MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, : : JAN. 25. 1871

THE Cincinnati *Chronicle* of Saturday says: "Tennessee Butler, the first Congressman ever indicted for forgery, at least while in office, is to be brought to trial next Wednesday, according to the present programme. He is charged with defrauding pensioners, by signing their names without authority, in drawing pension money."

IT is reported from England that experience there favors governmental control of the telegraph as a part of the postal system, with cheap rates. Washburne's bill for this purpose is strongly supported, and hopes are entertained of its passage. We know that a saving of a hundred dollars a week to the APPEAL would not be very objectionable. The enormous outlay of publishers compels moreover high prices to readers and advertisers, which the contemplated change would help to reduce.

THE New York *Sun*, Radical, says: "Grant is not going to be renominated for the Presidency; and the fact that the Democracy are right in assuming that they could easily overthrow him, is the very reason why he will not be allowed to carry the Republican standard in 1872. His fate is already fixed in the minds of Republican leaders; and ere long the prophetic hand, tracing his doom on the walls of the White House in unmistakable characters, will be visible even to the stolid eye of Grant himself."

OF THE trial of Dr. Lanahan, and the troubles in the Methodist Church, the New York *Post* of Saturday says:

The Rev. Doctor Lanahan is reinstated in his office; the charges against him are withdrawn; his own accusations of mismanagement in the Book Concern are ordered to be investigated; and thus this trial ends, honorably to Doctor Lanahan, and creditably to the Methodist Church, whose good fame began to suffer from the foolish attempt of a few men to punish a zealous officer for doing his duty. Dr. Lanahan has gained, by the blunder of his opponents, the opportunity he has so long sought, to prove his charges. He deserves the thanks of his church for the persistence with which he has maintained the right.

IN order to pump out of Governor Alcorn his intentions as to the question of resigning his position as Governor, in order to assume the duties of Senator, the Radicals of the Legislature have lately addressed him a note informing him of an election which occurred half a year ago. And now they have got nothing from him but an answer respectfully thanking them for their votes, which they would not give him to-day for any purpose but to get rid of him. This is the first time they have stumbled on the election of a man of talents and character, and they will take a lesson from it, and not be likely to commit the same fault again. If the interest of the State can be best subserved by retaining his present office, we infer (though he does not intimate his determination) that he will do so.

WE must give the Atlanta *Constitutionalist* credit for hunting up somewhat the best definitions we have seen. For instance, thus: "There have been many attempts to picture the model Puritan. Praise-God-Barebones of the Middle Ages was sneered at for hanging a cat on Monday for catching a mouse on Sunday. The latter-day saint in New England has been derisively jeered at for prohibiting the sale of blue pills on Saturday night: Here is a pen-photograph from the *Freeman's Journal:* 'The Puritan is a remarkable type of the devil. He is very weak if you face him on his first assaults. He wins by unsleeping pertinacity and watchfulness. Oh! if the servants of the Lord had but half the industry and enterprise of these narrow-minded Puritans!' Jerry Black describes the tribe more terribly and briefly, to-wit: 'A string of ulcers gone to seed.'"

THE northern Governors have more wisdom than the Washington government, or more respect for that popular will which, in this country, must ever condemn the centralization of the powers of the national government practically into the despotic form. Since Governor Hoffman sent his thunderbolt from New York, and Governor Geary, from Pennsylvania, also sent forth his pronunciamiento against the bayonets at the ballot boxes, Governor Palmer, of that central and great and growing State, Illinois, has last of all spoken in the name of the people. He uttered words of warning against Congressional interference in State matters. He wants no Federal corporations, no air-line railways, under the authority of Congress, within his limits. He expresses the hope that Congress will not assume the power to create such corporations by special legislation, or to take the legal power to govern them from the States in which they are situated, and says that in case Congress does see fit to do so, the Constitution of the United States ought to be immediately amended so as to prohibit such powers to Congress. He speaks out emphatically the only sound conservatism of our institutions, and truly Democratic and Republican, as against Federal doctrines.

