THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870. VOL. 30.—NO. 187

The Reformed Church.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent sermon upon episcopacy, thus briefly sketches the Reformed Church:

Of all Protestant churches, the Episcopal best deserves the name REFORMED. She preserves so many of the usages and excellencies of the Roman church, and so few of her errors, that it is quite easy to perceive that she is a Reformed church. All other Protestant churches seem revolutionary rather than reformed.

The reformation in England was more than two hundred years long. There were no volcanic convulsions; no one brilliant Fourth of July day in which the great reform was proclaimed. Nor was the reformation purely and disinterestedly religious.

When the Pope (Urban V, 1365,) demanded large sums of money, in payment of tribute long in arrear, Parliament gave willing ear to the reformer Wickliffe, who denied the authority of Rome, and so excused the nation from paying its debt. Afterward (1380) the same great man finished a translation of the Latin Bible into English. He wrote tracts for the people. He revived preaching to the people. His disciples went diligently up and down the land, teaching and preaching the truth and the authority of holy scripture.

Thus one hundred and fifty years before Luther was heard of as a revolutionary reformer (1518), the leaven of Bible reading and private thinking was at work among the English people.

But the Church in England was still Roman Catholic, notwithstanding the work that was going on among the people. The followers of Wickliffe, known in history as Lollard, have furnished thousands of names to the Bishops' list of heretics, elsewhere known as the noble army of martyrs.

During the reign of Henry VIII (1534) the Church in England was declared independent of Rome. This was, perhaps, the crisis of the English reformation. King Henry was a man not unlike famous King David in his love of women, his tempestuous piety and intermittent conscientiousness. He was a many-sided, large patterned man; a riddle to all small-eyed writers of history.

This curious King having married his brother's widow by special permission of the Church, by and by applied to that same Church to declare the marriage unlawful; and when the Bishop of Rome would not grant this required divorce, Henry, the headstrong and hearty, declared it himself, married again, laughed at his own excommunication, caused himself to be proclaimed supreme head of the Church of England, and to prove that in all these steps he was quite right, he cut off any man's head who should dispute or deny the same—*e. g.*, Sir Thomas Moore (1534).

The King multiplied Bibles, but cut off Bible readers.

After Henry and his stormy ways came pious and gentle Edward VI to the throne, and at once the flower of reform began to blossom, and the Church to show the features which she wears to-day.

The English Bible was read by lessons at morning and evening service as now. The Liturgy was translated and said in English. The creed of the Church was packed in Forty-two Articles, afterward reduced to the famous Thirty-nine. Accordingly both the bread and the wine were given to the common people at the sacrament. And other reforms and purifyings were set afoot.

Edward's reign was a short one, (1547-53,) long enough to introduce these changes, yet short enough to keep the Protestants from getting too much headway.

After this came the pious but gloomy and unhappy Queen Mary, who strove to bring the realm of England back to Rome.

After Mary came Elizabeth, who caused Roman Catholics at one extreme, and Puritans at the other, to feel her scorn and suffer fines, imprisonment and death.

Then James I, of England, by whose order our present Bible was prepared and printed and authorized.

And then from reign to reign the Church of England came down, acquiring little by little her present shape, and laying off the corruption and unreason of the Roman Church as then existing and administered in that rude age.

The prayer book may be called substantially complete as we now have it, in the seventeenth century (1661.) Thus this reformed Church of England filled up nearly three hundred years in her work of purifying and simplifying. And of all Protestant churches, therefore, the best deserves the name of Reformed.

What Constitutes Hell.

Dr. Norman McLeod is accredited with the following: "Let the fairest star be selected, like a beauteous island, in the vast and shoreless sea of the azure heavens, as the future home of the criminals from earth, and let them possess what they most love, and all that it is possible for God to bestow; let them be endowed with undying bodies, and with minds that shall ever retain their intellectual powers; let no Savior ever press his claims upon them, no Sabbath ever dawn upon them, no saint ever live among them, no prayer ever be heard within their border, but let society exist there forever, smitten with the leprosy of enmity to God, and with utter selfishness as its all-pervading and eternal purpose—then, as sure as the law of righteousness exists, on which rests the throne of God and the government of the universe, a society so constituted must work out for itself a hell of solitary and bitter suffering, to which there is no limit except the capacity of a finite nature. Alas! the spirit that is without love to God or its neighbor, is already possessed by power which must at least create for its own self-torment a worm that will never die, and a fire that can never more be quenched."

