WANTS.

SITUATION—To Superintend a Cotton and Produce Farm; best reference can be given as to character and capacity; wages, very moderate. Address for ten days,
fel7 Mr. M., Appeal office.

SITUATION—As Superintendent of a Farm by a young man of life-long experience in the business. Address
fel7 J. H. BASS, 58 Poplar st.

$10,000—An energetic man with $10,000, to purchase an interest in a manufacturing business well established, and needing increased facilities. Address "Manufacturer," this office. fel4

AGENTS—A good chance to make money. Apply at Keck Bros., 309 Second street.
fel5 W. S. SMITH.

BLACKSMITH.—A good location is offered to a blacksmith. For information call at 252 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. fel5

FARMER—For a term of years—an experienced man to take charge of a grain, grass and stock farm, as a partner. He must have the best qualifications, and a small cash capital. For particulars, apply to
fel5 BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

TINNER—A first-class tinner can find a situation by addressing or calling upon
fel5 E. EWAN & CO., Clarendon, Ark.

AN active PARTNER, with a capital of two thousand dollars, to run a saw Mill, already established, close to Memphis. Address A. J., this office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

PLEASANT ROOMS furnished and unfurnished, with board; desirable location. Main street, one door south of Linden. fel7

MEDICAL.

DR. W. K. DAMERON, HOMEOPATHIST. Office—278 Second street, Memphis, Tenn. Office hours from 7 to 10 a.m.; from 1 to 3 p.m.

TO LOAN.

$500.—Address P. A., Appeal office.

LOST.

FUR CAPE—On Main street or in street car. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to ROBERT GIBSON,
fel7 No. 5 Madison street.

NOTE—On the evening of the 11th inst., a note, drawn by Leon Trousdale, dated January 9th, for $100, and payable to bearer on the treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Memphis. Said note is of no value to any one except to the undersigned, as he is the lawful holder.
JAMES MARTIN.
fel5 Corner Madison and Wellington sts.

REWARDS.

$200 REWARD!—I will pay the above reward for the apprehension of two young men, John Watts and Thos. H. Walker, who committed a violent assault upon S. P. Gregory, five miles from Bartlett, Tenn., on the night of February 16th, 1871. John Watts is about six feet high, light complexion, sandy hair, 22 years of age; has a mark on his left breast, from a knife cut; had on, when he left, a short gray sack coat and pants of same material. Thos. H. Walker is about five feet six inches high, rather great deal; little finger on his right hand cut off; 21 years of age; wore a light cassimere suit; has a striped down face. I will pay the above reward for the arrest of these men, or a liberal reward for any information that will lead to their arrest. T. P. GREGORY.
BARTLETT, TENN., Feb. 15, 1871. dawfel7

$50 REWARD.—Lost from the steamer W. E. Arthur, a man, tall, of dark hair, mustache and goatee, a scar across the right cheek and a stiff knee joint. He wore a dark woolen shirt and drawers; he was a striker on the boat; named Peter Pennington. The above sum will be paid for the recovery of the body. T. M. ELLIOTT,
fel5 107 Front street.

FOR SALE.

60 HEAD of Plantation Mules; also a lot of Horses; No. 1 Mules, Plantation Horses, Jennies and Mares, second-hand Buggies and Harness, at Armstrong's Commission and Sale Stable, 86 Union st., cor. Third. fel7

HOUSE AND LOT—No. 49, corner of Main and Overton streets, 34 feet 9 inches front, by 78 feet deep. Apply at No. 13 Overton street. fel4

NON-EXPLOSIVE LAMP.—The Perkins & Newington Non-Explosive Kerosene Lamp is now offered to the citizens of Memphis as a perfect protection against all the dangers incompatible with the use of other kerosene lamps. In addition to its absolute safety, under all circumstances, it emits no odor in its most simple form, and burns half the consumption of oil than any other lamp in the market. It challenges comparison with any lamp in use. Sole agent for the State of Tennessee, No. 325 Second street, southwest corner of Monroe, up-stairs.
fel4 G. P. THOMAS, General Agent.

Canvassers wanted for Shelby and surrounding counties. fel4

PISTOLS—At No. 41 Jefferson street, Memphis—BUYERS for the NEW PATENT REFINED PISTOLS. They are convenient, handy, safe, cheap, and very accurate. They extract the exploded shell, and they excel in shooting qualities. Price—No. 1 Pistol, $3; cartridges, $1 per box; Pistol, 25 cents per box. Agents wanted. Ladies' patent silver and Gold Sterling Garter also for sale. Prices—Gents' same as Pistols.
fel5 D. E. MYERS.

BLUFF ALTY MILLS, 197 Popular street, in good repair; will sell on easy terms, or rent. D. E. MYERS,
fel5 278½ Main street.