WHILE it would seem necessary that the law should make no distinction of persons, we have always, on the score of humanity and because of the extreme ignorance of the negro population, inclined to reduce the severity of punishment for black persons—especially in cases of larceny—and at the same time to adopt measures to make the penalty more certain of infliction. How any judge, or officer, or legislator, or man with half a heart in him, could willingly make the code more sanguinary toward these ignorant and depraved classes, we cannot well see. It is only from a Radical, and hypocritical pretender to being the negro's especial guardian and friend that we could expect such a thing. And accordingly, the first instance of an offer to write the code in blood comes from one Johnson, of the Mississippi legislature, a first-class specimen of the genus carpet-bagger, and a Draco, Nero and fire-eater of the first water. The Canton *Mail* publishes the following sections of a bill introduced by him:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That any person or persons who shall commit murder, and be found guilty of the same shall be hanged by the neck, on the third day after he or she is convicted.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all thieves convicted of stealing a greater amount than ten dollars, shall be hanged by the neck until he or she is dead; and that the penalty for stealing ten dollars or less shall be two hundred and fifty lashes on the bare back.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That upon expiration of the term of the convicts at present in the penitentiary, the State shall dispose of the institution, grounds and appurtenances, the proceeds of the sale to be appropriated for the benefit of the poor and orphans.

THE Pine Bluff *Press*, commenting on the election of Clayton for Senator, puts the matter on its proper ground of a choice of evils, and says, "we could do no better, and might have done worse." We quote:

The whole field was thoroughly canvassed by the various aspirants, who saw proper "to take time by the forelock." The people of the State owe a debt of eternal gratitude to Governor Clayton for being the means of defeating Parson Brooks in his aspirations for the position to which the *members of the Legislature have called him*—his election would have been a calamity to the State—his atrocious declaration on the steps of the court-house "that if he had had the management of the Southern States after the rebellion, there would have been nothing left to reconstruct" will *live long* in the memory of those who heard it. We hope the American Senate will never be disgraced by a member with such *cold-blooded, murderous* sentiments from the State of Arkansas.

Senator McDonald, with all his accustomed suavity and money, failed to impress those having the good of the country at heart, that he was a suitable person for re-election, consequently he, too, saw fit to prefer the shades of private life, where he can enjoy his friends and his banquets without being oppressed by matters of the State.

In short, all the candidates saw upon surveying the field that "hope had departed"—that the question was decided when the Registrars for the recent election were appointed; they wisely withdrew from the contest.

Taking all things into consideration, we are inclined to the opinion that the choice was the best that could have been made; in fact, it was the only one possible to make. While we can never indorse many of the political acts of our Governor, yet we remember the old saying, "never too late to do good." We hope that he will begin his term of office with the determination of doing something that will redound to the benefit and honor of the State.

THE incendiary message of Gen. Grant on the "Southern outrages" subject, is miserably supported by proof. He has gone back even to 1865 through the dusty pigeon holes of the war office, and has brought to view all the long-forgotten falsehoods which the carpeters had piled in, in the year 1866-7, and so on. By supplying and confounding dates he has made the old stories fresh and instinct with life again. In answer to this message the Patriot quotes Clayton, Warmoth and Scott, as follows. Gov. Clayton in his message says:

You assemble here under very propitious circumstances. * * * * * Our State credit has been established, comity and friendly relations exist between us and the other States of the Union, our relations with the Federal Governments are harmonious and satisfactory, *law and order, peace and security reign throughout our borders.* Under the benign influence of our free institutions and the faithful enforcement of the laws, *old feuds are rapidly dying out, old animosities are being forgotten, and old prejudices eradicated.*

Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, says in his message of the 11th inst.:

