CIRCULATION.

The Daily Press of Memphis.

The laws of the United States, governing the assessment and collection of taxes on the gross receipts of manufacturers, require that they should be sworn to. In accordance with this law, the morning daily press of the city of Memphis made the following returns, showing the amount of their respective sales for the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1870:

APPEAL,	$9,479 46
AVALANCHE,	4,763 83
SUN,	2,718 40

For the quarter ending December 31, 1870, the APPEAL's returns will be

$11,942 49.

The above speaks to advertisers and the public generally louder than words.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.: MARCH. 1, 1871

AT THE head of the columns of a paper printed on Jefferson street, which it will not be necessary for us to advertise, appears a statement which is utterly false, as showing its present circulation. We advertise the public of that falsehood, which it has the brazen audacity to continue at the head of its columns for the purpose of pecuniary profit and the procurement of advertising patronage *by deceiving the public.*

A DISPATCH from Washington informs us that McPherson, clerk of the House of Representatives, has just completed a list of the members of the House from certificates of the Governors of the several States. The certificate of the member from the Third District of Arkansas has not yet been received. The political classification is as follows: Republican, 130; Democrats, including the Third district of Arkansas, 96; Independent, viz: James G. Blair, of Missouri; one vacancy in Illinois, caused by the election of Logan to the Senate; one vacancy in Michigan caused by the election of Mr. Ferry to the Senate, and one not elected; New Hampshire, 3; Connecticut, 4; California, 3; total number of members, 243. There are twelve or fifteen contested seats; two (Dubois, of Georgia, and Rogers, of North Carolina, and probably, Waddell, of North Carolina), are barred by the Fourteenth Amendment and will not be able to qualify until their disabilities are removed by an act of Congress.

THE Agricultural Association of Shelby county has lately elected officers, appointed committees and generally commenced preparations for a vigorous effort toward a great display in the fall. The South is essentially agricultural, all our property and every interest hinges and turns on agriculture. A single good crop, sold at good prices, gives us prosperity, therefore it behooves us to carefully nurture and give life to everything having for its object the improvement of our agricultural condition, or the enlightenment of those engaged in it. Many people, it is true, go to fairs for recreation and amusement, and many others for instruction. The intelligent farmer will there find innumerable machines and implements, which the genius of the mechanic offers him with which to make his tasks easier. He will find reapers and mowers to cut down his grain and grass; tedders to turn it over; rakes to put it in heaps; forks to load it on his wagons, and grabs to hoist it in his barns; all of which are manipulated and managed by power other than that afforded by human muscle. He learns that he can do as much work now, in an hour, as his forefathers could do in ten. That man is instructed in his calling. As a further instance, we may also mention the immense advantage of the stock show. It has been lately asserted by competent authority, that the improved breeds of hogs—Berkshire, Essex and Suffolk—will make double as much flesh upon the same amount of food as the ordinary long-nosed hog of the country. And it is further asserted that the amount of fraud perpetrated by dishonest dealers in putting upon the community hogs purporting to be of improved breeds, and which are not, is fearful. At the fair will be found types of the animal of each breed, which any intelligent man will be able to recognize ever after. Therefore here is sure means of detecting fraud and protecting oneself. And still another point: The association propose also to offer liberal and handsome premiums decidedly in the interest of improved agriculture. They will give a large sum for the best acre of cotton, corn, etc., produced. This is a great point. Thousands of parties will compete for these premiums, and an interest will be aroused in high farming which was never known before. Planters for hundreds of miles, and by thousands, will be led to make experiments which will lead to results of the utmost importance, and the reports of these experiments printed will furnish an epitome of cotton and corn culture invaluable to the country.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World*, writing from Columbia, South Carolina, on the 21st, gives an account of affairs in that State, which seems in answer to the question of Senator Morton whether the Republican party has yet accomplished its mission, at least so far as South Carolina is concerned. It contains a thrilling account of unbearable oppression by the most complete and perfect and unrestrained Radical government the world ever saw. The editor of the *World* vouches for the character, veracity and means of information of the writer, and only withholds his name to prevent his being assassinated. The correspondent says:

