# MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING. : : : MARCH 8, 1872.


### A RETURN TO THE JEFFERSONIAN DOCTRINE.

The proposition to organize a Reform party, to secure an honest and economic administration of the government is simply an effort to return to first principles. It is merely a reaffirmance, an application to the existing situation of the time-honored principles of Jefferson, and we should not regard that as a strange anomaly in politics which is as old as the constitution itself. In making appointments to office, Jefferson required that the questions, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" should be answered affirmatively, and the rule was a wise one. During the Crimean war the people of England were covered with humiliation and shame by a neglect of this precaution. They collected together a gallant and noble army and their plethoric treasury furnished ample means to obtain an abundance of everything necessary to supply its wants. But when those soldiers reached the arena of strife, it was found that their officers and the home department had utterly failed in making proper provision for them, through sheer neglect and incompetency. The vigorous attacks of their enemies, the Russians, made much less havoc in their ranks than the utter want of foresight evinced by the directors of their own government, and the true inscription over the graves of tens of thousands of gallant spirits was: "Died by the wicked incompetency of the rulers of Great Britain." It was of course natural that such a mournful occurrence should create in England a strong feeling of indignation, and a deep and earnest desire to secure a remedy for so deplorable an evil. The result was a wide-spread movement in favor of the appointment of "the right men to the right places." One of the most foolish and unfortunate acts that mankind, either individually or collectively, can commit, is the employment of incompetent agents for the discharge of important duties. In private life, many men owe the great misfortune of their lives to this common error. They are sick, and send for a quack doctor, who either ruins their constitutions or kills them outright; or they have trials in court involving their reputation or property, and employ incompetent lawyers who fail to secure them justice; or they engage in their business bungling employes who ruin their interests; or, in some other equally sure and certain way, the incompetency of the agents they select for different purposes inflict upon them deep mortification, loss or utter destruction. As with individuals, so with nations. If the history of all the miseries and misfortunes that has befallen mankind simply from the incompetency of their rulers, could be written, what a frightful record would it present! How many battles have been lost, how many nations ruined, how many countries desolated, how many great national advantages left unimproved, blessings untasted, and miseries inflicted upon the people of the earth by this prolific source of evil! In statesmanship, Talleyrand considered a blunder worse than a crime, and, however wrong, morally, this sentiment may be, certain it is that great misfortunes are almost as frequently caused by the ignorance as by the design of those entrusted with power. Penn thought that form of government best which was best administered; and while we cannot agree with this sentiment, there is certainly much force in it, and, no matter how beneficent may be the character of our institutions, if the execution of the laws and the control of the government be entrusted to weak and incompetent men, disastrous results may naturally be anticipated. In the approaching presidential election, the people intend to act upon these maxims and the old Jeffersonian standard of honesty and capability. They will consult the popular sentiment of the country and fix upon a man, who, by universal acclaim is able, honest and capable. In this movement there is nothing to alarm the people, especially Democrats, as it is simply a proposition to return to the Jeffersonians standard. No more admirable platform of principles for the Conservative party of 1872 can be found than is presented in the words of Mr. Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, in 1801. The lapse of seventy years has not made this declaration of sound political doctrine obsolete, or rendered its reiteration and reaffirmance by the American people less important. The dangers which threatened our institutions and liberties at this day are similar to those of which our republican forefathers had a taste under the *regime* which preceeded the election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, and against which that great statesman sought to warn his countrymen. Among the principles which Mr. Jefferson enumerates as of vital importance to the permancy of the republic and the preservation of popular liberty we quote:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever station or persuasion, religious or political;

"The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;

"The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad;

"The supremacy of the civil over the military authority;

"Economy in the public expenditure, that labor may be lightly burdened;

"The honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith;

"Freedom of the press and freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected."

