MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, : : : MARCH 31, 1871

THE Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot* states that on a recent visit to that place, General Longstreet was invited to a seat within the bar of the House. Getting thick with nigger representatives is an honor near neighbor to becoming a nigger legislator himself. *De gustibus non est disputandum.*

IN a long and able article, the Washingron *Patriot* exposes the fabrications of the Radicals against the South. A new and unanswerable argument is made from the fact that if the receipts of cotton for the remainder of this year bear the same proportion to those of last year as they have done up to the present time, that the whole crop will exceed four millions of bales—or nearly four-fifths of the largest yield before the war. It may be assumed that the same ratio applies to all the other staple productions of the South. And while this is true, it is ascertained beyond all doubt that the preparations for next year's planting are on a much larger scale, and that the labor is more satisfactorily organized than at any time since the close of the war. These are indisputable facts, which no declamation can disturb and no partisanship discredit. There they are, a living refutation and rebuke to all the calumnies that have been uttered in Congress and mischievously scattered over the country. If the labor of a people is seriously disorganized or discontented, their productive capacity must be proportionately damaged. Now, the crops of the South have augmented beyond all expectation, considering its condition six years ago. How is it possible that such a development could have been made, unless labor was satisfied and operating in a normal way? Give these figures to Stuart Mill or any other philosophical mind, and it would be established by mathematical demonstration that the condition of the South must necessarily be one of peace, contentment and progress. If not, where do the crops come from? Let the agitators answer that question, for it is the solution of the whole problem.

IT is evident that the questions of amalgamation and social equality will be prominent issues in the next canvass for the Presidency. A few days since our dispatches announced that "when the San Domingo party was about to sit down to dinner on the steamer Georgiana, on her way from Acquia Creek to Washington, the officers of the boat refused to allow Fred. Douglass to take a seat at the table on account of his color. The Commissioners were highly indignant at this outrage, and immediately left the table." This spark has kindled a great fire. It has thrown all the extreme Radicals into a huge pile of burning indignation. The event caused the snubbed and disgruntled Douglass to gnash his ivory and to clench his fist. The brows of the whole party looked as threatening and angry as the evening storm cloud. Sumner, anxious to reinstate himself in the confidence of his political friends, availed himself of the occasion to introduce the following:

WHEREAS, It is represented that Frederick Douglass and his son were excluded from the enjoyment of the privilege of travelers, on the mail steamer between Acquia Creek and Washington, on account of their color; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia are hereby instructed to inquire into the facts of this case, and to consider what remedy can be applied to prevent the repetition of such treatment on account of color.

The Vice President said the resolution could not be received without unanimous consent.

Mr. Bayard objected, and the resolution was not received.

Thus the question of social equality is about to be made a living vital issue. The debate on this resolution, when it comes up, will be able and interesting. The Democrats in the Senate will vote solid against the resolution, while the Radicals will be divided. As a party measure, the Democrats have everything to gain by the introduction of this matter, and nothing to lose, for the negro already gives an almost solid vote for the Radicals, and, while many Radicals are in favor of giving the negroes all their civil and political rights, they revolt at the idea of amalgamation, social equality, and of seeing the pure Caucasian race degenerate into a race of mongrels and hybrids.

THE Jefferson street ghost organ announces its political platform. It is the same as that of General Blair. On August 24th, 1869, it was the same as that of the Nashville *Banner*, which on that day said: "The people have not yet realized that the war, which was so disastrous to their beautiful and productive region, *was really a blessing in disguise.*" But the blessing in disguise being an "accomplished fact," then came the Seymour election, in which the Democrats were beaten. And now Blair, in his late speech in answer to Morton, assigns the reason for it—he said, "I think the reason they were beaten was because some Democrats sought to dodge the issue and apologize for a doctrine as old as the Democratic party itself, as if there was something wrong about it." So we suppose the *Avalanche* gets on Blair's platform to escape observation as one of the dodgers. That is another "accomplished fact" to supplement the recent promotion of our neighbor to be ghost-organ-grinder-in-chief. In answer to a question from Mr. Morton, whether the Democratic party in 1868 did not make the issue squarely that "the reconstruction acts were null and void, and ought to be disregarded," General Blair, who thinks for the ghost organ as well as for himself, thus added to the platform of "accomplished facts for the ghost organist to stand upon:"