LEASEHOLD—Of sixteen years on a thoroughly furnished Residence, well adapted for an extensive boarding-house, and offering unusual advantages in ground-rent and taxes. To be sold or rented, tested or stocked, at a great bargain.
fel2 BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

LOT AND COTTON SHED—10 feet on old Front street, and Madison street, Southern depot, now occupied by J. W. Walker.
Also—LOT on east side of bayou, between first and Madison streets.
Inquire of THOMAS WICKERSHAM, 76 Jefferson st.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE—Consisting of Openers, Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Speeders, Spinning Frames, and Mules. The machinery is but partially worn—all in good condition, and will be sold cheap. For description and price, apply in person or by mail to
THOMASS & SHAW,
Agent Tremont and Suffolk Mills,
jan7 eod6m Lowell, Mass.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE—My dwelling house, No. 86 Poplar street. Apply at my office, No. 278 Front street, or on the premises. A. HATCHETT.

MAIN STREET STORE—No. 258, lately P. H. Heinrich's. Apply for one week.
fel6 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

HOUSE—With 6 rooms, kitchen and servants' room, spacious yard and elegant Go-to-Church shade trees. Apply at W. VOORHEIS, No. 9 Union street, up-stairs. fel5

PLANTATION TO RENT.—On the 1st day of the present month I will rent the Lewis Plantation, on the Mississippi River, and will sell the stock (or rent their use) and other property with the place. Notes, with approved security, will be required. Steam-power Gin and Saw Mill on the place.
fel5 GEO. J. PILLOW,
Assignee of Receiver.
Helena Clarion copy twice.

ROOMS for rent, over the store No. 347 Main street. Apply to
fel5 T. W. JOHNSTON & CO.

HOUSE—LAND—The fine dwelling house and seven acres of land on Rayburn avenue, known as "the Andrew J. Donaldson place." The house has ten or eleven rooms, and is in fine repair. The lands are rich and productive—fruit trees in abundance, raspberries, strawberries, etc., and large asparagus bed, etc.; two large cisterns and good well; servants' house, stables, carriage houses, etc. One of the most desirable residences in the neighborhood—most excellent and healthful. Apply to
A. J. MARTIN, Attorney,
In 313 Williams Block,
Corner Second and Madison streets,
Or W. N. Speers, on the premises. fel2

HOUSE—A fine two-story brick dwelling house, on Linden street, containing 7 rooms, well built, with gas, cistern, etc. Inquire at A. HARRIS, 265 Main street.

STORE—No. 37 South Court street, a few doors from Main, well adapted for a store-room and basement each 27 by 74 feet, for lease. Possession given immediately. Apply to
fel5 A. HERKLEY,
No. 38 Madison street.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

FARM—A valuable farm of 1015 acres—300 cleared and very productive; good houses, orchard, garden, lots, etc., etc., on Lagrange road, one mile out of Raleigh, and near M. & C. R. R. Will sell cheap, or will lease the same for 1871. For particulars call on M. D. L. Stewart, Memphis.
fel5 ANDREW STEWART.

GRAHAM Flour.
Cracked Wheat.
Oatmeal.
Rye Flour.
Corn Starch.
OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Leddin's College.

—Attend Robertson's College.

—W. Z. Mitchell's school, 303 Third St.

—J. J. Suter, Furniture, 282 Second st.

—Gold and silver plating at 42 Monroe st.

—Cleaning and dyeing to perfection, at B. A. Hollenberg's, 293 Second street.

—The DAILY APPEAL, five cents per copy, can be had of all newsmen in the city.

—Fine lunch spread daily at Hole in the Wall. Don't fail to call on George, No. 19 Monroe, opposite Peabody Hotel.

—Will. Mansford, at his book and periodical store, has all the late magazines and illustrated and weekly papers.

—The DAILY and the WEEKLY APPEAL can be had of all the newsmen in the city—Joe Locke, on Main street, Mansford, on Second, and Emmons & Son, on Jefferson street.

BROWNE & BROWNE, 315 Second street.

THE DAILY APPEAL can be had on the day of its issue of S. A. Wells, News Agent, at all points between Memphis and Little Rock, for $1.50 per month.

CITY PARAGRAPHS.

—There are at present over 120 prisoners in the county jail.

—Further details of the Judge Wheeler disaster will be found in our river column.

—The reported killing at the pleasure garden was a hoax. Nothing of the sort occurred. Our informant must be a queer sort of wag.

—The Recorder's hour has been mutated again. We shall have matinees and not levees. The court opens this morning at the usual hour.

