CIVIL SERVICE.

Report of the Commissioners Made on Tuesday to President Grant.

Rules for the Examination of Applicants for Official Position.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The civil service commissioners, after citing the act under which they were constituted a commission, and entered upon a sketch of the policy of various administrations in the earlier history of our government in regard to the appointment to the civil service, and briefly note the various efforts made from time to time to correct the evils; and then passed to a description of the present condition of the civil service, which has hitherto been sustained by common consent, and setting forth in detail serious and threatening evils of treating inferior posts of the administration as party prizes, and answering various arguments by which it is sought to be justified, say that if by examination for admission to civil service nothing were understood but the test of mere literary proficiency, it might be reasonably opposed as unsatisfactory, for it is unquestionable that a man might be an excellent appraiser of linen and yet know nothing of history or accounts; but on the other hand, it is equally undeniable that an excellent appraiser of linen is not a sufficient measure of general intelligence. Of two excellent accountants the one who has most general knowledge is certainly preferable, and a country which declares that, where technical skill is equal, it will select a candidate for the service who is the better educated, is a country which directly and practically encourages intelligence and morality. It is true that certain distinguished men in public service may not have passed a certain literary examination which is now required of young men entering some service, but it is equally true, that the older men could have passed an examination had it in their case been required, and the proof is their capacity, of which their present distinction is the evidence.

The commissioners say in concluding their report: "We do not, indeed, suppose that the adoption of any rules, however skillfully framed, would at once remedy evils in the civil service, which are universally acknowledged, and experience will doubtless show how every method of reform may be improved; but those evils will certainly not be remedied without some such effort. Those who demand civil service reform, but who oppose every practical attempt to promote it, must be suspected of having little real hostility to the system which they decry. Public opinion, however, in this matter was never more resolutely turned to a subject, and there was never a more favorable moment to begin reform. The party issues of the last few years are gradually disappearing; the perilous questions of the fundamental policy has been determined, and the paramount interests of the country are now those of administration. Honesty and efficiency of administration as a settled national policy, will now be the chief demand of every party, but nowhere can the purpose be shown more plainly as in reformation of civil service, or as to secure efficiency and economy. Extracts from the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone show that a similar reform has been made, and has succeeded, in England."

The commissioners continue: "We propose, also, that the places in the public service shall be restored to those who are found fit for them; and we hope that any one is disposed to think that an abuse of forty years is a law of a republican system, a little reflection will show him his error. If he believes reform to be impossible, merely shows that he is a victim of the abuse, and forgets that in America, where every reform is possible. The inforcement of the rules that we submit for approval depends, of course, upon executive and legislative action; yet, should they receive the sanction of congress in form of law, their inforcement would become, until repealed, not only a pleasure, but a duty of the president. That sanction, whether to the rules now submitted, or to any scheme, will more surely promote that purity and efficiency of the civil service of the country most earnestly desires. If that sanction should be delayed, the rules adopted for his action by the president could not bind his successor. But unless we are wholly mistaken, the reform would serve to indicate itself to the good sense of the country that the people themselves would reject any party or any candidate that proposed to relapse into the present practice. The improvement of the civil service is emphatically the people's cause, the people's reform, and the administration which vigorously begins it will acquire a glory only less than the salvation of the Union."

Signed by Geo. Wm. Curtis, Alex. G. Cattell, Joseph Medill, Davidson A. Walker, E. B. Elliott, Joseph H. Blackman, and David C. Cox.

The following are the rules submitted by the commissioners:

First—No person shall be admitted to any position in the civil service within the appointment of the president or heads of the departments who is not a citizen of the United States, who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence in regard to character, health and age, and who shall not have passed a satisfactory examination in speaking, reading and writing the English language.

Second—An advisory board of suitable persons, to be employed by the president, under the ninth section of the act of March 3, 1871, entitled an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes, shall, so far as practicable, group positions in each branch of the civil service according to the character of duties to be performed, and shall grade each group from the lowest to the highest, for the purpose of promotion within the group. Admission shall always be to the lowest grade of any group; and to such positions as cannot be grouped or graded, admission shall be determined as provided for the lowest grade.

