MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, : : APRIL 29, 1871

THE best trade ever made by stockholders in any railway, is that proposed to the owners of the Nashville and Decatur road. The stock is worth now about ten cents on the dollar, and the purchasers propose to guarantee dividends of six per cent. on the face value of the stock. Moreover, the trade gives Louisville, if she now buys Greenlaw's and Tate's North and South road from Decatur to Montgomery, Ala., a shorter route to the gulf than Cincinnati can secure by building the proposed road from that city to Chattanooga. When Louisville has effected these combinations, its hostility to the proposed Cincinnati and Chattanooga charter will be appeased, and Louisville become the center of the most magnificent railway system that enriches any city of the West.

WE have a copy of the second edition of a pamphlet prepared for publication by H. H. Edgerton, gas engineer to the Fort Wayne Gaslight Company. He discusses the relative excellence of the new and old processes of gas manufacture, and gives a vast deal of information that would prove of infinite value to towns and villages addicted to coal oil lamps. Aberdeen, Macon, Okolona, Columbus, Water Valley, Grenada and other like towns should be illuminated by this process, and no more be cursed with calamitous fires which make insurance rates enormously high. The new mode of gas manufacture would cost one of these interior towns one half less than the old process of gas making, and there is hardly a city or town in the United States having gas works in which gas stock is not the best property of which it boasts.

GOVERNOR SENTER is evidently resolved that Grant shall find no pretext in his (Senter's) inefficiency for the suspension of *habeas corpus* in Tennessee. Our Chief Magistrate tells the sheriff of Weakley county, in a published proclamation, that he (Senter) has information that—

Two colored men, viz: Bill and Ed. Johnson, were summarily executed a short time since at Ralston Station, in Weakley county, by a party of disguised men, one of said party being in the custody of an agent commissioned by the Governor to bring him from the State of Kentucky and to deliver him to the jailor of Weakley county, Tennessee, the other having been forcibly taken from said jail of Weakley county.

The Governor would know whether the facts, as given, are true, and then he adds:

It now rests with the civil authorities of your county to elect whether they will bring the parties to justice or take the consequences of having it done by a stronger power.

VERY soon we hope to hear that Messrs. Greenlaw, Tate and their associates have begun the construction of the road from Devall's to Pine Bluff, a distance of fifty miles, and through the richest and most attractive farming district of Arkansas. Of course, this Pine Bluff branch is to be extended sixty miles to Camden, on the Ouachita, and thence seventy miles to Shreveport, or Marshall, the initial point of the Southern Pacific road. The whole distance from Devall's, at the White river bridge, on the Memphis and Little Rock road, to Shreveport, is about one hundred and eighty miles. It is to the construction of this highway that this city now asks Messrs. Greenlaw and Tate to devote their energies. Surely there can be no want of material aid. The Memphis and Charleston road is the best equipped and as wisely managed as the most successful and profitable of Southern roads; but Stanton's parallel line is on the south, and the Memphis and Ohio road north of it, and thus the Memphis and Charleston is crushed between the upper and nether millstones. Its way of escape lies through the rich alluvial fields of Arkansas. Its future profitableness depends wholly upon its western connections and practical consolidation with Virginia roads. Its real wealth and value are not impaired, and both would be augmented by the assumption of any liability that would secure its practical extension to Shreveport. So with the Louisville and Memphis road, whose President will soon command the resources and the vast financial power incident to supreme mastery over one thousand miles of railway lines penetrating Tennessee and Alabama, even to the Gulf coast, and then reaching down to Memphis, and seeking for wider fields for the acquisition of splendid wealth and greatness. President Newcomb would hardly fail to make any expenditure which may give his roads precedence in the strong competition for the traffic and travel of States west of the Mississippi. A thousand miles of railroad signify thirty millions of dollars, with all the forces incident to such an aggregation of wealth. Fear nothing. Ways and means will not be wanting for the immediate extension of the Pine Bluff branch to Marshall, Texas. Counties and towns readily subscribe, and these Eastern roads will furnish all that is asked.

