MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, : : APRIL 6 1871

WE have already been advised by telegraph of the signal victory achieved by the Democrats of St. Louis over the Radicals at the municipal election held on Tuesday last. The Democratic triumph, this successful assault upon the Radicals in their oldest and strongest citadel, has been most brilliant. Nobly have the gallant Democracy borne themselves, and the victory they have achieved is the grandest ever recorded in the annals of St. Louis. They have elected the entire ticket by a majority of two thousand votes. Such are the first fruits of the uprising of the people of the West. It was the initiative battle in Missouri and the defeat of Radicalism, when so many are still disfranchised, will dissolve the Radical party in Missouri, like snow before the summer's sun. It was the last desperate effort of fanaticism to perpetuate their supremacy in the commercial and political center of the Valley of the Mississippi, and they have been routed with no common overthrow, disbanded in no casual conflict. Grass will grow on the threshold of Loyal Leagues, the echo alone will answer to their watch-words, and every trace of Radicalism in Missouri will be numbered among the things that were. We congratulate the Democracy of Missouri on their great triumph.

DESIGNS have been presented for the Masonic Temple building by Messrs. Jones & Baldwin, and also by Mr. James B. Cook, both architects of this city. Designs were also sent on by competitors from several other cities. But the two most prominent were those of Messrs. Jones & Baldwin and Mr. Cook. The plan of Jones & Baldwin is a *chef d'œuvre* of beauty; that of Cook the perfection of art. The first is the more fragile and less durable structure; the last the more grand, massive and substantial. The first is ornamental overmuch—a charming pile of gingerbread work; the last is ornamented chiefly with emblems of the craft, and towers a majestic combination of beauty and strength. For the purpose intended, its equal we have never seen, whether beauty and grandeur are to be considered, or capacity to stand with granite the attacks of the elements and the pelting storms of centuries. The flat roof of the first plan is seriously objectionable. Like the filigree work of the walls, it will gather coatings of dust not easily removed by the ordinary rains, and decay and decomposition of the iron will be speedy. The steep slate roof will be infinitely better, besides having a finer architectural effect. Besides, of the two, we think Cook's plan the more apt and suitable design to represent the Masonic institution in a temple so much approaching king Solomon's as to demand a pyramidal order of structure which is not to be shaken by the storms of a century. But we must say the plans of both gentlemen seem to us so excellent as to be above criticism, and so good that if we had seen but one, we should have been satisfied to take it without looking further. Whether a choice between the two has been finally made we are not apprised. We are proud of such architects as the designs before us prove us to possess. But as the contemplated building is one for a long future, and to be unsurpassed in magnificence, and to be of a quarter of a million cost, we hope a decision as to the rival merits of the contestants will not be hastily made. Perhaps, before building, it would be better to submit the designs to the Cincinnati or New York Board of Architects, who may be better judges in such matters than ourselves. We cannot as stockholders or as citizens, be satisfied with anything short of the best selection possible. We have, and could permit ourselves to have, no partiality for men in this matter. It is not one into which friendships or enmities should be permitted to enter. We want the best plan and the best building the money of the stockholders can purchase. And when that is shown that is the plan which ought to be adopted without regard to the question whether the plan comes from Memphis or elsewhere, or to the interests or wishes of any person whomsoever.

