MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, : : : AUGUST 4, 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.

"A Liar and a Puppy."

Such, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, is the language which the Memphis correspondent of the New York *Herald* says Mr. Davis recently applied to him to his face. His response was; "Well, Mr. Davis, after that, I had better go." And he went; and the brazen-faced fool has no better sense than to publish his own infamy to all the world. Such language might have been wrongfully applied to anybody; but this correspondent takes pains to let the public know that Mr. Davis described him correctly; for he tells what called forth the epithets in question. He had seen a private letter, written by Mr. Davis, and, promising not to publish it, had been permitted to read it, and had then telegraphed "the substance" of it to the *Herald*. The hound claims that he did not violate his pledge! And he sets this forth as the opinion also of the *Herald*, and that paper does not deny the averment! What code of ethics is in force in New York?

"Carpet-Baggers."

Mr. Greeley turns upon the Southern carpet-baggers, who have been barking at his heels because he told the truth about them, with this apt anecdote:

The gross perversions and angry criticisms of Southern journals remind us of an anecdote: The eccentric Lorenzo Dow was once approaching a place where he had an appointment to preach, when a stranger complained to him that his watch had been stolen from under his pillow the night before. Dow assured the victim that his watch would be returned, and, picking up a boulder that weighed a pound or so, laid it under his cloak and entered the pulpit. After preaching zealously for half an hour or so, he suddenly stopped and exclaimed, "A man's watch was stolen in this neighborhood last night, and the thief is now in this house. I shall hit him with this stone." He made a feint of throwing it, and one of the audience ducked his head. He was instantly seized, searched and the stolen watch was found in one of his pockets.

Are there not too many heads ducking in deference to our denunciation of "thieving carpet-baggers?"

Pro and Con.

Among the prominent Democratic papers that indorse the "new departure" are the Boston *Post*, New York *World*, Buffalo *Courier*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Ohio *Statesman*, Indianapolis *Sentinel*, Chicago *Times*, Missouri *Republican*, and Louisville *Courier-Journal*. The Sedalia *Democrat* opposes the new departure.—*Sedalia Times.*

To which the Holden (Missouri) *Democrat* responds as follows: "Yes, and to the Sedalia *Democrat*, you may add the Holden *Democrat*, Columbia *Herald* and Lexington *Caucasian*, in Missouri; the Memphis APPEAL, Columbus (Miss.) *Democrat*, Mobile *Register*, Atlanta *Sun*, Louisville *Democrat*, and a score of the leading Democratic papers of the South. The Cincinnati *Commoner*, and sixteen other papers in Ohio, the ablest in the State; fifteen leading Democratic papers in Pennsylvania; the New York *Day Book*, Pomeroy's *Democrat*, and a host of other papers, the ablest in the country. 'There is life in the old land yet,' and there are Democrats who have never yet 'bowed the knee to Baal,' and who will continue to oppose all departures from the principles laid down by the founders of our government, and advocated by the Democratic party since the days of Jefferson, and who will wage war again all of the monstrous usurpations of the so-called Republican party, until they no longer disgrace American civilization by a place on our statute books. And as sure as 'God liveth' this time is hastening."

Beast Butler Overboard.

The Eastern *Argus* tells a good story on Beast Butler. It says the doughty hero of Big Bethel, Fort Fisher, etc., met with a mishap in Newburyport the other day, which nearly deprived the country of his services. Butler and Colonel French were pacing the quarter-deck in a style worthy of Admiral Jim Fisk. The yacht rounded to, and off went a gun that made the Newburyporters think of powder ships. The yawl was brought alongside, and Butler and French seem to have attempted to get in together. Now, it is a well established fact, that two locomotives with "steam" up, cannot pass each other on the same track. Butler and French could not, nor could they both go down the steps at the same moment without damage to their political economy. French pitched forward and landed half in the water and half in the little boat. Butler was less fortunate. He disappeared, and the murky waters of the Merrimac closed over his bald and busy head. But not forever. Ben appeared on the surface directly with a spout that is represented as a cross between that of a porpoise and a humpbacked whale. He thrashed about until the water frothed like yeast. His jolly tars made heroic efforts to rescue him, but Ben's bald pate left them little to clutch at, and it was not until the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts had gone down for the conventional third time that he was dragged out half drowned, the most dilapidated, woe-begone looking statesman and warrior as ever tumbled into the drink. He did not go ashore that night, and is understood to have taken on board more water than the average Congressman requires for a whole session.

The "Departure."