This Legislature is earnestly commended to the attention of the country as a specimen of what an almost unanimously Radical, and to a large extent, negro, assembly presents in the law-making line. There has been introduced and appropriately referred to the Ways and Means Committee, where it still remains, a "bill to redeem certain obligations of the State," which includes and covers this very nice little exhibit to carpet-bag financiering. In 1861 the then Comptroller General of South Carolina borrowed large sums of Confederate money from the State banks, for which he gave his official notes, and in this way realized enough to meet demands on the treasury for military purposes during the last twelve months of the war. These notes were found among the assets of the banks when the war ended, and with other equally worthless trash fell into the hands of the carpet baggers, who now hold them. These enterprising gentry now aim to realize a fortune out of them, and have shaped this bill to redeem these notes "at their face value in bonds of the State." This they propose, and if not checkmated by printers' ink, would assuredly accomplish, in defiance of their own State Constitution and of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, which declares that "neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States," all such debts and claims being held illegal and void. The Legislature as a body is indeed a mass of ignorance, but it contains some first-class teachers of sharp tricks, among whom neither Whittemore nor Moses stand alone.

Another fact which speaks for itself: A man who was elected by the negroes of Colleton county to the State Senate was declared by the State canvassers ineligible under the Constitution, and a vote was recently taken in the Senate whether he should be admitted to a seat or not. It was such a glaring violation of the organic law that even in this body the requisite vote could not be reached to make him a member, and his partisans, failing to obtain a recruit from the minority, and lacking but one vote to secure his admission, induced the man to vote for himself, and he did so vote, and by his own vote the question was decided, and the president declared the member seated. Such facts in the Legislature, and other like facts in the decisions of the Supreme Court, prove what is every day apparent here, that the wretched crew now absorbing the substance of this State ignore and trample under foot any law, human and divine, which comes in the way of their own plans and plottings.

The House recently unseated the Chesterfield delegation—one of the very few counties in which the Radical commissioners and canvassers were obliged to declare the Conservative ticket elected—and admitted in their places the minority and defeated Radical candidates.

The enormous taxes imposed on the people are terrifically increased by the arbitrary and vengeful assessments of property by Radical commissioners in every county. A lot which would not bring eight hundred dollars is assessed at six thousand, and the tax per centum is collected on this arbitrary and fictitious valuation. In many cases in which the entire exhibit in figures has been shown to me by gentlemen of unimpeachable character, the taxes are managed to absorb one-tenth (ten dollars in every hundred dollars) of the market value of the property. And there is no appeal—no redress; and when a respectful remonstrance is made by the tax-payer he is laughed at and contemptuously turned away. The officials are all negroes, mulattoes, white adventurers, or degraded natives who sell the mother who bore them and join the usurpers in crushing their own State. The native scallawags are the worst of all.