THE ghost organ squirms and wriggles through a mortal column to defend itself from the charge of being a first cousin of Beast Butler. It denies that the fact of Butler and his fellows abusing the APPEAL and complimenting the organ-grinder, proves anything but its own butlerised conservatism. It insists that the APPEAL's advice to hang rascals proves it to be on the rascals' side, and that its own namby-pambyism is the very perfection of conservatism. A few days ago it announced Blair's platform as its own. The denunciation by Blair of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as null and void, and his manifest "Bourbonism," as shown by his letter published in yesterday's APPEAL, has rather jar-ed our neighbor's head and turned it toward first cousin Ben. He thinks Ben. is about right in denouncing the APPEAL's anti-Beast Bourbonism. He goes it for the "accomplished fact," the disability amendment, and, like the quack doctor on fits, he is hell on the nigger Fifteenth. He tells the North that crime is rampant in the South, just at the time it is most false, and when the Beast and his associates are most eager to begin the martial law, Ku-Klux fray in the South, and when they most need the "conservative" information. Alas! how the ghost grinder is given to lying! To save himself from the charge of declaring that violence by masked men was a prevalent thing in Tennessee, which in fact he had done, he quotes what else may have been said in the same article, well knowing that the Butlerites will quote nothing but his poison and leave his quibbling antidote behind. If the APPEAL has been in favor of hanging "Jones" for stealing, it certainly never did join the *Avalanche* in giving Butler reason for coming down here to catch Jones as a Ku-Klux. That is all Ben. wants, and to make the Northern people believe it, he is now flooding the Northern Radical press with the lie that Ku-Kluxism for political purposes is rife in the South. Every man coming from Washington tells us that weare in danger of martial law, and that great efforts are being made by these publications to justify it to the people of the North. The *Avalanche* comes now to the help of the usurpers and admits that "violence by masked men is far too prevalent." Such is the conservatism of stupidity. We have endeavored to improve our neighbor. But his ears are too long. We are compelled to give him up as incorrigible.

IF unmitigated lies and base calumnies always accomplished their work, the South would most certainly have achieved the unenviable reputation of being the home of brigands, murderers, thieves and devils. The slander mills, to which we have heretofore alluded, are busy grinding out these falsehoods in the South, and the knaves at Washington to whom they are sent for consumption, embellish them with all sorts of filigrees. If one-half of what is said of the South be true, the uncivilized Goths and the barbarous Vandals who lived in the Fifth Century, and destroyed the monuments of art and literature, were philanthropists and models of civilization in comparison with the Southern people. We feel that it is an insult to our people to defend them from slanders so wanton, wicked and unprovoked. Above and beyond all things else, the South yearns for peace. She wants no more wars, hates, strifes and contentions. At the close of the late rebellion, our people were found sitting by their desolated hearths, and revolving the sad and bitter memories of the past. They felt around their wrists the gyves that had been imposed upon them by brute force, and, in the desperation of despair, were resentful. But these sad broodings were succeeded by a hopeful philosophy, and our people now have but one thought, and that is, by the labor of their hands and the power of their hearts, to give bread to their children and protection to their women. This is work enough, and noble enough for them to do. We wish that the Northern people, who have been deluded by these slanders upon the South, could spend a month in our midst. Instead of finding savages, murderers and demons, they would be greeted by—

"The Queen of the Spring passing down the Vale,
Leaving her robe on the trees, her breath on the gale."

