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 40
AVALANCHE,	4,763 85
BUS,	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.

[illegible] expenses appears [illegible] comparison with the railroad expense of operating which wo[illegible] expected to be very largely in [illegible] Yet the expenditure of the York Insurance Companies [illegible] was $45 133,949, being 57½ p r c[illegible] the gross receipts of $78,299,9[illegible] the same year the railroads [illegible] United States expended but [illegible] cent. of their gross receipts, $227,993,552 out of $349,209,718. [illegible] the insurance companies are [illegible] in an unhealthy condition. The [illegible] test of solvency in an insurance [illegible] pany is that it should have su[illegible] assets to re-insure the amount [illegible] policies in force over and abo[illegible] other liabilities. The aggrega[illegible] sets of all the companies are [illegible] 096,425; their current liabiliti[illegible] cluding, $9,876,364 capital stoc[illegible] $19,250,742, and the valuation of [illegible] insurance of all their policies [illegible] $470,930,563; showing that, afte[illegible] ing all their liabilities, includin[illegible] ital, they would have a surp[illegible] $38,907,690. But the fact remain[illegible] at present the liabilities are incr[illegible] faster than the assets, and show[illegible] need for such legislative action a[illegible] alter this state of affairs.

FINANCIAL.

There are no new or interesting [illegible] tures to mention in connection [illegible] local monetary affairs, the demand [illegible] accommodations is better, but a[illegible] the banks have experienced [illegible] or no inconvenience in the drain [illegible] their deposits of currency and [illegible] tinue to report ample resources [illegible] meet all legitimate demands. S[illegible] of the banks report a little [illegible] closeness, but not so as to inte[illegible] with the general ease of the mar[illegible] The rates of discount are 9@12 [illegible] cent at bank, and 10@12 per cen[illegible] the open market.

Exchange is in fair request and supply is hardly equal to the dem[illegible] Eastern bills are taken at 10@[illegible] count and Southern bills at [illegible] count. Checking rates ¼ to ½ [illegible] mium on the former and ¼c prem[illegible] on the latter. Local securities [illegible] quiet and without material cha[illegible] Gold was purchased at 110¼ to [illegible] and sold at 111½—the closing rate [illegible] New York.

STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 8, 10:25 a.m.—G[illegible] ernments dull but steady in tone; s[illegible] ling active at 9½c. Gold carrying a[illegible] per cent.

Gold	[illegible]
Bonds of 1881	[illegible]
5-20 Bonds of 1862	[illegible]
5-20 Bonds of 1864	[illegible]
5-20 Bonds of 1865	[illegible]
5-20 Bonds of 1865, new	[illegible]
5-20 Bonds of 1867, new	[illegible]
5-20 Bonds of 1868, new	[illegible]
10-40 Bonds	[illegible]
Pacific Sixes	[illegible]
Tennessee Bonds, old	[illegible]
Tennessee Bonds, new	[illegible]

RAILROAD SHARES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1:45 p.m.—Th[illegible] is some disposition to sell, and a he[illegible] ing prevailed, resulting in a fa[illegible] decline from the opening prices [illegible] morning.

Gold	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph Company	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
New York Scrip	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]
Chicago and Northwestern	[illegible]
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]
St. Paul, preferred	[illegible]
O. & M. Certificates	[illegible]

COTTON.

The market opened with an act[illegible] demand yesterday from spinners [illegible] a moderate request for export [illegible] speculation. Sellers anticipating better feeling were rather indifer[illegible] in the early part of the day, and m[illegible] receipt of the early dispatches [illegible] nouncing a slight advance in N[illegible] York, put up prices in some instanc[illegible] while others were [illegible]

It used to be the boast of the Southern people, that Spiritualism, Millerism, Free-Loveism and all the frauds, deceptions and humbuggerry of the age originated in the fanatical North. But, it seems, Memphis has recently furnished her crop of skeptical fools. Our pilgrim fathers persecuted Roger Williams. They killed the horses of Methodist preachers and burned their meeting houses. At Salem, innocent people were put to death on suspicion of being witches. It was the same ignorant superstition that inspired the Blue Laws, which made it a misdemeanor for a husband to kiss his wife on Sunday, and, if a young man kissed his sweetheart, it was regarded as a "filthy dalliance," which deserved death at the stake. This kind of silly ignorance and superstition has found a home in Memphis, as naturally as the plagues found a congenial welcome in Damascus. For a week past our people have been

"Washing their hands with invisible soap,
In imperceptible water."