I think the reason they were beaten was because some Democrats sought to dodge the issue and apologize for a doctrine as old as the Democratic party itself, as if there was something wrong about it. Many people took them at their word, and voted for Grant, under the delusion also, now pretty well exploded, that he was moderate and conservative in his sentiments. This is my judgment. I intended to speak to the very point of the question the Senator has addressed to me, and shall do so fully before I close my remarks.

The Democratic party in the convention at New York made this issue broadly and unmistakably: that the reconstruction acts of Congress were unconstitutional, null and void. That is the very language of their resolution, and because in those acts Congress sought and did inflict punishments upon a whole people, which the Constitution prohibits and declares shall never be inflicted except after a judicial trial and conviction by due process of law. This legislative trial, conviction, and punishment is known to every lawyer to be a bill of attainder prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. Congress has no power not given by that instrument; and when it inflicts punishment without its authority it is no more than a mere mob of lynchers. It has no more rightful power than a body of conspirators against the Government. It is the Constitution that gives life and vigor to the resolutions of Congress; and when it attempts to exercise powers not delegated to it its edicts ought to be void and of no more effect than the resolutions of a mass meeting held in the streets of a city.

WHEN General Grant sent in his incendiary message declaring the whole South to be in a condition "rendering life and property insecure," he simply falsified, as he did when dealing with Andrew Johnson. When he said "the power to correct these evils is beyond the control of the State authorities," he again placed himself in a bad predicament for a President, if such a personage should escape the dishonor of speaking untruthfully. We cannot think Gen. Grant believes in the truth of his own statement, and respect for the President of the United States furnishes no sufficient reason why any one else should believe in it, or why, when his untruthfulness becomes so audacious and injurious, the severest judgment should be withheld. The legislatures and governors of the Southern States generally deny his assertions; and the great body of the Southern people know that there are no disorders to be overcome but such as are usual to the circumstances, such as have no political significance, and such as an efficient execution of the State laws is best suited to suppress. Yet Gen. Grant, in pursuance of his Napoleonic purposes, asks for power to go with fire and sword into any State when he wills to do so, acting on his own judgment and the information of his satellites, and without a call from the legislature or Governor of a State! This is seeking power under false pretenses. If he can control eleven States he can not only control the Presidency, but for aught we see the empire also. If the army and navy was too strong for eleven States, how does New York feel easy, and expect to remain constitutionally independent of a tyrannical exercise of its power. If the election of Representatives for Tennessee is controlled by the bayonet for tariff and internal revenue, how long will it suit Ohio and Indiana to be deprived of free trade and burdened with heavy taxes by the votes of men of other States, elected by their masters, and selected for the very purpose of carrying the party measures of their masters at the expense of all free trade and liberty-loving states? The Washington *Patriot*, alluding to the misrepresentations of the President as to the condition of the Southern States, concludes its article as follows:

But if the fact were as President Grant so rashly—and we are obliged to say, so falsely—represents it, what does he mean by declaring "that the power of the Executive of the United States, acting within the limits of existing laws, is sufficient for present emergencies, is not clear." The proper authorities of each one of the States of the South have affirmed that there is no domestic violence of a degree or kind to necessitate external aid, where any at all exists. What, then, does the President mean by "present emergencies?" It cannot be a paramount national extremity; it cannot be irrepressible domestic violence in any State, and what else can constitute an "emergency?" With mournful simplicity, common sense can only answer—party emergency.

