municipal Court jurisdiction of this case? This point was not pressed with great earnestness in the able argument of the solicitor for the county. I think the Municipal Court did have jurisdiction of the corporation. It is true all the county is not embraced in the jurisdictional limits of the Court, yet the representative of the county was within its jurisdiction and service was had upon him. Perhaps no case could be found in which all the assets or property or the persons composing a corporation could be found in the jurisdictional limits of a court; yet, if a representative of the corporation is found in that jurisdiction the service would be good.

I have considered this case with much care, and have listened with much interest to the able arguments that have been made; and while I am fixed in my conclusions about the case in its present attitude, and can see nothing in the conduct of these defendants, Cherry and others, but what is right and proper, I am satisfied that a County Court system of nearly a hundred years standing in this State, works less harm and more satisfaction to a people who have been trained to know its operations and appreciate its conservatism, than any system whose merits have not been fully tested.

The above opinion of Chancellor MORGAN applies to several bills filed, as the attornies of Shelby county, by Messrs. WILSON & BEARD, praying the court to restrain the collection of certain judgments against the county. The court affirming the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court, it appears that the motions to dissolve the injunctions were sustained, because, in the opinion of the court, there was proper service on the county of Shelby, and therefore the Chancery Court had no jurisdiction of the cases on motion to dissolve the injunctions. If we have interpreted the opinion rightly, we are led to inquire what status now have these cases in the Chancery Court? Does or does not this opinion dismiss the bills? If so, while we would not presume to call in question the judgment of the Court, we suppose an appeal lies, and the matter may be further tested by an appellate tribunal. If this is an end of the cases it would seem quite unfortunate for the county. If we are rightly informed, some twenty or more thousands of dollars of the sums for which these judgments were rendered grew out of malpractices of the old Board of County Commissioners, in making improper allowances. Under the old regime no resistance would be made to such collections from the county, and laches and all evil results of negligence must follow of course. This proceeding is at the instance of the new authorities, and we believe, is the result of discoveries made since they came into office. There is reason to regret the fact, if it be so that the county is now estopped from reaching the true merits of the cases, and thereby saving a small portion of the hundreds of thousands plundered from it.

The plunderers were the officers who should have protected the county before the Municipal Court. But, as such, that was not to be expected of them. It was our misfortune to have such officers, and, it may be, that the law authorities have shut us up to the misfortune, as seems to be the decision of Judge MORGAN. But the case is a novel, and, perhaps, unadjudicated one, and on the ground of its novelty we should be glad if it were legally possible that it might be further investigated from the beginning. That the whole process takes wrongfully the money of the county is evident, however incumbent on the Chancellor it may be to make the adverse decision.

THE revenues are now considerably in excess of the real necessities of the Government. And in conformity to this fact it would seem evident that the taxation and tariffs should be reduced, instead of increased, as proposed by the bill now before Congress. The indications of the defeat of that iniquitous measure, we are pleased to see, are growing stronger. The Baltimore *Sun* has a special which states that a consultation has been had among prominent members of the administration, and that they have come to an agreement to reduce fifty millions of dollars, taking thirty millions of that sum from the internal revenue, and twenty from that from foreign importations. The conclusion was arrived at on two grounds: first, that the business interests of the country demanded it; and second, on the ground that the interest on the public debt could not be reduced for a year at least on the plan of the funding bill now pending. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, after an interview with the President, in which reduced taxation was urged on his attention, expressed the opinion that the country demanded it. The dispatch to the *Sun* states that on this intimation from the President the members of the committee have agreed to recommend reduction to the extent indicated. The committee is expected to recommend the reduction of the income tax from five to three per cent., and to increase the exemptions from one to two thousand dollars. The committee, however, claims that the tariff bill pending in the House makes the reduction of the other twenty millions on foreign importations. That is done, if at all, by reducing articles wherein it is not so important to popularity to adhere to high rates; but the principle of "protection" is sufficiently maintained and the monopolists duly cared for.