Third—A vacancy occurring in the lowest grade of the group of officers shall be filled, after due public notice, from all the applicants who shall present themselves, and who shall have furnished evidences and satisfied the preliminary examination already mentioned, and who shall have passed public competitive examination to test their character, capacity, ability and qualifications for the performance of the duties of the office. The board conducting such competitive examination shall prepare, under the supervision of an advisory board, a list of the names of applicants, in order of their excellence as proved by such examination, beginning with the highest, and shall then certify to the nominating or appointing power, as the case may be, the names standing at the head of such list, not exceeding three, and from the names of those certified an appointment shall be made.

Fourth—A vacancy occurring in any grade or group officers above the lowest, shall be filled by a competitive examination of applicants from the other grades of that group, and a list of names from which an appointment is to be made, shall be prepared and certified, as provided in the preceding rule; but if no such applicants are found competent, the appointment shall be upon an examination of all applicants, conducted in accordance with the provision for admission to the lowest grade.

Fifth—Applicants certified or otherwise qualified for appointment as cashiers, collectors of customs, cashiers, as assistant treasurer's cashiers, postmasters, superintendent money order division in post-offices, and such other customs of any sums of money as may hereafter be designated by the advisory board, and for whose pecuniary fidelity another officer is responsible, shall, nevertheless, not be appointed except with the approval of such other officer.

Sixth—Postmasters whose annual salary is less than two hundred dollars may be appointed upon the written request of the applicants, with such evidence of character and fitness as shall be satisfactory to the head of the department.

Seventh—The appointment of all persons entering the civil service in accordance with these rules and regulations, and persons appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the senate, the appointment of postmasters and persons appointed to any position in a department or bureau, shall be probationary courses of six months, during which the conduct and capacity of such persons shall be tested and if at the end of such probationary term, satisfactory proofs of their fitness shall have been furnished by the board of examiners to the head of the department in which they shall have been employed during said term, they shall be reappointed.

Eighth—The President will designate three persons in each department of the public service to serve as a board of examiners, which, under the supervision of an advisory board, and under regulations to be prescribed by it, and at such times and places as it may determine, shall conduct, personally or by persons approved by the advisory board, all investigations and examinations for admission into said departments, and for promotion therein.

Ninth—Any person who, after long and faithful service in a department, shall be incapacitated by mental or bodily infirmities for the discharge of the duties of his position, may be appointed by the head of the department, at his discretion, to a position of less responsibility in the same department.

Tenth—Nothing in these rules shall prevent the appointment of aliens to positions in the consular service which, by reason of small compensation or of other sufficient cause, are, in the judgment of the appointing power, necessarily so filled, nor the appointment of such persons within the United States as are indispensable to the proper discharge of the duties of certain positions, but who may not be familiar with the English language or legally capable of naturalization.

Eleventh—No head of department nor any subordinate officer of the government shall, as such officer, authorize or permit or assist in levying any assessment of money for political purposes under form of voluntary contributions, or otherwise, upon any person employed under his control, nor shall any person pay any money so assessed.

Twelfth—The advisory board shall at any time recommend to the president such changes in these rules as it may consider necessary to secure greater efficiency of the civil service.

Thirteenth—From these rules are excepted heads of departments, assistant secretaries of departments, assistant attorney-general, solicitor-general, solicitor of treasury, naval solicitor, solicitor of internal revenue, examiner of claims in state department, treasurer of the United States, register of the treasury, second comptroller of the treasury, judges of United States courts, district-attorneys, private secretary to the president, embassadors and other public ministers, superintendent of coast survey, directors of mint, governors of territories, special commissioners, special annual visiting and examining boards, persons appointed to positions without compensation for services, dispatch agents and bearers of dispatches.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

The money market here was quiet and steady. There was a fair counter business throughout banking hours. Money is in fair supply. The movement of the staple continues steady, and up to yesterday for three days money was somewhat tight. There is also a stringency felt in some quarters on account of an inactive cotton market for the past week. Rates in the bank remain the same—10 to 12 per cent. per annum.

Rates of exchange are steady at ¼ to ⅜ buying on eastern and northern cities, and ¼ discount selling. On New Orleans ¼ to ⅜ are the rates for buying and par selling.