Indeed, the scenes of the past week have been a disgrace to our city and all engaged in the swindle upon public credulity. It was announced that a ghost was cutting up all sorts of didoes at Brinkley College. The news spread from one part of the city to the other. A corrupt public press fed and inflamed the vitiated tastes of the deluded dunces. The same newspaper that "interviewed" an abandoned woman and published her foul revelations, added additional disgrace to its hated name, and a few tippenny-bits to its empty coffers by publishing every lie connected with the ghost humbug. Its tales were marvelously sensational. The crazy fools, with the aid of their organ, lashed themselves and all who were silly enough to be deluded and caught by such bald humbuggery, into the wildest excitement. The little brats, squalling with infantile colic, were hushed into silence by tales about the ghost. Schoolboys saw in every tombstone at Elmwood the ubiquitous and irrepressible hobgoblin. That blessed and beloved individual called mother in-law put on her petticoats wrong side upward in her anxiety to get a peep at the ghost before it retired to its subterranean cave. The schoolgirls, the blondes, with their golden tresses and soft blue eyes, and the brunettes, and their raven locks and eyes of poetic fire, saw, tasted and smell nothing but ghosts. On Sunday morning the numskulls and the poor dolts held high carnival around Brinkley College. They had just read their organ, and they rushed out to join in the hunt for the ghost. The dandy, with hair parted in the middle, was there puffing his cigar, and twirling a little cane which will perform a more useful mission when it is worn out on the back of its proprietor. The women were there, too. The gentle March breeze stirred the gauzy tissues they wore; fluttered in their flounces and furbelows, as they whisked about, hunting for beaux generally and ghosts particularly. The

Ghosts to the right of them,
Ghosts to the left of them,
Ghosts in front of them,
Vomited and wondered.

But "order reigns in Warsaw." The humbug has played out, and the ghost has gone in search of the flatboat that was sunk at the mouth of Wolf river on that dark and stormy night. Those who have been deluded ought to hide their shame by creeping into augerholes; and those who have aided in the fraud should be made to cower under the execrations of an indignant public. It is humiliating that the people of Memphis should be made the laughing-stock of the whole country. These published sensational accounts about ghosts would indicate that our people are illiterate, superstitious fools. In an age when superstition is everywhere yielding to education and science, we pin faith to impostures too glaring and palpable to deserve a moment's serious attention. The ways of an enlightened civilization have dispelled the mists that for two thousand years clouded the intellect of half the nations of the world. The spirits of the Hartz mountains have fled before it in Germany. The witches of Lapland no longer whisk through the frosty air of that inhospitable region. The fairies that peopled every Irish bog have fled from the Emerald Isle. The Gray Shepherd has quitted the highlands of Scotland, and no warlock now frightens the sturdy Welchman. The Englishman rarely sees, in the most dismal of graveyards, the good old-fashioned ghost, with its winding sheet and illuminated skull. But Memphis stands alone in her credulity, superstition and absurdity. To see men, with sense enough to keep themselves out of the fire and enough knowledge to masticate the food that sustains their stupid lives, digging up old stumps, with the expectation of finding a hidden treasure, is a spectacle as pitiable as it is ludicrous. Brinkley College has been broken up by one of the most transparent, weakest and baldest humbugs that ever disgraced any community. The publications made have incapacitated the children of other schools from learning for several days. It has instilled into their young and credulous minds a superstition which will never be eradicated; and the only advantage derived has been by the sales of a newspaper, base and sordid enough to speculate on the credulity of the silly and the ignorant. If there be any law for punishing the originators of this imposition and its aiders and abettors, it ought to be rigidly enforced.

In party politics, in current affairs, there is not, and there cannot be, any stern, fixed rule of action and immutable set of principles, and the sooner the press has done with the pretense that there is, the better for intelligent and rational discussion. The only sure guide is a man's conviction that he is doing all he can do to achieve the purpose that he holds good and useful, and he must adapt his conduct to circumstances. He will, of course, do the first best thing he can, but he will usually find himself forced to take the second best. It may be a pretty moral lesson to tell a child that it must not mind difficulties. But in practical matters men must mind difficulties. It is only the zealot who sticks to the rhodomontade, *fiat justicia, ruat cœlum*. This is very fine, we own; but when the skies begin to fall and the heavens to crumble i' the dust, the wise man must accommodate himself, "whither are we drifting?"

