MEMPHIS APPEAL

FICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, : : JULY 27, 1871

☞ We wish all merchants to understand that this office will not be responsible for and will not pay any debts created by any individual connected with the office, in any capacity, unless the same shall have first been presented to and accepted for payment by G. W. Alexander, Business Manager of the APPEAL.

WE have had on our table for some days the comprehensive reply of Mr. A. H. Stephens to the New York *World*, which, with the exception of a few introductory sentences, we publish to-day. It is the best resume of the argument against the Departure yet published, and we commend it to a careful reading.

The Cotton Tax.

Prominently in the commercial columns of the *Avalanche* of yesterday we observe an article condemnatory of the action of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the recovery of the cotton tax, which, taking into view the source from which it comes, looks very much like an ebullition of spleen or malice against some particular persons. Neither the APPEAL nor any other city paper has been partisan for the refunding of the money wrongfully taken, and we can see no excuse or reason, except that of malice and meanness, why the *Avalanche* should all at once devote its commercial column to a partisan war against it. That our merchants, planters and others were wickedly robbed in 1865-6-7 by an unequal and unconstitutional tax on cotton, so pronounced by Reverdy Johnson, Judges Curtis, Campbell, Sharkey, Hughes, Phillips, Moore, and other eminent members of the bar, is well known. And it is also well known that, on appeal to the Supreme Court, the eight judges were equally divided, and that consequently no opinion was rendered. How much the millions supposed to be involved may have weighed on the mind of the court does not appear; but the claimants, failing to get a decision, and desiring to obtain redress from Congress, presented their cause for the indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce, which, in a well-tempered memorial praying the return of the money wrongfully taken, made the application to Congress. This was certainly proper enough, especially on the part of a body so largely composed of cotton factors and agents of the planters. There is a just claim, and no honest reason exists why it should not be urged. But the *Avalanche*, like a dog in the manger, snarls and growls about it as if the planters and others with the Chamber of Commerce had committed some heinous offense. It virtually advises Congress not to refund the tax, notwithstanding that would be of so great service to thousands and bring millions of capital into the southern country. The ground assumed is that it has been bought up by speculators. How does that alter the case if true? We do not understand that, however (its only argument), to be founded in fact. On the contrary, we are informed by those who know, that not one dollar has been sold at any price, and that those who paid the tax still own and control it. As is usual in cases of oppression, some of them may have parted with a portion of their interest, to procure assistance and pay the expenses of getting the remainder. That is their business and their right, as men of mature age, capable of managing their own affairs without the guardianship of the *Avalanche*. Take out a few Radical thieves, and we should be glad to see Republicans thus getting the simple justice, which it is infamous not to accord even to an enemy. What business has the *Avalanche* intermeddling to prevent the impoverished citizens of the country from recovering something of the millions of which they have been so basely robbed? When the APPEAL does it, may the APPEAL sink beyond redemption. Whether the *Avalanche* is pursuing this method to black-mail the claimants, we do not know. But one thing we do know, and that is that the course taken by the *Avalanche* is injurious and hostile to every interest of our citizens and an offense worthy of expulsion from the Chamber of Commerce. How long before our business public may expect to be dictated to, and, it may be, thwarted, in other matters of great importance, if they submit to an indignity of this character without some token of their disapprobation? The *animus* exhibited in this attempt to forestall the application to Congress for some late measure of justice, indicates a disregard of southern interests, if not a malice against individuals which would have disgraced and been scorned by its Radical predecessor and brother Departurist, the Memphis *Post*.

A Good Enough Radical Paper.