That it is no other for which the Chief Magistrate adjures Congress to enact statutes is further apparent in this, that laws, new and old, under the constitutional and most ample power, are in force for every occasion of domestic violence in a State, of which the National Executive could take notice without violating the sphere of his authority. "The United States shall * * * protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence." If the "condition of affairs" alleged by the President actually exists, there is but one way for it to become officially known to him, and in that event—that is, in the event of an application by the Legislature or the Executive of the States—the laws in force abundantly empower the President to protect the disturbed State.

Such is the hand in which the reins are held of the mighty and beneficent power of this Union. With every presumption and every particle of competent proof, and with the express limitations of the Constitution, by the virtue of which alone this strangely reckless man is an officer of the Government, all to the contrary, he avers, as President, a baseless fabric of fiction, and asks Congress to give color to his projected usurpation.

IT WAS once appropriately said that "in the Roman Senate, Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none." Such seems to be the present condition of the American Union. Grant has a party and Sumner a party, but the country has none. This is peculiarly so in regard to the Constitution. Grant has no more use for this sacred chart of our liberties than a mud-turtle. Sumner regards the Constitution as an obsolete document, to be read only by "Bourbons." The soap-tail Democrats, in order to secure power, would keep the Constitution buried in the slime and mud into which the Radicals have trampled it. But let Grant and Sumner and renegade Democrats prate as much as they please about what will win. The party of the Commonwealth, of the Constitution, is organizing. It is marshaling its hosts, and at the proper time its banner will be flaunting at the head of the advancing column. While the gamblers are inquiring what will win, the true and reliable Democrats are asking what is right, how shall we preserve the Constitution? How can we restore the Government to its ancient purity? How can we prune it of all excrescences? In the next Presidential election, the Democrats will assume the high position that, as the Christian religion is defended by the Bible as its sword and shield, so the cause of political liberty must be protected by compacts that cannot be trampled upon or denied. They will boldly proclaim, too, that the Constitution of the United States is no compromise—that it is an agreement between the several sovereignties for the conduct of a confederated republic, the advantages of which were intended to inure to all without imposing in any respect on the interests of either. It is the embodiment of principles incapable of compromise without a disparagement to their truth or denial of their practicability and power. Compromise amounts to concession, on one side or the other. It is indispensable to trade and traffic and commerce among men, where a difference of taste, education, association or circumstances, renders a relative and consequently variable value to almost everything; but in politics it is highly reprehensible. Men may compromise disagreements and difficulties, honorably, fairly and finally; but governments cannot compromise their *principles* with safety. The Constitution of our country is the result of no *bargain* between the States. Massachusetts asked nothing of Virginia, before she would consent to enter into the organization of the Union; there was no exchange of one advantage for another, no bartering of one right, privilege or immunity for another, on the part of one State or section of States to another. The spirit of liberty at last let loose from the thraldom of ignorance and "man's inhumanity to man," needed to be formed and fashioned into a practical political system. The principles were already proclaimed, and it was only necessary to reduce them to regularity in writing, and in solemn and sacred compact to complete an independent Government of separate and sovereign States, under a common consideration, recognizing all their rights without demanding any concession for the protection and accommodation afforded. If the Constitution is a compromise, the rights and regulations originating under it, or expounded by it, may *continue to be compromised* by virtue of the same authority and propriety which countenanced the compromise in the first instance. But in its origin and nature it is contradictory to compromise, and its very object is to avoid compromise. The principles which it avows and represents are political truths, originating not in expediency, or temporary policy, but based upon the rights of man, derived directly from God. And consequently, to *compromise* them is to deny and destroy them. *Principles* cannot be compromised, but measures may. Such are the sentiments of all true Democrats of to-day, and it was these sentiments that, three years ago, prompted the Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, to cautiously prepare and solemnly adopt the following:

And we do Declare and Resolve, That ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjugation to the British Crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State, respectively; and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatsever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power, which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single, centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

