WANTS.

SITUATION—As entry or shipping clerk or salesman in lumber yard. Best of references. Address E. J. H., this office. my11

MONEY—To loan Money on Collaterals. Address M. and R., P. O. Box 185. my10

SITUATION—As cotton salesman for the next season, by one who has experience in the business, and can control a fair share of trade from the country. Best of references given. Address P. B., No. 257½ Main street.

FOR SALE.

STORE BOAT—Sixteen by seventy feet; four coolers, roofing and ready fitted up. Will be sold cheap. Apply to O. G. CAMERON & CO., No. 246 Front street. ap11

LIME—To the trade 20 0 bbls Alabama Lime, either in bulk or barrels, delivered to any part of the city. GALDER & CO., Office M. & C. R.R.

OFFICE FURNITURE AND SAFE.—THE Planters Insurance Company, being about to remove into their new building, offer for sale their office furniture and fixtures, including a fine iron safe. GOODMAN, Secretary. ap28

GRAZING—GRASS—GRASS.—MON. REDFORD'S farm, 160 acres, grass and pasture, special attention given to Hors e. Stock sent out from C. H. BRACKETT & CO. ap21

SAW MILL.—One-fourth interest in the Saw Mill of Page & Wiggs, now in operation in this city. Half cash; balance on time. Apply to JAMES A. WIGGS, 290 Front street. ap9

MCGEHEE PLACE.—The "McGehee Place," two miles from Memphis, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Terms, one-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, with interest. Apply to R. M. BRADFORD, on the premises. mh31

BLUFF CITY MILLS, 197 Poplar street; in good repair; will sell on easy terms, or rent. D. R. MYERS, my3 287½ Main street.

FOR RENT.

ROOMS—Small families can procure nice, airy rooms or housekeeping purposes at the Southern Hotel. my11

HOUSES—Two dwelling houses, with eight rooms each, and gas, No. 262 & 264 Washington streets. Apply at 72 Jefferson st.

HOUSE—For $200 cash, a house for twelve months. Address INDEX, Appeal office.

COTTAGE—A nice, neat and comfortable cottage, 5 rooms, kitchen and servants' room. Apply to R. DUDLEY FRAZIER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 7 Madison st.

STORE.—The store No. 347 Main street, with fixtures complete, or separate, to suit. Apply to T. W. Johnston & Co. T. W. JOHNSTON & CO. ap21

SODA WATER STAND—For Picnics. Apply to R. O'BRIEN, ap21 422 Main street.

ROOM.—The room lately occupied by Hite & Corwine, as Job Printers, in Appeal building, No. 14 Union street. Apply at Appeal office.

LOST.

PACKAGE—Please return the package picked up on Second street yesterday evening containing two pieces of Cotton, No. 2005, Second street, to PICKETT.

PURSE—May 8, 1871, near the Peabody Hotel, or between there and Charley Bowers', a small purse, containing $60 in currency. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at my office, 15 Madison street. H. B. MARTIN.

NOTICE.

BOYS.—Every boy in the South who sends us his address will hear something greatly to his advantage, and by which he can make money at home. Address W. A. KELLEY & CO., Meriden, Conn. my11

ROOMS AND BOARD.

BOARDING—A furnished room for a married couple or young man, at 149 Second street. my11

CITY PARAGRAPHS

—That "noble bird" at the picnic today.

—Attend the Methodist Mission Fair at Rocco Hall to-day.

—The Odd Fellow's picnic has been postponed to Monday next.

—The latest style in literature is scented ink and tinted sheets for newspapers.

—There are four surveying parties locating the Selma road out from Memphis.

—*The Avalanche* believes in "accomplished facts;" "yet it is not happy." "only a little faded flower."

—Squire Blackly is unwell. The common notice on the door of his office now is "no warrants to-day."

—Pearson, of the second-hand furniture store, 272 Second street, has our thanks for two gold quarter dollars, curiosities in their way.

—George Francis Train lectured in Baltimore on the 23d ult. for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

—A number of our prominent citizens have sent a dispatch to meet Horace Greeley at Cincinnati, asking him to come this way and lecture here, on his route to Texas.

—The bilking shanty on Front row, corner of Court street, has been closed up over a week. It was closed by the police several days before the APPEAL called attention to it.

—By referring to an advertisement in another place it will be seen that the great picnic of the I. O. O. F. is postponed to the 18th of the present month, which will be Monday next.

—The old scamp, Winter, took another spasmodic fit of love for May yesterday; and came along, wrapped in overcoat and shawl and furs, to pay the coy beauty a visit.

—The festival of the Methodist City Mission at the Rocco Hall last night was largely attended. It continues during the week. Lunch will be served as usual, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

—The children and teachers of the Green Church Sunday School will spend their annual picnic at Hernando Park, on Saturday (to-morrow). A May Queen will be crowned, and there will be dancing.