The Eutaw *Whig and Observer* thus defines its position on the "New Departure." It does not strike us, says the Mobile *Register*, as it does the Montgomery *Advertiser*, that the departure is *fait accompli*, and that everybody is for it:

The platform of 1868 recognized slavery and secession as dead issues, but denounced the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments and the Reconstruction acts as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. By a comparison of the two positions it will be seen that measures which were stigmatized and condemned in 1868 are to be acquiesced in and supported in 1872. From the general tone of the Northern press we were prepared to see this departure taken by them, but we are indeed surprised at the alacrity with which some of the Southern journals have fallen into line, and joined in the demand for a reformation of principles. The people of the South, as more directly affected by these offensive measures of the Radical party, cannot afford hastily to resign all hope of ultimate deliverance from them. Opposition to these measures has been the bond of union between the Northern and Southern wings of the Democracy ever since the measures were passed, and the Radical party have made themselves more offensive to the Southern people by them than by all their other acts combined. The questions of tariff and revenue, and foreign policy, have been ignored by us because they sink into insignificance by comparison with these oppressive measures. The hope of final deliverance has cheered the Southern heart in all the years of our political bondage, and the effort to throw off these chains has fused all parties, and united us as we never were united on any one question before. We cannot, therefore, advocate the proposed change in the platform, even as a matter of policy. For by it the unity of the party in the South is threatened. The distinction between the Radical and the Democratic party will be blotted from the minds of a large number of our people, when the parties cease to be divided on these issues; and while we do not think our people will directly oppose the Democratic platform, we fear that it will be impossible to bring them as a unit to its support. As for ourselves, we have no choice but to act with the Democratic party or remain inactive, and we can even support the platform, mutilated as it will be by the introduction of these changes, rather than remain longer under Radical rule; but we can not pledge the people to the same course. If the compromise is carried through, we greatly fear that as many votes will be lost in the South as will be gained in the North. And even should the compromise secure the success of the party, we are not sure but it would be better to wait, four, eight or even twelve years for the triumph of right, than to deliberately cut ourselves off from every hope of overthrowing these corrupt laws. At any rate we are not prepared to advocate the New Departure until we are fully assured that the success of the party absolutely demands it.

General Murray, a Kentucky Radical, addressed himself, on a recent occasion, to the "new departure" men as follows:

"We will forgive you for your false pretenses before the country in the past, if in your new departure you will prove yourselves sincere by leaving aside your name of Democracy which does now, and has for years, meant opposition to these great principles of human rights. In other words, attempt not to steal the livery of Republicanism to serve Democracy. We can not and will not allow this to be done."

We commend his language to the "New Departurists" of Mississippi. What he says is true. If these "New Departurists" are sincere, it is their bounden duty to lay aside the name of Democracy, which means now and has always meant uncompromising opposition to the principles contained in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. They can not serve two masters at the same time, at least they can not consistently do so. They can not sail under Democratic colors, and at the same time fight for Black Republican measures. Let them either take down the former, or stop battling for the latter.—*Columbus (Miss.) Democrat.*

[OFFICIAL]

GENERAL COUNCIL.

CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, Aug. 2, 1871.

At an adjourned meeting of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Memphis, on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, August 2, 1871—present: Hon. John Johnson, Mayor; Messrs. President Duncan, Zent, Walsh, Chase, Lightburne, Amis, Eshmann, Malatesta, Bachman, Ruffin, Harvey, Signaigo, Twohig, Genette, Grehan, Schabel, Reder, Smith and Boland, Councilmen.

A quorum being announced, the President took his seat, called the members present to order, and had the roll of the Councilmen called, etc., when, on motion, the unfinished business before the Council was taken up and proceeded with.

REQUISITIONS.

Requisitions of the Hospital Physician for hospital stores, and the City Register for a blank report book and a large scrap book, were respectively granted by the Council.

PETITIONS.

Upon the petition of Mrs. Gabriella G. McKnight, stating that her lot on Linden street, corner of Mulberry, for the years 1869 and 1870 was assessed for city tax at $8500, and for 1870 and 1871 at $7500, either amount being far in excess of the value of the property; and, praying for a reasonable abatement of the assessment, etc.; referred by Board of Aldermen to their Committee on Claims, July 5, 1871, and their action concurred in by Council, July 6, 1871; your Board of Aldermen and Council Committee on Claims report adversely.

Adopted by Council, August, 2, 1871.

Upon the petition of Abner Hopton, stating that by the action of the City Council some years since he is entitled to $700 or $800 damage, etc., and prays for a settlement thereof in liquidation of his city tax, etc.; referred by Board of Aldermen to their Committee on Claims, July 5, 1871, and their action concurred in by Council, by a like reference to their Claims Committee, July 5, 1871. Your joint Board of Aldermen and Council Committee on Claims report adversely.