Gold continues to decline, New York closes at 109¼. Brokers here pay 108¾, with light offerings.

In consequence of the meeting of the board of directors of the Memphis and Charleston railroad held yesterday, ratifying the lease of said road to the Pennsylvania Central, the stock was firmer but no higher. We heard of no sales. The shareholders of this road will hold a meeting on the 17th of January for rejection or confirmation. But there can be no doubt as to the result, as the guarantee of Thomas A. Scott is sufficient inducement to unanimously ratify the contract. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the standard of Arkansas levee bonds; one party contends that only about $1,500,000 having been issued as reported by the State officials, all of the $3,000,000 authorized, excepting $300,000, have been sold and the balance held under control of the various railroads under process of construction in the State; while the other party argues that so long as the bonds are in the interests are at stake, one depreciates the bonds to lie, while the other holds it to the last few transactions—from 30@35c. Time will tell. Mississippi and Tennessee 24 mortgage bonds is quoted at 82@83; Q. County warrants, 80@85c; city securities, currency bonds, 60c; gold bonds, 65@66c. Mississippi auditor's warrants, 80c; Adams money 85c. Memphis and Little Rock railroad stock, 12c.

Imports and Exports.

The annual statement of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions during the year 1870, though but just published, contains much that is of interest on this side of the Atlantic. There was large increase in value of both imports and exports over any of the previous years. The imports for 1870 are set down at £303,576,495, against £295,462,214 in 1869. The exports, on the other hand, in 1870 amounted to £244,066,377, compared with £237,600,000 in 1869. The United States had the largest account, both in the imports and exports, the former being nearly 50,000,000, and the latter $1,000,000 and. This shows an increase of $7,000,000 in imports and over the previous year, though of less than 5,000,000 every 1869. The exports, again, are 4,500,000 in excess of those of 1869, but 600,000 less than those of 1869.

Bonds in New York.

NEW YORK, December 20, 1871 a.m.—Market irregular. Sterling steady, 109¾; gold for carrying gold 7 per cent.

Bonds of 1867	109¾
Bonds of 1862	109¼
5-20 Bonds of 1864	110¼
5-20 Bonds of 1865	111¼
5-20 Bonds of 1865, new	109¼
5-20 Bonds of 1867	109¾
5-20 Bonds of 1868	110¼
10-40 Bonds	108¾
Pacific 6s	110½

Railroad Shares in New York.

NEW YORK, December 20, 11 a.m.—Market firm and demand fair.

Adams Express	60
Western Union Telegraph Company	87½
Quicksilver	34
Pacific Mail	34½
Adams Express, ex div	60
Wells, Fargo & Co.	38½
American Express	56
United States Express	52
New York Central	92½
New York Scrip	90
Erie	22½
Reading	92½
Michigan Central	115
Michigan Southern	91
Illinois Central	132
Cleveland and Pittsburg	127
Chicago and Northwestern	84½
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	91½
Stock Island	105
St. Paul	56½
St. Paul preferred	79½
Ohio and Mississippi	32½
Union Pacific	37½

Bonds in London.

LONDON, December 20, 11:30 a.m.—

Consols	92¼
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862	82
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1865	82½
U. S. 10-40 Bonds	80½
New loan	80½
Erie	22½

COTTON.