A DISCUSSION in Congress a few days before adjournment developed some strange things, which must have made the cheeks of Massachusetts members tingle with shame—except Butler who is not capable of the sense of shame. These Massachusetts Congressmen were denouncing the South for the existence of the alleged Ku-Klux outrages, and were pressing to its passage the bill designed to punish the entire people of the South for the crimes of a few disorderly men, when the official record of crimes in their own State was produced, disclosing a condition of society infinitely worse than anything which has ever existed in the Southern States. From this official record it appears there were, in the year 1869, in the State of Massachusetts, the very Paradise of Radicalism, the enormous number of 42,948 crimes against the laws, of which 20,373 were "offenses against chastity, morality and decency." The criminal statistics of Ben. Butler's district for the same time showed 5,998 crimes—a number much greater than were committed in any district South, or we believe in any entire State. And yet Butler sets himself up as the censor of the morals of the Southern people, and votes to inflict upon them the heaviest pains and penalties, and the most grievous indignities. Verily there is nothing in the way of impudence which can quite equal the self-conceit and self-complacency of Massachusetts Radicalism.

THE history of the world shows that vice makes inroads upon virtue by slow approaches, that despotism accomplishes its work by degrees, and that liberty is lost by concessions. When the Republican party under the false pretense of a desire to save the Union committed its first violation of the Constitution, and while confessing the fact, justified it on the plea of necessity, a great many Democrats were disposed to acquiesce, because it would not do to be too particular under the circumstances. It was argued then that one infraction of the Constitution would lead to another and another, until the precedent would be established and every safeguard of that instrument that stood in the way of the party in power would finally be broken down. Such has been the result. Fraud, force, intimidation and bribery have run riot at Washington; and wherever the Radicals have had power, and by means which should make an honest man ashamed of his country, they have adopted so-called amendments to the Constitution—and have continued to break down one barrier after another, until now they have placed almost unlimited power in the hands of their tool, who holds the office of President. How many more such steps toward centralization must be taken before the people shall be satisfied? How much longer shall we sit down quietly under the rule of such men as Butler and Morton, and accept as finalities their decisions? Where is to be the point beyond which there shall be no more "dead issues" on questions which affect the very existence of our form of government? These are grave questions which must have an answer, if we expect to have a constitutional government of any kind. They are questions upon which even the members of the Democratic party are not agreed; and unless the party can harmonize their views upon them in such a way as to command the votes of a majority of the people, we cannot expect to win the next campaign.

The protests of Republicans amount to nothing at Washington or with the people. We have seen the ablest papers in that party denouncing the Ku-Klux bill, and yet it has been passed by an almost solid Republican vote. The Republican party will never change its unconstitutional course; that is certain. The only hope for a change is in the success of the Democracy. But how shall it win, unless it can itself unite upon a course of policy and a platform which shall convince a majority of the people of the dangers of Radicalism? How much farther must the Radicals go in their wicked and abominable schemes, to subvert the Government and place supreme and despotic power in the hands of a strong central government at Washington, before the people shall be aroused to the dangers ahead? We ask every citizen to consider these questions.

Meanwhile one of two things will certainly be the result of this freshly aggressive measure. While in the cause of peace and good will it will effect nothing, and while in restoring order it will effect nothing, but just the contrary, either the majority of citizens in the United States will rise up to condemn this new usurpation of power, or the people will have become more and more indifferent to the blessings of free government. When an act of Congress is framed and passed upon the basis of ONE STUPENDOUS LIE AGAINST A DOZEN STATES, AND NEARLY NINETEEN-TWENTIETHS OF THE WHITE INHABITANTS IN THESE STATES, it is morally impossible that any free people should long endure the wrong. FAIR PLAY AND EQUAL RIGHTS used to be ingrained into the American mind and heart, and we trust that this feeling of right and justice is not clean gone forever.

MUCH is said and has been written in the APPEAL in reference to the virtues of professional jurors. A correspondent says "we have so many courts that professional jurors are a public necessity. If we had them not, business men, devoting industrious lives to the single purpose of paying taxes, would utterly fail in their tasks, and instead of supporting the officers of the country, they would sit as jurymen, and they and the whole country would starve." Our correspondent is somewhat extravagant in his expressions when he says that "in the nature of things and to maintain inviolate the sanctity of oaths no man should serve as a juror oftener than once a year." Perhaps section 3868, page 717 of our code was based upon this apprehension of moral results affecting the business of jurymen. The code provides that "no court shall appoint any person to serve as a jury more than one time in each period of twelve months, either on the original panel, or to fill a vacancy therein; nor no person who has an action pending in the court at the term to which he is nominated." Our attention has been directed to this matter by an assault made upon a jury by an excellent attorney a few days ago, who seems to think that dead beats and professional jurymen are intolerable public calamities.