We heard yesterday that a Radical paper was about to be started here, and that subscriptions for that purpose were already on foot. We think this is wholly unnecessary. The Avalanche is here, sufficient to answer every Radical purpose. What do the Radicals want the Avalanche will not do for them? Do they want Ku-Klux lies, made to order, from the size of Lafayette county, Miss., to a flatboat? The Avalanche will do it for them. Do they want to punish rebels for acts not known to the criminal code when committed? The Avalanche approvingly smiles and seeks the position of Jack Ketch. Do they want to support a despotism and rear high the military over the civil power? The Avalanche is ready and zealous. Do they want a spy in the camp ready to convey intelligence to headquarters on Union street? They have it in the Avalanche. Do they want a prophet always ready to desert principle, and depart for the spoils? In the Avalanche they have one. Do they want a ghost story to scare the children and fool the niggers? The Avalanche is always willing. Do they want all the putrid filth of the slums brought out to offend the nostrils in the blaze of day? The Avalanche waits their bidding. And if they want the "fancy" interviewed, or a tale of incest further to represent Southern society among "our Northern brethren," lo! the Avalanche is always with them, ever ready and willing and zealous to make the biggest sensation, and bring Southern people into the utmost possible contempt. Do they wish to read what will bring the blush to the cheek of innocence; and stink (out of their own circle) in the nostrils of all decent people? The Avalanche is *sui generis*, and equally capable in head and heart for the service. We hardly need to illustrate by particular cases when so many are fresh in the memory. That, for instance, which appeared yesterday speaks the whole capacity, merit and taste of our neighbor—that "shocking revelation," that "ruin of a girl by her own brother," that "tale of horror and disgrace," which, so far as our *white* population is concerned, is made out of whole cloth, and is as false as it is disgusting. The article was intended and effective for the purpose of showing up Southern society by the side of its Ku-Klux and other accomplishments, and will go the rounds as fit pabulum for the Northern Radical press. No one reading it will doubt that it speaks of crime in white Southern circles, as the writer intended they should not. How near the Hernando switch the "well known physician," and how far beyond the patient, does not appear from the "shocking revelation." Nor does it appear that the venerable "elderly gentleman" who called on the physician to save his dying daughter was an American citizen of African scent, nor that the "grief-stricken mother" was a greasy Dinah, of the same colored persuasion, nor that the "young lady" was as much like the pot as the kettle could be. Why should any such nice distinctions appear in a Radical paper? Was not the afflicted family "man and brother" and sister too? What business has a Radical paper drawing distinctions between rich and poor, high and low, white and black, when all are equal and a question of morals and the little matter of family incest is concerned. What matters it if the guilty "brother" and "exemplary young man" was a *porter* instead of a "clerk in a well-known Main street house?" Is not Sambo's reputation even more precious in the polar regions than that of any poor white rebel trash? What an infamous outrage it would be to call a "young lady about seventeen years of age, the youngest of a large family, highly educated, beautiful in face and charming in manner, an especial pet," by such ugly words as the Indian squaw or the black man's wench. Where, as is the case with the colored Dinahs, all are of equal and easy virtue, how shocking to make any distinction against them and how beneficial to the Radical cause and how gratifying to Radical hate to put all Southern white ladies in the same catalogue. Such was the purpose and effect of the "shocking revelation" article of the Avalanche. When the north is busy denouncing the best men, it may also help on the Radical cause to make some lie against the best women of the south, as this article inferentially does. Such things are rather disgusting here among white rebels. But we suppose it suits pretty well northern latitudes and organs which look in that direction for support. We think the Avalanche will answer all these Radical purposes "as well as they make them" to do it. It will be extremely ungenerous in the Radicals to start a new paper.

4,430,000 BALES.

1870-71 Nearly as Productive in Cotton as 1859-60—The Story of Progress in the South.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has given us a very able review of the cotton production of the South from and inclusive of 1853-54 to 1870-71, in which it is made to appear as by no means improbable that the cotton crop of 1870-71 may turn out the largest ever produced in the United States. The cotton crops for the thirteen years have been as follows:

	BALES.
1869-70	3,154,749
1868-69	2,395,507
1867-68	2,430,893
1866-67	1,951,988
1865-66	2,161,043
1860-61	3,656,086
1859-60	4,675,770
1858-59	3,851,481
1857-58	3,113,962
1856-57	2,939,519
1855-56	2,527,845
1854-55	2,847,339
1853-54	2,930,027

Up to last Friday night the receipts of last year's crop at all the ports summed up 3,036,765 bales. We may safely calculate on 64,000 bales for the remainder of the season, which is about 70 per cent. above the receipts for the corresponding time last year. This would make the total receipts for the year at the ports, say 4,000,000 bales.

The movement of cotton this year overland direct to the mills has been very large. Railroads have reduced their rates, and high ocean freights from New Orleans during the busy season have contributed to encourage direct shipments from the interior. We published a statement not long since of the amount sent through Nashville on one road, which was 100,000 bales. The total amount sent overland last year was 140,000 bales. This year it will probably reach 320,000 bales, and may exceed this amount.