All in all, the fact that reduction has been determined on is an encouraging sign. The change of policy indicates a somewhat more wholesome regard for the wishes of the people. The first reason given for it is a most satisfactory one, to-wit: that "the business interests of the country demand it." We wonder if our State and city legislators will not learn something from this hint? Don't the business interests of Tennessee require a reduction, rather than an increase of the tax on merchants? In the south it is the business interest which is most depressed. Heavy taxation and scarcity of currency and mercantile capital keeps commerce at a low ebb in this quarter. Not less for all other interests and those of consumers than for its own it needs encouragement, instead of heavier penalties and greater burdens. Great commerce makes a great State. Without this no State can thrive and no cities can be built up. The prices realized by the farmers for the products of the soil depend to a great extent on the amount of capital accumulated in the cities. Build Memphis to a large size and the competition of capitalists here would increase prices for the products of the vicinity, and correspondingly build up and people the country, and cotton itself would feel the impulse not inconsiderably. Land would advance in value for two hundred miles around. Commerce is the very life-blood of the State, and every measure tending to reduce it to a sluggish movement, is so much mischief done to the whole body. Protection to the mercantile interest is the best possible protection to the agricultural, for it insures the best markets, which is all the farmer wants. If merchants should be taxed more than other people, we incline to think the reasons on which we come to that conclusion, will be found equally sufficient to show that they should be compelled to bear all the public burdens to the release of all other persons whomsoever. And then, when we have no merchants, we shall have no markets and no farmers. If manufacturers should not be taxed because we want manufacturers, and farmers should not be taxed because we want farmers, surely merchants should be compelled to pay all the taxes, because we do not want merchants, but want to drive them away. Literary and scientific lectures are equally such pernicious things, like schools, insurance companies, banks, fruit stands, hand carts and free delivery wagons, that we had better put a good big "privilege" tax on them all. It may be that by pursuing such a policy toward all avocations and industries, except manufacturing and farming, we shall succeed in driving them off. If we don't we should make them pay all our debts, and that will do just as well.

THE Louisiana planters are about to form an organization, to be called the "Sugar Planters' Association," to promote their mutual interests. It is expected they will take up and condemn SCHENCK's bill, designed to curry favor with the South, but really, in their opinion, better calculated to benefit the Northern sugar refineries than to promote the interests of the producers of sugar. The New Orleans *Price Current* contained a call, signed by twenty large planters, and an organization has doubtless already been effected. The good they will do will be the work of time. They cannot hope to exert the least present influence on Congress. Until we get back to old constitutional landmarks and to general and sweeping reforms in every direction, little is to be expected from any quarter.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature has before it a bill to prohibit dangerous performances on the trapeze. The character of these performances has grown more and more daring, from year to year, until they have become absolutely alarming to sensitive spectators. Such are the flights from bar to bar through the air, as exhibited in our own theaters. They require great address and precision. If grown gymnasts will thus show their muscle before the public, we see no great reason why they should not be allowed to take the risk of breaking their necks if they please. But when they compel little children to do the same thing, perhaps even by cruel practices toward them, we think legislation ought to put a stop to it.

HENRY CLAY DEAN is coming to Memphis to lecture on the "Bond Swindle." In this he does not propose to refer to any past transactions of our city government. There is not an orator in America who can cope with HENRY CLAY DEAN in honest, fierce, terrible declamation, especially when the crimes of Radicalism constitute themes for his severe and just invectives.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

There is likely to be a famine among the lawyers of Indiana, owing to the decision of the United States Supreme Court, that divorces obtained by people who go to that State solely to obtain them are void.

The Athens (Ala.) *Post* of yesterday says: "We are informed by the farmers that at least one-third less cotton will be planted this year than last. Our farmers are extensively using fertilizers, and economising on labor in every way possible."

The Chicago *Tribune* says that Chicago owes nearly $3,000,000 debt, contracted before the legal-tender act was passed, and which will have to be paid, at maturity, in gold. The annual charge for interest on this debt amounts to $180,000, which will hereafter have to be paid in coin.

Bishop Simpson said in one of his recent lectures that while in Europe he never traveled with a German student without being told that he (the student) was saving money to go to America, nor rode with an Irishman that did not ask him if he knew his cousin!

Henry Hawkins, a brick-mason by trade, formerly a citizen of Nashville, but who for some time past has resided at Columbia, attempted suicide in that place a few days ago by taking an overdose of laudanum. His life was only saved by a timely discovery of the attempt, and the prudent course pursued by his family and friends.