Report adopted by Council, August 2, 1871.

Upon the petition of Michael Hurley, stating that he is the owner of a ten-year leasehold on a lot situated on Boundary avenue, a part of the Bradford subdivision, upon which there was valuable improvements, fencing and ornamental shade trees, etc., which the city recently removed and destroyed to petitioner's damage $150, which amount he now asks the city to pay him, your Council's Committee on Claims report adversely.

Report adopted by Council, August 2, 1871.

Upon the petition of sundry junk dealers, praying for a reduction of the City Privilege Tax on their business, etc., referred to a special committee of five by the Council, to-wit: Messrs. Harvey, Grehan, Walsh, Pettigrew and Smith. Upon Council's special committee a report in favor of reducing the tax to $50 per annum in accordance with section 69 and page 291 of the city ordinances; reported back to same special committee for further investigation, and referred by Council, July 5, 1871; your special committee report that they recommend that the tax on junk and rag dealers be amended so as to make the amount to be paid by such dealers one hundred dollars, instead of two hundred and fifty dollars, as now fixed by ordinance.

Report received, August 2, 1871.

ORDINANCE.

An ordinance reducing the city privilege tax on junk dealers to $125 per annum. Passed first and second reading by Council, August 2, 1871, by a suspension of the rules, and their action concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, August 2, 1871. See their published proceedings for the ordinance at length.

REPORTS.

Upon a resolution that the City Engineer be instructed to fill a ditch and protect from washing at the intersection of Georgia and Shelby streets; adopted by Board of Aldermen, July 5, 1871; referred to Improvement Committee by Council, July 6, 1871; your Council's Improvement Committee report favorably.

Adopted by Council, August 2, 1871.

On the petition of A. Cordes, praying to be released from laying down side-walk on south side of Overton east of Third street, Council's Committee report that the property owner lay down plank sidewalk, etc.

Report adopted by Council, and their action concurred in by Board of Aldermen. See their published proceedings, August 2, 1871, for report at length.

On the report of the City Engineer, in relation to the extension of Main street northward to the corporation line, Council's committee report favorably, provided the entire right of way can be obtained without cost to the city, and in that event the City Engineer advertise for the construction of a wooden bridge, grading the street, etc.

Report adopted by Council, and their action concurred in by Board of Aldermen. See their published proceedings for report at length, August 2, 1871.

On a resolution that the City Engineer prepare a grade of Winchester avenue so as to carry the water down said street, etc., the Council's Improvement Committee reported favorably. Report adopted and their action concurred in by Board of Aldermen. For the report at length, reference is made to their published proceedings, August 2, 1871.

The petition of John E. Brown in relation to the transfer by DeVassa & Co., of a labor broker's city license, which petitioner alleges was wrongfully transferred by DeVassa to ——, and prays for relief, etc.; referred by Council to City Attorney, July, 5, 1871; the City Attorney reports as follows: The General Council can not settle the dispute between De Vassa and Brown, nor make any determination that will bind them. From the showing of the petition, neither partner is entitled exclusively to the license. The license does not authorize more than one business. And it is immaterial to the city which of the two has the benefit of the license. As I understand the petition, only one business is being carried on under the license, and so long as that is the case, the city has no cause of complaint.

Adopted by Council, August 2, 1871.

On a resolution in relation to the city's liability in cases of damage done to private property by the city's fire department in the course of their efforts to extinguish fires, etc.; report adopted by Council and their action concurred in by the Board of Aldermen.

For particulars reference is made to the published proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, August 2, 1871, where the report will be found published at length.

Upon the message of his Honor, Mayor Johnson, vetoing the action of the General Council touching the grading of the bluffs in front of the city, a majority of your Council's Special Committee report as follows: After a careful consideration of the Mayor's veto message we would respectfully recommend that the veto be sustained by the Board, for several reasons, one of which being the probability of the railroad passing in front of the city, which will necessitate the removal of a large portion of the bluffs without expense to the city.

Report received August 2, 1871, and adopted by the following vote: Messrs. Yeas—Zent, Walsh, Chase, Bachman, Malatesta, Signiago, Genett, Schabell, Reder, Smith and Duncan—11. Nays—Messrs. Amis, Eschmann, Lightburn, Ruffin, Harvey, Twohig, Grehan and Bowland—8.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee, consisting of one member from each Board, to examine into the propriety of granting the railroads the right of way through the city, and to report at the next regular meeting.

Resolution adopted by Council, August 2, 1871.