OVERFLOW.

The Crevasses near New Orleans—The Water Here and There.

A Plan for the Prevention of Present Evils Resulting from too Much Water.

Eastern Appeal—The river has been falling here for more than a month, and is now seventeen feet below high water-mark, while at Vicksburg, in consequence of continued high water in the St. Francis, Willis, Arkansas and the Yazoo rivers, it has fallen not more than two feet, and that only within the past ten days. Red river is also pouring into the Mississippi, flooding the lower coast—no relief except from crevasses.

THIS SHOULD TEACH,

if anything can, the cunning engineers and their dupes, who are blindly led to slaughter by their pet swindle, the levee system. The levees, when there is no high water, do very well to look at, but are no protection against the annual floods that flow now from the surface of the great valley above.

Half the money was spent in turning the Mississippi river into Lake Borgne, at Stewart's plantation, ten miles below the city of New Orleans, that they threw away trying to stop crevasses and mend broken levees, they would have no need of levees. On the contrary, New Orleans would now be fourteen feet above high-water mark, or in other words, the river would now be down to tide-water level, for the moment

THE MISSISSIPPI DISCHARGES

its water into Lake Borgne, then we have the Gulf of Mexico water level brought up to the city, which is fourteen feet below the present high water. This would not only save New Orleans and the lower coast, but by rapidly drawing the water off, would leave the water fully five feet at Natchez. Then, if they would open every and all outlets by which water could be carried from the river to the Gulf on the east side, as high as Pass Manchac, and on the west side as high as the mouth of Red river, this would lower the water in the river on the lower coast; at the same time make room and increase the current to Natchez and Vicksburg, and at the latter place lessen the volume of water four or five feet more. Then it would not be a very expensive work to dam up

RED RIVER

and turn that stream and all its tributaries into the Gulf, through the Atchafalaya and Berwick's Bay. By keeping this vast volume of water out of the river, we still make room and increase the current, and drawing the water off more rapidly from that above, so that up as high as Greenville the water will not rise by eight feet as high as it now rises. Thus, by commencing at the bottom first and working up, we have prepared the lower section, from Vicksburg down, for a cut-off system, by which the river can be shortened fully two hundred miles more, in all three hundred miles to Cairo. With this shortened distance and

INCREASED CURRENT,

the river can never overflow its banks and fill up at the bottom as now, but will continually, like a mountain stream, wash out and get deeper and deeper. This plan will reclaim every acre of land without a foot of river levee, from overflow, that is not below low water-mark. Treat the Mississippi river as you would a crooked creek which overflows its banks, and you will have the same results. But this is too simple, common-sensed, honest and plain for those would-be scientifics, styling themselves engineers, to acknowledge. If they did, "Othello's occupation would be gone," for this would forever do away with their humbuggery about levees, as there would be no use for them on the banks of the Mississippi.

There is another point those

WOULD-BE SCIENTIFICS

never think of when trying to fence the river in with levees. Does not everyone know, who has a particle of common sense, that for every additional acre of land put into cultivation between the base of the Allegheanies in the East and Rocky mountains in the west, to that extent the surface drainage is increased, which naturally forces the water down in the lower valley in shorter time and greater accumulated quantities. While by this gradual and steady process of augmenting of water from above goes constantly on the work and any proposition made to dispose of that water by straightening the river, diverting large and powerful rivers away from the Mississippi which would diminish the volume of water in the river, making new and opening old outlets to

CONVEY WATER

from the river to the Gulf, all of which would hasten the water on to the Gulf through a hundred mouths and outlets, instead of one, which would discharge the water faster than it could possibly accumulate, then we will have no overflow. But do we hear them talk of this? No, not one word. On the contrary, they try to force all this vast inland ocean of floods out through one neck. Overflows, broken levees, bankrupt treasuries, and a ruined people is the result.

WILL THE PEOPLE EVER LEARN a little common sense? Why can they not see that these levee boards are engineers are robbing and swindling them all the time, and there is no end to it—that is, so long as people will pay money to keep up and support this set of blood-suckers. I say, again, treat the crooked Mississippi as you would a crooked creek. Begin at bottom, deepen its bed, increase its current, and it will cease to overflow its banks, wash out at the bottom and get deeper. Then you end forever the infernal levee system and its robbers.