The Columbia *Herald* is responsible for the following: "There is a negro woman living on Major Wash. W. Miller's farm, on Carter Creek, who is only 39 years old, and is the mother of twenty-six children. Her youngest, lately born, are twins, which makes four children born within the space of eleven months."

The Tampa (Fla.) *Peninsula* says that Mr. James Morris, of that place, raised last year upon one-half acre of cowpenned pine land, on his place four miles north of Tampa, nine barrels of sugar, which averaged 225 pounds to the barrel, thus making eighteen barrels to the acre, weighing 4050 pounds, which, at 12 cents per pound, makes $486.

The steamer Two Boys, which drifted to sea after exploding her steam drum while en route from Dublin, Ga., to Savannah, on the 11th instant, loaded with cotton, sunk the same day in twenty fathoms of water. The captain and crew were rescued before the steamer went down, by a bark bound for Brunswick. The Two Boys was owned by Henry Shaben, of Chicago, Ill., and was not insured.

The Marion (Va.) *Herald* says: "We learn that the wheat crop in this and adjoining counties is looking badly. The long drought last fall prevented the farmers from sowing wheat until the season was far advanced, and in consequence the crop will probably be far below the average. The farmers are preparing to plant a larger corn crop, and are availing themselves of the present beautiful weather to plow their corn land."

The New York *Herald* says: A Southern paper speaks of the "indicrous formalities" with which the outside States have been admitted into the Union. It may all be very indicrous—very funny; but will any of our Southern friends inform us where the laugh comes in? To which the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* responds: Patience, Mr. Bennett, you shall be satisfied anon. The laugh will come in when New York becomes a candidate for reconstruction and the Southern carpet-baggers and negroes assist in making the ceremony as disagreeable as possible. True the laugh may not come in from your side of the mouth, but there will be no lack of laughter from our side.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 18th says: The writ of error in the case of the United States vs. the Hon. Alfred Huger, of this city, before the Supreme Court of the United States, has been dismissed. At the close of the war suit was brought by the United States against Mr. Huger, as the former Postmaster, on account of certain United States stamps held by him officially at the beginning of the late war, and which were taken possession of by the Confederate authorities. The ground taken against him was purely technical, and he was sought to be made liable for the casualties of war, and for the possession by the Confederate Government. His action was clearly and fully vidicated before Judge Bryan, and a verdict rendered in his favor. From this an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which has dismissed the writ of error.

DRY GOODS.

GOOD NEWS For All!

THE GREAT REDUCTION SALE —AT— B. Lowenstein & Bros' TO BE CONTINUED.

Being Compelled to Make Room for our Immense SPRING IMPORTATION, Soon to arrive, we shall continue our Great Reduction Sale —FOR— TWO WEEKS LONGER.

All those in quest of Great Bargains Would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK —HAS BEEN— MARKED LOWER

B. Lowenstein & Bros. 242 & 244 MAIN ST.

Entrance to the Wholesale Department 244 Main st. feb8

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.

BANKS AND BANKING.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:

B. EISMAN, NEWTON FORD, F. S. DAVIS, W. W. THATCHER, J. T. FARGASON, W. P. PROUDFIT, G. H. JUDAH, W. W. YOUNG, J. N. OLIVER, W. R. MOORE, C. F. SMITH, J. W. JEFFERSON, C. C. PARTEE.

F. S. DAVIS, President. NEWTON FORD, Vice-President. W. W. THACHER, Cashier.

EMMET BANK, No. 1 and 3 Madison Street, STANTON BLOCK.

Thos. Fisher, Pres't.

SELLS Sight Drafts on Ireland, and Three and Sixty Days' Sight on London, at New York rates; and can draw in sums to suit purchasers on all the principal cities and towns in Continental Europe. Also, transacts a general Exchange and Banking Business. j22

THE DeSOTO BANK OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES ELDER, W. H. WOOD, T. R. FARNSWORTH, S. H. DUNSCOMB, JOHN R. LEECH.

OFFICERS:

JAMES ELDER, : : President. W. H. WOOD, : : Vice-President. T. R. FARNSWORTH, : Cashier. oct4

REMOVAL.

THE City Bank has removed from the corner of Jefferson and Front streets to the new Bank Building, No. 9 Madison street.