A Paris correspondent of a Montreal paper has written a very entertaining sketch of George Sand's mode of life at her chateau at Nahant, in company with her son and daughter-in-law. The great *promteur* rises at eleven, breakfasts alone on an egg and a cup of sugarless black coffee. Then she smokes a few cigarettes, the best Maryland tobacco. At twelve she goes out for a walk, returns in an hour to write till six, then dinner for herself—soup, fish caught by her own hands, and fruits *ad libitum*. At midnight she retires to her room, makes her *toilette du nuit* and then writes until six in the morning. If she finishes a work at two o'clock, she "lays down a new keel," and continues to write until the usual hour. Her penmanship is clear, and each page, written on lines, is limited to a fixed number of words. Old music is her delight, and Mozart her favorite. She is fond of private theatricals and of dominoes, but she never plays for money. In personal appearance she is described as dumpy, but not disagreeably so; her head and shoulders are large and heavy, her eyes piercingly black, her mouth vulgar but not sensual, hands and feet small and plump as a child's, and a complexion the color of old ivory. She dresses after the antique, but is fond of gaudy colors.

It is reported that the next big Congressional investigation, from which startling developments are to be expected, will be about the Postoffice Contract Bureau. Certain irregularities are alleged to have occurred in the postal contract business, and one of the House Committees is said to have come across evidence implicating some officials in transactions not in the least creditable.

XLIst CONGRESS---2d SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—*House.* The Committee on Foreign Affairs, this morning, resumed the consideration of Mr. Banks' joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain, but came to no conclusion on the subject. Much important information from the Department of State has been furnished the Committee but it cannot now be made public. The Committee will hereafter have two meetings a week.

General Schofield was examined by the Committee on Military Affairs relative to the illegal sales of cadetships by Congressman Butler, of Tennessee.

Bills were introduced and referred, including the following: To provide for reclaiming the swamp lands of the Mississippi valley; to facilitate transportation on the Mississippi river; for the speedy removal of the political disabilities of all citizens of Mississippi.

Mr. Clark introduced a resolution for the organization of a territorial government for the Indian Territory, and a full recognition of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws as citizens of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution authorizing the Postal Telegraph Committee to inquire into the whole subject of telegraphing in the United States, and send for papers and persons, but the House refused to second the previous question by 41 to 75, and the resolution went over under the rules.

Mr. Sawyer offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire why, and by whom, C. A. Steadman, of Boston, was lately appointed a cadet to the Military Academy, and James P. Canbardi to the Naval Academy, and both credited to the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and to allow any persons involved in improper or corrupt practices in connection therewith a full hearing.

Mr. Logan said the resolution conflicted with the action of the House last week, as it affected ex-members.

The House refused to order the main question—yeas 75; nays 84; and the resolution went over.

Mr. Judd introduced a bill for the relief of sub-building, etc.

Mr. Bingham offered a resolution for the payment of counsel fees and expenses incurred by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, in defending the suit brought against him by Chas. H. Wooley, for his action as a member of the House in sustaining his rights and privileges.

Mr. Voorhies offered a resolution inquiring as to the alleged violations of the existing treaty with the Cherokee Nation. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Churchill offered a resolution asking the President for information as to the determination of the Canadian authorities in regard to the fisheries, and whether any steps had been taken for the protection of American interests.

Mr. Boyd offered a resolution allowing the coast survey authorities to cooperate in obtaining the accurate geological survey and topographical map of the States bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill regulating the form of enacting resolving clauses of acts and resolutions by Congress. Referred.

Mr. Schenck also introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill repealing the charters of Washington and Georgetown, and to provide a system of government bringing all that relates to the capital of the country under the more direct control of Congress and the Executive. Adopted.

Mr. Kerr, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to Mt. Vernon relics. Recommitted.

Mr. Knott asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee on whisky meters. Objected to.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, asked leave to offer a resolution as to repeal or reduction of the income tax; objection made.

Mr. Stokes, rising to a question of privilege, presented a resolution to allow Golladay to withdraw his resignation, the Governor of Kentucky having declined to receive it, he desired the resolution to be referred to Judiciary Committee. The speaker had read letters from Galladay stating that he had withdrawn his resignation and inviting the fullest investigation into any charges against him in reference to the sale of cadetships; also telegrams from Governor Stevenson to Mr. Galliday, stating he forced it to himself and constituents and to his State, to demand such investigation.

