MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, : : : : JAN. 26, 1872.

THE EXTRA SESSION GEOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

The constitution of the State provides that the apportionment of representatives in the State legislature shall be made in 1871 and once in each ten years thereafter. This apportionment has been made. One of the objects of convening the legislature is to fix a place in each district at which the sheriffs of counties composing it may compare the votes of their counties. Practically, there is no necessity for this, and though such places for such purposes have been heretofore designated, the several sheriffs have never met to count and compare votes of counties. On the contrary, they have exchanged returns by messengers or mail and thus arrived at results. The main business of the called session will have reference to the apportionment and definition of congressional districts which will be done in accordance with the acts of congress and the interests of the dominant party. The called session of the legislature will be further asked to recognize and approve the cancellation of eight or ten millions of State bonds. The legislature at this called session can only act upon subjects specified in the governor's proclamation convening it, and the duration of the session is limited by the constitution to twenty days. Its great cost consists in the mileage of members. The railroads do not charge them anything, but their salaries are small and no one objects to this mode of enlarging them. It is somewhat curious however that members from the same place charge the State different amounts. The Radicals used to charge, when they sat in the legislature, for one thousand and even eleven hundred miles as the sum to which they were entitled for the journey to and from Nashville and Memphis. They pocketed $160 each. Our present representatives get for this journey $75. The exclusion of Radical representatives of Shelby county from the legislature has lessened the moneyed distance between Nashville and Memphis more than one-half, a curious geographical fact that should be recorded. Professor Safford, State geologist, may be enabled to explain processes of nature that begat this expansion and contraction of distances in Tennessee. At the date of the lengthened distances we had an earthquake on top of the State in the shape of Brownlow, but how did its forces elongate the State? Will the learned Professor rise to explain? Torch and turpentine doesn't account for the wonderful facts.

NORTHERN COMMERCE AND SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

That chronic growler and national scold, Wendell Phillips, in a recent lecture, again took occasion to "breathe the stinking vapors of his nostrils upon the South." He said: "The rapid increase of wealth and population at the North, her territory dotted with magnificent cities, and the sails of her commerce whitening every sea, excite at once wonder and admiration. Her industrial achievements stand out in bold relief before the face of the world, and challenge and command universal attention and applause, while the South is impoverished and a constant tax upon the North." By such stuff as this, the fanatics of the North hope to keep alive the enmities engendered by the war. The South rejoices in the success of the North, and would scorn to sneer at her misfortunes. But in truth, the South has been as busy, as energetic and as successful as the North. Diffusion and expansion have been the policy of the South; concentration that of the North. The descendants of a little over a million of Southerners, scattered at the time of the revolution along a narrow belt on the Atlantic, now occupy and possess a territory ten times as large and far more fertile than that in the actual possession and ownership of their revolutionary ancestry. From this territory they have expelled or removed the savage, filled vast forests, inclosed the lands, built hundreds of thousands of dwelling-houses and barns; and after effecting all this, while contending with a malarious climate, they are already producing the most valuable agricultural surplus ever reared by an equal population. Neither the wealth of the South, nor her energy, enterprise and industry excite sufficient observation; but when her history and her achievements are subjected to close examination, she will be found to compare favorably with the North. The North excels in commerce and manufactures—the South in agriculture. The ocean is the field where the indomitable enterprise and daring of the Northerner most displays itself—the silent forests of the West the scene of Southern adventure. Land is, in the long run, far the most valuable of all possessions, and of this the South has acquired enough for a distant posterity, however rapidly her population may multiply. The North has more of the goods of life for present enjoyment; the South more for future use. Each has made the best use of her soil, climate, advantages of location, and peculiar labor. It is too much the fashion of the day for the people of one section to decry those of another. We are of the same race, speak the same language, and read the same books. In general our moral, political, and religious sentiments concur. The isms, it is true, have a peculiar set of opinions on most subjects, humane and divine; but they do not represent the prevailing sentiments and opinions of any section. Instead of sneering, the two sections should make it the "labor of love" to foster and encourage good feeling.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Cataczy has been studying the constitution of the United States to some purpose, and has left behind him a bombshell which is to explode upon the State department through the supreme court. The second section of the third article of that instrument extends the judicial power of the United States to all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers, and Mr. Cataczy considers the charge against him as coming under this provision. Before quitting the country he had a petition prepared setting out the allegations which have been made against him and controverting and denying them. The document is said to be couched in the most positive terms and to take issue squarely on the whole question.

