MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING. : : : MARCH 24 1871

IN the Senate, on the 17th, Mr. Anthony introduced a concurrent resolution covering the same ground as the resolution which passed the House for investigating alleged Southern disorders, and on which its committee has been lately making *experte* investigations for political purposes. The object of the Anthony resolution is to have the Senate represented on that committee, and the effect will likely be to postpone action on the Ku-Klux matter to the next session. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee consisting of five Senators and seven Representatives be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States so far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of the lives and property of citizens of the United States, with leave to report at any time the result of their investigation to the two Houses of Congress, with such recommendations as they may deem expedient; that said committee be authorized to employ clerks and stenographers, to sit during the recess, to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, and to visit at their discretion, through sub-committees, any portion of the said States during the recess of Congress, and to print and make public from time to time during the recess the results of their investigations; and the expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the contingent funds of the two Houses of Congress.

This was by consent modified so as to make the committee seven on the part of the Senate and nine on the part of the House, and the resolution was therefore adopted, with the understanding that both parties are to be represented in the committee and sub-committees. The Democrats in caucus agreed also to support the joint resolution in the House. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* takes them to task on the ground that they have thus assented to Federal interference with State affairs. Their own ground was the probable advantage of the fullest possible investigation likely to result in giving quiet to the public mind of the North as the best to be done in the circumstances. It will have the effect of postponing the result at least until suitable time has been afforded for deliberation and full proof. And there seems a strong probability it will pass the House, and thus the people somewhat saved from being further harassed by hasty and ill-considered legislation.

A PARCEL of little boys once saved a sleeping infant by dancing around its cradle and clashing their shields to drown its cries. The Radicals have resorted to a similar experiment to save their party from the devouring Democracy. New Hampshire has washed her hands of Radicalism, stamped the signet of her disapprobation upon the corrupt party that is bringing defeat upon itself and disgrace upon the nation, and the Radicals are dancing around their sick babe in the hope of diverting public attention to some new object. The rant, fustian and the noise of shields may have deluded a voracious cannibal like old Saturn; but clamor and fustian about San Domingo will not delude the American people. They know that this is a pet job, a stupendous swindle, and all the noise made about it, instead of saving the Radical party, will contribute to sink it still deeper in disgrace. We published yesterday a synopsis of Ben Wade's report, and he has faithfully performed what he was sent to perform. He could have made a report just as readily without incurring the expense of a trip to San Domingo. The Radicals organized a court to convict and hang Mrs. Surratt, and the court was faithful to its mission. This Commission was sent out to whitewash everything in San Domingo; but it remains to be seen whether the Radicals, with all their puffing and falsehoods, are to succeed at the expense of millions of dollars and the cost of a war, in annexing to the United States a hungry swarm of ignorant, leperous, lousy, denuded mulattoes. From this time until the next Presidential election the San Domingo swindle is to loom up on every occasion. It is to be the panacea to cure all the evils of the country. It is to be the salve to cure up and heal the breach between estranged Radicals. Ben. Wade has already commenced beating his shield, for his venal pen reports that San Domingo is a perfect Paradise of dainty delights; that its soil is of marvelous fertility; that its forests and its mines are of incalculable value, and that all we have to do is simply to raise the Federal flag over Samana Bay and the city of San Domingo, and proceed to develop, under its protecting folds, the magnificent resources of this region of arcadian innocence and simplicity. It is a charming picture, and on reading it we could not refrain from expressing our astonishment that the world has been so slow in discovering the luxurious abundance of this modern El Dorado. Wade, like a parrot, utters what he was learned to say, for he represents the people as eager for annexation, and Grant in his message said they "*yearn* for the protection of our free institutions and laws." It is difficult to speak seriously of such an assertion. A small class of business men or speculators undoubtedly desire annexation. But the great body of the inhabitants, black, colored or white, of Spanish or mixed blood, and not distinguished for intelligence nor for peace and obedience to law, would neither form a valuable addition to our body politic, nor are they likely to "yearn" very much for a rule which, whatever else it might do, would at least deprive them of the luxury of indulging in bloody insurrections and revolutions at pleasure. What do we want of such a population? Have we not States enough already in which the success of self-government is rather problematical. But the soil is very rich, and the products very valuable, says Wade and the President. We already have a vast area of territory, as rich in soil and fruitful in products as can be desired, which our population is not yet large enough to occupy and cultivate. We have still undisturbed mines of wealth far exceeding all that have yet been opened, and they lie idle only because we have not yet labor and capital enough to develop the resources we already possess. As long as thousands of acres of rich land lie uncultivated, and inexhaustible mines unworked, in States like Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, what need have we for a little island scarcely richer or larger than single counties? The most plausible reason yet given is that we need a naval port in the West Indies. But it does not seem to us true that San Domingo "commands the entrance to" any sea, or any important route of commerce. People have talked a great deal of nonsense about Cuba being the key of the Gulf, but everybody knows that, in peace or war, we shall always be master of the Gulf, with Cuba or without it. In plain truth, we can at any time conquer and take for our own any port in the West Indies which may be needed in time of war, and not one of them really commands anything. If we choose to negotiate for a port in which our vessels may rendezvous and obtain supplies, that is another thing. But that does not require the annexation of San Domingo. All the "fuss and feathers" which the Radicals can make over this San Domingo job will not save them from destruction. The people will soon learn, if they do not already know that the annexation of this benighted and out-of-the-way island, inaccessible and worthless to our people, means war. We purchase a civil war, a chronic insurrection to begin with. In addition, we expose ourselves to war with other powers, and acquire a territory which, in event of any foreign war, it would be extremely difficult and costly to defend. The thieves and the plunderers who made fortunes out of fat jobs during the late war, are anxious for another, and of course favor annexation. The Freedmen's Bureau will do a thriving business in San Domingo, if it should be added to the United States. We have negroes enough already without being cursed with more. Many now opposed to the iniquitous job would favor it, if they believed it could be made a kind of Botany Bay in which to dump the negroes now in our midst, who live by plundering the white people of the South.