Mr. Bingham called attention to the extraordinary fact that the Governor of a State assumed to force on the House of Representatives a member whose seat had been vacated by his own act.

Mr. Trimble remarked that the telegram from Gov. Stevenson did not admit of such interpretation; there was no spirit of dictation in it.

Mr. Breck explained that Gov. Stevenson acted on the assumption that Mr. Galladay had not tendered his resignation to the House, but simply sent him a communication asking him, which Mr. Stevenson, for very proper reasons, declined to do.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, regarded the question as simply one whether the executive of a State had any control, mediate or immediate, over members of the House, and as he could not entertain any such theory, he should vote against the reference of the resolution.

After further discussion between Messrs. Banks, Schenck and others against, and Messrs. Dawes, Jones, of Kentucky, and others in favor of the resolution, the House decided in accordance with the views expressed by the Speaker, that the resolution involves no question of privilege.

Mr. Golladay being a stranger to the House and no longer a member, the House therefore refused to entertain the resolution.

The following was offered by Mr. David, of New York, and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is of grave importance to this house that it should be determined whether a member present, during the session, may resign his seat without the consent of the house, and thereby evade his duties and responsibilities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire and report what action or rule should be taken or established for the determination of that question.

House.—The House, at 3 p.m., resumed the consideration of the Georgia bill.

Mr. Paine offered an amendment that nothing in the bill should be construed to prolong or renew the term of office of Representatives from Georgia.

Mr. Breck withdrew his substitute altogether, believing no legislation necessary.

Mr. Bingham addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and offered an amendment that nothing in the bill should be construed to vacate any offices now filled in Georgia either by election or appointment, nor to extend the official term of any officer, nor to deprive the people of Georgia of the right to elect Senators and Representatives in 1870. He remarked that the amendment suggested no objections which he had to the bill, except the further objection that there was no occasion for any legislation whatever. Touching the rights of Georgia to be represented in Congress, he would count himself a dishonored man and a breaker of his oath if he ever recorded his vote in favor the bill without the limitation that he proposed.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked him whether he would vote for the bill with the amendment in it?

Mr. Bingham—I would reserve the privilege of determining that question for myself. Would the gentleman from Massachusetts vote against the amendment?

Mr. Butler—Certainly I would.

Mr. Bingham—Then its on the ground that judicial offices there are to be discontinued, from Chief Justice down, and a new set nominated by Governor Bullock, who would make a good thing of it by putting in his pockets all proceeds of the State railroads—$2,000,000 per year. He declared his conviction that the passage of the bill would endanger the 15th and 14th amendments, and, for aught he knew, the 13th amendment.

Mr. Davis, of New York, made a speech in advocacy of the bill, in the course of which he defended the character of Gov. Bullock. The bill went over until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Senate.—The memorial of Nicholas P. Trist for compensation in negotiating the treaty with Mexico, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Military Committee ordered the report of the facts of the Indian massacre of Buck's surveying party last summer in Nebraska.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill to admit the State of Texas to Representation in Congress, as it imposes the same conditions as in Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary; also the joint resolution giving officers of the army detailed at military institutions the same pay and allowances as though on active duty. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for carrying into effect the provisions of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians July 19, 1866. It provides for the purchase from the Cherokee Nation of all their lands lying within the State of Kansas and known as the Cherokee strip, and also their lands in the Indian Territory west of the 96th meridian, for the sum of $2,000,000, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury Department, interest to be paid thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Lands in Kansas so purchased are to be surveyed and opened for sale to actual settlers at $1 25 per acre. Lands purchased in the Indian Territory are to be appropriated exclusively for homes of the Indians.

The Funding Bill was taken up. Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition to the establishment of foreign agencies of distribution of the Government debt. He attributed the difficulties affecting the country to the financial legislation of the Republican party in putting upon the country a paper currency of no intrinsic value, and deprecated the continuous abuse of Democratic policy and the impeachment of the motives of that party in the Senate, and believing the only effect was to diminish the credit of our common country when the Republican party should lose the power they now hold by an accidental majority. He objected to the exemption of the new bonds from taxation, and to the expenditure of $13,000,000 in connection with their issue as grossly excessive, one-thirteenth of which amount would be a liberal outlay.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—An extra session of the Legislature met to-day. The Militia and City Charter bills passed in the Senate.