Committee—Ruffin, 6th Ward; Zent, 1; Smith, 10; Schabel, 3; Bachman, 5; Chase, 2; Eshmann, 3; Pettigrew, 4; Signiago, 7; Gennett, 8, and the City Attorney and the City Engineer. The Mayor and President of the Council were added.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Water-works Company, to see if they will transfer a portion of their stock to the city, and that the Mayor and City Attorney be added to said committee.

Adopted by the Council August 2, 1871. Committee: Messrs. Ruffin, Pettigrew, Lightburn, Reder, Malatesta and City Attorney, with the Mayor as chairman.

PETITIONS.

The petition of John M. Young, praying to be compensated for services as engineer in 1863, (at the time there being no regularly appointed City Engineer,) in surveying and laying out and furnishing grades of certain alleys and streets, viz: The alley running from Hill street to Winchester avenue, etc.

Referred by Council to their Committee on Claims, August 2, 1871.

The petition of Mrs. Mary A. Smith, claiming damages from the city for alleged injury done to her vault in Winchester Cemetery, etc.

Referred by Council to their Special Committee, Messrs. Councilmen Bachman, Chase and Boland, August 2, 1871.

MEMPHIS, July 31, 1871.

To the Honorable General Council:

I am directed by the Memphis Freighting Company to submit to your honorable body the accompanying propositions and along with it, to address certain explanations, which the company desires the City Council to be put in possession of. In making these explanations plainly and explicitly, the company does not intend to set up any unfounded claim of right or privilege, or by any means to detract from the power of the municipal authorities. On the contrary, it entertains a very earnest desire for harmony with the city in the execution and conduct of its enterprise, and it believes that a full equivalent is tendered the city for all that is asked, and it is even yet prepared to hear any proposition on the part of the city which may not look to any surrender of its chartered privileges. But the company furthermore believes that in dealing with practical business men, such as compose the City Council, it is both proper and best to announce, in unequivocal terms, what rights it claims to have, in point of law, that the City Council may be the better enabled to advise, concerning the past foundations of such claims, and thereby better prepared to negotiate upon any propositions which may be presented. In this spirit of frankness and candor, then, I proceed to set forth the views of the company:

1. The *existence* of the company is based upon its act of incorporation, and the construction of that act by the Supreme Court. See act of May 18, 1866, chapter 79, section 13 and 14; Caldwell's Reports, 420.

2. The rights and privileges of the company are to be found in the above act, as so construed, and the amended charter, passed to meet the requirements as suggested in the decision of the Supreme Court, in order to constitute the object and purpose of the company a *public use*. Sec. act 1867-8, p. 214; chapter 95, sec. 5. These acts, original and amendatory constitute our charter, and invest our company, as we feel confident, with the following rights and privileges:

1. The right to the occupation and use of the landing and promenade, for the purposes of their charter, *with the right of prior selection* for their works between Poplar and Beale streets, and that no other company or persan can anticipate such selection.

2. That such *prior selection* is not the extent of their rights within the location designated, but they have in such location an *exclusive privilege* in the use of the promenade, etc., for the purposes of their charter, against all persons or companies, unless such person or company shall be created a *corporation*, and invested with like privileges by the Legislature.

3. That inasmuch as their charter provides for no consent by the city as preliminary to the enjoyment of their rights, these rights exist independent of the city, and the city cannot itself, nor can it authorize another to conflict with those rights, within the location designated in their charter.

4. That, as by the amended charter the company are made common carriers, and thereby dedicated to a public use, and the grant of the charter is of public property, already so dedicated, there is a strong probability that the company will be entitled to have the *property granted, without any compensation to the city* for its use.

This is not intended to be asserted as a legal proposition *beyond controversy*. But the judicial rulings within that way, and the current of authority is setting fast in that direction.

And in this point, the question of compensation being *doubtful*, it is worthy the consideration of both parties to avoid such matters of litigation by a friendly adjustment and compromise.

With the foregoing appreciation of our rights and privileges, but yet with an earnest desire to maintain the most harmonious relations with the city, and to make her a reasonable participant in the advantages and profits of the enterprise, we offer to contract with her on the terms proposed, holding out, as we do, these advantages—

1. A chartered right to the most desirable location, of which we cannot be deprived.

2. A capacity to give the city, for its cooperation, as liberal an interest or share in the profits as any other company can.

3. The advantages of such negotiation with the city as may avoid vexatious and expensive litigation, and establish a home company, whose prosperity will mingle with that of the city, and aid in promoting it. Respectfully submitted,

D. K. McRAE, President.

Received by Council and ordered published, August 2, 1871.

