MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29 1871

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* (Republican) thinks Senators Morton and Sherman are on the wrong track in attempting to bolster up Grant; that what there was of him is played out; and that he should be thrust aside and no more thought of as a candidate for re-election.

THE New York *Independent* (Radical), in an editorial, "The Political Outlook," has the boldness to declare the truth, and say that "every pirate bearing down upon the National Treasury now flies the flag of Republicanism." The party is now, in its opinion, "a hack for office-holders and plunderers," which, fortunately or unfortunately for the people, is the case with every party that grows overly-strong and continues too long in office.

AT the municipal election in Erie, Pennsylvania, William L. Scott, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by a handsome majority, and in the midst of more than usual partisan excitement. A great many disgusted Republicans joined the Democrats to swell the majority. The office-holders demanded the support of their candidate on the platform of the San Domingo annexation, Sumner expulsion, South Carolina proclamation, and Ku-Kluxing generally, and were overthrown, horse, foot and dragoons. This is the way the wind blows.

IT IS plain that the hope of preserving liberty to this country now rests entirely on the Democratic party. The whole Democratic delegation in Congress is now looked to as eminently conservative and Constitution loving. And Don Piatt, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says "it is hard to make the people from the interior believe it, but any man can verify the fact by coming to Washington, and there is not an honest prominent Republican but what looks to the Democratic party for relief."

THE New York *World* tells that the Rev. J. B. Smith, an Episcopal clergyman, sent from New Jersey to North Carolina in 1868 to establish a school for the education of colored men as teachers under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, was a witness before the Senate "Outrage" Committee, and there testified among other things, that Governor Holden said to him that "in his (Holden's) opinion General Grant would hold the Government of the United States, no matter what the election was in 1872; that he (Holden) desired him (Grant) to be Emperor, and his son to succeed him as Emperor."

THE Pittsburg *Post* says: "The idea of Grant continuing himself in power even against the will of the majority, is gaining ground rapidly in the Radical ranks. A cotemporary, speaking of the utterances of a Democratic journal, says: 'This is strong language, and indicates very clearly the policy of the Democratic party, if Republicans should see fit to surrender the control of national affairs, and place it in its hands.' If Republicans should see fit to surrender the control of national affairs, forsooth! That is to say, the Radical leaders have made up their minds to continue in power, it matters not what the result of the election in 1872 may be. Very well; let them undertake to hold the Government against the will of the majority, and they will receive a short shrift and a long rope."

THE Meridian *Mercury* of the 25th, immediately after the close of the investigation of the riot at that place, says of William Sturges: "The conviction of an incendiary is seldom established by direct and positive testimony. Men may lie and commit perjury, but circumstances never lie. The investigation closed Thursday evening, and the testimony, which is all written down, has a chain of circumstantial evidence pointing so strongly to Sturges, the late Mayor of Meridian, as the incendiary of the night of the 4th, as to crowd out every other theory of the conflagration. He stands out before the world as the incendiary and lomenter of the riot in which the judge was shot on the justice's seat by a negro. He is, besides, under indictment for felony in this county, which would send him to the penitentiary."

THE pranks of the bull-head of the White House are ludicrous enough. When he is not busy attending to a job, receiving a present or providing for a cousin or a brother-in-law, he always makes some other mountebank exhibition of himself. As soon as the Ohio Governor Scott of South Carolina had done raiding about and scaring the women and children with negro militia, depredating, creating collisions and disgusting the country, and matters had, in a great measure, quieted down, Grant at once pitches in for mischief as senselessly as a bull into a china shop, and about as profitably to himself and the country. He comes out with a whopping proclamation commanding the "insurgents" (whites) to disperse peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days, at the peril of what the army and the navy may do to compel them. A Northern paper asks, "what insurrection?" Verily, we should like to know.