A growing spirit of harmony and good-will between the different classes of our people has been strikingly evinced during the last year. It has been seen in a strongly pronounced disposition on the part of all good citizens in most parts of the State, without respect to partisan differences, to preserve order, enforce the laws, and render obedience to all legally constituted authority. The devices and machinations of evilly disposed demagogues and restless and irresponsible parties who seek to profit by times of alarm and violence have been set aside by the good people of this State who are most deeply interested in its peace and prosperity. The result has been that this disposition, aided by the salutary laws passed by the General Assembly and by Congress, have secured, during the last fall, the most quiet, peaceable, and orderly election the State has witnessed for many years.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, in reply to a resolution asking why he does not order out the militia, says in a message of the 16th instant:

I cannot say with truth, upon any information in my possession, that in any section of the State the laws are not executed, for not a single case has been reported in which the officers of the law have been resisted in the discharge of their duties. There is no invasion which I am called on to repel, no insurrection which I am called on to suppress.

Also:

I cannot bring myself to contemplate the use of an armed force to punish individual violations of the law in a time of profound peace. Such a remedy would be bad as the disease, and would be a public declaration that there was no civil government in South Carolina, and that we are living in a condition of social anarchy.

And:

I would call your attention to the fact that all the cases of reported violence are individual violations of the law; that none of them have assumed the character of public combinations against the law; and that they are all within the regular jurisdiction of the criminal courts of the country.

To the testimony of these may also be added that of Alcorn, of Mississippi, who has found the civil authorities amply sufficient to preserve order; and also that of Bullock, of Georgia, practically given in the fact that he has given certificates of election to the members of Congress lately elected. And the testimony of the House of Representatives, which received these representatives elect, is to the same purpose. The truth is that "outrages" have been steadily diminishing, that diminution keeping pace in the South with the wane of the Radical power.

PRESIDENT GRANT has destroyed another friend by trying to serve him. The people seem to take a malicious delight in opposing everything Grant favors. The President is a success as the receiver of favors, but he is a failure in giving them. He is always ready to be served, but he can serve nobody in turn. We have heretofore shown that, of late, the people have almost uniformly disregarded the President's desires by defeating his men and his measures, and another evidence of his unpopularity is shown in the recent election for United States Senator in Nebraska. General Thayer, the present Senator from Nebraska, has been in the Senate since the admission of the State into the Union. He is a man of great ability, had ambition and his political future was brilliant. But he has fallen. Grant gave him his friendship, and he now stands like a tree shivered by the lightning's blast. The following extract, from the St. Louis *Republican*, explains the cause of Senator Thayer's political death:

General Thayer was chosen Senator from Nebraska upon its first admission into the Union; and hearing his interest Radicalism, has, so far as we are aware, performed the duties of the office to the satisfaction of his constituents. His record is as clear as those of most of his colleagues holding the same political creed, and he was therefore fully justified in assuming that there would be little difficulty in securing a re-election. Had General Thayer remembered the old proverb and been content to "let well enough alone," everybody thinks are that his official life might have been prolonged for another six years; but in an evil hour he thought to make assurance doubly sure by bringing the reinforcement of executive influence into the field. He applied for and received from the President a letter to the Radical members of the Nebraska Legislature, recommending him to their favorable consideration as a warm friend of the administration whose re-election would be particularly gratifying to the occupant of the White House. Armed with this fatal missive the unsuspecting and confident Thayer departed from Washington and in due time reached the State capital. The Radical brethren were speedily assembled in caucus, and the Presidential document read in their hearing. To the infinite astonishment and dismay of the innocent victim, it fell not like oil upon the troubled waters, healing dissensions and smoothing the tempestuous ocean of party strife, but like a bombshell, full of wrath, destruction and death: The insubordinate Nebraskians indignantly spurned the letter, its author and its bearer; declared their ability to manage their own affairs without assistance or advice from headquarters; threw poor Thayer overboard, and elected a comparatively unknown individual named Hitchcock. Whether Hitchcock is an enthusiastic "friend of the administration," and will vote for Domingo and all other jobs now on the carpet, we cannot say; but his election is certainly a most unequivocal rebuke to the meddlesome spirit which seeks to control matters outside its sphere, and which, if unchecked, would speedily convert our Republican system of government into a centralized despotism ruled by an autocrat whose pleasure is supreme law, and from whose edicts there is no appeal. The course of events in Missouri and Nebraska furnishes President Grant and his injudicious counsellors food for profitable meditation, which we trust they will not fail to improve.