With regard to the consumption of cotton by Southern mills, we may estimate an increase of 21,000 bales, which would make the total 100,000 bales, compared with 79,843 last year. These mills have been running full time, and the number of spindles and looms in operation has been augmented.

The assertion that the overland shipments direct to Northern mills have so largely increased is strengthened by the extract which we gave a few days since from the *Chronicle*, concerning the consumption of cotton. That journal states that the United States' consumption has increased 100,000 bales during the last six months. Deducting the foreign exports and stocks now on hand from the total receipts at all the ports, there is found a deficiency of 54,000 bales in the takings of Northern spinners from the seaboard markets. This deficiency, together with the increase of 100,000 bales, must have gone overland.

We have thus the following estimate of the crop of 1870-71, in bales:

Receipts at the ports	4,000,000
Overland direct shipments	320,000
Consumption of Southern mills	100,000
Burnt, etc	10,000
Total crop	4,430,000

The only crop larger than this in number of bales was that of 1859-60, which was 4,675,770. The average weight of a bale of cotton that year was 457 pounds, which would make the crop 2,136,725,890 pounds.

This season the average weight of bales has been considerably in excess of the foregoing. A statement was published not long since setting it down as 464.41 pounds. This we think a little too low. The average at New Orleans justifies 470 pounds to the bale for the whole crop.

This average weight per bale would bring the crop to 2,082,100,000 pounds. There is, therefore, only a difference of 54,625,890 pounds, or less than four per cent. in favor of the crop of 1859-60, and the total may possibly turn out as large.

The Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania and Reading railroad have purchased for one hundred and forty-one thousand dollars, forty acres of land at Perth Amboy, N. J., with an extensive water front, to be used for the construction of docks and for a shipping port for the coal traffic of the roads.

DEAD AND LIVE ISSUES.

From the Atlanta Sun.]

Our position, succinctly but clearly stated is: that all questions and matters pertaining to the war, growing out of secession—its causes, conduct and *actual* results—from its commencement to its close; from the firing on Fort Sumter to the surrender of the last Confederate armed squad; from the secession of South Carolina to the restoration of the Union, by the resumption of their obligations to it under the Constitution on the part of the States which had attempted to withdraw from it, and the claim by them on their reciprocal and equal rights in the Federal councils—all these questions and matters, we say, which are embraced in these clearly-defined limits, should, in our judgment, as heretofore expressed, be "laid away," and consigned to the tomb, never to be alluded to again as entering, in any way, into the practical living issues of Federal politics.

Among these *actual* results of the war—whether one of its legitimate results or not—we include all questions relating to negro slavery or servitude, as it previously existed in some of the States of the Union, because in point of fact, all these questions were disposed of within the limits of the period so distinctly defined.

The Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which the previously existing relation between the white and the black races in some of the States was forever abolished and prohibited, we therefore consider no longer a *living issue*. It was adopted within the period stated. All the States of the Union had a hearing upon it, and an equal voice upon it on its adoption through constitutional constituencies. We, therefore, regard it as *valid*, for however reluctantly it may have been ratified by the States which had attempted to secede, yet it was ratified by competent authority on the part of each of them—by a constituency in each of them recognized by the Constitution of the United States; and was so ratified in good faith by them without the slightest disposition on their part to disturb it. It is, therefore, in our opinion, properly classed among the "dead issues;" not because an attempt to disturb it would "kindle the whole country into a conflagration," but because those affected by it have no desire or wish to unsettle what they have agreed to, "*in good faith*," as one of the *actual* results of the war, whether a legitimate one or not. These are our reasons for considering the Thirteenth amendment both *valid* and not to be reversed.

So much then for the "dead issues."

Now as to those of a *living* character.

How is it with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, so-called? If we understand the position of the *World*, it is that *these* should be classed in the same category as the Thirteenth, and considered among the *actual* results of the war, whether legitimately or rightfully so or not; and the consistency in reasoning on our part requires that we should so accept them.

To this we say, by no means. They are not *results* of the war, either legitimate or actual. They are in no way connected with the war or its declared objects. They are the *results* of open, palpable and avowed usurpations of power by a majority faction in Congress *since* the war—*since* the proclamation of peace—*since* the restoration of the Union by the resumption of their obligations under the Constition on the part of all the States which attempted to withdraw—and *after* the full accomplishment of every object for which the war, from its beginning to its end, was avowedly waged by the Federal authorities. There can be no rightful result of any war beyond the attainment of the end for which it is waged according to all authorities on the subject, from Aristotle and Cicero to Grotius, Vattel and Wheaton.

These Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments can, in no proper sense, be considered in any way as either legitimate, rightful or *actual* results of the war. They constitute a prominent part in another and a *new war* upon the Constitution, after the ends of the other were attained, and rest entirely upon most flagrant usurpations of power, infinitely more dangerous to the liberties of the country than the "rebellion" itself, so-called; for secession after all that may be said against its *rightfulness* or policy, left the great and inestimable right of local self-governments on the part of the peoples of the several States of the Union, entirely intact and unimpaired, while this *new* war, of which these amendments are some of the results, thus far, was commenced, and is being still waged, against the very foundation principles upon which all American free institutions are founded.

Had the seceding States been permitted to "depart in peace," and not compelled to return, as they were, all the other States as well as themselves, would unquestionably have been *quite* as well off as they were at the time the Union was formed. There would have been no loss to them, or either of them, of any of the essential principles of liberty. The only possible loss, in this particular, would have been the greater security for the maintenance of these principles and rights, which it was one of the leading objects of the Union to establish. The usurpations, however, upon which these amendments rest, and which marked the beginning of this *new war*, were thoroughly *revolutionary* in their character—boldly, daringly, and confessedly *revolutionary*—in the fundamental principles upon which the whole fabric of our free institutions were based. This was the object of these amendments, and the usurpations of which they are the offspring. In order to carry out the object, ten States of the Union were stricken from the roll of Commonwealths, at the very time the object of the war against secession was accomplished, in having them restored to their "practical relations to the Union." Their entire populations of over seven millions of people, with life, liberty, and property, were subjected to absolute military rule, without legal protection or even the recognition of any one single civil right whatever.

These ten States were all *then* claiming their equal rights in the Federal councils, to which they were unquestionably entitled, but the right to be heard upon these amendments was denied them by the majority faction in Congress, in the face and very teeth of the Constitution, which declares that "each State shall have at least one Representative" in the House, "and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." Nay, more; these usurpations marking the beginning of this *new war* upon the Constitution, ended, not in the expulsion of ten States from the Federal Councils, but extended to the complete *revolution* of all their State governments, respectively, by force of arms. These amendments were never submitted for ratification, as the Constitution provides, to any constituency in these States known to the Constitution of the United States; and the ratifications by which they are now claimed to be part of the organic law, were carried, as is notoriously known, by military force, and not by the voluntary action of even these creatures of the revolutions so affected. These ratifications were not the acts of these States, but the acts of a majority faction in Congress. And unless the monstrous doctrine be accepted, that Congress can mould and shape, change and modify the Constitution of the United States, as well as the Constitution of the several States, as they please, these amendments, so proposed and so carried, can never be considered *valid* by any man or people having any regard for the principles of public law or public liberty.

But, says the *World*, the usurpations, monstrous as they were, on which these amendments rest, are all obsolete—*they* are defunct—*they* cannot be repealed, for *they* no longer have any force—*they* have done their work.

But is their work defunct? Are these stupendous *frauds*, known as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, obsolete? Are not these infamous acts boldly claimed as *actual* results of the new war now being waged against the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people? They are, and they, together with the daring usurpations upon which they rest, constitute *living questions*, as we maintain, for public consideration and popular condemnation. Can the fundamental law of the Union be changed by such acts of violence, perfidy and wrong? We say it cannot be. The *World*, in a late article, admitted that it ought not to be. Then why not call upon the people in their majesty and controlling power at the polls to declare that it shall not be?

The *World* seems to think, we regret to see, that these amendments—the *results* of these usurpations—after all, do not amount to much; they only secure civil rights, including suffrage, to the black race; and as *we* have no disposition to disturb these rights without a fair trial in our own State, or in any other State where the people are willing to award them, why not—it asks—let these amendments, with all the usurpations upon which they rest, pass without censure or condemnation? Why quarrel with the "form" when the "substance" is accepted? Why "waste time over the husks of a question after accepting the kernel?" Why not join what it is pleased to call Progressive Democracy in accepting and sanctioning the whole? This is the tenor of the argument.