Instead of discovering the Ku-Klux lurking in dark alleys, they would see gliding along the streets happy women and beautiful girls with cherry-red lips, and just ready to burst out of their bodice like half-blown rosebuds. Instead of seeing the assassin's dagger gleaming in the sun, or hearing the crack of the murderer's pistol, their morose and prejudiced hearts would be softened and gladdened by the music of the mocking-bird as it came trilling down upon the ear like melody from the morning stars. Instead of finding the poor negroes, the nation's wards, hiding from hobgoblins, they would see a thousand in "Hell's-half-acre" sunning themselves against the brick walls, like turtles upon a shelving rock, picking lice from their rags, descanting on the blessings of freedom, the heaven-born mission of Radicalism, and concocting some scheme by which to rob the terrible white Ku-Kluxers. Notwithstanding the slander of the slanderers, "order reigns in Warsaw." Every man sits under his own vine and fig tree and can vote, except the rebels. Our women are prettier, our flowers are more luxuriant and send up a sweeter fragrance, while our jaybirds scream, our frogs jump and our jackasses kick just as they do in the North; and yet we are called savages. Seriously, the mind is bewildered in contemplating the complexity of the slanders upon the Southern people. A new lie is conceived every night and is ushered into existence each day soon after Congress convenes. The last charge against the South is the silliest of all. It is now boldly asserted in Congress that the Ku-Klux Democrats desire to frighten the negroes, and to run off the loyal white men so that they can get all the offices. The election of Walker in Virginia gives the lie to this last charge. The Democrats of Memphis have supported Senter, and Wallace and Perkins and Townsend and Halsey, and other Federal soldiers; and the Democrats in every part of the South have voted for Federal soldiers. The best men for the best places has been the motto; whether they fought in the late civil war, for one flag or another, or for no flag at all—and the best man under the circumstances for every position. Once satisfied that any candidate is of all others the man more nearly suited by his abilities, influence and thorough political honesty to take any proffered responsibility, and we waive all objections to his antecedents, provided they do not involve his character as a citizen. Some of the very ablest men in Congress, whom we are all proud to recognize as faithful defenders of Democratic principles, were officers in the Federal army, and no objection that we are aware of has ever been raised against them by the Democratic press on this score—certainly never by the APPEAL. We have never made any objection to a candidate for office, on the ground of his having been a Federal, provided only that his record otherwise has been that of a consistent Democrat, and that his relations to the party are known to be unequivocal and sincere. Under the changed condition of affairs, feeling the necessity for a new system of labor, industry and enterprise, the people of the South, ever since the close of the war, have been exceedingly anxious to induce immigration from all quarters into their midst. Their arms have been open to receive, and their hands extended to welcome, the right kind of new comers from Europe and the North. They have no disposition whatever to prescribe any one coming from abroad, provided he comes among them as a citizen in good faith. A contrary policy applied to the right kind of immigration they know full well would be suicidal to their best interests. But in the name of their own self-respect, and in behalf of everything they hold dear, they do protest against being made a Botany Bay for the filthy swarm of jail thieves, pardoned convicts, bummers, abandoned men and prostitute women, who, like foul birds of prey, have settled over all her domain. From such the South has withheld her hand. She scorns their fellowship as she would the embrace of leprosy, and their polluting touch as a stain no purification could erase. They are simply pests in the shape of prowling wolves seeking to destroy her peace and tranquillity, to break the mutual bond of relation between the races, white and black, and to sow the firebrands of mischief broadcast in the land. This motley swarm of thieves and vagabonds following in the desolated track of war came South with no better purpose than to rob, to plunder and to steal. The negro they have converted into a useful tool, and wielded him to the promotion of their fiendish purposes. They have, in thousands of instances, inflamed his ignorant passions against his old and his best friends. To lie, to steal, to cheat, to swindle and defraud is their chief stock in trade. They have that interest in the South which the filthy cormorant has in the decaying carcass. Like a set of barbarians they came upon us with no other motive than that which prompts the robber and plunderer. They go about over the land like famished mastiffs scenting for power and pelf. Wherever they find an opening to steal, or the negro element in the majority, there they swarm like bees. Their instincts are sharpened with fiendish lusts, and their vandal appetites are such as theft, robbery and rapine only will appease. When Tennessee was rescued from the stealers of the school fund, and the offices passed into the hands of the Democrats, the plunderers, like detected burglars, commenced hunting for other fields of operation. Mississippi has taken to her bosom many of the carrion-crows which Memphis spewed out of her mouth; and when Mississippi shall have been picked to the bones, these unclean birds will again commence searching for a new carcass on which to batten. With no respectability at home, bankrupts in character, and outcasts from society, they are scorned and repudiated by the good people of the North. As adventurers coming South, and self-convicted of their own baseness and mendacity, they dare not seek admittance into the society of respectable white people, whose doors, they know by an instinctive sense of their unworthiness, are closed against them. In the companionship of negroes and the lowest class of whites they meet and mingle with their kindred element. A majority of these people, had they their dues, in punishment of the crimes and misdemeanors of which they are guilty, instead of seeking through fraud, corruption and rascality to represent the Southern people, or by their misrepresentation of facts to bring upon them the vilest species of oppression and tyranny, would to-day be serving their time in penitentiaries and in other modes for their crimes. Away with such foul birds!

FOOD FOR IRELAND'S CHAMPION—GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

NON CONSENT TO TYRANT RULE.—BY J. H. F.