Thus it will be seen that Grant's good will is a mausoleum of reputation, popularity and blasted hopes. Politicians begin to fear him as hardy navigators fear squalls, water-spouts and maelstroms. His enmity is a lifeboat for ship-wrecked politicians, but no man can survive a dose of his strychnine friendship. Thayer tried it, and he trotted out of doors, turned around three times and is as dead as if he had been slain at the siege of Troy. McDonald, of Arkansas, swallowed one pill of the fatal nostrum, and he is "gone where the woodbine twineth." Poison will hereafter be written across the envelopes containing the President's letters of recommendation and indorsement It is now evident that Grant is the Trojanhorse by which the citadel of Radicalism is to be taken.

ALTARS were once erected and dedicated to literary contestants. Poets and orators flocked to the spot from the remotest quarters. The rivalry engendered in these contests for fame and greatness produced intense excitement. But when the umpires made their award the vanquished poets dedicated odes in praise of the victor, and the defeated aspirants for oratorical superiority delivered orations to their triumphant competitor. This kind of chivalry has been revived in Missouri. On Wednesday last a United States Senator was elected at the capitol of the State. General Frank P. Blair and Hon. J. B. Henderson were the candidates. The great popularity of the aspirants produced intense excitement. As we have already announced, General Blair won the prize, and in honor of his success his numerous, warm and enthusiastic friends of St. Louis gave him a banquet, which for splendor has never been surpassed on the American continent. Among the invited guests was the Hon. J. B. Henderson, and the tilting between him and General Blair showed a chivalry and a magnanimity which impresses the country with a high admiration of their characters. General Blair spoke of his competitor in the highest and kindest terms, and in reply Mr. Henderson, among other things, said:

Why should I not accept terms of peace—I a private citizen—and he occupying the proudest station known among men, that of Senator of the United States, a position which I am satisfied Frank Blair will never dishonor? [Cheers.] I am sorry that his other competitors are not here to-night, for I am satisfied they would speak of him as I speak of him. We were scarcely competitors against Blair. Sir, he is invincible; all that we could do was to place the salient points of our interesting lives in the hands of our friends only to be used in case of our death. [Laughter.] The leading points which we caused to be displayed upon our respective elections I suppose will be used sometime during the session by our admiring friends in touching up our political funerals. [Laughter.] But, my fellow-citizens, this is rather not an occasion for levity, but one for more serious deliberation.

Gen. Blair, the gentleman you meet to honor, deserves fully all the consideration implied in this splendid entertainment. I was one of his competitors for the place he now holds, but in the contest I was treated with kindness by all, by the public press, by the members of the legislature and by the people of the State, and no one treated me with more marked kindness and consideration than Gen. Blair himself. Those who intimately know Gen. Blair expected nothing less. He is a man of decided opinions, earnest, zealous, with great intellect and purpose and such men must make enemies. They are the men who commit errors in the common language of the world, but at last, they are the only men on earth who achieve great and substantial good for mankind. In social life he possesses that magnetism which draws around him friends and holds them as with "hooks of steel," as was said of the good Antonio.

"A kinder gentleman treads not the earth." If little animosities sprang up in the contest among friends, let them be forgiven and forgotten.

"'Tis easier for the generous to forgive,
Than for offense to ask it."

If, therefore, in the heat of debate or the rapidity of utterance at any time on my part a word has escaped to wound the feelings, I make the *unendehonorable* and crave forgiveness. As for myself, I cannot harbor malice and I know I am not troubled

"With the malignant envy which turns pale,
And sickens even if a friend prevail."