S. H. TONEY, President. E. C. KIRK, Cashier. J. A. HAYES, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

CITY BANK, New Bank Building, No. 9 Madison St. TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, And Deals in Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds, City and County Scrip, and SOUTHERN BANK NOTES. DRAFTS for sale in sums to suit, on England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and all parts of Germany. Also, Gold Drafts on New York. de28

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States—For the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Hall & Co., Bankrupts. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hall & Co., of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district. Memphis, Tennessee, the 16th day of February, A.D., 1870.

feb20 JOHN D. BEARD, Assignee.

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. de21

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

A. M. BOYD. F. M. WHITE. L. 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. de12

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. oct

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. Capital, - One Million Dollars.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870:

Cash on hand or in course of transmission	$ 185,550 24
Premiums due or in hands of Agents	122,404 37
Bills Receivable for Inland and other Premiums	75,581 96
Call Loans, exclusively on United States Collaterals	209,200 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	374,231 00
United States Stocks	710,804 37
State, County and City Bonds	105,808 50
Salvages, Interest Accrued, etc.	83,671 46
Other Property, miscellaneous items	147,051 28
Total assets	$2,017,869 81

LIABILITIES, $119,654 42.

19TH DIVIDEND, JANUARY 17, 1870.

A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government Tax has been declared, payable on demand.

THE SECURITY (Fire and Inland) INSURANCE COMPANY, with the above record, offers its Policies on as favorable terms as those of any other company equally reliable. Its agencies exist in all of the principal cities, towns or villages in the United States.

A. F. HASTINGS, President. W. B. BUCKHOUT, Vice-Pres't. NATHAN HARPER, Secretary. W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Superintendent Western Branch, Chicago. WALKER & EUSTAPHIEVE, Gen'l Agents Inland Department, Buffalo.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, January 1, 1870.

I, G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Security Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, 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 R. V. Vredenburgh, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases.

Wherefore, said Security 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.

R. V. VREDENBURGH, AGENT, feb15 No. 22 Madison Street.

Incorporated 1823.

Ninety-Fourth Semi-Annual Statement Of the condition of the North American Fire Ins. Co. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, January 1st, 1870.

Cash Capital, - - $500,000 00. Surplus, - - - - 302,572 28. $802,572 28

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage, being first lien on Real Estate, worth over 50 per cent. over the amount loaned	$223,900 00
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities owned by the Company, market value	421,095 00
Real Estate	75,000 00
Cash in Bank and Office	19,111 99
Loans on demand, with collateral	12,700 00
Premiums due and outstanding	83,186 21
Cash in Agents' hands in course of transmission	34,463 14
Interest due and accrued on securities	19,175 94
Other Assets of Company	6,000 00
Total Assets	$802,572 28
Losses Unpaid, not due	$ 66,382 60

R. W. BLEECKER, President. W. BLACKSTONE, V. President. F. R. CARTER, Secretary. J. GRISWOLD, General Agent. Approved by G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller. H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Agents, feb5 No. 17 Madison street.

33d SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Office, No. 135 Broadway, Showing the Condition of Company Jan. 1, '70.

ASSETS:

Cash, balance in Bank	$ 239,156 15
Bond and mortgages, being first lien on real estate, worth $2,500,000	1,400,915 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand	498,675 00
U. S. stocks (market value)	1,692,578 75
State and municipal stocks and bonds (market value)	528,338 00
Bank stocks (market value)	105,100 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1870	29,842 32
Balance in hands of agents	40,769 31
Bills receivable (for premiums on inland risks, etc)	1,916 82
Other property, miscellaneous items	41,554 56
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office	6,938 85
Steamer Magnet and wrecking apparatus	35,740 27
Real estate	1,500 00
Government stamps on hand	445 44
Total	$4,516,388 46

LIABILITIES:

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st January, 1870	$119,867 83
Due stockholders on account of 20th and 21st dividends	520 00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres't. D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-Pres't. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary. GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary. T. B. GREENE, 2d Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, January 1, 1870.

I, G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Home Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, 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 CARRINGTON MASON, 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.

CARRINGTON MASON, Agent, feb13 No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.

LARRY HARMSTAD. DICK FOWLER. HARMSTAD & FOWLER, Commission and Shipping Merchants, AND GENERAL AGENTS, OFFICE, NOS. 4 Public Landing, CINCINNATI, OHIO. feb17

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury or painful urinating