PLUVIUS.

DRY GOODS.

A. SEESSEL & SON

Have just received a large and attractive Stock of

Dress Goods

—AND—

SILKS,

Consisting in part of the following styles:

Brocade Grenadines,
Striped Grenadines,
Striped DeVenice,
Figured Hernani,
English Bareges,
Brocade Bareges,
Striped Lenos,
Plaid Lenos,
Crape Juaretz,
Tamartines,
Iron Thread Grenadines,
Iron Frame Grenadines,
Lupin's 6-4 Grenadines
Lupin's 8-4 Grenadines
Linen Lawns,
Organdies,

Silk Department.

Colored and Black Dress Silks,
Comprising all widths and qualities.
Black Taffetas,
Failie and Gros Grains,
Colored Poult de Soie,
Faille and Taffetas,
Brocade Japaneses
Striped Japaneses,
Check Japaneses,
Plain Japaneses,
Figured Japanese
Dresses, New Shades,
Plain Japanese Dresses, New Shades
Black and Colored Satins,
Trimming Silks of every Color.

Our Stock cannot be excelled in styles or quality in the city.

Mourning Dress Goods.

We make our Mourning Department a specialty, comprising the following:

Australian Crape, Canton Crape,
Grenadine de Fer, Parisiennes,
Black Lenos, Bombazine,
Silk Warp Alpacas, Tamartines,
Chaily, Tamise Cloths, Ginghams.

We respectfully invite the ladies to examine our stock.

A. Seessel & Son

259 Main St., opp. Court Square

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

LOGWOOD & MICOU,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.
OFFICE—Room 19, Lee Block, 15 Union street.

L. H. ESTES, JR.,
Attorney at Law,
NO. 15 UNION STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE,
Room 23. (mh19) THE BLOCK

FOR SALE.

WILL sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, at 10 o'clock a.m., six beautiful lots, 50 feet front by 185½ feet deep, situated on Second street, Chelsea, near Stock Yards, and adjoining the residence of John Cushing. Terms of sale—one third cash, and balance in six and twelve months, with six per cent. interest, and the usual security. No mortgage. Titles guaranteed. Sale positive and without reserve.

R. H. GLIBSON,
PASSMORE & RUFFIN, Auctioneers. ap29

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL!

MISS M. PERDUE

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HER friends and patrons that she has removed her store to

No. 315 Main St.,

One door south of Peabody Hotel, where she will keep a fine stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

of the latest styles, consisting of French Flowers, Laces, Ribbons, Straw Goods, Fine Chips and Leghorn Hats, which she will keep throughout the season. Also, Trimmed Hats and Bonnets

Call and examine her stock. ap14

1871. 1871.

SPRING MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND HATS

—IN—

Endless Variety.

CHILDREN'S HATS,
in all shapes and sizes.
BABIES' LACE CAPS,
OLD LADIES' CAPS.

A Superb Assortment of French Flowers.

RIBBONS,
IN EVERY SHADE AND QUALITY.

SILKS and SATINS,
LACE COLLARS,
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

BOWS and SCARFS.

Unequaled display of Fancy Goods.

ap2 C. DOHERTY.
Corner of Main and Union streets.

OTIS & Co
MEMPHIS AND NEW-YORK.
TRADE MARK.

JUST OPENED!

FULL LINES OF
CORD EDGE RIBBONS,
SPRING SHADES—Nos. 2 to 40.
BELT RIBBONS,
BLACK AND COLORS.
FLORENCE SILKS,
NEW SHADES.
SILK TISSUES,
ALL COLORS—full 36 inch.
SHADE HATS,
CANTON, PEDAL, COBURG.
4-4, 10-4, 12-4 ILLUSIONS.
4-4, 5-4 CRAPES.

The especial attention of THE TRADE is invited to the above lines of goods.

TRIMMED HATS, in every grade.
OTIS & CO.,
327 Main street, Memphis.
ap15

RAILROADS.

Memphis & Little Rock RAILROAD,

THROUGH TO LITTLE ROCK,

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (daily) at	8:30 a.m.
" Brownsville "	9:00 "
Arrive at Hutchins (daily) at	7:20 p.m.
" " Little Rock "	7:30 "

Ferry-boat leaves foot of Union street promptly at 8:30 a.m.