General Blair goes to Washington to represent the fifth State in the Union, in which stands the fourth city in the Union, destined soon to be the capital of the greatest nation on earth. [Applause.] His duties are onerous, and he will require the support and sympathy of all our citizens. Whatever others may do, I for one extend to him my pledge of warm personal friendship. My determination is to weigh his acts in the scales of the tenderest kindness. Should he fail to meet the expectations of his friends (but to General Blair there never was and never can be such a word as fail). [Applause.] No one would regret it more than I. If he succeed, and success in my judgment is his inevitable destiny, I shall rejoice with an exceeding joy.

May all his acts in this highest council chamber known among men, be guided under divine Providence by his pure love of country, by continued devotion to the principles of liberty.

He has my blessing. May our Heavenly Father bless him.

These are the brave words of a noble man. They remind us of a scene, long ago, when a vanquished brother placed the crown upon the head of his rival with his blessing and the offer of his life for its defense. Such noble and high hearted magnanimity has had no parallel since the olden time, when aspirants for military glory joined in the praise, and public festivals given to him who had been declared the most gallant and daring in battle. But we were prepared for this lofty generosity on the part of Mr. Henderson, because in Congress, and especially in the effort to impeach Andrew Johnson, not for the public good, but for vile party purposes, he proved that he was an honest man, feared God, and held sacred the obligations of his oath, to do justice and maintain the Constitution of his country. For this act of patriotism the press vomited against him the blackest calumnies. But now no one raises a hoarse note to mar the general chorus of praise to the lofty spirit who broke the ties of party, when they sought to drag him down to the common level. Honored be the name of Henderson, the American Senator whom no bribe could corrupt, favor seduce nor threat intimidate. Let the great part he played in the impeachment case be always remembered. How he stood firm when others quailed, and sacrificed their convictions to their interests and their fears, is a chapter that might disgrace our annals, if the virtue of Henderson and those who stood by him did not redeem the picture. The impeachment and its results will live as one of the great civil events of American history, and prominent in it will always be the imposing figure of J. B. Henderson.

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Silks, Silks

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MAIN STREET, COR. JEFFERSON.

CHANCERY SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

No. 2885.—N. R.—First Chancery Court of Shelby county.—J. G. Kirchoff et al., firm Kirchoff Bros., vs. Kelsey Bond et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above cause January 16, 1871, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Greenlaw Block, Second street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on

Monday, February 20, 1871,

Within legal hours, the following described property, to-wit: Certain lots in the town of Fort Pickering, Shelby county, Tenn., and known on the original plan of said town as lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 24, in block No. 8, and lot 30 in block 22.

TERMS OF SALE.—On a credit of six [6] months, purchaser to give note with approved security, bearing interest from date, lien to be retained. Equity of redemption barred.

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
H. Clay King, Attorney. ja21

Attachment Notice.

No. 870, A. D.—In the Second Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—Galbreath, Stewart & Co., vs. J. F. Smith.

IN this cause an attachment having been issued out under section 865 of the Code and returned into court, levied upon the personal property, viz: 1 box saddlery, 1 bale of collars, 2 trunks of merchandise, 2 bbls flour, 6 bbls mess pork, 2 sacks meal, of defendant, and affidavit having been made that the defendant, J. F. Smith, is indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $93 90 by account, and that the defendant, J. F. Smith, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee;

It is therefore ordered that he make his personal appearance herein, before the Judge of the Second Circuit Court of Shelby county on the third Monday in May next and defend said attachment suit within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

Done at office, this 24th day of January, 1871.

P. D. BOYLE, Clerk.

By W. Lewis Wharton, Deputy Clerk.
Wright, McKisick & Wright, Attorneys for Plaintiff. ja16

Attachment Notice.

T. J. Thornton vs. E. W. Thornton.

BEFORE S. A. MOORE, Justice of the Peace for Shelby county. Affidavit having been made in this cause, and attachment issued and returned, levied, etc.

It is therefore ordered, That publication be made in the Memphis Daily Appeal, a newspaper published in the city of Memphis, for four successive weeks, commanding the said E. W. Thornton to appear before me, at my office, in the city of Memphis, in the 14th Civil District of said county, on the 24th day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit against him, or it will be proceeded with exparte.

S. A. MOORE,
Justice of the Peace for Shelby county.

CARBOLIC SALVE.