Here we have an emphatic rebuke to the vagaries of Radicalism. It will be seen from the above that Jefferson maintained that the constitutional rights of the general government and of the States to be equally guarded and upheld, as necessary and consistent parts of one harmonious whole. The supremacy of the civil power to be everywhere maintained, and the writ of habeas corpus cherished as the safeguard of the liberty of the citizen. Can any man say that these principles are out of date, or that there is no need for their revival and practical enforcement at this day? Do they not in fact present the same rallying point for the conservative men of the country at this hour that they did in the days of Mr. Jefferson? The usurpation attempted seventy years ago, under cover of the alien and sedition acts, fade into insignificance in comparison with those which are now being perpetrated under the pretended sanction of the kuklux and bayonet-election laws. But while showing with the clearness of demonstration the identity and consistency in principle of the conservative position of to-day with that occupied by the founders of the republic and the authors of our political faith, let us at the same time recognize the altered conditions to which those principles must now be applied, and which have rendered their enforcement more than ever necessary. The lapse of seventy years has not altered principles, but it has changed signally the circumstances of our political situation. The battle is the old one of popular and constitutional liberty against usurpation and despotism—but it needs to be fought on new ground. If the patriots who are striving to secure an organization to crush out corruption and preserve the liberties of the people will adopt the above platform, originated by Jefferson, and place before the country an honest and capable man, triumph will be certain. Surely, all who value the constitution and know the worth of political and civil liberty, would unite and labor for such a candidate on such a platform. If that be done, the rights of the citizen will be secured, the constitution preserved, corruption banished, the cause of liberty promoted, and peace, good will, prosperity and happiness once more prevail throughout the land.

### PUBLIC PRINTING—THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

It is a question worthy of consideration by municipal and State legislatures that public printing should be given to papers, to be paid a price proportioned to their circulation. Obviously aldermen and lawgivers would have their action made known to the greatest possible number of their constituents, and the greater the number of printed sheets in which the "proceedings" appear, the more paper is consumed, the more it costs the publisher and the greater the number of constituents accommodated. If the proceedings must be published they should be as widely diffused as possible, and this is the object to be attained. Therefore let the paper have it which will take the contract at so much, say two cents per line, for each thousand copies distributed. If a paper have two thousand daily circulation it would be paid four cents per line, if five thousand, daily copies be circulated it would cost the government, State, county or city ten cents per line. In other words, the object of advertising is to give publicity to facts, and there are papers incapable of filling such a contract, and the government would be cheated if such publications did the work for nothing. It may be objected to this plan, that those papers which have but a limited circulation would be cut off entirely from the public printing. But surely there is no hardship in this. The object of publishing is to give information to the public and to those concerned. Papers which have a circulation of only a thousand or two thousand daily cannot attain this object, while others should be paid in proportion to the number of persons who see them. Nothing could be fairer than this. Of course care should be taken to prevent deception on the part of publishers. The amount of their circulation should be properly and sufficiently verified. But this is a mere matter of detail, for which abundant provision can be made by law.

WHY THE CITY GOVERNMENT ADVERTISES ITS ACTION.

Either do not advertise, or do it well. If it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. A morning paper is born at daylight and is gulped down with the earliest cocktails absorbed by any member of city governments. Through the whole day the morning paper lies upon the merchant's desk and is read by himself his, employes and visitors. An afternoon paper only lives from two o'clock in the afternoon till night. Then both die and the people begin life anew on the morrow when the morning press with the rising sun diffuses over the land its rays of telegraphic light. It is a half-moon that rises at two o'clock and sets with the going down of the sun. If people would have their deeds and wishes and facts made known, let them be written on the sun's disc. It is the morning press that shines with no borrowed luster, and follows the god of day in its journeyings around the globe. Business men comprehend the facts illustrated and infinitely prefer to advertise in a morning paper even if its circulation only equals that of its after noon rival.

THE CITY'S CONDUCT.