During this winter the papers have recorded the burning by negroes of hundreds of barns with all the year's provisions, gin-houses with the entire crop of cotton, dwellings, stores, farming implements, horses and mules; and quite a number of white persons killed by the negroes, some on the highway in open day, some in their houses sitting at the fireside with their families, or in their bedrooms preparing to retire, shot through the windows by outside assassins; burglaries and rapes innumerable; and the criminal calendar in every county shows the color of the offenders who make up the black list. None of all this is allowed to reach the "outrage committee" at Washington, for even the private and respectable citizens of Laurens county, who at their own expense repaired to Washington to lay these matters before the committee, cannot get a hearing. But when a few desperate and outlawed negroes are taken from jail and lynched by those who despair of any other remedy, the negro whipper and two other members of this disgraceful Legislature go to Washington, and will be welcomed and credited and satisfied, and of course Grant's troops will be rushed hither to give the *coup de grace.* I aver that it would take entire pages of the *World* to present in the most condensed form a list of the atrocities and unpunished outrages committed in this State upon white persons during the past one or two years; and such outrages have of late increased in number and enormity. And I aver that the sufferers are absolutely and designedly deprived of all remedy. The courts are but temples of the Radical Moloch, and judges and juries obey its tyrannical behests. There is no remedy there; for the moment a judge shows any regard to law and justice, as against party persecution, he is arraigned and decapitated, as was Judge Vernon a few weeks ago. The Legislature, to which in other States remonstrants appeal, in this State is so hostile to the white population that it delights in torturing them, and opposes every measure which they favor, and promptly passes any act against which they appeal. The Governor is of the same *animus*, and pardons forthwith the Radical offenders and consigns sent here by the courts. They only manage to keep a sufficient number in the penitentiary to carry on the work of construction. And the Washington government has no ear for the complaints of the Southern white man, but acts on the *ex parte* statements of his enemies and oppressors. Now, all this is true—without exaggeration true—and can your readers imagine a worse picture for any people? Is it surprising that they sometimes break through and seek their own redress? Is it not rather more surprising that they, as a class, bear and suffer passively and so long wrongs enough to rob them of reason and reduce them to that state of frenzy which is reckless of consequences and unaccountable for its acts?

Such a condition of things as this it is astonishing flesh and blood should be able to bear so meekly. And yet so far from protecting the white people of South Carolina, the congressional masters have further means of lightening the screws and crushing with diabolical malignity. Does the judgment and conscience of the civilized world sleep, that so long these outrages are permitted? A distinguished merchant of New York, who has just returned from a tour through the Atlantic and Gulf States, gives to the New York *Sun* his views of the commercial results of this condition of things, having its retroactive results on the North. The *Sun* says:

His report of the financial and business condition of that part of the country is not so encouraging as we could wish. He informs us that there is not so great a demand for money in all the Southern States that it readily commands one and a half per cent. a month interest. The cotton crop of the last year was very large, exceeding four millions of bales, but the price it has brought has not been profitable. The only cities of the South which bear any marks of prosperity are Savannah and Atlanta. Savannah, especially, has risen into great prominence since the war, principally through the operations of the Georgia Central Railroad Company. This company not only conduct an extensive line of transportation, but also are heavy bankers; and by making advances on agricultural products, they obtain the control of the business of carrying them to the seaboard and of their exportation. Savannah has thus become the second city of the South in regard to the amount of its exports and of its business generally. A great deal of Northern energy and capital has also become established there, and this contributes to the progress of the town. Charleston, on the other hand, seems to have sunk into a kind of sullen stupor and inactivity. Mobile likewise is dead, and New Orleans is declining. No new buildings are to be seen in either of these towns. In producing these results, the extravagance, oppression and corruption of the carpet-bag State governments have had a great deal to do. In this respect, South Carolina and Louisiana are the worst sufferers of the whole South. In New Orleans, the rate of State and local taxation for the year 1868 amounted to 5½ per cent. upon a full valuation of all property, personal as well as real. The commerce of New Orleans has likewise been considerably diminished by the operations of new railroads which lead the trade of Texas past it, and promise to do so still more hereafter. There prevails also throughout the South among agriculturalists and business men generally, a feeling that they have been hardly dealt with by Congress since the termination of the war; and this feeling, no doubt, goes a great way in deadening their energies and preventing them from engaging in productive enterprises. It is the opinion of the distinguished merchant of whom we are speaking, that prosperity cannot be restored in the South until the prevailing robbery of the carpet-bag governments is terminated, and an honest system of administration established in its place.

FROM BURNT BABY.

Answer to Captain George W. Gift's Letter on Diversification of Agricultural Industry.

MASON'S DEPOT, February 21.