The important discovery of the CARBOLIC ACID as a CLEANSING, PURIFYING, and HEALING Agent is one of the most remarkable results of modern medical research. During the late civil war it was extensively used in the Hospitals, and was found to be not only a thorough disinfectant, but also the most wonderful and speedy HEALING REMEDY ever known.

It is now presented in a scientific combination with other soothing and healing agencies, in the form of a SALVE; and, having been already used in numberless cases with most satisfactory and beneficial results, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public as the most certain, rapid, and effectual remedy for all Sores and Ulcers, no matter of how long standing, for Burns, Cuts, Wounds, and every ABRASION of SKIN or FLESH, and for Skin diseases generally.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

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C. C. WARD & BRO.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

General Agents.

nov8

LEGAL NOTICES.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate on Tuesday, January 31, 1871.

No. 2545—Eli M. Hogg vs. L. P. McKnight et al.

BY virtue of an order of resale made in this cause, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office of the Second Chancery court of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee,

On Tuesday, January 31, 1871,

Within legal hours, the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land situated in the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, known and described as follows, to-wit: Being a part of a two hundred acre entry in the name of John McIver, in range eight, sections two and three, beginning at a black gum, 95 78-100 poles east from the northwest corner of the said 200 acre entry; runs thence south one hundred and eighty-two poles to a stake on the south boundary line of said entry, forty-eight 35-100 poles to a stake in the said line, 16 links east of a white oak pointer; thence north 182 poles to a stake on the north boundary line of said 200 acre entry from which stands a poplar pointer north 76½° west 14 links; thence west with the north boundary line of said entry 48 35-100 poles to the beginning, containing 54 83-100 acres.

Terms of sale, cash.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.
Parham & Williamson, Sols for complt.
This December 26, 1870. d30

PROBATE COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

H. Dow, Adm'r, vs. Archie E. Mills et al.—Petition to sell land to pay debts.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of sale made in the above entitled cause at the January Term, 1871, of the Probate Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, before the court-house door, in the city of Memphis, on

Monday, February 6, 1871,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., the following described land, to-wit: It being a part of the northeast tract known as the "Hipton Tract," near Fort Harris, and conveyed by John F. Mills to Wm. H. Andrews: Beginning at or near a small elm on the southeast corner of Mrs. Wooldridge's 88-acre tract; thence running north with her line 34¾ chains to her northeast corner of said tract; thence east 17 22-100 chains to the east line of said Hipton tract; thence south with the east line of said Hipton tract 34¾ chains; thence west 17.20 chains to the beginning point, making, by estimation, 59 44 100 acres.

TERMS OF SALE—On a credit of six and twelve months; the purchaser to execute bond with good security, and reserving a lien on the land to further secure the payment of the purchase money.

JAMES REILLY,
County Court Clerk.
Vance & Anderson, Sols. for petitioner. ja17

CHANCERY SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

No. 1269—N. R.—First Chancery Court of Shelby county.—C. D. Hart et al. vs. Samuella Shaw et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above cause, January 16, 1871, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, ON THE PREMISES, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, on

Monday, February 13, 1871,

Within legal hours, the following described property, to-wit: A certain lot of ground, including the improvements thereon, situated on the south side of Union street, in the city of Memphis, being the second lot with buildings on the east of the Methodist church, and fronting on said street 37½ feet, by a depth of 218 feet, and the same conveyed to A. R. Shaw by A. H. Monigomery et al and particularly described in the deed of Ellen J. Shaw, Executrix of A. R. Shaw, deceased, to David Jamison, and begins at a point on the south side of Union street 37½ feet west of the northeast corner of the lot sold by James to L. S. Burr; running thence west parallel with the south line of Union street 37½ feet to a stake at the northeast corner of the lot recorded in the name of Mary Wallace; thence southwardly with his east line 218 feet, thence eastwardly and parallel with Union street 37½ feet to stake; thence northwardly in a direct line to the beginning.