The city authorities recently submitted a proposition to the city newspapers. They were to publish the proceedings of the city council, the city's advertisements, the annual tax list, and such job work as might be ordered. Four species of work were required to be done, and the propositions were submitted as an unit. Thus the APPEAL viewed and bid for them. The APPEAL proposed to print the tax list at so much per "square," instead of exacting the pay given by law. The reduction on the tax-list was in part added to the charge for the publication of council proceedings, in order that the APPEAL might furnish its own reporter, and publish only such portions of the proceedings, and in such shape, as public necessities required. Last year the APPEAL was made to publish a committee's report of one column, when first presented to the council; it was again published when referred to a committee; and again when reported back to the council, and finally when it was again acted on and rejected. The city had this work done at two cents per line and paid eight cents. Every trivial and useless resolution and motion, whether rejected or not, was printed. The people would not read this vast endless mass of matter and therefore the proposition of the APPEAL to furnish a reporting secretary for the board that it might publish no trifling matter and only such action of the council as was ordered to be printed. The lessened quantity of matter would thus save enough to pay for the services of the reporter. The saving on the tax-list and in the quantity of matter printed, and that in a readable shape, would result in a saving to the city. The adoption of any other plan defeats the purposes of publishing council proceedings, since the old plan was such that nobody would read what was published.

First—The city government had no right to ask for bids to do four species of work under one contract, and then, afterward, to change the whole proposition by accepting a bid for part of the work, thus misleading those who bid for the contract, and on the proposition as advertised.

Second—The object of publishing council proceedings is to place them before the great body of the people. Therefore the paper having the largest circulation should be preferred.

Third—A morning paper should be preferred, because it lives and is read through a whole day, and an afternoon paper practically exists only four or five hours, and no resident of a city of railroads and telegraphs will read a paper more than twenty-four hours old.

Fourth—It is useless to publish the transactions of the city legislature unless so published that people will read them, and the APPEAL proposed to save enough, by lessening the quantity of matter printed and reducing the sum paid by law for the tax list and on the city's advertising, to pay for the reporter's services. The city's security against the APPEAL'S publishing too much of the legislative proceedings, consists in the fact that the proprietors will never print more than will be readable. If they make it tedious, the circulation of the paper is injured. The interests of the city, and of a successful newspaper in this matter, are perfectly concurrent.

Fifth—The APPEAL was paid last year about $1900 for the city's printing; this sum will not be exceeded by the bid now proposed by the APPEAL.

### THE CAMPAIGN.

The following letter from an old citizen of the county is conformed in its purposes to suggestions made by "Patriot," whose letter appeared in yesterday's APPEAL. The people would not have, if it can be avoided, a protracted political contest. Half the laboring population in the country will devote half their time to public and private meetings and the loss to the country—to the cotton and corn crop—will be incalculable. Moreover, no one can tell, until the Reform convention of May and the Democratic convention, to meet afterwards, have acted, what shape parties will assume or what platforms will be adopted, and what course the South and the Democratic party should adopt. We are compelled to have a presidential contest with all the losses of time and industry that it involves, and it becomes us to make the duration and magnitude of these evils as contracted as possible.

GERMANTOWN, TENN., March 7th.

Editors of the Appeal:

We learn out here that the executive committee met on Saturday. Do they think of calling a convention to nominate county officers? If so, they will not reflect the will of the people. Let them meet and adjourn, and take no action. Parties are now in an embryo state. We in the country do not want any picked and "dried" conventions. Let the candidates loom out, at least for the present, and the people will choose their candidates for office hereafter. RUSTICUS.

ONE hundred and forty thousand men and forty thousand women are employed in eight thousand manufacturing establishments in Philadelphia. These one hundred and sixty thousand operatives receive annually wages to the amount of sixty millions of dollars. The products of the labor of these operatives amount annually to three hundred and fifty million dollars. Cheap coal is the secret of this immense manufacturing business, and so it may be in Memphis when we have coal at four dollars per ton, and when we are released from the restrictive features of our present constitution, which forces us to tax our manufacturing establishments. Pittsburg has eighty thousand operatives in her various factories, furnaces and rolling-mills. They receive one hundred and sixty thousand dollars daily, or forty-six million six hundred and eighty thousand dollars annually. Her commerce has increased as her manufacturing establishments increased. In 1857 the value of dry goods sold was $2,234,239; in 1870 the value of dry goods sold was $9,000,000, or over three hundred per cent. increase. The value of groceries and produce sold in 1857 was $12,427,964; in 1870 the amount sold was $22,726,000. All this was owing to her factories, which were built by railways and cheap coal.