SUMNER AND GRANT.

The *Union and American* says that if Sumner becomes a candidate for the presidency, he will secure a much larger vote in the South than Grant. In this our Nashville contemporary differs from the *States*, the latter preferring Grant, we believe, even as against Trumbull. Sumner was once a Democrat, and however misled as to the relations of races in the South, and however extravagant in optimism and humanitarianism, he is capable of profound thinking. If an excess of good impulses in behalf of the ignorant and weak leads him to do infinite wrong alike to the strong and weak—whites and blacks—the same feeling once animated him when we could properly appreciate honorable utterances begotten by the same generous impulses that fell from his lips. Ever since Sumner made this little speech tasteful as it was just and incisive, in condemnation of so-called national paintings illustrative of Union triumphs on battlefields of the late war, with which it was proposed to decorate the capitol's interior walls at Washington, we have been disposed to deal generously with his vices as if they were virtues so exaggerated and excessive that they become stupendous crimes. He is more a dreamer and enthusiast than a statesman, and yet is a great scholar and thinker. He is unfitted by his moral idiosyncracies for a seat in the senate, and as president would be only preferable to Grant, whose vices are unredeemed by generosity, learning or genius.

THE DAWN.

We regard the meeting of the Conservative Republicans at Jefferson City, Missouri, on Wednesday, as the beginning of an organization which will defeat Grant in the next election. This meeting was large and enthusiastic, attended by Republicans of prominence and the resolutions adopted, embrace in substance the principles which Democrats have so long advocated, and it is now evident that the Democrats and Conservative Republicans can form a fusion strong enough to defeat Grant. A grand mass convention of Reform Republicans will be held at Cincinnati on the first of May. We presume this convention will be represented by delegates from every State in the Union. If its deliberations should be as wise and patriotic as those of the convention at Jefferson, on Wednesday last, we will soon have an end to despotism, centralization and corruption. The result of the next presidential election rests almost entirely with the action of those opposed to the administration. With a platform formed in accordance with the advanced and progressive spirit of the day, and with candidates thoroughly in sympathy with honest sentiments, the enemies of Grant, in the coming campaign, can win a glorious victory. The gross incompetency of the national administration and its extravagance and corruption, have engendered a widely diffused feeling of discontent in the Republican ranks.

IN THE COURSE of the investigation of the Clayton election frauds by the special congressional committee on Tuesday last, Mr. Edwards, representing the Third district of Arkansas, and who is said to be implicated with Clayton, was called upon to testify. He gave a general history of the election in his district, and in reply to questions as to the criminal bargain said to have been made between the senator and himself, denied all the statements heretofore made, and gave this version of the transaction: "Frauds having been charged against the Radical candidate and his party, Governor Clayton was appealed to, the result of this appeal being a compliance on the part of Clayton to abide by the decision of the State legislature in the matter. The Democratic members of the county in which the frauds were charged contested the seats of the Radical incumbents, but as the legislature refused to investigate the affair, as they feared the success of the contestants, the Democrats were prevailed upon to withdraw from the contest to enable the investigation to be made. Edwards declared that the withdrawal of these two Democrats was the foundation for the charge against Governor Clayton and himself." Let the investigation proceed no matter who is hurt by it. We want justice, strict, impartial justice.