—Father Byrne, of Saint Vincent Ferrer's, New York, has arrived to take the place of Father Kelly at St. Peter's. He was serenaded Wednesday night by the Sodality Silver Band.

—The affair at the pleasure garden was not a killing—nothing but a mere wife-whipping on the part of a negro who lives near there. She was undutiful, and he gave her jessie and fled.

—Mrs. Clark, who lives on Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets, was robbed of seventy-five dollars by thieves night before last, who first administered chloroform. She was only stupefied for a time.

—Sam. Tate left the city yesterday for the scene of his labors in Arkansas. He now looks toward the setting, as in former years toward the rising sun, as the source of the coming greatness, wealth and prosperity of Memphis.

—Brown, one of the staunchest members of the M. P.'s, has deserted. He has done gone and got married. We shall have a nice fatherly lot of men on the force after a bit. Happy Brown! Long may you wave, both yourself and the olive branches.

—The Associated Press was kind enough to send us from St. Louis, last night, an account of the fire at Helena, which we published as a "special" yesterday morning. That's business like, isn't it?

—In another part of this issue of the APPEAL we publish the facts as to the impeachment of Clayton, of Arkansas. Wonder if the movement has anything to do with the hasty resignation of the judges of the Supreme Court of Arkansas?

—The last rail of iron for the Little Rock railroad will be at Hopefield to-day or to-morrow, and there are only 1800 feet of piling unfinished. Two pile-drivers are at work on this space, and the whole will be completed at once, with the bridge across White river.

—Mr. Jack is still delighting large crowds by his rendition of the famous "Pat Malone" at Odd Fellows' Hall. The New Memphis is filled every night, and by enthusiastic audiences. This being fashionable as well as benefit night, of course there will be a perfect jam of beaux and belles.

—Rev. Albert Shotwell assumes the editorial management of the *Presbyterian* of this city. His salutatory is well written, and full of Christian grace and charity. The *Presbyterian* is a sunny sheet, and will illumine many a fireside with bright rays of light and hope that descend from above.

—A bright and energetic young man by the name of Steinkuhl was arrested by Officer Dwyer, on the bridge going over the Bayou, Chelsea, on Third street. Steinkuhl had been walloping a pair of high-mettled steeds yoked to a furniture wagon, and they made such racket that the delightful suburb of Chelsea as would have filled John Gilpin's horse with envy. Steinkuhl had liquor in him.

—The wife of a jewelry peddler, who occupies a room on Jefferson, between Second and Third streets, was drugged Wednesday night, and robbed of $70. The little man, her husband, had gone out to the theatre, and she went to bed, but expecting him back when she should be asleep, she left the door unbolted. Thieves went in, applied chloroform, turned her pockets inside out, and, finding a wallet, they went through it to the tune of $70. When the husband came home he found her lying on the floor in an insensible state. She could tell nothing about it. His box of jewelry, deringers and other valuables were untouched.

—A correspondent, otherwise a man of sense, lays down in a long letter so elaborate sleepy that it seems to read, "In all cases of murder," he says, "let a committee try the culprit within three days after the deed, if arrested. The committee to be elected in the county and consist of five. Let them hear all the evidence and put it in the papers, and within one week after the trial let the people decide by popular vote whether the person accused is guilty or not. This would be speedy justice, and would cost according to *law*. A little thinking will show it to be the cheapest mode. The common law of our fathers was made for them, not for us. Why not stick to the solid wheels of thirty-year-old wagons, instead of the fork of a tree over the ground by a horse's tail and call it plowing? Is not trial by jury about played out? We have supplanted the 'courier' and 'post horse' by railroad and telegraph; and we not make an improvement on the jury system?" These be mighty thoughts.

—J. M. Holmes, secretary of the International Labor Agency at Birmingham, England, writes to the London *Morning News*, that a line of twenty steamers will ply between Liverpool and Mobile, and Baltimore, and that railroad companies as far west from Norfolk as Tennessee have agreed to take emigrants free of charge; that through rates of freight charges have been fixed; and that artisans and farmers of England are advised to secure homes in the delightful country along the railroads designated. It occurs to us that it would be well to draw these immigrants further west, and through Memphis, and tarrie to the Mississippi from Norfolk should be put in operation. In other words, there should be a consolidation of railways from Memphis to Norfolk, and then the products of Southern industry might be sold here as cheaply as elsewhere in the United States, and the whole trade of the Southern Valley of the Mississippi would be drawn hither by an irresistible force. Then a Memphis and Shreveport line of packets would be as profitable as the Arkansas Packet Company, which has proved so advantageous to Memphis.