"No earthly power can rule the free
But by their own consent."
Must, then, the conquer'd ever be
To Freedom recreant?
When Force essays to conquer Right,
And overthrows the Free in fight,
And tramples them in dust—
Do they "consent" to be thus ruled,
Acknowledging it just?
No; the soul-free have *never this* been school'd!

Borne down by numbers and in thrall
To the Oppression's chain,
The free in spirit do not fall
Or sink beneath the pain!
Consenting not to lose the prize,
In chains their longing hearts and eyes
Catch gleams of future light:
They "bide their time" in trust, and hope,
Whate'er the present's blight,
Successful yet 'gainst tyranny to cope!

In Hungary—though cent'ries roll'd
Under proud Austria's rule—
By might its people long controll'd—
Did Freedom's fire s'er cool?
Year after year they struggl'd on
Till they *at last* Right's vict'ry won
Where Pow'r had previous bound,
Became the prop on which it leant—
And Austria *her* freedom found
When Hungary—free!—gave "free consent."

And Ireland—crush'd beneath the heel
Of haughty Briton's pow'r,
And made, in very heart, to feel
The hate of Turk to Giaour:
Has *she consented*?—spirit-bow'd
Her sons?—*in heart*, have *they* allow'd
The rule that bears them down?
No, no!—contending nobly!—see!
'Gainst Saxon ruth and wrong,
Hibernia's sons *still* striving to be free!

Were patriots who in chains have died,
Their lives for freedom giving—
To rule usurp'd and envious pride,
"Consenting" slaves while living?
Never!—though bound by haughtiest pow'r—
"Consented" they one single hour
To rule so base—unholy!—
Their *hearts for* Country's rights they bared,
And, like their *sires*, gave whole—
That *Freedom's life* for others might be spared.

The free by birth, the free in soul,
Where'er their lot may be—
Though subject to the dire control
Of tyrant tyranny,
Are subject—though prison-bars
And chains the body's movement mars,
The spirit ne'er is bound,
But, planning still for Freedom's cause,
It secretes ever round
And one at last! then, makes *for tyrants*, laws!

KU-KLUX LEGISLATION.

How Heartily It is Condemned by Even the Reverend Pecksniffs of the North.

What Dr. Bellows has to Say About it in the Liberal Christian.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows writes in this week's *Liberal Christian:*

"We were half ready to

SACRIFICE OUR LOCAL RIGHTS

and principles of self-government to to our sense of the need of a great federal power in the days of the war and after. Nay, we are doing it now, when we can clamor for federal interference with State quarrels, not called for by State authorities. Self-government based on local intelligence, local experience, local wishes and feelings, is our

FUNDAMENTAL AMERICAN PRINCIPLE.

If it cost local backwardness, local quarrels, local sufferings, the only safe way out of it is local experience correcting its own blunders and left to its own reflections and responsibility.

"It would gratify a sense of justice and good will if the neighbors could go into every private family where cruelty to wives or children was known to exist, and forcibly correct it! But a higher sense of domestic rights and duties forbids it, in the interest of every private family. It would gratify us all if the

HORRIBLE CRUELTIES

alleged against 'aliens to the commonwealth' in Kentucky, South Carolina and other Southern States could be forcibly put down by Federal bayonets. So far as they interfere with United States officers and necessary rights and duties they must be. But even here it is probably better to stop the mails than to send them by a regiment of soldiers; to lose the revenue than to collect it by

UNIVERSAL FORCE.

Doubtless it costs less, and doubtless it would be quite as effectual.

"But the main consideration is only this: What can be done to reconstruct the lately rebellious States so that they will observe their own laws and regulate their local society by general rules of decency and peace? And the only answer is, enact equal Federal laws and then leave them to their folly and their madness until they choose to correct it; not merely because they deserve to suffer the consequences of their folly, but because it is the

SHORTEST WAY OUT OF THE SUFFERING,

and the only way that will not occasion more suffering for them and for us.

"Do we wish another general civil war? Do we wish to admit that we were wrong in freeing the slaves and throwing them on their equal rights as freemen? If they cannot take care of their rights at the ballot-box, must we send a bayonet with every one of them to the polls? It is a contempt, not a respect, for the negro that suggests this patronage of his weakness.