IN the House of Representatives there are now one hundred Democratic members, including those lately elected from New Hampshire. There are three more States to elect members to the Forty-second Congress—Connecticut, California and Texas. Of these, Connecticut and Texas have four members each, and California three. Connecticut had, in the Forty-first Congress, but one Democratic member and three Radicals. Judging from New Hampshire, we may look for all four Connecticut members to be Democrats. California also had one Radical to two Democrats, and we may expect all three to be Democrats. There are now in Congress one hundred and thirty-one Republicans, one hundred Democrats, one Independent, and eleven vacancies to be filled in the three States named. With a clean sweep of Connecticut and California, the Texas representation remaining unchanged, the House will stand, Republicans, one hundred and thirty-four; Democrats, one hundred and eight; Independent, one. The Connecticut election comes off on the 3d of April, California, September 5th and Texas in November. If in Texas we should be equally fortunate, where we had but one of the four members of the last Congress, the Democratic vote would reach one hundred and eleven. And this, with the Moderate Republican vote, will scotch the usurpation pretty effectually. Of Moderate Republicans there are estimated to be not less than thirty who will not bow the knee to Baal, Baez or Ulysses.

THE following is a review of the chances of Gen. Grant for a renomination, which appeared in the Washington dispatches of the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, causing no little comment and excitement in high political circles of New York. The only way Grant can find to the next Presidency is that of refusing to surrender, and establishing the empire. Votes are out of the question:

A great deal of quiet discussion is going on among prominent Republican politicians here upon the question of who is to be the nominee of the party next year for the Presidency. Last December, when Congress met, there was but one opinion upon the subject, and that was that President Grant was sure of renomination, and more sure of election than any other man who could be named. Since then, and especially within the last few weeks, a marked change has taken place, and it is now apparent that a strong opposition to President Grant exists, which includes a number of Senators and Representatives of large influence and national reputation. This opposition is no doubt caused in some part by recent political events, but it results, also, to a large extent, from the manifestation of the latent hostility that has been accumulating during the two years of the present administration, and which naturally shows itself about a year before the time for holding the nominating convention.

The chief argument of those who oppose the renomination of General Grant is that defeat would be certain if he should be the nominee. They maintain that the dissensions that exist in the Republican party can only be healed by the nomination of a new man, against whom no portion of the party entertain feelings of coldness or animosity, and that, in view of the increased strength, vigor and confidence of the Democrats, any other course would be suicidal.

To this the friends of General Grant reply that a President always becomes most unpopular about the beginning of the third year of his term, owing to the disappointments of office-seekers and the quarrels of politicians who strive to control the distribution of patronage; that this unpopularity is chiefly manifested in Washington, and is no true index of the sentiment of the people; and that from now on, General Grant's popularity will steadily increase, so that he will be renominated next year, without serious opposition, as unquestionably the strongest candidate that could be selected. They refer to Mr. Lincoln's experience as a proof of their position. In 1863 there were scarcely a dozen Republicans in Congress who favored Lincoln's renomination, and yet, in 1864, the tide had so turned in his favor that there was no question of any other candidate.

The anti-Grant men reply that Lincoln's case was the exception to the rule in politics, caused by the fact that the people were averse to making a change in the midst of war. Every other President, they argue, since the time of Jackson, steadily lost his popularity from the beginning to the end of his administration, and after the renomination and terrible defeat of Van Buren, neither party ever ventured to attempt to re-elect a President until 1864, when the war set aside for the time all established political axioms. They insist that when parties are nearly evenly balanced, as at present, it would be impossible to re-elect any President in the face of the jealousies, disappointments and animosities he necessarily causes in the course of his administration, be he ever so wise, even if he has been so successful as to get through his term without creating any division in his party upon questions of public policy.

The opposition to General Grant is not united upon any candidate, and no names are mentioned except in a suggestive way. Some think it would be well to take a public man of undoubted strength and force of character, like Blaine, Schenck, Colfax, Boutwell, Morton, Wilson, or a dozen others who might be mentioned—others that success would be more certain with a military candidate of great popularity like General Sherman; others, that a splendid war record, followed by a successful career in politics, would make such a man as General Logan the strongest possible candidate; and still others, that a candidate who has kept out of the recent broils of politics, but who has marked talents and high reputation, would best insure success.

These are, in brief, the opinions expressed in political circles in Washington. The opposition to the renomination has, as yet, little force or direction, and none of the strength of combination; but there is enough in it to insure an active canvass of the question among the people during the coming summer and fall; and when Congressmen return next December, fresh from their constituents, the active work of organizing and maneuvering to control the nominating convention may be expected to begin in earnest.