We find the above in an article of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Wednesday, the seeming object of which is to indicate the views of that paper in its policy of submission to "accomplished facts," so called. We are disposed to treat the arguments, and opinions of our cotemporary with all proper respect, as at least sincere and well intended. But this furnishes all the more strongly abundant reasons why the fallacies, if any it may fall into, should be promptly and firmly met and refuted. The fact that one belongs to your own household, makes it all the more evident you have an interest in his views, and a right to call them in question, and if possible show them to be erroneous. Of a public journal or other teacher of morals or principles, this is especially true. And we regard this reason as sufficient, even if the APPEAL had not been taken to task in the article from which the extract is taken.

Now in the above extract, designed to show that neither in "party politics" nor in "current affairs" any unvarying rule of action exists, it will be observed that the statement, unlike two truths, cannot consist and does not stand with itself. In both it avows a rule of action, and yet denies that there is any. The rule prescribed by the *Courier-Journal* is that of change, expediency, regular irregularity, taking the best and the second best, as you must and can. And yet it denies any "fixed rule of action" in the circumstances predicated whatsoever. We are not anxious for the consistency of to-day's opinions with those of yesterday, because sensible men may learn something in a day and be wiser a day after than they were a day before. But when a man tells us in the same breath we must do right in one case though the heavens fall, we like to see him tell us we must also do right in another. We hope Davy Crockett's maxim, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," is not to be converted, at least in the minds of right-thinking men, into demoralization of principle as well as of action, so that men shall be taught to "go it blind." There are the rules of ought and ought not which are stern and inexorably obligatory under all circumstances. And these no man can violate without sinking his integrity. He may yield to force. But his act then becomes that of another, and no principle is violated and no wrong done by himself. The Constitution only recognizes—it does not establish common right, which exists independently of all conventional instruments. What is right or wrong in itself is eternally so by a law higher than the Constitution, and which existed before the commandments were thundered from Sinai. But now we are told, rather too glibly, and without sufficient consideration, it may be, that in two cases (when combined, comprising the whole of practical and everyday life) there is no "fixed rule of action and immutable set of principles" by which we are to be guided! We are at sea in political and business affairs, without morals or a rule of action? We are free to damn the expense and let the devil take the hindmost, so that we only have some sort of "conviction" that we are doing all we can to accomplish what we have a notion will be "good and useful" to ourselves. Our cotemporary denies the existence of all rules, and, in the same breath, lays down this rule as his political religion. We think it would be a better one to "tell the truth and shame the devil." His rule is to accept the "accomplished fact," as a man does his wife, for better or worse. If the "accomplished fact" be perjury, in violation of the principles of the Constitution, the answer of the *Courier-Journal* is that no crime is committed, because in politics "there is not, and there cannot be any stern, fixed rule of action," and there are no principles to be violated! If the fact accomplished be destruction of the rights of the States, or the erection of the empire, it is still all right in the view of our cotemporary, and he demands acquiescence and submission, because it follows that no wrong can be done where, as in politics and current affairs, there are no principles, no rule, no law to be violated! Our neighbor's religious creed is, do evil if you have a "conviction" that good may come. His political creed is: accept and submit to all facts accomplished, no matter whether they are good or bad, honorable or infamous, democratic or despotic. His rule is, consent to the murder of the Constitution, to the deprivation of liberty under Republican government, and to the destruction of State and individual rights—but don't consent at all, except as remembering that "the only sure guide is a man's conviction that he is doing all he can do to achieve the purpose that he holds good and useful, and he must adapt his conduct to the circumstances." This strikes us, very respectfully, as most inimitable bosh. We hope, somehow or other, our neighbor will manage to keep sane. We tell him he *must* "mind difficulties." And the difficulty of showing that there is no rule of political action but submission to every outrage as an "accomplished fact," and ceasing to rebel against the usurpations of Washington, will be the biggest difficulty he ever encountered. He will find before he gets through with it that the skies have begun to fall and the heavens to "crumble i' the dust," and we don't know but the time has already come when the "wise man must needs ask himself whither are we drifting." That man who in politics, as well as everywhere else, is not guided by the stern and inexorable principle of conceding and asking only what is right, whether the heavens fall or stay up, is unfit for a leader. He is either incapable of appreciating the importance of maintaining principles, or his head is too full of cobwebs to understand them. As the editor of the *Courier* is, however, a great wit, and the author of the modern improved edition of the "Prenticeana," we would be careful to say we suppose he is only a little befogged and will come all right as soon as he gets his eyes open.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The New Orleans custom-house received last month nearly $590,000 in gold for duties.