Now does the *World* really think that "*negro suffrage*" is the "*kernel*" of the Fifteenth Amendment? Much better would it be for the liberties of this country if that view was correct. We, however, look upon this as hardly constituting the "husks." The "*kernel*" is in depriving the States of the power of regulating this, as other local questions, each for itself and as it pleases. This amendment in its "*kernel*" strikes at the very foundation on which all our institutions rest. Its object was, and effect will be, if it shall ever become an "*accomplished fact*," to remove the only barrier heretofore existing against the *Federal* Government becoming a centralized despotism.

What right can any State be said to have if it is deprived of its power over suffrage? This is the vital principle of all State rights and State powers. It is the removal of this barrier and the destruction of this principle, aimed at the "kernel" of the Fifteenth Amendment, which are to lead to the reduction of the States of this Union, according to the idea of Mr. Attorney General Akerman to mere corporations or municipalities, which shall depend, even for their existence, upon the will of an imperial dynasty. This is the "kernel" of the fruit of this worse than Upas tree. It is the concentrated poison of the whole, which strikes at the very heart and every vital fibre of our whole system of local self-governments. This, as we view it, is far from being "*nothing but ordaining negro suffrage*."

Again, is it true that the "substance" of the Fourteenth amendment is nothing but the security of their civil rights to the black race? Is the *World* in earnest? Is it serious in thus speaking of this most iniquitous usurpation? What! Is a "Bill of Attainder" in the face of the Constitution, and without a hearing, against at least *one hundred and fifty thousand* white citizens, including nearly every one in the ten States who was honored with the public confidence, from the office of Chief Magistrate down to that of Justice of the Peace, by which they are declared "disabled" and "disqualified" from ever hereafter holding any place of public trust, either in the State or Federal Government, "*nothing but securing civil rights to the black race!*"

Is the declaration that no one laboring under these "disabilities," except by the gracious permission of the usurpers, shall ever be qualified to represent the people in Congress, or serve the people of their States in any public capacity, nothing but securing civil rights to negroes? Has not the Constitution declared and fixed the qualifications of members of Congress? How, then, in the face and teeth of these provisions, does the Fourteenth amendment assume to add to these qualifications? We maintain that the attempt to do so by "Bills of Attainder," acts of "disabilities," or "test oaths," are as flagitiously criminal against the organic law and the public liberties of the country, as to add to or take from the sacred text, would be impiously wicked against the mandates of the Most High?

Are not these now living practical facts? Are we moving in "the aerial region and cloudland of vague declamation," in thus characterizing one of the hideous features of this so-called Fourteenth amendment? Are these monstrous acts nothing but shadows? Are they not, in fact and in truth, most sad and pernicious realities to be met, considered and condemned by the people, if the liberties of this country are to be preserved? We assure the *World*, in all earnestness, that we so consider them. Not only so, but we look upon them as among the most practical and live issues now to be presented to the people of the United States.

Nor are we, in assailing them, engaged in any such ridiculous adventure as Don Quixote in his charge upon the windmills, unless the people of these States are ripe for despotism. Nor are we engaged in any such fantastic political comedy as that of calling upon the people to *repeal* the unconstitutional Reconstruction Acts, or anything founded upon them. Unconstitutional acts, and everything that rests upon them, are not laws. They are nothing but nullities. So Mr. Jefferson, and the Democracy in 1800, declared the Alien and Sedition Acts to be.

They set out upon no such "ridiculous windmill" contest as seeking to have nullities *repealed*. *They* only call upon the people to declare them *nullities* by popular vote at the polls, and to put in power men who would so declare them to be in their respective official positions. In this way the Alien and Sedition Acts of usurpation were gotten rid of; not by repeal, but by electing men to office who held them to be as they were—not valid laws, but nullities. These acts still remain upon the statute book as a monument and record of the iniquity of their authors, and as a beacon to guide posterity for all time to come, how to get rid of all like usurpations.

If the editors of the *World* wish to know how we propose to deal with these fraudulent amendments, we say to them that we propose to deal with them just as Mr. Jefferson and the Democracy of 1800 dealt with the Alien and Sedition Acts.

Let the people everywhere be aroused to a proper sense of the danger which now threatens the overthrow of their institutions, and called upon to vote for no man for any office, from the Chief Magistracy down, who will give his sanction of *validity* to any measure based upon such usurpations as these so-called amendments are known to be. Is not this an easy, peaceful, and effective mode by which the the complete ratification of all these wrongs can be secured?

We assure the *World* that it is our object, above every other earthly consideration, to save the institutions of the country, if possible, as they were established by our ancestors. We believe that depends entirely on the Democracy. To succeed, we know harmony and concert of action are essential.