THE EASY-GOING TIMES

of this country are over. The welfare and stability and propects of the nation are things that require real statesmen, real anxious patriots, disciplined and trained to duty. Mere political fuglemen, mere party leaders cannot save us. Who is not mortified and disgusted at our city, and State and national legislation, where most even of the so called statesmen are 'aliens to the commonwealth,' sacrifice great interests to personal irritations and private feuds, and leave us in doubt if anybody understands the wants, the duties, the sufferings of the people, the true policy of trade, currency, corporations or any other public interests?"

BELL COUNTY.

The Contest for the County Seat—Grand Junction Bids $50,000 for it.

GRAND JUNCTION, April 3, 1871.

Editors Appeal—We see the publication of the Lagrange bond in the *Avalanche*; will you please publish in your columns the inclosed bond of Grand Junction. We simply mean business in contending for the county seat of Bell. Yours truly,

B. H. LUCAS.

COPY OF GRAND JUNCTION BOND—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Bell county having been established, the people have the privilege of deciding at the box where the county seat shall be located, and if in their wisdom they shall place it at Grand Junction, we, the undersigned, bind ourselves, our executors and administrators, heirs and assigns, in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, the payment of which well and truly to be made to the Chairman of the County Court, or any other duly authorized person or persons of the county of Bell, State of Tennessee, whenever said court and county shall be duly organized and the chairman elected. The above sum to be paid in three equal installments within twenty-four months after site shall be located; with which amount we bind ourselves, heirs and assigns, to build or cause to be built, a splendid court-house and jail, equal to those in either of the old counties. Also to furnish suitable court-room and offices, free of cost.

Signed with our own hands, and sealed with our seals, this first day of April, 1871.

J. J. Polk, D. C. Wells, N. A. D. Bryant, J. C. Pruett, D. R. Bryant, W. P. Johnson, J. C. Stinson, J. M. Mare & Co., F. L. Pledge, H. H. Harst, James D. Johnson, B. M. Hullum, T. J. Bryant, W. J. Evans, Pat. McLaughlin, J. P. Moore, B. H. Lucas.

GRAND JUNCTION,

we present to the voters of Bell county, as the most suitable place for the county site, situated one mile and a half west of the center, in a beautiful, healthy locality, where the cars from the North and South, East and West, stop from twenty to thirty minutes, and the telegraphic lightning talkers converse with the world. We have a large hotel, two churches, and one academy. The titles to the property have lately been settled by the courts of the country. We have a moral, clever community; but in this we claim nothing over our honorable opponents. But we do claim that it is unfair for the people in the extreme west to cause the people in the extreme east to come thirty-two miles to Lagrange, or the east to force the west thirty-one miles to Salisbury; in either case passing the center four and a half miles. Lagrange is twenty-two miles from the western line of the county, and thirty-two to the eastern. Saulsbury is thirty-one from the west and thirty-three miles from the east line.

One of the best citizens of our county, who lives near one of the other places, and proposes to give largely to help them, said a few days since: "If you put me on my oath as to what is right and best for the good of the people of our new and prosperous county, I will have to say, place the county site at Grand Junction." Gentlemen, think calmly on this question. You are acting for those who will come after you. Let not selfishness or prejudice influence you in this important matter. We will secure for you, from the President of the road, the privilege of attending your courts at half fare. We will put up your public buildings free of cost. Read our bond, and then vote for Grand Junction.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Political Situation—The Last Move of the Radicals.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, W. V., March 31, 1871.

Editors Appeal—Perhaps a letter from this benighted region may be of interest to you.

Our principal object of excitement at present is the proposed "Flick" amendment to our State constitution. Radical chicanery never concocted a more diabolical scheme than this amendment. Perhaps a short history of the matter may not be unacceptable to your readers.

Our State constitution, as you are aware, contains the word *white*. The language in regard to voters prior to 1866, was as follows: "The white male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections," etc., etc. It contains no clause disfranchising any one on account of participation in the "Rebellion."