The past season has been the wettest known in Australia for twelve years, causing severe losses to flock masters.

The London correspondent of the New York *World* says the Queen, when she rides out, "looks a trifle fat and cross."

The reason Mrs. Luce, of Lexington, Ill., wears mourning, is because Mr. Luce filled the kerosene lamp while it was burning.

The demise of the *Morning Leader*, the paper that was going to do so many prodigies for Cincinnati, will not break many hearts.

Zion's Herald says: "Our President knows but one God—the Almighty." Very true; but unfortunately that one god is simply the almighty dollar.

The children of the Hon. James Guthrie have erected a monument of Scotch granite, bearing a medallion likeness in bronze, to his memory. It cost $15,000.

It is said that no fewer than 20,000 to 25,000 Americans are waiting in England, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy for the earliest opportunity to return to Paris.

It cost to dig the cellar under the New York postoffice and wall it up from $300,000 to $1,000,000. This is an official statement made in the House of Representatives.

General Wm. S. Rosecrans is out in a letter favoring the building by government of railways, North and South, and declares them necessary to complete national harmony.

Jean Pierson, an old miser, died last week in New Orleans, worth $150,000. He had often begged in the streets, and is said to have lived on twenty-five cents a day for years.

An eloquent divine of Sheboygan county, Wis., has won and wedded a female in the State prison, and the local papers state that "the friends of the bride were opposed to the alliance."

Dr. Hooke, the famous English mathematician and philosopher, made a calculation of the number of separate ideas the mind is capable of entertaining, which he estimated at 3,155,760,000.

It is the opinion of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania that the Legislature has the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation that may prove injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

It is supposed that the clerical party has again obtained the ascendancy at the Austrian Court, which heretofore had been most liberal in its religious tendencies. This creates great dissatisfaction among all classes of the people.

A visitor to New York said he stopped at a house kept upon the European plan, which, according to his experience, is to charge so much for the use of a room that you have no money in the morning to invest in a breakfast.

A convention of ex-Confederates is proposed to be held at Fredericktown on the 5th proximo, "in order to have an exchange of opinions on the political issues of the time, and what course of action will be best for them to pursue hereafter."

Popular opprobrium has driven Major Yelverton, now Lord Avonmore, to the decision never to return to England. Owing to the exposure of his conduct during the notorious trial brought by his wife his name is detested all over the country.

Two journals are published in Italy in the interest of woman's rights—*La Donna*, in Venice, and *La Voce Delle Donne*, in Parma. Mesdames Cimino and Commes, two ladies of position in Florence, are also prominent advocates of the cause.

Nothing would be more conducive to the regeneration of France than the removal of the seat of Government from fickle, sensual, revolutionary Paris. But no city of Southern France should be selected as the new capital. The people there are too turbulent, and they belong to the past in their ideas.

The war being at an end, the ex-Emperor Napoleon ceases to be a prisoner, and has been released. A special correspondent in Brussels telegraphs that Wilhelmshohe is about to lose its imperial guest, who will retire to his chateau at Arensberg, in Switzerland, where all preparations for his reception have been completed.

The New Bedford *Mercury* gives a remarkable instance of the loyalty of a servant. Mrs. Lucy Almy, aged eighty-four years, entered the service of Mrs. Abigail Russell in 1810, and at the time of Mrs. Russell's death, a few days ago, had lived with her sixty-one years.

Some years since, says the Albany *Law Journal*, a judge of the Supreme Court of this State, having indulged somewhat liberally over night in "*spiritus frumenti*," was asked the next morning, on appearing in court, how he felt. "Quite well, sir, thank you; I have just taken a gin cocktail, and it has acted like a *scire facias*; it has revived my judgment."

The running expenses of the public schools of Cincinnati during the last year were $492,224 49; new buildings and lots, $255,774 60; total $774,799 89. Chicago—expenses, $558,689 83; new buildings and lots, $150,657 55; total, $715,347 38. The per centage of population in the schools was as follows: Cincinnati, 1.15; Chicago, 1.3; St. Louis, 7.8. The difference is attributed to the effects of the war.