THE St. Louis Merchants' Exchange unanimously joins in the request of the letter-carriers of that city to have their scanty pay of $1000 a year increased to $1200. This movement is general throughout the country and wherever the benefits of the letter-carrying system are appreciated has received the cordial support of the people. As the St. Louis *Democrat* remarks: "These men do valuable and arduous duty, for which character and fidelity as well as intelligence are essential, and they do it faithfully, in all weathers, through every day in the year. Such service should certainly entitle their families to a fair support. They have no time for dissipation and their salary almost invariably goes to supply the necessities to 'weans and wife.' Only really worthy men can hold the position of letter-carriers for any length of time, and in this community we know them to be a thoroughly meritorious class. Their application to Congress ought to be successful."

COLONEL A. A. GARLAND, of Little Rock, has been summoned to Washington to give testimony in the Clayton-Edwards election fraud case.

POLITICAL.

The State of Kentucky has passed a bill allowing colored persons to testify in the courts of that State.

There are 153,172 adults in the State of Ohio who can neither read nor write. "Slavery did it."

Hon. William Allen, of Ohio, is the sole survivor of the United States senate of 1837-8, when Clay, Webster and Calhoun were among its members.

The New York Sun urges an investigation of Cameron's and Delano's connection with the Radical plundering ring who leased the Georgia State road.

Unhappy Massachusetts! General Butler announces that he will again be in the field for the governorship. Preparations for his campaign are actually going on already.

The South Bend Eagle declares that Colfax has made no money since he has been in public life. Well, now, will some one tell us why he has been a Radical all this time?

Some of the Federal office-holders refuse to pay their assessment for special election purposes, and threaten to appeal to General Grant, if compelled to do so. They think the President would be afraid to force payment while the New York investigating committee is in session.

Mr. Belmont says that no call has yet been issued for a meeting of the National Democratic Executive Committee. Mr. Belmont thinks, further, that the case isn't urgent.

The friends of the President in the United States senate were made to squirm in their seats on Monday, by Garrett Davis pressing his motion to investigate the conduct of Grant.

Prominent Georgia Republicans now in Washington repudiate the appointment of Robb and Blodgett as delegates at large from Georgia to the Radical National convention.

The St. Louis Democrat (Radical) says: "There is a well accredited rumor that they intend to run Rev. Robert Collyer for congress in Chicago next fall, in place of Mr. C. B. Farwell."

Congress is about to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia. A committee of fair men have been appointed for the purpose. Their report will unearth another nest of Radical corruption.

General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, the candidate of the Breckinridge party in 1860 for vice-president of the United States, was seventy years old on the 15th of December. He is still in good health.

Radical Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, has greatly disappointed his friends in not explaining away the charge that he bribed seventeen members of the Kansas legislature to vote for him. It is thought he cannot explain.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald of Sunday claims that everything points to the probable acceptance by the Democrats and revenue-reformers of Lyman Trumbull as the coalition candidate for the presidency.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that so long as the custom-house is looked on from Washington only as a place to be worked for the benefit of party, or to advance the interest of individuals high in office, so long will iniquities flourish in branches of its management.

The Missouri Republican says the Democratic masses "have a right to expect that their captains shall give them something else than a succession of irreparable defeats. Soldiers do not like to be led to a slaughter; the promise of victory is the food their courage feeds on, and when this promise is wanting at the opening of each successive battle, they are forced, in spite of themselves, to inquire whether there be not some fatal defect of leadership in the way."

Speaking of the bill lately introduced in congress, providing for a government charter to the National Air-line railroad, from Chicago to New York, the Chicago Post says: "The charter assumes that congress has a right to authorize the construction of postal and military roads, irrespective of State authority;" but "it is to be feared that the contention on this theory will prove an obstacle too great to give speedy promise of the completion of the road." This reads like State rights doctrine.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks the New York World does injustice to the United States supreme court when it accuses it of "promulgating diametrically opposite opinions on the legal-tender question, in the short period of three years." If we remember aright, the supreme court at first decided that the legal-tender act was constitutional so far as it applied to future contracts. It made no direct and express decision in regard to contracts existing before the passage of the act. The late decision covers both propositions.