—We have evils at the theater quite as intolerable as the numberless bugs that have wearied patience and disgusted taste. There are other women not blameless—the gentlemen who write dramatic critics of eighteen summers, more or less, valuable creatures, who keep up an audible criticism on the performance. Is there anything more disgusting to one who feels interested in the play than to hear, every minute, exclamations of "O, ain't she beautiful?" "How absurd!" "It is nothing like what we saw in New York, is it?" combined with suppressed snickering? Some young folks think they are astonishing the natives with this sort of thing, and are quite lost to the frowns of those near them, and to the fact that they are a nuisance to the people who know how to behave themselves. Then there are other nuisances at the theater. The loving pair who are billing and cooing, the young man pinching the girl's cheek and she snickering. The wisecracking gentleman who blows his nose very loud, and many others, worst among them are the people who live in cheap boarding houses, and always rush out before the close of the performance for fear they may be locked out.

—A correspondent writes to say that "I. Cross," in a letter written from this city to the *Banner of the Church*, published at Atlanta, Ga., misrepresents the origin of St. Lazarus Church as a "colony" from Calvary. He says, and the people of Memphis so understand it, that it had its origin in the desire of a great many Episcopalians who wished to erect a perpetual monument to the memory of the dead of the Confederate armies, and they were not at the time connected with Calvary, and many of them had never been. A few persons from the latter church did, after its organization, associate themselves with St. Lazarus, and Mr. Cross remains in that parish. Our correspondent also objects to Mr. Cross' statement that zeal, enterprise and liberality are sadly wanting among the Episcopal people of Memphis, and he instances receiving large donations of one kind and another to disprove it. We have nothing to say in the matter beyond this, that no class of our people have as yet sufficiently recovered from the effects of the war to embark in church building or any extraneous enterprises calculated to deplete their private capital or interfere with their exertions in business.

—That Memphis shows as great, if not greater prosperity than any city in the Southern States is well known to every person who has closely observed the current of events in the "Confederate States" since the memorable day when the immortal Lee sat under that apple tree in Appomattox county, Virginia, in April, 1865, and negotiated with General Grant terms of surrender, which forever furled the banner of the "Lost Cause," and sent back home so many good and true men who have with commendable zeal assisted in rebuilding the United States and placing the government on that permanent basis from which we trust it will never be again shaken. Since the war Memphis has received more cotton, sold more merchandise, liquidated more old debts, paid more taxes and shown a greater degree of prosperity than any city in the South, according to population, and but few in the North have equaled her. Our banks are in a most prosperous and sound condition, the chaff and weak ones having long ago gone the way all such unsound institutions should go; we can now congratulate ourselves on being clear of all stock. Our fire and marine insurance companies have been most admirably managed, paid losses promptly and good dividends to stockholders.

We have been led into these reflections by having placed on our table the statement of the Southern Life Insurance Company, of this city, which, perhaps, is not equalled by any institution in the South for its prosperity and rapid accumulation of capital. The statement embraces the business of the company to the 1st of January, 1871. Reference to previous statements of the company show that in July, 1869, its assets were $510,652 20. On the 1st of July last they were $620,222 72, and on the 1st of January last they had reached the handsome sum of $1,057,168 50 (one million and thirty-seven thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight 50-100 dollars). The same statement shows investments in bonds at their market value or cost of $202,194 36, and receipts for six months (from July 1st to January 1st, 1871) viz:

From Life premiums	$295,402 54
From renewals and interest	244,683 58—$540,086 12
Life losses paid during the same time (including dividend additions	$50,218 67
All other expenses including dividends	$94,849 16

This statement must be gratifying to officers of the company, as well as to stock and policy-holders. It places this company in an enviable position, and gives insurances to policy-holders and the public that no institution, either of the North or South, is more worthy the confidence and patronage of our people.

ONLY BENEFIT of J. H. Jack to-night, on which occasion he will appear as *Sir John Falstaff*, in "Henry IV." To conclude with the farce of "Little Pickle."

LAW REPORTS.

Second Circuit Court—Halsey, Judge.

The case of E. E. Clark et al against the Jackson Insurance Company is still on trial, and will be resumed this morning.

First Circuit Court—Heiskell, Judge.

The case of the Citizens' Insurance Company vs Babb et al, No. 718, and the first on the calendar of yesterday, was taken up for trial, and given to the jury at the hour of adjournment. Owing to the time consumed, no other case was called, and the calendar to-day is the same, with the exception of this case.

First Chancery Court—Morgan, Chancellor.

Decrees passed yesterday: Stovall vs Ferguson, sale; Halcome vs Halcome, final; Willard vs Carpenter, reference; Mosby vs Proudfit, injunction dissolved; Sessoal vs Hardwick, final; Snyder vs Hardwick, final; Taylor vs Bruce, sale; Hart vs Shaw, reference; Poston vs Poston, vesting title. The motion docket will be taken up this morning.