The *Methodist Episcopal Advocate* says: "Clara Louise Kellogg is eminently a pure-minded and child-like American girl. Brought up a Methodist, she adheres to that belief. We have been told that, in all her professional journeyings, she is accompanied by her mother, and she never attends even a rehearsal without the company of a trusty female friend. In private, she is still a gentle and pure-minded woman.

Alexander Delmar, late director of the United States Board of Statistics, argues that the insurance companies are incorrect in assuming that women are subject to greater risk of death than men. He shows by the statistics of New York during the last five years, that the number of deaths has been of males 67,712 and of females 59,493; the proportion holding good at different ages, and that the average rate of male mortality has been 32 to a female rate of 26.2.

It has been asserted that the Mayflower, which brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth, was afterward employed in the slave trade. Dr. Dexter, of the *Congregationalist*, who is now in England studying early New England history, writes that "there were twenty vessels named the Mayflower, in England, at that time, and that the slaver which sailed with 450 negroes for Barbadoes was another of that name, and of 350 tons burden, while our Mayflower measured only 180 tons."

Colonel Thompson McGready Ewing ended a long and somewhat eventful life at his residence, near Lexington, Mo., at 2 o'clock p.m., February 20, 1871. He was born in Logan county, Ky., June 15, 1798. His father, the Rev. Finis Ewing, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Margaret Davidson, was a native of North Carolina. Her father, General William Davidson, lost his life whilst opposing the passage of the Catawba river by Lord Cornwallis during our Revolutionary struggle.

☞ Know at once and for aye, this is no Northern humbug, nor Southern folly. Now please read and circulate, or post conspicuously for your friends, your country, yourself and little me.

COTTON PLANTER'S COMPRESS

WILL COMPRESS THE COTTON AT THE RATE OF TWO CENTS PER BALE, and save one trouble and one expense, thus saving $1 75 per bale, besides an indefinite amount of extra handling, grabbing and stealing, or near FIVE MILLION DOLLARS to the planters of the South every year; and do this with one mule about as conveniently as the old half presses, and at no more than their average cost! When put up by my own hands or agents I GUARANTEE it and charge NOTHING unless though a good mechanic, with my printed directions and models, can make it for $100, and I chance $75 for the right; less than it makes you in one year, with average gin of seventy bales. I will be able to fill 1000 orders in ninety days from date. I hope, and they are solicited now, as I will probably be crowded in the summer and fall.

To a company of nowmen who I offer this invention for $50,000, only a dollar a gin, or less than a cent and a half per bale for one crop of the United States, reserving only the State of Texas; or I will sell half for $20,000, in order to obtain the means of securing and introducing it in all foreign cotton countries; or I would receive propositions to form a company for this purpose. There can be no question of its being worth a million dollars, (50,000 gins in the South; $75 for right to each will give $3,750,000. The only question is, will it do as represented. If it does not, I ask nothing, of course. The field is world-wide, and all my own. I fear no future competitors—past and present, I defy competition with my five patents before it as from the first Napoleon, or the "glances of destiny." After close experimental and experimental study on various devices, I am satisfied this is the cheapest and simplest application of the *only principle* by which a mule and wood can be made to compress cotton, requiring a pressure of about 200 tons. It is no easy task to make horse flesh and wood do what has heretofore required iron and steam. The mule has to be multiplied near 1000 times, and any other plan than this will prove a slow process.

Now, here is a property yielding $100, I offer for $1, or same—$1,000,000 for $50,000.

I would also sell State and county rights for one-tenth their value. (This, Shelby county, Tenn., has 100 gins; at $75 each, $7500; one-tenth will give $750.) Every steamboat landing and railroad depot will have one, until the planters all get them, when they will then subside together with all the city steam presses; which last interest, with its mercantile rings, I will have to fight from the start, but we planters will triumph; very poverty will prove the necessity to insure this success.

It will also express cotton seed oil—*another great value*. With a huller and mill attached to the gin (gearing) we can express the oil for sale, have the cake for stock and the hull for fertilizing without other cost.

Another word to my brother planters: Kill your mules. Can e-"geared up" too high. Reduce it by taking off one, two or more feet from the "hand lever," and you save relief for your mules at once, and run the gin as fast as before, because they can then walk faster, as well as easier. Again, make one side of the track a little higher than the other; less fatiguing than a dead level, as it gives variety of action to the animal muscles.