—The Brown alluded to in an article in yesterday's APPEAL, headed "Blood, Brown," is not the Rev. John Brown, jointor of the County Court building, but his son Fillmore.

—Although the exceedingly heavy rains of Tuesday night swelled all the streams in West Tennessee, and threatened to do great damage to the railroads, all the officials managed to bring all their trains in on time yesterday.

—The fire engines had another excitement yesterday afternoon, owing to an alarm of fire being sounded from the burning of a bedstead in a house on Washington street, near Orleans. The fire was put out—the window—and not much damage done in consequence. The place was all serene when the engines arrived on the spot.

—Blair, or Blain, whom Justice Winters sent to jail for passing an unsound five dollar bill, was up before Judge Heiskell yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge remanded him back to jail, to give the United States authorities a chance to come up and prosecute, failing in which the prisoner will be discharged.

—And now we learn that at the grand Masonic demonstration in honor of the Earl de Grey in Washington, the Hon. H. F. Butler had to eat his terrapin with a two-pronged fork. The caterer was not a Mason, and had feelings about spoons. He caused all vacancies to be cleared from a certain portion of the table. It was very melancholy.

—The fair now in progress at Rocco Hall, corner of Second and Madison street, under the management of the ladies of the Methodist Mission, was well attended last night, and is a great success. To-day the ladies will set an elegant lunch between the hours of twelve and three, to which business men and merchants are invited.

—The Helena *Shield* states that on Wednesday the Hon. Q. K. Underwood, of the Probate and County Courts, signed, sealed and delivered unto the "high contracting parties" of both roads, the Iron Mountain and Central, county bonds to the amount of sixty-eight thousand dollars, one-half to each company, in addition to fifty-six thousand dollars paid over on the 1st of April.

—A standing antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quick lime, dissolve in water, let stand an half hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggrivated cases. Poison from bees, hornets, spider bites, etc., are instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bicarbonate of soda well rubbed into or on the place bitten or stung.

—On Tuesday last a serious stabbing affray occurred at Jackson, in this State. It took place on Shannon street, between two young men, named respectively Freeling Sutton and John Yancy. The latter was stabbed in the left breast three times by the former. The wounds are of a serious character, and but little hope is entertained by the attending physicians of the recovery of the unfortunate young man. A preliminary trial was had yesterday afternoon, and Sutton was held to bail in the sum of $4000, his father and sister going upon his bond.

—"How this world is given to lying" So thinks the Richmond *Enquirer*, judging by the following, which we give as it appeared in its columns: "The Memphis *Avalanche*, which always comes to us freighted with marvellous stories from that land of wonders, 'Old Tennessee,' precipitated upon us a whole avalanche of caterpillars a few days since. Why is it that these marvels should all occur in Tennessee? The big snakes and immense hailstones all fall to the lot of that favored sovereignty. This is either a most astounding incident, or it is the longest bow the *Avalanche* reporter has ever drawn."

—The Emmet Guards had a very enthusiastic meeting last night, at which final preparations for the picnic to-day were completed.

—At Madame Vincenta saloon, 18 Union street, Canale & Fanzi, provide seats and table to all their guests at lunch time, every day, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Remember the place, 18 Union street.

—The New York *World* thus compliments the Rockers: "Eight hundred and seventy-five Nashvillians borrowed four dollars each one evening last week to hear Miss Nilsson sing."

—Mrs. Judge Latham has given us the best reasons for believing this her garden, to which she gives a great deal of personal attention, has produced the largest, the sweetest and the most juicy strawberries of the season. We thank her for the opportunity afforded us to obtain a knowledge very readily acquired.

—The sight was rather touching, yesterday evening, when the funeral services were performed over the remains of Kate Cannon in St. Peter's Church. A great number of the frail sisterhood accompanied the hearse and went into the church; indeed, there were few others; the weak and unfortunate girls wept when Father Byrne preached to them, and their tears seemed to flow faster as he spoke to them of how the Church was always ready to receive them back. It was rather affecting.

—*Editors Appeal*—Inclosed, find an item of would-be news, from the *Avalanche* of the 9th. The local is neither acquainted with the geography of our county, or the organization of our courts, nor with the Judge. * * * "The County Court of Coahoma county, Mississippi, Judge C. E. Shackelford, presiding, began its session at Austin yesterday. The Tunica County Court opens a week from next Monday." The county site of Coahoma county is Friar's Point. The court in session there is the Circuit Court, and the Judge's name is C. C. Shackelford.

—The following is recommended to the keepers of bagneries in this city as an excellent antidote to any disaffection which may naturally arise in the course of a varied and pleasant experience. The proprietor of a private hostelry in a town of Arkansas having heard frequent complaints from his boarders about the regular recurrence of hash, prepared himself to crush the rebellious spirit. At the next morning meal he placed two revolvers beside his plate, and remarked, "Whoever says he doesn't like hash lies." He then began distributing hash, and no man declined it.