THE political hermaphrodites, mongrels and hybrids are fixing up a nice programme for the next Presidential election. These puddlers in political bilge are not only building the platform, but they are selecting the candidate. They have rolled up their sleeves, and are busily engaged in kneading the dough, preparatory to rolling out dumplings of amiable mush crammed full of sugar-plums, which anybody and everybody can swallow without making a wry face. In the South there are a few political trimmers who don't care a peppercorn for principles so they can win. This gang of pirates are led by two or three newspapers of small circulation and still smaller influence, and the same bands of brigands in the North are headed by the New York *Sun*, whose Democracy is unintelligent and spasmodic and originates more from spite at Grant 'than any love for principle. But it is nevertheless as good as the Democracy of those who "accept the situation" and regard as "accomplished facts" any infamy which Radical malignity may enact. If the councils of such tricksters are to be heeded, the true men of the country will not care "a single toss up" which of the two parties succeed in the next Presidential election. In order to show what these pseudo Democrats are driving at; what is meant by "new issues," "new ideas," and the "new nation," we have only to refer to the utterances of their organs. The New York *Sun*, around which its Southern satelites revolve, after repeating and rehearsing the usual balderdash about "dead issues," and the stupidity of the "Bourbons" says:

The Democracy now have the same great opportunity which they had in 1868. Will they be wise enough to improve it? Let them take Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, as their candidate for the Presidency for the election of 1872, and their triumph will be placed beyond a doubt or a contingency. More than this, it will be a great and lasting triumph, making certain their possession of the Government for many long years to come.

Why should any Democrat object to Mr. Sumner? Is he not a man of spotless integrity, who in twenty years in the Senate has not been stained by a single job? Is he not personally an advocate and an illustration of the purest principles of democracy? Has he not habitually cast such votes in the Senate as Thomas Jefferson would have cast? It is true that he has been separated from the Democratic party on questions relating to slavery and to the status of the colored people; but those questions are now wiped out forever. Besides, in all these controversies he has only proved his devotion to those immortal principles concerning the rights of man, which are the very essence and life-blood of Democracy, and which are enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. But the great fact on which we insist is that there is no longer a single point of real difference between Mr. Sumner and the Democratic party—no reason of political opinion or of practical policy which necessarily should in any degree separate him and them.