THE House Judiciary Committee have decided to report favorably on the bill recently introduced by Mr. Vaughan of this State, authorizing the appointment of a United States commissioner in every county and parish in the United States, and requiring marshals and their deputies to take arrested persons for their examination before the commissioner in the county in which the offence is alleged to have been committed. The object of the bill is to obviate a hardship existing in several of the Southern States, in which prisoners are often transported two or three hundred miles for their preliminary examination.

## GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Several persons are reported to have frozen to death from the extreme cold yesterday.

General Ryan was discharged today, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws.

Patrick J. Bannon was sentenced to a fine of five hundred dollars and one years imprisonment for sending obscene matter through the postoffice.

The third trial of the Staten Island company, for causing the death of Madden by the explosion of the Westfield was commenced to-day. His widow claims $8000 damages.

The legislative judiciary committee last night heard the testimony on the part of Judge Cardoza. Fullerton, Cardoza's counsel, is confident of his client's acquittal. Barnard's case will come up to-day.

The jury disagreed, standing 11 for plantiff to 1 for defendant in the case of James Woods to recover $1471, the principal and interest on the bond issued him by the Church of the Disciples of Christ New trial next week.

Health Officer Vanderpool met the sub-committee of the chamber of commerce to-day and a plan for future action was partially agreed on. There is apparently no difference of opinion between Vanderpool and the merchants.

At a meeting of the bar association last night, the committee on extortion reported that there exists a system of excessive overcharges in the sheriff's, registrar's and county clerk's offices. Propositions were discussed for the abolition of marine and district courts.

The ice embargo of the South and Hamilton ferries to Brooklyn continues. One of the boats has been wedged in the ice near Brooklyn since ten o'clock yesterday morning. Several trips to and from Brooklyn to-day occupied from one to two hours, and to Williamsburg even longer. The average trips to Jersey City and Hoboken are from half an hour to two hours.

George Jones, publisher of the Times, was before the insurance investigating committee in regard to some articles which appeared in the Times. He refused to answer as to the modes of obtaining the information and doing business in the office. Mr. Jennings of the Times was also examined and declined to give the name of the author of the articles which appeared in that paper against Mr. Miller; he also refused to retract any of their statements without further proof and said he would probably publish more of them.

The trial of Mayor Hall was resumed this morning. W. S. Copeland, placed on the stand as counsel for prosecution, again offered a warrant, by which Garvey drew some four thousand dollars from the treasury, as evidence. The counsel for the defense objected, and went into a long argument to sustain the objection during the argument, which was entirely upon legal points.

Comptroller Green when questioned to day concerning the probable deficit of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 in taxation to cover the expenses of the city, favored additional taxes rather than increase the debt; he also expressed the opinion that the estimates for the ensuing year made by heads of departments were far in excess of the sum, and which might be reduced by a rigid economy and prudence.

A Washington special says that Mr. William Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, has written a letter to the appropriation committee of the house, informing them of his unwillingness to transmit the reports of the signal service bureau in future at the present rate, on the ground that he can not do so except at a loss to the company. The present contract expires on the first of May.

## EVENTS ABROAD.

Spain has decided to maintain a first-class ministry at the Vatican.

Casimir Perier declines to succeed M. Quertier as French minister of finance.

The appointment of Rear-Admiral Polo de Barnabe as Spanish ambassador at Washington has been decided upon.

Senor Menghetti is expected to arrive in Paris shortly, on a private mission in reference to the Roman question.

Berlin experienced a slight shock of earthquake yesterday. The movement was not violent, but was more or less perceptible for over an hour.

Queen Victoria has presented her groom, John Brown, with a gold medal and granted him an annuity of two thousand pounds for his promptness in arresting O'Connor when he assaulted her majesty.

At a recent meeting of an Italian society for diffusion of the Bible, Pere Hyacinthe said that while he couldn't become a member of the society, he would willingly give his approval and concurrence in its great work.