We have thus given fairly and frankly, and clearly, we trust, our views of that line of policy which, if adopted, will most surely lead them to success in the coming conflict; but if these views should not meet the approval of the majority, then we shall have one thing to ask (this we shall ask in the name of everything that is sacred), and that is, that the masses of the party, in arraigning their opponents for their misdeeds, shall not by any platform or pronunciamento, to be committed to a sanction of the *validity* or *policy* of any measure which is based entirely upon "usurpation, fraud and perfidy?"

The total number of names in the New Haven city directory is 17,000, an increase of 3076 over last year.

MILLINERY GOODS.

OTIS & Co. MEMPHIS AND NEW-YORK.

☞ We earnestly invite the attention o THE TRADE to the following:☜

BLACK SASH RIBBONS,
COLORED SASH RIBBONS,
NARROW TIE RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORD EDGE RIBBONS,
TAFFETA RIBBONS,
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS,
FANCY RIBBONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
CANTON SHADE HATS,
CANTON GIPSEY SCHOOL HATS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS,
MACHINE TWISTS, Etc., Etc.

☞ TRIMMED HATS IN EVERY GRAED

OTIS & CO.,
apl5 327, Main street, Memphis

PHYSICIANS.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—DR. L. L. COLEMAN, late of Nashville, Tenn., a graduate in medicine, with an experience of 25 years in his profession, may be consulted at the WORSHAM HOUSE by the afflicted, in the treatment of Chronic, Constitutional, Sexual and Seminal diseases and difficulties incident to Females. Office hours from 8 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 9 p.m. jy23

DR. H. W. PURNELL

☞ Still offers his professional services to the public. He will attend to the branches of the practice of

Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

☞ His residence is at 79 UNION STREET; his office, 135 UNION. jy6

DR. R. C. MARLATTE'S
MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
42 North Court Street,
FOR THE
TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES,
CHRONIC OR PRIVATE.

INSURANCE.

COPY OF
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—

INSURANCE COMPA'Y
OF CINCINNATI,
ON THE 30th DAY OF JUNE, 1871.

The name of the Company is the Andes Insurance Company. It is located in Cincinnati, Ohio.
The amount of its Capital Stock is $1,000,000 00
The amount of its Capital Stock paid up 1,000,000 00

The Assets of the Company are as follows

Cash on hand and in hands of Agents or others		$196,327 93
Real Estate, etc		None
Bonds.	Market:	
United States	$347,253 50	
Ohio	96,598 00	
Other States	39,477 00—	483,378 51
Loans on Bonds, Morigages, etc		622,061 53
Debts otherwise secured:		
Bills Received	$15,445 58	
Collateral Loans	94,600 00—	110,045 58
Debts for Premium		None
Deferred Premium		None
Interest Accrued		41,229 54
All other Securities:		
Supplies on hand and in Agents hands	$9,482 29	
Office Furniture and Fixtures	6,290 14—	15,772 84
Total Assets		$1,470,822 51
Liabilities:		
Losses Unadjusted		$37,507 43

☞ A copy of above has been filed with the Comptroller, and certificate of authority issued to

jy13 CARRINGTON MASON, Agent.
No. 9 Madison street.

Odd Fellows'
MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION
Office, 222 Main St., Memphis.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
W. S. BRUCE, J. D. DANBURY,
J. P. PRESCOTT, H. D. CONNELL,
D. C. TRADER, JOHN LINKHAUER,
CHARLES A. BEEHS, R. BINGHAM,
W. R. MONSON.

OFFICERS:
H. D. CONNELL, President.
R. BINGHAM, Vice-President.
J. P. PRESCOTT, Secretary.
W. S. BRUCE, Treasurer.

ONLY members of the Order in good standing admitted. The fees are small. Admission fee, $5, in advance. Annual fee, $1, in advance, and $2 upon the death of each member (within thirty days after being notified), when his family, or any person designated by him, will be entitled to the aggregate of $2 from every member of the Association. All Odd Fellows in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, are eligible to membership. This is strictly an Odd Fellow's institution, to benefit the families of its deceased members. le25 1aw

COTTON PRESS.

PRATT'S
SOUTHERN-MADE GIN.

THIS Gin, of light draft, makes a good sample, and will pick more lint from the same amount of seed cotton, and in less time, than any other Gin. It does not break the roll nor choke; is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order.