Editors Appeal—Feeling so highly complimented by seeing our article appear so conspicuously in your widely circulating and influential paper, and by the courteous and dignified notice of it by the gifted editor of our sprightly monthly, the *Practical Planter*, I am induced again to intrude myself upon your notice for the purpose of expressing my hearty concurrence in almost every view which he has expressed in his reply. We think he does not deal fairly with us when he makes us assume a position we never took; when he says "this paper is to discuss diversified husbandry, objected to by our friend Burnt Baby." Now, did we object? We attempted to give some reasons why we had not adopted a different course, indeed why we had not pursued the very course he recommends. We certainly agree with him that we have the most genial climate and the most generous soil to be found in all the land; we are clearly of the opinion that a circle of fifty miles, having Memphis for its center, embraces a finer body of land than can be found of the same extent in any State we know. Though impoverished by our system of planting, it is still quite productive, and might soon be restored by the system recommended by the *Practical Planter;* and we know by experience that red clover and most of the grasses grow luxuriantly. Yet the difficulty is not solved. How are we to make the change with our present labor system?

We are indeed obliged to our friend for attempting to induce us to abandon "the emperical formula of raising cotton and corn," and to enlighten us upon "the great principle of the science, or the art of agriculture." In farming, as in ethics,

"We see the wrong, and condemn it, too;
We know the right, and yet the wrong pursue."

And why? Because *we cannot command* the means to pursue the right in farming at present. We have been waiting and hoping that some practical solution of our difficulties would have manifested itself so palpably that it would be easily and universally adopted. One of your correspondents suggested that the merchants refuse to advance, and thereby force the planter to abandon the share system of planting. Why, Mr. Editor, if Memphis merchants wish to ruin themselves let them adopt that course. We have cards of merchants from Louisville, St. Louis, Baltimore, and even Philadelphia, offering to advance all the planter wants, if they will send *them* their cotton. No, sir, do not undertake to *force* us. Adopt the plan of the *Practical Planter*, and *show* us into a different course, if possible.

We have a serious question to deal with; we have a large population of negroes lately emancipated; they are here, on the soil. We have no other laborers; they cannot purchase land, and but few can rent; they were once our property; we grew up together; attachments still linger; our "black mammas" are around us with their children; we cannot drive them away; *we* know their situation, though *they* cannot appreciate it; they have our sympathies, but, unfortunately, their importance has been greatly magnified, in their own estimation, by being made a part of the political power. They were drilled during the war by our enemies to feel they were superior to their owners, and are still bolstered in that opinion by demagogues who canvass for place; consequently, cannot be taught their true situation. Yet, they are here, and likely to stay, and no other laborers will likely take their place, so long as they remain. They have been advised not to hire; that it was degrading to play servant to a white man, and if they hire, they were sold for the time being; therefore, they will not hire for wages.

To change our system would require a term of at least four years before we could realize to any extent. If we sow grass this spring we could not realize until next fall twelve months, and though our friend thinks "fences and taxes have nothing to do with argument," we think if he were farming, he would find it necessary to pasture his brood mares, his cattle, sheep and hogs or have them all scrubs, which would certainly be the case, as ours have become from being upon the common; and with one inclosure he will have nothing but pasture. But sheep and hogs must be kept separate, mules and young colts must be separated, and to graze profitably the *lot* system must be adopted, we do not mean *acre lots*—twenty or thirty acre lots, to avoid pasturing all at once, and, to do so, you must have division fences to protect the grain and separate the flocks, or you must adopt the English system of having a herdsman to each flock—they *graze* in England, I think.

We know Mr. Hurt, and know him to be a practical planter. Would our friend get from him what have been his annual products and profits from investments for the past five years—how he was enabled to make the change from planting to farming, his progress and results, it would be a valuable contribution and aid us in our own endeavors to change. If we all adopt Mr. Hurt's plan, and only retain six laborers for every six hundred acres of land cultivated, there must be an exodus of three-fourths of all the negroes from this section. Could we discard our present laborers, and hire only when we wanted, as they can do in Illinois, New York, and other farming States, we would be independent; but let me discharge my laborers and plant two hundred acres in grass, and the time for saving arrives—and you must "make hay while the sun shines"—where can I *certainly* get the labor for a few days to save it? And this, the point arrived it, is all I have said from first to last.