RETURNING,

Leave Little Rock (daily) at	8:15 a.m.
" Hutchins " "	8:45 "
Arrive at Brownsville "	6:30 p.m.
" " Memphis "	7:30 "

Freight will be received at the wharf boat foot of Union street, commencing on Wednesday morning, and promptly forwarded.

For tickets and information apply at the office of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 278 Main street, south-east corner of Court, and at the office of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, 370½ Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE,
General Superintendent.
[Ledger copy.] ap26

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	4.50 p.m.	
Louisville	10.50 p.m.	9.00 a.m.
Cincinnati	5.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
Indianapolis	8.05 a.m.	10.10 p.m.
Cleveland	3.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.
Buffalo	10.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
Niagara Falls	5.30 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
Pittsburg	7.50 p.m.	3.45 a.m.
Baltimore	9.05 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
Washington City	10.20 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
Philadelphia	9.40 a.m.	5.35 p.m.
New York	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.

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

Daily through trains 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.

Daily through train to Nashville and Chattanooga, without change of cars, leaves at 1.45 p.m.; arrives in Nashville at 7 a.m., Chattanooga at 7.10 p.m. next day.

Depot at head of Main street.

Ticket office, 307½ Main street, one door north of Jefferson.

The train leaving Memphis at 1.45 p.m. runs daily. The 8 a.m. train does not run on Sunday. Both trains run through to Louisville without change. Elegant sleeping cars run through on the 8.45 p.m. train from Memphis to Louisville, connecting at Louisville with through cars to Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo and New York, without change, and only one change from Louisville to Baltimore, Washington City and Boston. Berths and state rooms in the sleeping cars, can be engaged at the Ticket Office, 307½ Main street.

T. F. SOTO, Superintendent.
JAMES SPEED, Ticket Agent. jan27

LUMBER.

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 MONROE AND MAIN ☜
ap28 KIRTLAND & GIVINGSTON.

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS

TWENTY years experience has proved this to be the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for the protection of childhood—Worms. They are pleasant to take, and always effective in expelling the Worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Philadelphia.

No Cure! No Pay! Hunkell's Tetter Ointment

WILL positively cure Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Pimples, Blotches and all forms of Skin Disease; also, Sore Eyes and Sore Heads. Discharges from the Ear, and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing, or the money returned by the proprietors.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Philadelphia.

Sold 50 cents per box by all druggists. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

Consumption Positively Cured!—Upham's Fresh Meat Cure

WILL cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthen and build up the system to its healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Tronson to Two Thousand cases in the hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case, and in this country by the approbation of the physicians many hopeless cases have been restored to health. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
m'r26 ow2 Philadelphia.

The only Ladies' Furnishing House in the City.

BRANCH OF NEW YORK EMPORIUM OF FASHION, 332 Main street.

Is full of great variety furnished to the trade at New York Prices.

Sample Room at M. J. Vaney & Co.'s Millinery Establishment, corner Main and Washington streets, Memphis, Tenn. ap2

GROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS

NEW FIRM.
DAVID P. HADDEN, Late of P. Hadden & Co.
J. W. AVERY, Late Avery & Co.

HADDEN & AVERY,

Cotton Factors, Grocers

—AND—

GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
202 Front Street, Memphis.

THOSE the above card it will be seen that we have formed a co-partnership under the name of Hadden & Avery, and have taken the store lately occupied by Hadden & Co., 202 Front st. This copartnership dates from April 1, 1871. DAVID P. HADDEN, J. W. AVERY.

MEDICAL.

1860 | ESTABLISHED. | 1860

DR. R. C. MARLATTE'S

Medical Institute

FOR THE

Treatment of all Diseases

—OF—

WHATEVER CLASS OR TYPE,

Assisted by an able Corps of Scientific Physicians and Surgeons.

Send 50 cents for treatment on all diseases. Female, Catarrh, Cancer, Lung and Private Departments under my own special charge. Satisfaction and cures guaranteed. ap11

WE have tested its virtues, and know that for Dyspepsia, Billiousness and throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw.—[Editor Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga.

Simmons' Liver REGULATOR.