The market opened dull. Buyers were indifferent, and factors showing a disposition to sell, but the buyers seemed to be confident of a further decline, as such were the indications, sales could have been made, and in fact were made at a shade under quotations of the week before, on exactly the same kind of market; but at the close of the market in New York picked up so on a "quiet" market, which caused factors to hold a shade stiffer. At 3:30 p.m. there was another advance of ⅛ on the top reported, still on a "quiet" market. If this means anything, it means that the advance is based on something substantial. This too, is in the face of large receipts this time last week for the same number of days, which are 83,933 bales for five days, pointing to 115,000 bales for the week. The market north of Monroe street was unusually quiet, and the impression was that there was no improvement in the market from the day before. The impression was different south of Monroe and on Union street, and the receipts from all quarters, which aggregated amounted to 1800 bales, were mostly made up of middling and better cotton. Among them were 60 bales strict low middling, 16½c; 90 middling, to strict middling, 16½c; 40 strict low middling, 15c; 47 middling, 16c; 20 low middling, 15¾c; 10 strict good ordinary, 15¾c; 50 strict good ordinary, 15¼c; 11 strict good ordinary, 15½c; 17 good ordinary, 15c; 25 strict good ordinary, 15c; 25 low middling, 15½c; 90 middling, 16½c; 25 strict good ordinary, 15¼c; 105 middling, 16¼c; 40 low middling, 15¾c; 5 middling, 16c; 5 strict good ordinary, 15¾c; 20 strict middling, 16½c; 25 middling, 16½c; 40 strict good ordinary, 15¾c; 20 middling, 16½c; 15 strict low middling, 16½c; 15 strict low middling, 16½c; 15 strict good middling, 16½c; 15 strict good middling, 16½c; 25 bright middling, 16½c. We quote:

Ordinary	14@14½
Strict ordinary	15@15½
Good Ordinary	15¾@16
Strict Good Ordinary	16@16½
Low Middling	16½@16¾
Strict Low Middling	16¾@16¾
Middling	16¾@17
Strict Middling	16¾@17
Good Middling	17@17½

Last year at this time middling here was 14½c; in New York, 15¾c; gold, 110¼; uplands in Liverpool, 8¾d.

The following is the comparative daily statement:

	Bales.
Receipts to-day	1,800
Same day last year	4,010
Shipped to-day	2,157
Same day last year	3,000
Stock to-day	23,141
Last year	37,912
Total receipts to date	102,784
Same time last year	113,922
Total shipment to date	66,319
Same time last year	70,767

IMPORTS.	
Memphis and Charleston railroad	434
Mississippi and Tennessee railroad	430
Memphis and Ohio railroad	160
Memphis and Louisville railroad	165
Steamers south	2207
Estimated per wagons	250
Total	3646

EXPORTS	
Memphis and Charleston railroad	79
Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.	200
Memphis and Ohio railroad	534
Memphis and Louisville railroad	1500
Steamers south	—
Total	1867

Cotton in New York.

NEW YORK, December 20, 10:30 a.m.—Cotton quiet and firm; ordinary, 13c; good ordinary, 16¼c; low middling, 16¾c; middling, 16¾c; middling Orleans, 16¾c; middling Texas, 16¾c. Futures—December, 16¾c; January, 16 16-16c; February, 16¾c; March, 16¾c; April, 16¾c; May, 16¾c.

3:30 p.m.—Quiet; ordinary, 13¾c; good ordinary, 15c; low middling, 16¼c; middling, 16¾c; middling Alabama, 16¾c; middling Orleans, 16¾c; middling Texas, 16¾c. Sales to-day—spinners, 1200 bales; for speculation, 1000 bales; for export, 6000 bales. Sales last evening—for export, 61 bales; to spinners, 222 bales; speculation, 1000 bales; in transit, 1300 bales. Futures, 2000 bales—January, 16¾c.

The following is the cotton receipts at all United States ports for five days.

	Bales.
Net receipts	83,933
Exports to Great Britain	27,000
Exports to Continent	19,719
Stock—all classes	436,925

Cotton in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19, 11:30 a.m.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling, 16¾c. Sales, 500 bales. Sight exchange ¾@¾ discount; sterling exchange 109@107½.

5 p.m.—Cotton regular; middling, 16¾c. Sales, 7000 bales. Sight exchange ¾@¾ discount; sterling exchange 109@107½.

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, December 20, 11:15 p.m.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 9¼@9¾d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 9¼@9¾d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales, of which 800 bales are for export and speculation.

5 p.m.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 9¼@9¾d; Orleans, 10¼d.

TRADE.

DAILY REVIEW.