The upper house of the Prussian diet has under consideration the school inspection bill. During the debate yesterday Prince Bismarck made a significant speech, in which he expressed his fears of the disloyal influences of the Catholic clergy, and insisted on a clause providing for the introduction of the German language in Polish schools. He assured the conservative members of the diet that the government did not intend to break with their party, but it would not submit to pressure.

The dotations granted by Emperor William on the aniversary of the entry into Paris, have given rise to much comment in Berlin, on account of the largeness of the sums disposed of. It is said that Prince Charles, Generals Von Moltke, Von Roon and Manteufel, and the Duke of Bavaria, received each three hundred thousand thalers; General Geoben and Minister Delbruck seventy thousand thalers; twelve others one hundred and fifty thousand thalers each, and Generals Fabrik and Blumenthal, and others, were proportionately remembered.

## FAILURE AND SUCCESS.

**Power of an Established Press—Cases in Point Furnished by Louisville.**

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

The Louisville Ledger, one of the ablest journals in the South, has suspended. It was started in opposition to the Louisville Courier-Journal, when that paper took extreme new departure ground. A capital of one hundred thousand dollars was raised to insure the success of the Ledger, and it sailed into life upon a furious tide of public indignation against the Courier-Journal. And yet it failed.

It teaches two valuable lessons. First, that even under the most favorable circumstances, the establishment of a daily newspaper is seldom attained. In nine cases out of ten failure is the result. To succeed, it is necessary that a journal must win the confidence, which means the patronage, of the people in its principles, and of the business community in its material prosperity. This of course, requires time, and fortunes are sunk before the goal is reached, and suspension follows.

We see, secondly, the power of an established press. The Courier-Journal went the whole length of the New Departure, against the prejudices and opposition of the great body of the Democracy of Kentucky. Yet it did not budge one step from its position, but boldly defied the storm. Of course the business community patronized it as ever—looking to the interest of business. The sequel now proves that the affections of the people for an old and favorite paper could not be weaned away, though it ran counter to their wishes in a political movement. Once a newspaper has intrenched itself in the confidence of business men and in the hearts of the people, it wields a power that is not surpassed, baffling all efforts to crush it as easily as the rock beats back the fierce assaults of wreck-crested waves. A journal having once attained this position, it can and does smile at the puny attempts either of envy or malice made against it, for henceforth it is an assured success and flourishes in great prosperity. But, as before remarked, there is perhaps but one newspaper enterprise in ten that ever gains the turning point of success.

## $1,600,000 INVOLVED.

**Important Suits in the United States Court Against the Former Directors of the Planters Bank and the Union Bank.**

From the Nashville Union and American.]

Messrs. Shackleford and Helms, attorneys, have entered in the Federal court here two of the most important law suits in point of amounts involved and questions to be adjudicated of any cases that have ever claimed the attention of either State or Federal court.

In April, 1861, the General Assembly of this State, with a view of arming the State, appointed a committee to wait on the Union and Planters banks to know how much money they would each loan to the State of Tennessee, and the sum of $500,000 was agreed to be loaned by each bank. In September, 1861, an additional loan of $250,000 by each bank was made to the State to be paid in war bonds of Tennessee to be issued by the State, or in Confederate bonds. These facts appear from the charges of the bills. The northern stockholders owning stock amounting to five hundred thousand dollars in the Union bank and owning stock amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Planters bank, have sued the parties who were directors of those two banks at the time the money was loaned, seeking to hold them liable as trustees for alleged mis-application of the funds. The questions presented are grave ones, but we suppose will undergo the proper investigation of this court, and as the amount involved is quite large, we suppose will go by appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

## THE INCOME TAX FOR 1871.

**Some of the Privileges, Duties and Chances of its Victims.**

By the act of July 14, 1871, it is made the duty of every person of lawful age, the gross amount of whose "income, gains and profits" during the year ending December 31, 1871, exceeds $2000, on or before the first day of March, 1872, to make return of said gross amount to the assistant assessor of the district in which he resides. The assistant assessor must require every such return to be verified by the oath of the party rendering it, and may increase the amount of any return, after notice to such party, if he has reason to believe that the same is understated. In case any person having a gross income above $2000 shall neglect or refuse to make and render such return, or shall render a false or fraudulent return, the assessor or assistant assessor is required to make such return according to the best information he can obtain, and to add, as a penalty, to the amount of tax due thereon, fifty per centum in all cases of wilful neglect or refusal to make and render a return, and one hundred per centum in all cases of a false or fraudulent return.