Second Chancery Court—Scott, Chancellor.

Cases set for to-day: 502, Eastman vs Doyle; 503, Carlton vs Price; 505, Glenn vs Pierce; 507, Bonner vs Bonner; 510, Keck vs Walker; 513, Muller vs Erich; 514, Steele vs Steele; 515, Bowman vs Lynn; 520, Larkin vs McDombs; 521, Easterly vs Martin; 522, Knox vs Talbert; 524, Billings vs Stearns; 525, Bowman vs Bros; 529, McDowell vs Glenn; 531, Bechard vs Choate; 532, Wheelock, exparte; 533, State vs Moore; 534, Winn vs Paine; 535, Greenlaw vs Williams; 536, Seelig vs Fellows; 537, Sims vs Pilschki; 538, Sternberg vs Gibson; 539, Hartley vs Boyle; 540, Reese vs Hoy; 541, Pante vs Cone; 542, Miller vs Miller; 543, Hubbard vs Meikle; 544, Bartholomew vs Wright; 545, Thumel vs Thumel; 546, Winchester and Alabama railroad Co. vs Rogers; 547; Jones vs Dickens; 548, Waldran vs Messick; 549, Gunn vs Thornton; 550, Davis vs Ferguson. The contempt matter in case of Handhausen vs Cook will be heard first to-day.

AT the usual matinee, on Saturday, Miss Rosalie Jack will appear as *Little Nell, the Angel Child*. Also the young phenomenon, Master Julien Reed, as *Little Pickle*.

RAILROADS.

TIME-TABLES.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Until further orders, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

	ARRIVES:	LEAVES:
Hopefield	6:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
Brinkley	12:05 m.	1:00 p.m.

Freight train will leave Hopefield Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 a.m.

Arrive at Hopefield Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 p.m.

Ferryboat will leave the wharfboat, foot of Union street, daily at 6:15 a.m.

No through tickets will be sold after January 30, 1871. S. G. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Supt.
H. P. ROBSON, Ass't Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

Leave Memphis:		
Through Mail Train		11:45 a.m
Through Express Train, Junction Accommodation	5:45 p.m	6:15 a.m
Way Freight Train	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
Somerville Train		4:15 p.m
Arrive at Memphis:		
Through Mail Train		12:15 p.m
Through Express Train		8:30 a.m
Way Freight Train		3:15 p.m
Somerville Train		10:45 a.m

Mail Train WILL NOT STOP at Flag Stations west of Moscow. C. L. ANDERSON, Sup't.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVES:	LEAVES:
New Orleans Mail, daily	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Express, daily	9:00 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Freight, daily except Sundays	2:15 p.m.	6:40 a.m.

Depot at foot of Main street. Ticket office, 237½ Main street, one door north of Jefferson.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD.

Mail Train leaves Little Rock (Huntersville) at 3:30 a.m.

Returning, leaves Louisburg at 1 p.m., arriving at Little Rock at 6:30 p.m.
D. W. C. BROWN, Gen'l Sup't.
L. S. RICHARDSON, G. T. A.

CHATTANOOGA has appointed a committee to proceed to Washington to help lobby the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad through Congress and then through Kentucky, in spite of the Kentucky Senate.

THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company have a corps of engineers in Jackson to set to work immediately upon an inspection of the most practicable and feasible route of connection of the Mississippi Central and Nashville and Northwestern Memphis and Louisville roads, either at Milan or McKenzie.

NASHVILLE *Union and American*, also *Banner*, at Joe Locke's 236½ Main street.

ONLY BENEFIT of J. H. Jack to-night on which occasion he will appear as *Sir John Falstaff*, in "Henry IV." To conclude with the farce of "Little Pickle."

THE capital stock of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Memphis, having been all taken, as required by the charter of said company, the subscribers to said stock are hereby notified that a meeting of stock-holders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, the 18th inst., at precisely 3 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing said company, electing directors, officers, etc. All stock-holders are requested to attend promptly at the hour specified.
J. M. WILLIAMSON,
W. H. FITCH, Jr.,
S. MANSFIELD.
February 16, 1871.

ONLY BENEFIT of J. H. Jack to-night, on which occasion he will appear as *Sir John Falstaff*, in "Henry IV." To conclude with the farce of "Little Pickle."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ball of the gas fitters takes place this evening at the Cochran Hall.

A SACRED concert will be given in St. Patrick's Church on the 26th inst, for the benefit of a new high altar.

THE grand ball of the *Società di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana*, given at the Cochran Hall last night, was what may be called a success in every particular. The congregation of ladies and their exquisite toilets was superb. The crowd was numerous, the music fine, the dancing graceful and the refreshments all that could be desired. What more was necessary to make up a truly successful ball?