As usual, says a New York exchange, during the closing of the year, the business of trade, beyond the necessary traffic in holiday goods, is quite moderate. This period is largely devoted to a general summing up of the results of the year's business and the closing out of broken consignments, with comparatively few fresh commercial undertakings. The demand for goods from the interior is mostly confined to small orders for keeping up assortments, and with a close money market, prices as a rule favor the buyer. The closing period of the year is always considered a good time to buy; though just at this time most operators have other uses for their money, and cannot not care to take advantage of the pecuniary necessities of sellers. A few failures have been announced during the week, including three dealers and three financial institutions, by courtesy called banks, but the number and magnitude of commercial disasters have been small, when we consider the sharp pinch in the money market, the extremely meagre profit on trade, and the heavy expenses of conducting business. This may be applied to the general rule. Memphis has enjoyed for the closing months of the year a remarkable heavy mercantile trade, the volume of which has far exceeded that of former years since the war, nearly, if not quite, 50 per cent. Cotton, the great staple, notwithstanding the falling off of receipts to the amount of some 30,000 bales as compared with the same time last year, has ruled high throughout the season, and, as will be called to mind, on each advance, after an excited run, drops to a higher figure than where it started, and should the fall short 100,000 bales, planters will realize more money than they did on the four million crop. Money up to the present time has been in abundance, and cheap enough to be easy. Memphis merchants have the reputation in upper markets for "prompt payment." The tone of the general trade is healthy. The week so far has been a busy one and this morning finds the market in precisely the same condition as it was yesterday, as to supplies and demand—the former being fair and the latter active. The weather was clear and cold, but the same animation was noticeable that has been characteristic of the market the past week. Two steamers arrived from above bringing fresh supplies. Receipts by the river have been light for the past three days.

In grain the receipts on the levee were moderate, though larger supplies are anticipated. Corn was slow in sales; 250 sacks sold at 60c; 200 was purchased at 65c and resold at 66c; car corn was held at 65c, but no sale. Dealers are cautious, buying only what is wanted for present consumption. There were no shipments further south yesterday, and consequently no speculative demand. Hay was in fair receipt and sold at $25 50 and $26 50 for prime. The demand is moderate. In oats there was but little doing. Two transactions were few; mixed sold at 40@40c; white, 42@43c. Bran is in better demand, receipts have been light for four days. Lots to arrive are held at $17@18.

FLOUR is in fair demand. Three carloads were sold and shipped to the interior at $6 50 for supers; extra, $7 and family, $8 50. Receipts were light, in consequence of high freights and stiff prices in upper markets, and a want of realizing full prices. Merchants have no right to complain, as this is a matter of which they have brought it upon themselves. In this case there is no reason for it whatever. We quote supers $6 25@6 50; extra, $6 75@7 50; family, $8@8 75, fancy, $9@10.

PROVISIONS were steady, with a tendency more upward. There was an advance on bulk meats above quotations, but in the several instances, and should upper markets continue stiff at present prices, this advance will be realized; however, we make no change in quotations as we find sales at the inside figures. Clear sides are nominally at 17¾@18c, unchanged; the stock is large and fully up to the demand. Shoulders, 15@16c—these are the inside and outside figures. Hams are firm, but the supply with only a light demand. Clear sides are quoted at 23@24c; clear rib, 8c; the latter scarce. Shoulders, 16c; hams, 22@24c. Breakfast bacon, 19@19½c. Plain hams, choice, 18@19c. Canvassed hams, 18@19c. Mess pork is scarce and firmly held at $22.

CORNMEAL to arrive sold at $3 35, delivered from the railroad. Receipts were light, however, and demand fair. Corn meal is in fair demand. Receipts have been light for the past few days depended upon the mills.

The market for GARDEN SEEDS was but moderately active, though there was some the demand, and in potatoes there has been excess. Flatboat sales were at $2 75@3 25. We quote russets and peachblows, $3@3 25, receipts fair. The demand was but moderate and sales were hard to make at these figures. Onions continue in large supply; choice are firm at $3 25; inferior, from $2@3c. Cabbages were very scarce and firmly held at $8@10. Turnips, etc., were in very light demand. Kraut is scarce and still at $11.

There has been a fair inquiry for choice BUTTER at 35@40c; inferior to good table is selling at from 30@35c.

In cheese there was a better supply, but held stiff at 44@45c.