"Ye gods and little fishes!" Such a proposition is enough to cause the bones of Daniel Webster to turn over in their grave and his great spirit to yearn for an opportunity to thunder once again in Faneuil Hall. Democrats, repress, if you can, your indignation at such an insult. History tells us that a ferocious and malevolent old Tartarian Khan onre used the hide of a foe he had slain to cover his drum, in order that he might beat it from day to day; the Spartans used to make dippers out of the skulls of their enemies, and the idea of Charles Sumner wiping his feet upon the bosoms of Democrats, crawling upon their shoulders to office, and earspturing himself with the sweet incense which they burn to his name, is a prostitution still more cruel and shameful. Why, if the whole world were thrown into a huge sieve for the purpose of separating the gold from the dross, the pure from the corrupt, and the good from the bad, everything else might be sifted through, but Charles Sumner would still remain, a huge compressed mountain, the pith, the essence, the quintescence, the gist marrow and soul of all the despicable meanness that cursed the world. The instincts of the serpent permeates every fibre of his loathsome carcass, and the slime of the serpent exudes from every pore, and the Democrat who undertakes to lick so much nastiness clean had better dose himself with strychnine or take up his abode in the valley of Java, for a death thus produced might not be more swift but it would be far more honorable. Charles Sumner did more than all others to provoke the late war. The blood of every slain soldier is upon his hands. Rags, poverty, hate and discord are the horrid products of his teachings. Every groan uttered by a widowed mother, every moan from the hungry mouth of orphan children is a cry to heaven for vengeance. For ten years Charles Sumner has had a gala-day, but it has been that sort of joy which Tamerlane felt when he had finished building his pyramid of seventy thousand skulls and was seen standing at the gate of Damascus, with glittering steel and his battle-ax on his shoulder. The demon of Massachusetts is too cowardly to kill others; but were he elected President by Democratic votes, he could travel on foot from Boston to Washington upon a road paved with the bones of the victims of his teachings. To gaze upon the hideous face of Butler is painful; the sight of Grant inspires contempt; the palsied, quivering rickety form of Brownlow is sickening, and many other Radicals are repulsive; but no Democrat or Southern man with a heart in his bosom, can hear the name of Sumner pronounced without feeling as did the Roman people at the sight of that other knave and monster when they gave utterance to their wrath in these scornful words:

"And when the face of Sextus was seen among the foes,
A shout that rent the firmament from every throat arose;
No woman on the housetops but spat towards him and hissed,
No child but screamed out curses and shook its little fist!"

While the "accept-the-situation" trimmers, and the "new issue" advocates have selected a pretty Democratic candidate for the Presidency, their platform is just such a thing as might be expected for such a thing as Sumner to stand upon. On this subject the *Sun* says:

What the Democratic party need to insure their success in the approaching national contest is to bring over to their ranks a powerful body of those who have hitherto acted with the Republican party. Do they ask how to do this? We tell them to go to New Hampshire to learn the lesson. By fixing on Mr. Sumner as their candidate, this indispensable acquisition will be gained beyond all peradventure. Besides, the new forces thus consolidated will include the most desirable and valuable political elements. We mean men of principles and ideas, who vote as they think is right, and who have stood by Mr. Sumner in the Republican party, because he has always appealed to their convictions and consciences. To rally such a body of men to the banner of the Democracy would be an act of the highest wisdom, worthy of experienced and forecasting statesmen.

The nomination and election of Mr. Sumner by the Democracy would do more to heal the wounds that still remain from our civil war than could possibly be done by any other means. With such an event in prospect, Congress would no longer find any occasion to legislate against Ku-Klux outrages, for such outrages would cease of themselves. At the South and at the North all classes of citizens would understand that justice was assured to them, and that the Union was once more a beneficent reality. The old fraternal sentiments would revive between the inhabitants of different and discordant sections; and the malignant controversies and foul corruption which the present absurd Administration has fostered in our politics would disappear in a new era of good feeling.