To the Hon. John Johnson, and the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council:

I am instructed by the Memphis Freighting Company to submit to your Honorable bodies the following proposition for your consideration and acceptance: The Memphis Freighting Company proposes to contract with the city for the use of the promenade and landing, in front of the city, for the loading and unloading of steamboats and other water craft, and the handling and protection of freight, according to the provisions of their charter, on the following terms:

First. The city agrees to permit the company to occupy for and during the term of their chartered existence, and any renewal thereof, so much and such parts of their promenade and landings, in front of the city, as may be necessary for the conduct and management of their business, and at such points as the city may from time indicate.

Second. In order to recognize fully the rights of the city, and to act in harmony with its interests, it is agreed that nothing herein contained shall interfere with the rights of the city to control wharfage charges, and to receive the same.

Third. The company agrees within twelve months to erect the necessary works to carry on its business as above set forth, and as soon as the expenses of the erection of said works shall be reimbursed to the company, the company will pay to the city one fifth net profits derived, per cent. thereof, semi-annually, which per cent. shall be paid before any dividend shall be declared or paid to stockholders; and this payment shall be in lieu of all charges, assessments, taxes, rents, or damages, by or on behalf of the city, against the company, for the use and occupation of the said promenade and landing by the said company.

Fourth. In order to protect the rights of the city in the company, it is agreed that the city shall have the right to designate a suitable person at each election for director of said company, who shall be accepted by said company as a member of its board of directors; and said representative of the city shall have all the rights, powers and privileges of any other member of said board.

I am authorized to submit this proposition, *giving the city the choice between this and the one heretofore* submitted by me on behalf of the company.

D. K. McRAE, President.

If the city is not satisfied with either of the propositions made, the company will be pleased to have a conference with reference to the adjustment of any differences not involving the surrender of the privileges of their charter.

D. K. McRAE.

Received and ordered published.

The petition of James Bachman, stating that Andrew Dean, desiring to build a stable in the rear of his residence, on Hotel street, etc., praying for the privilege to do so.

Referred by Council to their Fire Committee, August 2, 1871.

The petition of Jno. A. Allen, stating that he is the owner of part of the bed of the bayou at DeSoto street bridge, and being desirous of building thereon, etc., praying to be allowed by the city a fair compensation for which they may need thereof, etc.

Referred by Council to their Real Estate Committee, August 2, 1871.

The petition of H. H. Hampton and others, stating that the public alley between Real and Gayoso streets on Hernando street, near the South Memphis Market, is a public nuisance, praying that the city have the same abated.

Prayer granted by Council, August 2, 1871. Referred by Board of Aldermen to their Improvement Committee, August 2, 1871.

The petition of J. Staltz, proposing to furnish oil, glasses, etc., and light the city oil lamps at $3 50 each, etc.

Referred by Council to their Gas Committee, August 2, 1871.

The petition of S. F. Laveson to clean and put all in the glass that may be broken in the city lamps, at $70 per month, the city furnishing the glass, etc., was referred by the Council to their Gas Committee, August 2, 1871.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Smith:

A resolution that the Chickasaw Boat Club have permission to keep their boathouse where it is now moored, etc.

Adopted by the Council and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen in their proceedings August 3, 1871.

By same:

A resolution that the Chief of Police have the cabins on Sixth street removed immediately.

Adopted by the Council and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen. See their proceedings August 2, 1871.

By Councilman Smith:

A resolution that the City Engineer place wooden crossings at the intersections of Monroe avenue and Alabama and Tenth Ward, referred to City Engineer by Council, and their action concurred in by the Board of Aldermen. See their proceedings of August 2, 1871.

By Councilman Smith:

A resolution that the City Engineer place wooden lamp posts at the following places in the Tenth Ward, viz; One at the corner of Jackson and Fifth streets, one at the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, one at the corner of Georgia and Seventh streets, one at the corner of Broadway and Seventh streets, and one at the corner of Alabama and Seventh streets, referred by the Council to their Gas Committee, and their action concurred in by the Board of Alderman by a like reference to their Gas Committee, August 2, 1871.

By Councilman Grehan:

A resolution that all bids hereafter submitted to the General Council shall be opened by the Secretary in open Council. Adopted by the Council, but laid on the table by the Board of Aldermen, August 2, 1871.

By Councilman Grehan:

WHEREAS, By a recent act of the General Council, the wharfage has been reduced fully one-half, thereby depriving the Wharfmaster of his Commissions.

Resolved, That the wharfmaster be allowed ($225) two hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, he paying his assistant.

Referred to City Attorney by Council, August 2, 1871.