The Fullerton Case.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The great Fullerton case is on trial in the United States Court, between Judges Woodruff and Blatchford. Mr. Stoughton, counsel for the defendant, moved a postponement of the trial for three weeks, owing to the sickness of Mr. Chas. O'Connor, the leading counsel for the defense. The Court refused to grant the motion.

Woman's Rights in Wyoming.

LARAMIE CITY, March 7.—The judiciary of Wyoming sustain the right of women to serve as grand jurors. All the ladies drawn as grand jurors were present at eleven o'clock this morning. A motion made to quash the panel was not sustained. At 11:55 a.m. the first panel of lady grand jurors in the world were sworn in. None asked to be excused. A lady bailiff was appointed for the grand jurors. A splendid address was made by Chief Justice Howe.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following nominations were sent in today: Jas. Perkins, United States Marshall for Idaho; Wm. Lehy, Assistant Revenue Collector, for the 8th District of Virginia, and John W. Sullivan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 23d District of Pennsylvania.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals to-day agreed to report a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad from Norfolk, Va., via Louisville to St. Louis, the capital stock being $40,000,000.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, to-day heard a large delegation of citizens in favor of a territorial government for that District.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The reception of Gov. Seward took place in the City Hall this evening. He made a brief speech complimentary to the city as *the* metropolis of the Western continent.

The trial of McFarland, for the murder of Richardson, is set for the first Monday in April.

The trial of Chambers, for the murder of Voorhees, commences on Wednesday.

The Brooklyn election fraud trials are again postponed.

The suit of Fisk against the Susquehanna Railroad was argued to-day before Judge Cordoza, but the decision was reserved.

The committee of the Gold Exchange have repored in favor of adding leading stocks to their call list.

The intended prize fight between Edwards and Aaron is off.

The rumor afloat to-day of the arrival of the City of Boston at Liverpool proves a hoax.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From Prussia.

BERLIN, March 7.—Weights and measures of Germany are to be assimilated immediately. The coinage also will be established on a more convenient basis.

From England.

LONDON, March 7.—It is an encouraging fact that the sailing vessels which left New York before the City of Boston are just arriving. The managers of the fine think that the steamer's engines were broken down soon after sailing, compelling her to depend upon the sails with which she was not very well supplied.

From Spain.

MADRID, March 7.—In the Constitutional Cortes on Saturday Prim reaffirmed his opposition to the Duke of Montpensier, and declared that the entire ministry, with the exception of Admiral Topete, were anti-Montpensier. The statement has given the latter gentleman offense and he has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted. Unionists are furious against Gen. Prim, and are doing their utmost to encourage Admiral Topete. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton heavy; ½c lower; sales 250 bales; uplands, 22½c. Flour, $4 60@4 75. Whisky, 90@92½c. No. 3 spring wheat, $1 17½@1 18. Corn, 86@81. Rio Coffee is dull. Sugar quiet; Cuba, 9½@10c; Havana, 10½c. Molasses dull.

Dry Goods Market.—Business is very quiet. Prints remain at previously quoted rates. Cotton goods are dull and unchanged. Pacific delaines are quoted at 17c; Manchester, 15c; Hambleton, 13c. One firm has reduced one variety of mourning sheetings, spring style prints, to 18c.