This is the opportunity of the Democrats. They may seize upon it and succeed, or they may persevere in their obstinate folly and be defeated, as has so often happened to them before. We have given them precious counsels, and they will do what they like about living up to them.

Democrats, hold your nose while reading such bosh. The party that undertakes to "*tote*" such a candidate on such a platform would be like "Issacchar, the strong ass, bending betwixt burdens." This bright luminary at New York which "shines for all" the political buccaneers of both North and South, proposes a Radical candidate on a platform which accepts all the devilitry of the Radical party, for the purpose of catching Radical votes! The dog with the beef in his mouth, saw his shadow in the water, jumped in with the expectation of securing two steaks, and lost both. When Democrats undertake to cobble up a platform and to place upon it a Radical for the purpose of catching "those who have hitherto acted with the Republican party," it may succeed in capturing a hundred Republicans, but it will at the same drive, and justly, too, a thousand Democrats from the party which proves that it cares nothing for either men or measures, so it secures the offices. The *Sun* tells us "to go to New Hampshire to learn a lesson." The pilgrimage will teach us that the Democracy of New Hampshire for fifteen years detested and loathed Charles Sumner, and that the platform upon which the Democracy recently fought and won their glorious victory repudiated every principle which Sumner has fastened upon the Southern people. The appeal of the *Sun* to Democrats to join its robber band reminds us of a burglar trying to seduce an honest man, whose services are essential to finish a job, by telling of the heeps of gold and rich treasure within the vault about to be robbed. But, thank God, the true Democracy of the United States cannot be seduced from their allegiance to their principles by cheaply sell out to political gamblers. They have fought too many battles, received too many scars and their prospects are too bright for them to accept Sumner upon any terms much less upon a rickety platform built by worthless tricksters. While the political trimmers are telling Democrats that they can win by making a platform in the shape of a tangled bundle of crudities, a hybrid, no-party, milk-and-water-concern, we tell the Democracy everywhere that they will be shamefully defeated, and what is more, they will deserve defeat and disgrace if they forsake the old party landmarks. Everything will be lost and nothing gained by temporizing. We can only triumph by stern adherence to great, immutable principles. It is better to be defeated in an open fight than achieve a temporary triumph at the expense of honesty and principles.

A German friend of ours got "on his ear" last week, upon the arrival of his second pair of twins, and said to his family physician: "Ov you sleeses, doctor, it ish petter dot a shtop be boot to dose dings. One bair of quince, I dinks, ish aller riot, but more as dot ish blaid owit, don'd it? Dot's vot's de matter mit me. You know how it is myself."

In a number of the States, as in Pennsylvania, the State and national elections are held on different days. Wherever this is not the case, if the Democrats have the power, they should make the change resolutely. Then the State elections would be held the way our fathers, and we ourselves, held them until the advent of the Republican party; and the national elections, with the new Radical bayonet law in force, would be held according to the exploded Napoleonic fashion, which a perjured Congress seeks to fasten on our free people.

MEMPHIS AND SELMA

The Vote To-Morrow—The Coal and Iron Fields of North Alabama.

Whipped the Coal Monopolists—Of Importance—McCombs' Object.

After Obtaining Control of the Mississipp and Tennessee Railroad—Desperate Struggle—Travel from the North.

Editors Appeal—The vote to-morrow on the subscription to this road will decide for years to come the destiny of Memphis. It will decide whether or not Memphis shall stand still and gradually wither and fall into premature old age and decay, or bound forward to that goal of prosperity and greatness to which her geographical and commercial position entitle her. It will decide whether or not she will perpetuate the stupid expropriation of the rich trade of eastern Mississippi and the loss of trade and travel which she is justly entitled to as a point on the great highway between the North and the South. It will decide whether or not Memphis will place herself in

EASY COMMUNICATION WITH THE COAL AND IRON MINES OF ALABAMA,

and become a manufacturing city, and invite hither thousands of skilled mechanics and laborers to fill her vacant tenements. It will also decide whether we shall have cheap fuel, or remain forever the victims of heartless coal-ring monopolists who take advantage of every freeze or low water in the river to run coal up to $1 50 per barrel. We all remember last winter, when the coal-dealers, with a full supply, by combination, put coal at $1 50 per barrel, how the Memphis and Charleston road brought coal 325 miles and sold it at seventy-five cents, just one-half, and