LIVER DISEASE prevail to a greater by any other mal. always anxiously Liver is regulated is almost INVALUABLE of action in the sche Constipation, the Shoulders, Coa Stomach, Bad Taste tions attacks, Palpi Depression of Spi and a Humored the SIMMONS' LIVER the best remedy for discovered. It acts and, being a simple pound, can do no less in every way. of years, and now and great from all try will vouch for.

and INDIGESTION extent than probably; and relief is sought after. If the in its action, health by some other Wort Liver causes Headache, Pain in ch, Dizziness, Sour in the Mouth, Bilitation of the Heart, Spirits, or Blue r symptoms, which SIMMONS' LIVER TOR is that has ever been mildly, effectually, ve regulable conmitory. It is harmlitions been used for decades of the good parts of the country its virtues.

TRY IT.

Price, $1. By mail, postage paid, $1 25.

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ap7

Ladies,

THE Victoria or Ladies' Gem is the great invention long and earnestly wished for by journeymen. We desire smart and active 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 invention gives perfect satisfaction, sells rapidly, and netting enormous profits to agents and dealers. Towns 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.

JOB PRINTING.

PRICE, JONES & CO., Job Printers,

—AND—

BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS,
NOS. 7 and 9 JEFFERSON STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
ap30

Franklin

BOOK BINDERY

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

—AND—

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

S. C. TOOF, PROPRIETOR,

No. 15 West Court Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Call and examine specimens. mh8

BEAUTY SALOON.

THE firm of J. LUCARINI & CO., is by consent from this date, dissolved. M. JAMES ASTE, the remaining partner, will settle all bills due.

JOSEPH LUCARINI,
JAMES ASTE.

April 15, 1871. ap18

$1000 REWARD

FOR any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DeHING'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, 261 Main street.
ap23

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 229 R. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—James M. Goodwin, John R. S. Gilliland and Joseph L. Goodwin, of the firm of Goodwin & Gilliland, vs. S. D. Frayser, M. P. Jarnagin and Charles Coffin.

IT appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendant, Charles Coffin, is justly indebted to the complainants in the sum of $1200 due by promissory note, and that he is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that for these causes an attachment was sued out of this Court against the property of defendant and the same was levied, and has been returned by the Sheriff, duly levied on the property of defendant, Charles Coffin.

It is therefore ordered, by the Clerk and Master, that he make his 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, or the same will be taken for confessed as to her 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. This March 22, 1871.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.
By C. BELCHER, Deputy C. and Master.
Brown & Collins, Sols. compl't. mh22.

Non-Resident Notice.

Robert F. Maslin vs. R. A. Field, W. E. Person and M. C. Person—In the Chancery Court of Lauderdale County, Tennessee.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, Weldon E. Person and Mary C. Person, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and are residents of the State of Mississippi.

It is therefore ordered, That they appear and defend this cause at the court-house, in the town of Ripley, Tennessee, on the third Monday in May next, (it being the 15th day of said month,) and plead, answer or demur to complainants 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 consecutive weeks, in the Memphis Daily Appeal, a newspaper published and published at Memphis, Tennessee, there being no newspaper printed or published in said Lauderdale county.

This April 15, 1871.

L. N. WARDLAW, C. and M.
Cummins, Solicitor. ap22

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 230, R. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—Roel Hough vs. Elijah McCarty, Henry G. Dent and Wm. F. Hales.

IT appearing from bill duly sworn to in this cause that the defendant, Elijah McCarty, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and a resident of the State of Illinois.

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the Court-House of the Second Chancery Court, of Shelby County, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in June, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, 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.

This April 19, 1871.

A copy—Attest.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.
By S. BELCHER, Deputy Clerk and Master.
T. S. Ayres, Sol. for Complainant. ap20

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 248.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—Vandelia W. Hamilton vs. James P. Hamilton.

IT appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendant, James P. Hamilton, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered, by the Clerk and Master, That he make his appearance herein, at the Court-House of the Second Chancery Court in the city of Memphis on or before the first Monday in June, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, 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.

This April 19, 1871.

A copy—Attest.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.
By GEO. MALLORY,
Deputy Clerk and Master.
L. O. Reeves, Sol. for com. ap20

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 273.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tennessee.—Clotilda d'Lagotry, ex-wife of Jules d'Lagotry, vs. Jules d'Lagotry vs. Charles Patton et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, Nelson Speer, Juliet M. Miller and Joseph Miller are non-residents of the State of Tennessee; that this bill is filed to impeach orders and decrees in the ended cause of Chas. Patton vs. Eugene d'Lagotry et al., lately pending in the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis (Chancery side thereof), for fraud—to remove cloud upon complainant's title, to divest all claim of title out of defendants to the real estate, and for other purposes.