—On Monday last the case of N. W. Bateman, S. Bateman and Archie E. Mills, charged with the killing of Wm. Furgerson on Bateman Bayou, on the 9th day of January last, was heard by Judge Flippin, of the Tipton County Court, where the shooting took place. Maj. Dupee, Attorney General, finding that the case would not then bear a trial, tried to enter a *nol pros*, which being objected to by the defendants, the trial proceeded with Mr. Sanford, who had been appointed by the court to represent the State as prosecutor, and H. Bate representing the defendants. The jury, after being gone but a few moments returned a verdict of not guilty for all three of the parties.

—A very ingenious contrivance for sealing the locks of cars will be adopted by the Treasury Department for use on the roads bonded, under the provisions of the law for the transportation of bonded goods direct from ports of entry to enumeration ports in the interior. This contrivance is simply a piece of glass about one inch square, which is inserted over the keyhole of the locks in such a manner that the locks can neither be picked nor opened without breaking the glass. When the car is locked on the seaboard a photograph of the piece of glass, which is curiously marked with irregular spots in red, is forwarded to the officer, whose duty it is to receive and open the car. So, if the lock has been disturbed in transit, that fact immediately appears plain to the receiving inspector. The photographs are prepared by the department here, and the seals themselves are prepared in New York.

—The wedding of the season was solemnized yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, on Second street. Mr. Mills B. Lampton, of Niles, Michigan, and Miss Katie Worsham were married by Father Mahon. The fair bride was born and reared on this bluff, and is the daughter of one of our oldest and most respectable families. For three years Katie Worsham has been one of the reigning belles of Memphis. Her name has been a household word, and now that she has given up the home of her young life, her memory, like a geranium, will still remain fresh and green in the hearts of her numerous friends. We congratulate the beautiful bride upon the happy conquest which wins for a husband a gentleman of wealth, integrity and high standing in the community in which he lives. We trust the cold, bleak North will deal gently with the beautiful flower that has thus been transplanted, and that the change from the sunny home we will so kind and true that they will subdue the affections and win an attachment for the new one.

OLD BOATMAN.

He Can't See It in Them Lamps—"I C," Smashed.

Forty years ago the river was full of snags. There was at least one hundred to the mile where there is one now, and although there was not one fifth of the steamboats, yet there were more casualties to them from snags alone, than from all causes combined at this time; but it was navigation alone that suffered; the pools and counter currents produced by these snags, and the quantity of drift that generally hung upon them caused the natural embankment to grow and form cutting numerous outlets which have since been known as "island shoots;" yet full one-half of these have closed up since the removal of the snags, while the others are one passible at very high water, and I firmly believe that if the history of all the outlets from the head waters of the St. Francis to the mouth were known, they would prove to have been originally cut channels through the self-constructed levees of the Mississippi, brought about by unnatural causes or obstructions.

THE RALIER AND ITS TROUBLES.

I am tempted to notice that part of your correspondent "J C's" article, in your yesterday issue, in reference to a ship canal from opposite New Orleans to Barataria Bay; and I am sorry to spoil so good a production, for in most parts it exhibits an amount of practical science rarely met with in articles on that subject. I happen to know all about the route of this proposed canal, which he evidently does not, or he never would have made such statements in reference to distances, depths of water, etc., as he has. I do not believe there is six feet of water to be found in any part of Barataria Bay, still less in the lakes above, and in the passes from the Bay to the Gulf.

THE IMPASSABLE SWAMP.

Mr. C. P. Oakley, of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, returned to the city yesterday from our swamps, where he went to the canal from opposite New Orleans to Barataria Bay; and I am sorry to spoil so good a production, for in most parts it exhibits an amount of practical science rarely met with in articles on that subject. I happen to know all about the route of this proposed canal, which he evidently does not, or he never would have made such statements in reference to distances, depths of water, etc., as he has. I do not believe there is six feet of water to be found in any part of Barataria Bay, still less in the lakes above, and in the passes from the Bay to the Gulf.

THE PAST CONCEDED.

There is no knowing what science, art and money may accomplish, but I must confess I have no faith in this grand canal scheme. In regard to deepening the channel through the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, I think it can be accomplished in a manner yet by man, but one on which the river has herself worked from the time she first entered the Gulf of Mexico. I have studied this matter when it seemed to occupy the attention of none others. Two years of my early life were spent in that region. I have crossed it often in small boats and watched its varying currents and the causes that produced them, and so sanguine am I that the thing would succeed that were I worth $150,000 I would unhesitatingly take a contract to open a channel through that bar six hundred yards wide and a depth of twenty-five feet of water, and obligate myself to keep it up for $40,000 a year.

OLD BOATMAN.