We would gladly make the change, and we trust the time is not far distant when we shall be able so to diversity our products, not discarding cotton, as will make us independent. We are in favor "diversifying our pursuits and products." We did so before the change in our labor system. We have subsoil plows—got the pattern from our departed friend, Judge Bailey, of Memphis—he was the inventor—the best I have ever seen. He took out no patent, but, good man as he was, he gave it to the world. His principle has since been patented. We saw it at your last fair. We had heaps of manure; had fields and lots in clover; had division fences also and all stock inclosed; had brood mares and fine colts, and fat cattle and sheep. The beginning of the second year of the war found us with cribs full of corn, bins full of wheat, and, that spring, had eighty bales of cotton burned, which put us a crop behind, and then the scene changed. Our laborers ceased to work; our horses, mules and brood mares were taken by the enemy; our fences fell into decay; our clover fields were exposed and destroyed by the depredations of all stock; the debts suspended during the war, at its close were demanded; a supply of mules and horses had to be obtained, tax gatherers "whose name was legion," came like a swarm of locusts, and have increased, until we are very nearly in the condition of the "freckle-faced, white-headed boy watching for a gopher, for our folks are out of meat." We have not had time to change, we had to do the best we could, adopt the only plan—ruinous though it be—we could adopt, or be sold out by tax collectors or sheriffs.

We yearn to return to our old system, and hope the *Practical Planter* will yet be able to extricate us from our dilemma. Thanking Mr. Gift for his invitation to attend the organization of a farmer's club at his office No. 379 Main street, on Saturday next, I am still a BURNT BABY.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE.

Heed this Appeal to Generous Farmers and Planters.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The Chamber of Commerce Committee have issued an appeal to the farmers of the country, from Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, inviting generous rivalry with those of England and Belgium, in furnishing supplies and seed, to insure harvest and avert famine in France. The Commissioner says the best local varieties of spring wheat of last year's crop, sound and clean, are especially desirable; yet winter wheat may be contributed where spring wheat is not attainable. The heaviest and most productive oats, such as Excelsior, Swedish, Surprise and Norway, and most thrifty kinds of barley, and the most prolific variety of bush beans, are desirable. Especial care should be used to avoid seed injured by or containing insects and grain foul with germs and pestiferous weeds. Packages should be stout and well fastened, and the net weight should be plainly marked upon each package, the variety of seed or grain and the State where grown. These donations should be sent to the Relief Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, No. 64 Pearl street, in season for shipment, the 15th of March, and it is hoped and believed they will be both liberal and generous.

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BY virtue of deeds of trust executed to me on the 14th and 15th inst. by the Southwestern Publishing Company, I am authorized to sell its stock or books, stationery, etc., and to collect its claims and to apply the proceeds to the payment of its debts. And I hereby notify its debtors to come forward and make payment at a early date and thus save cost. I further notify all persons holding just claims against said company to produce and file the same with me on or before the first day of May next, or the same will be barred.

This February 20, 1871.

fe4 W. E. CHERRY, Trustee.

For Sale.

EUNICE TOWN LOTS.

ADDITIONAL lots have been laid off at Eunice and a plat of the town made. The lots will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

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Eunice is the permanent terminus of the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River railroad, on the Mississippi river, about sixty miles below the mouth of the Arkansas river.

It has been fixed as the permanent term, lines by donation of lands to the railroad company and by agreement of the old railroad company with the new company that it shall remain the permanent terminus.

Eunice will be one of the most important towns on the Mississippi river between Memphis and New Orleans.

The Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River railroad, when completed, will drain South-eastern Arkansas, Northwestern Texas, and the southern part of the Indian Territory. It is now completed across the Mississippi river bottom in Desoto county, and is being pushed rapidly westward.