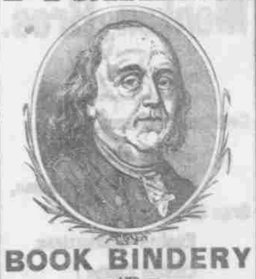
I will soon have several presses in operation, for which the cotton is waiting on the workmen, in my neighborhood, twelve miles northeast of Memphis.

Correspondence and investigation invited.

☞ Skillful and reliable agents wanted to build them all over the South.

S. S. REMBERT, Inventor,
Care 198 Front treet,
mh daw Memphis, Tenn.

Franklin



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And of all Newsmen, at Railroad Depots and on all the Trains.

NOTICE.

Stockholders' Meeting of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company, of Mississippi and Tennessee.

☞ Twice will be a meeting of the stockholders of the above road, held at

Columbus, Miss., March 8th, 1871.

Stockholders are urgently requested to be present in person or by proxy, as business of great importance is to be transacted.

HENRY FONTAINE, Secretary.
fe6

GROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS

M. L. MEACHAM, Of Meacham & Treadwell. J. R. POSTON. A. W. ROBERTS, Brownsville. R. E. MEACHAM.

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HILL, FONTAINE & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
326 Front street, bet. Monroe & Union,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.
mh20

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 15th 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 urgently requested to be present, as the consolidation of the two Roads will be the object of the meeting.

H. Y. FONTAINE, Secretary.
fe19

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EVERY SCALE WARRANTED.
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Prevents Catching Cold at a Critical Period.

Indorsed and recommended by all

Eminent Physicians and Divines.

Every lady absolutely requires one and will purchase at sight. Its merits are

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Druggists, milliners, dressmakers and those who keep stores will find our excellent invention gives perfect satisfaction, sells at very rapidly, and netting enormous profits to agents and dealers. Town and country rights given free to all who desire engaging in an honorable respectable and profitable business, and at the same time, doing good to these suffering companions in life. Samples $2, sent free by mail on receipt of price. Send for wholesale circulars.

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

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"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 medicines everywhere. my4dw

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons having claims against, or owing anything to the estate of Terry Ferguson, deceased, that a final settlement is being made by the executors.

JOHN HIRES,
W. J. CLEMENTS,
S. H. Thorpe, Attorney. Executors.

MEMPHIS WATER CO.

The Annual Election of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 West Court street, March 9th. Stockholders are notified to attend.

T. W. BROWN,
Pres. Memphis Water Co.

Perkins & House Non-Explosive Metallic Kerosene Lamp.

PRONOUNCED by eminent citizens of Memphis to "give much more light than the common lamp, without any smoke or odor;" and to be "a certain protection against explosions." Burns any grade of coal oil, from "110 fire test" to crude Naphtha, with perfect safety.

☞ Recall Depot for Memphis, No. 386 Main street, corner of Union.

R. G. PATTILLO, General Agent.

Canvassers wanted for city and country. m1

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.

Persons desiring to buy will apply to D. H. Reynolds, at Lake Village, Chicot county, Arkansas, who is fully authorized to sell and make deeds to lots. Title good.

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 terminus 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 Southern Arkansas, Northeastern Texas, and the southern part of the Indian Territory. It is now completed across the Mississippi river bottom to Drew county, and is being pushed rapidly westward.

GEO. R. MACKLIN, Surv. Ex'r,
fe8 and Trustee estate of A. W. Macklin.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all creditors of the estate of the late F. Schmidts to present their claims to me for payment within the time prescribed by law; and all persons indebted to said estate will come forward and settle.

WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, Executor.
This February 28th, 1871. mh1

FRUIT TREES.

FRUIT TREES—Apples, Peaches, Pears, etc.
SMALL FRUITS—Strawberries, Raspberries, etc.
GRAPES—Best market varieties.

☞ The above stock will be sold low, by the 100 or 1000, at corner of Washington and Third streets.