By Councilman Lightburne:

WHEREAS, A large portion of the General Council, also a considerable number of our best citizens are in favor of the immediate removal of the bluffs, evidenced by the former in the several votes taken upon the subject, the latter in a numerously signed petition lately presented to the Mayor, asking him to approve or disapprove an ordinance passed by the General Council at our last regular meeting; and

Whereas, we believe it is our duty, as public servants, to consult the wishes of our constituents upon questions of great magnitude as that of removing the bluffs; and

Whereas, There is to be an election held on the 19th instant upon the question of subscribing $200,000 to the capital stock of the Mississippi River railroad; and the subject of grading the bluffs can be submitted to a vote of the citizens at the same time without any considerable expense, and thereby a fair and full expression of opinion may be had of the merchant, mechanic and laboring man, and believing it is but simple justice due to our constituents to afford them an opportunity to express their opinion upon this subject, as the interests of all are at stake; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to order an election to be held on the 19th day of August, 1871, for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion of the qualified voters of the city of Memphis upon the subject of grading the bluffs from Washington to Beale streets, and that tickets be prepared and furnished at the several polling places in this city on the 19th day of August, the day upon which the vote is to be taken upon the subscription of $200,000 to the stock of the Mississippi River railroad, with the words printed thereon; first, for grading the bluffs; second, against grading the bluffs.

Resolved, That should the majority of the votes cast be in favor of grading the bluffs, then the City Engineer is thereby authorized to advertise in one or more of the daily papers for the space of ten days for bids to do said work, and to the lowest and best bidder may the contract be awarded; the General Council to open and approve the bids.

Resolved, That in payment of said work the Mayor shall issue to the contractors upon each estimate made, ten (10) annum notes of the city, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and which notes may be divided in sums of from one ($1) to five hundred dollars ($500) each; that the contractors shall enter into bonds and security in the sum of ten thousand dollars to complete the work in accordance with the plans and specifications (to be furnished by the City Engineer) by the first day of January, 1873, and that the bond of said contractors shall be approved by the General Council; that estimates upon work done shall be made at least once in every two weeks, provided fifty thousand yards have been removed.

Laid on the table by Council, August 2, 1871, by the following vote: Yeas—Zent, Walsh, Chase, Malatesta, Signiago, Genette, Schabel, Reder, Smith, Duncan—10. Nays—Amis, Eshman, Lightburn, Bachman, Ruffin, Harvey, Twohig, Grehan, Boland—9.

By Councilman Twohig:

A resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms notify property owners on the south side of Vance street, between DeSoto and Lauderdale streets, to put down brick sidewalks, etc.

Adopted by the Council, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, August 2, 1871.

By Councilman Eshmann:

A resolution that the Street Commissioners have the stand around Court Square cleared every Saturday, etc.

Adopted by Council, August 2, 1871.

By Councilman Chase:

Resolved, That a lamp be placed at the alley between Main and Second streets on Poplar street.

Referred to the Gas Committee by the Council, August 2, 1871.

By Councilman Walsh:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be and is hereby ordered by this Board to erect a lamp post on Second Alley, northwest corner of Winchester street, between Main and Second.

Referred to the Gas Committee by the Council August 2, 1871.

By Councilman Walsh:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be ordered by the Board to grade and repair Front street from Jackson street to the gas works.

Referred to the Improvement Committee by the Council, August 2, 1871.

By Councilman Genette:

Resolved, That the property owners on Market street, north side, opposite Fourth street, lay down brick sidewalks in thirty days.

Adopted by Council, August 2, 1871.

By same:

Resolved, That the property owners at the northeast corner of Third street, grade and lay down a brick sidewalk in thirty days.

Adopted by Council, August 2, 1871.

By Councilman Genette.

A resolution that the owners of property, southeast corner Auction and Front streets, lay down brick sidewalks, within thirty days.

Adopted by Council, August 2, 1871.

The President then ordered that a fine of one dollar be entered against each Councilman absent from the meeting held at 3 o'clock this day, and a fine of $5 against each Councilman absent from the present adjourned meeting.

Adopted.

When it was moved and seconded that all fines, now and heretofore against Council absentees be remitted.

Motion adopted by Council, August 2, 1871.

Thereupon the Council adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, p. m., to-morrow, Thursday, evening, August 3, 1871.

L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

GROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS

Stewart Bros. & Gwynne,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Cotton Factors

Nos. 356 and 358 Front St.

☞ Our stock of Groceries is one of the largest and most complete in the city. Wholesale buyers are especially invited to examine our stock of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, of which we are constantly receiving supplies from our New Orleans house.