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the City of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in June, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy.—Attest.

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Geo. Gillham, Sol. for compl't. ap13

No. 26.—In the Second Chancery Court.—J. M. Coleman, Mayor of Raleigh; C. N. Taylor, G. K. Duncan, John Onley, J. N. Shepherd, Henry Fuller, Aldermen, etc.—Exparte Petition for additional corporate powers.

COMPLAINANTS having filed their petition in the Second Chancery Court, praying that the charter or act incorporating the town of Raleigh, be so modified as to allow said corporation to subscribe stock to Railroads, and to enlarge the boundaries of the corporation, in the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, indorsed by a majority of the legal voters of the town, to issue bonds, etc., etc.

Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons to appear in the Second Chancery Court, within thirty days from this date, and show cause, if any they have, why the powers prayed for in petitioner's bill shall not be granted, and the charter of incorporation of the town of Raleigh amended and modified accordingly.

This April 15, 1871.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.
Wm. Wallace, Sol. for petitioners.

Attachment Notice.

No. 735, A. R.—In the First Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—M. L. Meacham vs. J. S. Smith.

IN this cause an attachment having been sued out under section 553 of the code and returned into court, levied upon the personal property of defendant, and affidavit having been made that the defendant is indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $585 by note and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered, That he make his personal appearance herein, before the Judge of the First Circuit Court of Shelby county, at the Court-house, in the city of Memphis, on the third Monday in May next, and defend said attachment suit within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be proceeded with with exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

Done at office this 22d day of March, 1871.

FRANK TANSIL, Clerk.
By B. F. COLEMAN, D. C.
Vance & Anderson, Att'ys for pl'n'ff. m22

Attachment Suit.

R. Van Brooklin vs. Herbert Beach, of New York City, State of New York.

BEFORE JAMES HALL, Justice of the Peace for Shelby county, Affidavit having been made in this cause, and attachment issued and returned, levied, etc.

It is therefore ordered, That publication be made in the Memphis Daily Appeal, a newspaper published in the city of Memphis, for four successive weeks, commanding the said Herbert Beach to appear before me, at my office, in the city of Memphis, in the 5th Civil District of said county, on the 5th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit against them, or it will be proceeded with exparte.

JAMES HALL,
Justice Peace for Shelby county.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 15.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tennessee.—Sarah J. Smith vs. F. W. Smith.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, F. W. Smith is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and a resident of the State of Arkansas.

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the court-house in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him 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.

A copy—attest.

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
By R. B. McKENNEY, Deputy C. and M.
John G. Finnie, Sol. for compl't. ap8

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 255.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—John Johnson vs. R. M. Jose, Jos. Clouston, Bennett Bagby and wife, F. C. Bagby.

IT appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause, that the defendants, Bennett Bagby and wife, Frances C. Bagby, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master, That they make their appearance herein, at the court-house of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' 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. This March 23, 1871.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.
Estes & Jackson, Sol. for compl't. mh26

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 218, R. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Ramsey & Brooks, use of Almon Brooks, vs. A. Williamson, Peter J. Peters, C. C. Graham et al.

IT appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause, that the defendants, A. Williamson, Peter J. Peters and C. C. Graham are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master, That they make their appearance herein, at the Court-house of the Second Chancery Court, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' 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. This March 8, 1871.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.
By C. BELCHER, Deputy C. and M.
L. S. McFarland, Sol. for compl't. mh19

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 214, R. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—John Febiss vs. W. A. Fletcher.

IT appearing from bill duly sworn to in this cause that the defendant, W. A. Fletcher, is justly indebted to complainant in sum of $350 and interest due by his promissory note, and that he is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that for these causes an attachment issued from this court against his property and the same has been returned into court by the Sheriff of Shelby county, levied, etc., on the real estate of W. A. Fletcher.

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the court-house of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1871, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him 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. This March 8, 1871.

A copy—attest.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.
By C. BELCHER, Deputy C. and M.
George Gillham, Sol. for compl't. mh19

Non-Resident Notice.

G. 232 R. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tennessee.—W. T. Anderson vs. Sam'l T. Hunt and John A. Hunt.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, John A. Hunt, is a Non-res