The platform adopted by a party in National Convention is the touchstone by which to test political orthodoxy; and the Democrat, who three years ago adopted the above resolution as true and the embodiment of political wisdom, and now ridicules and denounces it is a black-hearted traitor to his party. We indorsed it three years ago, and we indorse it still, regardless of the charge of Bourbonism and the cant about "accomplished facts." There was as much necessity for the Democrats to "accept the situation" three years ago as now; but they refused to do so, and they will do so again. The platform of the Democratic party three years ago denounced reconstruction as in direct violation of the Constitution, and if it be true, as we have already shown, that the Constitution cannot be compromised, the Democracy, on ascending to power, will sweep away the mistletoe and the excrescences which they declared in 1868 to be "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." Before we can restore peace and quietude to the country, these violations of the supreme law must be abrogated and uprooted from our political system. The true Democracy are determined that these monstrous outrages shall be blotted from the national records of the country. Radicalism may howl and cry anarchy as much as it please, but the thing will be done. The people must be brought back to the purer government of their fathers. The Radicals cry "dead issues," and renegade office seeking Democrats, quietly feeling their way out of the ranks of Democracy, repeat the cry of "dead issues," but the honest man and the true heart never sees anything but living truths that never die and that will finally triumph. The contest of next year will give the Democratic party the grandest triumph ever achieved by any party in defense of immutable principles, or it will be a victory of spoil-hunters and plunderers. But we still hope and believe that a platform will be adopted worth fighting for.

THE OKOLONA TRAGEDY.

A Statement in Regard to it by Mr. George M. Hibler, of Kentucky.

He Exonerates Mr. Moore from all Blame—A Straightforward Story.

From a communication in the Louisville Ledger.]

I have just returned from Okolona, and have read all the evidence taken in the examining trial, and to do justice to Captain C. J. Moore I desire you to give a small space in your paper to this statement.

Every member, both officer and private, of the First Kentucky Brigade remembers that Captain C. J. Moore was as high-toned, honorable, and brave a soldier as battled for the lost cause, and in justice to him I wish to correct the account you copied.

On the day that Mr Hill was killed Captain Moore, Mr. Chambers, Dr. Britney, and Mr. Hill had been trying to arrange matters for a duel between Moore and Chambers. Moore desired that their meeting should have the appearance of a casual meeting in the street, in order, if he should fall, that his family should get the insurance on his life; but on Sunday evening Moore was informed that Judge Pollard intended to issue warrants against Chambers and himself, which message was conveyed to him by John Armstrong, a relation of Pollard.

MOORE REMARKED

that he would immediately go to the hotel and see Judge Pollard, and tell him that the matter had been amicably arranged between him and Chambers, and thereby prevent the issuing of the warrant. Whereupon the other parties, Wilson and Gerrin, desiring to accompany Armstrong and Moore, they all went together to the public office of the hotel, not to Hill's room, and, while waiting there for Judge Pollard, Hill came in, and an altercation took place between him and Gerrin, the latter being very drunk. During the quarrel Gerrin asked Moore if he must

"KILL THE D—D SCOUNDREL."

Moore immediately remarked, "No, we want no difficulty," and asked Mr. Hill to overlook the remark of Gerrin, as he was very drunk. Then Moore, Armstrong and Wilson started out of the room, and Gerrin and Hill simultaneously commenced firing upon one another. The concussion from the pistol shots extinguished the only light in the office. No other shots were fired except between Hill and Gerrin.

Captain Moore was heard to call for lights and assistance, to quiet the difficulty, and labored under the impression that Gerrin was killed, until the light was brought, and the contrary proven to him. The

CIRCUMSTANCES AGAINST MOORE

were; that all the men who went to the hotel with him were his employes, and that they were intoxicated. The dying man's statement was that Gerrin had killed him, and it was proven that he was killed by a charge of four buckshot from a large deringer pistol, and Gerrin was the only person having such a pistol. That there was a conspiracy between Moore and his party is false. He had no quarrel with Hill and desired none, but on the contrary, regarding him as a high-toned, honorable gentleman, is as

INNOCENT OF HIS MURDER

as the child unborn, newspaper accounts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Wilson, who accompanied Moore, was proven to have been unarmed, and certainly would not have entered into a conspiracy to murder a man without arming himself.