ALL RETURNS OF INCOME

must be made according to its value in legal-tender currency. Any person who has gold, or coupons payable in gold, on hand at the close of the year should make return of the same at the value of gold at the close of the year. This value in New York was 109.

Parties not having a gross income of $2000 during the year, in order to avoid the penalty for neglect or refusal to return, should make the "affidavit No. 1" on the back of the income blank.

There has been an impression that persons not having a gross income of $2000 could not be required to make the affidavit referred to. This is a mistake. The assessor has the right to require any person make the return or the affidavit. A moment's reflection will convince any one that such a right is necessary. Neglect to make the affidavit after service of notice on form 24 subjects the parties to the penalty of the law.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

should return the income of wife and minor children, whenever they receive or control such income, but when they do not receive or control it the wife or minor child should make separate returns, but in such cases only a ratable proportion of the exemption of the two thousand dollars will be allowed on each return of such husband, wife or minor child.

THE SOURCES OF INCOME,

gains and profits for the year 1871 are as follows:

1. Gross profits of any trade, business or vocation, from which income is actually derived, or any interest therein, wherever carried on.
2. From the payment of debts in a former year considered lost, and which have not paid a previous income tax.
3. From rents.
4. From farming operations—sale price of live stock sold; sale price of agricultural products sold.
5. From profits realized by sales of real estate purchased since December, 31, 1868.
6. From interest or coupons paid on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any bank, trust company, savings institution, turnpike, canal navigation, or slack-water company; or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, or slack-water company.
7. From undivided profits of companies above mentioned.
8. From dividends of any incorporated company other than those mentioned in paragraph 6.
9. From undivided gains and profits of any partnership or incorporated company other than those mentioned in paragraph 6.
10. From interest on notes, bonds or other securities of the United States.
11. From interest on notes, bonds, mortgages or securities other than those enumerated above, whether paid or not, if good and collectable.
12. From salary, pay or wages.
13. From profits on sales of gold or stocks, whenever purchased.
14. From military or naval pensions.
15. Wages of minor children received.
16. From all sources not above enumerated.

DEDUCTIONS,

which may be claimed from the gross income:

1. Exempt by law.
2. National, State, county, and municipal taxes paid within the year.
3. Losses actually sustained during the year from fires, floods, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and not already deducted in ascertaining profits.
4. Losses on sale of real estate purchased since December 31, 1868.
5. Amount paid for rent or hired labor to cultivate land, or to conduct any other business from which income is derived.
6. Amount actually paid as the purchase price of live stock within the year.
7. Amount actually paid during the year for rent of homestead.
8. Amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, excluding payments for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments.
9. Interests actually paid within the year not deducted in any previous income return.
10. Interest or dividend from corporations enumerated above in paragraph six, or undivided profits of said companies from which a tax has been withheld.
11. From military or naval pensions.
12. Debts ascertained within the year to be worthless, and not deducted elsewhere in this or any previous return, and excluding all estimated depreciation of values.

## SENSIBLE TO THE LAST.

**A Supposed Corpse Desires Sugar in His's.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 5.—A man was found at Hall's Corner, Westchester county, last night apparently frozen to death. The body was taken to Tarrytown, and a coroner from Hastings held an inquest over it, a verdict being rendered accordingly. The body was placed in the coffin and started for Sleepy Hollow cemetery. As the coffin was about to be lowered into the grave, a noise proceeded from it causing the interment to be delayed long enough to discover that the man was alive. To-night the supposed corpse is sitting by the fire at Tarrytown depot, reflecting on things earthly. His name has not been ascertained. He said "he would take sugar in his!"