WHIPPED THE COAL MONOPOLISTS

into a reduction of their exorbitant demands. By the Selma road, we reach the Alabama coal and iron in a distance of 190 to 200 miles, and when this road is built low water and freezing in the Ohio will make but little difference to us. And, finally, it will decide whether the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central roads shall continue to suck our life blood. Cut the latter at Holly Springs, and the former at Okolona, and the coils of the anaconda which enfold and threaten to crush us will be severed.

Some two years ago, when McCombs and his associates first attempted to get possession of the city stock in the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad I warned the city authorities and the friends of Memphis, through the city press, that their object boded evil to Memphis—that their aim was to get a controlling interest in the road, for the purpose of building the Memphis and Paducah road, as they professed, but to prevent its construction; and, failing in that, to throttle everything like through trade and travel by holding in their hands one link in the chain of road over which it must pass, and, what is of

MORE IMPORTANCE,

if possible to them, prevent for ever the extension of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad down the Tallahatchie and Yazoo Valley to Canton or Jackson—a long-cherished scheme of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, and one of great value to Memphis. It was patent that no company owning a road from Canton, Mississippi, to Jackson, Tennessee, with the right of extension to Paducah, would permit, if they could prevent it, the construction of a rival line from Paducah to Canton, through Memphis.

M'COMBS' OBJECT

all the time has been to defeat the building of the Mississippi River road, or, if that could not be done, to so control the Mississippi and Tennessee road as to thwart any through connections and prevent the extension of the latter below Grenada. And he so far accomplished his purpose that he actually obtained from the Mississippi River Railroad Company, under pretense of building it, a contract that gave him the absolute direction and management of the road, with power to prevent the hastening of the work, or the increase of stock subscriptions to the road, and unfortunately accomplished his cherished scheme of getting possession of the city stock in the M. & T. R. R. Co., five thousand shares. It is true, the contract with the Mississippi River R. R. Co., has been abrogated, but McCombs had no motive to maintain that further,

AFTER OBTAINING CONTROL

of the M. & T. R. R., since with that in his hands he can oppose an effectual barrier to through trade on this line and cut Memphis off forever from the Tallahatchie and Yazoo valleys.

The total stock of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company is about 16,000 shares. The largest vote ever cast under extraordinary interest was about 13,000 shares; and the ordinary vote is from 9000 to 11,000 shares. McCombs and his associates now own near six thousand shares, more than a majority of the ordinary vote, and have an agent, Mr. Rayburn, in Mississippi buying stock, nominally for a Mr. Wilbourn, of Carolina, but really for McCombs and his associates, as I am informed and believe. And Mr. Black, of this city, I am informed, is buying stock here for McCombs.

TRAVEL FROM THE NORTH

by the way of Holly Springs. I do not mean in all this any personal disrespect to McCombs. He is only a clear-headed, wide-awake, sensible man, who knows his own interest and keeps it steadily in view, and labors with sleepless vigilance to achieve success; and our people, like sluggards, lie supinely asleep while McCombs weaves his meshes around them. Let us cut them by building the Memphis and Selma road, and let the holders of stock in the Mississippi and Tennessee know to whom they sell, when approached for that purpose.

MINOR MERIWETHER.

CHANCERY SALES.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate

—ON—

SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1871.

No. 4278.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn. Catharine McGrath, Adm'x, vs. Margaret McGrath et al.

☞ By virtue of an order of sale made in this cause, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on

Saturday, April 1st, 1871,

[illegible] to New Orleans, and all [illegible]

March, 1871 | | March, 1871

SPRING TRADE!

Hill, Terry & Mitchell,

Are now ready for the Spring Trade, with a heavy stock and good assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS

Which they offer to MERCHANTS ONLY, in qualities and prices that will prove satisfactory.

No. 329 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS.

OAK LUMBER FOR SALE.