POULTRY—The only marked feature to be observed in the market this morning was the large receipts of live turkeys. We noticed one drove of some three hundred, among which were some of the finest received this season. They sold from $12 ,10 $15 per dozen. Live chickens are a drug on the market. The demand was light. Sales were made for small at $2 50; large at from $3 50@4, and one or two sales of large at $5. Wild ducks, $4@4 50; sales of geese were made at $8, receipts of which were light, with a fair demand.

Receipts of live hogs have been light for the past three days, but this morning some 80 head arrived and found ready sale at 5¾@6¼c. Choice sheep are in demand. We quote good to choice at 4@4½c; fair to good 3@3½. In cattle we quote: First quality, 4@5c; second quality, 3@4c; third quality, 2@3c. Cows and stock are in good demand; $25@35 for common; medium to choice, $40@60.

The GROCERY market was very active on orders from the interior during the week. We notice no change from quotations. The market is steady and fair prices are realized. In molasses we quote: Cuba, 65@70c; sugar-house syrups, 40@75; Louisiana sugar, open kettle, 55@65c; yellow clarified, 75@80c; white clarified, 82@90c; hard refined, white, 12@13c.

In sugars we quote: Prime new, 8¾@8¾c. Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Palmas, 8c. Starch, 10@12c per pound. Coffee is firm at quotations: Rio, 26@28c; Laguayra, 27@28c; Java, 32@35c. Salt, per barrel, $2 25@3 25, as to brand. Candles, 20c; weights, 20@21c.

We give to-day full quotations on all HIDES. There is a fair demand for all classes: Dry flint hides, 18c; dry salt, 14@15½c; green, 7c; green salted, 9½c; damaged hides are not worth two-thirds the price of good ones. No. 1 sheepskins, $1 50; common, 80@75c. No. 1 beeskins, $3. No. 1 cows, 75c; inferior cows, 50c; cased mink, $1 00; open, 75c; No. 1 hunter coonskin, 40@50c; No. 1 country coonskin, 25c; beaver, $1; dry deerskin, 22@25c; wet, per lb, 25c; tallow, 7½@8c; wool from 30@50c a pound, according to quality and lots.

In ashes there was but little doing. We venture to quote 2-lb at 14½@15c; 2½-lb at 16@18c.

The following are the rates of freight over the Memphis and Louisville railroad:

Class of Freight.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.
First class, per cwt	$ 0 75	$ 1 25
Second class, per cwt	0 62½	1 00
Third class, per cwt	0 50	0 75
Fourth class, per cwt	0 37½	0 50
Fifth class, per cwt	0 25	0 37½
Flour, apples, onions, potatoes, bbl	0 40	0 75
Beef and pork, bbl	1 00	1 20
Bacon, per cwt, boxed, lard, cwt	0 50	0 75
Whisky, bbl	1 00	2 00
Grain and seed, per cwt	0 20	0 30
Stock, per carload	100 00	150 00
Butter and cheese	0 40	0 60

From Cairo, by River, to Memphis.	
Flour, ⅛ bbl	$ 50
Pork, ⅛ bbl	80
Whisky, ⅛ bbl	1 25
Corn and oats, ⅛ 100 lbs	20
Hay, ⅛ 100 lbs	35
Bacon and Lard, ⅛ 100 lbs	50

Transfer charges, $2 50 ⅛ car, or 50c ⅛ ton for less than one car load.

NOTICE—TAXES.

OFFICE OF CITY TAX COLLECTOR, MEMPHIS, TENN., December 14, 1871.

City taxes not paid by the **1st of January, 1872, will be declared past due.** I would most respectfully call taxpayers' attention to this fact, as **interest will accrue.** Taxes are levied for the purpose of meeting the demands of the city government at that time. **Come forward and settle your accounts.** Office hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

FELIX W. ROBERTSON, City Tax Collector.

d17

To Contractors.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., December 15, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. Monday, the 25th inst. for straightening the second bayou between Beale and Gayoso streets. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids. For further information apply at this office.

J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

d19

Sheriff's Sale of Personal Property.