E. F. BABCOCK.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELOR to THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, etc.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for 50 cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

☞ *Beware to the Afflicted and Unfortunate!*

Before applying to the notorious QUACKS who advertise in public papers, or using any QUACK REMEDIES, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, of the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 N. Eighth street, bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo. daw

CHICKASAW IRON WORKS
RANDLE & HEATH, PROPRIETORS,
Southeast Corner Winchester and Second Sts.,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS!
Special Attention Paid to all Orders in Our Line

1843 ESTABLISHED 1843

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

W. S. BRUCE & CO.,
No. 37 AND 39 MONROE STREET, MEMPHIS,

MANUFACTURERS of first-class Light Carriages, with all the latest improvements; made in the best style. We also have a complete assortment of Eastern Made Carriages, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. Our stock is large and terms liberal.

Carriage Hardware.
W. S. BRUCE & CO.,
37 AND 39 MONROE STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.,

DEALERS IN IRON, CARRIAGE HARDWARE AND WAGON MATERIALS. Have constantly on hand a large stock of Iron, Carriage and Wagon Materials, Trimmings, Paints, Oils and Varnish, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and Wheels, and a stock of all articles pertaining to Carriage and Wagon Manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Manufacturers and Dealers. fe1

INSURANCE.

PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.
Office: Cor. Madison and Second.
FIRE & MARINE RISKS TAKEN

J. G. LONSDALE, President. D. H. TOWNSEND, Vice President.
W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary. J. G. LONSDALE, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. G. LONSDALE, D. H. TOWNSEND, J. C. NEELY, G. V. RAMBAUT, D. T. PORTER, CHAS. J. PH. LLIPS, S. F. MCNUTT, R. A. PINSON, S. E. HARBERT, M. J. WICKS, J. J. BUSBY, E. J. TAYLOR, G. H. JUDAH, N. S. SLEIGH, W. L. RADFORD.

☞ Risks on Private Dwellings Especially Desired. ☜ jan1

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital,	$2,500,000 00
Assets, 1st Jan'y, 1871,	4,578,008 02
Liabilities,	199,668 71

AN EXTRACT of the THIRTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, showing the condition of the Company on the first day of January, 1871.

ASSETS.

Cash, balance in bank	$ 174,678 48
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate, worth $4,242,300	1,937,615 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $932,480 00)	769,500 00
United States stocks (market value)	1,280,987 50
State and municipal stocks and bonds (market value)	564,390 00
Bank stocks (market value)	120,125 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1871	68,206 80
Balance in hand of agents	66,769 47
Bills receivable (for premiums on inland risks, etc.)	9,096 71
Other property, miscellaneous items	62,679 56
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office	6,457 25
Steamer Magnet and wrecking apparatus	22,083 77
Real estate	1,500 00
Government stamps on hand	49 25
Total,	$4,578,008 02

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st January, 1871	$199,668 71
Due stockholders on account of 32d and 33d dividends	300 00

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

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, 1st January, 1871.

I, ED. R. PENNEBAKER, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of this State of Tennessee, imposed upon Fire Insurance Companies; and I further certify that CARRINGTON MASON, agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases. Wherefore, said Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

ED. R. PENNEBAKER,
Comptroller of Tennessee.

CARRINGTON MASON,
Agent, No. 9 Madison Street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. RAIMONDY. P. A. POURNIENE

RAIMONDY & CO,
COFFEE DEALERS
No. 36 Natchez Street,
New Orleans, : : : Louisiana.

PAPER HANGINGS.
CHRISTY, CONSTANT & SHEPHERD,
LATE CHRISTY, CONSTANT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Factory, 510 to 516 West 23d st. [1821]

Wheeler, Pickens & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ROPE, TWINE, BROOMS
BRUSHES,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Wood and Willow Ware
330 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

LOUIS LANGE,
198 1-2 MAIN STREET.

I RESPECTFULLY RECOMMEND the following best Corsets, which can be purchased only at the Skirt Manufactory: Madam FOY'S PATENT SKIRT SUPPORTING CORSET, combining Bustle and Corset in one, and lacing on the side; the Panama Sleeless Corset; Robert Worly French Corset; l'Odean, embroidered, long and short Corset; Mme. Dupont short Corset; the Negligee, or Nursing Corset, which laces on both sides in front, every size and extra size. The latest style Skirts and Panier now ready. fe1

A. VACCARO. B. VACCARO. A. B. VACCARO

A. VACCARO & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS
CIGARS, ETC.,
No. 324 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

PROPOSALS FOR BRIDGING.

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 3d 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 this 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. Foul 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 330 feet long will rest upon abutments 200 feet from center to center; and upon one circular pier and its turntube 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 700 M. and the abutments about 295 M. brick, to be laid