The New York *World* says that the statements of the above telegram, published by the *Tribune*, tally with its own information, and infers from the publication that the *Tribune* editor sympathizes with the attempts to shove Grant aside.

THE overflow of the Mississippi river always brings with it a discussion of the mysteries that accompany the high water. We publish in another column an article from the Austin (Miss.) *Cotton Plant*, which will be read with some interest, now that the Mississippi is sweeping the country like a mighty deluge. Some of the mysteries of the river in both high and low water seem to be past finding out; but those alluded to by the *Cotton Plant* are of easy solution. Our cotemporary seems puzzled because the river at Memphis is about as high as it was in 1867, whereas, at Austin it lacks fully five feet of the high-water mark of that year. Again, the *Cotton Plant* says that for the last ten days the river has been on a stand at Memphis, while at Austin it has risen from one to two inches per day, and asks why the variations in the stage of the water at these two different points. We do not know that we can to the satisfaction of our cotemporary answer his questions, but think good reasons can be given. At Memphis now, as in 1867, all the water that falls in the great upper valleys between the Alleghenies on the East and Rocky Mountains on the West, that does not filter through the earth, and become absorbed by evaporations, has to pass by this city in a space but little, if any wider than the Mississippi proper, for on the Tennessee shore we have the high bluff, and on the Arkansas side, only a few miles above, at Mound City, we have stretching out in a Northwesterly direction, Marion Ridge, also above overflow. This, of course, forces the vast volumes of water within a narrow space, not exceeding two or three miles wide. Whereas, between here and the Arkansas side below, the levees are all broken or washed away, as well as many on the Mississippi side. The consequence is, that the water, which is forced by this place in a space but little wider than the river, is allowed to spread on both sides and cover a space of forty or sixty miles wide. Is it not perfectly natural that this should be the case?

As regards the constant rise at Austin, while the river is on a stand at Memphis, that, we think, can be easily accounted for. The Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and all smaller streams that flow west from the Alleghany mountains, are all low, and the Mississippi and Ohio at Cairo are about on a stand, and of course would have caused a fall at this place, had it not been for the recent heavy rains which have fallen, not only in West Tennessee, which have kept the Mississippi at a stand, but have extended West and kept the St. Francis, White and Arkansas rivers not only full, but rising. When those rivers are full, they will necessarily back the Mississippi, and that, together with the recent rains, as a natural consequence, will cause the river to rise until it passes off. We see the same effects produced by the same causes, at many other points on the Mississippi. In 1844, for instance, at Vicksburg, the river did not come to a stand until about the 10th of August, while at Memphis it had been falling two weeks, and fallen some ten feet. It was the Yazoo that kept the river up there for the last four months. The Mississippi river below the mouth of the Arkansas and White rivers has been within from ten to twelve feet only below high water mark, kept up by these streams, whereas at Memphis, at the same time, it lacked from fifteen to twenty feet of being to high water mark. Red river, at times, has raised the Mississippi to within a few feet of high water mark, when at the same time at Vicksburg and above, the river was lower.

But there are other and grander questions to be discussed in connection with the Mississippi river. We see every year hundreds of thousands of acres of land put under cultivation in the great valley above us, which increases the surface drainage, and, as a natural consequence, causes this volume of water to pass off and flow into and down the Mississippi in a shorter space of time, and in greater accumulative quantities, which is bound to produce these annual overflows; and as yet there appears to be no remedy, for nothing has been tried but the levee system, and we fear that will prove a failure; while many declare that it has caused the river to rise higher and higher every year. We have seen no other plan suggested, except that of our friend and fellow-citizen, Captain Cowden, published in the St. Louis *Republican* a short time since, and which created so much public interest. We shall allude to Captain Cowden's project more fully hereafter.

PRESTO! CHANGE.

The Future of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Under the Spur and Incentive of Railroad Enterprise.

Manufactures—Rich Harvests—The Heathen Chinee Played Out in these Parts.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., March 18, 1871.