Money—The speculative interest in Wall street is centered chiefly in the Gold Room, where there is considerable excitement and frequent fluctuations in the premium. At one time the price suddenly advanced from 112¾ to 113 on a rumor of the funding bill being postponed. This was soon denied, and late telegrams state that the bill is being debated and that a night session will be held until the bill is disposed of. The Room commenced to discredit the passage of the bill and an avalanche of sales took place, and price tumbled to 112¾. The decline of to-day had a tendency to weaken greenback prices of produce and merchandise, and unsettled business generally. The money market was abundantly supplied with capital at 4@5 per cent. on call, with exceptions at 6 per cent.; discounts hardening under the decline in gold—prime, 7@9; sterling heavy, 8¾@8⅞. Gold opened at 113, touched 112¾, fell to 112¾ and closed at 112¾. Clearances, $75,000,000. Carrying rate, 4@5 per cent. Governments are lower and heavy.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Cotton, irregular; middlings, 21½@22c; sales, 10,500 bales. Gold, 112¾. New York sight, par. Sterling heavy, 21¾. Cotton receipts, 1482 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2873 bales; coastwise, 978 bales, elsewhere, 1158 bales. Flour, $5 50@6 12½. Corn is dull at $1 10. Oats, 65@66c. Bran, $1 85@2 00. Hay, prime, $34. Pork is dull at $28 75. Bacon—shoulders, 12c; sides, 16½@17½c. Lard, tierce, 15½c; keg, 18c. Sugar, prime, 11@11c. Molasses, fermenting, 40@50c; prime, 65@70c. Coffee, fair, 16@16½c; prime, 17¼@17¾c. Whiskey, 90@$1 02½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Flour, $4, $4 50@4 75. Wheat is dull and unchanged. Corn, 68@70c. Oats, 48@49c. Rye is unchanged. Barley, 90c@$1 10. Cotton, dull; middling, 21½@21½c. New tobacco is 1@2c lower. Whisky, 91c. Pork, $26 50. Bulk meats—shoulders, 9½c; sides, 13@13½c. Bacon—shoulders, 11½c; sides, 15@15½c. Hams, 17@18c. Lard, 13½@14c. Butter, 30@35c. Cheese, 16@17½c. Eggs, 20c. Sugar, 10@11c. Molasses, 75@80c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Flour $4@4 75. Wheat, No. 2 spring, 83c. Corn, 76@76½c. Oats, 48@50c. Barley, $1@1 05. Rye, 70c. Whisky, 90c. Sugar, 9½@10c. Molasses, 65@65c. Pork, $26 50. Bulk sides, 13½c; clear sides, 16½c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Flour is neglected. Wheat, 76@77c. Oats, 36½@36½c. Rye, nominal. Pork, $25@25 12½. Lard, 13½c. Bulk shoulders, 9c; rough sides, 12½c; short rib middles, 13½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Tobacco, sales, 69 hhds at $3 90@5 50 for trash; $5 75@7 50 for lugs; $8@12 for leaf. Cotton is very dull, 20½c. Flour, $4; family, $5 25. Wheat, $1 10@1 20. Corn, 93c. Oats, 65c. Rye, 90c. Groceries are unchanged and provisions are dull. Mess Pork, $27. Bacon—shoulders, 12c; sides, 15½@16½c. Bulk meats—shoulders, 10½c; sides, 14½@15½c. Lard—tierce, 15½c; keg, 16½c. Hams, 20c.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 7.—Consols for money, 92¾; American securities—1862, 90¾; 1865, 90¾; 1867, 86; 10-40's, 86⅞.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—Bonds are firm and active at 89½@89¾.

PARIS, March 7.—Bourse heavy, 74f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Cotton market is steady; Middling Uplands, 11d; Orleans, 11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 9s 2d; red western No. 2, 7s 10d. Western flour, 28s. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 27s. Barley, 56. Peas, 38s 6d.

OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

BRADLEY—Died, in the vicinity of Germantown, Shelby county, Tenn., of paralysis, February 27, 1870, WILLIAM P. BRADLEY, aged 51 years.

A native of the State of New York, Tennessee has been the home of his adoption for twenty years; and he was identified with the South by interest, sympathy, public spirit and social congeniality. All who knew him praised him. He was a fond and doting father, a kind and indulgent husband, and respected and loved for his charity. In the midst of usefulness, the "unsatiated archer, Death, singled out a shining mark," and he was struck down in the incipiency of energy and means invested to build up a large and useful school in his immediate vicinity. How inscrutable are the ways of Deity! Yesterday, buoyant with hope, energy and usefulness; to-day—"dust to dust," and the spirit gone to God who gave it. M. P. W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL
HAS BEEN OPENED AT THE
GAYOSO HOUSE.
☞ Entrance on McCall street. Terms, 50 cents per hour.
mh8 C. E. MORGAN, Proprietor.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.
YOU are hereby ordered to attend a special conclave of Cyrene Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, this (TUESDAY) evening, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for conferring orders of the Red Cross. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited.
By command RD. PARKER, Acting E. C.
T. J. Ballantus, Recorder. mh8