TEN thousand dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs, to be sold at $1 per dozen, at the SOUTHERN PALACE, 332 Main street

HATS cleaned, dyed, pressed and trimmed, by M. Cohen, 284 Main street.

ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY—In charge of the Sisters, corner Third and Jefferson streets.

THE GREAT RED STORE.

Having been unable to dispose of our entire stock in April, we will continue to sell, during the month of May, the balance of our DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, ect., etc., at lower prices than ever, in order to close business.

All goods are marked with plain figures to sell. WM. FRANK, 220 Main street.

FIFTEEN cents per yard for the Chinese poplins, striped and figured—cheapest dress goods in the city. D. C. & H. M. LOEWENSTINE, Southern Palace, 332 Main street.

"DISAGREEABLE, VERY."

A Contrast—"Rotten Row," near Shelby Street, Worse than the Five Points in New York.

A Scene that is Dark—The Africans in his Lair—Paris et Naturalibus, etc.

By the aid and guidance of that efficient body the Metropolitan Police, three or four of our reporters have been enabled to visit and inspect all the sinks of iniquity in the city during the past week, and to become acquainted with the dirty and foul undercurrent of life as it runs in this city. It is written with the sole view of bringing these festering sores under the knife of the surgeon. It is written for the benefit of whatever legislative philanthropy there may be in our midst—to show them where evils exist. It is for them to apply the remedy.

A New York doctor of physic has written a very large book upon the history and nature of a certain vice in which young women are the victims and the sinners, in which he shows that the evil appears to be a necessary one, and cannot be eradicated, though it may be regulated and in a manner shorn, so as not to outrage the common sense of decency. It is all very pleasant to have these gross iniquities hid from the view of decent people, just as it is very pleasant to have the painful contemplation of poverty removed from our eyes; but it grows and expands, and becomes intense by being neglected. There is a place in this city, in the vicinity of the aristocratic thoroughfares of Shelby street, known as

ROTTEN ROW,

which is a veritable sink of iniquity, poverty, dirt and disease. On one side of the fetid and narrow alley-way there is a row of brick structures which would be hard to classify. They might be considered stables but for the narrowness of the doors. The dirt and squalor forbids the idea of houses. They are not unlike the adobe buildings to be found in New Mexico, except that the floors are of plank. In these abode or hovels several scores of negroes live, heaven only knows how. They are principally women, whose appearance in the day time is similar to that of the dirt-eaters that exist on the banks of the Orinoco. Dancing to the music of a bad fiddle, badly played, is the business as well as amusement of the inhabitants. A look in upon one of those "balls" would suffice for a new wrinkle upon the marble brow of infancy. Most of the partnerships on the "light fantastic" are saturated with liquor about ten o'clock. The hoggish appearance of the man, and the besotted countenances of the women, with dirty face, sickly hair and dilapidated dress, prepares one for the blasphemy which greets the ear in successive volleys. But the splendors of the place are not visible until one or two o'clock in the morning. In company with a policeman you approach with a lantern, and, after waiting ten minutes after knocking at one of the doors, a dirty and aged negress, half covered, opens the door in the dark and is prepared to pour forth a large volume of abuse, but the severe countenance of the policeman restrains the bubbling passion. A glance within is enough, the whole interior is under your eye, and may be taken at one glance. On the north there is a long row of cribs, laid out in every possible shape; some with mattresses and blankets, and others without either. On the other side, ranged along the wall, is a row of beds, even the mere with mattresses and covering, others without any. The scene is black above and below, and foul all through the place. The policeman watched the working of our face and says in the cold, matter-of-fact way, "you understand the cause of the delay in opening the door now." The other hole presented similar scenes. The question which will naturally arise to the reader's lips will fall from our own: "Why don't the police break up these dens?" How? The questions of taxation, expense and others of equal importance obtrude themselves. Can the police afford to snatch up a hundred or so of these people and board them regularly in the station house? The utmost that they can do is to confine the iniquity, keep it from coming under the public gaze. There are some colored bar-rooms in that neighborhood, and a United states recruiting office. These benefit by the holes that are so many traps for unweary darkies that come from the country. The regular frequenters of these places are the river men, and some professional thieves, who find an easy means, through the medium of these abandoned women, of disposing of stolen property. This is one feature of city crime—and one is enough at a time.

NEW BOOKS.