TERMS OF SALE.—On a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months' notes with interest from date at 6 per cent, to be given by purchaser; good security required; lien retained. Equity of redemption barred.

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
Gantt & McDowell, Hanson & Swingley, and Harris & Pillow, Attorneys. ja24

Notice---Administrator's Sale.

THURSDAY, the 26th day of January, 1871, at 10 a.m., I will sell, at public auction, at the foot of Beale street, the following personal property of the late Philipp Brady, deceased: One [1] Scat, one [1] Deckboat and contents; also, about one hundred [100] gallons Fish Oil. JOHN BATTI, Adm'r
ja24 of the late Phil. Brady, dec'd.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Trust Deed executed to me on the 17th day of October, 1868, by John Connell, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 54, part 1, pages 126 and 127, for the purpose of carrying out the trusts therein specified and of paying the note unpaid, for which said Trust Deed was made to secure, less $110 paid thereon December 24, 1866, I will, on

Thursday, February 16, 1871,

During legal hours, in front of the court-house door of the Second Chancery Court, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, the real estate conveyed in said Trust Deed, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 4 of A. Woodridge's subdivision of lots 518 and 519 on the south side of the Raleigh road. The title of the above property is believed to be good, but I will convey only as trustee.

JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Trustee.
Jarnagin & Frayser, Attorneys. ja24

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court United States, District of West Tennessee, in Bankruptcy—In the matter of A. W. Young, Bankrupt.

THIS is to give notice that on the 6th day of January, 1871, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee against the estate of A. W. Young, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition;

That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at No. 322½ Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Thomas J. Latham, Esq. Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 16th of January, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock a.m.

jan7 L. B. EATON, U. S. Marshal.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

No. 139.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn. Wm. M. Farrington and Henry Farrington, firm of Farrington & Howell, vs. Sol. Andrews, Tolcot & Sons, Jarnigan & Frayser, N. Fitzgerald & Co. and Martin Welsh et al.

It appearing from injunction bill, which is sworn to, in this cause that the defendants, Tolcot & Sons, are residents of New York and other parts of the State of Tennessee, and that Sol. Andrews is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, on or before the first Monday in February, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. Black, Deputy C. & M.
J. D. McKisick, Sols. for Complainants.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

No. 529—N. R.—First Chancery Court of Shelby county.—Branham Merrill vs. R. B. DeBarre et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause, December 29, 1870, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Greenlaw block, Second street, below Union, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on

Wednesday, February 1, 1871,

Within legal hours, all the right, title and interest of C. S. Severson in and to the following described property, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of ground, being and lying in that part of the city of Memphis known as South Memphis, and bounded as follows—Beginning at the southeast corner of a lot formerly owned by Van Pelt, on Causey street, in said city; thence southwardly with the east line of Causey street, 40 feet to a stake; thence eastwardly and parallel with Van Pelt's line—feet to a stake 100 feet from Hernando street; thence northwardly, parallel with Hernando street, 40 feet to Van Pelt's southeast corner; thence with Van Pelt's line westwardly to the beginning, it being part of lot No. 5, in block 45, as designated in the plan of South Memphis, which was bought by Branham Merrill of William L. Vance, as per deed of said Vance to said Merrill, dated November 28, 1868, and registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, book 39, part 1, pages 147 and 148, on the 8th day of August, 1868.

Terms of sale—cash.

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
Wilson & Beard, attorneys.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

No. 173.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county Tenn. W. B. and E. B. Crisman vs. E. D. Ragland.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, E. D. Ragland, is a resident of Arkansas and a non-resident of the State of Tennessee;

It is therefore ordered, that he make his appearance herein, at the court-house in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in February, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. Black, Deputy C. & M.
Wilson & Beard, Sols for complts. d23

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GERALD GRIFFIN,

Attorney at Law,

No. 15 Union Street, Lee Block.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tennessee, 12th day of January, 1871.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Ganter, of Jackson, Madison county, state of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.
Office, 22½ Main street. ja17

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor, also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their functions. If they are neglected, Grave or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel issues from neglect or