A protest is being prepared in Ohio against the re-election of John Sherman to the senate of the United States. The names of two senators and four members of the house—all Radicals—are given, who voted for Sherman on the first ballot, but who declared that they intended to transfer their votes to Cox, and it was a knowledge of this fact which impelled the friends of Sherman to resort to the trick of getting the lieutenant-governor to declare Sherman elected, while the members were loudly asking to have their votes changed. The Cincinnati Enquirer says that "Jacob D. Cox would have been the senator elect from Ohio to-day but for the usurpation and fraud of Jacob Mueller."

It is learned that the National Democratic executive committee will not meet till after the Philadelphia convention, to decide when and where the National Democratic convention shall be held. It is thus proposed to adhere to the passive policy until all the plans and purposes of the Republican party on the presidential issue are fully developed, and therefore maintained that there is ample time for the committee to call the Democratic convention as late as August, and thus give full opportunity for all elements opposed to the continuance of the present administration to unite in an opposition presidential ticket. This view of the course to be pursued meets with the approval, it is understood, of many of the Democrats in congress.

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jal8

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE have this day associated with us Mr. S. A. HATCHER, taking effect from the 1st inst. Firm still to remain as heretofore. M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN.

M. E. COCHRAN. S. A. HATCHER. J. W. COCHRAN

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,

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LUMBER. LUMBER.

JOHN ZENT,

FORMERLY OF THE FIRM OF WILLIAMS & CO.

I HEREBY TH beg leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have established a

LUMBER YARD,

SAW AND PLANING MILLS AND SHINGLE MACHINE,

On North Front Street, Opposite the Memphis Gas-Works,

It being on the north half of the premises formerly occupied by Williams & Co.

Orders for Lumber of Every Description,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND SHINGLES,

Respectfully solicited, which will always receive prompt attention.

I am largely increasing my facilities for manufacturing; am building a new Mill, and adding the latest improved machinery to others, and I feel confident that all who favor me with their patronage will be satisfied in the way I serve them.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER UNDER the firm name of WILLIAMS & CO., for the purpose of continuing, with enlarged facilities, the Manufacturing and General Lumber business, most respectfully solicit the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firms of Williams & Co. and R. K. Plain; and from their long experience in the business, pledge themselves to merit such favorable as any dealers in this market. W. A. WILLIAMS. R. K. PLAIN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., January 1, 1872.

W. A. WILLIAMS. R. K. PLAIN

WILLIAMS & CO.

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OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT IS COMPLETE,

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MELTONS, TAPESTRY, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, TWO-PLYS, VENITIANS, WOOL DUTCH HEMPS AND COCOA MATTINGS,

With a Complete Assortment of RUGS and MATS.

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Goods will be found of all the latest Patterns and Colors in Satins Brocatelle, Tapestry, Reps, Damasks, Lace Curtains, etc., with a complete line of Cornices.

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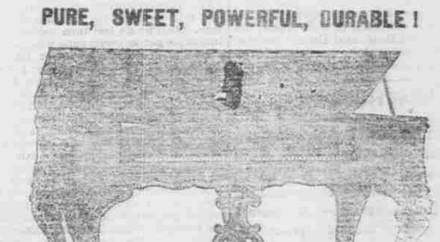

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The registers are splendidly balanced, the tones are RICH, MELODIOUS, MAGNIFICENT—it gives forth no thin, wiry, humbug-like tones. Its compass of power is wonderful. It can THUNDER and WHISPER with equally pleasing effect.

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'72. OUR 53d Year in Memphis. 1872.

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DISSOLUTION.

THE business connection heretofore existing between J. D. Williams and George A. Stovall is this day dissolved, J. D. Williams having purchased the entire interest of G. A. Stovall in said business.

J. D. WILLIAMS. G. A. STOVALL.

January 12, 1872. ja16 d&w

L. B. McFARLAND. W. W. GOODWIN

McFARLAND & GOODWIN,

Attorneys at Law.

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IN SUPREME COURT AT JACKSON.

No. 7—Second Chancery Court of Shelby County—H. B. Williford et al vs. H. H. Martin et al.