THE NEW CODE OF TENNESSEE.—The statute laws of Tennessee have been revised by S. D. Thompson, of Memphis, and T. M. Steger, of Nashville, and the work is now in press. We have seen, says the Nashville *Banner*, a large amount of proof-sheets, and learn that the first volume will be bound at once and ready for delivery in a very short time. The work will be one of great service to the lawyers and judicial officers of the State. It is a reprint of the Code of 1858, omitting repealed and obsolete sections. A note, under each reprinted section, refers to the original statute from which it was taken. All statutes passed since the Code of 1858 are inserted in their proper places, in sub-sections, and the numbering of the sections in the Code of 1858 is preserved. References are made, in notes to decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, and of the Federal Courts, wherever a statute has been ruled upon or construed. The work will also contain the Constitution of the United States and the new Constitution of Tennessee, fully annotated; also, an appendix embodying a compilation of the most approved legal and business forms, and a compilation of the land law of Tennessee. There has been no compilation of the land law since that of Haywood & Cobb, in 1831; since then it has been scattered through a many books containing the acts of the Legislature for successive years, so that reference to the land law heretofore has been almost impracticable. The work presents a complete and uniform body of the statute laws of Tennessee, and is one which has been long and greatly needed.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. P. Oakley, of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, returned to the city yesterday from our swamps, where he went to the canal from opposite New Orleans to Barataria Bay; and I am sorry to spoil so good a production, for in most parts it exhibits an amount of practical science rarely met with in articles on that subject. I happen to know all about the route of this proposed canal, which he evidently does not, or he never would have made such statements in reference to distances, depths of water, etc., as he has. I do not believe there is six feet of water to be found in any part of Barataria Bay, still less in the lakes above, and in the passes from the Bay to the Gulf.

The *Baptist* of this week pays Dr. Ford, late pastor of the Central Baptist Church, the following deserved compliment: "Bro. Ford preached his farewell sermon to his church on last Sabbath morning. He goes to Missouri to edit the *Central Baptist*, we learn from the reporters' notes in the city papers, and we suppose he spoke from the notes. We congratulate the *Central Baptist* upon its acquisition. Brother Ford is remarkably endowed for an editor. Perhaps no man is a better, more brilliant paragraph writer than he. He has contributed some valuable articles to the columns of this paper—among them, the Baptism of Jesus stands foremost. In St. Louis Bro. Ford will still be as much in the Southwest as though in Memphis. He leaves a vigorous and prospectrous church."

Mr. J. R. Sneed, of the Savannah *Republican*, is in the city.

Four cases of Chinese poplins, at 15 cents—cheapest dress goods in the city. D. C. & H. M. LOEWENSTINE, Southern Palace, 332 Main street.

H. B. PACKER has removed his office to his coal yard, corner Washington and Second.

FITTING, GAS 315 Second street.

JOE LOCKE, news dealer, 236½ Main street, has all the late papers from all parts of the United States.

CABINET.

Abe Cohn, of the Legal Tender, has opened the above saloon, at 280 Main street, in the Bethel Block. It was formerly Lou & Eds house, and afterward the Lone Star.

LOCAL NEWS

—Loddin's College.

—Attend Robertson's College.

—W. Z. Mitchell's school, 303 Third St.

—The DAILY APPEAL, five cents per copy, can be had of all newsmen in the city.

—Will. Mansford, at his book and periodical store, has all the late magazines and illustrated and weekly papers.

—A fine lunch is set every day, at the Madame Vincent saloon, No. 18 Union street. Don't forget the place, because you will be well served.

Joe Locke, 23 Main street, has all the latest fashion magazines, illustrated weeklies and the largest variety of dailies in the city.

JUST opened. 5000 Linen Table Cloths, to be sold at 37½ cents. SOUTHERN PALACE, 332 Main street.

JUST RECEIVED—A fine lot of the choicest new butter of the season in packages to suit any demand, at J. Devoto's, corner Adams and Third streets.

PARLOR AND CHURCH ORGANS.—The best and most popular can be had at H. G. Holzenberg's, 374 Second street.

KNICKERBOCKER.

An Old New York Life Insurance Company Passes Through the Fire Unscathed.

Confessions of the Leading Daily Papers of New York City—They Take the Back Track.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York Says the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company is Sound.

From the leading daily papers of New York city, we copy the following extracts touching the condition and solvency of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, which has recently been subjected to a crucial test by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York, who says of it that "notwithstanding the thorough sifting to which the assets of the company have been subjected, I am happy to be able to state that they amounted on the first day of January, 1871, to the sum of $7,020,973 85, while the liabilities, including reserve fund and capital stock, amounted to $6,844,996 26, leaving a surplus of assets over all liabilities, of $175,977 59. This surplus, however, would be increased to $550,662 84 by including the amounts disallowed as above stated, which are claimed by the company to be valid and available assets, thus showing the company to be entirely solvent and entitled to the confidence of its policy-holders and the public." More than this cannot be said. Mr. Miller's testimony, thus given, sets at rest any doubts as to the Knickerbocker, originating in the malice of parties who have been disappointed in their plans of preying upon it. We congratulate S. R. Clarke & Co., who represent the company in Memphis, upon this full and ample vindication of the Knickerbocker, which they worthily represent, and whose interests are so thoroughly guarded in their hands.

From the New York Standard, [May 5.]