REV. J. F. W. WARE, pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, Baltimore, delivered a very sensible and broad-spirited sermon recently, on the subject, "May I go to the Theater?" Among other things he said: "The more Christians go to the theater, the more Christian will it be. If we all endeavor to raise the social tone, to encourage a grand art and make its noblest impersonations welcome and desirable, we shall be doing the best thing we can for it, for ourselves, for the public, make it sure that in the incoming future the theater shall stand side by side, hand in hand with the press and the pulpit in the elevation of popular taste and the teaching of Christian morality." Silly Sabine should make a note of such excellent views on the stage.

ONLY BENEFIT of J. H. Jack to-night, on which occasion he will appear as *Sir John Falstaff* in "Henry IV." To conclude with the farce of "Little Pickle."

GAS FITTING, 315 Second street.

Go to Joe Locke's for the latest news from all nations.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Report of the Late President, Mr. R. C. Brinkley.

Statement of the Present Condition and Prospects of the Road.

All about the Gentry, Campbell & Co. imbroglio—Mr. Greenlaw's Time Extended.

$1,000 000 of Second Mortgage Bonds Asked for.

A Retrospective View of the Operations of the Company.

A Gentle Reminder to the Public-Spirited Croakers.

To the Stockholders in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company:

You have been called together for the purpose of submitting to you an account of the operations and progress of your road during the past twelve months, and to afford you an opportunity of selecting a Board of Directors to manage the affairs of your road the ensuing year.

Since your last annual meeting decided progress has been made in the work of constructing the road. On the 9th day of February, 1870, a contract was made with Messrs. Gentry, Campbell & Co. to grade, pile, and lay the iron rails upon the entire road that then remained unfinished, so that trains could pass over the entire line from the Mississippi to the Arkansas, on or before the 1st day of April, 1870.

The spring and early part of the summer were unusually wet, rendering work on the road, which traversed a low, flat and marshy country, very difficult.

The contractors failed to complete their work within the time specified, but in consequence of the difficulties referred to the Board of Directors were disposed to be indulgent, and not insist upon a strict performance of the contract, and the contractors were permitted to continue their work until the 1st of November, at which time they had almost entirely ceased to work at all upon the road, notwithstanding the months of September and October had been almost unprecedentedly favorable for such work.

The Board of Directors being convinced that the road would not be completed for years under the management of Gentry, Campbell & Co., determined to re-let the work, and did so on the 29th day of October, 1870, to W. R. Greenlaw, but provided in this contract that Gentry, Campbell & Co. should be permitted to prosecute their work under their old contract, and be paid for all the work they did in accordance with that contract. They not only refused to proceed with the work themselves, but endeavored by all means in their power to induce others to discontinue or the company from prosecuting the work.

The Board of Directors being satisfied that Gentry, Campbell & Co. would not or could not perform their contract, within any reasonable time, if ever, did annul and declare the contract with them void.

At your last meeting, the road was completed from White to the Arkansas river, a distance of forty-eight miles, and from the Mississippi to the L'Anguille river, a distance of fifty-one miles. At this latter point the work of construction was commenced by Gentry, Campbell & Co., who completed the road to a point about one and a quarter miles west of the town of Brinkley, a distance of eighteen and a half miles west of the L'Anguille river, making eighteen and a half miles finished and put in operation by Messrs. Gentry, Campbell & Co., and altogether in operation on the entire line of road on the 29th day of October, 1870, 117½ miles, leaving about fifteen miles of the road unfinished. At this latter point, one and a quarter miles west of Brinkley, the work of construction was commenced by Mr. Greenlaw, which has been prosecuted vigorously to the present time. The work is not completed, but it is in such a state of progress that, if the weather of good weather would suffice to finish his contract.

The high water in Cache and White river lowlands has retarded the work and forced the superintendent to place where he was prepared to grade and put in framed trestles; this has necessarily caused some delay.

It is confidently believed that a few weeks of good weather will enable all the contractors to fully complete the work of construction on this much needed channel of intercommunication, when the cities of Little Rock and Memphis may interchange neighborly visits.