Editors Appeal—The day of prosperity is just dawning upon Tuscaloosa. She is just launching upon a tide of improvement and enterprise which, within a few years, will bear her onward to one of the healthiest cities south of the Ohio. Situated in the heart of Alabama; connected with the commercial world only by the feeble

NAVIGATION OF THE BLACK WARRIOR RIVER;

few places have struggled so nobly and so successfully for pre-eminence as has she; and now the long-delayed hopes of her public-spirited sons are about to be gloriously realized.

The position of Tuscaloosa, with its delightful climate, at the head of navigation on the Warrior, at the foot of beautiful waterfalls, with the finest cotton belt in the world terminating at its door on the south, and surrounding it with a mineral region touching her on the north, 130 miles in extent, and teeming with coal and iron of the finest quality, and both more easily worked than any known deposits—accessible by innumerable streams pouring into the Warrior—will compel her to become the seat of

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE,

as soon as this power is developed, unsurpassed by any other place on this continent. And in her internal structure no city of the South bears a more pleasing aspect. Her long and regular streets, graded with railway precision, one hundred feet wide, and ornamented by three rows of ancient shade trees, are unsurpassed, and her costly residences, surrounded by all that taste and culture can command, are rarely equaled. Well is Tuscaloosa prepared for the bright destiny before her.

The near completion of the

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD

from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Meridian, Mississippi, is the great key which is already unlocking the long-buried treasures, and admitting an inrushing prosperity to Tuscaloosa, and the building of the Warrior and Tennessee Rivers railroad, about to be commenced, will enhance the value of this great mineral, agricultural and manufacturing center inestimably. This whole section of country is waking up. The people are living in earnest and shaking off the incubus of that lethargy in which the people of the South are so unaccountably sleeping, and are seizing golden opportunities within their grasp, even though placed there by Northern men and Northern capital. They begin to see that to make money they must spend money, and abide patiently the result till in due time the seed planted shall bring the

RICH HARVEST.

They are becoming keenly alive to the disgrace of lying on their backs dependent on the fattening North for the material they use, the clothes they wear and the luxuries they enjoy, while their dilapidated homesteads are surrounded by resources superior to the frigid North's; and it is a day devoutly to be wished for as near at hand, when the now ripening, inactive South shall recover her hidden talents and *realize* that sectional wealth can never be otherwise than sectional and national supremacy. The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad forms an air line, the only direct line of communication between the cities of the North and East and the great Southwest. The amount of freight transported over this line will represent millions upon millions of capital annually, while the through passenger trip between

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS,

will be made in sixty-four hours. The company here is represented by the Messrs. J. C. & J. P. Stanton, of Boston, men who, unaided, have been the architects of their own fortunes from the railroad dump-cart to their present prominent position among railroad builders of the country. The financial history of this road for the past two years may be familiar to many readers of the APPEAL. Superintendent J. C. Stanton has truly earned for himself the title of the "Railroad Bonaparte" of the present day. Through severest moneyed depressions, against bitterest sectional prejudice and distrust, under most scathing sarcasm and denunciations of the press, he has pushed steadily onward, overcoming every obstacle, till now but twelve miles of the three hundred remain to be built, and his late bitterest opponents are loudest in

PRAISE OF THE GREAT MAN,

who has so fairly achieved so much for their section.

It is upon this road that the much talked of "Heathan Chinee" has best illustrated himself. The unreliability of the negro and the scarcity of white labor compelled the Messrs. Stanton to try the dubious experiment of Chinese labor as their *dernier* resort. One thousand Chinamen were contracted for with Koopmanschap & Co. at $16 per month, in gold, and rations. The expense of their importation was nearly $100,000 in gold. Nine months' daily supervision over them enables me to testify as to their capabilities. John Chinaman, though slight of frame, is muscular and well knit; but he is not naturally adapted for a laborer. His natural fort is the light trades requiring skill and quickness, in which he excels. He has

PROVED A SUCCESS

on this road, and has fairly earned his wages, but one active negro man can do as much as two Chinamen at any kind of labor. The Chinaman is, in his temperament and habits, the extreme opposite of the negro. John is scrupulously neat and orderly. He abhors noise. There is no music, nothing of the imagination in his soul. He walks to his work with a solemn step, and toils all day without a shout or laugh, with scarcely a word, moving mechanically, as if his thoughts were concentrated on his far-off home beyond the Pacific. He returns to his camp with pace slightly accelerated, and makes the thorough washing of his body the first duty before he thinks of touching his evening "chou-chou." One might pass within fifty yards of their camp after dark, and hear no more sound than if five miles from the nearest human being. The Chinese on this road nobly belie the popular accusations made against them.