STEWART BROS. & GWYNNE.

STEWART BROTHERS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

46 UNION STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, : : LOUISIANA

☞ Consignments of Cotton solicited.

jy18 STEWART BROS. & CO.

JNO. T. STRATTON, late Stratton, Goyer & Co.
J. M. JAMES. C. B. JAMES. W. W. JAMES

Stratton, James & Co.

Successors to J. M. JAMES & CO.,

WHOLESALE CROCERS

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMSSION MERCHANTS

230 FRONT STREET,

Memphis, : : : : Tennessee

☞ Particular attention paid to the Sale of Cotton, and having a first-class Fire-proof Warehouse of our own, will give personal attention to

STORING, WEIGHING AND SAMPLING

REMOVAL.

D. H. TOWNSEND has removed his office to No. 230 Front street, over Stratton, James & Co., and would respectfully call the attention of his numerous friends and customers to his card below:

D. H. TOWNSEND,

Cotton Factor

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 230 FRONT STREET,

jy29 d&w MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ Bagging and Ties furnished customers.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is dissolved from and after this date by limitation.

Payments made to either partner will be recognized. JOHN T. STRATTON.
C. W. GOYER.
J. H. McDAVITT.

Memphis, Tenn., July 1st, 1871.

NEW FIRM.

C. W. GOYER & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BAGGING AND TIES,

226 AND 228 FRONT ST.,

C. W. GOYER,
J. H. McDAVITT,
G. B. CARTER, } MEMPHIS, TENN.

Z. N. ESTES, LATE OF Black, Estes & Co. — J. C. FIZER, LATE OF Stewart, Bros. & Fizer. — R. A. PINSON, LATE OF Dillard, Pinson & Co

Estes, Fizer & Pinson,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

(Old stand of Brooks, Neely & Co.)

276 Front Street,

Memphis, Tenn. jel

RALPH WORMELEY. W. H. D. WENDEL

RALPH WORMELEY & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 9 Union Street,

jy22 d&w MEMPHIS, TENN.

DRY GOODS.

JACOB GANS

298 MAIN STREET,

HAS JUST

Returned from the East

Where he has had SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES IN

Buying Goods

—AT—

BANKRUPT SALES

—AT—

Less Than Their Value,

And in consequence of this, he has made a FURTHER

Reduction in Prices,

AND GUARANTEES TO SELL AT

LOWER FIGURES

THAN ANY OTHER

HOUSE IN THE CITY!

You can buy a Lene or Japanese Poplin, formerly sold at 25 cts. for 12½ cts.

Elegant Silk Striped Grenadines and Japanese Poplins, formerly sold at 40 cents, for 25 cents.

White Piques, worth 25 cts., for 12½ cts.

Lawns from 12½ to 15 cents.

Beautiful Sash Ribbons, worth $1 50, at $1 00 per yard.

Fine French Corsets (100 bones) at $1 50.

142 doz. Linen Towels, at $1 25 per doz. and upward.

Ladies' Underwear still lower than ever.

Fresh Arrivals of New Goods Every Day, which will be sold at prices corresponding with the above.

Jacob Gans, 298 Main.

EDUCATIONAL.

University of Nashville, Tenn.

Founded 1785.

THE Collegiate Department and Academy open the 4th of September, under military discipline. Tuition, board, fuel, washing, etc., $120 to $125 per term. The Law Department opens October 4, 1871. Tuition, $40 per term. Apply to

GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH,
aug2-d&w Chancellor.

MISSISSIPPI FEMALE COLLEGE.

HERNANDO, MISSISSIPPI. Mrs. M. P. Southworth, Principal; Prof. Chas. Ph. Winkler, Principal Music Department. Will be reopened for the reception of pupils the first Monday in September. For particulars see circulars, or apply in person or by letter to the Principal. aug1

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE.

No. 212 DeSoto Street.

MRS. FANNIE P. McGEHEE, Principal, will resume its exercises on the first Monday in September. For terms see circular or apply to the Principal. aug1

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY

—OF—

St. Catherine of Sienna.

Near Springfield, Washington Co., Kentucky.

Under the Patronage of the Very Reverend Superior of St. Rose.

THIS institution is situated two miles from Springfield, about a quarter of a mile from the Bardstown and Springfield Turnpike. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, and is well provided with competent and experienced teachers, who spare no pains to render the Academy worthy of extensive patronage. The discipline of the Institution will be firm and uniform, but mild and paternal, while the strictest attention will be paid to the health, comfort and wants of the pupils. The course of studies embraces all the branches useful and ornamental. This institution was established in 1822 and is situated in one of the healthiest and most beautiful portions of the State, and is of easy access by rail from Louisville. An extensive farm is connected with the institution, from which all the supplies are drawn, thus giving it considerable advantage over others. The Academy grounds are extensive and tastefully arranged. The buildings are erected with an eye especially to health and comfort.