Now, in the face of all this, in 1865 the Legislature passed an act prohibiting any one from voting except such as could subscribe to one of the most rigorous test-oaths that ever disgraced any statute book. All this in direct violation of the constitution!

Of course this disfranchised a very large and intelligent body of the citizens of the State. So now the party in power propose an amendment to the constitution, so as to conform it to the Legislative test-oath, disfranchising those who participated in the "Rebellion." The portion not disfranchised by reason of the test-oath, ratify the amendment by a small majority, and the Governor, by proclamation, declares it to be part and parcel of the Constitution of the State. This, in 1866.

But the Radical hold upon office becomes every year more precarious. Young men are constantly coming of age, and the accessions to the Democratic ranks are alarming. What is to be done? Why, it is evident that if they can succeed in getting the Democrats to indorse their policy, all will be well.

This is the *coup d'etat* attempted. "We will make the Democrats indorse negro suffrage." So an amendment to the Constitution is proposed, declaring all male citizens of the State to be voters except those laboring under the usual disabilities. This strikes the word "white" from the Constitution, and is a ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, so-called. But observe how cunningly it is devised. It reinstates those who have been disfranchised for participating in the late "rebellion," and at the same time indorses negro suffrage. The first clause is expected to gain for it the support of the Democracy, and the last one is the bitter pill which it is intended they shall swallow. The amendment is to be voted on next month. Being one of that class who were in their minority at the close of the war, I am permitted to vote, and I will vote against the Flick amendment. Under no circumstances will I acquiesce in negro suffrage.

If the Democratic party of West Virginia was worth "a pipe full of Kentucky tobacco," it would vote down the Flick amendment, and treat the amendment of '66 as a nullity. But alas! its redominant characteristic is timidity!

I like the APPEAL and the Mobile *Register* the best of any papers I have seen since the war.

Perhaps I may write again.

C. N. H.

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H. T. TOMLINSON & CO.,

MANAGERS,

17 Madison St., : : Memphis, Tenn.

ADOLPH LOEB, Local Agent. apl

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 ... $ 97,159 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 ... 15,000
"Memphis bonds, market val ... 6,000
New York bonds, market val ... 1,000
S. Carolina bonds, market val ... 17,200
Alabama 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 ... 4,150 00
Debts for premiums ... 35,252 01
All other securities ... 20,627 80
Total assets ... $779,304 85

LIABILITIES.

Amount due, or not due, to banks or other creditors ... $ 15,000 00
Losses adjusted and due ... None.
Losses adjusted and not due ... 3,700 00
Losses unadjusted ... 24,241 56
Losses in suspense and awaiting further proof ... 15,523 96
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, January 1, 1871.

I, ED. H. 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. H. PENNEBAKER, Comptroller of Tennessee.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO.,

AGENTS,

NO. 17 MADISON ST., MEMPHIS.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital and Surplus, Jan. 1871

$1,202,847.01!

FIRE AND MARINE!

CARRINGTON MASON, AGENT

No. 9 MADISON STREET,

NOTICE.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., MEMPHIS, March 26, 1871.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held on Wednesday, April 5th, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 16 Madison st., between the hours of 10 a.m and 4 p.m.

mh24 J. A. SIMMONS, Sec'y.

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 240 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.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.

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

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

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

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

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

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. my26dw

Carolina Life Insurance Co.

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President.

M. J. WICKS, 1st Vice-President. J. T. PETTIT, 2d Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary. J. H. EGMONDSON, General Agent.
ELLETT & PHELAN, Attorneys.

DIVIDEND, : : : 40 PER CENT.

Assets, $1,028,703 96

PRINCIPAL OFFICE---No 42 MADISON STREET.

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. [m30

REAL ESTATE

DISTRIBUTION!

OF MEMPHIS, FOR 1871.

SHARES, $5 EACH!