BY virtue of a decree pronounced June 15th 1871, by the Supreme Court at Jackson, in this cause I will sell to the highest bidder, in front of the chancery court room on Second street, in the city of Memphis,

On Monday, the 19th day of February, 1872,

the real estate mentioned and described in the pleadings as follows: situate in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, on the east side of main street, and designated on the map of said city of Memphis as lots Nos. 7 and 8, in block No. 68, being part of original county lot No. 68, subdivided and partitioned among the heirs of Joseph H. Talbot, deceased, by decree of the common law court of the city of Memphis, and recorded in said plan of partition and division as lots Nos. 7 and 8, each fronting 21 1-12 feet on Main street, and running back westwardly 185½ feet to an alley. Said lots Nos. 7 and 8 constitute the northern portion of the block of buildings known as the Provine Block, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Said lots will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Six, twelve and eighteen (6, 12 and 18) months credit, purchasers giving notes with approved security, and a lien retained upon the property for payment of the purchase money. Equity of redemption barred. Sale within legal hours.

December 15, 1871.

JOHN H. FREEMAN, Clerk.

Estes & Jackson, Solicitors. decl8d&w-ja14

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 675—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Paul A. Cicalla vs. Nathaniel S. Green and wife Elizabeth A. Green, and Annie T. Green, Mollie A. Green and Nathaniel S. Green, Jr., minor children of N. S. and E. A. Green, and Barton Able.

IT appearing from the bill duly sworn to in this cause that the defendant, Barton Able, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, by the Clerk and Master, That he make his appearance herein, at the court-house of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in March, 1872, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, said Barton Able, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest:

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

Randolph, Hammond & Jordan, Sols. for complainants. ja26 thu

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

No. 2899, N. R.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county.—FRIS Weache vs. James E. Flaherty et al.

AN order was made this day in this cause A. Gretell's petition to be made one of creditors of the late firm of Flaherty & Weache, and of the estate of Fritz Weache, deceased, to appear before the Clerk and Master of said Court, and prove and establish their claims, etc.

In pursuance of that order, notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said firm of Flaherty & Weache, or against the estate of said Fritz Weache, deceased, to appear before the Clerk and Master of said Court on Saturday, February 3, 1872, on which day an account of said claims will be taken and report made by the Clerk and Master, and prove and establish the same, in default of which said claims will be barred; this notice to be published daily, for nine days, in the Memphis Appeal. This January 24, 1872.

E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By S. B. McKEEBY, Deputy C. and M. ja26

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 648, B.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—T. J. Abington, administrator, etc., of James Biggs, deceased, et al, vs. J. E. Abington, S. J. Biggs et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Davis P. Biggs, citizen of Jefferson county, Mississippi, and father and husband, R. A. Atkinson, Lucy R. Atkinson, Wm. G. Atkinson and Robert A. Atkinson, of Hinds county, Mississippi; Sarah C. Myers (formerly Atkinson) and her husband, Jacob R. Myers, of Madison county, Mississippi, are all non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the Court-house in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1872, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This December 25, 1871.

A copy—attest:

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. BLACK, Deputy C. and M.

R. Mison & C. W. Fraser, Sols. for complainants. d26-fr

ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE to fix the salaries of city officers:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Memphis, That the compensation to be paid the several officers already elected, and to be elected, for the ensuing two years, whose compensation has not already been fixed, and the compensation to be paid the employes of the city, shall be as follows:

ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Engineer shall be paid a salary, per annum, of $1500.

One Assistant Engineer, a salary, per annum, of $1200.

One Engineer's Clerk and Rodman, a salary, per annum, of $1 00.

One driver, a salary, per annum, of $730.

One Foreman of the Street-force, a salary, per annum, of $1000.

One Foreman of the Chaingang, a salary, per annum, of $1000.

One Carpenter for the Street-force, a salary of $900.

Chaingang Guards, each, per annum, a salary of $720.

Street-laborers, each, per day, the sum of $2.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

The City Attorney shall be paid a salary, per annum, of $600.

The Comptroller, a salary, per annum, of $3500.

The City Register, a salary, per annum, of $600.