IsThat Captain Moore is at present incarcerated is true, but how?

When the news of Hill's murder was telegraphed to Governor Alcorn, he immediately dispatched to

JUDGE ORR, OF COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI,

(a circuit judge), to go over in *another* district and hold the examining trial, and *commit* the parties. This, of course, this just judge did, in accordance with his master's wishes. To say that this man is a near relative of the South Carolina Orr ought to be sufficient for our people. He is recreant to every principle of honor and justice. Born, reared, and educated in the South, he espoused her unfortunate cause during the war, and now is one of the brightest satellites of Grant, sitting as judge, and sentencing to imprisonment, without law or evidence, a gentleman who so generously shed his blood upon more than one battle-field, as the members of the

OLD HANSON BRIGADE

can testify, in defense of the State that this man, Orr, now so wilfully betrays and degrades.

That there was considerable excitement in Okolona regarding the rescue of Moore is true—caused by this same learned judge, who had the dispatches of Captain Moore to his brother in Columbus, Ky., and to myself here, asking us to come and bring friends financially able to go on his bond, etc., transposed and perverted, and made to appear that he desired friends to release him, when nothing was further from his intention. But enough. This whole matter will be thoroughly exposed by

A RESPectABLE COURT

ere many days, and should Alcorn and Orr have any feelings and principle left, they will have to wear the blush of shame on their cheeks.

Young Hill, whose death is so much regretted (and by none more than Captain Moore), was a true Mississippi gentleman, brave, honorable and gentle; and his friends and relatives are sympathized with in their just indignation and sorrow for the loss of one so gifted and loved. But I know too well the noble character and

JUST DISPOSITION OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN

to think for a moment that they desire the blood of an innocent man to solace them for the death of their noble young friend.

All I have stated relative to the killing of Mr. Hill I have gleaned from the written testimony in the case, in company with one of the ablest lawyers in Mississippi, and what I have stated about Judge Orr is from information received from reliable gentlemen in that country; all of which I submit to you as a simple act of justice to a brave and honorable gentleman. Respectfully,

GEO. M. HIBLER.

POLITICAL.

Parke Godwin Indorses the New Movement in Cincinnati but Wants a States-rights Plank Added.

Mr. Parke Godwin, who approves heartily the platform of the gentlemen of the New York Republican departure in Cincinnati, proposes this additional plank:

"Fifth—We believe that the Government of the United States is, as it ought to be, a government of limited powers; that these powers are prescribed and enumerated in the Constitution of the United States; that they are granted by the people to the government, not for the purpose of conferring general, indefinite, unlimited rights of legislation, but for the purpose of accomplishing certain well-defined and specified objects; that all rights of legislation not so conferred are reserved to the State, or the people thereof; that while the Central Government is not the agent of a confederacy, or a mere league of States, but a government proper, founded upon the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between it and all its subjects, it is still less a supreme, unlimited, imperial, consolidated government, the most dangerous form that it could possibly assume; that while the Central Government has its distinct and recognized sphere of action, already ample, the governments of the separate States have their distinct and recognized sphere of action; and, that it is to the last degree important to the harmonious co-operation of both, to the preservation of local independence, to the universal diffusion of political vitality, to the prevention of military despotism, to the security of individual rights, and the perpetuity of our institutions, that these separate spheres of action should be kept forever distinct and inviolable."