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EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH

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The Largest, Best and Closest Dealers

throughout the entire surrounding country to a market which, taking all things into consideration, can offer them

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WHITBY JET SETS—for Mourning.
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The Price is $2.50 per 1000

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LIME,

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Cement, Plaster, Hair,

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FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE undersigned respectfully state to the parents of the city and surrounding country, that they will, on the First Monday in February next, at the place known as the Mosby Mansion, on Alabama street, open a school for young ladies, both for day and boarding pupils, in which will be taught all branches desired, including the languages. The location is eligible and beautiful, with ample rooms and grounds. They respectfully solicit the patronage and support of parents. Young ladies of all ages, and of any degree of advancement, received, and the most careful attention in all matters and departments guaranteed.

MRS. JENNY C. FOUTE.
MISS MARY V. NEWSOM.

fa22

FLOWERS

—AT—

SHORT NOTICE.

ALL KINDS. Plants purchased of me will be placed on lots free of charge. Moreover, plants purchased of me for lots in my charge will be wintered in my tire on House free. I will also keep up lots by the year. Cut flowers, bouquets, seddings, laying of walks, sodding graves, etc., prompt pay attended. Residence South Gate Elmwood Cemetery. [feb8] HENRY MOORE.

Carolina Life Insurance Co.

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

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M. I. WICKS, 1st Vice-President. | J. T. PETTIT, 2d Vice-President.
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Assets, $1,028,708 98

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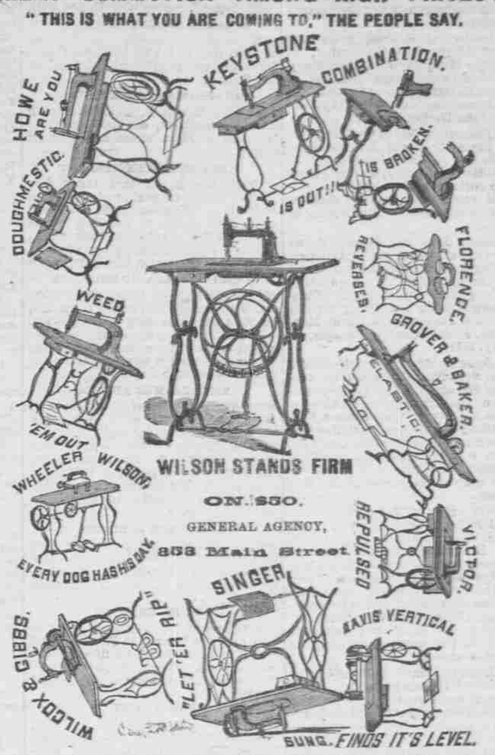


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BEACH & SUTHERLAND, General Agents.

358 Main Street. : Memphis, Tenn

MARCH, 1872. | SPRING TRADE | 1872, MARCH

AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

WE ARE NOW READY FOR MERCHANTS (ONLY), WITH THE LARGEST AND BEST Stock of Goods in our line ever brought to this city. We have also added to our stock this spring a fine line of

STRAW GOODS SUITABLE FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

That we will sell early in the season, at satisfactory prices to the buyer.

HILL, TERRY & MITCHELL, 329 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS.

LUMBER!

I respectfully call the attention of the public to my large and well-assorted stock of

Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moldings

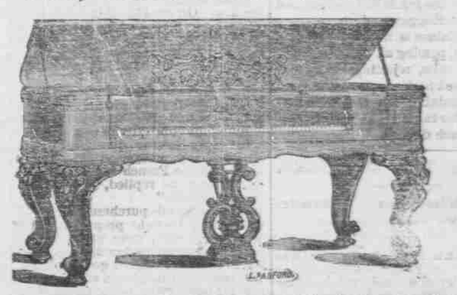
AND FINISHING LUMBER,

OFFICE AND YARD---Nos. 109 AND 111 UNION ST., MEMPHIS

J. E. KIRTLAND.

THE MATHUSHEK PIANO!

PURE, SWEET, POWERFUL, DURABLE!