On the 28th day of March, 1870, a contract was concluded with Mr. J. A. C. Gray, trustee for thirty-five hundred and thirty tons of iron rails of a very superior quality, equal to any ever laid down upon any road in the United States, of the fish bar pattern and all the fastenings necessary to complete the entire unfinished portion of your road. This iron has all been delivered at Hopefield except the building of the bridge, which has been shipped from New Orleans and is expected to reach Hopefield this week. This iron has all been laid upon the road except about twelve hundred tons. There is now no iron on the road to be laid, which will complete the Memphis and Little Rock railroad from the Mississippi river to the Arkansas river, opposite the city of Little Rock. The grading of this unfinished portion of your road is complete, and about fifteen hundred feet of piling remains to be done. The bridge over White river is now on the ground at the river, ready to be raised. The piers have been erected of the most substantial and durable stone, to receive the superstructure, which is an iron draw of 222 feet span, and three fixed spans of 156 feet each of wood and iron top and bottom chords. The bridge is being constructed by the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company, under a contract made with that company, on the 26th day of August, 1870, the material for which is now on the ground, and the necessary arrangements are made to raise the bridge upon the piers.

The contract made with W. B. Greenlaw on the 29th day of October, 1870, expired by limitation on the 10th day of February, 1871, but in consequence of the magnitude of the work undertook to be done in a very short space of time, and as the Board believes he is doing all in his power to faithfully complete the road, and will do so sooner than any new contractor could, they have extended the time for the work, and as the season of the year has arrived when such work is liable to be hindered and deluged by high water, as has been the case for several weeks past, the Board, in consideration of these facts, has extended the time to Mr. Greenlaw, for the completion of his contract, to the first day of April, 1871, believing it to be the interest of the company, as well as just to the contractor, that the extension be made.

For a more minute detail of construction, operation and financial condition of your road, you are referred to the reports of the Chief Engineer, principal Superintendent and Secretary and Treasurer, hereto annexed, and made a part of this report.

Your Board takes pleasure in testifying to the commendable zeal, fidelity and alacrity with which the officers have discharged the various duties that have devolved upon them, and often under the most difficult and trying circumstances.

For the purpose of liquidating all the floating debt and outstanding liabilities of the company and purchasing rolling stock commensurate with the increased business of the finished road, your board would recommend that authority be given to issue one million dollars second mortgage bonds. It is believed these bonds could be sold upon very favorable terms after the road is completed. The company has received and used in constructing the road one million and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of the State of Arkansas, and when the road is completed will be entitled to receive one hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional.

As this is the last time that some of your representatives will ever appear before you in that capacity, it may not be deemed amiss to take a retrospective view of the operations of the road, and the difficulties that have surrounded it during the administration of the present board. About ten years ago a majority of the present board were elected, and have continued members of this board most of the time until now. The road had then been completed to, or near, the St. Francis river from Hopefield, and the grading from Devall's Bluff to the Arkansas river was more than half finished. The road was also partially graded to a point about three miles west of the St. Francis river. In this condition we received the road from our predecessors; without money or credit—all the available means of the company having been exhausted upon the work above specified.

A contract had previously been made with George Peabody and others, on the credit of a few private individuals, for all the iron necessary to iron the entire road, upon such time and terms as would have enabled the company to finish the road, but for the terrible war which was commenced soon after we entered upon the discharge of our duties, and necessarily caused a suspension of all work upon the road for about five years. After peace, the finished portion of the road was found to be in a very dilapidated condition; several miles upon the Eastern Division having been entirely destroyed, and the iron rails removed by the Federal authorities, and also about one thousand tons of new rails which had not been laid upon the road. It was necessary to rebuild the Eastern Division of the road and replace the trestle-work and cross-ties on the Western Division, which had decayed and become unsafe from age; this all had to be done by a company without money or credit, as well as to continue the work of construction on the Middle Division of the road; yet many public-spirited people and journals have loudly complained of the slow progress of the work, none of whom, however, thought it necessary to contribute more than their complaints toward the work. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, we are happy to inform you that very little remains to be done to complete your road from the Mississippi to the Arkansas river. A few weeks' work only with a small force will suffice to enable the cars to pass over the entire length of your road; then we hope the complaints of those public spirited croakers will be turned into rejoicing, and all, both friends and opponents, will reap the rich blessing that must flow from this important channel of commerce, especially to the cities of Little Rock and Memphis.

And the President of your board, in this last official communication he expects ever to have the pleasure of making to you, would ask your indulgence to say that during all the difficulties, troubles and struggles that have been encountered in the progress of this work, he has been faithfully, ardently and zealously sustained by the Board of Directors, for which he begs to return to them his most profound acknowledgements and sincere thanks.

Your Board of Directors do now return to you the trust so long and often committed to them, with the hope that your investment will prove remunerative to you and a blessing to the country.

[OFFICIAL.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMPHIS, February 15, 1871.—The Board of Education held their regular monthly meeting this evening in their hall.

Members present: Messrs. Holbrook, Gavin, Steffey, Bergman, Barbour, Smith, Young, Fenner, Bruce, Mansford, Phelan, Johnson, Mitchell and Flemming. President Smith presiding.

The minutes of the former regular and the adjourned meetings were read and approved.