THEY DO NOT STEAL.

They do not eat dogs, rats and vermin. There has not been one seen intoxicated, although they use whisky freely in homœopathic doses. They seldom quarrel among themselves. In fact, *when all goes well* with them, a better-dispositioned, quiet, faithful laborer than John—such as he is—never moved dirt. But there is another side to the Celestial gentleman. He is as clannish as the coral polype. A mule is pliable, compared with a Chinaman when he sets out to be obstinate. A fox might learn the rudiments of cunning from a Chinaman. He may be led, but he will not be driven. He can be as deaf, dumb and blind as a stone when he chooses to "no savy" (not understand). The main point to be gained by

JOHN CHINAMAN

is to have his own way in everything. John at the start must run the whole machine according to his peculiar pigtailed notions. Give him an inch and he will try to take a mile. The very first point to be gained in commencing with Chinamen is to convince them that they *cannot* run the machine; that another runs it to whose regulations they must conform. Convince them of this unalterable fact by whatever arguments, and they are satisfied for awhile, but watch them well, for ere long, little by little, they will gain the ascendancy and ride over you rough shod.

JOH'S PATIENCE

never would have been recorded had he to deal with Chinamen. If any company is proposing to import Chinese laborers, the advice of one who has observed the Celestials in different countries, under different circumstances, is, try thoroughly every other available labor before you take a step which, though it will serve the desired end, will cost more patience, trial, trouble and aggravation than one would experience in the lifetime of Methusalah. One can make a long journey in an ox-cart, but it is a slow, bone-racking, exhausting conveyance. At present Chinese labor will do as a last expedient, but until Chinamen become less clannish, less stubborn, *less Chinese* (until the leopard change his spots) it is labor by no means desired.

THE EXODUS HAS BEGUN.

The Chinese summoned to Mobile, under guidance of the U. S. Marshal, packed up and started to the boat this afternoon, when, lo! the balance of the clannish herd, excepting two or three hundred, packed up and followed them. Probably all will be furnished with passage to Mobile. Messrs. J. C., J. P., Dr. Sid Smith and two or three others and myself start via Meridian Tuesday. *Nous verrons.*

HOWE.

THE HORROR.

The Case of the Rowland Family—Husband, Wife and Child Killed.

Some days ago we published by telegraph to the APPEAL the fact that a horrible tragedy had been enacted near Wm. Cunninghams's, three miles northwest of Fayetteville, Arkansas, in which a man by the name of Rowland had murdered his wife and innocent babe, and then blew his own brains out. The particulars of this sad affair, as given by the Fayetteville *Democrat*, are as follows: The deceased Rowland and family lived near Cross Hollows, in Benton county. A short time since he and his wife separated, she coming down to live with a sister (Mrs. Stafford) residing three miles from this place. On Thursday last Rowland, in company with a man by the name of Price, came down from Benton county, and upon arriving at his brother-in-law's (Stafford's) house, Rowland stated that he was going to Oregon, and wished to see his wife and child before leaving. She, with her babe in her arms, accompanied by Mrs. Stafford, sister, went out to the gate where Rowland was, when he asked his wife to take a short walk with him, as he wished to have a private conversation with her. She accompanied him a distance of about fifty yards, where they sat down together. The family then sat down to dinner, and in a few moments were startled by the report of a pistol firing, and upon rushing out saw Rowland shoot himself and fall. Arriving upon the spot, a sickening and horrible sight was to be seen. There, weltering in gore, lay the wife, child and husband, all three shot in the head. The wife and child died in a few moments; the husband lingered until Thursday night, when his soul was launched into eternity, and God is judge!