F. G. TERRY. WM. R. MITCHELL.
TERRY & MITCHELL,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.
NO. 329 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.
1870.
Have just received a large stock for
SPRING TRADE,
WHICH WE OFFER TO
MERCHANTS ONLY.
TERRY & MITCHELL.
Ledger copy. mh8

REMOVAL.
A. F. DAVIS, House and Sign Painter, has removed to
No. 261 Second st.,
Between Court and Madison. mh8

JUST RECEIVED.
50 barrels large Baldwin Apples,
50 barrels choice sound Iowa Onions,
20 barrels strictly choice Navy Beans,
50 barrels No. 1 Hominy,
200 barrels choice sound Russett Apples.
For sale in lots to suit by
BROOKS & LAWHORN,
mh6 280 Front Street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
ONE BAY HORSE, about 15½ hands high, age 7 or 8 years; not in good order; large feet in front, with old shoes on in front. I will pay $20 reward; apply at my office, 308 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.
mh6 DR. A. WESSON.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., March 5, 1870.
☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of five (5) per cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, was ordered to be credited on stockholder's notes.
mh8 R. A. PARKER, Secretary.

Legal Notice.
HAVING qualified as Executors of the estate of S. C. Mount, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make payment immediately.
JOHN JOHNSON,
feb20 W. S. BURCE, Executors.

FOR RENT.
THE well-known property of Gaines' Landing, Chicot county, Arkansas, with all its receiving and forwarding and commercial privileges; also, lots will be leased to parties on liberal terms; apply to
H. M. CAMPBELL,
feb27 at Gaines' Landing, Ark.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
DISEASES OF THE SCALP
Produce GRAY HAIR AND BALDNESS! The use of
HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Will restore it to its natural color and promote its growth.
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

SECURITY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital, - One Million Dollars.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870:

Cash on hand or in course of transmission	$ 195,550 24
Premiums due or in hands of Agents	122,454 37
Bills Receivable for Inland and other Premiums	75,181 96
Call Loans, exclusively on United States Collaterals	209,200 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	278,234 00
United States Stocks	740,804 57
State, County and City Bonds	105,930 50
Salvage, Interest Accrued, etc	83,677 09
Other Property, miscellaneous items	147,651 58
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 thereon have 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. E. 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 1828.
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	$220,000 00
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities owned by the Company, marked value	$21,095 00
Real Estate	23,000 00
Cash in Bank and Office	19,111 59
Loans on demand, with collateral	12,700 00
Premiums due and outstanding	39,182 21
Cash in Agents' hands in course of transmission	34,408 18
Interest due and accrued on securities	19,175 94
Other Assets of Company	6,000 00
Total Assets	$395,572 28
Losses Unpaid, not due	$ 60,382 60

R. W. BLEECKER, President.
W. BLACKSTONE, V. President.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
J. GRINWOLD, 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	$ 239,159 13
Bond and mortgages, being first lien on real estate	1,460,915 00
Loans on stock payable on demand	498,975 00
U. S. stocks (market value)	1,492,878 75
State and municipal stocks and bonds (market value)	528,538 00
Bank stocks (market value)	138,100 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1870	20,942 32
Balance in hands of agents	46,769 31
Bills receivable (for premiums on inland risks, etc)	1,916 75
Other property, miscellaneous items	41,551 56
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office	6,936 85
Steamer Magnet and wrecking apparatus	35,740 27
Real estate	1,500 00
Government stamps on hand	443 44
Total	$4,516,905 46

LIABILITIES:

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st January, 1870	$119,867 89
Due stockholders on account of 20th and 31st 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.

WANTED---AGENTS.
$250 PER MONTH, to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. PRICE ONLY $18. 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. ia11

HUME F. HILL,
COMMISSIONER FOR THE
District Court of the Unit'd States
COMMISSIONER FOR THE
Court of Claims at Washington,
Commissioner of Deeds for the Several States and Territories, and
NOTARY PUBLIC.
☞ Special and prompt attention given to the taking of Depositions, or Commissions from other States.
OFFICE: No. 1 COURT STREET,
Near Front street, Farrington & Howell's New Block. de7

FOR SALE.
100 barrels 110 fire-test Coal Oil,
500 boxes Panola, Rosin and Palm Soaps,
1000 dozen Coal Oil Lamps,
200 dozen Coal Oil Burners,
50 gross Coal Oil Wicks,
5 dozen Tubular Lanterns,
50 dozen other Lanterns,
For sale low to the trade, or retail.
O. P. PRESCOTT & CO.,
feb27 No. 40 Jefferson Street.