The Treasurer, a salary, per annum, of $600.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, a salary, per annum, of $1000.

One Clerk for the Mayor, a salary, per annum, of $1200.

The Inspector of Licenses—a salary of $1000.

Market masters, each per annum, $100.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief-engineer of the fire department shall be paid a salary of $1800, and be entitled to the board of one horse.

One Assistant Engineer and Fire-Warden a salary, per annum of $1000.

Four Fire-captains, each a salary, per annum, of $900.

Four fire-steamer Engineers, each a salary per annum, of $850.

One Captain of the hook and ladder company, salary, per annum of $720.

Firemen, each per day, $2.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief of Police shall be paid a salary, per annum, of $3600, but shall be required to furnish his own horses and pay for the keeping of them.

The Recorder, a salary per annum of $1092; but he shall not be allowed to retain any fees of office or perquisites accruing to him as Recorder, or as ex-officio Justice of the peace, but he shall pay all such fees and perquisites over to the City Treasurer to the credit of the city.

Captains of Police, a salary each, per annum of $900.

Sergeants of Police, a salary each, per annum of $780.

Detective Policemen, a salary, each, per annum of $720.

Patrolmen on the police force, each, for each day of actual duty, $2.

Turnkeys at the police stations, each, for each day of actual duty, $2.50.

One Station-house Keeper, a salary, per annum of $1000.

Assistant Station-house Keepers, each, a salary, per annum, of $600.

One clerk for the Recorder, who shall also perform the duties of clerk at the station-house, a salary, per annum, of $1200.

One clerk for the Chief of Police, a salary, per annum, of $1000.

Each detective Police man and every police officer who may require a horse, shall furnish his own horse and pay for the keeping of him; and each Captain and each Sergeant of Police shall keep at all times, ready for use, one good serviceable saddle-horse.

CITY HOSPITAL.

The City Hospital Physician shall be paid a salary, per annum, of $1500.

The steward at the City Hospital shall be paid a salary, per annum, of $900.

The driver of city ambulance, a salary, per annum, of $900.

The City Tax-collector shall be paid as compensation for his services, one per cent. on his collections of city taxes, and the sum of $1100 for clerk hire.

The Wharfmaster shall be paid as compensation for his services, ten per cent. of his collections on account of wharfage.

The Comptroller, Register and other officers shall pay their own clerk-hire, unless the contrary is expressed in this ordinance.

SEC. 2. All salaries as compensation to officers and employes of the city shall be paid monthly, at the end of each month's service.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage, and all inconsistent ordinances are hereby repealed.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. PETTIGREW,

Chairman Com. of Board of Aldermen.

Amended by making the salary of the Captain of the hook and ladder company the same as that of a captain of a fire company.

Passed first reading by Board of Aldermen. Rules suspended by requirement of the city charter; and ordinance passed second and final reading by Board of Aldermen, January 11, 1872. Passed first reading by council. Rules suspended agreeable to charter provisions, and ordinance passed second and final reading by Council, January 11, 1872.

Approved, January 17, 1872.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register. ja19

ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE to fix the bonds of city officers for ensuing two years.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Memphis, That the officers of the city shall respectively execute bonds for the faithful performance of their respective duties, as now required by ordinance, in the following sums:

The Tax-Collector's bond shall be in the sum of $75,000.

The Treasurer's bond shall be in the sum of $50,000.

The Comptroller's bond shall be in the sum of $20,000.

The City Engineer's bond shall be in the sum of $50,000.

The Wharfmaster's bond shall be in the sum of $10,000.

The City Attorney's bond shall be in the sum of $10,000.

The Chief of Police's bond shall be in the sum of $10,000.

The Chief Engineer of the fire department's bond shall be in the sum of $10,000.

The Recorder's bond shall be in the sum of $5,000.

Each Captain of Police shall give a bond in the sum of $5,000.

Each sergeant of the Police shall give a bond in the sum of $5,000.

The City Physician's bond shall be in the sum of $5,000.

The City Register's bond shall be in the sum of $5,000.