Stewart Bros. & Fizer,

OFFER FOR SALE

1000 Bbls. Flour,

500 Pkgs. Molasses,

200 Hhds. Sugar,

50 000 Lbs. Bacon,

25,000 Lbs. Bulk Sides,

500 Bags Coffee,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Case Goods.

Wholesale buyers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Being the only house in the city

WITH A NEW ORLEANS CONNECTION

in which Sugar, Coffee and Molasses is a specialty.

mh26

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON the 15th day of April, 1871, on the premises, without the equity of redemption, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, to pay purchase money, about 200 acres of the home place of the late Dr. Samuel Fong, being the same mentioned in conveyance by me to J. Fults and others, on the 1st of January, 1870.

This March 16th, 1871.

mh16 EDMUND ORGILL.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS

—IN—

Dress Goods

—AT—

Seessel & Son's

OUR

SPRING STOCK

Just Received and Complete.

BEAUTIFUL LINES CONSISTING OF

Foulard Ecru,
Jacquard de Inde,
Tissues Francais,
Lorne Crepe Plaids,
Australian Crepes,
Check Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Evening Silks,
Beautiful Cross Plaids,
The Celebrated Tonge
Manchester Poplins,
Irish Poplins

AT $1.25 PER YARD

In all Colors Suitable for Spring.

ONE HUNDRED PIECES

Extra Alpacas!

ALL SHADES, AT

25 Cents Per Yard!!

WE OFFER

DRESS GOODS

THIS WEEK AT

Special Reductions.

A. Seessel & Son

259 Main St., opp Court Square

INSURANCE.

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	23,000 00
Bonds owned by the Company, to-wit:	
United States bonds, market value	$348,905
Tennessee bonds, market val	15,000
Georgia bonds, market val	9,000
New York bonds, market val	1,500
S. Carolina bonds, market val	1,200
Alabama bonds, market val	10,200
Market value	$400,700 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, being first lien on unincumbered real estate worth double the amount loaned	214,400 00
Debts otherwise secured	4,100 00
Debts for premiums	25,225 01
All other securities	20,627 90
Total assets	$776,304 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 96
All other claims against the Comp'ny	None.
Total liabilities	$100,265 49
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, January 1, 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 Messrs. 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.

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

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 7th of April, 1871, the court, 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

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.

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 20 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. 1m31

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	8.50 p.m.	
Louisville	10.30 p.m.	8.00 a.m
Cincinnati	5.00 a.m.	1.05 p.m
Indianapolis	4.05 a.m.	11.00 p.m
Cleveland	8.55 p.m.	7.25 a.m
Buffalo	10.35 p.m.	5.00 p.m
Niagara Falls	11.50 p.m.	6.45 p.m
Pittsburg	7.35 p.m.	3.45 a.m
Baltimore	9.00 a.m.	6.35 p.m
Washington City	10.35 a.m.	10.00 p.m
Philadelphia	8.40 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 7.10 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 SPEED, Ticket Agent. jan27

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAK LUMBER FOR SALE.

FIFTY THOUSAND FEET

—OF—

Seasoned Oak Lumber,

For sale at very low figures. It is from 1½ 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.)

Notice.

WE have this day associated with us, as full partner in the Commission, Grain and Produce business, at Nos. 8 15 and 17 Union street, J. G. Thomas, late of the firm of C. C. Graham & Co., Pittsburg, Ark. We ask of the business men and the public generally to give us a call for all articles in our line, as we will sell at the lowest market rates. Our location and facilities for trade are unsurpassed by any house in the city. Constantly on hand a full supply of Hay, Oats, Corn, Flour, Meal and Bran. Plaster, Lime, etc.

WILLIS, GRAHAM & CO.

Memphis, March 22, 1871. mh25

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, Pendants, Stoves and Grates, Fire Clay, 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.

Steam from Baltimore to Liverpool.

ALLAN LINE.

Steamers of the above line will run as follows

	From Baltimore.	From Liverpool.
NOVA SCOTIAN,	March 9,	March 23
CORINTHIAN,	March 24,	April 15
NOVA SCOTIAN,	April 11,	May 4

Taking Passengers and Freight for Liverpool

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN, : : : $80, CURRENCY.

STEERAGE, : : : $30, CURRENCY.