We publish elsewhere the report of Judge Miller, Commissioner of Insurance, on the affairs of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, and commend all carping critics to the facts which it embodies; and if all the life insurance companies, of equal age and volume of business, can show as clean a record, we will feel better satisfied than ever that our devotion of a large portion of our editorial space to the presentation of this subject is an act of real kindness to the public.

The following paragraph is taken from the *Insurance Monitor* for May, a paper devoted to the interests of all kinds of insurance companies—fire, marine, life and accident—and certainly an authority on those matters. The topic of discussion is the recent meeting of malcontent policy-holders of the Knickerbocker Company, who had suffered their policies to lapse and been refused renewals by the company's examining surgeon:

"In every case of these lapsed policies—we speak by the card—the company has honorably offered either to submit the applicant to a new medical examination, or reinstate him, if found sound, or else to give him a paid up policy, if he would liquidate his notes, and back interest. This is the entire thing in a nut-shell. The attitude and the purpose of the Knickerbocker in this regard are similar to those of other first-class companies, and there is no occasion whatever for the sensational deliverances that have been made."

The cause of the Knickerbocker Company is, in many respects, the cause of all the companies, and it is in this that we find our motive for undertaking, in some sort, its defense. We hope we shall not be obliged to say any more on the subject.

From the New York Tribune, May 5.]

says: "At the second meeting of the dissatisfied policy-holders of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, as reported in yesterday's *Tribune*, little that was new in respect to their grievances was developed, and a doubt was expressed whether the testimony would be forthcoming which, their counsel says, is requisite to give them a good case against the company. On the other hand, much was there alleged respecting the standing and condition of the company, which is flatly contradicted by the official report of the State Superintendent of Insurance published this morning."

"There are but three companies," says the Superintendent, "organized under the laws of New York which reported a larger amount of business done or more policies."

From the Brooklyn Daily Union, May 5.]

This old and hitherto very popular institution has been, for some weeks past, severely aspersed by a few of its ex-policy holders. Stories have been set afloat of a damaging character, meetings have been held, and an attempt made to compel the company to yield to the dictation of a set of men who seem to have no idea whatever of business principles. If parties who neglect or refuse to fulfill their business obligations, variably not pay their premiums promptly when due, are permitted to "go on a strike" and assume the character of a "mob," demanding their rights as they may interpret them, the sooner our life insurance companies know it the better. There is but one way to conduct life insurance, and all "strikers" and "mob" combinations will doubtless soon find this out. Doing business to suit the convenience of those who do not fulfill their business obligations would soon ruin any corporation. The Knickerbocker has been severely tested, and has triumphantly vindicated. The Superintendent of Life Insurance, Mr. Miller, has made a protracted and very thorough examination of its affairs, and given a certificate of its soundness, which should satisfy all parties. We have been personally interested in this case, as a policy holder, and rejoice sincerely that this well known company has come out so triumphantly. Throwing down the book]—there is the account of the Seven Days' fight! He went on to show the evil consequences of having such books in our schools, and was very severe upon the underhand manner in which the book makers insinuate into the minds of our children that we were all vilely wrong in the past. There is no series of school books published at the North which is not blurred by those insinuations and untruths against the South. He then held up a geography, which he said he had searched for objectionable passages and could find but two, but which contained poison enough to destroy the whole. It is by such secret, covert, unsuspicious passages, that the evil is done, for, if the book were openly and avowedly one-sided and partisan, their poison would, in consequence of its progress, prove its own antidote. He referred to a series of sound Southern books got up by Commissioner Maury and others. He pressaged solemnly, that unless the authorities of the country took this thing into serious consideration, but a very few years would elapse before our own children would blush for their own land and hang their heads in shame at the history of their country. [Sensation.] He held it that no author, imbued with the sectionalism which prevails at the North, is capable of doing us justice. They have actually changed every word in Webster's dictionary since the war which related to the science of government. It was done to suit the new and improved ideas of government. The people who would do that are not safe educators of our people. It may be very disloyal in me to talk this way, but it is very natural to feel this way, and he who wishes to wage an argument with me on this point must first dispute the wisdom of the God of humanity.

Another feature of these books is the laudation bestowed on everybody and everything at the North in connection with the war. The speaker said that he had nothing but words of praise and veneration for the great and magnanimous men who fought and subdued the South. But these verses were as potential in peace as their gleaming weapons had been in war a blessed peace would have settled upon and united the people of this land. [Cheers] It is against the crawling hypocrites who sneaked at home, who never felt a generous impulse stir their breasts, who perpetuate strife, that he raised his voice. He uttered a very fine philippic against that wretched class of scribblers and machine authors, miserable compilers of others ideas who write books, the only new thing about which is the poison they inject into them. Their object is to impress firmly and for ever the doctrines of the Radical party. That party seems to have captured body and soul, the book-making machinery of the country. He did not believe in the leveling doctrines which they preached. The perfect social equality which is a recognized cardinal principal of their creed he repudiated. Look abroad on the earth, and you see the lesson taught by nature everywhere—that of subjection of the inferior to the superior. The lofty cedars of Lebanon grew side by side with the osier and the reed. The fact shows, by striking contrast, the natural sin of equality. There is no such thing in nature. The white race of this earth is destined, and has the patent of the Most High, to go on in an ever-increasing superiority.