The Academic year commences on the first Monday in September and ends on the last Wednesday in June, and is divided into two sessions of five months each.

Terms per session of five months according to the class of the pupil. $75, $85 and $100, payable half in advance.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. J. C. Wynn & Co., Louisville, Chas. D. Elder, Esq., 21 Commercial Pace, New Orleans, or to the Fathers in charge of St. Peters' church, Memphis, Tennessee. d&w au2

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will

Open on Monday, September 4, 1871.

REV. T. M. O'DONOGHUE, C. M.,
Vice-President.

☞ For particulars apply to Very Rev. Father Riordon, V. G., at St. Patrick's Church. jy27 daw

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, Baltimore, Md.—The next regular session will commence on the 1st Monday in October, 1871. Preliminary lectures will begin the 18th September. The course of instruction is eminently practical and complete, combining the benefits of lectures, clinical lectures, and special instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of disease at the bedside. Every variety of disease may be seen in the Hospital Wards and Free Dispensary connected with the College. Fees—Full course, $105; Matriculation, $5; Dissection, $10; Graduation, $25. Students from the late slaveholding States, whose means are limited, will be received upon the benefit of clinical lectures. The annual circular and catalogue, containing full particulars, will be sent on application to

CHAS. W. CHANCELLOR, M.D.,
jy30 d&w Dean of the Faculty.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

W. W. HITCHIE has removed his Hardware and Chain Pump Store to No. 357 SECOND STREET, opposite Moore, Elder & Co.'s Flaxling Mill.

Memphis, Tenn., July 8, 1871. jy9

REMOVAL.

Maurice Wilkinson.

(Late Wilkinson & Fargo and successor of M. & G. Wilkinson,)

Of 322 Canal street,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

CORDAGE, Brooms, Mats, Baskets, Twines, Matches, Blacking, Looking Glasses, Wrapping Paper, etc., etc., has removed to

186 CHAMBERS STREET,

Opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel, - NEW YORK

FREDK WILKINSON, SILAS C. AYRES.
Late Lathrop & Wilkinson. jel2

SIMMONS' REGULATOR.

WE have tested its virtues, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness 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 extent by any other malady. Simmons' Liver Regulator is regulated is almost invaria of action, in the cure of Jaundice, Constipation, Pain in the Shoulders, Colic, Stomach, and Bowel Torture, Palpitation of the Heart, Spirits, or Blues, and a hundred other symptoms, which REGULATOR is that has ever been sought after. Virtue vegetable compound, it is harmless in every way, and contains none but the purest of the medicinal virtues.

and INDIGESTION extent than probably, and relief is sought after. Virtue in its action, health by secured. Want of appetite, Headache, Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Spirits, or Blues, are symptoms, which REGULATOR is that has ever been unfailing, effectually, vegetable compound, it is harmless in every way, and contains none but the purest of the medicinal virtues.

REGULATOR.

TRY IT.

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

Manufactured only by

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. apl

GOOD NEWS

To the Afflicted!

The Renowned Antidote for Syphilis and Scrofula. The Unfailing Remedy—Ricord's French Panacea.

A CERTAIN specific for Syphilis in its Primary or Local, Secondary or Constitutional, and Tertiary forms. In old Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Skin Eruptions, and Sores on the Scalp arising from Syphilitic Contamination it will in every case be prompt and effectual. Wherever it has been used it has proved to be a MARVELLOUS remedy in this most malignant scourge of the human race. It is equally prompt, safe and efficacious with the Female as with the Male, children, having the same specific effect in every instance.

Price per Bottle, $5 00.

This preparation, with descriptive circular and full directions, will be forwarded to any address in the United States, by express, securely packed and delivered free of extra charge on receipt of the price, $5, by Post-office Order or registered letter; or it will be forwarded by express C. O. D., on receipt of order by mail or otherwise.

Descriptive Circular with directions will be forwarded on receipt of 3c. stamp, or any person inclosing a three cent postoffice stamp. All orders will receive immediate attention. For further information write or apply in person to

DR. WILLIAMS & CO.,

At their Medical Laboratory, Waldren Block,

No. 450 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

No extra charge for examination and advice. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except Sundays. aug1

FAR surpasses all other Bitters!

THE VICTORIA TONIC BITTERS.

The unrivaled and Famous Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, Headache, Liver Complaint,