GEO. R. MACKLIN, Surv. Rev.
fe5 and Trustee estate of A. W. Macklin.

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R. A. TREADWELL, of Treadwell Bros.
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Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, Etc.,

281 MAIN STREET, BET. MADISON AND COURT,

Sign of the Big Mortar, : Memphis, Tenn.

HARDWARE.

NOTICE--REMOVAL.

ALLISON BROS.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,:

Guns, Cutlery Castings, Hoes, Chains, Rope, Axes,

Anvils, Bellows, Vises, Etc., Etc.,

Builders' and Plantation Hardwares and Mechanics' Tools.

17 UNION ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We have removed from 276 Front street to the above well known location, where we will be pleased to see all our old customers and friends, as well as the public generally. mn1

FOUNDRIES—MACHINE SHOPS.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY!

WILLIAM M. VOORHIES'

FOUNDRY & NOVELTY

WORKS,

118 & 120 POPLAR STREET,

Memphis, - Tennessee.

Orders for all kinds of Castings promptly filled. Especial attention given to Iron Railings. Also agent for the New York Lap and Die Company.

N. W. SPEERS, Sup't.

feb8

ROBERT LEWIS & CO.,

Boiler Makers & Sheetiron Workers,

NAVY YARD, MEMPHIS, TENN. Second-hand Boilers always on hand. Repairing done with promptness. Particular attention given to Repairing Steamboat Boilers.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER GOODS

AT WHOLESALE!

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS!

☞ We are just in receipt of a fresh assortment of goods in our line for winter use, and are prepared to sell at satisfactory prices, to merchants only.

HILL, TERRY & MITCHELL,

329 MAIN STREET.

ja13 daw

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

HATS AND CAPS,

301 MAIN STREET, WEBSTER BLOCK,

Memphis, Tennessee.

We are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock—the largest we have ever offered to the trade. We invite ALL MERCHANTS to call and examine before buying. mh10

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Price 25 Cents.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Soothes Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and Children. Price 25 Cents.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. Price 25 Cents.

It is the great Infant's and Children Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought by Teething or any other cause.

Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere my24 daw

PAPER HANGINGS.

CHRISTY, CONSTANT & SHEPHERD,

LATE CHRISTY, CONSTANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Factory, 510 to 544 West 23d st. fe23

Notice.

OFFICE OF MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN., February 3, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the Company's office, No. 3 Madison street, Stanton Block, Memphis, on Monday the sixth day of March next, for five Directors, to serve the ensuing year. Ballots to be cast between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.

J. D. DARDEN, Sec'y. fe03

NOTICE.

SELMA, MARION & MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Road held at Columbus, Mississippi, on the

8th DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

On the 8th day of same month, at Selma, Alabama, there will be a joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company, of Alabama, and the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company, of Mississippi and Tennessee. Members of the Board are earnestly requested to be present, as the consolidation of the two Roads will be the object of the meeting.

H. C. FORTANEL, Secretary. fe19

EDUCATIONAL.

COLUMBIA ATHENÆUM, TENN.

A First-class School for Young Ladies.

SOME of the advantages we offer are: Elegant grounds (25 acres); healthy location; capacious buildings expressly for school purposes; $10,000 apparatus; well selected library of 11,000 volumes; large sleeping rooms, with fire in each; abundantly supplied table; full and efficient Faculty—36 years experience; course of instruction thorough and complete. Prices reduced. Number of matriculates 158 and 714 graduates. Nomenclaturin, Session opens Monday, September 4th. Catalogues free. WM. A. SMITH, A.M., fe15 eod4w Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

For a Bridge Over the Tombigbee,

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the County Board of Supervisors, give public notice, that they will receive until the 24 day of April next, proposals for the building of a bridge over the Tombigbee river at Aberdeen, Monroe county, Mississippi.