FIFTY THOUSAND FEET

—OF—

Seasoned Oak Lumber,

For sale at very low figures. It is from 1¼ to 4 inches in thickness, and ranges from 12 to 17 feet in length; suitable for wagon makers, plow manufacturers and ship builders. Apply at 17 Union street, Memphis.

(Ledger copy 1 week.) mh23

INSURANCE.

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

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

ASSETS.

Cash; balance in bank	$ 174,478 68
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate, worth $4,742,300	1,837,815 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $392,080 49)	249,300 00
United States stocks (market value)	1,280,937 50
State and municipal stocks and bonds (market value)	564,393 00
Bank stocks (market value)	138,425 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1871	48,256 83
Balance in hand of agents	66,769 47
Bills receivable (for premiums on inland risks, etc)	9,086 71
Other property, miscellaneous items	82,676 56
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office	6,427 32
Steamer Magnet and wrecking apparatus	23,085 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	$199,368 71
Due stockholders on account of 23d 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 the State of Tennessee, imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that CARRINGTON MASON, agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases. Whereupon, 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.

COPY OF THE

95th SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

ON THE

31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

THE NAME OF THE COMPANY IS THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IT IS LOCATED IN NEW YORK.

The amount of the Capital Stock is	$500,000 00
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up is	$500,000 00

ASSETS

of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$ 57,159 04
Real Estate, unincumbered	32,000 00

Bonds owned by the Company, to-wit:

United States bonds, market value	$348,905
Tennessee bonds, market val	16,000
Louisiana bonds, market val	6,000
New York bonds, market val	1,500
S. Carolina bonds, market val	17,200
Virginia bonds, market val	10,200
Market value	$400,705 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, being first lien on unincumbered real estate worth double the amount loaned	214,460 00
Debts otherwise secured	4,100 00
Debts for premiums	35,253 01
All other securities	25,627 60
Total assets	$770,304 95

LIABILITIES.

Amount due, or not due, to banks or other creditors	$ 55,000 00
Losses adjusted and due	None.
Losses adjusted and not due	5,700 00
Losses unadjusted	24,241 53
Losses in suspense and awaiting further proof	15,323 06
All other claims against the Comp'ny	None.
Total liabilities	$100,265 31

The greatest amount insured in any one risk	$ 40,000 00
The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any town or village	No rule
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in one block	No rule

STATE OF TENNESSEE, Comptroller's Office, NASHVILLE, 1st January, 1871.

I, ED. R. PENNEBAKER, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the "North American Fire Insurance Company," located at New York, State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee, imposed on insurance companies, and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson & Co., agents of said company, have 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.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO.,

AGENTS,

NO. 17 MADISON ST., MEMPHIS.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 77, R. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—George W. L. Crook, Adm'r, vs. Clara Nines DeCastro et al.

IT appearing from the return of the sheriff and from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, Jim Wilkins, Clara Nines DeCastro, commonly called Nina and Jason, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the court-house of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in April, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.
By C. BELCHER, Deputy C. and M.
John G. Fizzle, Sol. for compl'nt. fo28

Non-Resident Notice.

Petition to resign—In the Probate Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—In the matter of the estate of Wm. Hutchinson, deceased, Tom Gale, executor.

UPON the filing of the petition of Tom Gale, executor of Wm. Hutchinson, deceased, to be allowed to resign his trust as executor of the estate of said decedent it appearing to the court upon affidavit filed therewith that the heirs and devisees of said testator, viz:—Hutchinson and—Hutchinson, are now non-residents of this State.

It is ordered that they be and they are hereby notified to appear at the April Term, 1871, of said court, and on or before the 17th of April, 1871, thereof, and show cause if any they can why the said executor should not be allowed to resign his said trust. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A true copy—Attest.

JAMES REILLY, County Court Court.
J. W. Scales, Sol. for petitioner. mh17

Administrator's Insolvent Notice.

HAVING suggested to the Clerk of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, the insolvency of the estate of P. Finherty, deceased, I hereby notify all parties having claims against said estate to file the same with the clerk of said court; property pro-rated on or before the 8th day of September, 1871, or the same will be forever barred.

mh11 JOHN S. SULLIVAN, Adm'r.