BY virtue of two executions from the Second Circuit Court of Shelby county, in favor of Wm. Coward vs The Citizens' Union Bank and others, I will offer for sale the highest bidder, in front of Captain Larry Harmisar's office, No. 3 Jefferson street, on

Wednesday, the 27th day of December, 1871,

one large iron safe, levied on as the property of the Citizens' Union Bank to satisfy said execution and costs. Sale in legal hours.

December 14, 1871.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Sheriff.

By ISAAC ROGERS, Deputy Sheriff.

J. E. Temple, Attorney for Pl'ff. dec15

Notice.

TO the Stockholders of the Memphis and Raleigh railroad: A call for twenty-five per cent. on the capital stock of said road is hereby made, payable on or before the 1st of January, 1872, to A. J. White, Treasurer, No. 254 Front Street.

E. W. BROOKS, President.

December 9, 1871. dec12

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 445 R. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tennessee.—George Hume vs. Lizette Vahlmann, R. Vahlmann and others.

IT appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, Lizette Vahlmann, R. Vahlmann, Julius Vahlmann and George Kaltmann are non-residents of the State of Tennessee and residents of Havover, Germany:

It is therefore ordered, by the Clerk and Master, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in February, 1872, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal. This December 16, 1871.

A copy—attest:

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.

By C. BELCHER, Deputy C. and M.

Wescott & Stahl, Sols. for compl't. d16 sat

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 449—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Kate Knightly vs. Susan Knightly.

IT appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause, and that the defendant, Susan Knightly is a resident of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, and a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master, That she make her appearance herein, at the courthouse of the Second Chancery Court, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in February, 1872, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to her and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This December 16, 1871.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.

By C. BELCHER, Deputy C. and M.

P. J. Malvahill, Sol. for compl't. d17 sun

Holiday Presents

—IN—

Great Bargains

AND

Ladies' Children's

Furs! Furs!

—

White and Black Astrachan Cloaks, Silk Velvet Cloaks.

—

D. C. & H. W. Loewenstine,

"SOUTHERN PALACE,"

322 Main St.

ORDINANCE.

An ordinance to provide for laying down sidewalks, gutters and curbs.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Memphis, That the cost of grading, paving and repairing sidewalks, including the curbing and the gutters alongside, shall be borne by the owners of the adjoining property, and such cost shall be apportioned and charged with abutting lots in per cent. pro rata to their respective front and shall be paid by the owners of such lots respectively.

SEC. 2. And be it further ordained That the owner or owners of property who are required by the General Council to construct sidewalks, curbs or gutters in front of the same fail or refuse to construct the same in accordance with the requirements, then, in addition to the remedy provided by article II, chapter XII, pages 549 and 550 of Bridges' Digest, the city engineer shall proceed to advertise for bids for the construction of such sidewalk, gutter or curb, in accordance with the terms and provisions of section 3, article 1, chapter 12, page 527, Bridges' Digest, which is hereby adopted, and is declared to apply to the construction of sidewalks, gutters and curbs, as well as to the paving of streets, alleys and avenues.

SEC. 3. And be it further ordained, That sections 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of article 1, chapter XII, pages 526, 527 and 528, Bridges' Digest, are hereby adopted, and are declared to apply as fully to the construction of sidewalks, gutters and curbs as to the paving of the streets, alleys and avenues of the city, and the duties imposed by the said sections upon the officers of the city, in reference to the paving of streets, alleys and avenues, are hereby imposed upon the city engineer and other officers of the city, in reference to the paving of streets, alleys and avenues, as herein imposed upon the city engineer in the construction of sidewalks, gutters and curbs, as herein specially provided for.

SEC. 4. And be it further ordained, That every contract for the construction of any sidewalk, gutter or curb shall distinctly state that the contractor relies exclusively upon the owner of the property in front of which the work is to be done, for payment for the line given by the city charter upon the property, for payment for the work to be done, and that he will not in any instance be held liable for any part of cost of such work.

SEC. 5. And be it further ordained, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any remedy now existing by ordinance to compel the construction of sidewalks, gutters and curbs, and the ordinances shall be and remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 6. And be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed first reading by Council, and referred to their ordinance committee, November 7, 1871; and reported back November 21, 1871, and referred by Board of Aldermen for their ordinance committee, November 8, 1871.