LOCATION.

Aberdeen is about eight miles from the Mobile and Ohio railroad and connected therewith by rail. The location of the Bridge is about one and a half miles from the railroad depot, over an excellent road. Both banks of the river are above high water; the abutments and pier will rest upon the rotten limestone, a material easily leveled with the pick. Depth of low water fourteen feet; of high water about fifty-four feet. Rock and material for brick abundant in the immediate locality.

DESCRIPTION.

In order that steamboat navigation may not be interrupted, the structure must be of that kind known as the "swing bridge." The superstructure (300 feet long) will rest upon abutments (30 feet from center to center) and upon one circular pier and its turntable in the middle of the stream. There being no rock within reach, brick or some other material must substitute it. The circular pier will require about 750 M. and the abutments about 285 M. brick, to be laid in hydraulic cement.

Width of the clear track to be sufficient for the passage of a gang threshing thereon, say 16 feet. Height of bottom of superstructure above high water mark, 4 feet; above low water mark 46 feet, above bed of stream, 49 feet. The bridge must be capable of bearing a rolling load of —— to the lineal foot, without material deflection.

PROPOSALS.

The Commissioners have adopted no particular plan or material; the builders must therefore furnish complete working plans and specifications of the bridge they propose to build; they must also specify their prices for each particular kind of work, viz: Superstructure per lineal foot, abutments (in brick) per M., approaches of earth work per cubic yard. Each bidder must bid for abutments and pier to be constructed of brick masonry, but may also propose for the same of other material, Commissioners to choose between them.

TERMS.

The Board of Supervisors in obedience to a vote of the county have already assessed a tax of $25,000 to be collected by the first of June next, to be paid to the builders upon the completion of their contract; and have provided by ordinance for the payment of the balance with 8 per cent. interest, one year thereafter. Commissioners reserve the right to select from among the bids, without reference to price, and at their option reject all; contractors to furnish the bridge complete before the 1st day of November, 1871; they will be required to give Bond with ample security for the faithful performance of the contract. Work to be done under the supervision of the Bridge Commissioners or some one appointed by them or the Board of Supervisors.

Bidders will forward their plans and specifications marked, "Plans and Specifications, to Bridge Commissioners, care of William H. Clopton, Aberdeen, Mississippi," to be opened and examined at any time after receipt; their bids specifying price, terms, etc., to be forwarded in a separate envelope marked "Proposal" to remain sealed until 10 of April next.

The undersigned will be pleased to receive the cards and circulars of Builders, and correspond with them in relation to anything in connection with this bridge.

W. H. CLOPTON,
J. H. ANDERSON
FIELS H. LITTLE,
W. H. SAUNDERS,
H. DILLINGHAM,
fe19 Commissioners.

Agents wanted to sell the

LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

Gen. R. E. LEE,

BY JAMES D. MCCABE, JR., of Va.

The standard biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 copies already; sent for circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Memphis, Tenn. fe7 daw

FAIRBANKS' SCALES!

Prices Reduced!

United States Standard Scales

Every Variety and Size,

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED.

MCCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES, Sole Agents.

$1000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DeSINGS PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00.

GOODYEAR & HILLS, Agents, 281 Main street. fe22

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tennessee, 16th day of February, 1871.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas A. Epperson, of Jackson, Madison county, State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt, upon his petition, by the District Court of said District.

G. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee. fe15

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Levi Lowenberg, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, at the office of Hanson, Swingley & Dashell, Attorneys, 15 Union street; and all persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make immediate payment at the same place.

fe4 J. E. P. LOWENBERG, Adm'r.

J. B. M'CAFFREY,

—DEALER IN—

FURNITURE,

Metallic Cases and Caskets,

WOODEN COFFINS,

AND COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

No. 385 Main Street,

Memphis, : : : : : Tennessee.

☞ Orders by telegraph promptly filled.

Carolina Life Insurance Co.

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President