Goods must be cleared at the custom-house before delivery of bills lading, blanks for which latter will be furnished shippers.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,

A. SCHUMAKER & CO.,

9 South Charles street, Baltimore.

For freight apply to K. D. CABLE,

Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., No. 261 Front st., Memphis, Tenn. mh 1

THE

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FIVE CENTS PER COPY

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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, I will sell for cash, without the equity of redemption, to the highest bidder, on the premises, a tract or about 50 acres, conveyed 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.

mh14 G. L. DENISON, Trustee.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 4381, A. R. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—The Jackson Insurance Company vs. G. W. Peaks and others.

It appearing from amended and supplemental bill duly sworn to and filed in this cause that the defendants, M. B. Fielding and M. D. Lee Stewart, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance before the Chancellor of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, in the City of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill and amended 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.

March 16, 1871.

A copy—Attest:

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.

By C. SELCHER, Deputy C. and M.

Rudolph, Hammond & Jordon, Sols. for compl'ds.

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.

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EMPORIUM of FASHION

267 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 to the most approved styles at short notice and reasonable prices. mch22

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 successfully by the most eminent physicians as 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 at 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, such as Blotches, Pimples, Ulcerated Throat and Nose diseases. Eye and Ear department—the eye and ear most frequently and triumphantly treated. Diseases of the Genito Urinary organs especially. Confidential Department devoted to a class of maladies numerous here, surrounded by speedy and permanently. Those suffering from youthful indiscretion, nervous debility, excesses of any kind, impaired memory, etc., can be successfully and scientifically treated and cures guaranteed. Surgical Department—where skillful surgery is required, we invite trial. All others 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. Pamphlets issued by mail or otherwise. Send 6 cents and stamp for treatise on all diseases.

Try my Herbs 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

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THE Victoria or Ladies' Gem is the great invention long and earnestly wished for by ladies. We want agents everywhere, lady agents to introduce our popular and highly celebrated articles 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

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Druggists, milliners, dressmakers and those who keep fancy stores will find our excellent invention gives perfect satisfaction, makes a very large profit, and nothing surmounts profits to agents and dealers. Town and country rights given free to all who make or apply in an honorable, respectable and profitable business, and at the same time, doing good to those suffering companions in life. Samples $1, sent free by mail on receipt of price. Stand for wholesale circulars.

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Victoria Manufacturing Co.,

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Fowler's Patent Adding Machine.

WE have been appointed agents for the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, for the sale of Machines and territory for the same. This invention combines cheapness and simplicity with accuracy and speed, and supplies a want long felt by bookkeepers, accountants, lumber dealers and business men generally. As an encumberer of time and mental labor, it stands unrivaled. With this machine arithmetical operations in addition can be performed by a school boy with as accuracy and dispatch which can only be attained by long years of constant and constant practice in the counting-house. Any person of ordinary ability can enumerate the following figures, 987,654,321, using the number of machines sold on January, 1871, can work the machine perfectly after ten minutes practice. It is so constructed that it cannot possibly make an error, or get out, and it is therefore available as an infallible test of the correctness of additions in the journal, cash book and ledger. Samples can be seen at our office, No. 8 West Court street, where all the necessary instructions will be given to any one wishing to see it. Below we publish testimonials of some of our leading citizens who have purchased the machine.

TESTIMONIALS.

MESSRS. ESTES & WALLACE, Agents Fowler's Adding Machine:

We have carefully examined your Adding Machine and find it accurate, and we will do all that is claimed for it, and think it is valuable, and should be used in all counting houses, and do away with mistakes.

D. A. CLARKE & CO.

MESSRS. ESTES & WALLACE, Agents Fowler's Adding Machine:

I indorse Messrs. Clary, Ely & Co.'s opinion of Fowler's Adding Machine. It answers all the purposes for which it is intended.

W. W. THATCHER, Cashier First National Bank.

MESSRS. ESTES & WALLACE, Agents Fowler's Adding Machine:

We have tried Fowler's Adding Machine and find it to be accurate and reliable.

Respectfully yours, A. A. PATON & CO.

After a trial of the above mentioned "adder," would cordially indorse the statements of Messrs. P. & Co. with confidence thereto.