CHINESE poplins at 15 cents per yard—the cheapest dress goods ever sold in Memphis. SOUTHERN PALACE, 332 Main street.

GAS FITTING, 315 Second street.

HUNNEMAN'S Cologne Water the favorite.

terday's *Herald*, by circulating the official report upon their affairs of Mr. G. W. Miller, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York. This report bears date as recently as April 29, 1871, and shows that the company is in a highly flourishing condition. The "note system" has also been rapidly investigated and its soundness thoroughly established. The Superintendent concludes as follows: "Complaints have been made against this as well as other companies of a want of fairness and liberality toward policy-holders; but so far as the facts appear, from my investigation, I find that the Knickerbocker has honorably and promptly met and discharged all legitimate claims, the gross sum paid for such claims upon policies since its organization amounting to $2,881,849, besides dividends paid to policy-holders amounting to $956,424. In view of all the facts disclosed, I feel warranted in saying that the company is entitled to public confidence." The company state in addition that the present agitation against them has been mainly set on foot by policy-holders who have, by their own negligence, allowed their policies to lapse, and have then been indignant because the company have been compelled, in justice to their other customers, to insist on their strict legal rights. The company has demanded, in such cases, that the policy-holder should submit to a fresh medical examination before allowing the policy to be resumed, and the justice of doing this is self-apparent.

THE GORDON LECTURE.

Sensible Words to Mechanics—The Concealed Evils of Our School Books Exposed—A Talk About Real Patriotism.

A BEACON AMID THE STORM.

General Gordon presented himself at the foot-lights at the Greenlaw last night unheralded, and commenced at once to speak. He said that he was there, not to make a political speech, but to repeat a lecture for the Mechanic's Institute, which had been delivered there some nights ago. He did not expect that those who heard his former address would come again that night. He did not come before them with any other than a patriotic subject. The popular heart was so engrossed with the peculiar condition of the South that it would require the utmost impudence for any one to expect the attention of an audience in the South on any other than a patriotic subject. Amid the storm, the people wanted some one to point out the haven of the South's safety and her people's repose. He believed he could not still the tempest, but he thought he could point out the haven of safety. If there be relief from the ills under which the South suffers, what nobler motive can actuate a patriot's heart than an effort to relieve them of those ills?

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

He understood it to be the purpose of this organization to elevate and dignify labor, and as auxiliary to that end, to establish a public library in this city. Is it possible that there is no public library in this city? If there is not, then the public-spirited citizens will find it to their credit and profit to help in establishing one. The mechanics should be proud of the Mechanics' Institute to be proud of their mechanical skill. The very walls by which you are surrounded are a monument of your skill. All the wealth and comforts, and even the luxuries of life, from the humblest cottage that shelters the peasant from the storm to the grand palace that rears its lordly proportions to heaven, are eloquent of your enterprise and of the importance of your calling. Be not ashamed, then, of your profession of laborer or mechanic.

SOUTHERN GENIUS.

And I may say here, in favor of the South, that though she is behind in mechanical development, she never lacked the talent to devise and work out what was necessary, in defense. We hope we may not be obliged to say any more on the subject.

From the New York Tribune, May 5.]

says: "At the second meeting of the dissatisfied policy-holders of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, as reported in yesterday's *Tribune*, little that was new in respect to their grievances was developed, and a doubt was expressed whether the testimony would be forthcoming which, their counsel says, is requisite to give them a good case against the company. On the other hand, much was there alleged respecting the standing and condition of the company, which is flatly contradicted by the official report of the State Superintendent of Insurance published this morning."

"There are but three companies," says the Superintendent, "organized under the laws of New York which reported a larger amount of business done or more policies."

From the Brooklyn Daily Union, May 5.]