The Market-masters, each, shall give a bond of $5,000.

The Keepers of the public parks, each, shall give bond in the sum of $1,000.

The Lumber inspector's bond shall be in the sum of $1,000.

Each Patrolman on the police force shall give a bond in the sum of $1,000.

The City Hospital Steward shall give a bond in the sum of $1,000.

Each Engineer of the fire department and each Captain shall give a bond in the sum of $2,000.

The Assistant Chief of the fire department or Fire Warden's bond shall be in the sum of $800.

The City Inspector's bond shall be in the sum of $2,500.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and all inconsistent ordinances are hereby repealed.

Passed first reading, and rules suspended by requirements of charter, and ordinance passed second and final reading by Board of Aldermen, January 11, 1872. Passed first reading by Council, and rules suspended, as per charter, and ordinance passed second and final reading by Council, January 11, 1872.

Approved, January 17, 1872.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

JOHN JOHNSON Mayor. ja19

TRUSTEE SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to William A. Blythe by James Wickersham, 7th February, 1863, recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book 50, pages 332, 334, 335, and an order made by the law side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis at its October term, 1866, appointing me Trustee, vice William A. Blythe, deceased; and further by virtue of a judgment rendered in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at its April term 1871, in the case of James Wickersham vs. Niles Meriwether et al., I will, at 11 o'clock a.m., on

Thursday, 8th February, 1872,

sell in front of the County Court Building, Memphis, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property described in said Deed of Trust as "the north half or part of Lot No. 8 of Milton A. Kerr's subdivision of James P. Hardaway's country lot in Memphis, being that part of subdivided lot No. 8 inclosed and lying between Court street on the Pigeon Roost road street, fronting 57 feet on each street, and extending about 206 from one street to the other, on which are two framed houses." The right of redemption is waived. The title is believed to be unencumbered, except for back taxes, but I convey only as trustee.

ja2 tds NILES MERIWETHER, Trustee.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of an execution from the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, in favor of A. H. Douglass, to the use of Jno. E. Douglass vs. Julia L. Chester, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Sheriff's office, on Second street, near Union, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, State of Tennessee, on

Monday, the 12th day of February, 1872,

The following described lot or parcel of land, lying in Shelby county, State of Tennessee, and in the city of Memphis, is being part of lot No. 3, in block No. 67, in South Memphis, bounded as follows: Beginning on the east side of Hernando street, 52 feet north of Brown's avenue; runs thence north with Hernando street, 52 feet; thence east parallel with Brown's avenue, 209 feet; thence south, 52 feet; thence west 209 feet to the beginning. Levied on as the property of defendant, Julia L. Chester, being the lot conveyed to her by Robertson Topp, by deed registered in Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 17, pages 417 and 418.

Sale between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 p.m.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Sheriff.

By W. W. Coleman, Deputy Sheriff.

Heirkell, Scott & Heirkell, Attorneys for plaintiff. ja19-th

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by J. F. Clampit and his wife Mattie E. Clampit, and William Clampit, on the 18th day of March, 1871, to secure certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which deed is duly registered in the Recorder's office at Marion, Crittenden county, Arkansas, in record book "M," pages 565, 566 and 567, (and to which reference is here made,) I will, on

Monday, February 5, 1872,

in front of the office of E. M. Apperson & Co., No. 8 Jefferson street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, between the hours of ten (10) a.m. and four (4) p.m., proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash the property described in said deed of trust, as follows, to-wit: All of section twenty (20), the southeast quarter and the northwest fractional quarter of section twenty-one (21), containing seven hundred and fifty-five (755) acres, known as the Hamlin tract, and also an undivided half interest in the north half of section eighteen (18), all being in township three (3), range six (6), east of the fifth principal meridian, in Crittenden county, Arkansas, and near Hamlin's Landing, on the Mississippi river; and, at the same time and place, the following personal property: Eight (8) mules, seventeen (17) head of cattle, and two-thirds of the crop of cotton, grown on the premises during the past year. The equity of redemption is waived by the terms of the deed