CHICKASAW IRON WORKS

RANDLE & HEATH, PROPRIETORS,

Southeast Corner Winchester and Second Sts.,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS!

Special Attention Paid to all Orders in Our Line

1871 | SPRING TRADE | 1871

We would respectfully call the attention of Dealers to our complete stock of

Plantation Implem'nts

WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ We enumerate, as follows, but a few of the articles comprising our stock: ☜

Cast, Wrought and Steel Turning Plows, Half Shovel Cane Plows, Single and Double Shovel Plows, Cultivators, Cotton Harrows, Mitchell's, Teague's, Yost's, and Allen's Patent Cotton Scrapers, Cotton Sweeps, Plow Line, Bridles, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Back Bands, Planters' Hoes, Clevises, Lap Rings, Single and Double Trees, Iron Wedges, Harrow Teeth, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Orgill Bros. & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Nos. 310 AND 312 FRONT STREET, : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Agents for Hillman Bros. & Son's celebrated "B" Iron, manufactured at the Tennessee Rolling Works. mh15

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 Hardware and Mechanics' Tools,

17 UNION ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We have removed from 270 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. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE ROUTE North and East.

WINTER SCHEDULE!

TAKES EFFECT JAN. 9, 1871.

LEAVE Memphis	4.15 a.m.	1.45 p.m.
ARRIVE AT St. Louis	10.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m.
Nashville	5.50 p.m.	
Louisville	10.40 p.m.	8.00 a.m.
Cincinnati	6.50 a.m.	1.05 p.m.
Indianapolis	4.05 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
Cleveland	8.55 p.m.	7.30 a.m.
Buffalo	10.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
Niagara Falls	5.20 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
Pittsburg	7.25 p.m.	3.45 a.m.
Baltimore	9.00 a.m.	6.35 p.m.
Washington City	10.20 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
Philadelphia	2.40 a.m.	5.35 p.m.
New York	1.40 p.m.	8.30 p.m.

Brownsville Accommodation leaves daily (except Sunday) at 4:15 p.m.

Daily through train to Nashville and Chattanooga, without change of cars, leaves at 7.45 p.m.; arrives in Nashville at 9 a.m., Chattanooga at 7.40 p.m. next day.

Depot at head of Main street.

Ticket Office, 257½ Main street, one door north of Jefferson.

The train leaving Memphis at 1:25 p.m. runs daily. The 4:15 a.m. train does not run on Sunday. Both trains run through to Louisville without change. Elegant sleeping cars run through on the 1:45 p.m. train from Memphis to Louisville, connecting at Louisville with through cars to Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo and New York, without change. Only one change from Louisville to Baltimore, Washington City and Boston. Berths and staterooms, in through cars, can be engaged at the Ticket Office, 257½ Main street.

J. F. BOYD, Superintendent.
JAMES STREET, Ticket Agent. jan27

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLUMBING

—AND—

Gas Fitting

WILLIAM LUNN

OF the late firm of Lunn & Mallon, has opened a Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Establishment, at

No. 233 Second St., Jefferson Block,

Where he has on hand the finest assortment of Goods in his line ever brought to the city, consisting of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pumps, Lead, Steam and Gas Pipe, Brass Goods, Fittings, Hose and Drive Wells; also, a large stock of Whistles, Gongs, Steam and Water Gauges, Valves, etc.

☞ Estimates given for Steam Heating Water and Gas Pipe in buildings. All jobbing promptly attended to.

☞ Call and examine the stock.

No. 233 Second St.,

(Jefferson Block.)

☞ Also, SOLE AGENT for

COPE'S STEAM BOILER, FEEDER & PUMP.

mch12 WM. LUNN.

THE

DAILY APPEAL

Can be had for

FIVE CENTS PER COPY

—AT—

JOE LOCK'S, 236 1-2 Main Street.
WILL MANSFORD'S, cor. Monroe & Second.
EMMONS & SON'S, Jefferson, Near Front.
And of all Newsmen, at Railroad Depots and on all the Trains.