Is working a Revolution in the mind of Musical Critics. Unquestionably, the requisites in a Piano are VOLUME and QUALITY OF TONE, and DURABILITY. The Mathushek is constructed on new principles, insuring, beyond all question, GREATER DURABILITY. Its STRINGS, ON AN AVERAGE, ARE LONGER than in other makes, thus SECURING GREATER VOLUME OF TONE.

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

NEEDHAM'S SILVER TONGUE ORGANS!

For the Parlor, for the Sunday School, and for the Church

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

SINGER SEWING MACHINES!

Call at the Singer Parlors, 273½ Main Street,

MERRIMAN & WILLCOX, GENERAL DEALERS

The Ne Plus Ultra

—OF ALL—

COOKING STOVES,

THE CELEBRATED CHAMPION

WITH WROUGHT-IRON OVEN.

CERTIFICATES TOO NUMEROUS TO PUBLISH—CALL AND SEE.

H. WETTER & CO.

Nos. 13 and 15 Monroe Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

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BOOK BINDERY

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—AND—

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Call and examine specimens. d&w

MAKE UP CLUBS!

OMAHA

Legal Gift Enterprise

—IN AID OF THE—

MERCY HOSPITAL.

TO AGENTS:

In order to make sale of all the tickets in your hands before the drawing, you had better obtain subscribers at once for a club, in this way persons will subscribe one dollar or more who would not be disposed to purchase a ticket. You can also explain to them that by subscribing to a club, they get all the benefit of club rates.

Each Agent is allowed to sell tickets at club rates, as specified on circulars, viz: Single tickets $1 each, two for $5, and so on; and we will allow you to deduct twenty per cent. from the actual amount received by you on sales. On the 1st of March every Agent must make a report to us, stating how many tickets have been sold up to that time, and remit the money in registered letter money order or by Express, for all tickets sold, so that in case we are short of tickets we may know who are not selling, and if required request them to return the tickets. Persons who are doing well may continue the sale up to the 20th of March, and on that day all money, together with all tickets unsold (if any) must be mailed at your P. O. or sent by Express to us, which will be the same as though paid to us in person, as it will take several days for the committee to count the numbers and prepare to commence the drawing.

All orders promptly filled. Address

PATTEE & GARDINER,
Business Managers,
fa27 Omaha, Nebraska.


### Chancery Court Notice.

Nos. 3324, 3282, 3257, S. D., consolidated—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—H. Helmstadt and others vs. The Memphis German Savings Institution, et al.

IN these causes, pursuant to an order in the Court entered herein, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the defendant, the Memphis German Savings Institution, to come forward and exhibit their demands and have themselves made parties to complainants' bill, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. Done at office, in Memphis, this February 12, 1872.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master.
John Bullock, Sol. for complnts. fa9 1t

### Non-Resident Notice.

B. V. Braden vs R. D. Winnett—Before me, J. W. Harris, Justice of the Peace for Fayette County, Tennessee.

ATTACHMENT having been sued out in the above cause, on the ground that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, as appeared by affidavit, and the said attachment having been returned, levied upon the personal property of the defendant, R. D. Winnett; he will take notice that he must appear and defend the said cause before me, at my office, in Salem, district, set for trial on the 5th day of April next, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte; it is further ordered that publication be made in the Memphis Appeal for four weeks.

This 4th day of March, 1872.

J. W. HARRIS, J. P.
mb7 in and for Fayette county, Tenn.

### NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

No. 446, S.—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—Isabella Sneed vs. Charles L. Smoot.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Charles L. Smoot, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that his present place of residence is unknown:

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in May, 1872, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him 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 March 6, 1872.

A copy—attest:

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Jno. G. Finnie, Sol. for compl'nt. [mb7 4t

### Non-Resident Notice.

No. 4285, S. D.—In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—J. Cumming Johnson et al. vs. David C. Cross et al.

IT appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendant, David C. Cross is justly indebted to the complainants as the executors of G. W. Fisher, deceased, in the sum of $[illegible] and interest due by note, made April 13th, 1861, by Samuel Woodward, payable to the order of D. C. Cross, and by him endorsed, and that said David C. Cross is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that for these causes an attachment was sued out by order of this Court against the property of the defendant, Cross