Upon an ordinance, the better to regulate the laying down of sidewalks, gutters and curbs: passed at first reading by Council, and referred to their ordinance committee, November 7, 1871; same reported back by Aldermen, November 8, 1871. Your Board of Aldermen's ordinance committee report that they have examined the above ordinance, and, therefore, recommend its adoption. Report received and concurred in, when the ordinance was passed as follows: Yeas and no motion the rules were suspended, per provisions of the fourteenth section of the city charter, and the ordinance passed second and final reading by the Board of Aldermen, December 8, 1871, passed second reading by Council, December 14, 1871.

Approved December 16, 1871.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register. d20

ORDINANCE.

An ordinance to fix the salary of mayor for the ensuing two years:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the general council of the city of Memphis, That the salary of the mayor for the two years ensuing, commencing on the first day of January ensuing, shall be five thousand dollars ($5000) per annum, payable in monthly installments at the end of each month.

SEC. 2. And be it further ordained, That this ordinance take effect from and after its passage.

Passed first reading, when, on motion, the rules were suspended, as required per fourteenth section of the city charter, and the ordinance passed a second and final reading by the board of aldermen December 6, 1871, passed second reading by Council, rules suspended, and passed second and final reading.

Approved, December 18, 1871.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register. d20

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the general council of the city of Memphis, as follows: That the grade of Fifth street, from Sycamore to Safarans street, be changed so as to conform to the water falling on said street, from Greenlaw to Safarans, and from greenlaw to Sycamore streets, and that the ordinances of Memphis, law streets, between Fourth and Sixth, are changed to correspond with the grade of Fifth street, as herein described. Referred to the improvement committee and city engineer. December 8, 1871. Amended by Alderman Hottis, so as to read that the grade of Fifth street, of the same shall correspond to Fifth street, and referred to improvement committee by Mayor. Report of committee—On a petition of joint improvement committee recommend the adoption of the following ordinance, as originally presented. Report received, and on a first reading by council, when on motion the rules were, in conformity with the fourteenth section of the city charter, suspended, and the ordinance passed a second and final reading, December 11, 1871. Passed first reading by board of aldermen. Rules suspended as above, and the ordinance passed a second and final reading, December 11, 1871.

Approved December 19, 1871.

JNO. JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS City Register. d20

ORDINANCE.

An ordinance to fix the compensation of members of the general council for the ensuing two years.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the general council of the city of Memphis, That the compensation of members of the general council for the ensuing two years, shall be $250 per annum each, to be paid monthly, at the end of each month.

SEC. 2. And be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the city, at the regular election to be held on the first Thursday of January next, and that the same shall take effect from and after the publication of the result of the qualified voters at said election. Passed first reading, when, on motion, the rules were suspended, as required by the fourteenth section of the city charter, and the ordinance passed a second and final reading by the board of aldermen December 6, 1871. Passed first reading by council. Then, on motion, the rules were suspended by requirement of the fourteenth section of the city charter, and the ordinance passed a second and final reading by council, December 11, 1871.

Approved December 19, 1871.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS City Register. d20

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 386, R. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—DeSoto Bank of Memphis et al. vs. L. S. Gilbert and others.

IN this cause it appearing from the petition of W. H. Rastland for writ of error coram nobis, that the defendants in said petition, Francis P. Furnail, Francis P. Furnail, jr., Henwick W. Champion and Isaac N. Davis, firm of H. W. Champion & Co., are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master, That said defendants in said petition make their appearance herein, at the Court-house of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in January, 1872, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This December 16, 1871.

A copy—attest:

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.

By C. BELCHER, Deputy C. and M.

Gantt & McDowell, Sols. for compl'ts. d16 sat

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 242, R. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Ed. Tomeny and Ohio Railroad Company vs. James M. Tomeny and his wife, Fanny A. Tomeny, W. H. Pitche, jr., et al.

IT appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, James M. Tomeny and his wife, Fanny A. Tomeny, and Fitch, jr., are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in February, 1872, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This December 16, 1871.

A copy—attest:

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.

By C. BELCHER, Deputy C. and M.

Thos. R. Smith, Sol. for compl't. d17 sun

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