The Superintendent presented the following report, which, on being read, Mr. Holbrook moved that it be received, filed and published. Adopted:

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
MEMPHIS, February 13, 1871.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education:

The pay-roll for January, herewith submitted, amounts to $4,606 34. The enrollment of pupils for the white schools has increased since the first of January, and now amounts to 2278 pupils. The enrollment for colored pupils is 652, making the aggregate of both white and colored pupils 2930. All the schools in the city under your supervision, except those in Chelsea, are now too crowded; the four on Market and Third being the most so of any. School No. 1 (on Market) has 67 pupils; No. 2 has 68; No. 3 has 65; and No. 4 has 76 pupils—in all 276. I have issued enough tickets to these schools to-day to make their number exceed 280, or an average of 70 pupils each. In short, our schools are now being filled like *omnibuses*, the sitting room being all occupied, the struggle is now for *standing* room.

The Board of Directors being satisfied that the vacant rooms in the building on Poplar street, the schools on Market may be relieved by opening another school room or two on Poplar. Unless this be done the Board may well apprehend that some disease will break out, on the approach of warm weather, in the Market street schools.

I refer you to the Committee on Teachers, etc., for a report on an examination of applicants, and other matters of the attention of the committee on Buildings, etc., to-wit: Some glazing is needed on Court street; the fence around the two sides of the Market street lot is entirely down; the locks on the doors at the Peabody schools need repairing; and the pump there is wholly useless. Finally, writing desks are needed for the colored schools on Washington street.

Respectfully submitted,
J. E. LEATH, Sup't, etc.

Mr. Bruce, Chairman of Finance Committee, presented the pay roll and the following bills as approved by them:

Pay Roll of Teachers, Janitors, etc., for January 1870	$4,606 34
H. Wade & Co., bill for stationery	32 95
Midgley & Stedman, do., for coal	231 75
Browne & Browne, for repairs	7 60
McDonald & Co., expense, acct	1 85
Secretary, for incidental expenses	6 50
O. F. Prescott & Co., oil for school houses	2 50
Trustees of Washington street school building, rent	25 00
Trustees of Chelsea colored schools building, rent	20 00
Colored school building, shed Third street, rent	15 00
Total	$4,949 24

The above bills all passed and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Bruce presented the report of the treasurer, which was ordered to be received and filed.

Mr. Steffey moved the following:

Resolved, That in order to relieve the crowded state of the Market street schools, the Superintendent be instructed to establish one or two schools, if necessary, in the building on Poplar street, and supply the same with teachers, and the Building Committee to put the same in proper order. Adopted.

Mr. Holbrook offered the following:

Resolved, That the Building Committee are hereby authorized to hire a mechanic for one day to repair the desks in various school buildings, etc., and that the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be placed at their disposal for to pay for the same. Passed.

Communications were received from Mrs. Mary Reilly, Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mrs. Kate Lilly and Miss Ella Martin, all of which were referred to the Committee on Teachers and Text Books; also a communication from Mr. S. Herman, referred to the same Committee.

The Committee appointed to visit the Court street schools made the following report:

To the Hon. Thomas R. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Education:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, from a committee appointed with John L. H. Taylor, Esq., to visit the Court street school, have the honor to report as follows:

In the brief time we could devote to the purpose, we deemed it advisable rather to make a somewhat thorough examination of the scholars, in a few leading studies, than a more superficial or cursory investigation as to their capacity and progress in the whole of the various branches taught. With this view, we confined our attention mainly to physical and descriptive geography, geometry and arithmetic—leaving history, grammar and the remaining studies to some succeeding committee. In Miss Higbee's department we had some exercises in reading. Your committee sought to make a candid, fair investigation, to ascertain the real progress of the scholars, without any desire to perplex or embarrass the student by abstruse or unusual questions, outside the ordinary scope of their scholastic studies. The neatness and deportment of the school generally was highly commendable, and in these respects we commend it as an example worthy the imitation of other schools. As between the different departments, we feel that each excelled so finely, and acquitted themselves so creditably, that it would be invidious to make any distinction, and we feel it our duty to commend all alike. Your committee went about their task with no partiality toward the school, and rather inclined to the impression that it had enjoyed too much or too often of favoritism, as compared with our other schools. We finished it, perfectly satisfied that the highest economisms that had been bestowed upon the school and its management were neither exaggerated nor undeserved. We congratulate your honorable Board, and the citizens of Memphis, that we have at least one public school to which our city may point with just pride and self satisfaction, one that we know will not suffer in a fair comparison with those of Cincinnati, Chicago, and other cities celebrated for their fine public schools.

To the Hon. J. T. Leath, who may be termed the father of this school, we certainly great credit is due for its establishment, and the state of perfection