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SALE OF

$500,000 Worth of Shares

THE FOLLOWING

REAL ESTATE & PERSONAL PROPERTY

Will be Drawn for at Memphis, Tenn.:

1 New Memphis Theater ... $80,000
2 Palatial Residence on Beale street ... 10,000
3 Business House on Main street ... 10,000
4 Handsome Residence on Shelby street ... 7,500
5 Business House on Second street ... 10,000
6 Beautiful Suburban Home, ½ miles from Memphis, 10½ acres ... 10,000
7 Elegant Residence on Shelby street ... 10,000
8 Business House on Second street ... 10,000
9 Magnificent Building Site on Vance street ... 5,000
10 Fine Residence on Jefferson street ... 10,000
11 Handsome Building Site on Bass avenue ... 4,000
12 Substantial Residence on Orleans street ... 5,000
13 Splendid Building Site on Vance street ... 5,000
14 Cottage Residence on Jones avenue ... 7,000
15 Fine Building Site on Vance street ... 5,000
16 Handsome Suburban Home, 2½ miles from the city, 12 acres ... 15,000
17 Beautiful Building Site on Bass avenue ... 4,000
18 Double Cottage Residence on Vance street ... 6,500
19 Fine Building Site on Bass avenue ... 4,000
20 Cottage Residence on Vance street ... 3,000
21 Handsome Building Site on Dunlap street ... 4,000
22 Neat Cottage Residence on Dunlap street ... 4,000
23 Beautiful Building Site on Vance street ... 4,000
24 Double Cottage Residence on Dupre ... 6,000
25 Fine Building Site on Monsarrat street ... 2,000
26 Elegant Building Site on Tate street ... 1,500
27 Handsome Building Site on Monsarrat street ... 2,000

All of the above Property being in the City of Memphis and its Suburbs.

28 Splendid Plantation, containing 800 acres, in Panola county, Mississippi ... 32,000

Making in all 28 choice and valuable pieces of Real Estate, challenging comparison with any distribution ever before offered to the public.

We take pleasure in testifying to the above list of Property being placed at a fair valuation.

PASSMORE & RUFFIN, Real Estate Agents,

Memphis, Tennessee.

29 1 Chickering Grand Piano ... $1,000
30 1 Chickering Grand Square ... 750
31 1 Chickering Grand Square ... 750
32 1 Chickering Grand Square ... 650
33 1 Rosewood Seven Octave ... 600
34 1 Rosewood Seven Octave ... 550
35 1 Rosewood Seven Octave ... 550
36 1 Rosewood Seven Octave ... 550
37 1 Rosewood Seven Octave ... 550
38 1 Rosewood Seven Octave ... 450
39 1 Bondoir Organ (Estey & Co.) ... 400
40 1 Rosewood Cottage Organ ... 350
41 1 Five Octave Cottage Organ ... 300

The prices, as above, for Chickering's Pianos and Estey & Co.'s Organ, are taken from the respective Price Lists, and are correct.

H. G. HOLLENBERG, Agent for Chickering & Son, and Estey & Co., MEMPHIS, TENN.

42 and 43, 2 Jules Jurgensen Watches, $450 each ... $ 900
44 to 51, inclusive, 8 Watches by Stratton, $250 each ... 2,000
52 to 59, inclusive, 8 Elgin Watches by England, $200 each ... 1,600
60 to 67, inclusive, 8 Diamond Sets, $500 each ... 4,000
68 to 87, inclusive, 20 Gold Watches and Chains [Ladies'], $140 each ... 2,800
88 to 107, inclusive, 20 Vest Chains, $60 each ... 1,200
108 Sterling Silver Tea Service, mounted in Gold ... 700
109 Sterling Silver Tea Service ... 500
110 Diamond Set ... 2,000
111 Diamond Pin—Solitaire ... 1,000
112 to 131, inclusive, 20 Diamond Rings, $100 ... 2,000
132 One Full Set Pearls ... 800
133 Sterling Silver Tea Service, mounted in Gold ... 700
134 Sterling Silver Service ... 500
135 to 154, inclusive, 20 Diamond Rings, $250 each ... 4,000
155 Sterling Silver Service ... 500
156 Sterling Silver Tea Service, mounted in Gold ... 700

We certify that the above list of Wat