Rumored Cabinet Changes.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

I learned, from a source entitled to credit, last night, that immediately after the Connecticut election Mr. Boutwell will vacate his place in the Treasury, and O. P. Morton be appointed Secretary. I told you this some time since, and I am persuaded that it is entirely true. When the Joint High Commission terminates it arduous diplomatic labors, the Hon. Hamilton Fish will be returned to his family vault in his cemetery on the Hudson, and ex-Senator Morgan, of New York, will take his place. It is said that Mr. Akerman may go out at any time and his been anxious to be relieved for months past. In this general breaking up of the Cabinet I should not be surprised if the Postmaster General receives permission to retire also. He is regarded with well-founded suspicion since the Chorpenning and other exposures have been made, by the party at large, while a steady pressure is felt from Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania always looks upon either the Interior or Postoffice Department as belonging to herself, and she is irritated, jealous and unhappy if these positions are assigned to other States.

THE DAILY APPEAL

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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.

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White Linen Lawns

CHECK SILKS,

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85 cts. per yard.

New Styles Silk Poplins

WHITE JACONET MUSLINS

As low as 15 cents per yard.

Nainsooks, Check Muslins,

For Children's wear.

LINEN BIRDSEYE DIAPER!

Parasols! Parasols!

SUN UMBRELLAS.

Novelties in Dress Goods!

Ladies' Chemises 75c, $1.00 and $1.25
Ladies White Skirts 90c, $1.00, $1.50
Ladies' Night Dresses $1.25, $2.00

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MISSES' KID GLOVES

Our Grand Opening of

SPRING FASHIONS!!

Will Shortly be Announced.

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MAIN STREET, CORNER COURT.

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 35,000 00

Bonds owned by the Company, to-wit:

United States bonds, market value $248,905
Tennessee bonds, market val. 19,000
Seconds bonds, market val. 6,600
New York bonds, market val. 1,500
S. Carolina bonds, market val. 17,200
Alabama bonds, market val. 15,350
Market value $400,705 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 35,253 01
All other securities 20,627 90
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 3,700 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 51
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 Moore, 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a fieri facias to me directed from the First Circuit Court of Shelby county, in favor of W. G. Watson, vs. Sidney Robins for $2545 00, besides interest and cost, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Sheriff's office, on Second st. between Main and Court, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, on

Wednesday, 27th day of April, 1871,

all the right, title and interest of said M. K. Eddins in and to a certain tract or parcel of land situated and lying in Shelby county, Tennessee, containing 38-100 acres, and known and described as follows: As Lot No. 2 of the subdivision of J. R. Good's property, lying between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the Memphis and Germantown Plank Road, beginning at a stake in the center of the said Plank Road, being the northwest corner of Lot No. 1, Mrs. Winford, now Mrs. Phillips' tract, thence south, to a stake, fifty feet south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; thence northwith said road six (6) chains, to a stake 50 feet north of the said Railroad; thence north to a stake in the center of the Memphis and Germantown Plank Road, the corner of Lot No. 3; thence 6 chains and 50 links, with the center of said Plank Road to the beginning; being the same parcel of land conveyed by M. F. and S. J. Morgan to M. K. Eddins, by deed, bearing date 23d February, 1871, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book 79, page 414 and 415, to which reference is here made. Levied on as the property of M. K. Eddins, to satisfy said debts, interest and cost.

Sale between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. This March 31, 1871.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Sheriff.
By G. C. Holmes, Dept'y Sheriff.
Estis & Jackson, Att'ys for plaint'ff. mh25

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. jan1

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	10.05 p.m.	9.00 a.m
Cincinnati	5.00 a.m.	1.05 p.m
Indianapolis	4.45 a.m.	11.00 p.m
Cleveland	3.50 p.m.	7.35 a.m
Buffalo	10.30 a.m.	2.00 p.m
Niagara Falls	6.30 a.m.	4.45 p.m
Pittsburg	7.35 p.m.	3.45 a.m
Baltimore	9.00 a.m.	8.35 p.m
Washington City	10.30 a.m.	10.00 p.m
Philadelphia	2.40 a.m.	5.55 p.m
New York	6.40 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 evening.

Depot at head of Main street.

Ticket Office, 337½ 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, 337½ Main street.