This old and hitherto very popular institution has been, for some weeks past, severely aspersed by a few of its ex-policy holders. Stories have been set afloat of a damaging character, meetings have been held, and an attempt made to compel the company to yield to the dictation of a set of men who seem to have no idea whatever of business principles. If parties who neglect or refuse to fulfill their business obligations, variably not pay their premiums promptly when due, are permitted to "go on a strike" and assume the character of a "mob," demanding their rights as they may interpret them, the sooner our life insurance companies know it the better. There is but one way to conduct life insurance, and all "strikers" and "mob" combinations will doubtless soon find this out. Doing business to suit the convenience of those who do not fulfill their business obligations would soon ruin any corporation. The Knickerbocker has been severely tested, and has triumphantly vindicated. The Superintendent of Life Insurance, Mr. Miller, has made a protracted and very thorough examination of its affairs, and given a certificate of its soundness, which should satisfy all parties. We have been personally interested in this case, as a policy holder, and rejoice sincerely that this well known company has come out so triumphantly. Throwing down the book]—there is the account of the Seven Days' fight! He went on to show the evil consequences of having such books in our schools, and was very severe upon the underhand manner in which the book makers insinuate into the minds of our children that we were all vilely wrong in the past. There is no series of school books published at the North which is not blurred by those insinuations and untruths against the South. He then held up a geography, which he said he had searched for objectionable passages and could find but two, but which contained poison enough to destroy the whole. It is by such secret, covert, unsuspicious passages, that the evil is done, for, if the book were openly and avowedly one-sided and partisan, their poison would, in consequence of its progress, prove its own antidote. He referred to a series of sound Southern books got up by Commissioner Maury and others. He pressaged solemnly, that unless the authorities of the country took this thing into serious consideration, but a very few years would elapse before our own children would blush for their own land and hang their heads in shame at the history of their country. [Sensation.] He held it that no author, imbued with the sectionalism which prevails at the North, is capable of doing us justice. They have actually changed every word in Webster's dictionary since the war which related to the science of government. It was done to suit the new and improved ideas of government. The people who would do that are not safe educators of our people. It may be very disloyal in me to talk this way, but it is very natural to feel this way, and he who wishes to wage an argument with me on this point must first dispute the wisdom of the God of humanity.

Another feature of these books is the laudation bestowed on everybody and everything at the North in connection with the war. The speaker said that he had nothing but words of praise and veneration for the great and magnanimous men who fought and subdued the South. But these verses were as potential in peace as their gleaming weapons had been in war a blessed peace would have settled upon and united the people of this land. [Cheers] It is against the crawling hypocrites who sneaked at home, who never felt a generous impulse stir their breasts, who perpetuate strife, that he raised his voice. He uttered a very fine philippic against that wretched class of scribblers and machine authors, miserable compilers of others ideas who write books, the only new thing about which is the poison they inject into them. Their object is to impress firmly and for ever the doctrines of the Radical party. That party seems to have captured body and soul, the book-making machinery of the country. He did not believe in the leveling doctrines which they preached. The perfect social equality which is a recognized cardinal principal of their creed he repudiated. Look abroad on the earth, and you see the lesson taught by nature everywhere—that of subjection of the inferior to the superior. The lofty cedars of Lebanon grew side by side with the osier and the reed. The fact shows, by striking contrast, the natural sin of equality. There is no such thing in nature. The white race of this earth is destined, and has the patent of the Most High, to go on in an ever-increasing superiority.

KILLED OR SUICIDED.

Account of an Inquest Held on Kate Cannon.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Kate Cannon yesterday morning, up stairs in a dirty little room over 266 Front street, from the window of which she had fallen on Tuesday night. Immediately after the girl expired, a rumor gained currency to the effect that one Johnny Connor had thrown her out the window while they were drinking and quarreling in the room. The Coroner summoned about a dozen witnesses, principally girls, who live up in that house, whose testimony was various and conflicting; and whose opinion of each other was anything but complimentary. It appears, anyhow, that a lot of them were spending some of their spare change on drink, and that Johnny Connor was the messenger who frequently went to the corner below to replenish the tin bucket with whisky.

Louisa Wolf swore that Johnny had just come up with a tin bucket full, and the first glasses were filled out all around. The attention of the other girls being attracted away from the window where Kate was sitting, back outwards, Johnny laid his hand upon her breast and gave her a push while she was in the act of tossing off a glass of liquor, as was stated in the AFFEAL the morning after the occurrence. Other girls contradict this statement and give versions of their own of it. Lizzy Forrest and Sarah Elliott swore that the deceased woman had repeatedly accused Connor of throwing her out the window.

There were nine girls sworn, and they mostly all belied each other, abused each other, and contradicted themselves every time they got a chance. The jury, however, seemed to be impressed with the statements above given, and they therefore said that the deceased came to her death by means of Johnny Connor shoving her out the window. They were a long time coming to this verdict, many of them being strongly of the opinion that the girls were perjured all through. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Connors, and the girl was buried by the generous but frail sisterhood.

CONFEDERATE ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Last Night—Preparations for the Annual Picnic.

The regular meeting of the Confederate Association took place in their rooms last night, Governor Harris in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC.

Colonel R. D. Frayser moved that the Entertainment Committee be instructed to make arrangements for the annual picnic, and to continue the committee with authority to prepare a programme and carry it out.

Captain T. N. Johnson, chairman of the committee, was empowered to appoint such sub-committees as he might deem necessary. The remaining members of the committee are Messrs. Hatcher, R. T. English, J.