Mr. Pratt has made upward of 70,000 Gins for India, Egypt, Mexico, Brazil and the Southern States, which have given general satisfaction.

It is a good rule to try all things, and hold fast to what has been approved and answers the purpose for which it is made. This is claimed for Pratt's Gin, and admitted by practical farmers who have used it.

Steam Engines and Machinery,

made by Talbott & Sons, of Richmond, Va., for sale. These engines, with the latest improvements and of superior workmanship, have taken the premium over others at fairs where they have been exhibited.

Orders for Gins, Engines and Gum Bands promptly filled. Gins repaired by a skilful tinwright. Address, Memphis, Tenn.,

G. W. TRUEHEART, Agent
jy18 1aw For Daniel Pratt, Talbott & Sons.

Cotton Presses and Horse Powers!

THE
"Reynolds" Revolving Wrought Iron Screw
COTTON PRESS

IS an improvement on the most popular Screw Presses, and is pronounced to be the most complete, durable and easy working Press now on the market. The whole weight of the Press with the Cotton in the box stands on a pivot, enabling two men or one horse to press a 500 pound bale with ease.

THE REYNOLDS HORSE POWERS!

Is unsurpassed for strength and durability; they are manufactured expressly for Cotton Ginning, Corn Mills and other Plantation work. These article took the PREMIUMS at the TEXAS STATE FAIR, 1871.

Manufactured in New Orleans, at

REYNOLDS IRON WORKS,
CORNER SOUTH MARKET AND FULTON STS.,
Near St. Mary's Market.

W. H. REYNOLDS, Proprietor, POS 1866.
Office and Depot 1,24 Carondelet street.
Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circular. jy4 1w

Dental Notice.

I. G. WASSON, D. D. S.,

CONTINUES to practice DENTISTRY at his well known stand, No. 318 Main street, near the Peabody Hotel. jel1

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELLOR to THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, etc.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any address (free of postage) for 50 cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Beware of the Ignorant and Unfortunate:

Before applying to the notorious QUACKS who advertise in public papers, or using any nauseous nostrums, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office No. 12 N. Eighth street, 1st Market and Walnut, St. Louis, Mo. je22 1aw

ICE.

MEMPHIS ICE CO.

HICKEY & BARTLETT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE LAKE ICE
OFFICE, 316 MAIN ST.
Storehouse, No. 9 Howard's Row.

SHIPPING orders respectfully solicited. Orders left at either place will be promptly attended to. je22

MARBLE WORKS.

MEMPHIS MARBLE WORKS
MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.,
81 Madison Street.

M. MULDOON & CO., Louisville, Ky.
MULDOON, DOYLE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
CHAS. BULLETT, Sculptor, Carrara, Italy.

KEEP constantly on hand and make to order all descriptions of

Scotch Granite & Marble Monuments
MARBLE STATUES, HEAD STONES,
Vases, Counter and Table Tops,
Furniture Slabs, Etc.

Also, do all description of TILEING.
Have also on hand a large assortment of
Marble Mantels, Grates, Etc.

MEMPHIS
Steam Stone Works!
JOS. CLASER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LIMESTONE, FREESTONE,
AND GRANITE,
And Stonework of every Description
OFFICE AND MILLS ON
Washington Street,
Between Third and Fourth Sts.,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

R. M. ESTES. H. K. JACKSON
ESTES & JACKSON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Nos. 15 and 17 Madison Street,
je21 MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Law Firm of Hanson, Swingley & Dashiell is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Col. A. L. SWINGLEY. The business of the late firm will be conducted in future by G. A. HANSON, to whom all payments must be made, and all communications should be addressed.

NEW FIRM.

Hanson, Estes & Dashiell,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
5 Union Street, : Memphis, Tenn

LUMBER.

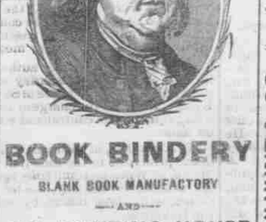
LUMBER YARD & SAW-MILL.

WE are now manufacturing and are prepared to furnish in any quantity, Building and Fencing Lumber, at from $16 to $20 per thousand. Shingles (both sawed and hand-made) at from $2 50 to $5 per thousand. Our stock of Laths, Weatherboarding, Flooring, Ceiling, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Dry and Dressed Lumber, is complete, which we are selling at the lowest possible prices. Orders from the country filled with dispatch.