J. F. SOYD, Superintendent.
JAMES SPEED, Ticket Agent. jan27

GAS FITTING.

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 this city, consisting of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pumps, Lead, Iron and Gas Pipe, Brass Goods, Fittings, Hose and Drive Wells; also, a large stock of Whistles, Gauges, 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

WE have this day associated with us, as full partner in the Commission, Grain and Provision business, at Nos. 8 10 and 12 Union street, J. Q. Thomas, late of the firm of C. C. Graham & Co., Wittenberg, 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. Please call.

WILLS, GRAHAM & CO.

Memphis, March 25, 1871. mh25

$1000 REWARD

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

GOODYEAR & HILLS,
Agents, 301 Main street.
fe22

PROBATE COURT----SALE OF LAND.

No. 43, R. D.—Julius C. Holst, administrator, vs. J. C. Holst, et al.—Petition to sell land to pay debts.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of sale made in the above cause, at the present (March) term, 1871, of the Probate court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, before the court-house door, on Union street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on

Monday, April 24th, 1871,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., the following described real estate to-wit: Two certain lots or land lying in the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, and in the town of Fort Pickering and known on the plan of said town as lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Block No. 11, on the corner of Broadway and Third streets, each having a front of twenty-five feet on the west side of Third street, and running back westwardly one hundred feet to an alley.

Terms of sale—Cash.

JAMES REILLY, County Court Clerk.
John W. Smith, Sol. for Petitioner.

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 satisfaction of this court by affidavit filed therewith that the heirs and devisees of said testator, viz: —Hutchinson and —Hutchinson, are now over the age 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 10th day of April, 1871, then and there, 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 Clerk.
J. W. Scales, Sol. for petitioner. mh17

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 4365, A. E. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—The Jackson Insurance Company vs. G. W. Peake and others.

IT appearing from amended and supplemental bill duly sworn to and filed in this cause that the defendants, Mrs. Peake and Nicholas Gwynn, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse 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 exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

Done at the office, this 20 day of March, 1871.

FRANK TAPT, Clerk.
By B. F. COLEMAN, Deputy Clerk.
G. L. griffin, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LUMBER.

DOORS, Sash, Blinds, Glass, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather-Boarding, Clear Cypress, Poplar and White Pine, dressed; Building Lumber, Lath and Shingles, Fencing Lumber, Cedar and Cypress Posts.

Framing lumber cut to order.

☞ CORNER ADAMS AND MAIN. ☜

feb26 KARTLAND & LIVINGSTON.

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 successfully and scientifically treated and cures guaranteed. Surgical Department—where skillful surgery is required, we invite trial. All affairs 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 6 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 stores will find our excellent terms and liberal offer to enable them to make a very rapidly, and nothing enormous profits to agents and dealers. Town and county rights given free to all who desire engaging in an honorable respectable and profitable business, and at the same time, doing good to those suffering companions in life. Samples $2, sent free by mail on receipt of price. Send for wholesale circulars.

Address,

Victoria Manufacturing Co.,

dec7 17 Park Place, New York.

Fowler's Patent Adding Machine.

WE have been appointed agents for the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, for the sale of Machines over the territory for the same. This invention combines cheapness and simplicity with accuracy and speed, and supplies a want long felt by bankers, accountants, lumber dealers and business men generally. As an economizer of time and mental labor, it stands unrivaled. With this machine arithmetical operations in addition can be performed by a school boy with an accuracy and dispatch which can only be attained by long years of continued and constant practice in the counting-house. Any person of ordinary ability that can enumerate the following figures, 89,798, being the number of machines sold in January, 1871, can work the machine perfect 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 addition in the journal, cash book and ledger. Samples can be seen at our office, No. 3 Court street, where all the necessary instructions will be given to any one wishing to see it. Below we publish testimonies of some of our leading citizens who have purchased machines.

TESTIMONIALS.

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

We have carefully examined Fowler's Adding Machine and find it accurate, and will do all that is claimed for it. We think