From the Holly Springs Reporter, Feb. 11, 1870.
The following Certificates are from well-known Citizens and Planters of Marshall County, Mississippi.
[COMMUNICATED.]
MARSHALL COUNTY, MISS., February 1870.
WE, the undersigned, have witnessed a trial of the Reynolds Universal Plow. It does its work thoroughly as turn plow and subsoil, and it is a universal stock of simplicity and durability. We believe it to be the most economical plow we have seen, and hence we believe it to be the plow for our country.

Ed. McKinney,	Albert Hamilton,
E. N. Davis,	Thomas J. Malone,
J. Oswald,	E. W. Upshaw,
William C. Pegues,	James Sims,
J. J. Wilkins,	R. A. Bowen,
	George J. Finley.

☞ The above Plow may be seen at the Foundry of RANDALL & HEATH, in this city. THE RIGHT OF THIS PLOW FOR SALE. mh3

FURNITURE.

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

CARPETS!
Carpets, Carpets
BOUGHT AT
THE LATE DECLINE
—AND—
WILL BE SOLD LOWER
—THAN EVER—
Offered in the South
FOR CASH
BY E. FEGAN
No. 260 Second St.
—ALSO—
OIL CLOTHS,
Straw Mattings, Shades, Etc
feb13

HARDWARE.

COTTON GINS!
ALLISON BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. CARVER & CO.'S
IMPROVED COTTON GIN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
IRON, GUNS, CUTLERY, Etc.,
270 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS or merchants designing to purchase Gin Stands will do well to bear in mind that we are Sole Agents for "E. CARVER & CO.'S" IMPROVED COTTON GINS. The unequaled beauty of the staple of cotton ginned on these well known Gin Stands, the lightness of their improved running gear, increased yield of lint, and many other acknowledged advantages, make them more desirable than in former years, when, as now, they were the favorite. 199

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOTICE.
I. N. SNOWDEN has this day been admitted to an interest in our firm.
February 15, 1870. FRIEDMAN BROS.
FRIEDMAN BROS.
WHOLESALE
BOOTS AND SHOES
295 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE
feb23

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS,
201 MAIN STREET, WEBSTER BLOCK,
Memphis, Tennessee.
We are now receiving our fall stock, the largest we have ever offered to the trade. MERCHANTS will find it to their interest to examine before buying. aug11

Gold Down to 105!
ANTICIPATING THE DECLINE IN THE precious metal, which
MUST INEVITABLY COME,
We have determined to
TAKE THE BULL BY THE HORNS
—AND—
Divide the Margin
With our customers; and shall, as a consequence, mark our beautiful
SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN GOODS
On above relative basis. This will serve to protect our customers, in any probable contingency, against serious loss, and assist them in making something
Like Definite Calculations for the Future.
We shall keep a BETTER STOCK than heretofore of all needed articles in the
DRY GOODS AND NOTION LINE,
And shall not hesitate to promptly meet any fluctuations in the market.
All merchants, WHO PAY PROMPTLY, are hereby assured that they can make satisfactory terms with us, and those who PAY CASH DOWN, we offer inside inducements.
WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
299 Main street.
mh6 Next door north of Peabody Hotel.

No. 198 1-2 MAIN STREET.

The latest styles of Elastic-Jointless Skirts, elegant Paniers, best French Corsets of every size, and the improved Breast Protector.
H. E. HEZEKIAH,
No. 61 Jefferson Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
SHIRTS AND UNDER CLOTHIG.
feb15

DRY GOODS.

Spring Goods
ELEGANT
DRESS GOODS!
Menken Bros.
Are prepared to exhibit a splendid line of
Japanese Silk Poplins
ALSO, THE
FORMOSA SHAWL
—AND—
REVERSIBLE SHAWL!
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.
NEW DESIGNS IN
Parasols!
ALSO, A NEW LOT OF
BLACK SILK
At $1 00 per yard.
BLACK SILK,
At $1 00 per yard.
A NEW LOT OF SUPERB
Bleached Muslins
GOLD MEDAL BRAND, at 13 1-2 cents per yard. New
Sprague Prints
We will sell to merchants
AT Eleven Cents Per Yard.
Menken Brothers
Cor. Court and Main Sts.,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

REAL ESTATE LO