M. K. & J. W. COCHRAN,
my17d&w Foot of Washington st., near river.

JOB PRINTING.

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. mh5

GOODWYN & CO.
No. 361 Main St.

WE have purchased the stock and material of the Southwestern Publishing Co., perhaps the most extensive publishing and printing house in the South. We have, we believe, the only job press in the city of Memphis, and are prepared to publish books in the very best style. In our

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

We have, as Foreman, Mr. Louis Laval, one of the best job printers in the city, and will guarantee work done as neatly and as low as any house south of St. Louis. Our

Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufacturing Department

Is complete in all its departments, and work done in this line will not be surpassed.

Journals, Ledgers, Day, Weight, Entry and Dray Books, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Deeds, Leases—in fact, everything used by business men gotten up in best style, and on short notice.

We have on hand a full and well selected stock of STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, etc., and we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

GOODWYN & CO.

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 disease 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's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.

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

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. je27 daw

CHANCERY SALE
—OF—
PERSONAL PROPERTY
On Saturday, August 5, 1871.

No. 351.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—Adv. H. McDonald vs. Jas. A. Wiggs et al.

BY virtue of a decree of the Second Chancery Court made in the cause above, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, in front of the office of the Second Chancery Court, in the city of Memphis,

Saturday, August 5, 1871,

At the o'clock m. the one fourth interest of J. A. Wiggs in the Sawmill of Page & Wiggs, located in the northern part of the city of Memphis, Tennessee.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the spot.

This July 24, 1871.

M. D. L. STEWART, C. and M.
J. A. TAYLOR, Sol. for Complainant. jy26

LIQUOR DEALERS.

JOHN LILLY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 351 Main Street, Memphis.

I WOULD beg leave to inform my friends, and the public generally, that I am prepared to meet the demands of the trade with GENUINE goods of the purest and best quality, at reasonable prices, and respectfully solicit their patronage.

JOHN LILLY.
a pr22d&w

A. VACCARO. B. VACCARO. A. B. VACCAR
A. VACCARO & CO
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS
CIGARS, ETC.,
No. 324 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE

BOOKS.

Just Published.
IN ONE VOLUME—PRICE, 50c.

The following Medical Lectures for Gentlemen:

1. PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
2. PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN.
3. NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.
4. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS.
5. SPERMATORRHŒA.
6. ABUSES OF THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.
7. TREATMENT AND CURE.

Price 50c by mail. Address the author, Dr. CURTIS, No. 9 Tremont Place, Boston. le28

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Thomas Sheridan having sold his interest in the "Marble Sentie" to his partner, Patrick Monagan, who alone is responsible for all indebtedness, and will settle all outstanding business up to date.

PAT. MONAGAN,
THOS. SHERIDAN.

Memphis, July 1, 1871. jy4

MR. WM. L. NEEL

LATE of Macon, Tennessee, is admitted as a Partner in our house, dating from June 1, 1871.

SMITH, NEEL & CO.
No. 7 Monroe street.

Memphis, Tenn., July 3, 1871. jy4

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Wolcott, Smith & Co. is this day dissolved, by A. M. Smith retiring. L. M. Wolcott continues the business in his own name, and assumes the liabilities and collects the assets of the late firm.

L. M. WOLCOTT,
A. M. SMITH.

Memphis, July 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They have sold their stock to Brown & Jones, whom they recommend to the steamboatmen generally. The city trade will be continued at the Old Stand, corner Main and South Court streets, by George Mellersh.

N. J. BIGLEY,
GEORGE MELLERSH.
D. McNEAL.

GEORGE MELLERSH
DEALER IN
Pittsburgh and Cannel
COAL AND COKE
25 South Court Street,
CORNER MAIN, : : MEMPHIS

FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS!
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Manufacturing, Retail and Jobbing House,
Buy Where a Thing is Made.

WE refer to a few well known gentlemen, whose names are below, who have worn our shirts and cheerfully lend us their names as references:

Dr. R. W. Mitchell, Jacob Friedman, Esq., A. K. Taylor, M. D., Col. A. J. Rosch, Geo. S. Richardson, Esq., George Keiler, Esq., Isaac Schwab, Esq., T. Sherwood, Esq., C. F. Smith, Esq., D. A. Shepherd, Esq.,