Valuable Lands for Sale

ON the 15th day of April, 1871, as trustee, etc., I will sell for cash, without the equity of redemption, to the highest bidder, on the premises, a tract of about 500 acres, covered to me on the 1st day of January, 1870, by Joseph Foltz and others, in trust to pay purchase money, which is situated on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, about 15 miles from Memphis, and being all of the place known as the home place of the late Dr. Samuel Bond, except about 200 acres. On said tract there is a valuable brick residence and good outhouses; land rich; neighborhood healthy and desirable.

G. L. DENISON, Trustee.

FRUIT TREES.

FRUIT TREES—Apples, Peaches, Pears, etc. George Mellersh, C. A. Boehn, Alexander Bonn, F. Kropp, John Beamish, F. Hennig, J. Bingham, W. H. Mogston and B. Miller, all citizens of Shelby county, Tennessee, have filed an application in the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, for letters incorporation, praying to be chartered as "RIGOLD FELLOWS MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE," the organized and conducted for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members, etc. For particulars of which reference is made to the petition in said case.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons wishing so to do—make their appearance herein, at the Court-house of said Court in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in April, 1871, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of incorporation should not issue as prayed for; and that the same will be heard and proceeded with ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for thirty days in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest:

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
R. Searcy, Attorney. jo26

FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS!

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

RETAIL AND JOBBING HOUSE.

BUY DIRECT

FROM THE

MANUFACTURERS

Our goods being made for our own trade are more carefully made than for those who buy from other manufacturers.

We do sell, per quality,

Lower Than Other Houses,

We will prove this to the satisfaction of any who will give us their patronage.

WIGGANS & THORN,

233 MAIN STREET,

CLAY BUILDING, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE SOUTHERN

EMPORIUM of FASHION

247 MAIN STREET,

is alive with all the newest novelties of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

FOR SPRING TRADE.

GIPSEY HATS, Bonnets, handsome French Flowers, Ribbons, and a great and varied assortment of Lace Collars, Jewelry, Ties, and Sashes, and a fine assortment of Dress Trimmings. Bridal Outfits and Dresses of every description made in the most approved styles at short notice and reasonable prices. mr12

DR. R. C. MARLATTE'S DISPENSARY,

42 NORTH COURT STREET,

For the Treatment of all Diseases.

CONSULT DR. R. C. MARLATTE, at his Medical Institute, 42 North Court street, for the following diseases treated according to the chemical system of medicine, which is pronounced by the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the present day to be the only true and reliable method of treating diseases (it is especially so for this climate) successfully, especially the following: Female diseases, of whatever class or type, treated in a highly successful manner. Heart Disease—this formidable disease is treated with the most gratifying results. Skin diseases of almost every form permanently cured here. Consumption and Catarrh Department—I have made many important discoveries in the treatment of Lung, Throat and Nose diseases. Eye and Ear Department—the eye and ear most tenderly and triumphantly treated. Diseases of the Genito Urinary organs a specialty. Confidential Department devoted to a class of maladies nameless here; cures guaranteed speedily and permanently. Those suffering from youthful indiscretion, nervous debility, excesses of any kind, impaired memory, etc., can be success fully and scientifically treated and cures guaranteed. Surgical Department—where skillful surgery is required, we invite trial. All advice of a private character held sacredly confidential. My office is so arranged that no one patient can either see or hear another. Rheumatism successfully treated. I have also a speedy, sure and safe specific for Piles. Patients treated by mail or otherwise. Send 50 cents and stamp for treatise on all diseases.

Try my Electro-Medicated Baths. Also, Memphis Tonic Bitters; guaranteed the best in the market.

OFFICE HOURS.—From 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening. Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 12 m. mh9

Ladies,

THE Victoria or Ladies' Gem is the great invention long and earnestly wished for by your sex. We desire smart and energetic lady agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated article in every village, town and city in the world. It is highly approved of, indorsed and adopted by all ladies of taste and refinement, and is now a great favorite with them; it is what every lady has wished for; gives perfect freedom of action, and

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

APPARENT AT A GLANCE.

Druggists, milliners, dressmakers and those who keep fancy st